

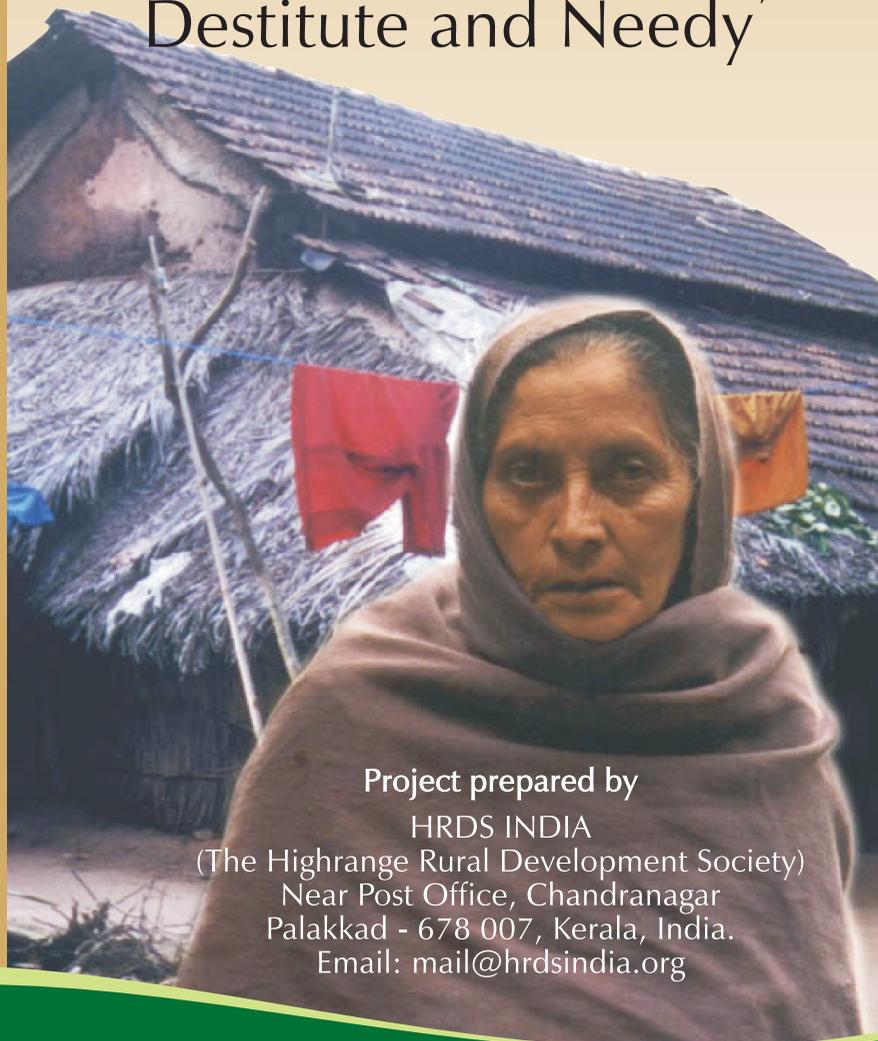


HRDS INDIA

The Highrange Rural
Development Society

LOVE AND COMPASSION TO POOR AND NATURE

Support
Service and
Assistance to the Poor,
Destitute and Needy



Project prepared by

HRDS INDIA

(The Highrange Rural Development Society)

Near Post Office, Chandranagar
Palakkad - 678 007, Kerala, India.

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www.hrdsindia.org

Registered with Govt. of India to receive foreign funds
Donations are exempted under section 80G(5)(VI) of IT Act



‘AAGNEYA’

A PROJECT ON COVID-19 SUPPORT FOR THE REQUIRED

TO ASSIST THE TRIBAL POPULATION AGAINST
COVID-19 AND RESOLVE THEIR NUTRITIONAL
REQUIREMENTS

NAVSARI, PANCHMAHAL, DAHOD, CHHOTA UDEPUR
STATE OF GUJARAT

AAGNEYA

**TO ASSURING SAFETY AND SECURITY
OF TRIBAL POPULATION ALONG WITH
RESOLVING THEIR NUTRITIONAL
REQUIREMENTS.**



**(THE HIGHRANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY)
DOOR NO. XIV/273, NEAR POST OFFICE, CHANDRANAGAR.
PALAKKAD, KERALA, INDIA - 678007**

PROJECT PROFILE

Project Name	AAGNEYA
Implementing Organization	HRDS INDIA (The Highrange Rural Development Society)
Address for correspondence	HRDS INDIA, Door no: XIV/273, near Post office, Chandranagar, Palakkad district, Kerala state, India - 678007, www.hrdsindia.org
Legal status of implementing organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registered under TCLS and CSR Act 1955. Registration act 1955, No: I – 170/97 Dated on 13/08/1997. 12AA IT Act CTT/CHN/12A/Tech75/2001- 02 Dated on 30/05/2002. FCRA Reg. No: 052890109 Dated on 30/04/2020.
Chief Functionary	Aji Krishnan Founder-Secretary, HRDS INDIA
Chief Investigator	Dr. Bibin Jose MD (Pulmonology), FCCP (US), Dip. Diabetes (Boston), PGDC Cardiology (UK), MPhil, [PhD {Neuro-Psy-Diab}]
Director	Kaushik Vinod Pancholi Project Director Coordinator of HRDS INDIA
Project Manager	Sarath C J Deputy Project Director
Target Area	Navsari, Panchmahal, Dahod, Chhota Udepur Districts of Gujarat.
Target Group	Tribal People
Project Duration	3 Months
Total Budget	Rs. 552,78,65,000/-



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KERALA, INDIA - 678007

‘AAGNEYA’
A PROJECT ON COVID-19
SUPPORT FOR THE REQUIRED
STATE OF GUJARAT



**TO ASSIST THE TRIBAL POPULATION AGAINST
COVID-19 AND RESOLVE THEIR NUTRITIONAL
REQUIREMENTS**



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KERALA, INDIA - 678007

ABSTRACT

The pandemic spread of COVID-19 is creating a worldwide crisis of the areas including economy, job, production, welfare, and so on. The objective of this project is to resolve the basic needs of tribal communities in order to prevent the spread of COVID-19 in their communities. The lack of availability of safety equipments like masks and sanitizers and the lack of nutritional food are to be taken care of. The coordination, treatment, and behavior of Gujarat Government health care workers towards COVID-19 are notable all around. Still, the economic status of the government restricts its health care in a wider range, So, with the involvement of the resource team, which can guarantee the safety assurances of the tribal communities and resolve their nutritional requirements through distribution of food kits.. The coordinating team tries to evaluate these by transporting the raw materials from their source to the production areas and from their production region to the place of demand. The production transportation and implementation would be guaranteed with all the safety measures and assured protection. This project is supposed to be implemented primarily in the Navsari, Panch Mahal, Dahod, Chhota Udepur Districts of Gujarat. A well designed and planned structure for spreading awareness of COVID-19 outbreak will be constructed based on the location. The healthcare workers along with police forces would be given proper instructions on its execution in a systematic way. The volunteers working in this team and the health workers would be rewarded with an honor from the central government.

The second aim of this project is to provide nutrition rich food supplements to the lower tribal communities such as Scheduled tribes and scheduled castes to enrich their immunity and the necessary precautions to restrict the spread of COVID-19 in those communities.



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PALAKKAD, KERALA, INDIA - 678007**

QUICK REFERENCES IN ORGANIZATIONAL PROFILE

Name Of The Organization	HRDS INDIA (The Highrange Rural Development Society)
Established in	1997
Name Of The President	Dr. S. KRISHNAKUMAR IAS (Retd) (Former Union Minister Govt. Of India)
Name Of The Secretary	AJI KRISHNAN (Authorized Signatory)
Corporate Office	F-84, Kailash Nagar, New Delhi.
Registered Office	Kattappana, Idukki, Kerala
Project Office	Chandranagar, Palakkad, Kerala – 678007
Website	www.hrdsindia.org
Contact mail	mail@hrdsindia.org



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QUICK REFERENCE IN PROJECT PROPOSAL

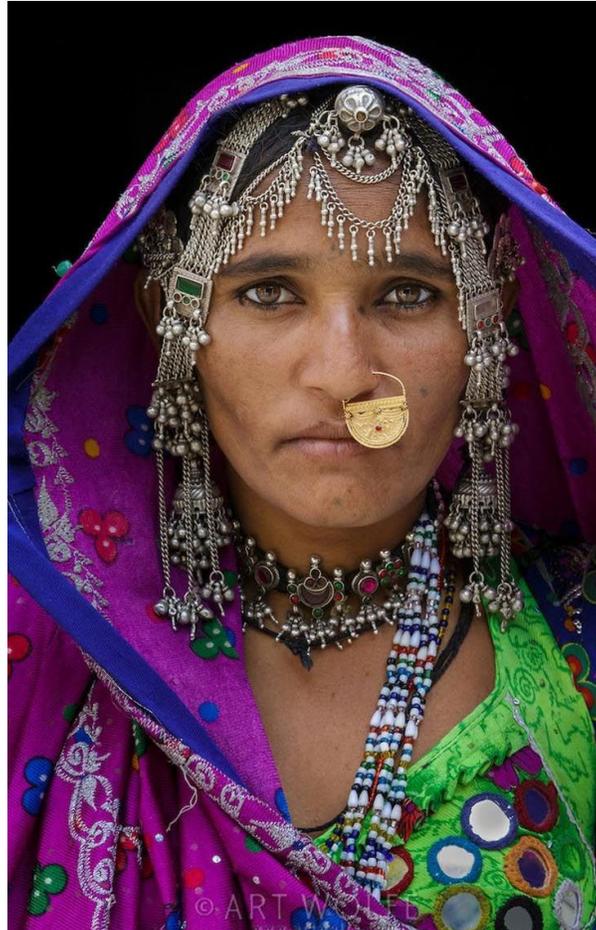
Project Name	AAGNEYA – A PROJECT ON COVID-19
Quick reference in project proposal	To assist the tribal population against COVID-19 and resolve their nutritional requirements
Implementing Agency	HRDS INDIA (The Highrange Rural Development Society)
Nature of the Project	Providing Nutritional Food Kits to Tribal People
Location of the Project	Navsari, Panchmahal, Dahod, Chhota Udepur Districts of Gujarat.
Number of Beneficiaries	38,00,000 (Thity Eight Lakh)
Total amount of the Project	Rs. 552,78,65,000/-
Expected duration of the Project	3 months



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‘AAGNEYA’

TO ASSIST THE TRIBAL POPULATION AGAINST COVID-19 AND RESOLVE
THEIR NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENTS



FOREWORD



(THE HIGHRANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY)
DOOR NO. XIV/273, NEAR POST OFFICE, CHANDRANAGAR.
PALAKKAD, KERALA, INDIA - 678007



Dr. S. Krishnkumar IA
(Former Union Minister Govt of India),
President
HRDSINDIA

FOREWORD

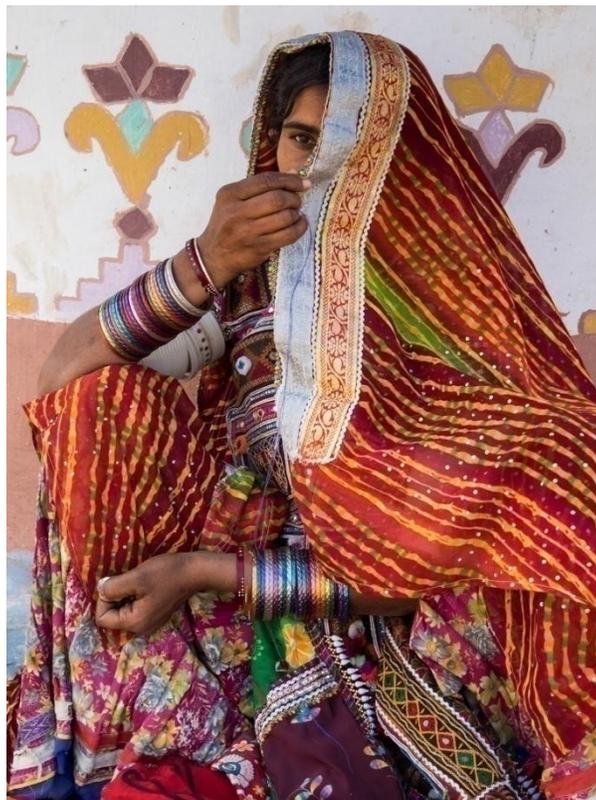
HRDS INDIA (The Highrange Rural Development Society) is dedicated to the development and up gradation of Tribes through various grassroots actions. We look forward to upgrade the living status of Tribal Community in all aspects. Since poor and marginalized people lack the resources needed to reduce the negative effects of the society which will hit the most vulnerable groups of society the hardest. In this light, HRDS INDIA has compiled a **“Project Proposal to assist the Tribal population against COVID-19 and resolve their nutritional requirements”**. The project will have a two-sided effect: it will improve the basic needs of Tribes in the proposed location and the same time it will give a sense of security and protection and spread awareness.



Dr. S Krishnakumar IAS (Retd)
(Former Union Minister),
President
HRDS INDIA

**“TO ASSIST THE TRIBAL POPULATION AGAINST
COVID-19 AND RESOLVE THEIR NUTRITIONAL
REQUIREMENTS”**

REQUEST LETTER



HRDS INDIA

**(THE HIGHRANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY)
DOOR NO. XIV/273, NEAR POST OFFICE, CHANDRANAGAR.
PALAKKAD, KERALA, INDIA - 678007**



16th May, 2020

HRDS/STHP/442/20

To
The Donor

SUB : Project Proposal to assist the Tribal Population against covid-19 and resolve their nutritional Requirements.

HRDS INDIA (The Highrange Rural Development Society) is a registered NGO, working for the development of Rural and Tribal people all over India. Our President is Former Union Minister **Dr.S. Krishnakumar IAS (Retd.)**. HRDS INDIA, a team dedicated to pursue wider social aims is formed in the year 1997, granted by Certificates U/S 12 AA and 80G (5) & (VI) of the IT Act. We are registered under FCRA (Reg No: **052890109**) and NITI Aayog (Unique Id of NGO: KL/2016/0109581) as well, which is fairly eligible for receiving CSR Fund. Ever since its inception, HRDS INDIA has been involved and committed in contemporary social activities and played a crucial role in providing basic amenities to the disadvantaged sections in inaccessible areas of the country. We render services to all irrespective of caste, creed, religion or political background and help them build self-reliance.

We exclusively endeavour to address all aspects of Tribal and Rural Development throughout India, keeping Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Tripura, Assam and Jharkhand in the central domain. By effectively implementing initiatives to aid the segregated Tribal community self-subsistent and economically sound, HRDS INDIA has put forward various integrated approaches for rehabilitation of the marginalized masses of the society. We aspire to bring about a social change through awareness as well as forming local level organization to ensure social justice and equality. We aim to bridge the gap between the poor and rich by directing our efforts to build an equitable economic condition for the poor community. This further stiffens the participatory character of the backward and neglected communities by organizing them into better social collectives.

Our projects are “Sadhgraha” (Tribal Housing Project), “Jwalamukhi” (Women Empowerment Programme), “Ekagrah” Educational Programme (Educational, Cultural &Skill Development Programme (DDU-GKYGovt. of India), “Parasparam” (Socio-Psychological, learning movement), “Niramaya” (Centre for Traditional Medicine and Research, Health, Ayurveda, Naturopathy, Sidha and Yoga), “Karshaka” (Cultivation of Medicinal Plants for the Sustainable Livelihood of Tribal People. Sustainable Sericulture, Cultivation of Medicinal Plants, Organic Natural Farming, Animal Husbandry, and Agriculture Development). Such projects foster community motivation and socialmobilization.

The increasing spread of the pandemic COVID-19, it is necessary we provide medical care to the Health workers and Police force who are out there working 24*7 for the people, with their lives on stake. Inorder to enure safety, we severely require a financial backing. Due to the grave need of the funds, we look forward for your kind monetary support and guidance for implementation of **“Project Proposal to assist the Tribal Population against covid-19 and resolve their nutritional Requirements”**. Also this would cost **Rs. 552,78,65,000/- (Rupees Five Hundred and Fifty Two Crore Seventy Eight Lakh and Sixty Five Thousand Only)**. The project is being undertaken for assisting the Tribal people residing in the four districts of Gujarat; namely, Navsari, Panchmahal, Chhota Udepur and Dahod.

Sincerely Yours



Aji Krishnan
Founder – Secretary
HRDS INDIA

**TO ASSIST THE TRIBAL POPULATION AGAINST
COVID-19 AND RESOLVE THEIR NUTRITIONAL
REQUIREMENTS**

‘AAGNEYA’

STATE OF GUJARAT



HRDS INDIA

**(THE HIGHRANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY)
DOOR NO. XIV/273, NEAR POST OFFICE, CHANDRANAGAR.
PALAKKAD, KERALA, INDIA - 678007**

‘AAGNEYA’



BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

RATIONALE

The pressure COVID-19 puts on health systems means that WHO considered the need for speed and scale in the trial. While randomized clinical trials normally take years to design and conduct, the only way through is to increase the immunity power of the public. The tribal community falls under the category of the most vulnerable ones, as they lack proper awareness and inaccessibility to nutritional diet and safety equipments. So there is a necessity to assure the safety and protection to control the spread of COVID-19. Gujarat government and health workers were doing their level best to control this pandemic and that is appreciable. Even then, they don't have enough facilities and support to test the extent of communal spread of COVID-19 in the public. This could be controlled by knowing and resolving the needs and difficulties of the public in lockdown conditions.

This project could reduce the exponential growth rate of COVID-19 along with the casualties caused due to this among the Tribal community. The clinical stress caused due to the widespread of COVID-19 limits the attention of the government and the health professionals to certain areas. It would be very difficult to control the outbreak of COVID-19, if it spreads over the rural communities such as Scheduled tribes and Scheduled Castes. This project also tries to support these communities by providing them with a nutrition rich diet and necessary precautions.

OBJECTIVES

- To support the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes by providing them with a nutrition rich diet and necessary precautions.
- To provide awareness to the marginalized regarding COVID-19
- To provide them with masks and sanitizers to cease the spread of COVID-19 among the community.
- To help the health care workers and assisting them among these marginalized sections of society.

SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

- Determines the intensity of outbreak of COVID-19 in the nation in order to develop more systematic control techniques.
- Reduces the fear and anxiety of Tribal Communities by ensuring their safety.
- Supports the implementation strategies of the health department.
- To facilitate the requirements of the specific location.
- To support the ST communities.

METHODOLOGY

- The first and foremost step into the process shall be getting data from the local grounds.
The details about the community shall be collected consisting of the number of houses in the area, the number of people living under a roof. These shall be collected and provided by the local health workers and the community.
- By the time this survey is being executed, the rapid response team will be set up, with necessary staff and project heads. We shall be formulating the team from experienced officers abiding the medical precautions stated by the state.
- There shall be made arrangements in the place of execution for accommodation, food, and support systems for the team who are about to arrive.
- There will be mobile transportation on trucks, consisting of essential food kits to be distributed in specified areas.

Steps	Description
Key Informant Data collection	Datas are to be collected from the key informants such as news channels, local governing body and so on.
Location Studies	Studies about that particular location, population density in each, number of Tribal Community, population in each etc.
Expert Analysis	Experts try to analyse the data's in order to form well struted implementation strategies of that location.
Secondary data analysis	This involves the analysis and restructuring of the implementation strategies based on the obtained data and the resources.

DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD KITS

The population survey of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes was taken. The food materials from its source were collected and made into proper nutritious kits, which is sufficient for a family to feed themselves for a week throughout the District. The team also provides the necessary medications and precautions to restrict the spread of COVID-19 in those localities.



AAGNEYA

CHAPTER 1

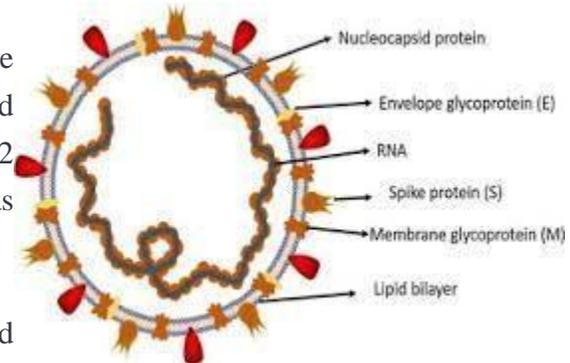


COVID-19

COVID-19

Coronaviruses are important human and animal pathogens. At the end of 2019, a novel coronavirus was identified as the cause of a cluster of pneumonia cases in Wuhan, a city in the Hubei Province of China. It rapidly spread, resulting in an epidemic throughout China, followed by an increasing number of cases in other countries throughout the world. In February 2020, the World Health Organization designated the disease

COVID-19, which stands for coronavirus disease 2019. The virus that causes COVID-19 is designated severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2); previously, it was referred to as 2019-nCoV.



VIROLOGY Full-genome sequencing and phylogenetic analysis indicated that the coronavirus

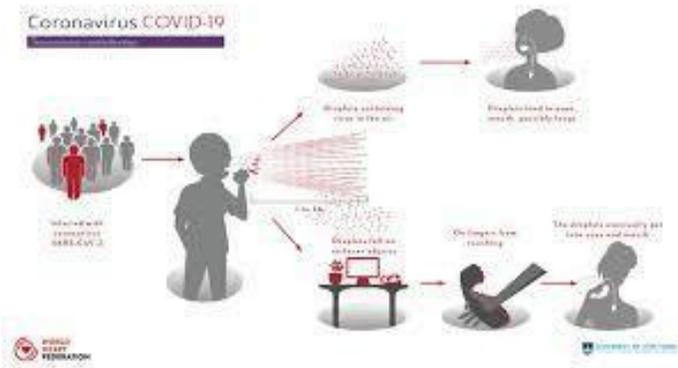
that causes COVID-19 is a betacoronavirus in the same subgenus as the severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) virus (as well as several bat coronaviruses), but in a different clade. The structure of the receptor-binding gene region is very similar to that of the SARS coronavirus, and the virus has been shown to use the same receptor, the angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2), for cell entry. The Coronavirus Study Group of the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses has proposed that this virus be designated severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).

Transmission -- — Understanding of the transmission risk is incomplete. Epidemiologic investigation in Wuhan at the beginning of the outbreak identified an initial association with a seafood market that sold live animals, where most patients had worked or visited and which was subsequently closed for disinfection. However, as the outbreak progressed, person-to-person spread became the main mode of transmission.

Person-to-person

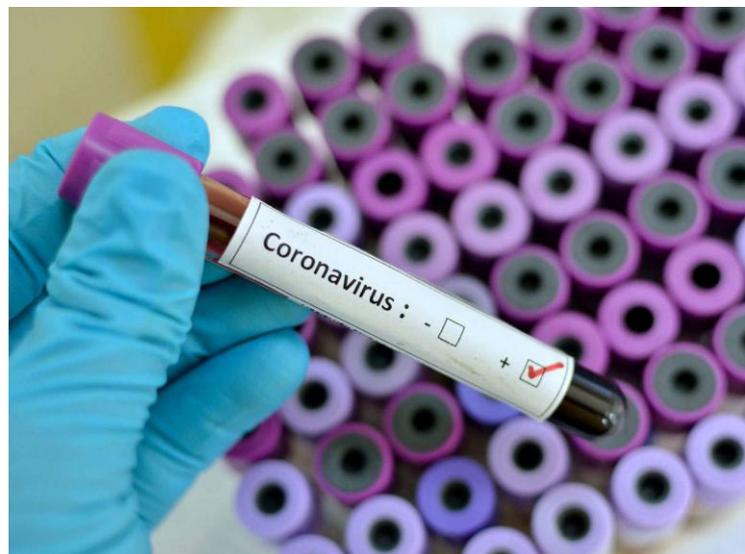
Route of person-to-person transmission — Person-to-person spread of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) is thought to occur mainly via respiratory droplets, resembling the spread of influenza. With droplet transmission, virus released in the respiratory

secretions when a person with infection coughs, sneezes, or talks can infect another person if it makes direct contact with the mucous membranes; infection can also occur if a person touches an infected surface and then touches his or her eyes, nose, or mouth. Droplets typically do not travel more than six feet (about two meters) and do not linger in the air.



Whether SARS-CoV-2 can be transmitted through the airborne route (through particles smaller than droplets that remain in the air over time and distance) under natural conditions has been a controversial issue. One letter to the editor described a study in which SARS-CoV-2 remained viable in experimentally generated aerosols for at least three hours, and some studies have identified viral RNA in ventilation systems and in air samples of hospital rooms of patients with COVID-19. Other studies using high-speed imaging to visualize respiratory exhalations have suggested that respiratory droplets may get carried in a gas cloud and have horizontal trajectories beyond six feet (two meters) with speaking, coughing, or sneezing. However, the direct relevance of these findings to the epidemiology of COVID-19 and their clinical implications are unclear. Airborne transmission of SARS-CoV-2 has not clearly been documented, and in a few reports of health care workers exposed to patients with undiagnosed infection with only contact and droplet precautions, no secondary infections were identified despite the absence of airborne precautions. Reflecting the current uncertainty regarding transmission mechanisms, recommendations on airborne precautions in the health care setting vary by location; airborne precautions are universally recommended when aerosol-generating procedures are performed.

Period of infectivity — the interval during which an individual with COVID-19 is infectious is uncertain. It appears that SARS-CoV-2 can be transmitted prior to the development of symptoms and throughout the course of illness. However, most data informing this issue are from studies evaluating viral RNA detection from respiratory and other specimens, and detection of viral

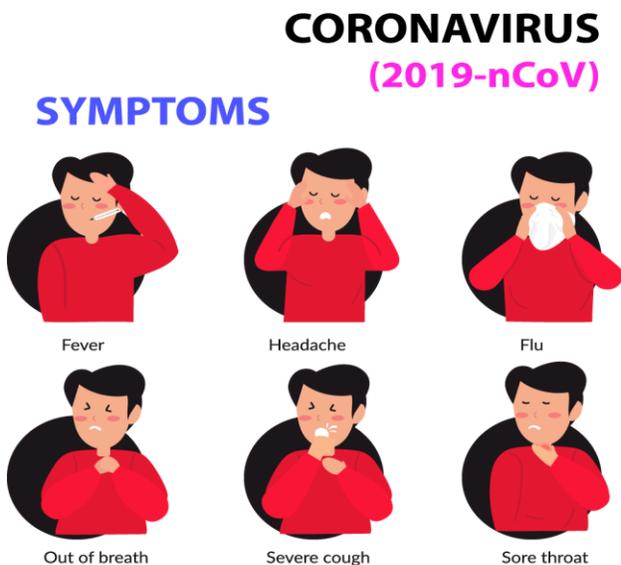


RNA does not necessarily indicate the presence of infectious virus.

Viral RNA levels from upper respiratory specimens appear to be higher soon after symptom onset compared with later in the illness. Additionally, in a study of nine patients with mild COVID-19, infectious virus was isolated from nasal or pharyngeal and sputum specimens during the first week of illness, but not after this interval, despite continued high viral RNA levels at these sites. One modeling study, based on the timing of infection among 77 transmission pairs in China (with a mean serial interval of 5.8 days between the onset of symptoms in each pair) and assumptions about incubation period, suggested infectiousness started 2.3 days prior to symptom onset, peaked 0.7 days before symptom onset, and declined within seven days; however, most patients were isolated following symptom onset, which would reduce the risk of transmission later in illness regardless of infectiousness. These findings raise the possibility that patients might be more infectious in the earlier stage of infection, but additional data are needed to confirm this hypothesis.

How long a person remains infectious is also uncertain. The duration of viral shedding is variable; there appears to be a wide range, which may depend on severity of illness. In one study of 21 patients with mild illness (no hypoxia), 90 percent had repeated negative viral RNA tests on nasopharyngeal swabs by 10 days after the onset of symptoms; tests were positive for longer in patients with more severe illness. In contrast, in another study of 56 patients with mild to

moderate illness (none required intensive care), the median duration of viral RNA shedding from nasal-oropharyngeal specimens was 24 days, and the longest was 42 days. However, as mentioned above, detectable viral RNA does not always correlate with isolation of infectious virus, and there may be a threshold of viral RNA level below which infectivity is unlikely. In the study of nine patients with mild COVID-19 described above, infectious virus was not detected from respiratory specimens when the viral RNA level was $<10^6$ copies/mL.



Risk of transmission — the risk of transmission from an individual with SARS-CoV-2 infection varies by the type and duration of exposure, use of preventive measures, and likely individual factors (eg, the amount of virus in respiratory secretions). Most secondary infections have been described among household contacts, in congregate or health care settings when personal protective equipment was not used (including hospitals and long-term care facilities), and in closed settings (eg, cruise ships). However, reported clusters of cases after social or work gatherings also highlight the risk of transmission through close, non- household contact.



Contact tracing in the early stages of epidemics at various locations suggested that most secondary infections were among household contacts, with a secondary attack rate of up to 16 percent. According to a joint WHO-China report, the rate of secondary COVID-19 in various locations ranged from 1 to 5 percent among tens of thousands of close contacts of confirmed patients in China; most of these occurred within households, with an in-household secondary attack rate of 3 to 10 percent. In the United States, the symptomatic secondary attack rate was 0.45 percent among 445 close contacts of 10 confirmed patients; among household members, the rate was 10.5 percent. In a similar study in Korea, the rates were comparable, with secondary infections in 0.55 percent of all contacts and 7.6 percent of family members.

Clusters of cases have also been reported following family, work, or social gatherings where close, personal contact can occur. As an example, epidemiologic analysis of a cluster of cases in the state of Illinois showed probable transmission through two family gatherings at which communal food was consumed, embraces were shared, and extended face-to-face conversations were exchanged with symptomatic individuals who were later confirmed to have COVID-19.

The risk of transmission with more indirect contact (eg, passing someone with infection on the street, handling items that were previously handled by someone with infection) is not well established and is likely low.

Environmental contamination — Virus present on contaminated surfaces may be another source

of infection if susceptible individuals touch these surfaces and then transfer infectious virus to mucous membranes in the mouth, eyes, or nose. The frequency and relative importance of this type of transmission remain unclear. It may be more likely to be a potential source of infection in settings where there is heavy viral contamination (eg, in an infected individual's household or in health care settings).

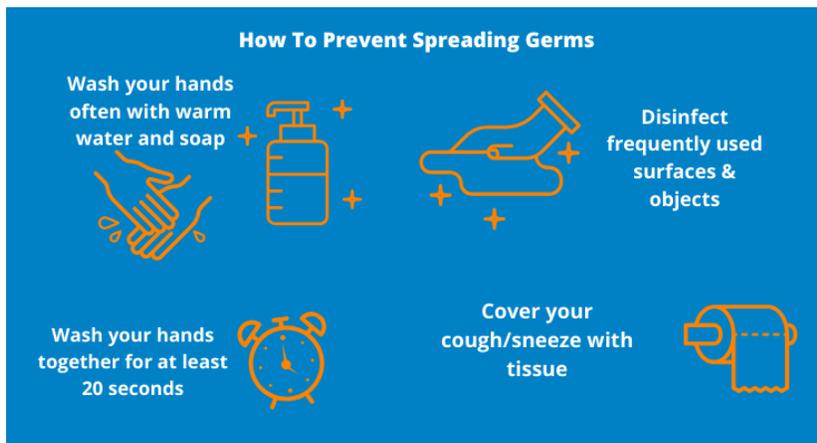
Extensive SARS-CoV-2 contamination of environmental surfaces in hospital rooms of patients with COVID-19 has been described. In a study from Singapore, viral RNA was detected on nearly all surfaces tested (handles, light switches, bed and handrails, interior doors and windows, toilet bowl, sink basin) in the airborne infection isolation room of a patient with symptomatic mild COVID-19 prior to routine cleaning. Viral RNA was not detected on similar surfaces in the rooms of two other symptomatic patients following routine cleaning (with sodium dichloroisocyanurate). Of note, viral RNA detection does not necessarily indicate the presence of infectious virus.

It is unknown how long SARS-CoV-2 can persist on surfaces; other coronaviruses have been tested and may survive on inanimate surfaces for up to six to nine days without disinfection. In a study evaluating the survival of viruses dried on a plastic surface at room temperature, a specimen containing SARS-CoV (a virus closely related to SARS-CoV-2) had detectable infectivity at six but not nine days. However, in a systematic review of similar studies, various disinfectants (including ethanol at concentrations between 62 and 71%) inactivated a number of coronaviruses related to SARS-CoV-2 within one minute. Based on data concerning other coronaviruses, duration of viral persistence on surfaces also likely depends on the ambient temperature, relative humidity, and the size of the initial inoculum.

Uncertain risk of animal contact — SARS-CoV-2 infection is thought to have originally been transmitted to humans from an animal host, but the ongoing risk of transmission through animal contact is uncertain. There is no evidence suggesting animals (including domesticated animals)

are a major source of infection in humans.

SARS-CoV-2 infection has been described in animals in both natural and experimental settings. There have been rare reports of animals with SARS-CoV-2 infection (including



asymptomatic infections in dogs and symptomatic infections in cats) following close contact with a human with COVID-19. The risk of infection may vary by species. In one study evaluating infection in animals after intranasal viral inoculation, SARS-CoV-2 replicated efficiently in ferrets and cats; viral replication was also detected in dogs, but they appeared to be less susceptible overall to experimental infection. Pigs and poultry were not susceptible to infection.

Given the uncertainty regarding the transmission risk and the apparent susceptibility of some animals to SARS-CoV-2 infection, the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends that pets be kept away from other animals or people outside of the household and that people with confirmed or suspected COVID-19 try to avoid close contact with household pets, as they should with human household members, for the duration of their self-isolation period. There have been no reports of domesticated animals transmitting SARS-CoV-2 infection to humans.

Immunity and risk of reinfection — Antibodies to the virus are induced in those who have become infected. Preliminary evidence suggests that some of these antibodies are protective, but this remains to be definitively established. Moreover, it is unknown whether all infected patients mount a protective immune response and how long any protective effect will last.

Data on protective immunity following COVID-19 are emerging. A case series evaluating convalescent plasma for treatment of COVID-19 identified neutralizing activity in plasma of recovered patients that appeared to be transferred to recipients following plasma infusion. Similarly, in another study of 23 patients who recovered from COVID-19, antibodies to the receptor-binding domain of the spike protein and the nucleocapsid protein were detected by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) in most patients by 14 days following the onset of symptoms; ELISA antibody titers correlated with neutralizing activity. One preliminary study reported that rhesus macaques infected with SARS-CoV-2 did not develop reinfection following recovery and challenge; however, this study has not been published in a peer-reviewed journal, and further confirmation of these findings is needed.

Some studies have reported positive RT-PCR tests for SARS-CoV-2 in patients with laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 following clinical improvement and negative results on two consecutive tests. However, these positive tests occurred shortly after the negative tests, were not associated with worsening symptoms, may not represent infectious virus, and likely did not reflect reinfection.

As above, the FDA has granted emergency use authorization for tests that qualitatively identify

antibodies against SARS-CoV-2 in serum or plasma. Should evidence confirm that the presence of these antibodies reflects a protective immune response; serologic screening will be an important tool to understand population immunity and distinguish individuals who are at lower risk for reinfection.

CLINICAL FEATURES

Incubation period — the incubation period for COVID-19 is thought to be within 14 days following exposure, with most cases occurring approximately four to five days after exposure.

In a study of 1099 patients with confirmed symptomatic COVID-19, the median incubation period was four days (interquartile range two to seven days).

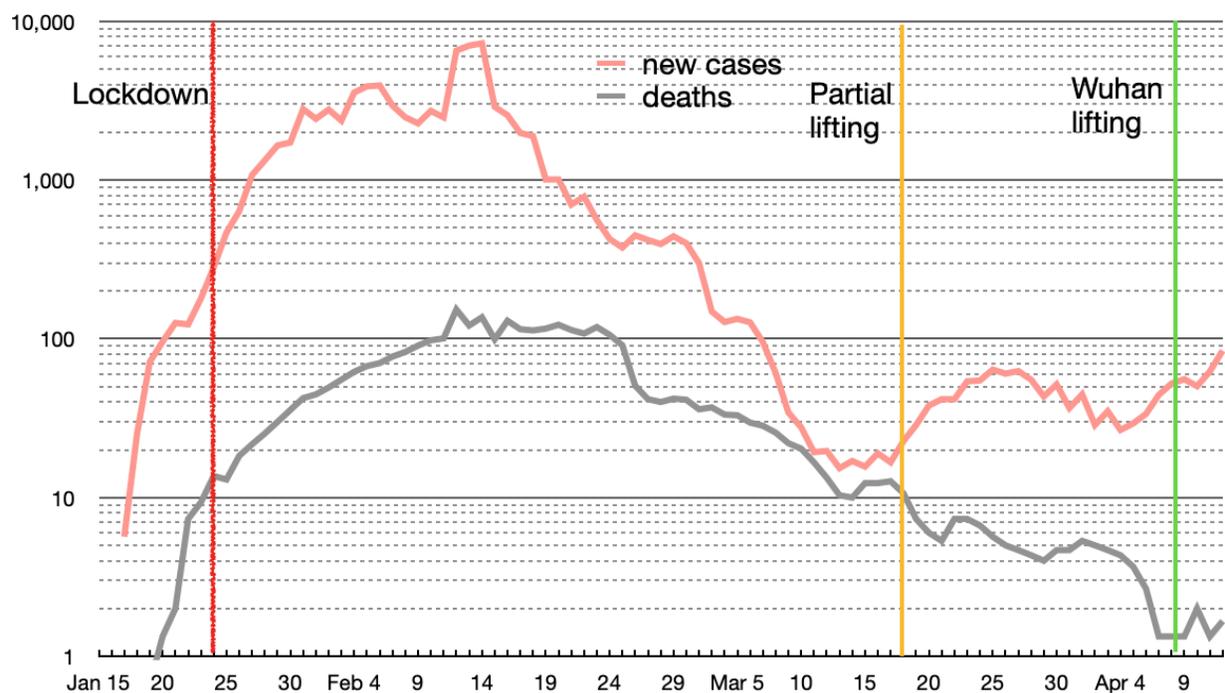
Using data from 181 publicly reported, confirmed cases in China with identifiable exposure, one modeling study estimated that symptoms would develop in 2.5 percent of infected individuals within 2.2 days and in 97.5 percent of infected individuals within 11.5 days. The median incubation period in this study was 5.1 days.

Spectrum of illness severity and case fatality rates — The spectrum of symptomatic infection ranges from mild to critical; most infections are not severe. Specifically, in a report from the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention that included approximately 44,500 confirmed infections with an estimation of disease severity:

- Mild (no or mild pneumonia) was reported in 81 percent.
- Severe disease (eg, with dyspnea, hypoxia, or >50 percent lung involvement on imaging within 24 to 48 hours) was reported in 14 percent. → Critical disease (eg, with respiratory failure, shock, or multiorgan dysfunction) was reported in 5 percent.
- The overall case fatality rate was 2.3 percent; no deaths were reported among noncritical cases.

Among hospitalized patients, the proportion of critical or fatal disease is higher. In a study that included 2634 patients who had been hospitalized for COVID-19 in the New York City area, 14 percent were treated in the intensive care unit and 12 percent received invasive mechanical ventilation, and mortality among those receiving mechanical ventilation was 88 percent. However, the analysis was limited to patients who had either been discharged or died during the admission, and these patients represented fewer than half of the total population admitted with COVID-19; thus, the proportion of critically ill patients and the associated mortality rate may not accurately reflect those of the entire hospitalized population.

The proportion of severe or fatal infections may also vary by location. According to a joint World Health Organization (WHO)-China fact-finding mission, the case fatality rate ranged from 5.8 percent in Wuhan to 0.7 percent in the rest of China. A modeling study suggested that the adjusted case fatality rate in mainland China was 1.4 percent. Most of the fatal cases occurred in patients with advanced age or underlying medical comorbidities. In Italy, 12 percent of all detected COVID-19 cases and 16 percent of all hospitalized patients were admitted to the intensive care unit; the estimated case fatality rate was 7.2 percent in mid-March. In contrast, the estimated case fatality rate in mid-March in South Korea was 0.9 percent. This may be related to distinct demographics of infection; in Italy, the median age of patients with infection was 64 years, whereas in Korea the median age was in the 40s.



Risk factors for severe illness — severe illness can occur in otherwise healthy individuals of any age, but it predominantly occurs in adults with advanced age or underlying medical comorbidities.

Comorbidities that have been associated with severe illness and mortality include

- Cardiovascular disease
- Diabetes mellitus
- Hypertension
- Chronic lung disease
- Cancer
- Chronic kidney disease
- Obesity

PRECAUTIONS

You can reduce your chances of being infected or spreading COVID-19 by taking some simple precautions:

- Regularly and thoroughly clean your hands with an alcohol-based hand rub or wash them with soap and water. Why? Washing your hands with soap and water or using alcohol-based hand rub kills viruses that may be on your hands.
- Maintain at least 1 metre (3 feet) distance between yourself and others. Why? When someone coughs, sneezes, or speaks they spray small liquid droplets from their nose or mouth which may contain virus. If you are too close, you can breathe in the droplets, including the COVID-19 virus if the person has the disease.
- Avoid going to crowded places. Why? Where people come together in crowds, you are more likely to come into close contact with someone that has COVID-19 and it is more difficult to maintain physical distance of 1 metre (3 feet).
- Avoid touching eyes, nose and mouth. Why? Hands touch many surfaces and can pick up viruses. Once contaminated, hands can transfer the virus to your eyes, nose or mouth. From there, the virus can enter your body and infect you.
- Make sure you, and the people around you, follow good respiratory hygiene. This means covering your mouth and nose with your bent elbow or tissue when you cough or sneeze. Then dispose of the used tissue immediately and wash your hands. Why? Droplets spread virus. By following good respiratory hygiene, you protect the people around you from viruses such as



cold, flu and COVID-19.

- Stay home and self-isolate even with minor symptoms such as cough, headache, mild fever, until you recover. Have someone bring you supplies. If you need to leave your house, wear a mask to avoid infecting others. Why? Avoiding contact with others will protect them from possible COVID-19 and other viruses.
- If you have a fever, cough and difficulty breathing, seek medical attention, but call by telephone in advance if possible and follow the directions of your local health authority. Why? National and local authorities will have the most up to date information on the situation in your area. Calling in advance will allow your health care provider to quickly direct you to the right health facility. This will also protect you and help prevent spread of viruses and other infections.
- Keep up to date on the latest information from trusted sources, such as WHO or your local and national health authorities. Why? Local and national authorities are best placed to advise on what people in your area should be doing to protect themselves.

Advice on the safe use of alcohol-based hand sanitizers

To protect yourself and others against COVID-19, clean your hands frequently and thoroughly. Use alcohol-based hand sanitizer or wash your hands with soap and water. If you use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer, make sure you use and store it carefully.

- Keep alcohol-based hand sanitizers out of children's reach. Teach them how to apply the sanitizer and monitor its use.
- Apply a coin-sized amount on your hands. There is no need to use a large amount of the product.
- Avoid touching your eyes, mouth and nose immediately after using an alcohol-based hand sanitizer, as it can cause irritation.
- Hand sanitizers recommended to protect against COVID-19 are alcohol-based and therefore can be flammable. Do not use before handling fire or cooking.
- Under no circumstance, drink or let children swallow an alcohol-based hand



sanitizer. It can be poisonous.

- Remember that washing your hands with soap and water is also effective against COVID-19.

PREVENTION

Infection control in the health care setting — in locations where community transmission is widespread, preventive strategies for all individuals in a health care setting are warranted to reduce potential exposures. Additional measures are warranted for patients with suspected or confirmed COVID-19. Infection control in the health care setting is discussed in detail elsewhere.

Preventing exposure in the community — If community transmission of SARS-CoV-2 is present, residents should be encouraged to practice social distancing by staying home as much as possible and maintaining six feet (two meters) distance from others when they have to leave home. In particular, individuals should avoid crowds and close contact with ill individuals.

The following general measures are additionally recommended to reduce transmission of infection:

- Diligent hand washing, particularly after touching surfaces in public. Use of hand sanitizer that contains at least 60 percent alcohol is a reasonable alternative if the hands are not visibly dirty.
- Respiratory hygiene (eg, covering the cough or sneeze).
- Avoiding touching the face (in particular eyes, nose, and mouth). The American Academy of Ophthalmology suggests that people not wear contact lenses, because they make people touch their eyes more frequently.
- Cleaning and disinfecting objects and surfaces that are frequently touched. The CDC has issued guidance on disinfection in the home setting; a list of EPA-registered products can be found [here](#).

These measures should be followed by all individuals, but should be emphasized for older adults



and individuals with chronic medical conditions, in particular.

For people without respiratory symptoms, the WHO does not recommend wearing a medical mask in the community, since it does not decrease the importance of other general measures to prevent infection and may result in unnecessary cost and supply problems; the WHO also emphasizes that medical masks should be prioritized for health care workers. Recommendations on use of masks by healthy members of the community vary by country.



In the United States, the CDC suggests this approach for all residents. For those returning from international travel (including cruise ship travel) and those who have had close contact with a patient with suspected or confirmed COVID-19 (including during the 48 hours prior to that patient developing symptoms), the CDC also suggests

- Self-quarantine at home for 14 days following the last exposure, with maintenance of at least six feet (two meters) from others at all times.
- Avoiding contact with individuals at high risk for severe illness (unless they are household members with the same exposure).
- Twice-daily temperature checks with monitoring for fever, cough, or dyspnea. If they develop such clinical manifestations, they should continue to stay at home away from other household members and contact their medical providers.

SPECIAL SITUATIONS

Pregnant and breastfeeding women — The general approach to prevention, evaluation, diagnosis, and treatment of pregnant women with suspected COVID-19 is largely similar to that in non-pregnant individuals. Issues specific to pregnant and breastfeeding women are discussed elsewhere.

Children — Symptomatic infection in children appears to be relatively uncommon; when it occurs, it is usually mild, although severe cases have been reported. Details of COVID-19 in children are discussed elsewhere.

COVID-19 testing not readily available — In some cases, testing for COVID-19 may not be accessible, particularly for individuals who have a compatible but mild illness that does not warrant hospitalization and do not have a known COVID-19 exposure or high-risk travel history. In the United States, there is limited official guidance for this situation, and the approach may depend on the prevalence of COVID-19 in the area. If the clinician has sufficient concern for possible COVID-19 (eg, there is community transmission), it is reasonable to assume the patient had COVID-19 and advise the patient to self-isolate at home (if hospitalization is not warranted) and alert the clinician about worsening symptoms. Outpatient management of COVID-19 is discussed in detail elsewhere.

‘AAGNEYA’

CHAPTER 2



TRIBAL COMMUNITIES

TRIBES IN INDIA

Studies and researches on tribal people carry great significance for us as India has about 70 million tribals spread across its plains and hills. The majority of the indigenous people are found in the states of Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan (Singh 1994:3). Some states such as Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and the Union Territory of Lakshadweep are mostly inhabited by tribals. The size of the tribes in India varies considerably. Whereas Bhils and Santals run into millions, Bomdo, Haisa and Kongbo can be counted on one's fingers (ibid.). The concept of tribe has never been properly defined with any precision. The term encompasses a wide variety of peoples at various stages of development. According to Jaganath Pathy (1999), the origin of the existing concept can be traced to colonialism.

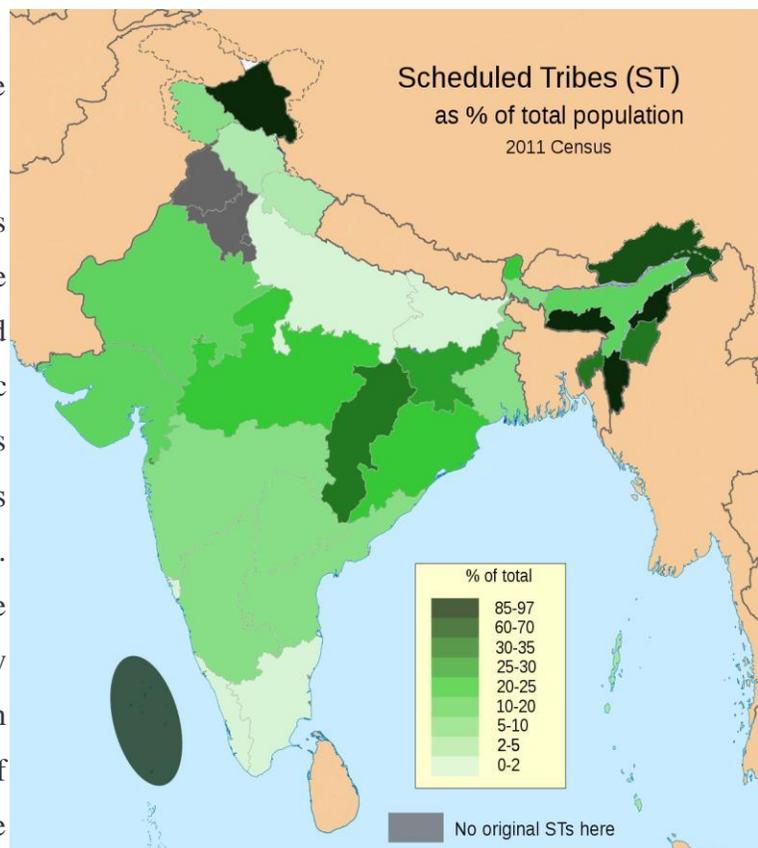
Many tribes were once independent communities with whom colonialists concluded treaties.

The concept of tribe emerged only after colonialism took root in Asia, Australia and America. India has the largest tribal population in the world. Yet, we too do not have a universally acceptable definition. Small size, emphasis on kinship relations, life in hill areas and forests, lack of a written language and native religion are the chief characteristics attributed to them. –These peoples in general are historically evolved entities and are biologically self-perpetuating, marked by certain common cultural features and are subordinated in several ways to the dominant society, its institutions and values (Pathy 1999:103).



In India, politics ultimately decides the tribal identity. K.S.Singh(1994:1) says that a tribe is an administrative and political concept. The President of India has designated some communities as Scheduled Tribes in each state. To drive the point home, one may refer to the recent agitation of Gujjars in Rajasthan for including them in the Scheduled Tribe category in Rajasthan. It may be noted that they are already in that category in the state of Himachal Pradesh. After accepting non-tribe status all these years, they now want a new designation by resorting to even violence. The most recent agitation (November, 2007) by the tea-garden labourers in Assam for Scheduled Tribe status is another glaring example. Ironically, they are called Adivasis in Assam without enjoying the designation of Scheduled Tribe, or even that of the backward community. So too, anthropologists might consider certain communities as tribes, but the state may not confer them that status. Some tribes in Kerala such as Allar, Chingathan and Kalanadi are not listed as Scheduled tribes.

The tribal population in India is distributed over 500 separate communities. Most tribal-inhabited areas are backward in economic development. However, their regions contain about 70 percent of India's mineral resources (Pathy 2005: 37-38). Modern technology has enabled the state to exploit this wealth, thereby further paving way for interference in the tribal way of life. In spite of several protective measures for the non-alienation of tribal land, the exploitation continues.



STATEWISE TRIBAL POPULATION IN INDIA

S. No.	Name of the State/UT ⁷	Total Population	ST ⁶ Population	% of STs in the State to total State population	% of STs in the State to total ST population in India
00	India	1210569573	104281034	8.61	--
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	380581	28530	7.49	0.02
2	Andhra Pradesh	84580777	5918073	6.99	5.67
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1383727	951821	68.78	0.91
4	Assam	31205576	3884371	12.44	3.72
5	Bihar	104099452	1336573	1.28	1.28
6	Chandigarh	1055450	0	--	--
7	Chhattisgarh	25545198	7822902	30.62	7.50
8	D & N Haveli	343709	178564	51.95	0.17
9	Daman & Diu	243247	15363	6.31	0.01
10	Goa	1458545	149275	10.23	0.14
11	Gujarat	60439692	8917174	14.75	8.55
12	Haryana	25351462	0	--	--
13	Himachal Pradesh	6864602	392126	5.71	0.37
14	Jammu & Kashmir	12541302	1493299	11.90	1.43
15	Jharkhand	32988134	8645042	26.20	8.29
16	Karnataka	61095297	4248987	6.95	4.07
17	Kerala	33406061	484839	1.45	0.46
18	Lakshadweep	64473	61120	94.79	0.05
19	Madhya Pradesh	72626809	15316784	21.08	14.68
20	Maharashtra	112374333	10510213	9.35	10.07
21	Manipur	2570390	902740	35.12	0.86
22	Meghalaya	2966889	2555861	86.14	2.45
23	Mizoram	1097206	1036115	94.43	0.99
24	Nagaland	1978502	1710973	86.47	1.64
25	NCT of Delhi	16787941	0	--	--
26	Odisha	41974218	9590756	22.84	9.19
27	Puducherry	1247953	0	--	--
28	Punjab	27743338	0	--	--
29	Rajasthan	68548437	9238534	13.47	8.85

⁶ ST: Scheduled Tribe

⁷ UT: Union Territory

30	Sikkim	610577	206360	33.79	0.19
31	Tamil Nadu	72147030	794697	1.10	0.76
32	Tripura	3673917	1166813	31.75	1.11
33	Uttar Pradesh	199812341	1134273	0.56	1.08
34	Uttarakhand	10086292	291903	2.89	0.27
35	West Bengal	91276115	5296953	5.80	5.07

ECONOMIC STATUS

Traditionally Tribes in India pursued an economy which was closer to nature, and used indigenous technology. This is reflected in their dependence on forest and other natural resources available in their habitat. While some tribal communities have adopted a way of life, similar to the neighbouring non-tribal communities, there are other tribal groups, whose livelihoods are characterized by (a) Forest-based livelihoods, (b) pre-agriculture level of technology, (c) a stagnant or declining population (d) extremely low literacy and (e) a subsistence level of economy. A variety of economic activities were pursued by the tribes of India, depending on the availability of resources in their respective habitats. And the main way of income of the Tribal people in India are:

- Hunting
- Hill – cultivation
- Plainagriculture
- Simpleartisan
- Pastoral and cattle –herding
- Folk – artistsand
- Agriculture and non – agriculturelabour.



The majority of the tribe does not focus on only one labour they occasionally and seasonally do hunting, farming, agriculture and such activities to supplement their income. Over the decades, the tribal economy and the livelihood strategies have undergone substantial changes. Since the tribes were traditionally dependent on natural resources, the change was all the more visible due to the depletion of resources. As per the government records majority of the tribes are included in BPL8 and AAY9 which means extreme poverty. We can't find tribal people who are in high

government post in a government job. See, the government is providing reservation for them in education, providing opportunities for education and also providing reservations in job opportunities, but the problem is they are unaware about their opportunities and how to make use of their opportunities. The government is providing enough opportunities, but not providing awareness to the tribal people.

Nowadays, in the government recruitments are through PSC10 exams, to write the exam the candidate must register in online and apply for the exam in online. In the case of tribal people majority of them don't have access to the internet and the people who have access to the internet don't know about PSC, Online registration and Government jobs!



This is what is happening all across the country. While implementing projects and policies for Tribal development, we should make aware the Tribal people how to make use of these programmes and policies. Otherwise, all those programmes and policies will be a waste.

GUJARAT - THE VIBRENT STATE OF INDIA

The tribal belt in Gujarat consists of the districts of Danga, Surat, Broach, Baroda, Panchmahals, Sabarkantha and Banaskantha. Various sects of adivasis, mainly of Bhil Tribe and Konkan origin reside in this region.

Tribes such as the Siddhis, Rabari tribe, Padhar tribe, Mers and Bharwads live in the coastal Saurashtra districts of Junagadh, Jamnagar and Kutch. The Siddhis are known to have come to India from East Africa and have distinct Negroid features. The Rabaris and the Mers seem to have come from the Mediterranean in early times. The Australoid Adivasis (who have Australoid features) live in two tracts. They have Konkan features. The other group lives in the hill tracts along the state's eastern border and comprise of the Bhil Garasias, Dungri Bhils, Ratwas, Naikas and others. They have Bhil features.

In the plains of the Surat, Broach and Bulbar Districts, there are also other tribes, such as, the Dublas, who seem to have a foreign origin, the Dhodias, who might have migrated from the Dhulia region of Maharashtra and the Choudhuris, who may have come from Orissa or West Bengal.

INFORMATIONS ABOUT GUJARAT TRIBES

NO.	DISTRICT	TOTAL POPULATION	ST POPULATION
1.	Ahmadabad	72,14,225	89,138
2.	Amreli	15,14,190	7,322
3.	Anand	20,92,745	24,824
4.	Banas Kantha	31,20,506	2,84,155
5.	Bharuch	15,51,019	4,88,194
6.	Bhavnagar	28,80,365	9,110
7.	Dohad	21,27,086	15,80,850
8.	Gandhinagar	13,91,753	18,204
9.	Jamnagar	21,60,119	24,187
10.	Junagadh	27,43,082	55,571
11.	Kachchh	20,92,371	24,228
12.	Kheda	22,99,885	40,336
13.	Mahesana	20,35,064	9,392
14.	Narmada	5,90,297	4,81,392
15.	Navsari	13,29,672	6,39,659

16.	PanchMahals	23,90,776	7,21,604
17.	Patan	13,43,734	13,303
18.	Porbandar	5,85,449	13,039
19.	Rajkot	38,04,558	24,017
20.	Sabar Kantha	24,28,589	5,42,156
21.	Surat	60,81,322	8,56,952
22.	Surendranagar	17,56,268	21,453
23.	Tapi	8,07,022	6,79,320
24.	The Dangs	2,28,291	2,16,073
25.	Vadodara	41,65,626	11,49,901
26.	Valsad	17,05,678	9,02,794
	Gujarat	6,04,39,692	89,17,174

There are over 5 million Adivasis or tribal communities in Gujarat. Tribes with Bhil features account for more than 50% of the Gujarat's Adivasi population. Most of the Adivasi sects claim descent from clans, such as, the Rathod, Solanki, Chauhan, Parmar and Makwana. The colourful ghagra, the jhulki, the sallo and the jewellery worn by the Bhil Garasia women reveal Rajput influence as well. The Bhils near Akkalkavu in West Khandesh and those living in Ratnapur, came under the influence of the Muslims and though they adopted the Muslim faith, their women neither accepted the practice of wearing veils.

Culture of Tribes

The tribal people of Gujarat are religious and are animistic in religion. They worship animals, such as the tiger, crocodile and snake as Gods and also worship some plant Gods and a hill God (Thumbi Dev). They also have many Gods in common with the Hindus such as Chamunda, Kalka, Amba, Lord

Hanuman and Lord Krishna. Their greatest festival is Holi. It is said that this and other festivals such as Diwali, which it is said originally belonged to these aborigines, were in due course of time adopted by the Hindus. Scholars are also of the opinion that the concept of the Mother Goddess, Parvati (daughter of the hill king) and that of the Lord Shiva has been borrowed by the Hindus from the Adivasis. The tribes also worship their dead ancestors.

Occupation of Tribes of Gujarat

The tribes of Gujarat are engaged in different occupations. In olden days the Bhils depended on the slash-and-burn cultivation system under which they cleared thick forests by cutting trees or burning them and cultivated crops in this land for a few years until the natural fertility of the soil was exhausted. They then moved on to new forests, leaving the land fallow for it to recover its fertility. They also lived by gathering forest produce and hunting wild beasts or fishing. Some tribes work as casual labourers, cattle breeders and find employment in the ports. Even today the tribal groups, such as, the Koknas, Gamits, Dhodias, Vasawas, Garasias and some other Bhils generally lived on agriculture. Most of the Adivasis depend on agriculture either as landowners or as farm workers. The social set up of the tribes in Gujarat is quite different from that of a usual Hindu community. The women in these communities have more freedom than their Hindu counterparts in matters of marriage, divorce and remarriage. Besides this the customs and lifestyle of the tribes vary as well. The colourful costumes of the tribal people of Gujarat add charm to the eyes of the beholder. Moreover the tribal people celebrate various fairs and festivals with great gaiety and tribal folk songs and dances.

Major Tribes of Gujarat

India is a country having many states where we can find numerous tribes who had either migrated to India or are natives of India. Gujarat is one of the 29 states of India which is situated at the extreme west. Gujarat is known as a hub of scheduled tribes as we can find many tribes in this state but there are around 29 main tribes including Gamith, Dhodias, Siddi, Barda, Vasawas etc. The origin of the tribal people of Gujarat is based on their migration from other countries like the Siddis are a group of tribal people who have migrated from East Africa. Similarly, the Rabaris and the Mers are the tribes migrated from the Mediterranean. There is a true belief in the tribal people of Gujarat that all the objects like stones, places and creatures are full of spiritual nature, so they are very religious in nature. The occupations acquired by these tribes are agriculture, fishing, hunting etc.

Gamit:

The origin of this tribe is based on the migration towards India which can be concluded by the songs sung by Gamit old ladies. The ladies sing the leel songs during the festival of color i.e. Holi. They love to worship Sun god first and then they continue with their further worship. Their houses are built on or around the hills and have “Angans” built in almost all the houses. The houses of this tribal people are built with clay, cow dung,



bamboo and paddy grass which we call as a Kutcha house. Like other tribes Gamits are also fond of music and dance. They use natural things to make their musical instruments like leather, metal strings, pipe, shankh etc. The ladies of Gamit tribes are fond of ornaments like Kanthi, Donto and some other ornaments. This tribe is mostly found in Surat, Bharuch, Valsad and Dangs.

Bhils:



Due to its high population, the tribe is divided into smaller groups like Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil etc. Bhil people are generally of medium or short height because of the biological condition where they reside. The complexion of this tribe is generally dark but there are some people whose complexion is different means they are white in color. The houses made by this tribal community

are also kutcha house and they use wooden poles, bamboo, clay etc to construct their house. They have a very interesting ritual to select their life partner and this ritual gets performed on the festival of Gol Gadhedo. Like Gamits, Bhils also acquire agriculture as their main occupation while poultry, distillation are some other occupations possessed by them. The community is male-oriented as there is a bias between male and female.

Dhodias

The origin of this tribe is based on many theories passed by many legends. The cultures of this tribal community is quite similar to the cultures of Hindus like Kanyadan, Mangalphera are some of the common cultures. The main occupation of this tribe is agriculture, fishing, laboring. They are very educated and even employed with white collared jobs. The



The musical instruments used by them to perform any songs on function are tur and drum. Their houses are made up of firewood, cow dung cakes, kerosene to construct their house and their houses are electrified. The main ornaments carried by the Dhodia ladies are belly chain and Dubla. Unlike Bhils, Dhodias are not male-oriented only the community gives equal priority to women also like women contribute to the livelihood of the family.

Bawcha



The origin of this tribe has no evidence in written form it is just concluded from some of the historical stories. It is believed that the tribe got migrated from Maharashtra due to some political and social issues. The houses of this tribal people are Pucca houses and are cemented constructed with bricks having RCC roofing. The education status of this tribe is little better as they reside in urban as well as rural areas.

The main occupation of this tribe is making and selling bamboo basket but that is now limited to the rural areas only as people of urban areas mostly prefer to work in mills, press or work as a hotel boy, rickshaw puller etc. The people of this community behave stereotypically in the case of menstruation, pregnancy and others. They celebrate the festival of Goddess by dancing and singing.

Kunbi



There is no evidence about the origin of the tribal community of Kunbi. The custom of this tribal community is similar to the Hindus like they also perform the function of Betrothal (Sagai) as a marriage ritual and the custom of half marriage (Pen). Similar to Bhils, Bawacha, Dhodias and Gamits, Kunbi community has

also acquired agriculture, farming and poultry as their main occupation. Like Dhodias, the locality of Kunbis is also electrified. The women of the community are not given the equal priority as compared to men. The festivals which are auspiciously celebrated by this tribe are Diwali and Nag Panchami. They prefer celebrating these festivals by singing and dancing. The music which gets performed by them is played with the traditional musical instruments of their community.

Rabari

There are numerous theories behind the origin of Rabari tribes but this is also true that there is no such evidence behind these theories. It is concluded that they are migrated from Afghanistan. The main occupation of this tribe is breeding of sheep, cattle and selling the milk. The women are given equal priority to men as their perception is very important for any kind of family decisions. The embroidery



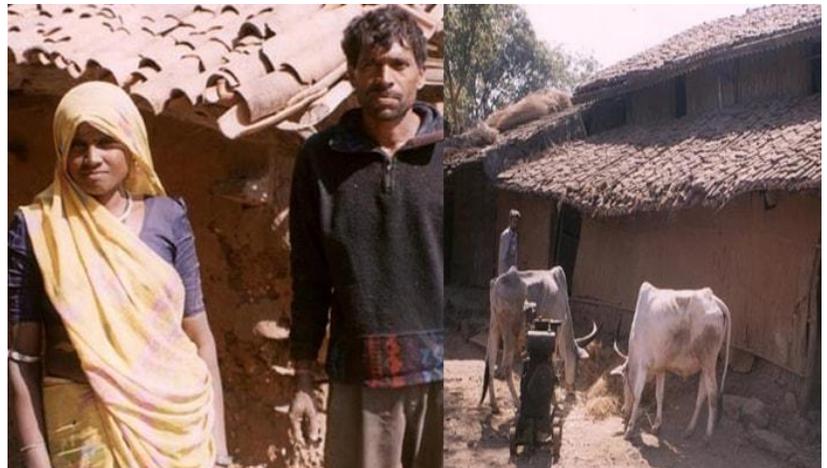
work of the community ladies are very popular and are very real and pure in nature. Siya is the folk song of Rabaris which they perform on every festival. The community is well equipped with drinking water and electricity facilities. The ornaments that Rabari ladies carry are generally made up of silver, ink and lac. The community has its own folk dance and folk songs which they perform on every festival.

Siddi

This tribe had migrated from Africa to India in the search of food and shelter and some war, love stories are also there behind the origin of this tribe. They are scattered at many places Karnataka, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh but we can find the majority of this tribe in Gujarat (Junagarh). The religions possessed by them are Christianity, Islam and Hindu also but in a very less number. Siddhi community is generally restricted to the village areas only and so they are not much developed and educated. “Dhamal” is a folk dance of Siddhis which is an imitated dance form of Africa. One can easily recognize the people of this community because of their peculiar dressing style which is a combination of Hindu and Muslim tradition.

Pateliya

This is one of the wealthiest tribes of Gujarat and is mostly found in Surat, Kheda, Sabarkantha and Ahmedabad districts. The tribe is well known for its festival celebration i.e. many festivals are celebrated by them like Holi, Duleti, Rakhi, Navratri etc. The women of this tribe also contribute their hands to manage the family by getting employed in the permanent jobs. Children of this



tribe are also employed like they work in family farms or work as wage laborers. Garba dance performed by this tribe during Navratri season has become prevalent now. The tribe doesn't do discrimination between the studies of girls and boys and so both the genders are equally educated. The locality is rich in drinking water facility, electricity and banking facilities too.

Naikda

The Naikas are divided into two main groups known as Naikas of South Gujarat, Naikas of Baroda and of central Gujarat. Some of them are they have their habitats in rural areas while some have in urban areas and there is a custom of dowry prevalent in this tribe. The ornaments carried by women ladies are

Payal, earrings and vermilion (Sindur). The custom of Naikda tribe is slight different from other tribes as this tribe gives equal status to women in all the norms whether it is social, political or economic. The tribe organizes a fair named “Shivratri Mela” in which they organize the anniversary of their dead ones. The literacy rate of Naikdas was low earlier as compared to the present time but it’s increasing gradually.

Chaudhary

The tribe is originated in the Indian Subcontinent and is mostly non-vegetarian. The Chodhries are divided into Paragadia, Niladri and Valvada on the basis of endogamy and are further divided into 2 more categories i.e. Varjelas and Sarjelas on the basis of reforms. This tribe was very prominent in the reforms done for the independence of India.



There is a belief among the people of this tribe is that a person becomes vampire if he/she commits suicide and if a women dies during pregnancy then she gets transformed into witch. Chodhry’s literacy rate is higher than the other tribes of Gujarat due to the availability of free education, boarding and lodging.

DAHOD DISTRICT

This district is bounded by Panchmahal District to the west, Chhota Udaipur district to the south, Jhabua District and Alirajpur District of Madhya Pradesh State to the east and southeast respectively, and Banswara District of Rajasthan State to the north and northeast. The city of Dahod is the district's administrative headquarters. The district has an area of 3,642 km². The national highway 59 is passing through the district, which connects chittorgarh of Rajasthan and Dahod. The actual name is "Dohad", which later got transformed into Dahod. The Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb was born in a mosque within the fort of Dahod.

Dahod District is located in Gujarat state in western India, called after its administrative HQ. It has a population of 2,127,086 (2011 census), with a population density of 583 persons per km². Half of

Dahod's population is rural, and 74.3% of the population is scheduled tribes. Dahod has a literacy rate of 58.82%, which is lower than all other districts in Gujarat.

Dahod District was created on 2 October 1997, and was formerly part of Panchmahal District. Its territory mostly consists of two former Princely States, namely Baria (Devgadh) and Sanjeli, in addition to Fatehpura Taluka of Sunth (Rampur), along with the two "eastern mahals" of Dahod and Jhalod from the former Panch Mahals.

The population of the district is mostly rural, and a majority of the district's residents are Tribals, mostly Bhils. Dahod District also has the second largest population of the Dawoodi Bohra sect of Muslims in India.

At the 2011 census Dahod District had a population of 2,127,086, roughly equal to the nation of Namibia or the US state of New Mexico. It was the 215th most populous district in India (out of a total of 640). The district had a population density of 582 inhabitants per square kilometre (1,510/sq mi). Its population growth rate over the decade 2001–2011 was 29.95%. It had a sex ratio of 986 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 60.6%. At the time of the 2011 Census of India, 96.29% of the population in the district spoke Gujarati, 2.14% Bhili and 1.22% Hindi as their first language.

CHOTAUDEPUR

Chhotaudepur is a tribal district in the state of Gujarat in India. It was made taking some portion from Vadodara District in 2013. The district consists of six talukas of Chhotaudepur, Pavijetpur, Kawant, Naswadi, Sankheda and Bodeli taluka. The district headquarters is located at ChhotaUdepur.

Chhota Udaipur is a tribal dominated district and the district headquarters is located 110 km away from Vadodara. It shares its borders with the state of Madhya Pradesh. Chhota Udepur is the third tribal dominated district in eastern Gujarat after the Narmada and Tapi districts. Chhota Udepur district has a forest area of 75,704 hectares and has deposits of dolomite, fluorite, granite and sand all of which are mined. The district is also home to a large dairy industry. The Rathwa tribals who live here produce the Pithora mural paintings by mixing colours with liquor and milk and then using it to depict intricate motifs and scenes on the walls of their village dwellings.

Chhotaudepur is tribal District. Native people (Adivasi) of Chhotaudepur are called Rathava. This name originates from their older residence region, named rath. Rathvas are found in all talukas of Chhota Udepur and also in Panchmahal district. They speak a very distinct dialect of Gujarati—Rathvi. Their main occupation is agriculture. There are 56 clans, and marriage within the same clan is prohibited.

The Rathvas worship several gods and goddesses, but Baba Pithora is chief among the gods of the Rathva community, and the painting is done in the homes to please him. It is drawn on three walls inside the homes of Rathva. They believe that this establishes peace and prosperity. The community people are famous for their tattooing marks on their body and Pithora paintings. They use the motifs of tiger, camel, elephant etc. on the walls of their homes. They have their own folk-songs and folk-tales. The folk songs are sung by them at the time of marriage ceremony. They perform dance and play music at the time of festivals and marriages.

The main festivals of the Rathva community are Holi, Divaso, Dusshera, Dev-diwali, and Akhatrij. It is during the melas (fair) that one can view the cultural diversity of the Adivasis: Telav Mata Mela in Pavijetpur, Gher Mela in Kawant, Mela in Dungarvat, Jhojh, Raisingpur, Chhota Udepur, Amrol are organised after Holi. The Haat (weekly market) is where most Adivasis meet their needs. Each day of the week there is a haat in different places in the adjoining areas of Chhota Udepur. The haat is a place of gathering for relatives and friends to meet. Items like clothes, vegetables, grains and livestock, bows and arrows, ornaments, bamboo articles, cooking vessels are sold in the haat.

PANCHMAHAL

Panchmahal, also Panch Mahals, is a district in the eastern portion of Gujarat State western India. Panch-mahal means "five tehsils/talukas" (5 sub-divisions), and refers to the five subdivisions that were transferred by the Maharaja Jivajirao Scindia of Gwalior State to the British: Godhra, Dahod, Halol, Kalol and Jhalod, (Devgadh Baria|Teer komthu)]. The district had a population of 2,390,776 of which 12.51% were urban as of 2001. Headquarters: Godhra.

The district is located on eastern end of the state. It is bordered by Dahod district to the north-east & east, Vadodara district to the southwest and Chhota Udaipur district to southeast, Kheda district to the west and Mahi Sagar district to the north. According to the 2011 census Panchmahal district has a population of 2,390,776, roughly equal to the nation of Latvia or the US state of New Mexico. This

gives it a ranking of 187th in India (out of a total of 640). The district has a population density of 458 inhabitants per square kilometre (1,190/sq mi) . Its population growth rate over the decade 2001–2011 was 17.92%. PanchMahal has a sex ratio of 945 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 72.32%.

The history of Panchmahals district revolves around the city of Champaner and the nearby Pavagadh Hill. Champaner was established in the 7th century (647) in the territory of King Vanraj Chavda of Chavda dynasty. In the 13th century, Chauhans acquired the city from Muslim rulers under Alauddin Khalji. Their rule continued until 1484, when Sultan Mahmud Begada of Gujarat captured the city. Thereafter Godhra became center of the district under the Mughal Empire (1575 to 1727). The author of the Mirat-i Sikandari, writing in 1611, spoke high praise of the mangoes of the region, calling them the best in the kingdom, and said that sandalwood grew abundantly here and was used to build houses. Throughout the 1600s, the forests around Dahod and Champaner were used as hunting grounds for wild elephants.

The Panchmahal district is rich in forestry resources. In 2011, 23.26% of the total land area of the Panchmahal district was covered by forest. 97.80% of the forested area in Panchmahal was classified as reserved forest. Common trees in the forests of Panchmahal include mahuda, teak, and khakhra. Since 1989, the Forest Department has planted new trees throughout the district in order to increase the total forest area and counter deforestation.

Panchmahal district is the largest producer of quartz, trap, and quartzite in Gujarat, for use as road material. Manganese ore is also commercially mined in Panchmahal; quartz and manganese are the two largest mineral resources in the district, with total production of the two combined exceeding 400,000 tonnes in 2011. Panchmahal also has the most extensive graphite deposits in the state of Gujarat, and there are granite quarries in several parts of the district.

Agriculture is the main source of employment for the people of Panchmahal: 75.88% of the district's total working population was employed in agriculture in 2011, compared with 49.61% for the state as a whole. The main crops are rice, maize, tur, gram, castor, cotton, and wheat. Of these, the most widely cultivated are rice, maize, wheat, castor, and tur, in that order, owing to their relative profitability and ease of cultivation. In the hillier eastern parts of the district, gram is grown as a second crop, after rice

and maize are harvested; its widespread cultivation is particularly characteristic of Panchmahal.

The main livestock animals in Panchmahal are buffaloes, particularly of the Mehsani and Surati breeds, cattle, and goats. Many animals are kept for dairy products, and dairy farms have traditionally been an important source of employment for many rural families. Additionally, around 3,000 people were employed in fishing in the Panchmahal district in 2011, almost entirely in ponds and artificial tanks due to the lack of major year-round rivers in the area.

NAVSARI

Navsari is an administrative district in the state of Gujarat in India, with its headquarters at Navsari city. The district covers an area of 2,211 square kilometres roughly equal to country like Luxembourg and the US state of Delaware, and had a population of 1,329,672 in 2011 roughly equal to country like Estonia and the US state of Hawaii. The district was formed in 1997 after Valsad district was bifurcated into Valsad and Navsari districts. 69.23% of the district's population is rural, and 48.1% of its population is scheduled tribes.

Navsari is having enriched history and developed between the north Surat district, in east Dang district, and in west Arabian sea, Purna river. Purna river passes through various villages of Navsari. The river's length is 36 km. Navsari district is Gujarat's ancient and historical city. As it is at sea level, in summer also weather is good. Navsari is an important station of broad gauge railway line between Mumbai and Ahmedabad. Through Ahmedabad, Mumbai National Highway No.8, Navsari is connected to big cities of Gujarat and is related to Parivaahan Nigam. (Transportation bus service), Before freedom Navsari was the main city of old Vadodra State. From 1st May 1949 Navsari has been included in Surat district and in 1964 in month of June, Surat district was reformed and district was included in Valsad district presently since 2nd October 1997 Navsari District has come into existence. According to old writing it can be seen that Navsari was famous in 7th century.

The district abounds in sugarcane fields, chikoo plantations, and mango trees. Navsari is known for its floriculture activities and sugar business. The focus sectors of the district are agro & food processing industries, textiles, drugs & pharmaceuticals, mineral related industries, and marine based industries.

According to the 2011 census Navsari district has a population of 1,329,672, roughly equal to the nation of Estonia or the US state of Maine and Hawaii. with 678,165 (51%) being Male and 651,507 (49%) being Female. This gives it a ranking of 366th in India (out of a total of 640). 49% of the whole population in Navsari District are belong to general caste, 3% are from schedule caste and 48% are schedule tribes.

The Navsari District's majority of the population, nearly 69% (about 920,535) live rural part of Navsari District and 31% (about 4,09,137) population live in the urban part of Navsari District. Rural population density of Navsari district is 424 and urban population density is 5,624 persons per sqkm. Navsari is 13th most urbanized District in Gujarat as per 2011 and it had urbanized at the rate of 3.38% (increase in urban Population), higher than national average 3.35% increase, but lower increment rate than Gujarat (5.22%) in urbanization.

Navsari ranked highest urban population with 64.7% population (201,371 people) with 70,162 household out of 311,238 People, lives in urban area, higher than Gujarat state with 44.7% urban Population and in Navsari taluka, 35.3% People live in rural area, among them 51.4% is males and 48.6 is females.

NUTRITIOUS DIET

Eating a healthy diet is not about strict limitations, staying unrealistically thin, or depriving yourself of the foods you love. Rather, it's about feeling great, having more energy, improving your health, and boosting your mood.

Healthy eating doesn't have to be overly complicated. If you feel overwhelmed by all the conflicting nutrition and diet advice out there, you're not alone. It seems that for every expert who tells you a certain food is good for you, you'll find another saying exactly the opposite. The truth is that while some specific foods or nutrients have been shown to have a beneficial effect on mood, it's your overall dietary pattern that is most important. The cornerstone of a healthy diet should be to replace processed food with real food whenever possible. Eating food that is as close as possible to the way nature made it can make a huge difference to the way you think, look, and feel.

By using these simple tips, you can cut through the confusion and learn how to create—and stick to—a tasty, varied, and nutritious diet that is as good for your mind as it is for your body.

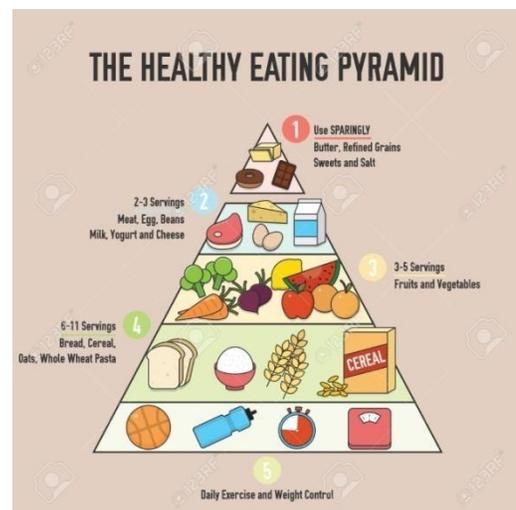
The Healthy Eating Pyramid

The Harvard Healthy Eating Pyramid represents the latest nutritional science. The widest part at the bottom is for things that are most important. The foods at the narrow top are those that should be eaten sparingly, if at all.

The fundamentals of healthy eating

While some extreme diets may suggest otherwise, we all need a balance of protein, fat, carbohydrates, fiber, vitamins, and minerals in our diets to sustain a healthy body. You don't need to eliminate certain categories of food from your diet, but rather select the healthiest options from each category.

Protein gives you the energy to get up and go—and keep going—while also supporting mood and cognitive function. Too much protein can be harmful to people with kidney disease, but the



latest research suggests that many of us need more high-quality protein, especially as we age. That doesn't mean you have to eat more animal products—a variety of plant-based sources of protein each day can ensure your body gets all the essential protein it needs.

Fat. Not all fat is the same. While bad fats can wreck your diet and increase your risk of certain diseases, good fats protect your brain and heart. In fact, healthy fats—such as omega-3s—are vital to your physical and emotional health. Including more healthy fat in your diet can help improve your mood, boost your well-being, and even trim your waistline.

Fiber. Eating foods high in dietary fiber (grains, fruit, vegetables, nuts, and beans) can help you stay regular and lower your risk for heart disease, stroke, and diabetes. It can also improve your skin and even help you to lose weight.

Calcium. As well as leading to osteoporosis, not getting enough calcium in your diet can also contribute to anxiety, depression, and sleep difficulties. Whatever your age or gender, it's vital to include calcium-rich foods in your diet, limit those that deplete calcium, and get enough magnesium and vitamins D and K to help calcium do its job.

Carbohydrates are one of your body's main sources of energy. But most should come from complex, unrefined carbs (vegetables, whole grains, fruit) rather than sugars and refined carbs. Cutting back on white bread, pastries, starches, and sugar can prevent rapid spikes in blood sugar, fluctuations in mood and energy, and a build-up of fat, especially around your waistline.

Making the switch to a healthy diet

Switching to a healthy diet doesn't have to be an all or nothing proposition. You don't have to be perfect, you don't have to completely eliminate foods you enjoy, and you don't have to change everything all at once—that usually only leads to cheating or giving up on your new eating plan.

A better approach is to make a few small changes at a time. Keeping your goals modest can help you achieve more in the long term without feeling deprived or overwhelmed by a major diet overhaul. Think of planning a healthy diet as a number of small, manageable steps—like adding a salad to your diet once a day. As your small changes become habit, you can continue to add more healthy choices.

‘AAGNEYA’



CHAPTER 4 BUDGET

ESTIMATE

ESSENTIAL EXPENSES			
PARTICULARS	AMOUNT	COUNT	AMOUNT
Food and accom for employees	100	531	5310000
Camping expense	800,000		800000
Sanity expense	180,000	180,000	180000
Total	for 100 days		6290000
SALARY EXPENSES			
Employee	Salary	Number	Total
Project Director	150000	1	450000
Project officers	100,000	40	12,000,000
Coordinators	50,000	80	12,000,000
Drivers	25,000	15	1,125,000
Lower grade staffs & Volunteers	20,000	400	24,000,000
Total		536	49575000

CONSTITUENTS OF A FOOD KIT		
Item	Quantity	Amount
Atta	15kg	600
Ragi Powder	2 Kg	100
Sunflower oil	1ltr	110
Chilly Powder	200 g	60
Coriander Powder	200 g	60
Turmeric Powder	100 g	40
Mustard	200 g	30
Cumin Seeds	100 g	40
Potato	2 kg	40
Rajma	1 Kg	90
Dal gram	2 Kg	240
Bengal gram	1 Kg	120
Green peas	1 Kg	120
Sugar	1 kg	40
Tea dust	250 g	70
Salt	1 Kg	20
Total		1780

DISTRICT WISE BUDGET

District	ST Population	FOOD KIT			Masks (Rs.10/mask)	Sanitizer (Rs.100/bottle)	Total expenses
		No: of Kits	Per Month	3 Months Expenses			
Navsari	639860	159965	284737700	854213100	19195800	47989500	921398400
Chhota Udepur	857140	214285	381427300	1144281900	25714200	64285500	1234281600
Dahod	1581248	395312	703655360	2110966080	47437440	118593600	2276997120
Panch Mahal	721752	180438	321179640	963538920	21652560	54131400	1039322880
TOTAL	3800000	950000	1691000000	5073000000	114000000	285000000	5472000000

- The Population of the Tribal community has been made some additions.
- The Population of the Tribes and Number of Kits is in the Ratio 4:1.
- The masks are provided along with Kit each month for each member; (District ST population*3*10).
- Sanitizer bottle will also be provided along with masks each month; (Number of kits*3*100).

TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR 3 MONTHS

Total Expense for 3 Months	
Essentials	6290000
Salary per month	49,575,000
Food Kit	5,073,000,000
Masks	114,000,000
Sanitizers	285,000,000
Total	552,78,65,000

CONCLUSION

This project tries to assure the safety and consideration of the public regarding the outbreak of COVID-19 , by strengthening the health care workers, police force and the government to a large extent. With a prior consideration to the lower communities in providing their basic nutritional food requirements, thereby preventing the spread of COVID-19 to their communities. This project also provides jobs to a large number of people which can support the flow of money through the society. This can act as a best back support to the effective functioning of the government and boosts their efficiency in controlling the outbreak of COVID-19.

‘AAGNEYA’

LEGAL DOCUMENTS



HRDS INDIA

(THE HIGHRANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY) DOOR NO.
XIV/273, NEAR POST OFFICE, CHANDRANAGAR. PALAKKAD,
KERALA, INDIA - 678007



EMBLUM

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF SOCIETIES

(Act XII of the Travancore – Cochin Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies Registration Act, 1955)

Serial No: **1-170/97**

Year: 1997

It is certified that **The Highrange Rural Development Society, Kattappana** is registered today under Act XII of the Travancore – Cochin Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies Registration Act. 1955.

Signed by me on this the 13th day of August 1997

The seal of the Registrar of Idukki

Sd/- Registrar of Societies

No. 0100016732018
Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs
Foreigners Division
(FCRA Wing)

1st Floor, Hall No. 1, Open Gallery Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium
India Gate Circle

Dated: 30-04-2020

To,
The Chief Functionary,
HRDS INDIA The Highrange Rural Development Society
XIV/273, Near Post Office, Chandranagar, Palakkad -678007, Palakkad, Kerala, Palakkad(Palghat),
678007

Subject: Registration under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010.

Sir/Madam

With reference to your application dated 10-07-2018 requesting registration under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010, I am directed to say that your Association has been registered under Section 11 (1) of the Act as follows:-

Registration Number : 052890109

Nature : Educational, Social

2. The association shall receive foreign contribution only in its designated/exclusive bank account number 37801712765 in **STATE BANK OF INDIA, P.B.NO.8, ENGLISH CHURCH ROAD, PALAKKAD - 678001 PALAKKAD KERALA, Palakkad, Kerala, Palakkad(Palghat), 678000** as mentioned in its application for grant of registration.
3. In terms of section 18 of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 read with Rules 17 of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Rules, 2011, as amended from time to time, you are advised to furnish intimations online within the prescribed time to the Central Government of the amounts of each foreign contribution received by you, the source and the manner in which the foreign contribution was utilised, as per the provisions of the Act and the Rules. An association is required to furnish the return even when the particulars are 'NIL'. The FC-4 form is required to be submitted online on this Ministry's website <https://fcraonline.nic.in> using the user name **hrds_palakkad** used for online submission. The Bank Account mentioned in your application should be used for receiving foreign contribution and no other amount should be credited to this account. The Association should immediately intimate online, within 15 days, in Form FC-6 to this Ministry regarding any change in the name of the Association, aims and objects, its address and Bank/Bank Account.
4. The association cannot bring out any publication (registered under PRB Act, 1867) or act as correspondent, columnist, editor, printer or publisher of a registered newspaper or engage in the production or broadcast of audio news or audio visual news or current affairs programmes through electronic mode or any other electronic form or any other mode of mass communication at a later stage thereby attracting provisions of the Section 3(1) (g) and (h) of the FC(R) Act, 2010. In addition to this, the association is forbidden from getting involved in any activity of political nature.

5. You are requested to note the provisions of Section 7 of FC(R) Act, 2010 and Rule 24 of FC(R) Rules, 2011 and ensure that before any funds are passed on to any person/association in India that the recipient is (i) eligible to accept foreign contribution under the Act, i.e., recipient association is registered under the Act, or has obtained Prior Permission of the Government under Section 11 of the Act, and (ii) the person/association is not prohibited under the Act.
6. Physical inspection of the activities done by the Association may be carried out at any time by this Ministry.
7. You are requested to familiarize yourself with the provisions of Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 and Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Rules, 2011, as amended from time to time, available at this Ministry's website <https://fcraonline.nic.in/> to ensure strict compliance of the Act/ Rules. Failure to comply with any of the provisions of said Act/ Rules will make you liable for action under the relevant provisions of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010.
8. This certificate of Registration is valid for a period of five years from the date of registration under the Act.
- 8A. The FCRA certificate accounts for the undertaking submitted by you. The capital assets shall form the part of assets created out of the foreign contribution.
9. The email containing the registration letter may be sent immediately to the Bank mentioned above.
10. This is a digitally signed certificate to be validated digitally using the signature panel using Adobe Acrobat Reader (Ver 5.0 or above). The digital intimation is authenticated by a digital signature obtained from a certifying authority under the Information Technology Act 2000.
11. Banks are requested to verify online the validity of the certificate using fcraonline.nic.in.

Digitally signed by S Ghazanfar Ali
Date: 2020.04.30 12:31:35 IST
Reason: Online FCRA Services
Location: Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi

S Ghazanfar Ali
Section Officer
Tel. 01123438245

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INCOME TAX, KOCHI.
(INDRA KUMAR)
Commissioner of Incometax

1. File No. : CIT/CHN/12A/Tech-75/2001-02
2. Name & address : The Highrange Rural Development Society(HRDS), Kattappana P.O., Idukki District, Kerala.
3. Date of application : 28.02.2002
4. Date of order : 14.01.2004.

ORDER UNDER SECTION 12AA OF THE I.T.ACT,1961

The Highrange Rural Development Society(HRDS), was originally constituted as per the Memorandum of Association dated 13.08.1997. An application for registration u/s.12AA was filed by the Society on 11.03.2002. The Society also filed a petition dated 4.3.2002 for condonation of delay along with the application. This application is delayed by more than 3 years. Considering the reasons given in the application for condonation of delay, the delay in filing the application is condoned.

2. The Society is registered u/s.12AA of the I.T.Act and its name is entered at CIT/CHN/12A/Tech.75/2001-02 in the register of application under section 12AA maintained in this office, as a Charitable Society.
3. Amendment made to the Trust Deed/Memorandum, Rules and Regulations if any, should be intimated to the Commissioner of Income Tax, forthwith.
4. This certificate is not a finding regarding the charitable nature of the Trust.

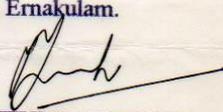


To
The President,
The Highrange Rural Development Society(HRDS), Kattappana P.O., Idukki District, Kerala.

Sd/-
(INDRA KUMAR)
Commissioner of Income Tax, Cochin.

Copy to:

1. The Income Tax Office, Ward-2, Thodupuzha.
2. The Addl. Commissioner of Income Tax, Range-1, Ernakulam.
3. The Chief Commissioner of Income Tax, Cochin.


(R. MUTHULAKSHMY)
Income Tax Officer(Tech)



OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF INCOME TAX
C.R.Building, I.S.Press Road, Cochin-18.

CIT/CHN/12A/Tech.75/2001-02

Dated: 30.05.2007

To
The President,
The Highrange Rural Development Soceity,
XIII/1028, Kattappana Panchayat,
Kattappana South P.O., Idukki District.

Sir,

Sub:- Renewal of exemption U/s 80G(5)(vi) of the I.T.Act -
Donation made to The Highrange Rural Development Soceity
Ref:- Your application dated 10.2.2007.

Exemption U/s 80G(5)(vi) of the Income Tax Act,1961 granted vide this office order No.CIT/CHN/12A/Tech.75/2001-02 dated 2.11.2005 in respect of donations made to The Highrange Rural Development Soceity is hereby renewed for a further period of three years.

This exemption certificate will cover only donations made during the period from 1.4.2007 to 31.3.2010 relevant to the assessment years 2008-09, 2009-2010 and 2010-2011.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-
PRAKASH H ADNUR
Commissioner of Income Tax, Cochin.



Note:

1. Receipts issued to the donors should bear the No. and date of order. The validity of this certificate as stated in para 2 above should also be mentioned in the receipt.
2. Statement of accounts required is of receipts and expenditure and the same should be submitted annually to the ADIT(Exem), Ernakulam.
3. If any renewal is required, an application has to be made to this office through the ADIT(Exem), Ernakulam with statement of accounts of receipts and expenditure.

Copy to:

1. The DDIT, Range-2, EKM. His attention is invited to the Board's Instruction No.38 F.No.2/3/69-I dated 18.4.1966 communicated in this office endst.S.F.58/23/69-70 dt. 31.5.69 .He is requested to verify and satisfy himself with reference to the annual statements that will be submitted by the Trust/Society, that it continues to fulfill the conditions laid down in Section 80G(5)(vi) and send a report, if it applies for renewal.
2. The Jt. DIT, Range-2, Ernakulam.
3. The Chief Commissioner of Income Tax, Cochin.

(C.B. SURESH KUMAR)
Income Tax Officer(Tech)
For Commissioner of Income Tax , Cochin.



Income Tax Department

Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, Government of India

CIRCULAR

INCOME-TAX ACT

Section 10(23C)(iv) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 - Exemptions - Charitable or religious trusts/institutions - Clarification regarding period of validity of approvals issued under section 10(23C)(iv), (v), (vi) or (via) and section 80G(5) of the Income-tax Act

CIRCULAR NO. 7/2010 [F. NO. 197/21/2010-ITA-I], DATED 27-10-2010

As regards approvals granted upto 1-10-2009 under section 80G by the Commissioners of Income-tax/Directors of Income-tax, proviso to **section 80G(5)(vi)** clarified that any approval shall have effect for such assessment year or years not exceeding five assessment years as may be specified in the approval. The above proviso was deleted by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 2009. The intent behind the deletion of above proviso as explained in the explanatory memorandum to Finance (No. 2) Bill, 2009 was as under :

“Further as per clause (vi) of sub-section (5) of section 80G of the Income-tax Act, 1961, the institutions or funds to which the donations are made have to be approved by the Commissioner of Income-tax in accordance with the rules prescribed in rule 11AA of the Income-tax Rules, 1962. The proviso to this clause provides that any approval granted under this clause shall have effect for such assessment year or years, not exceeding five assessment years, as may be specified in the approval.

Due to this limitation imposed on the validity of such approvals, the approved institutions or funds have to bear the hardship of getting their approvals renewed from time to time. This is unduly burdensome for the *bona fide* institutions or funds and also leads to wastage of time and resources of the tax administration in renewing such approvals in a routine manner.

Therefore, it is proposed to omit the proviso to clause (vi) of sub-section (5) of section 80G to provide that the approval once granted shall continue to be valid in perpetuity. Further, the Commissioner will also have the power of withdraw the approval if the Commissioner is satisfied that the activities of such institution or fund are not genuine or are not being carried out in accordance with the objects of the institution or fund. This amendment will take effect from 1st day of October, 2009. Accordingly, existing approvals expiring on or after 1st October, 2009 shall be deemed to have been extended in perpetuity unless specifically withdrawn. a€”

It appears that some doubts still prevail about the period of validity of approval under section 80G subsequent to 1-10-2009, especially in view of the fact that no corresponding change has been made in Rule 11A(4). To remove any doubts in this regard, it is reiterated that any approval under section 80G(5) on or after 1-10-2009 would be a one time approval which would be valid till it is withdrawn.

By order

Taxation Laws (Amendment)

Government of India



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INCOMETAX(EXEMPTIONS)
2nd Floor, San Juan Towers, Old Railway Station Road, Kochi- 682018.

F. No. CIT(E)/CHN/80G/2017-18

Dated: 12th February, 2018

To

The Founder Secretary,
The Highrange Rural Development Society,
Kattappana – 685 515,
Idukki District.

Sir,

Sub: Request for clarification regarding continuation of approval u/s 80G of the
Income Tax Act - Regarding -

Ref: 1. Your letter dated 12/02/2018
2. CBDT's Circular No.7/2010 in F.No.197/21/2010-ITA-I dated 27-10-2010.

Please refer to the above.

2. Vide para 5 of CBDT's Circular cited above, clarification has been issued to the effect that as regards existing approvals expiring on or after 01-10-2009 granted u/s 80G by the Commissioners of Income Tax / Directors of Income Tax shall be deemed to have been extended in perpetuity unless specifically withdrawn.

3. Since in your case the last approval u/s 80G(5)(vi) of the Income Tax Act was granted by the Commissioner of Income Tax, Cochin vide order No.CIT/CHN/12A/Tech-75/2001-02 dated 30/05/2007 expires on 31-03-2010, there is no need for fresh renewal. Your letter dated on 12/02/2018 stands disposed accordingly.



Yours faithfully,

(P.A. Manikantan Nair)
Income Tax Officer (Hq.) (Exemptions),
For Commissioner of Income Tax (Exemptions), Kochi.

INCOME TAX PAN SERVICES UNIT
(Managed by Unit Trust of India Investor Services Ltd.)
Plot No. 3, Sector 11, Post Bag No. 20, CBD Belapur,
Navi Mumbai - 400 614.

The Income Tax Department takes pleasure in informing that the PAN allotted to you is :

AAAJH0168A

and the PAN card is enclosed herewith. Further, for filing the return of income, please contact

ITO WD-2 THODUPUZZHA

Quoting of PAN on return of income and challans for payment of taxes is necessary to ensure accurate **credit of taxes paid by you and faster processing of** return of income. Moreover, quoting PAN on all other communications with the department will help to improve taxpayer services.

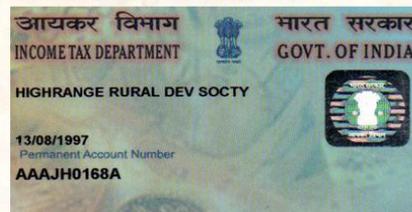
We may inform that it is **mandatory to quote PAN** in several transactions specified under the Income Tax Act, 1961. For further details of such transactions, reference is invited to rule 114B of the Income Tax Rules, 1962 read with section 139A of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

In the unlikely event of **more than one PAN being allotted**, this fact should be brought to the notice of your Assessing Officer, as **possessing or using more than one PAN is against law** and may attract **penalty of up to Rs. 10,000/-**.

Any errors in the data printed on your PAN Card may be brought to the notice of IT PAN Services Unit at the address given above and on the reverse of the PAN Card.

BundleID: UPC2280 / DespatchID :15438235
M/s HIGHRANGE RURAL DEV SOCTY
HIGHRANGE RURAL DEVELOPEMENT S
1/776
KATTAPPANA VILLAGE
UDAMBANCHOLA
IDUKKI
KERALA 685508
PHONE : 250180

Income Tax Department



(This being a computer-generated letter, no signatures are required)



National Securities Depository Limited

1st Floor, Times Tower, Kamala Mills Compound, Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai - 400 013
Tel: 91-22-2499 4650, Fax : 91-22-2495 0664, e-mail: tininfo@nsdl.co.in

e-TDS Intermediary

PkgID : 02329 / TANPTGNTPO1010903

TUC/PSTU

Jan 01, 2009



Ref. No.: 61520100119061171/TAN/NEW

TO,
HIGHRANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY
CHURCH BUILDING,
KATTAPPANA SOUTH PO, KATTAPPANA,
IDUKKI,
KERALA-685515
TEL. NO.:4868-250180

Sir/Madam,

Sub : Allotment of Tax Deduction Account Number (TAN)
as per the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Kindly refer to your application (Form 49B) dated Dec 20, 2008 for allotment of Tax Deduction Account Number. In this connection, the following TAN has been issued to you/your organisation :

CHNH00739E

Please quote the same in all TDS challans, TDS certificates, TDS returns, Tax Collection at Source (TCS) returns as well as other documents pertaining to such transaction.

Quoting of TAN on all TDS returns and challans for payment of TDS is necessary to ensure credit of TDS paid by you and faster processing of TDS returns.

The above TAN should also be used as Tax collection at Source Account Number under Section 206CA.

Kindly note that it is mandatory to quote TAN while furnishing TDS returns, including e-TDS returns. e-TDS return will not be accepted if TAN is not quoted.

This supersedes all the TAX Deduction/Collection Account Number, allotted to you earlier.

Income Tax Department

This is a computer-generated letter. Hence, signature is not required.



DARPA

NITI Aayog, Government of India

You Are Here:- Home » NGO Details

[Index](#) | [Back](#) | [Print](#)

NGO Details

NGO Name : HRDS INDIA THE HIGHRANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY

Unique Id of VO/NGO : KL/2016/0109581
 PAN Status : **Pan uploaded & Verified**
 Chief Functionary : Aji Krishnan
 Chairman : Dr S KrishnaKumar IAS Rtd
 Secretary : Aji Krishnan

First Registration Details

Registered With : Registrar of Societies
 Type of NGO : Society
 Registration No : I-170/97
 City of Registration : Idukki
 State of Registration : Kerala
 Date of Registration : 18-08-1997
 Copy of Registration Certificate : Available

FCRA details

FCRA Registration no. : 052940065

Sector/ Key Issues

Key Issues : Tribal Affairs, Women's Development & Empowerment
 Operational Area-States : Kerala, Tamil Nadu
 Operational Area-District : Idukki, Palakkad, Wayanad, Coimbatore, Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli

Details of Achievements :

HRDS INDIA (The Highrange Rural Development Society) is registered NGO working for the development of Rural and Tribal people in Kerala and Tamilnadu state in India. Our mission is to promote all aspect of Tribal and Rural development throughout India. HRDS INDIA formed in the year 1997 and registered under Travancore-Cochin Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies Registration Act 1955. We are granted with Certificates U/S 12 AA and 80G 5 & VI of the IT Act. We are also having FCRA registration. Our president was former Union Minister DR.S.Krishna kumar IAS (Rtd). Since its formation HRDS INDIA has involved with participated in contemporary social activities

NGO Directory

List of VOs/NGOs signed up on the NGO-DARPA

- ✚ State-wise
- ✚ State-wise (with PAN)
- ✚ Sector-wise
- ✚ Search
- ✚ FAQs

Guidelines

- ✚ Common Guidelines for Implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)/ Central Sector (CS) Schemes through NGOs
- ✚ Report

Related Websites

- ✚ [NITI Aayog](#)
- ✚ [Ministry of Electronics & IT \(MeitY\)](#)

Major Activities/Achievements

and was instrumental in social problems faced by the underprivileged people. We have rendered services to all irrespective of caste, creed, region and politics and proved its live participation. Mainly we concentrate projects on Tribal development, Housing projects, Sustainable Sericulture, Micro Credit and Savings, Promotion of SHG s, Education, Health, Promotion of Medicinal Plants, Natural Calamities etc. HRDS INDIA has been also responding to meet emergency needs of people in distress caused due to Health reason or Nature Disasters etc. And also strengthen the society by the way of spirituality. The mission before HRDS INDIA is to alleviate Poverty, Promote Health, ensure a Clean Environment, Spread Education, Empower Women, Tribal Inhabitation, and create opportunities for Employment and Income Generation for the poor. We strive to accomplish these objectives by designing and implementing several innovative and bold solutions that should bring about a long-term sustainable change in the lives of the poor.

Contact Details

Address : HRDS INDIA (The Highrange Rural Development Society)
Sowparnika, Marutharoad Post, Chandranagar, Palakkad-678007, Kerala State India.

City : Palakkad

State : Kerala

Telephone : 0491-2572576

Mobile No : 9446488457

E-mail : [ajihrds\[at\]gmail\[dot\]com](mailto:ajihrds[at]gmail[dot]com)

Website Url : <http://www.hrdsindia.org>

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ANERT

Agency for Non-Conventional Energy & Rural Technology
(Established by Government of Kerala)

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN.

Sir,

Sub: National Biomass Resource Assessment Programme of MNES, Govt. of India- Engagement of Consultants- reg.

Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources (MNES), Govt. of India have sanctioned a project for assessing the Biomass Resources of selected Taluks under the National Programme. Five study projects have been sanctioned to Kerala under this programme. Each study involves survey of surplus availability of major biomass residues within the Taluk and analysis of data. This study is intended to establish the surplus quantity and quality of biomass availability of the location after use by the local population for its various activities. ANERT, being the nodal agency of MNES, is entrusted to carryout this programme in the State by engaging consultants.

We have identified five Taluks for conducting these studies and decided to award the works to selected consultants as detailed below.

Sl No	Name of Taluk	District	Name of consultant
1	Eranadu	Malappuram	High range Rural Development Society, Kattappana, Idukki
2	Chavakkad	Trissur	Darsana Social Service Charitable Society, Kottayam
3	Meenachil	Kottayam	Darsana Social Service Charitable Society, Kottayam
4	Chertala	Alappuzha	M/s Peldrive Power Controls Pvt.Ltd Thiruvananthapuram
5	Kollam	Kollam	M/s Peldrive Power Controls Pvt.Ltd Thiruvananthapuram

In this connection I request that necessary help may please be extended to the representatives of the above consultants for the successful and timely completion of the programme.

Trivandrum,
02-07-2001


SCIENTIST-E

Dr. D. SUBHAKAR
Scientist - E
ANERT
Thiruvananthapuram

NEHRU YUVA KENDRA - IDUKKI

Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Govt. of India

GRAM : YUVAKENDRA

KERALA ZONE

Phone : 222670

No.

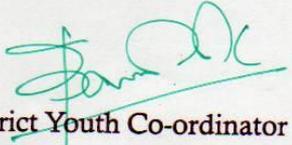
446

AFFILIATION CERTIFICATE

*This is to certify that THE HIGHRANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT
SOCIETY (HRDS), CHURCH BUILDING,
PALLIKKAYALA, KATTAPPANA SOUTH P.O.
is affiliated to Nehru Yuva Kendra Idukki and the Affiliation
Number is 2919/06*

Thodupuzha,
Date 11.8.2006




District Youth Co-ordinator
Nehru Yuva Kendra
Idukki - Kerala

K. FRANCIS GEORGE
Member of Parliament
(Lok Sabha)
Idukki (Kerala)



14, South Avenue, New Delhi-11
Phone : 011-23793253

Kalambattuparambil,
Mudavoor P.O., Muvattupuzha,
Kerala-686669

Phone: 0485-2812875 - Res.
0486-2222780 - Off.

E-mail : kfgorge@sansad.nic.in
Fax : 011-23010432

2-12-2006.

CERTIFICATE

The High Range Rural Development Society (HRDS) is a registered Charitable Society holding registration number I 170/97 with registered office at Kattappana in Idukki District, Kerala State.

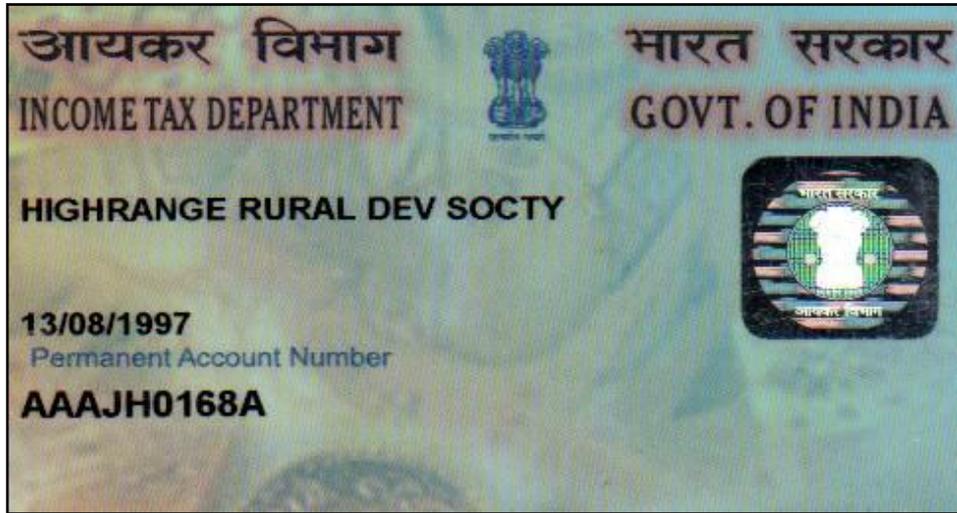
The Society is involved in social and welfare activities. It has undertaken various community development projects, with particular emphasis on rural housing.

The Society is capable of taking up various development projects which will be of benefit to the society at large.



K. FRANCIS GEORGE, MP
14, HP IDUKKI - KERALA

PAN CARD OF SOCIETY





सत्यमेव जयते
भारत सरकार

Government Of India

वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Office of Jt. Director General of Foreign Trade

संयुक्त महानदेशक विदेश व्यापार का कार्यालय

5th Floor, A-Block, Kendriya Bhawan

आयातक-नर्यातक कोड (आईईसी) का प्रमाण पत्र

CERTIFICATE OF IMPORTER-EXPORTER CODE (IEC)

(this is computer generated certificate. The authenticity of this document may be verified by clicking on 'view your IEC' link on the web site of DGFT i.e. <http://dgft.gov.in>)

1. नाम/User Name	HIGHRANGE RURAL DEV SOCTY
2. पता/Address	XIV/273 NEAR POST OFFICE CHANDANAGAR PALAKKAD KERALA-678007
3. उस धारक का नाम, पदनाम/Name and Designation of the signatory applicant	HIGHRANGE RURAL DEV SOCTY Registered Society
4. शाखा/इकाई का पता, हो तो/Address of the Branch/Div./Unit if any	Branches Nil
5. आईईसी संख्या/IEC Number	AAAJH0168A
6. जारी करने की तारीख/Date of Issue	21.08.2018
7. स्थाई खाता सं.(पैन)/PAN	AAAJH0168A

स्थान /Place: CHANDANAGAR

तारीख /Date : 21.08.2018

System generated IEC certificate

(Issued From File No./[10/04/130/51409/AM19/] से जारी दलितिक dated 21.08.2018)
टिप्पणी/NOTE: 10% आईईसी पैन के आधार पर जारी हुआ है। / this IEC is issued on the basis of PAN.

‘AAGNEYA’

IT RETURNS

&

AUDIT REPORTS



**(THE HIGHRANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY) DOOR NO.
XIV/273, NEAR POST OFFICE, CHANDRANAGAR. PALAKKAD,
KERALA, INDIA - 678007**

INDIAN INCOME TAX RETURN ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

[Where the data of the Return of Income in Form ITR-1 (SAHAJ), ITR-2, ITR-3, ITR-4 , ITR-5, ITR-6, ITR-7 filed and verified electronically]

Assessment Year

2019-20

PERSONAL INFORMATION AND THE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT NUMBER	Name			PAN		
	HIGHRANGE RURAL DEV SOCTY			AAAJH0168A		
	Flat/Door/Block No	Name Of Premises/Building/Village			Form Number.	
	XIV/273					
	Road/Street/Post Office	Area/Locality			Status AOP/BOI	
	NEAR POST OFFICE	CHANDRA NAGAR				
	Town/City/District	State	Pin/ZipCode	Filed u/s		
	PALAKKAD	KERALA	678007	139(1)-On or before due date		
	Assessing Officer Details (Ward/Circle)			WARD 1 & TPS, THODUPUZHA		
	e-filing Acknowledgement Number			720273601270719		
COMPUTATION OF INCOME AND TAX THEREON	1	Gross total income			1	0
	2	Total Deductions under Chapter-VI-A			2	0
	3	Total Income			3	0
	3a	Deemed Total Income under AMT/MAT			3a	0
	3b	Current Year loss, if any			3b	0
	4	Net tax payable			4	0
	5	Interest and Fee Payable			5	0
	6	Total tax, interest and Fee payable			6	0
	7	Taxes Paid	a	Advance Tax	7a	0
			b	TDS	7b	52826
c			TCS	7c	24658	
d			Self Assessment Tax	7d	0	
e			Total Taxes Paid (7a+7b+7c +7d)	7e	77484	
8	Tax Payable (6-7e)			8	0	
9	Refund (7e-6)			9	77480	
10	Exempt Income	Agriculture		10	0	
		Others				

Income Tax Return submitted electronically on 27-07-2019 17:18:22 from IP address 112.133.237.43 and verified byAJI KRISHNAN having PAN ASNPA3175F on 27-07-2019 17:18:22 from IP address112.133.237.43 using **Digital Signature Certificate (DSC)**DSC details: 17158151CN=e-Mudhra Sub CA for Class 2 Individual 2014,OU=Certifying Authority,O=eMudhra Consumer Services Limited,C=IN**DO NOT SEND THIS ACKNOWLEDGEMENT TO CPC, BENGALURU**

INDIAN INCOME TAX RETURN ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

[Where the data of the Return of Income in Form ITR-1 (SAHAJ), ITR-2, ITR-3, ITR-4, ITR-5, ITR-6, ITR-7 transmitted electronically with digital signature]

Assessment Year
2018-19

PERSONAL INFORMATION AND THE DATE OF ELECTRONIC TRANSMISSION	Name HIGHRANGE RURAL DEV SOCTY		PAN AAAJH0168A			
	Flat/Door/Block No XIV/273	Name Of Premises/Building/Village		Form No. which has been electronically transmitted ITR-7		
	Road/Street/Post Office NEAR POST OFFICE	Area/Locality CHANDRA NAGAR				
	Town/City/District PALAKKAD	State KERALA	Pin/ZipCode 678007	Status AOP/BOI Aadhaar Number/Enrollment ID		
	Designation of AO(Ward/Circle) WARD -I & TPS, THODUPUZHA			Original or Revised ORIGINAL		
	E-filing Acknowledgement Number 319932721031018		Date(DD/MM/YYYY) 03-10-2018			
	1	Gross total income			1	0
	2	Deductions under Chapter-VI-A			2	0
	3	Total Income			3	0
	3a	Current Year loss, if any			3a	0
4	Net tax payable			4	0	
5	Interest and Fee Payable			5	0	
6	Total tax, interest and Fee payable			6	0	
7	Taxes Paid	a	Advance Tax	7a	0	
		b	TDS	7b	351538	
		c	TCS	7c	0	
		d	Self Assessment Tax	7d	0	
		e	Total Taxes Paid (7a+7b+7c +7d)	7e	351538	
8	Tax Payable (6-7e)			8	0	
9	Refund (7e-6)			9	351540	
10	Exempt Income	Agriculture		10	0	
		Others				

This return has been digitally signed by AJI KRISHNAN in the capacity of SECRETARY
having PAN ASNPA3175F from IP Address 112.133.229.118 on 03-10-2018 at PALAKKAD
Dsc SI No & issuer 2317103975393952573CN=SafeScript sub-CA for RCAI Class 2 2014,OU=Sub-CA,O=Sify Technologies Limited,C=IN

DO NOT SEND THIS ACKNOWLEDGEMENT TO CPC, BENGALURU

A.Y. 2018-2019

Name : Highrange Rural Dev Socty
Address : XIV/273
NEAR POST OFFICE
CHANDRA NAGAR, PALAKKAD - 678 007

P. Y. : 2017-2018
P.A.N. : AAAJH 0168 A
D.O.F. : 13-Aug-1997
Status : Trust
Ward : WARD -1 & TPS,
THODUPUZHA

Statement of Income

	Sch.No	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Taxable Income u/s 11 to 13	1			0
■ Total Income				0
TDS	2		3,51,538	
Total prepaid taxes				3,51,538
■ Refund Due				3,51,540

Schedule 1

Taxable Income u/s 11 to 13

Return to be furnished u/s 139(4A)
Whether registered u/s 12A / 12AA? Yes
Whether approved u/s 10(23C) (iv) to (via)? No

Aggregate income referred to in sections 10, 11 & 12			6,06,63,523
Income available for application u/s 11			6,06,63,523
- 11(1): applied in India during the PY			
- Revenue account	5,34,98,197		
- Capital account	2,20,880	5,37,19,077	
- 11(1): Accumulation to the extent of 15%		69,44,446	6,06,63,523
Income after application			0
Total deemed income			0
Taxable income			0

Schedule 2

TDS as per Form 16A

Deductor, TAN & Certificate No.

	TDS deducted	TDS claimed in current year	Gross Receipts as per 26AS
Kerala State Poverty Eradication Mission, TAN-TVDK01071A	3,51,538	3,51,538	91,37,159

Bank A/c for Refund: STATE BANK OF INDIA 37253354403 IFSC: SBIN0016079

Date : 03-Oct-2018
Place : PALAKKAD

For Highrange Rural Dev Socty

Authorised Signatory

INDIAN INCOME TAX RETURN ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

[Where the data of the Return of Income in Form ITR-1 (SAHAJ), ITR-2, ITR-3, ITR-4, ITR-5, ITR-6, ITR-7 transmitted electronically with digital signature]

Assessment Year
2017-18

PERSONAL INFORMATION AND THE DATE OF ELECTRONIC TRANSMISSION	Name		PAN		
	HIGH RANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY		AAAJH0168A		
	Flat/Door/Block No	Name Of Premises/Building/Village		Form No. which has been electronically transmitted	
	High Range Rural	Development Society			
	Road/Street/Post Office	Area/Locality		Status	
		KATTAPANA			
	Town/City/District	State	Pin/ZipCode	Aadhaar Number/Enrollment ID	
	IDUKKI	KERALA	685508		
	Designation of AO(Ward/Circle) WARD 1 & TPS, THODUPUZHA			Original or Revised	
	E-filing Acknowledgement Number 891397561190717			Date(DD/MM/YYYY) 19-07-2017	
COMPUTATION OF INCOME AND TAX THEREON	1	Gross total income	1	0	
	2	Deductions under Chapter-VI-A	2	0	
	3	Total Income	3	0	
	3a	Current Year loss, if any	3a	0	
	4	Net tax payable	4	0	
	5	Interest payable	5	0	
	6	Total tax and interest payable	6	0	
	7	Taxes Paid	a Advance Tax	7a	0
			b TDS	7b	0
			c TCS	7c	0
d Self Assessment Tax			7d	0	
e Total Taxes Paid (7a+7b+7c +7d)			7e	0	
8	Tax Payable (6-7e)	8	0		
9	Refund (7e-6)	9	0		
10	Exempt Income	Agriculture	10	0	
		Others			

This return has been digitally signed by AJKRISHNAN in the capacity of MANAGING TRUSTEE
 having PAN ASNPA3175F from IP Address 116.68.105.207 on 19-07-2017 at IDUKKI
 Dsc SI No & issuer 2317103975393952573CN=SafeCrypt sub-CA for RCAI Class 2 2014,OU=Sub-CA,O=Sify Technologies Limited,C=IN

DO NOT SEND THIS ACKNOWLEDGEMENT TO CPC, BENGALURU

A.Y. 2017-2018

Name : HIGH RANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY

P. Y. : 2016-2017

Address : High Range Rural
Development Society
KATTAPANA, IDUKKI - 685 508

P.A.N. : AAAJH 0168 A

D.O.F. : 13-Aug-1997

Status : Trust

Ward :

Statement of Income

Sch No Rs Rs Rs

■ Total Income

0

Bank A/c for Refund: STATE BANK OF INDIA 43929 IFSC: SBIN0005560

Date : 19-Jul-2017
Place : IDUKKI

For HIGH RANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY

Authorised Signatory





ANIL & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants

Mob : 7094521312, 8089826595
email:mailtoaanilkumar@gmail.com

Date: 20.07.2019

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Members of
THE HIGH RANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY
KATTAPPANA, IDUKKI.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **THE HIGH RANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY** ("the Trust"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, the Statement of Income and Expenditure and Receipts and Payments Account for the year then ended and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Trust as at March 31, 2019, and of its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with the Accounting Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI).

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) issued by ICAI. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Trust in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by ICAI and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.





Date:

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs and results of operations of the Trust in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Trust or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Trust's financial reporting process

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Trust's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that





ANIL & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants

Mob : 7094521312, 8089826595
email:mailto:caanilkumar@gmail.com

Date:

are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

For ANIL & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 017357S

PALAKKAD
20.07.2019




CA Anilkumar, M. B.Com, ACA
Chartered Accountant
Prop: Anil & Company
M.No: 235835
1st Floor, Horizon Tower, Mettupalayam Street,
Tharekkad, Palakkad-678001

FORM NO. 10B

[See rule 17B]

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 **Highrange Rural Dev Socty . AAAJH0168A** [name and PAN of the trust or institution] as at **31/03/2019** and the Profit and loss 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 explanations 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 abovenamed **trust** 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:

TDS returns could not be verified with the books of account. It is not possible for me/us to verify whether the payments exceeding Rs.10,000 have been made otherwise than by account payee cheque, bank draft or ECS, as the necessary evidence is not in the possession of the assessee. We have made random verification of income and expense vouchers and nothing came into our observation which are material to the mistatement in financial statement if any.

In **our** opinion and to the best of **our** information, and according to information given to **us** , the said accounts give a true and fair view-

(i) in the case of the balance sheet, of the state of affairs of the above named **trust** as at **31/03/2019** and

(ii) in the case of the profit and loss account, of the profit or loss of its accounting year ending on **31/03/2019**

The prescribed particulars are annexed hereto.

Place
Date

PALAKKAD

20/07/2019



Name

CA ANILKUMAR M B.Com, A

Membership Number

CA

235835

FRN (Firm Registration Number)

017357S

Address

FIRST FLOOR, HORIZON TO

WER, METTUPALAYAM STR

EET, THAREKKAD, PALAKK

AD

ANNEXURE

Statement of particulars

I. APPLICATION OF INCOME FOR CHARITABLE OR RELIGIOUS PURPOSES

1.	Amount of income of the previous year applied to charitable or religious purposes in India during that year (₹)	111426351
2.	Whether the trust has exercised the option under clause (2) of the Explanation to section 11(1) ? If so, the details of the amount of income deemed to have been applied to charitable or religious purposes in India during the previous year (₹)	No
3.	Amount of income accumulated or set apart for application to charitable or religious purposes, to the extent it does not exceed 15 per cent of the income derived from property held under trust wholly for such purposes. (₹)	Yes 11422416
4.	Amount of income eligible for exemption under section 11(1)(c) (Give details)	No
5.	Amount of income, in addition to the amount referred to in item 3 above, accumulated or set apart for specified purposes under section 11(2) (₹)	0
6.	Whether the amount of income mentioned in item 5 above has been invested or deposited in the manner laid down in section 11(2)(b) ? If so, the details thereof.	No
7.	Whether any part of the income in respect of which an option was exercised under clause (2) of the Explanation to section 11(1) in any earlier year is deemed to be income of the previous year under section 11(1B) ? If so, the details thereof (₹)	No
8.	Whether, during the previous year, any part of income accumulated or set apart for specified purposes under section 11(2) in any earlier year-	
(a)	has been applied for purposes other than charitable or religious purposes or has ceased to be accumulated or	No

(b)	has ceased to remain invested in any security referred to in section 11(2)(b)(i) or deposited in any account referred to in section 11(2)(b)(ii) or section 11(2)(b)(iii), or	No
(c)	has not been utilised for purposes for which it was accumulated or set apart during the period for which it was to be accumulated or set apart, or in the year immediately following the expiry thereof? If so, the details thereof	No

II. APPLICATION OR USE OF INCOME OR PROPERTY FOR THE BENEFIT OF PERSONS REFERRED TO IN SECTION 13(3)

1.	Whether any part of the income or property of the trust was lent, or continues to be lent, in the previous year to any person referred to in section 13(3) (hereinafter referred to in this Annexure as such person)? If so, give details of the amount, rate of interest charged and the nature of security, if any.	No
2.	Whether any part of the income or property of the trust was made, or continued to be made, available for the use of any such person during the previous year? If so, give details of the property and the amount of rent or compensation charged, if any.	No
3.	Whether any payment was made to any such person during the previous year by way of salary, allowance or otherwise? If so, give details	No
4.	Whether the services of the trust were made available to any such person during the previous year? If so, give details thereof together with remuneration or compensation received, if any	No
5.	Whether any share, security or other property was purchased by or on behalf of the trust during the previous year from any such person? If so, give details thereof together with the consideration paid	No
6.	Whether any share, security or other property was sold by or on behalf of the trust during the previous year to any such person? If so, give details thereof together with the consideration received	No
7.	Whether any income or property of the trust was diverted during the previous year in favour of any such person? If so, give details thereof together with the amount of income or value of property so diverted	No
8.	Whether the income or property of the trust was used or applied during the previous year for the benefit of any such person in any other manner? If so, give details.	No

III. INVESTMENTS HELD AT ANY TIME DURING THE PREVIOUS YEAR(S) IN CONCERNS IN WHICH PERSONS REFERRED TO IN SECTION 13(3) HAVE A SUBSTANTIAL INTEREST

S. No	Name and address of the concern	Where the concern is a company, number and class of shares held	Nominal value of the investment(₹)	Income from the investment(₹)	Whether the amount in col. 4 exceeded 5 per cent of the capital of the concern during the previous year-say, Yes/No
Total					

Place
Date

PALAKKAD
20/07/2019



Name
Membership Number
FRN (Firm Registration Number)
Address


CA ANILKUMAR M B.Com. A
CA
235835
017357S
FIRST FLOOR, HORIZON TO
WER, METTUPALAYAM STR
EET, THAREKKAD, PALAKK
AD

Form Filing Details

Revision/Original Original

A1 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND NOTES TO ACCOUNTS

1. Significant Accounting Policies

The significant Accounting Policies followed by the trust are as stated below:

a) Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention on the accrual basis of accounting, in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles and the applicable mandatory accounting standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

b) Use of estimates

The preparation required adoption of estimates and assumptions that can affect the reported amounts of revenue and expenditure and the assets and liabilities as well as the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Differences between the actual results and estimates are recognised in the year in which they become known or materialises.

c) Fixed Assets

The Fixed Assets are stated at their original cost of acquisition including taxes, duties, freight and other incidental expenses relating to the acquisition and installation of the concerned assets. The sponsorship /grant received against specific assets have been adjusted against the cost incurred for generating the respective asset.

d) Depreciation

Depreciation has been provided on Fixed Assets under Written -Down Value method at the rates and in the manner prescribed under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

e) Revenue Recognition

Income from training, grant/aid/scholarship and interest on deposits are recognised on accrual basis. Donations are recognised on receipt basis.

f) Leases

Leases where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased term, are classified as operating lease. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the Income and Expenditure statement.



g) Prior period items

Opening balance of capital fund in standalone Balance sheet of the trust is taken excluding the amount of capital fund of the project DDUGKY Kerala which is Rs.91,38,122/-.

Previous year figures have been regrouped /reclassified wherever necessary to suit the current year's layout.



THE HIGHRANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY(HRDS)
(Regn No: 1-170/1997)
KATTAPPANA SOUTH POST, IDUKKI DISTRICT, KERALA - 685515

Balance Sheet as on 31.03.2019

SOURCES OF FUND	Note No	HRDS	DDUGKY- Kerala	DDUGKY- Tamilnadu	Consolidated
		Amount			
₹					
Capital Fund	A	(2,92,97,892.91)	1,56,63,463.06	47,94,935.60	(88,39,494.25)
Secured Loan	B	36,48,350.00	-	-	36,48,350.00
Unsecured Loan	C	1,31,85,855.33	35,25,000.00	-	1,67,10,855.33
Deposits & Advances		3,85,14,970.50	-	-	3,85,14,970.50
Current Liabilities & Provisions	D	2,61,499.00	8,98,147.00	3,35,950.00	14,95,596.00
Total		2,63,12,781.92	2,00,86,610.06	51,30,885.60	5,15,30,277.58
APPLICATION OF FUND					
Fixed Assets	E	48,37,642.42	15,22,770.00	8,19,658.00	71,80,070.42
Deposits, Loan & Advances	F	2,07,24,572.00	-	15,00,000.00	2,22,24,572.00
Current Assets	G	7,50,567.50	1,85,63,840.06	28,11,227.60	2,21,25,635.16
Total		2,63,12,781.92	2,00,86,610.06	51,30,885.60	5,15,30,277.58

Significant accounting policies and notes to accounts form an integral part of this financial statements.

A1

For The High Range Rural Development Society

Palakkad
20.07.2019

For The Highrange Rural Development Society

Secretary / Authorized Signatory



Vide My Report of Even Date Attached.


Anil & Company
Palakkad
20.07.2019

CA Anilkumar. M, B.Com, ACA
Chartered Accountant
Prop: Anil & Company
M. No: 235335
1st Floor, Horizon Tower, Meetupalayam Street,
Tharekkad, Palakkad-678001

THE HIGHRANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY(HRDS) (Regn No: 1-170/1997) KATTAPPANA SOUTH POST, IDUKKI DISTRICT, KERALA - 685515					
Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31.03.2019					
Particulars	Note No	HRDS	DDUGKY-Kerala	DDUGKY-Tamilnadu	Consolidated
		Amount			
(₹)					
INCOME					
Donations and Contributions		8,15,43,847.17	-	-	8,15,43,847.17
Government Grant		-	1,81,78,531.00	99,15,482.00	2,80,94,013.00
Bank Interest Received		8,998.60	1,08,296.00	85,441.00	2,02,735.60
Other Income		3,22,682.00	-	-	3,22,682.00
Income from cardmom		1,26,85,490.00	-	-	1,26,85,490.00
Total		9,45,61,017.77	1,82,86,827.00	1,00,00,923.00	12,28,48,767.77
EXPENDITURE					
Bank Charges		1,19,342.20	-	-	1,19,342.20
Administrative Expenses	H	2,12,95,323.00	-	-	2,12,95,323.00
Depreciation		8,42,486.00	-	-	8,42,486.00
Finance Cost	I	1,48,118.00	-	-	1,48,118.00
Flood relief expenses	J	4,48,86,123.00	-	-	4,48,86,123.00
Project Expenses	K	4,97,94,754.00	-	-	4,97,94,754.00
Scholarship Expenses		8,12,500.00	-	-	8,12,500.00
Staff Expenses	L	38,33,919.00	-	-	38,33,919.00
DDUGKY expenses		-	1,17,61,485.94	52,05,987.40	1,69,67,473.34
Excess of Income over expenditure		(2,71,71,547.43)	65,25,341.06	47,94,935.60	(1,58,51,270.77)
Total		9,45,61,017.77	1,82,86,827.00	1,00,00,923.00	12,28,48,767.77

Significant accounting policies and notes to accounts form an integral part of this financial statements.

A1

For The High Range Rural Development Society

Palakkad
20.07.2019

For The Highrange Rural Development Society

Secretary / Authorized Signatory



Vide My Report of Even Date Attached.

Palakkad
20.07.2019




CA Anil Kumar, M, B.Com, ACA
Chartered Accountant
Prop: Anil & Company
M.No: 235835
1st Floor, Horizon Tower, Mettupalayam Street,
Tharekkad, Palakkad-678001

THE HIGHRANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY(HRDS)
(Regn No: 1-170/1997)
KATTAPPANA SOUTH POST, IDUKKI DISTRICT, KERALA - 685515

Receipts & Payments Account for the year ended 31.03.2018

RECEIPTS		Amount ₹
Opening Balance		
Bank Accounts	19,16,268.43	
Cash-in-Hand	1,85,209.00	21,01,477.43
Loans (Liability)		
Unsecured Loans		2,81,20,000.00
Secured Loan		36,48,350.00
Deposits (Liabilities)		4,23,99,970.50
Income		
Donations and Contributions		8,15,43,847.17
Government Grant		-
Bank Interest Received		8,998.60
Other income		3,22,682.00
Income from cardmomom		1,26,85,490.00
Total		17,08,30,815.70
PAYMENTS		
Loans (Liability)		
Unsecured Loans		2,57,94,060.00
Fixed Assets		49,41,337.00
Deposits (Asset)		38,85,000.00
Loans & Advances (Asset)		1,45,54,572.00
Expenditure		
Bank Charges		1,19,342.20
Administrative Expenses		2,13,10,523.00
Flood relief expenses		4,48,86,123.00
Finance cost		1,48,118.00
Project Expenses		4,97,94,754.00
Scholarship Expenses		8,12,500.00
Staff Expenses		38,33,919.00
TCS paid		24,658.00
Closing Balance		
Bank Accounts	1,39,657.50	
Cash-in-Hand	5,86,252.00	7,25,909.50
Total		17,08,30,815.70

For The Highrange Rural Development Society


Secretary / Authorized Signatory



Palakkad
20.07.2019

Note No : I - Finance Cost	
Interest on Vehicle Loan -325300	87,518.00
Interest on Vehicle Loan -409050	36,701.00
Interest on Vehicle Loan - 7345	23,899.00
Total	1,48,118.00

Note No : J - Flood relief expenses	
Cloth Expenses	45,35,400.00
Consumables And Vegetables	2,50,72,880.00
Flood Relief Expense	87,05,543.00
Food Items	55,06,600.00
Lorry Charge	10,56,700.00
Material Handling Charges	9,000.00
Total	4,48,86,123.00

Note No : K - Project Expenses	
Attapady Exp	2,98,487.00
Attapady Office Expenses	1,05,146.00
Ddugky Project Expenses	7,25,686.00
Documentry Creation	80,000.00
Ekagrah Project Exp	3,00,000.00
Event Expenses	14,000.00
Flex Printing Charges	41,735.00
Project Expenses (Sadhgraha)	4,73,11,673.00
Sadhgraha Project Expenses	24,000.00
Training Center Expenses	8,18,467.00
Water Treatment Exp	75,560.00
Total	4,97,94,754.00



Note No : H - Administrative Expenses	
Accounting Charge	12,000.00
Audit Fee	50,000.00
Papers & Periodicals	1,630.00
Travelling Expenses	21,81,676.00
Computer Maintenance Charges	8,825.00
Consulting Charges	24,500.00
Donation Paid	3,52,100.00
Guest Accomodation & Food	10,349.00
Inaugration Expenses	52,400.00
Loading And Unloading Charges	6,800.00
Lease rent	23,93,988.00
Media Charges	2,70,000.00
Meeting Expenses	41,879.00
Miscellaneous	25,179.00
Manure purchase	35,40,350.00
Wages & Coolie	90,42,350.00
Land tilling expenses	42,560.00
Newspaper Bill & Suscnbtion	29,195.00
Office Expenses	11,38,183.00
Office Rent	2,76,000.00
Pooja Expenses	14,850.00
Postage & Courier Charges	8,490.00
Printing & Stationery Charges	2,64,302.00
Professional Charges Paid	4,09,500.00
Staff Welfare Expenses	95,454.00
Telephone,Mobile & Internet Charges	7,970.00
Thodupuzha Office Expenses	1,96,092.00
Uniform Cost	19,500.00
Round Off	-5.00
Vehicle Maintenance Expenses	7,16,965.00
Website Creation And Maintenance	1,57,695.00
Total	2,13,90,777.00



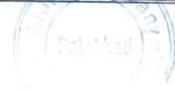
2. Notes to Accounts

	HRDS	DDUGKY-Kerala	DDUGKY-Tamilnadu	Consolidated
Note No : A - Capital Fund				
Opening Capital				₹
Add: Surplus during the year	(21,26,345.48)	91,38,122.00	-	70,11,776.52
Total	(2,92,97,892.91)	1,56,63,463.06	47,94,935.60	(1,58,51,270.77)

	₹			
Note No : B - Secured Loan				
Federal Bank - Vehicle Loan-7345	7,72,087.00	-	-	7,72,087.00
Federal Bank - Vehicle Loan-7485	11,40,000.00	-	-	11,40,000.00
Yes Bank - Vehicle Loan-325300	9,33,396.00	-	-	9,33,396.00
Yes Bank - Vehicle Loan-409050	8,02,867.00	-	-	8,02,867.00
Total	36,48,350.00			36,48,350.00

	₹			
Note No : C - Unsecured Loan				
Others	1,16,85,855.33			1,16,85,855.33
DDUGKY-Tamilnadu	15,00,000.00			15,00,000.00
Loan from HRDS		35,25,000.00		35,25,000.00
Total	1,31,85,855.33	35,25,000.00		1,67,10,855.33

	₹			
Note No : D - Current Liabilities & Provisions				
Accounting charges payable	12,000.00			12,000.00
Audit fee Payable	50,000.00			50,000.00
Lease rent payable	1,99,499.00			1,99,499.00
Electricity Charges payable		43,976.00		43,976.00
Food Expenses Payable		1,84,750.00	2,31,231.00	4,15,981.00
Rent Payable		1,57,500.00	90,000.00	2,47,500.00
Salary payable		4,86,451.00		4,86,451.00
TDS payable		25,470.00	14,719.00	40,189.00
Total	2,61,499.00	8,98,147.00	3,35,950.00	14,95,596.00



Note No : E - Fixed Assets

(Figures in ₹)

Particulars	WDV as on 01.04.2018	Addition		Deletion	Net Asset	Rate	Depreciation	WDV as on 31.03.2019
		180 days or more	179 days or less					
Plant & Machineries								
Vessels and Utensils	5,112.00	-	-	-	5,112.00	15%	767.00	4,345.00
Vehicle	5,21,047.00	24,65,761.00	8,07,520.00	-	37,94,328.00	15%	5,08,585.00	32,85,743.00
Mobile phone	-	14,000.00	-	-	14,000.00	15%	2,100.00	11,900.00
Furniture and Fittings								
Electrical Fittings	4,645.04			-	4,645.04	10%	465.00	4,180.04
Furniture and Fittings	1,29,009.78	4,21,750.00	2,51,316.00	-	8,02,075.78	10%	67,642.00	7,34,433.78
Computers & Peripherals								
Computer, Printers & Softwares	78,977.60	1,75,690.00	8,05,300.00	-	10,59,967.60	40%	2,62,927.00	7,97,040.60
Total	7,38,791.42	30,77,201.00	18,64,136.00	-	56,80,128.42		8,42,486.00	48,37,642.42



Note No : F - Deposits, Loan & Advances		₹		
Rent Deposit	1,50,000.00			1,50,000.00
Project Deposits	49,00,000.00			49,00,000.00
Building Advance	45,000.00			45,000.00
Property Advance	2,00,000.00			2,00,000.00
Vehicle Advance	11,40,000.00			11,40,000.00
Telephone Deposit	25,000.00			25,000.00
Other advances	1,07,39,572.00			1,07,39,572.00
Loan to DDU-GKY-Kerala Project	35,25,000.00			35,25,000.00
Loan to HRDS	-		15,00,000.00	15,00,000.00
Total	2,07,24,572.00	-	15,00,000.00	2,22,24,572.00

Note No : G - Current Assets		₹		
Cash-in-Hand	5,86,252.00	-	45,000.00	6,31,252.00
Balance with Banks				
Axis Bank - 918010025472052	-	1,82,04,354.06		1,82,04,354.06
Axis Bank - 918010039261536	64,883.35			64,883.35
Axis Bank - 918010098540652	-		27,66,227.60	27,66,227.60
Bank of India - 853520110000098	7,792.53			7,792.53
Federal Bank - 10810200020212	22,614.00			22,614.00
Federal Bank - 10810200020295	5,395.00			5,395.00
State Bank of India - 10415743929	1,509.48			1,509.48
State Bank of India - 37253354403	1,309.63			1,309.63
State Bank of India -FCRA	7,702.56			7,702.56
Yes Bank - 069288700000013	28,193.88			28,193.88
Yes Bank - 0692946000000661	257.07			257.07
TDS receivable		3,59,486.00		3,59,486.00
TCS receivable	24,658.00			24,658.00
Total	7,50,567.50	1,85,63,840.06	28,11,227.60	2,21,25,635.16



Note No : L - Staff Expenses	
Salary	9,25,100.00
Salary & Wages	22,29,236.00
Staff Welfare Expenses	2,76,757.00
Salary And Wages	84,000.00
Staff Accomodation Charges	2,18,372.00
Stipend	5,000.00
Total	37,38,465.00

For The High Range Rural Development Society

Palakkad
20.07.2019

For The Highrange Rural Development Society

Secretary / Authorized Signatory





ANIL & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants

Mob : 7094521312, 8089826595
email:mailtoaanilkumar@gmail.com

Date:

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Members of
THE HIGH RANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY
KATTAPPANA , IDUKKI.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **The High Range Rural Development Society**, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2018 and the Income and Expenditure statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements in accordance with The Income Tax Act, 1961. This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Trust's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.



1st Floor, Horizon Tower, Mettupalayam Street, Tharekkad Palakkad-678001



ANIL & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants

Mob : 7094521312, 8089826595
email:mailto:aanilkumar@gmail.com

Date:

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the financial statements of The High Range Rural Development Society for the year ended March 31, 2018 give a true and fair view:-

- i) in the case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Trust as at 31st March, 2018;
- ii) in the case of the Income and Expenditure Account, of the surplus for the year ended on that date.

Palakkad
28.09.2018



For ANIL & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Reg.No.017357s)

CA Anilkumar. M, B.Com, ACA
Chartered Accountant
Prop: Anil & Company
M.No: 235835
1st Floor, Horizon Tower, Mettupalayam Street,
Tharekkad, Palakkad-678001



ANIL & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants

1

Mob : 7094521312, 8089826595
email:mailtoaanilkumar@gmail.com

FORM NO. 10B

[See Rule 17B]

Date:

**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 **Highrange Rural Dev Socty, AAAJH 0168 A** [name and PAN of the trust or institution] as at 31st March 2018 and the Profit and loss 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 explanations 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 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: -

The preparation of financial statements attached hereto are the responsibility of the assessee. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit. I have conducted the audit in accordance with the auditing standards in India. These require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatements. An audit includes examining on a test basis evidence supporting the amount and disclosures in the financial statements and audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimate made by the assessee as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. I believe that audit provides a reasonable basis for my opinion.

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

- (i) in the case of the balance sheet, of the state of affairs of the above named Trust as at 31st March 2018 and
- (ii) in the case of the profit and loss account, of the profit or loss of its accounting year ending on 31st March 2018.

The prescribed particulars are annexed hereto.

Place: **PALAKKAD**
Date: **28-Sep-2018**



For **ANIL & COMPANY**
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CA ANILKUMAR M B.Com, ACA
Proprietor, M. No. 235835
Firm reg No. 017357S
FIRST FLOOR, HORIZON TOWER, OPP
HDFC, METTUPALAYAM STREET,
THAREKKAD

ANNEXURE
STATEMENT OF PARTICULARS

I. Application of income for charitable or religious purposes.

1.	Amount of income of the previous year applied to charitable or religious purposes in India during that year.	5,37,19,077
2.	Whether the Trust has exercised the option under clause (2) of the Explanation to section 11 (1)? If so, the details of the amount of income deemed to have been applied to charitable or religious purposes in India during the previous year	No
3.	Amount of income accumulated or set apart for application to charitable or religious purposes, to the extent it does not exceed 15 per cent of the income derived from property held under trust wholly for such purposes.	Yes 69,44,446
4.	Amount of income eligible for exemption under section 11(1)(c) [Give details]	No
5.	Amount of income, in addition to the amount referred to in item 3 above, accumulated or set apart for specified purposes under section 11(2)	0
6.	Whether the amount of income mentioned in item 5 above has been invested or deposited in the manner laid down in section 11(2)(b)? If so, the details thereof.	NA
7.	Whether any part of the income in respect of which an option was exercised under clause (2) of the Explanation to section 11(1) in any earlier year is deemed to be income of the previous year under section 11(1B)? If so, the details thereof	No
8.	Whether, during the previous year, any part of income accumulated or set apart for specified purposes under section 11(2) in any earlier year: -	
	(a) has been applied for purposes other than charitable or religious purposes or has ceased to be accumulated or set apart for application thereto, or	No
	(b) has ceased to remain invested in any security referred to in section 11(2)(b)(i) or deposited in any account referred to in section 11(2)(b)(ii) or section 11(2) (b) (iii) or	No
	(c) has not been utilized for purposes for which it was accumulated or set apart during the period for which it was to be accumulated or set apart, or in the year immediately following the expiry thereof? If so, the details thereof.	No

II. Application or use of income or property for the benefit of persons referred to in section 13 [3]

1.	Whether any part of the income or property of the Trust was lent, or continues to be lent in the previous year to any person referred to in section 13(3) [hereinafter referred to in this Annexure as such person]? If so, give details of the amount, rate of interest charged and the nature of security, if any	No
2.	Whether any land, building or other property of the Trust was made, or continued to be made, available for the use of any such person during the previous year? If so, give details of the property and the amount of rent or compensation charged, if any.	No
3.	Whether any payment was made to any such person during the previous year by way of salary, allowance or otherwise? If so, give details.	No
4.	Whether the services of the Trust were made available to any such person during the previous year? If so, give details thereof together with remuneration or compensation received, if any.	No
5.	Whether any share, security or other property was purchased by or on behalf of the Trust during the previous year from any such person? If so, give details thereof together with the consideration paid	No
6.	Whether any share, security or other property was sold by or on behalf of the Trust during the previous year to any such person? If so, give details thereof together with the consideration received.	No
7.	Whether any income or property of the Trust was diverted during the previous year in favour of any such person? If so, give details thereof together with the amount of income or value of property so diverted.	No
8.	Whether the income or property of the Trust was used or applied during the previous year for the benefit of any such person in any other manner? If so, give details.	No

III. Investment held at any time during the previous year(s) in concerns in which persons referred to in section 13(3) have a substantial interest.

Sl. No	Name and address of the concern	Where the concern is a company, Number and class of shares held	Nominal value of the investment	Income from the investment	Whether the amount in Col. 4 exceeded 5 per cent of the capital of the concern during the previous year- say, Yes/No
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total					

For ANIL & COMPANY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



CA ANILKUMAR M B.Com, ACA
Proprietor, M. No. 235835
Firm reg No. 017357S
FIRST FLOOR, HORIZON TOWER, OPP HDFC,
METTUPALAYAM STREET, THAREKKAD

Place: PALAKKAD
Date: 28-Sep-2018



THE HIGHRANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY(HRDS)
(Regn No: 1-170/1997)
KATTAPPANA SOUTH POST, IDUKKI DISTRICT, KERALA - 685515

Balance Sheet as on 31.03.2018

SOURCES OF FUND	Note No	Amount ₹
Capital Fund	A	70,11,776.52
Unsecured Loans		1,08,59,915.33
Current Liabilities & Provisions	B	2,76,699.00
Total		1,81,48,390.85
APPLICATION OF FUND		
Fixed Assets	C	7,38,791.42
Deposits, Loan & Advances	D	61,70,000.00
Current Assets	E	1,12,39,599.43
Total		1,81,48,390.85

Significant accounting policies and notes to accounts form an integral part of this financial statements.

For The High Range Rural Development Society

Palakkad
28.09.2018

For The Highrange Rural Development Society

Secretary / Authorized Signatory

Vide My Report of Even
Date Attached.

Palakkad
28.09.2018





CA Anilkumar. M, B.Com, ACA
Chartered Accountant
Prop: Anil & Company
M.No: 235835
1st Floor, Horizon Tower, Mettupalayam Street,
Tharekkad, Palakkad-678001

THE HIGHRANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY(HRDS)
(Regn No: 1-170/1997)
KATTAPPANA SOUTH POST, IDUKKI DISTRICT, KERALA - 685515

Receipts & Payments Account for the year ended 31.03.2018

RECEIPTS		Amount ₹
Opening Balance		
Bank Accounts	10,29,857.45	
Cash-in-Hand	29,661.64	10,59,519.09
Loans (Liability)		
Unsecured Loans		1,95,24,890.00
Income		
Donations and Contributions		5,14,76,235.45
Government Grant		87,85,621.00
Bank Interest Received		5,772.00
Adjustment for Prior Period Items		44,357.16
Total		8,08,96,394.70
PAYMENTS		
Loans (Liability)		
Unsecured Loans		1,04,09,890.00
Fixed Assets		
Computer		1,06,650.00
Furniture and Fittings		1,08,730.00
Steel Almarah		5,500.00
Deposits (Asset)		25,50,000.00
Loans & Advances (Asset)		35,75,000.00
Expenditure		
Bank Charges		31,065.23
Administrative Expenses		36,24,475.04
Project Expenses		4,59,29,925.00
Scholarship Expenses		18,54,800.00
Staff Expenses		18,12,298.00
Closing Balance		
Bank Accounts	1,07,02,852.43	
Cash-in-Hand	1,85,209.00	1,08,88,061.43
Total		8,08,96,394.70

For The High Range Rural Development Society

Palakkad
28.09.2018

For The Highrange Rural Development Society

(Signature)
Secretary / Authorized Signatory



(Signature)
CA Anilkumar. M, B.Com, ACA
Chartered Accountant
Prop: Anil & Company
M.No: 235835
1st Floor, Horizon Tower, Mettupalayam Street,
Tharekkad, Palakkad-678001

THE HIGHRANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY(HRDS)
(Regn No: 1-170/1997)
KATTAPPANA SOUTH POST, IDUKKI DISTRICT, KERALA - 685515

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31.03.2018

Particulars	Note No	Amount (₹)
INCOME		
Donations and Contributions		5,14,76,235.45
Government Grant		91,37,159.00
Bank Interest Received		5,772.00
Adjustment for Prior Period Items		44,357.16
Total		6,06,63,523.61
EXPENDITURE		
Bank Charges		31,065.23
Depreciation		1,60,048.00
Administrative Expenses	F	39,01,174.04
Project Expenses	G	4,59,29,925.00
Scholarship Expenses		18,54,800.00
Staff Expenses	H	18,12,298.00
Excess of Income over expenditure		69,74,213.34
Total		6,06,63,523.61

Significant accounting policies and notes to accounts form an integral part of this financial statements.

For The High Range Rural Development Society

For The Highrange Rural Development Society


Secretary / Authorized Signatory

Palakkad
28.09.2018



Vide My Report of Even Date Attached.



Palakkad
28.09.2018

CA Anilkumar. M, B.Com, ACA
Chartered Accountant
Prop: Anil & Company
M.No: 235835
1st Floor, Horizon Tower, Mettupalayam Street,
Tharekkad, Palakkad-678001

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND NOTES TO ACCOUNTS

1. Significant Accounting Policies

The significant Accounting Policies followed by the trust are as stated below:

a) Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention on the accrual basis of accounting, in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles and the applicable mandatory accounting standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

b) Use of estimates

The preparation required adoption of estimates and assumptions that can affect the reported amounts of revenue and expenditure and the assets and liabilities as well as the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Differences between the actual results and estimates are recognised in the year in which they become known or materialises.

c) Fixed Assets

The Fixed Assets are stated at their original cost of acquisition including taxes, duties, freight and other incidental expenses relating to the acquisition and installation of the concerned assets. The sponsorship /grant received against specific assets have been adjusted against the cost incurred for generating the respective asset.

d) Depreciation

Depreciation has been provided on Fixed Assets under Written Down Value method at the rates and in the manner prescribed under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

e) Revenue Recognition

Income from training, grant/aid/scholarship and interest on deposits are recognised on accrual basis. Donations are recognised on receipt basis.

f) Leases

Leases where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased term, are classified as operating lease. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the Income and Expenditure statement.



During the year, trust has entered into a lease land agreement for which lease payment outstanding are as follows:

Up to one year	-	₹23,93,988/-
1 year to five year	-	₹95,75,952/-
More than five years	-	₹670,31,664/-

g) Prior period items

Income/expenses omitted in prior period are considered in current year.

Previous year figures have been regrouped /reclassified wherever necessary to suit the current year's layout.



Note No : C - Fixed Assets

(Figures in ₹)

Particulars	WDV as on 01.04.2017	Addition		Deletion	Net Asset	Rate	Depreciation	WDV as on 31.03.2018
		180 days or more	179 days or less					
Plant & Machineries								
Vessels and Utensils	6,014.00	-	-	-	6,014.00	15%	902.00	5,112.00
Vehicle	6,12,997.00	-	-	-	6,12,997.00	15%	91,950.00	5,21,047.00
Furniture and Fittings								
Electrical Fittings	5,161.04	-	-	-	5,161.04	10%	516.00	4,645.04
Furniture and Fittings	28,808.78	1,08,730.00	5,500.00	-	1,43,038.78	10%	14,029.00	1,29,009.78
Computers & Peripherals								
Computer , Printers & Softwares	24,978.60	1,06,650.00	-	-	1,31,628.60	40%	52,651.00	78,977.60
Total	6,77,959.42	2,15,380.00	5,500.00	-	8,98,839.42		1,60,048.00	7,38,791.42



Note No : F - Administrative Expenses	₹
Accounting charges	30,000.00
Audit fee	67,200.00
Electricity Charges	20,407.00
Legal and Consulting Charges	26,500.00
Meeting Expenses	2,76,637.00
Office Expenses	1,89,043.00
Lease rent for land	4,65,498.00
Postage & Courier Charges	1,801.00
Printing & Stationery Exp	1,45,308.00
Repairs & Maintenance	10,400.00
Rent - Offices	7,00,000.00
Rent - Staff Accomadation	80,500.00
Round off	0.34
Telephone Charges	33,962.00
Travelling Expenses	15,65,219.70
Vehicle Running & Maintenance	2,17,698.00
Web Designing Charges	71,000.00
Total	39,01,174.04

Note No : G - Project Expenses	₹
DDUKKY	1,73,000.00
EKALAVYA	1,15,000.00
SADHGRAHA - Tribal Housing Project	4,56,41,925.00
Total	4,59,29,925.00

Note No : H - Staff Expenses	₹
Salary and Wages	14,87,000.00
Staff Welfare Expenses	3,25,298.00
Total	18,12,298.00

For The High Range Rural Development Society

Vide My Report of Even Date
Attached.

Palakkad
28.09.2018

For The Highrange Rural Development Society

Secretary / Authorized Signatory

Palakkad
28.09.2018





CA Anilkumar. M, B.Com, ACA
Chartered Accountant
Prop: Anil & Company
M.No: 235835
1st Floor, Horizon Tower, Mettupalayam Street,
Tharekkad, Palakkad-678001

M. Gobinathan B Com FCA
Chartered Accountant

'Sree Ragam', Kakkathara, Thiruvallathur (P.O), Palakkad-678 551
Phone : 082811 51489, 09944848310

AUDIT REPORT

I have audited the accounts of HIGH RANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY (HRDS) regd. No.1.170/1997, KATTAPPANA SOUTH POST, IDUKKI DISTRICT, KERALA for the year ended 31st March 2017 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 Trust so far as it appears from my examination of the said book.
3. The balance sheet and income and expenditure account are agreement with the books of accounts.
4. In my opinion and to the best of my information and according to the explanations gice to me the accounts give a true and fair view.
 - a) In the case of Balance sheet of the state of affairs of the trust as at 31/03/2017
 - b) In the case of Income and expenditure account, excess of income over Expenditure for the year ended 31st March 2017.

Place: Palakkad
Date: 30/06/17



M. Gobinathan
M. Gobinathan
Chartered Accountant
Kakkathara, Karingarapully
Palakkad
M. No: 020940

THE HIGHRANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY(HRDS)
REGD. NO.1.170/1997
KATTAPPANA SOUTH POST
IDUKKI DISTRICT, KERALA
RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03-2017

RECEIPTS	Rs.	PAYMENTS	Rs.
To <u>Opening Balance</u>		By Sadhgraha Tribal Housing Porject	3,23,65,754.15
" Cash	11,161.65	" Meeting expenses	7,17,077.04
" <u>Cash at Bank</u>		" Salary expenses	4,30,000.00
" SBI KATTAPANA A/C No.43929	95,578.19	" Rent Expenses	2,84,310.00
" Kotak Mahindra	6,00,511.66	" Stationery Expenses	99,352.34
" Donations & contributions	3,47,36,075.00	" TA & DA	1,47,486.75
" Directors Advance	9,66,869.40	" Telephone Charges	1,46,700.00
" Micro Finance Loan	1,34,38,515.20	" Electricity Charges	75,950.00
" Interest on Loan	8,91,465.30	" MICS	35,976.86
		" Directors Advances	7,00,216.00
		" Microfinance loan repaid	1,33,54,143.27
		" Interest paid on Microfinance	13,23,690.90
		<u>Closing Balance</u>	
		" Cash in Hand	29,661.64
		<u>Cash at Bank</u>	
		" SBI KATTAPANA A/C No.43929	10,00,624.00
		" Yes Bank A/c No.661	4,905.45
		" Yes Bank A/c No.13	24,328.00
TOTAL	<u>5,07,40,176.40</u>	TOTAL	<u>5,07,40,176.40</u>

M. Gobinathan
Chartered Accountant
Kakkathana, Marangarapully
Palakkad
M. No: 020940



THE HIGHRANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY(HRDS)

REGD. NO.1.170/1997

KATTAPPANA SOUTH POST

IDUKKI DISTRICT, KERALA

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03-2017

EXPENDITURE		Rs.	INCOME		Rs.
To	Sadhgraha Tribal Housing Porject	3,23,65,754.15	By	Donations & contributions	3,47,36,075.00
"	Meeting expenses	7,17,077.04	"	Interest on Loan	8,91,465.30
"	Salary expenses	4,30,000.00			
"	Rent Expenses	2,84,310.00			
"	Stationery Expenses	99,352.34			
"	TA & DA	1,47,486.75			
"	Telephone Charges	1,46,700.00			
"	Electricity Charges	75,950.00			
"	MICS	35,976.86			
"	Interest paid on Microfinance	13,23,690.90			
"	Excess of Expenditure Over Income	1,242.26			
TOTAL		<u>3,56,27,540.30</u>	TOTAL		<u>3,56,27,540.30</u>



M. Gobinathan
Chartered Accountant
Kakkathara, Naringarapully
Palakkad
M. No: 020940

THE HIGHRANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY(HRDS)

REGD. NO.1 170/1997

KATTAPPANA SOUTH POST

IDUKKI DISTRICT, KERALA

BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31.03.2017

LIABILITIES		Rs.	ASSETS		Rs.
<u>CAPITAL FUNDS</u>			<u>FIXED ASSETS</u>		
Opening Balance	36,320.92		Furniture & Fittings	28,808.78	
Surplus	<u>1,242.26</u>	37,563.18	Electrical Fittings	5,161.04	
			Vessels and Utensils	6,014.00	
			Vehicle	6,12,997.00	
			Computer	<u>24,978.60</u>	6,77,959.42
<u>CURRENT LIABILITIES</u>			<u>CURRENT ASSETS</u>		
Directors Advance	9,60,327.40		Building Advance	45,000.00	
Micro Finance	<u>7,84,587.93</u>	17,44,915.33	Cash in Hand	29,661.64	
			Cash at Bank		
			SBI A/c.No.43929	10,00,624.00	
			YES BANK A/C No.13	24,328.00	
			YES BANK A/C No.661	<u>4,905.45</u>	11,04,519.09
TOTAL		<u>17,82,478.51</u>	TOTAL		<u>17,82,478.51</u>


M. Gobinathan
 Chartered Accountant
 Kakkathara, Karingarapully
 Palakkad
 M. No: 020940



‘AAGNEYA’

A PROJECT ON COVID-19 SUPPORT FOR THE REQUIRED



MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION

&

RULES AND REGULATIONS



HRDS INDIA

(THE HIGHRANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY)

DOOR NO: XIV/273, NEAR POST OFFICE, CHANDRANAGAR, PALAKKAD
DISTRICT, KERALA, INDIA - 678007



**MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF HRDS INDIA
(THE HIGHRANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY)**

- I NAME :** The name of the Society shall be, HRDS INDIA (The Highrange Rural Development Society).
- II REGISTERED OFFICE :** The principal office of the Society shall be situated in building No. 776 of the Ward No. XIII of Kattapana Grama Panchayat, Kattapana South.P.O. PIN code 685 515, Kattapana Village, Udumbanchola Taluk, Idukki District.
- III PRESENT ADDRESS :** The present address is HRDS INDIA (The Highrange Rural development Society), Door No: XIV/273, Near Post Office, Chandranagar, Palakkad-678 007, Kerala, India.



IV. THE AREA OF OPERATION: The area of operation of the Society shall be extended to the whole India.

V. OBJECTS: The objects for which the society established are :- To organize, establish, consolidate, carryout, maintain, and develop up-lifting activities aimed at the relief of the poor irrespective of race, community, caste, creed, territory of politics.

- To promote, establish and run projects and activities for the welfare and development of minority communities as well as Tribes and Scheduled Caste and to do the needful for the sustainable livelihood of the same.
- To implement and undertake activities, programmes and projects such as housing projects, income generating programmes, micro credit, micro finance, mutual funds and various kinds of thrift and saving schemes and all kinds of social activities for the upliftment of socially and economically down trodden groups in the society.
- To promote, undertake and conduct programmes and projects for tourism development.
- To establish, run and carry out various business, industries, commercial, mining and trade projects, ventures and programmes anywhere in India.
- To promote, start, undertake and run projects and programmes for the implementation and development of non-conventional energy.
- To promote, implement and undertake projects and programmes for the development of dairy and agricultural farming both natural and organic.
- To take up, promote and co-ordinate activities for communal harmony and secularism, national integrity and democracy among the people. And to take up, participate, provide and co-ordinate with all possible actions and activities for preventing terrorism.
- To promote science, literature, engineering and medicine and to undertake, conduct research, seminars, trainings and debates in the field of natural science, engineering, agriculture, waste management, environment, medical and social science.
- To establish, promote or assist in establishing or promoting and to subscribe to or become a member of any other association whose object of similar or impart similar to the object of the society.
- To do all activities, trainings, works shops, seminars, etc., conducive to protect and improve the natural environment, compassion for living creatures, industry, agriculture and rural development.
- To implement and undertake projects and programmes for upbringing of children from wretchedness and activities for the welfare of poor children and destitute.
- To promote, implement, undertake and run projects, programmes, shelters and institutions for the welfare and development of deserted Women and Children so as to bring them in the main stream of life.



- To take part and participate in the welfare activities that are organized and sponsored by Government and Non-Government establishments, bodies and organizations within the capacity of the society.
- To organize, conduct and co-ordinate festivals, seminars, workshops, conventions on socio-medical, cultural, educational, environmental, sports and linguistic activities.
- To establish and run Old age homes, Home for destitute, Crushes, Palliative Centers etc.
- To conduct, organize, and co-ordinate awareness classes, seminars, trainings and workshops on various issues such as social welfare, law, self employment, Nature Club, Environment, Human Rights, Women Empowerment, Prevention of HIV/AIDS, Poverty Alleviation etc.
- To provide financial, material, moral and intellectual support and assistance to the poor and drop out students for their study.
- To start, print and publish periodicals, Books, Leaflets, Brochures and such other kinds of publicity materials for the promotion of literature, science, education, tourism, culture, communal harmony, women empowerment and human rights.
- To start do establish and run any other activities on any subject that are deemed fit and proper for the betterment of the society, in the interest of justice and not against the spirit and rule of the society subject to the decision and approval of the Board of Directors of the society from time to time.
- To convene held and summon any meetings, seminars and conventions independently or jointly with like minded institutions having the same spirit, interest, goal and motives.
- To initiate, encourage, promote, organize, operate, advice, help societies, marketing organizations and to educate Small Industries, Legal Aid Societies, Non-formal educational centers, Hospitals, Community Programmes, Medical and Health Programmes, Community Service Centers and other institutions, bodies, persons as from time to time that may seem necessary.
- To produce, direct and to print, publish issue and exhibit any film, journals, periodicals, books, papers, pamphlets, advertisements, reports, lecturers and reading matter for the diffusion of medical, agricultural, technical, moral, philosophical, cultural and other useful knowledge for the promotion, benefit and advancement of the charitable ideas, works and activities of the society.
- To establish and run holistic and cultural township comprises 1. HRDS INDIA Administrative Office, 2. Spiritual Centre, 3. Pathway- Naturopathy University, 4. Center For Medical & Research Institute, 5. Medical College For MBBS / Md, 6. Nursing College For Gnm /B.Sc /M.Sc, 7. Dental Medical College, 8. Ayurveda Medical College, 9. Sidha Medical College, 10. Engineering College, 11. International School, 12. Arts & Science College, 13. Fine Arts/Dance & Music Institute, 14. Old age



Home, 15. Children's Home, 16. Town Ship/Shopping Complex/Flat/Villas, 17. Cultural Centre/ Kutthambalam/ Oottupura, 18. International Sports Complex / Golf Club, 19. Museum For Sculpture And, 20. International Library/Broadcasting & Media Center, 21. Theatre For Film And Drama, 22. Banks, 23. Staff Quarters /Hostels/ Guesthouse, 24. Canteens/Restaurant Veg / Non veg, 25. It Park/ Pharmaceuticals & Research Laboratory, 26. International Convention Centre, 27. Five Star &Economic Class Hotels, 28. Lake/Boating/ Real Forest Zoo, 29. Free Buses From Town To Town, 30. Fish Farm/ Organic agriculture Farm/Animal Farm, 31. Horse Farm/ Organic Milk, 32. Botanical Garden/ Rear Species Bank/ Museum, 33. Medicinal Plant Park/Amusement Park, 34. Total Landscaping with Sculpture, 35. Helipad/ Rubberized Road /Water Way, 36. Water Treatment Plant, 37. Pipeline Gas Connection, 38. Total Waste Management System, 39. 24 hours Laundry System, 40. 24 hours Intercom Connectivity, 41. 24 hours Security System, 42. 24 hours Under Ground Power &Water Supply, 43. 11kv Electric Substation, 44. Cemetery For Christian& Muslim, 45. Electric Crematorium.

VI. MEANS : For the above purpose:-

- a. To acquire by purchase, Gift, Lease, Mortgage, Loan, Grant, Legacy, Bequeath, Exchange, Right of Privilege or otherwise of any person, Company, Society, Government, Institutional, Establishment or anybody whatsoever, movable or immovable properties of all descriptions for any purpose or purposes of the society. To establish, open and run any institution to deal with finance and other matters subject to abiding by the existing rules of the land and of the authorities concerned.
- b. To accept, receive, hold, administer, and use any Gift, Bequest, Donation, Grant, Loan, Subscription, or Foundation in cash or kind or other form of property from nationally and internationally for all or any of the objects of the society.
- c. To undertake, discharge, carry out the office, duties and functions of the trustees, managers, administrators solely and jointly with others in respect of any such Gift, Bequest, Donation, Trust, Foundation or properties, whether vested in the society for otherwise and to take such steps for securing such contributions to the funds of the society as may from time to time be deemed expedient.
- d. To invest, lay aside, deposit in Bank or otherwise deal with the money or funds of the Society not immediately required for the objects of the society and to subscribe to, purchase, acquire, hold, sell, endorse and negotiate in every way debentures, stock, share and securities of every description on the money market.
- e. To borrow, loan, funds and donations from individuals, societies, Banks, institutions and establishments with or without securities in any manner the Society may think fit and to repay the same.



- f. To negotiate with and to enter into an agreement and arrangement with a Government or authorities, whether Centre, State, District, Municipal, Local, Universities, Board or other Public or Private bodies as may deem conducive to the promotion and accomplishments of the objects of the society or any of them and to apply for, obtain, collect, receive or recover from any such Government or authorities or bodies such Grant, Allowances, Concessions and Privileges as may be from time to time.
- g. To use the property and assets of the society and all income from the properties and assets movable and immovable or from the works of the society as such whensoever's derived from the objects of the society as set forth in this Memorandum of Association, provided that no portion thereof in distributed among its members by way of profit, dividend rendered to the society.
- h. To impart training to develop works and to carry out research and study on issues affecting the rural and urban poor and their development and to participate and encourage activities that aim in providing relief to victims of natural calamities.
- i. To do or cause to be done any all such acts or thinks shall be in keeping with the objects of the society, provided such thinks or acts are not being contrary or in consistence with the spirit and the principals of the laws under which this society has been organized and registered.
- j. To take any steps by personal or written appeal to public meetings or otherwise as may be from time to time be deemed expedient for the purpose of procuring.
- k. To collect contribution to the fund in which the society is interested in the shape of donation, annual subscription, affiliation fees, and service charges or otherwise.
- l. To apply the income and properties of the society for public or charitable purpose, in accordance with the provisions of the sections of 11,12, and 13 of the Income Tax Act 1961 for the time being in force.
- m. And more generally to do all acts and deeds which will further the assets and reputation of the society.



VII GOVERNING BODY:- The names and address and occupation of the present members of the Governing Body of the society are as under:-

Sl.	Name and Address	Occupation	Designation
1	Dr.S.Krishnakumar IAS(Retd) F-84, East of Kailash New Delhi-110065.	Former Union Minister (Govt. of India) Social Worker	President
2	Usha Krishnakumar F-84, East of Kailash New Delhi-110065.	Social Worker	Vice President
3	Aji Krishnan Sarayoo, Kattappana.P.O., Idukki Dist. – 685 515, Kerala.	Social Worker & Journalist	Founder-Secretary
4	Dr. Babu Reghunath Olickal House, Nariampara.P.O., Kattappana, Idukki Dist- 685 515, Kerala.	Doctor & Social Worker	Joint Secretary



RULES AND REGULATIONS OF HRDS INDIA

(THE HIGHRANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY)

- 1. INTERPRETATION:** (1) In these rules and regulations unless there is anything in the context repugnant or inconsistent therewith:- (a). The Society” shall mean HRDS INDIA (The Highrange Rural Development Society) (b). “Governing Body” shall mean the Governing Body of the Society constituted as provided by these rules and regulations. It is also known as the Board of Directors of the Society. (c). “The Act” shall mean the Societies Registration Act XII of 1955 of any modifications or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force. (d). “The President” shall mean the President of the Society (e). “The Secretary” shall mean the Secretary of the Society (f). “Director” shall mean the Director of the Society

- 2. MEMBERSHIP:** (2) The members of the Society shall be such persons who shall apply in writing to the governing body to be the member of the Society and who the governing body given its consent unanimously will be the member of the Society and who shall sign the register of members maintained by the Society in token of such consent. On termination and or cessation of membership of any person by the governing body, no such person shall have any right or claim to any right or privilege of membership of the Society and to the governing body or any property of the Society.



- 3 BOUNDED BY MEMMORANDUM AND RULES AND REGULATIONS:** Every member of the Society shall be bounded by the provisions of the Memorandum of Association of the Society and these rules and regulations and by all rules and regulation, bylaws and decisions from time to time be made or taken by the Society in general meeting or by the Governing Body.
- 4 PROPERTY AND INCOME:** The property and income of the Society shall be applied solely towards the promotion of the objects of the Society as set forth in the Memorandum of Association and no portion thereof shall be paid for or transferred directly or indirectly by way of bonus. Dividend and otherwise howsoever by way of profit to the members of the Society that nothing herein constrained shall prevent the payment in good faith or remuneration to employees of the Society of other persons for any service actually incurred for the purpose of the Society. The above clause does not bar payment of expenses, honorarium and such allowances to the Board members for their service.
- 5 TERMINATION OF MEMBERS :** Members of the Society shall ipso facto cease to be member if:
- A member dies or leaves or excluded from the array or
 - Tender his/her resignation in writing to the Society or
 - His/her membership terminated as provided by these rules and regulation.
- 6 OFFICE BEARERS :** (a) There shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary, Joint Secretary (Total Four) in the Society (hereinafter called the office bearers)
- The Secretary of the Society is in charge of execution and implementation of social works and other works and activities directed and approved by the governing body from time to time.
 - Any of the office bearers may retire from the office at any time on notice of one month in writing to the Secretary.
 - The general body elects all office bearers for a term of 5 years or with his office cease unless otherwise specified. But when an emergency exists special general body can be summoned and election of office bearers can be conducted afresh if needed.
 - The term of office for the office bearers or any member of the governing body is terminated as and when the newly elected or appointed assumes charge of his office.



- 7. GOVERNING BODY :** The business of the Society shall managed by a Governing Body of 4 persons who are the office bearers.
- a. An elected member may retire from office on giving a letter of resignation in writing to the Secretary of the Society.
 - b. If an elected member ceases to hold office by reason of death, retirement or otherwise, at any time before the ensuing election otherwise vacate election at which he/she would otherwise vacate his/her office the Secretary may appoint any member to hold office in his place until the date of such meeting.
- 8. GOVERNING BODY MEETING :** The governing body shall have full power to set notwithstanding any vacancy that may not have been filled up.
- a. The governing body shall meet together at such place and time as it may from time to time determine by the Secretary.
 - b. A meeting of the Governing Body may at any time be called by the President or Secretary at the time deemed necessary or at the written request of 3 or more members of the governing body.
 - c. All meetings of the governing body shall be presided over by the President and in his absence by the Vice President and in their absence one shall elect from those present by a two third majority of votes. Three of these members of the governing body shall form a quorum at any meeting.
- 9. GOVERNING BODY SHALL HAVE THE FOLLOWING POWERS :** Subject to the restrictions contained in the Memorandum of Association the governing body shall have power to dispose of the funds of the Society for the purpose of the Society.
- a. To manage and superintend the affairs of the Society to exercise all such powers of the Society, as are not under the statues or these regulations required to be exercised by the Society. In General Body Meeting, with power to make regulations and the by-laws for any matters which are authorized by the rules to be determined by regulations and by- laws as also for every case of exigency that arise not provided for by the existing regulations and by-laws, but subject to the ratification of the general body and approval of the governing body.
 - b. To appoint their own meetings and regulate their own proceedings and fix the date of all general body meetings of the Society.
 - c. To appoint professional, technical, practical or commercial, skilled, unskilled or other employees and committees or such purpose as shall in any case be deemed beneficial to the Society.
- 10. GENERAL BODY MEETING :** The Society shall in each year hold a general body meeting on or before 31st December as its annual general body meeting in addition to any of the meetings in the year, and shall specify the meeting as such in the notice calling in and not more than 15 months shall elapse between the date of one annual



general body meeting of the Society and that of the next. The annual general body meeting shall be held at such time and place as the governing committee shall decide. Two by third of total members shall constitute the quorum. The governing body members are elected by the general body meeting by simple majority of the general body.

a. The Secretary of the Society may, whenever they may think fit, and the Secretary of the governing body shall on the requisition made in writing by 2/3rd members of the Society stating the object of the meeting convene an extraordinary general body meeting.

b. The annual general body meeting called for the passing of a special resolution shall be called by 10 days notice in writing at the least, and a meeting of the Society other than an annual general body meeting for the passing of a special resolution shall be called by 24 hours notice in writing at the least.

c. The accidental omission to give notice of a meeting to or the non-receipt of the notice of a meeting by any person entitled to receive notice shall not invalidate the proceedings of that meeting.

d. No business shall be transacted at any general body meeting, except the selection of a chairman and the adjournment of the meeting unless a quorum of 2/3rd members was present in person at the time when the meeting proceeds to business.

e. The President or in his absence Vice President of the Society shall be entitled to preside as chairman at all general body meetings and in the absence of one of the above a chairman shall be elected from members of the governing body present at the meeting.

f. The Secretary shall exercise all such power privileges, and discretion and do all such acts, matters and things as may be necessary or convenient for the control of the general policies and overall directions of measures for the promotion or the accomplishment of the objects of the Society.

g. The President elected from the governing body for a term of 5 years or until his office ceases, unless otherwise specified. The Vice President, Secretary, Joint Secretary and Directors are also elected from the governing body. All the members of the governing body first elected by the general body meeting and afterwards elected as the office bearers from the elected members.

h. The Secretary shall solely open and operate the Bank account for and on behalf of the society.

i. No amendment to the Memorandum and Rules and Regulations of the Society will be made without the prior approval of the Commissioner of Income Tax.

j. In the event of dissolution the net assets, if any, after satisfying all the debt and liabilities shall either be transferred to societies/ trusts having the same or similar objects or shall be vested with the Government.



11. SECRETARY : The Secretary is elected from the governing body.

- a. The Secretary shall prepare and keep a record of the minutes of the proceedings of every meeting of the Society or of the governing body in a book or books to be kept for the purpose. Such minutes are signed by the President of that or of the next following meeting when so recorded and signed shall be receivable in evidence of the proceedings therein recorded without further proof. All the documents, deeds, covenants, bonds, records and such other documents concerned with landed and other properties of the Society shall be in the name of the Secretary and the Secretary shall execute all documents, deeds and covenants for and on behalf of the Society.

The Secretary shall exercise all such powers and do all such acts as may be required for the proper conduct of the ordinary business and administration of the projects, money and properties movable and immovable of the Society and shall keep the financial accounts of the Society. The Secretary shall be responsible for executing and implementing the projects, programmes and policies laid down and approved by the governing body. The Secretary is authorized to appoint staff and employees for the Society and its projects and the Secretary has the power to take action against their illegal and improper activities against the policies of the Society including termination.

- b. The Secretary shall convene the meeting of the Board of Directors with the consultation with the President at least once in three months.
- c. The Secretary is empowered to keep in his custody an amount not exceeded Rs.20,000/- and more, only on specific purpose as authorized by the Governing body.
- d. The Secretary is duly authorized and empowered to make negotiations and execute projects, programmes, enterprises and undertakings with other Societies, Trusts and Organizations, Companies, establishments and other institutions having the same and similar objects, objectives, projects and programmes and activities of HRDS INDIA and he can invest, donate and re-donate funds and facilitate necessary opportunities and infrastructure to accomplish the events, programmes and projects for and on behalf of the Society. The Secretary is also authorized to expand and make payments and disbursements such as service charges, commissions, consulting fees, etc. which are admissible under the law and permissible under prevailing Rules and Regulations of Government of India, that will be needed for the completion and fulfillment of such projects and programmes.



- e. All or any of the members of the Society shall be undergone penal and legal action, including removal from the office if he/she is detected, accused or punished for his/ her illegal and unethical activities, deeds, action and conspiracy against the Society. The punishment shall be taken by majority decision of the meeting of the Governing Body held for that purpose. The Secretary shall undertake and execute the punishment and decisions taken by the Governing Body.

12. DISSOLUTION : The property and income of the Society shall be applied slowly towards the promotion of the objects of the Society as set forth in this Memorandum of Association and portion of these objects similar to the objects of the society and which prohibits the distribution of its or their income and property among its or their members. Such institutions or a society is to be determined by the members of the governing body at or before the time of dissolution specifically as per provisions of Societies Registration Act.

13. MEMBERSHIP REGISTER

Register will be maintained under Rule XII (Trav.) of 1955

Sl.No	Name	Address
1	Dr.S.Krishnakumar IAS(Retd)	F-84, East of Kailash, New Delhi-110065.
2	Usha Krishnakumar	F-84, East of Kailash, New Delhi-110065.
3	Aji Krishnan	Sarayoo, Kattappana.P.O., Idukki Dist. - 685 515, Kerala.
4	Dr. Babu Reghunath	Olickal House, Kattappana.South P.O. Idukki Dist - 685 515,Kerala.



‘AAGNEYA’

ANNUAL REPORTS



**(THE HIGHRANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY) DOOR NO.
XIV/273, NEAR POST OFFICE, CHANDRANAGAR. PALAKKAD,
KERALA, INDIA - 678007**

HRDS INDIA

ANNUAL REPORT
2018-2019



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Welcome

Dear friends,

With the turn of this year, it gives me immense pleasure to present the HRDS INDIA's Annual Report for 2018-19, which provides a glimpse of what we did and achieved this year through our synergist effort.

It is equally satisfying to see HRDS INDIA's increasing ability to handle multiple projects through the skilled and dedicated team it has been able to build. To enhance their field knowledge and skills of working with Tribal community, they are continuously being groomed through training programs and workshops. It is encouraging to note that this year we implemented some new projects in new areas, by which we were able to extend our services to new groups of Tribes. It also helped us to experiment with some different approaches, and in the process, learn something new, enhancing the ever-growing skill and knowledge base of HRDS INDIA.

Introduction:

The world is tossing around the word 'Humanity' but humans have sadly fenced their minds with erroneous assumptions. We've barricaded our humanity with the concepts that doesn't align to a modest culture. Barren state of poor and underprivileged are subject of neglect for us. At the forefront of any cumulative political agenda, lies various field fortifications in the form of *Barricades*, which remain hidden from the masses due to its intangible nature. For instance, homeless brothers and sisters, impoverished children, rag survivors, oppressed women et. all demonstrate the barricades of our society whose dereliction, we tend to neglect blatantly. This is where nonprofit organizations play a vital role in looping its volunteers to humanize the branding of goodness, benevolence and charity to uplift the downtrodden, simultaneously spurring them to continue their philanthropic support.

Swimming against the conventional undercurrents of the society, the members of HRDS INDIA manifest the ideal objective of its organization which is to provide shelter, promote sustainable development, foster social inclusion of neglected tribes, etc. In a nutshell the continuous act of demolition of the unnecessary barricades are the primary goal of HRDS INDIA so that people enjoy the smooth asphalted roads, without any latent or surface barricades on their journey.

Vision :

As an NGO in India HRDS INDIA's vision is to build a world in which every tribe (downtrodden people) attains the right to survival, protection, development and participation. Compassion for downtrodden people and nature , equalize and sustainable Society Our mission is to promote all aspects of Tribal and Rural development throughout India, with a focus on Kerala and Tamilnadu, integrated approaches to help downtrodden people mobilize for self-sustaining development initiatives. Our efforts are directed at rehabilitating total human development and bringing about social change through awareness as well as forming local level organizations to ensure social justice and self-reliance. We aim to equitable economic conditions of poor communities by realizing the potential of personal skills and resources.



Mission :

To empower individuals, families, communities and society with prevention and intervention skills to reduce the occurrence of the Tribal community.

- Housing and sanitation projects for homeless and Implementation of Tribal development programs and projects.
- Organizing and implementation of social welfare and educational activities.
- Implementation of income generating and self employment programs and among poor and needy.
- Employment generation and training programs.
- Implementation of welfare programs for poor and destitute.
- Awareness programs for health, community development and empowerment.
- Establishment and running of medical relief programs and projects.
- Promotion of Self Help Groups
- Environment development programs.

Highlights of 2018-19

The Sadhgraha Tribal Housing Project newly established in Attappady and started constructing 1000 houses as a first phase. After getting 1800 applications from homeless Tribals.

- The **DDUGKY Project** centre has started working at Thodupuzha, Idukki District, Kerala. Also Coimbatore, Tamilnadu.
- Scholarships issued for poor students for their higher studies. (Especially for Medical Students, Engineering & Arts & Science)
- With the support of “Wings of God” Dubai based Ngo, Amity University, Haryana and many other organizations HRDS INDIA conducted Flood Relief campaign in several places to flood Relief Materials. The relief materials has been distributed to the flood victims in Kerala.
- The HRDS INDIA Founder - Secretary has handed over his own 1.25 acres of land to the CM of Kerala for the victims of the Flood. He has submitted the proposal for the construction of 25000 houses for them as well.
- HRDS INDIA “**Karshaka Project**” for the Cultivation of Medicinal Plants Medicinal in 5000 acres for the Sustainable livelihood of Tribal People in Attappady.
- Have taken initiative for “**Niramaya Project**” Traditional Medicine and Research.



SADHGRAHA – TRIBAL HOUSING PROJECT

We have received 2061 application from Agali, Sholayur and Pudur Panchayat of Attappady Block. In the first phase, 1000 houses are being constructed at Attappady for the homeless Tribal People. Construction of 300 houses are completed and the remaining houses are under final stage of completeion.

The Sadhgraha Tribal Housing Project has initiaated a revolution in Tribal Housing Project in Kerala, where so many government projects are failed to complete the construction of houses even after a long period of time. The approach taken by the HRDS INDIA is entirely different from the Government Projects. Money into the hands of tribal people for the construction was completely avoided. The HRDS INDIA itself with highly skilled Engineers and Professionals has constructed the houses by using Fibre Cement Panels. The Fibre Cement Panels are Eco – Friendly and cost effective also. It's very proud that HRDS INDIA has completed a large number of houses within a short period of time.



JWALAMUKHI

“When a woman is empowered, a family is empowered”



The term “woman” portrays a picture of oppressed social gender, is not always given due recognition in the society. Her portrayal has been more akin to a secondary subject after men, choking her dignity. The plight of poverty-stricken women is even worse and remains inadequately unacknowledged. The inception of the women empowerment project - Jwalamukhi project is in the light of these prevailing issues only, assisting these deprived women through the formation of SHG (Self Help Group). They will work together and run some

small-scale business, for instance, managing a canteen or any stitching unit, so on and so forth. In this way, the project will strengthen these women financially and socially who are subject to harsh realities. It’s a collective assignment with acceptance, resolution, endurance and astute devotion for greater attainment of equal status in the society.



KARSHAKA

“Cultivation of Medicinal Plants for The Sustainable Livelihood of Tribal People In Attappady”

Uninterrupted supply of genuine raw materials is essential for making Ayurvedic medicine. For that the cultivation of medicinal plants is a prime necessity. The resource pool is dwindling at a faster pace and hence the establishment of Karshaka Project by HRDS INDIA comes as an alternative means to generate medicinal plants. In the first phase, the project is being implemented in a region spread across five thousand acres of barren tribal land. As per the requirement of Ayurveda companies like Himalaya, we planted Aloe Vera and Turmeric in Sholayoor Panjayat of Attappady. This in turn rejuvenates the fertility of the agriculture fields. The project is supported in a mission mode under our NGO where all the infrastructure expenses would be met by HRDS INDIA. The implementation of the proposed project will promote self-sustainability of Tribes and would help them fetch a regular income. It further enhances the skill development practice for a better living. It's a consolidated teamwork to propogandize the usage of organic medicines in the country and make the availability of such therapeutic plants readily accessible.



NIRAMAYA

With traditional medicine taking a back seat, the coming of Niramaya project (Traditional Indian Medicine Research) on surface by HRDS INDIA is a highly beneficial venture. Based on conventional drug therapy, this project rooted in Attappady would advance the treatment of intense sicknesses. This is an essentially important step to foster a healthy society as it renews the scope of our age-old traditional medicines through its herbal and organic remedies. There are ‘n’ number of profits that one can reap with this project setup. Its affordability and cost effectiveness make it a preferable choice as compared to the usual practice of prescription-based medicine consumption. It has no side effects and is easier to obtain which reinforces natural healing. The pros of installation of such a project not only develops the anatomical stature of people but is also a symbol of ancestral progression for the betterment of the society.



DDUGKY PROJECT : GOVT. OF INDIA

HRDS INDIA is represented as an implementing agency of DDU-GKY. Basically, this is a Skill Development program which is mainly focusing for poor students those who cannot able do further studies. The center has started working at Thodupuzha, Idukki District, Kerala and Coimbatore, Tamilnadu.

Eligibility, 18 to 35 ages can apply, Male or Female. The courses we do offer,

- **Kerala @ Thodupuzha**
- # F&B (Food & Beverage)
- # Retail sales Associates
- # Logistics

- **Tamilnadu @ Coimbatore**
- # ITES- IT Enable Service
- # Retail sales Associates
- # Sewing Machine operator

Students Experience DDUGKY:



I am **Akhila Sudhan**, both as an individual and a student, I feel immensely proud to be a part of HRDS INDIA. I believe that the course provided by HRDS INDIA under DDU-GKY, a governmental project has helped me to build a better career. After joining HRDS INDIA, a lot of changes can be seen in my nature and the way I approach my life. After attending the classes, I got to the bottom of several comprehensive knowledge about customer handling, basic IT education, and computer operation. It also helped me improve my command in English, and enhanced my level of confidence. HRDS INDIA invigorates us with a variety of activities like games, cultural events, etc., which makes students revived, contented and comfortable. The organization comes up with a plenty of opportunities for all the students. I am very proud to be a part of this particular organization which also provides a considerable latitude for the trainees to help the insolvent and destitute public just by being a part in the housing project. Now, I have much faith in my safe and secured future. Thus, I'll be able to explore more in the field of benefaction and manage to carry through the responsibility of a civil community.



I am **Teenamol Joseph** from Idukki district of Kerala. I am a BCA graduate from Bangalore university. While working in Anson chits pvt lmt., I came across the accounts of HRDS India from Kudumbasree which made me extremely inquisitive to join the organization and as a student I teamed up with HRDS India in the following month. It provides distinct courses such as F&B (Food and Beverages), CRS (Customer Retail Service) and logistics and I chose CRS (Customer Retail Service) among the three. Before coming to this organization, I certainly didn't have any idea about my future and found it really difficult to survive the audience. I had very limited Communicative skills, leadership quality, problem solving ability etc. I didn't even knew how to encounter the public with due regard. The improvement was noticeable after a few weeks. The students were trained under the supervision of a committed advisor Silpa, who instructs her students in such a way that they eventually built a kind of self – assurance to work efficiently and face the difficulties valiantly. I made headway against all the strains and struggles during the session. We were provided with essential facilities like tab, free uniform, textbooks, hostel facilities and food, including a scheduled timetable for the well ordered work. HRDS INDIA is the best organization in the state. It is credited for its cohesion and benevolent frame of mind which reflects on social service and rural development.



Scholarship Students Review:



I am **Anju Vijayan**, pursuing a Bachelor's Degree in Ayurvedic medicine. Along with my two siblings Anumol Vijayan and Ambily Vijayan, a Homeo medical student and a medical aspirant respectively, received HRDS India's scholarship scheme for 3 years. Their assistance made us hold out against all inconveniences that we came across during our studies. I, with all my heart, will express my thankfulness and respect to HRDS INDIA. We expect the same tower of support for all the students in reduced circumstance.

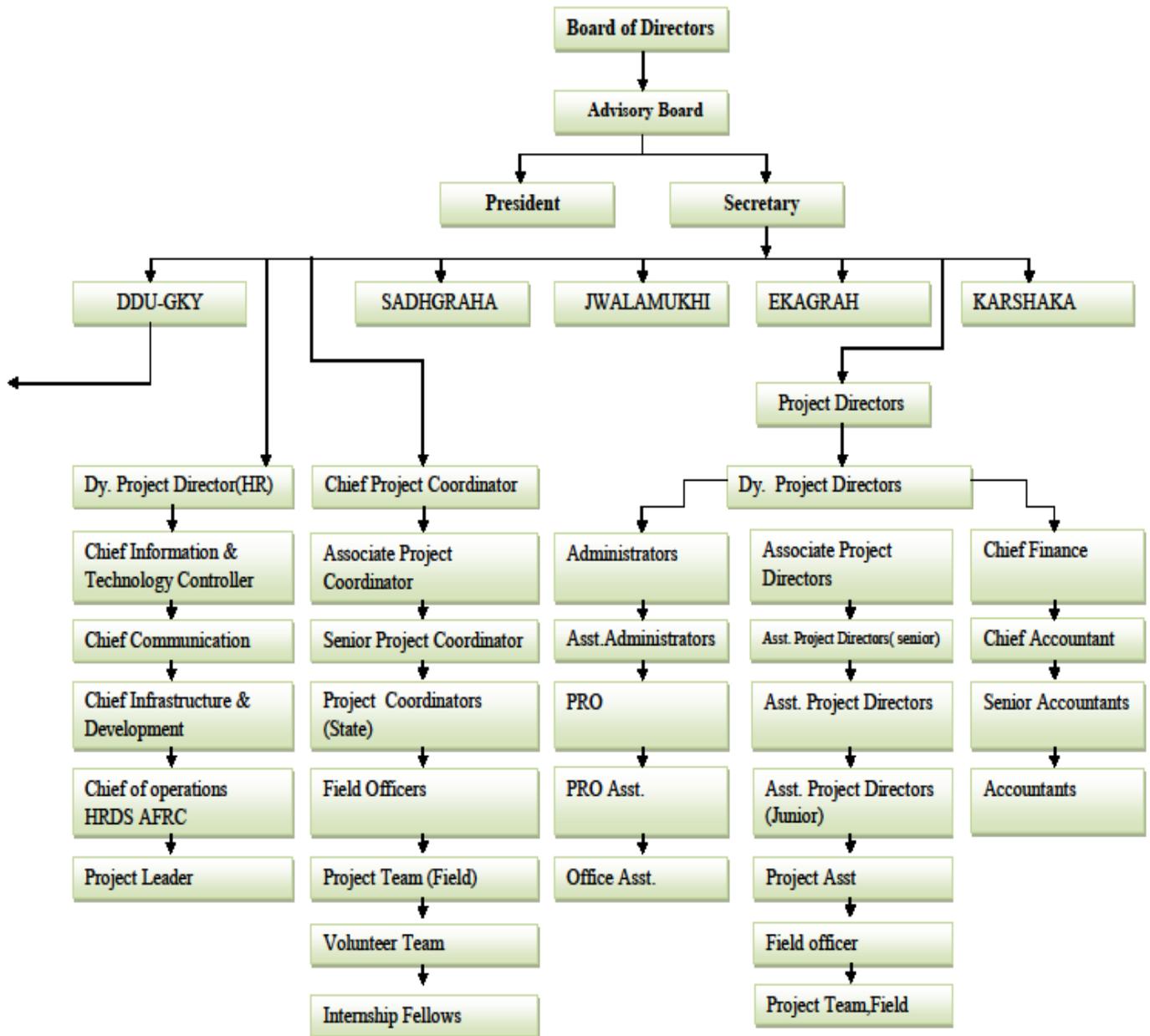


I am **Abhilash**, from Tirunelveli, Tamilnadu. Have completed B.E Computer Science in Cape Institute of Technology, Nagercoil with 70%. My mother suffered from a dire cardiac arrest and my father had lived through an acute viral fever six years ago. He was a daily wage worker. Due to his severe illness, he was forced to quit his job which affected my studies badly as well. During the period my family had gone through several hardships and I was in a margin of bringing my studies to a halt. In the course of time I stumbled across the scholarship scheme of HRDS INDIA. In due course, my family had a conversation with the Secretary of HRDS INDIA Shr. Aji Krishnan and he counselled me not to quit my studies after expressing our impediments. He also gave a financial backing to my parents to meet the medical expenses. It was only because of HRDS INDIA's succour that I have completed my schooling and graduation appositely. I'm expressing my sincere gratitude to HRDS INDIA on behalf of my family, and acknowledging their profound act of lending a helping hand to the poor students for their studies.

TRIBAL LIFE CHANGES



ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE



Volunteers and Interns:

- ➔ Rajagiri College of Social Sciences Kalamassery, Kochi, Kerala
- ➔ Amity University, Gurgaon, Haryana
- ➔ Bharata Mata College, Thrikkakara, Ernakulum, Kerala.
- ➔ Areis Polytechnic, Attappady

The banner at the top of the collage includes the following text and logos:

- Logos: HRDS INDIA, AMITY UNIVERSITY, SHIKSHA ASSOCIATION, and SAKAR.
- Text: **KERALA FLASH FLOODS !**
- Text: RELIEF AND REHABILITATION MISSION
- Text: JOIN WITH US
- Text: **WE NEED YOUR HELP** (in a red box)
- Text: www.hrdsindia.org
- Text: Relief and Rehabilitation Mission
- Contact: Chestha: 8860012415, Vaishnavi: 8130438410

Below the banner, two circular images show relief work: one with a person in a raincoat holding a pink cloth, and another with a person carrying an elderly man on their back. Below these are two rows of photos showing students in white shirts and green lanyards engaged in various activities: talking to people at tables, sitting at a table outdoors, posing for a group photo, and interacting with people indoors.

URGENT REQUIREMENTS:

BLANKETS, TOWELS, BED SHEETS, UNUSED CLOTHES, UNDERGARMENTS, FIRST AID, SANITARY NAPKINS, ETC

Volunteering Requirement :

- ➔ We need individuals with varied skills and resources to help our work grow.
- ➔ Tell people about HRDS INDIA and the projects we do.
- ➔ Help us get access to networks like schools, clubs, residential societies, NGO's companies, any platform to talk about CSA and create awareness.
- ➔ Help us continue the good work by raising funds.



Donations :

HRDS INDIA implements a number of schemes for the welfare and development of the most underprivileged sect, in a coordinated manner. With the objective of providing a more focused approach on the integrated socio-economic development of the remote and unreached tribes, we reach out to donators to supplement us with resources. Financial, entrepreneurial and labor support assist us through our way to improve the standard of the tribes, living in reduced circumstances. But our dependency on the alternative source of funds doesn't much meet the higher needs. Hence, we always welcome the underpinning aid of potential donors and patrons. Bifurcation of humans on any basis is a sign of inhumanity. Our NGO has undertaken the responsibility to protect the fragmented society belonging to tribal communities from the inconsiderate harshness and brutality. This act of benevolence is rather a team effort. We appreciate this philanthropy and compassion to serve your tribal counterparts with necessities. So, kindly step forward to promote and cultivate goodness, so that these deprived people get benefits out of your benefaction.

- Sponsor for constructing individual houses for Tribal people @ **Rs.4, 92,580/-**
- Providing Education kit for the poor school students.
- Sponsor for the Tribal Kids education.

Ways to Donate:

- You could send a cheque in the name of 'HRDS INDIA' to the below address.

HRDS INDIA, No: XIV/ 273, Chandranagar P.O, Palakkad - 678 007, Kerala, India.

- You could make an online donation at www.hrdsindia.org
- For bank transfer details contact us at mail@hrdsindia.org , +91 9447028474 , Tel: 0491 2572576

You will be sent a receipt and 80G tax exemption certificate. We can receive donations from foreign individuals and organizations as well.



PRESENCE IN MEDIA

ALMANAC TODAY
 Thursday, 31.01.2019 - Year: Hemantrabhi - Malayalam Era: 1194
 Month: Makaram 17 - Magha: 11 - Nakshatra: Star: Thiruvata
 - Rahu Kalam: 1.30 pm to 3 pm - Yamakalam: 5 am to 7.30 am
 Guntika Kalam: 9 am to 10.30 am



24

new

THE NEW INDIAN EXPRESS
 02 THRISSUR

TCR/PKD
 THURSDAY 31.01.2019

HRDS to build 1,000 houses in Attappadi for tribals

Sadgraha Tribal housing project has plans to cultivate organic medicinal herbs in 5,000 acres in Attappadi with the support of Advasis

A SATISH@Palakkad
PAZHANLAMMA is a widow residing in Aanakkatti Ooru. She was living in an old house and when she applied for one to HRDS India, an NGO, for her unemployed son, Nardakkumar, it was sanctioned and completed.
 "Each house is a 370-square feet pre-fabricated structure built at a cost of ₹3,92,580," said Aji Krishnan, founder secretary of HRDS India, told Express. "A simple application is received at the HRDS India office in Mattathkad, Attappadi, from those Advasis who own at least 2 cents. Subsequently, a field team goes and verifies the contents in the form. There were many Advasis who were living on rent. If their relatives were to donate two cents, a house will be allotted. We have built 300 houses and it is proposed to complete 1,000 houses in Attappadi in the first phase

alone," he said. HRDS India mobilises resources from CSR funds of corporates.
 "The houses contain two bedrooms, one hall, an open kitchen and an attached toilet. Each house is made of pre-fabricated materials and is completed in 15 working days. "We are awaiting the confirmation from the Union Tribal Minister Jai Oram to our request for handing over the keys of the houses at a function planned in Attappadi soon," said Aji Krishnan. "In Sholayar panchayat, the construction of houses is progressing in the six Oorus of Aanakkatti, Thovva, Kullukoor, Marappalam, Nallasingha and Dasanoor in Agali panchayat, the houses have been built in Kottathara, Vadakkottathara, Onapadikkal, Naickaripadi and Bhoothivazhi Oorus," said P. Sudevan, project director. "A few ITDP officials came to me and wanted if the houses of the HRDS is accepted, they will



A pre-fabricated house built by HRDS India at Kullukoor Ooru in Sholayar panchayat

not get any benefits from the local panchayat or the ITDP," said Pazhanamma. She said the houses constructed by Advasis which has since been wound up after the Japan-based Overseas Economic Development Fund (OEDF) loan ended. "We are of good quality. They had constructed houses in the Oorus of Oothukuzhi, Kathirampathy and Sambarkod. However, the houses allotted by the panchayat through the ITDP more than a decade ago have been abandoned midway by contractors. Vigilance inquiries had also been instituted. Middlemen of extra extract commissions which

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We have built 300 houses in Attappadi in the first phase

Aji Krishnan, founder secretary, HRDS India

finally led to a situation of paucity of funds in the hands of the contractor," she said. "One of the main drawbacks of earlier schemes was there was no proper monitoring based on the funds released. Therefore, 70 per cent of the houses allotted in Attappadi over the years remained incomplete," said Narayanan, president of the Moopans council and former ITDP official, who is also associated with HRDS India. The Sadgraha Tribal housing project of HRDS planned to build 1,000 houses each in the districts of Wayanad and Idukki apart from Attappadi. It is also planned to cultivate organic medicinal herbs in 5,000 acres in Attappadi with the support of the Advasis, said S. Krishnakumar, former MP and president of the HRDS India. HRDS has bought the ground work for beginning organic medicinal cultivation as a joint venture between HRDS and the Advasis farmers. The seeds will be provided by Ayurveda companies like Babur, Himalaya and Patanjali and they will buy back the produce. Advasis can work on their plantations and the wages will be paid by HRDS. Post-harvest, 60 per cent of the profit will be given to the Advasis and the remaining 40 per cent will be kept in a separate account.

Thu, 31 January 2019
 epaper.newindianexpress.com/c/36272834

ഭൂമിയിലെ അതിജീവികളായ സർഗ്രഹ വേനൽക്കാലത്ത് തോത്രക്കാരെ സഹായിക്കാനും

സർഗ്രഹ വേനൽക്കാലത്ത് തോത്രക്കാരെ സഹായിക്കാനും ഭൂമിയിലെ അതിജീവികളായ സർഗ്രഹ വേനൽക്കാലത്ത് തോത്രക്കാരെ സഹായിക്കാനും...

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വിടുകൾക്ക് നമ്പർ ലഭിക്കാൻ ആദിവാസികളുടെ യത്നം

സർഗ്രഹ പദ്ധതിയിൽ സർഗ്രഹ സഹായം എടുക്കാൻ ആദിവാസികൾക്ക് നമ്പർ ലഭിക്കാൻ തയ്യാറെടുപ്പ് നടക്കുന്നു. സർഗ്രഹ പദ്ധതിയിൽ സർഗ്രഹ സഹായം എടുക്കാൻ ആദിവാസികൾക്ക് നമ്പർ ലഭിക്കാൻ തയ്യാറെടുപ്പ് നടക്കുന്നു.

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കാർഷിക-വേനൽക്കാല പദ്ധതികൾക്ക് തടസം: ഷോളൂർ പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഓഫീസ് ധർമ്മ 290

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INTERNATIONAL PRESENCE

HRDS INDIA SPONSERS PURPLE DAY AND PEOPLE WITH MENTAL HEALTH DISABILITIES IN GHANA, AFRICA.

- An epilepsy awareness campaign and donation drive were held in Kalba in Ghana on 26th march 2019 globally tagged as **Purple Day**. People were educated about epilepsy and how to give support to people living with the disorder. A donation was made to the local health center.
- A **Purple Day** event was organised by our **Project Coordinator Mr. Richard Buabeng** to celebrate and support people living with epilepsy and their families. It was planned and promoted



through social media (Facebook, Instagram and WhatsApp groups) and other avenues to garner support for its success.

- Quiz competition was held for the students of Saint Joseph's and Hagen's Junior High schools in Kalba. This was to assess and measure their understanding of epilepsy and health issues. Subsequently a **donation** was made to individuals who had been living with **mental health difficulties** in the community.

- On **purple day**, a march was carried out as planned to create awareness aimed at reducing the anxiety and fear attached to the disorder and reduce the level of stigmatisation attached to people who have epilepsy. Students were provided purple shirts to wear and march through the streets of the community. As part of the awareness, the students and teachers held posters with inscriptions like epilepsy is not transmittable, support epilepsy, epilepsy is a neurological disease, epilepsy can be treated, people with epilepsy have human rights and so on.

An estimated number of 50 million people are living with epilepsy and around 35 million have little or no access to treatment. – W.H.O



SOCIAL COMMITMENTS

“It is not enough to be compassionate. You must act”



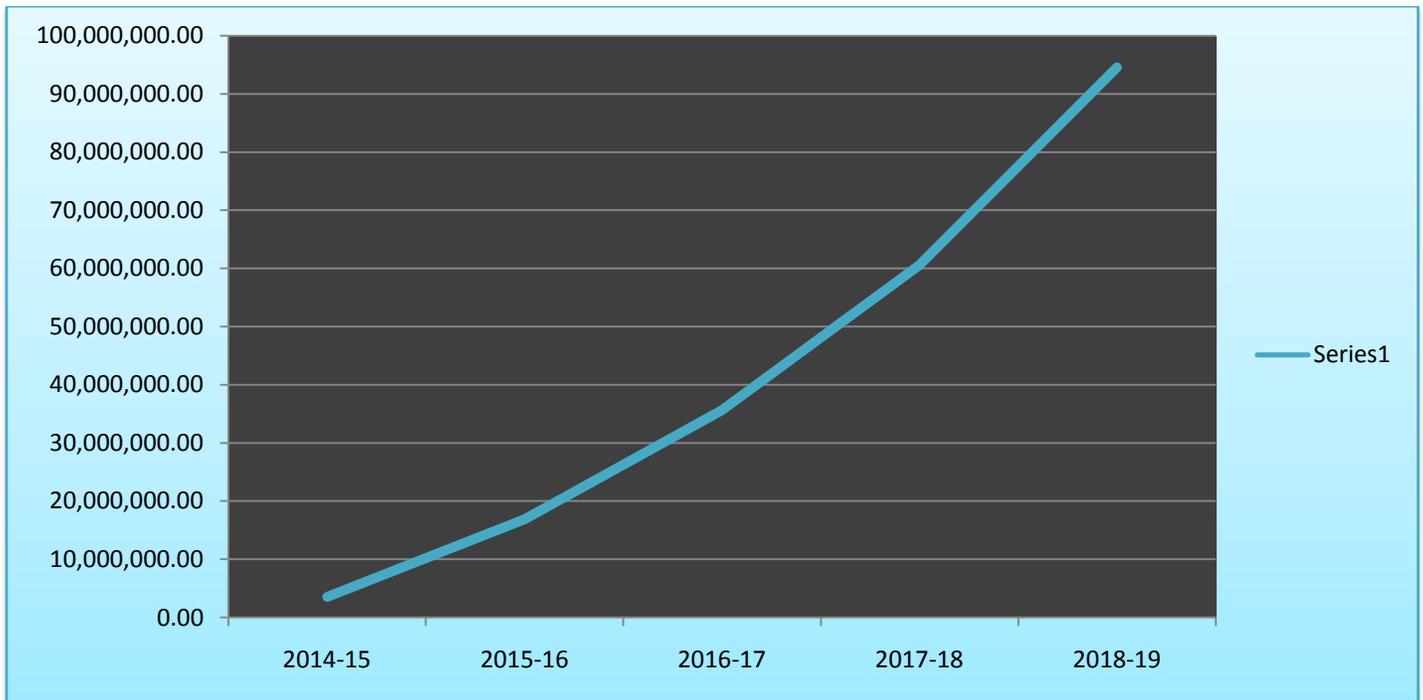
AWARDS & ACHIEVEMENTS



HRDS INDIA DDU-GKY successful batch in Kerala. HRDS INDIA has awarded as the best implanting Agency of DDU- GKY Kerala.



FINANCIAL GROWTH 2014 – 2018



Annual Report Of the Financial year 2017 – 2018

Dear Members,

Heartily welcome you all. I may congratulate you all for your co-operations extended to me throughout the last year. As per our planning of last year we have achieved and covered most of our targets of our service to give a hand to the needy.

This year, HRDS INDIA has introduced a summer internship program. Typically, an internship consists of an exchange of services for experience between the intern and the organization. Internships are used to determine if the intern still has an interest in that field after the real life experience. Our first batch has successfully coordinated and completed their program among Tribes.



HRDS INDIA got the approval as a Project Implementing Agency of DDU-GKY (Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana). Skill Development Project of Govt. Of India. On the upcoming year we are planned to establish this project at Thodupuzha in Idukki District. Basic requirement of DDU- GKY is,

- (i) Awareness building within the community on the opportunities.
- (ii) Identifying rural youth who are poor.
- (iii) Mobilizing rural youth who are interested.
- (iv) Counselling of youth and parents.
- (v) Selection based on aptitude.
- (vi) Imparting knowledge, industry linked skills and attitude that enhance employability.
- (vii) Providing jobs that can be verified through methods that can stand up to independent scrutiny, and which pays above minimum wages.
- (viii) Supporting the person so employed for sustainability after placement.



Education refers to the systematic process of gaining knowledge and skills through study and instruction. Education has many benefits and has a positive impact on our lives. An educated person is an asset to any country. In Today's world human capital is considered the best national resource. HRDS has provided some of the essential materials like Umbrella and bag for the poor school students at the beginning of the academic year. It helps to the impoverished students as they can regularly go to school as of which they can improve in the academics.



HRDS initiative another wing called Silent Dialoge Kshethra with the combination of Yoga and Meditation to comfort people nationally and internationally. Yoga and meditation typically go hand-in-hand and have been around for thousands of years. Practicing yoga improves balance, endurance, flexibility, and strength, while meditation helps keep the mind sharp, relieves stress and anxiety, and can strengthen our immune system.



Frequent seminars, awareness programs for evaluation and monitoring of SHGs are convened by HRDS INDIA. Importance was given to family health and sanitation. HRDS INDIA also conducted Awareness Programme on ‘The impact of substance abuse in person, family and community’.



The two terms– sanitation and waste management – both refer to waste, but sanitation is primarily concerned with liquid waste and waste management is primarily concerned with solid waste. Liquid wastes are any wastes in a liquid form such as wastewater and sewage group

activities which were emergensily needed to our society.



As we decided last year, have organized a free Ayurvedic Medical Camp at Naliani for Tribes which was inaugurated by Velliyamattom Panjayat President Smt. Sheeba Rajashekaran and 153 Tribal people have consulted Dr. C. K. Shylaja (Govt. Ayurveda Hospital) and got free medicine, which was prescribed by the Doctor.



Middle of the year HRDS’s Board of Directors and Coordinators have visited HRDS’s Theni estate for the implementation of new project Planting medicinal plants.



HRDS INDIA newly initiative to make a wide range of opportunity to the society and to support globalization. The ISCCI has established high connections and credibility with the Government of Sri Lanka and is in a unique position to assist the investors in setting up business in Sri Lanka. ISCCI has authorized HRDS to coordinate its activities in Kerala.



On the other hand, For the implementation of Sadhgraha tribal Housing Project in Tripura District HRDS Board of Directors has met Sri. Manik Sarkar who was the CM during the visit and submitted the proposal. As well as our Directors visited Uttarakhand and submitted the proposal to the CM and he agreed to sponser funds for 250 hoses in Uttarakhand at the first phase. Also, we have planned to establish Sadhgraha Tribal Housing project in Gujarat.



HRDS INDIA has been honouring all national and international day, which are important and we celebrate with all importance. On the other hand, we have decided to visit schools to provide awareness on the special occasions to the student (Young Generation) for avoiding and stop using

plastics. Basic thing is, very difficult to destroy plastics. Burning of plastic in the open air, leads to environmental pollution due to the release of poisonous chemicals. The polluted air when inhaled by humans and animals affect their health and cancause respiratory problems.

At present, compared with the gravity and volume of the social problems facing us, our service is nothing. So in the coming years we will be more vigilant and conscious about it and hence we have exerted more power, money, time and care to achieve our aims and goal.



I welcome you all. We have the courage and we can do it. Only we need is co-operation and dedicated service of all members of the society.

Wish you all success and with prayerful regards.

Aji Krishnan
Founder-Secretary
HRDS INDIA (The Highrange Rural Development Society)

Annual Report Of the Financial year 2016 – 2017

Dear Members,

As far as HRDS is concerned 2016-17 was a glorious year. No doubt it is admirable. The mission of HRDS INDIA is to alleviate poverty, promote health, ensure a clean environment, spread education, empowerment of women, and create opportunities for employment and income generation for the poor. We strive to accomplish these objectives by designing and implementing several innovative and strong solutions that should bring about a long-term sustainable change in the lives of the poor. HRDS has conducted various development programs through public, old age homes, SHGs develop the undeveloped society.



HRDS has conducted an awareness program to the public for setting up of an Organic Farm at our home with zero budgets. Organic farming is a production system which avoids or largely excludes the use of synthetically compounded fertilizers, pesticides, growth regulators, genetically modified organism.

To the maximum organic farming system relies upon crop rotation, use of crop residues, animal manures, legumes, green manure, off the farm organic waste.



Provided School Bags and Umbrellas for the poor students.

Health camps are one of the strategies adopted by both government and non-government organizations. This generally means that a team of health professionals camp in an area to carry out health checkups. HRDS has organized a health camp for school students / public. The purpose of the program was to sensitize the students about the importance of a healthy diet and hygienic measures to prevent infections and promote better health and to prevent substance abuse among children and youth. The session included activities like informative talks, role play and discussions. We have also conducted medical camps through which five hundred patients were give check up and treatment and hundreds of ailing patients were given medicine at free of cost.



Agriculture is basically the cultivation of plants for the production of food, fuel, fiber, medicine and many other things that have become a necessity for mankind. Agriculture also involves breeding of animals. Agriculture is said to be an art, science and commerce all at the same time as it suffices the factors involved in all three. HRDS has conducted an agricultural development program to the public and provided Nursery seeds to the attendees to rear the plants for bringing a green society.



HRDS has visited an orphanage and provided dresses for them. It is a part of our dedication. An orphanage house, children of various ages who either have no family or have lost their families in natural calamities. A visit to the orphanage is a life changing experience as it is filled with emotions and sentiments. Our Visit makes them feel comfortable.



SADHGRAHA

TRIBAL HOUSING PROJECT

HRDS is dedicated to the development and up gradation of Tribes through various grassroots actions. We look forward to upgrade the living status of Tribal Community in all aspects. Since poor and marginalized people lack the resources needed to reduce the negative effects of the society which will hit the most vulnerable groups of society the hardest. In this light, HRDS has compiled a proposal for “The Development of Individual Houses for Tribal People in Wayanad, Palakkad, Idukki, Pathanamthitta and Thiruvananthapuram Districts of Kerala”. The project will have a two-sided effect: it will improve the basic needs of the Tribes in the proposed location and the same time it will give a sense of security and protection.



This can be made feasible only to those who own at least 3 cents of plots in the area of the project. It has been assessed that by providing new houses they can escape from the hazardous climatic conditions and kindles a light of hope in their minds. For maintaining a reasonable standard of living, they would be given training in skilled labor, especially to the women of the tribe. Thus, they can give unawareness of the importance of stable employment and the enjoyment of a meaningful life. The houses are built with “Fiber Cement Panels” a totally new building material was used in constructions.

These Panels, manufactured with eco- friendly components, can stand the test of time and are ideally suitable for the extreme climatic conditions of the said districts. For strength and viability, these ‘ Fibre Cement Panels’ have been awarded wealth certificates of approval by “CII green products and Service Council”.



Tribal population is very high in Palakkad, Wayanad, Idukki, Pathanamthitta and Thiruvananthapuram Districts of Kerala. Most of the tribes are situated in very poor living conditions. There are 4614 landless tribal families in the State. More than 55 per cent live in dilapidated houses. In all, 39,850 houses do not have kitchen and 49 percent does not have toilets. Half of the population deprived of pure drinking water and 1252 tribal hamlets are not electrified. More than 1300 tribal settlements face threat from wild animals. Many of the families do not have any access to medical care. Among them 4,036 are differently disabled and 2386 are mentally-challenged. The community has 40,323 chronic patients. The literacy rate among the scheduled tribes is 72.77. Most of them used to drop out of schools at the primary level itself. Poverty and lack of access to educational institutions are the major reasons. The dress pattern of the tribes is Kerang Saree reaching half way of the knee, great rings on their neck, rings on their fingers, brass bell on their toes, heavy brass bangles on hand and various necklaces in their neck. Tribes used to

build a shed for domestic animals outside their residence with homogeneous pattern.

The walls are made of mud or stone with a number of pillars supporting the roof, which is thatched with forest grass or paddy straws. Typically, most of the houses don't have windows. In some places the houses built with loosely layered stone walls for the boundary and plastic sheets as a roof. The soil of the project sites is mostly red, mixed red, alluvial, red and black. Texture in most of the locations is sandy and clay loam. PH level is most suitable for cultivation and its fertility status is very high.



In the coming year also we can move together and provide all possible helps and assistance to the needy and poor to create and form a new life among them.

Wish you all success and with prayerful regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Aji Krishnan'.

Aji Krishnan
Founder- Secretary
HRDS INDIA (The Highrange Rural
Development Society)