

SADHGRAHA

Sheltering Humanity

COST FREE TRIBAL HOUSING PROJECT



**Project
proposal on
individual cost
free houses for
Tribal People
in India**



Cost Free Tribal Housing Project



PROJECT
PROPOSAL ON THE
DEVELOPMENT
OF INDIVIDUAL
HOUSES FOR TRIBAL
PEOPLE IN INDIA



(The Highrange Rural Development Society)
CHANDRANAGAR, PALAKKAD,
KERALA, INDIA - 678007

ORGANIZATION PROFILE

Implementing Organisation	HRDS INDIA (The Highbase Rural Development Society)
Address for Correspondence	HRDS INDIA, Chandranagar, Palakkad-District, Kerala, India - 678 007 www.hrdsindia.org
Legal Status of Implementing Organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registered under TCS&CSR Act1955 • Registration act 1955, No: I -170/97 Dated on 13/08/1997 • 12AA of IT Act CIT/CHN/12A/Tech75/2001-02 Dated on:14/01/2004. • 80G (5) VI of Act CIT/CHN/12A/Tech75/2001- 02 Dated on:30/05/2002. • FCRA NO: 052890109 Dated on30/04/2020.
Chief Functionary	AJI KRISHNAN Founder & Secretary, HRDS INDIA Phone No: +91 94470 25474, +91 94464 88457
Chief Investigator	Ms. Gayatri Varma Project Administrator, HRDS INDIA
Co - Investigator	Vadivukarasi Dheyaneswaran, M.E (EST) Deputy Project Director, HRDS INDIA
Target Area	All India
Target Group	Tribal People
Project Duration	9 Years
Total Budget of the Project	Rs. 500051700000/-
Bank Details	HRDS INDIA Current Account No: 37253354403 IFSC Code: SBIN0016079 SWIFT CODE: SBININBB397 State Bank of India (SBI) Marutharode Branch, Chandranagar.P.O., Palakkad - 678 007, Kerala, India
FCRA ACCOUNT DETAILS (Only for foreign donations)	Account Name : HRDS INDIA Bank Name : STATE BANK OF INDIA Account Number : 40108527493, Branch Code : 00691 IFSC Code : SBIN0000691, SWIFT Code : SBININBB104 Bank Address : FCRA Cell, 4th Floor, State Bank of India, New Delhi Main Branch, 11, Sansad Marg, New Delhi – 110 001



BANK DETAILS

State Bank of India (SBI)

FCRA Account Details

(Foreign Transactions Only)

ACCOUNT NAME: **HRDS INDIA**

BANK NAME: **STATE BANK OF INDIA**

ACCOUNT NUMBER: **40108527493**

BRANCH CODE: **00691**

IFSC CODE: **SBIN000691**

SWIFT CODE: **SBININBB104**

BANK ADDRESS: **FCRA Cell, 4th Floor, State Bank of India, New Delhi
Main Branch, 11, Sansad Marg, New Delhi - 110001**

State Bank of India Account Details

ACCOUNT NAME : **HRDS INDIA**

CURRENT ACCOUNT NO: **37253354403**

IFSC CODE: **SBIN0016079**

SWIFT CODE: **SBININBB397**

BANK ADDRESS: **State Bank of India (SBI), Marutharode Branch,
Chandranagar P.O, Palakkad-678007, Kerala, India.**



REQUEST LETTER

Respected Sir,

Subject: Proposal for Financial Support towards Development of Individual Houses for Tribal People in India

HRDS INDIA (The Highrange Rural Development Society) headed by its **Spiritual Guru Sri Atma Nambi**, is a registered NGO, working for the development of Rural and Tribal people all over India. Ever since its inception, HRDS INDIA has been involved and committed to 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. 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.



Our projects include “Sadhgraha” (Tribal Housing Project), “Jwalamukhi” Women Empowerment Programms, “Ekagrah” Educational Programme, “Parasparam”Psyco Social Program, “Niramaya” Centre for Animal Husbandry, Traditional Medicine and Research, “Karshaka” Cultivation of Medicinal Plants for the Sustainable Livelihood of Tribal People, “Sangamythra” Youth Development Program. Such projects foster community motivation and social mobilization.

We exclusively endeavour to address all aspects of Tribal and Rural Development throughout India, keeping Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Tripura, Assam, and Jharkhand in the central domain. HRDS INDIA has undertaken several initiatives for the rehabilitation of the marginalized masses of society. We aspire to bring about social change through awareness as well as by the formation of the local-level organization ensuring 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 backward and neglected communities. Our vision is to revamp the social and economic conditions of Tribal and Rural sections without mutilating their cultural and environmental sustainability.

HRDS INDIA is introducing an innovative housing technology for the tribes in India. “SADHGRAHA” The Tribal Housing Project aims to construct 1 Million new houses for the homeless tribes across India at a cost of Rs. 50005,17,00,000/- Cement Fibre Panels are a new strategy for constructing homes to maintain environmental sustainability. These Panels are mainly cement-bonded particle boards. Such an approach is one of the major contributions to society to reduce global warming. It will take merely 12 days to complete a fully furnished house at a cost of Rs. 4,92,579/-



HRDS INDIA believes that shelter is the key to lay the foundation for developed infrastructure and through “SADHGRAHA” we can bring Tribes into the mainstream of society. The major significance of our project is to ensure a safe and secured livelihood, to protect people from the attack of wild animals, and safeguard a sound sleep. It will eventually help in psychological and physiological well-being, rendering a secure educational environment for the children. It will also ensure a clean and hygienic environment.

In order to achieve our mission of serving humanity, we severely require financial backing. Due to the grave need for funds, we look forward to your kind monetary support and guidance for the implementation of the “Sadhgraha” Tribal Housing Project. In addition, it would cost Rs. 50005,17,00,000/- (Rupees Fifty Thousand Five Crore and Seventeen Lakh Only) for 1 Million houses in India. The project will serve manifold purposes like providing shelter to homeless poor Tribes and will give a sense of security and protection improving the living standards of the highly deprived Tribal community altogether.

We look forward to your sympathy and consideration for the utmost deprived tribes on humanitarian grounds.

Sincerely Yours



Aji Krishnan

Founder & Secretary, HRDS INDIA

Mob No: +91 9446488457

Mail ID: mail@hrdsindia.org

3 Million Tribal Homeless People All Over India



PROJECT

ABSTRACT

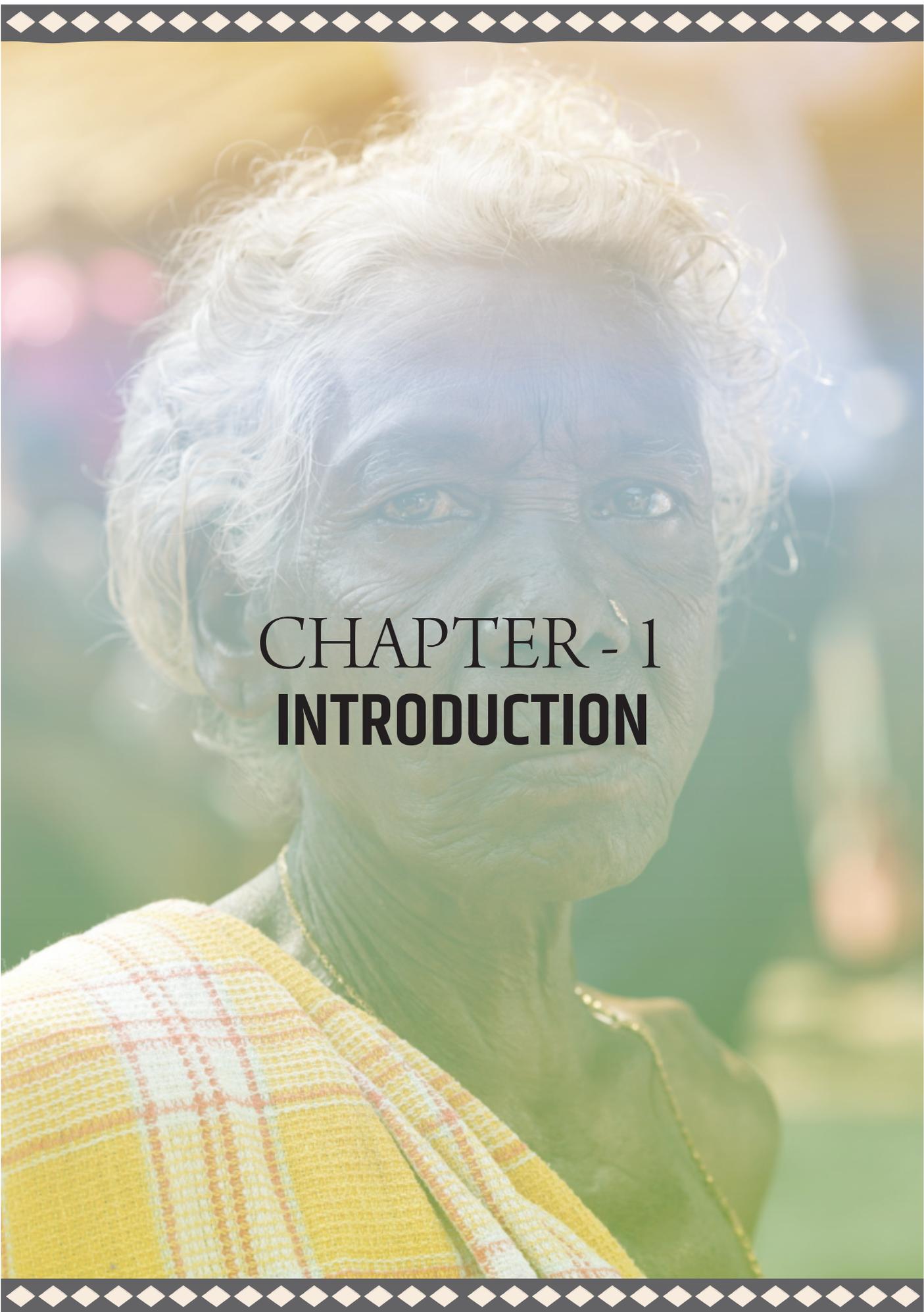
India is the largest democratic country in the world, having a population of 132.42 crores. 8.6% of the total population of the country is occupied by Scheduled Tribes. The constitution of India has provided many privileges to the scheduled tribes considering their complex problems in terms of geographical isolation, socio-economic backwardness, distinctive culture, poor infrastructure facilities, language, and exploitation by various groups etc. Even though the living status of the tribal population is still below average.

Majority of the Indian Tribes are living in poverty. Unemployment, Malnutrition, Infant mortality, Low literacy rate, etc., are common factors among them. Here HRDS INDIA is introducing a new way of housing technology for the tribes in India. "SADHGRAHA" The Tribal Housing Project aims to construct 1 Million new houses for the homeless tribes across India at a cost of Rs. 50005,17,00,000.

Cement Fibre Panels which is a new strategy for constructing homes to maintain environmental sustainability. Fibre Cement Panels are mainly cement bonded particle boards and cement fibre. It is one of the major contributions to the society to reduce global warming. It will take only 12 days to complete a fully furnished house on a cost of Rs. 4,92,579. HRDS INDIA believes that shelter is the foundation of development and through "SADHGRAHA" we can bring the Tribes into the main stream of the society and this project will make a noticeable change in the lives of Tribes in India.







CHAPTER - 1

INTRODUCTION

QUICK REFERENCE IN ORGANIZATIONAL PROFILE

Name of the Organization	_____	HRDS INDIA
Established in	_____	18th May 1995
Name of the Chief Patron	_____	MAHA GURU ATMA NAMBI
Name of the President	_____	Dr. S. KRISHNAKUMAR IAS (Retd)
Name of the Founder & Secretary	_____	Sri. AJI KRISHNAN
Administrative Office	_____	Chandranagar, Palakkad, Kerala – 678007
Contact Mail	_____	mail@hrdsindia.org
Contact Number	_____	+91 94470 25474
Website	_____	www.hrdsindia.org

QUICK REFERENCE IN PROJECT PROPOSAL

Name of the Project	_____	“The Development of Individual Houses for Tribal People in India”
Implementing Agency	_____	HRDS INDIA
Nature of the Project	_____	Cost Free Tribal Housing Project
Location of the Project	_____	All India
Number of Beneficiaries	_____	One Million
Total amount of the Project	_____	Rs. 500051700000
Expected duration of the Project	_____	9 Years

PROFILE OF THE IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATION



INTRODUCTION

HRDS INDIA (The Highrange Rural Development Society) is a non profit community based organisation working for the upgradation of tribal community, women empowerment, education and livelihood promotion. HRDS INDIA aspires to improve the living conditions of the poor and marginalised people by adopting strategies through community initiative, participation and sensitization. Established in 1995, the organization has worked among backward communities in the interior. Unreached pockets of tribes in Kerala. Women self help groups have been taken as the base for all interventions and livelihood activities enabling them to contribute toward mainstream of the developmental activities.

VISION

Compassion for down trodden people and nature, equalize and sustainable Society. Our mission is to promote all aspects of Tribal and Rural development throughout India, 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

HRDS INDIA is dedicated for uplifting the status of tribal community through various developmental initiatives.

LEGAL STATUS

Registered under :

TCLS & CS Registration Act 1955

Registration No : I -170/97

Date 13/08/1997

FCRA No: 052890109

Bank Account No. : 37253354403

(Current Account)

IFSC Code : SBIN0016079

Swift Code : SBININBB397

Address : State Bank of India

Marutharode Branch, Chandranagar P. O.,

Palakkad - 678007, Kerala, India.

12AA of IT Act No. : CIT/CHN/12A/

Tech 75/2001-02

Dated on: 14/01/2004

80G (5) VI of IT Act No. : CIT/

CHN/12A/Tech 75/2001-02

Dated on: 30/05/2007

OBJECTIVES

- To provide Houses for the Tribes those who are living in extremely backward situation.
- To promote Community Based Organizations at grassroots level for sustainable development of Tribes.
- To provide livelihood promotion and social inclusion services to the poor and low income clients in the rural and semi urban areas with innovative solutions.

- To promote value based education among children, women and youth for Holistic Development.
- To provide capacity building to various stakeholders and undertake evidence based research on various development themes.
- To work on various issues like HIV/AIDS 2 prevention, Environment and Climate change.
- To network with Government, NGO's 3, and CBOs 4 for advocacy and policy level changes.

STRATEGY

- HRDS INDIA strives to improve the quality of life of the Rural poor especially Tribes by strengthening their existing livelihood programmes, initiative new activities to diversify and increase their income.
- To develop community owned and managed institutions to sustain the livelihood activities.
- To develop well trained and highly capable local service providers to provide timely support to the members.
- To develop community based models for natural resource management in order to protect and use the resources for sustainable development.
- To work in collaboration with the Government and the industry.



Food, Cloth & Shelter are the Basic Rights of Humans



CHAPTER- 2

BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT



Introduction

Indian constitution provides special privileges to indigenous tribal communities considering the complexities of their life. But even after decades of Independence, tribal communities sustain and survive behind the mainstream. Today we observe that such constitutionally labelled tribes have not only been ignored on the surface but are historically discriminated against as well. Differences between tribal communities and the rest have resulted in stigmatizing the tribals of India as aboriginal, primitive, savage, indigenous, uncivilized, illiterate, Orientals (forest dwellers), autochthonous and barbaric. Thus, they have very often been represented by others as wild or primitive. In reality, being traditionally rooted folks of this country (Radhakrishna, 2016), “they are different, but certainly not primitive.” Against the normative perception that tribals are primitive, we would like to enhance the idea that all humans must be treated equally with due respect. When we address this issue, we consider that “the functional prerequisites of a person regardless of his ethnicity, such as consciousness of the rights of freedom, equality, and respect for pluralism need to be met quintessentially. Nations and nation-states need to inculcate a spirit of humanity and in the citizenry clearly delineating their rights and responsibilities. We believe that they should be provided with good health, education, infrastructure, and opportunities.

HRDS INDIA’s ‘Sadhgraha Tribal Housing Project’ is an initiative towards Tribal

development in India. We are acquainted with the fact that providing a shelter alone wouldn’t suffice for holistic development but with greater vision, we prioritize the notion of a safe home. These tribes live without electricity under no proper shelter, live in dark or dimly lit areas, cook and wash under the open sky, and sleep on clay floors. School children are bound to finish all chores before the sunset. With no proper livelihood, they struggle in private farms for meager wages and collect forest produce as a means for their sustenance. Most of them have no ration cards or access to safe and hygienic drinking water. With the absence of any transport facility, children trek nearly 4 km to reach primary school. Others tread on longer distances for buying PDS goods, pregnant women toil to reach the nearest hospital for medical help. Tribes are afflicted with endless hardships for fundamental necessities of life.

Traditional tribal huts are made of mud walls with bamboo roofs thatched with dried paddy grass. These huts require rebuilding both before and after the monsoon. Additionally, mud walls are prone to cracking and, if left unrepaired, these cracks can cause huts to collapse. The huts are also in danger of being trampled by wild elephants. Open fires inside the house pose a threat to thatched roofs catching fire. A lack of sanitation forces people to practice dangerous and undignified defecation.

Contemplating the above, HRDS INDIA has decided to construct 1 million houses for homeless Tribal People in India free

of cost within a period of 9 years. Fibre Cement Boards would be used as a prime material for the construction of houses. It is pertinent to note that the material is eco-friendly. FCB (Fibre Cement Board) can be easily transported (comparing with bricks, cement, iron bars, etc.) to the interiors or villages in remote locations. In addition to it, less volume of water is required for house construction which would be of great help in the areas with scarce water availability. Interestingly, it takes only 12-14 days to construct a furnished single house.

Many government schemes are fabricated for tribal housing programmes but still, a large number of tribes do not have a proper roof over their heads. It is because the government provides monetary support to selected slots in regular intervals for the construction of a house. If someone fails to comply with legal procedures within a specific period, he/she won't get the next instalment of the amount for the further construction, and it remains unfinished. HRDS INDIA analysed the core reason behind such an adverse situation and deduced that the construction process requires strong financial management. In this regard, HRDS INDIA has designed the project to construct 1 million houses on its own plot landscape and proffer the same once the entire project is completed. This process will certainly avoid any unwanted delays in the execution of a noble objective.

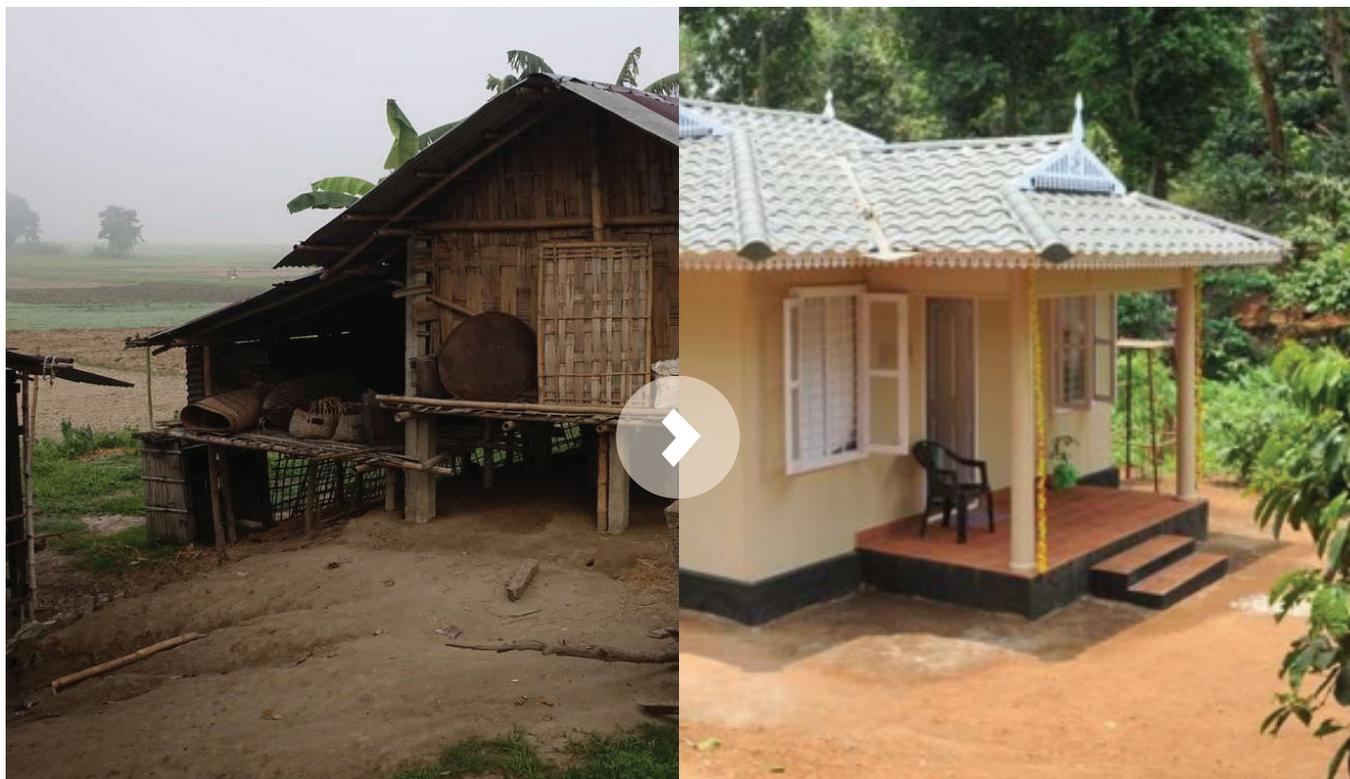
Experiences from past projects showed that weather-proof houses relieve the tribes from the hard work of reconstructing their homes

twice a year. Instead, this time and energy can be used to generate income. Moreover, the solidly built houses are not in danger of collapsing, safe from dangerous snakes and insects, less prone to being trampled, less flammable, and resistant to varying weather conditions. Sanitation units ease and enable the daily defecation safely and dignifiedly.

The long-term sustainability of this project will be ensured because skills and knowledge are transferred to the Adivasi community in order to enable them to continue the project and, henceforth, build the houses on their own. Having a safe and solid home and close-by sanitation units will improve the overall living and socio-economic conditions as well as the health situation for one of India's poorest ethnic minorities. It helps to break the cycle of poverty in a remote tribal village.

We work methodically by segregating tribal belts of different regions in India on the basis of commercial needs and other aspects of life. Many live-in forest hills and naturally isolated regions, but none are in contact with people of modern culture either by migration or other means. Developmental projects like 'Sadhgraha' if carried out in their area will essentially provide security and safety. Even though the government is trying to bring them into the purview of inclusive development, there remain a lot of untouched areas to work upon. In the course of acculturation, they have also been cheated by many so-called civilized people who grabbed their land in lieu of aiding.

The long-term sustainability of this project will be ensured because skills and knowledge are transferred to the Adivasi community in order to enable them to continue the project.



They have, to a great extent retained their traditions and customs as socially distinct communities in contrast to their counterparts. Tribal communities have attracted more and more scholars to study them but there is a negligible or no change in the quality of their life. In developing societies tribal people have specific local knowledge because of close interaction with natural and physical environments and cultural adaptation being eco-friendlier and more sustainable. HRDS INDIA instils hope and confidence in them via different means and encourages tribal farmers to adopt input-intensive agriculture or use

their skillset to earn their livelihood. Our project team not only helps them provide safer and durable houses but advocates the cultivation of crops organically. Under our supervision, we help them deploy sustainable practices. With the advent of modern civilization, price hikes, and economic shortfall they have also adopted unsustainable capital-intensive practices in agriculture leading to problems of indebtedness. The present approach by our organization is teaching and reviving sustainable organic practices to tribal people for increasing their incomes. Tribal welfare is the concern for inclusive growth.

Reforms to upgrade their present status



OBJECTIVES

The basic objective of the project is the individual house development for the tribes with a healthy and natural environment by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities in the above the areas in India.

Ultimate objective of the project is to:

- To take up construction of houses by using Fibre Cement Panels in scattered plots owned by the individual tribes (Those who have minimum 3 cent own plots) rather than going for cluster approach.
- To provide basic services to the tribal people who inhabit in unhealthy situations.
- To introduce a new concept for making homes by using aero cone panel instead of traditional style.

Scope of work

- To review the present housing and infrastructure status of the Tribal areas in India.
- To assess the requirement of housing and infrastructure through consultative process.
- To assess the living status of the tribes to make available the deserved facilities.
- Reforms to be undertaken to upgrade their present status.
- Requirements of capacity building to the public representatives or officials of the project sites/local administration.

APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

Detailed socio-economic or environmental survey is most required to update the living status of the people those who are residing in the proposed sites. This detailed survey report will be incorporated in the detailed report. The proposed project is targeted to provide houses for the tribes those who have at least 3 cents of own plots. Survey data will analyse more precisely to make available the facilities to the deserved people in the targeted sites. Also it will be exact proof to explain the environmental as well as the socio-economic status of the people residing over there. The detailed methodology given in below:

Methodology	Explanation
Categorization of sites in Tribal areas in India	Sites has to categorise as primary and secondary to fill up the needs according to the preliminary field survey.
Provider Assessment	Role, responsibility, accountability mapping, governance parameters.
Detailed Survey (Socio-Economical and Environmental concern)	Detailed survey in all aspects is most required to analyse the existing situation.
Stakeholder Analysis	Inventorization of stakeholders, identification of key stakeholders, map perceptions, concerns, incentives and disincentives.
Stakeholder workshops	Conduct stakeholder workshops to validate the draft/final reports.
IEC	Training programmes to be conducted for the up gradation of tribes before and after finalising the proposed projects. Also requires research studies in the site to avoid impacts during project implementation or further developmental activities. Also these kind studies can provide suitable mitigations measures to tackle the issues while implementing the project.
Initiative for implementing the project in the selected locations	Development of individual houses in the specified locations.

PRILIMINARY STAGE

Key Informants Interview

A number of Key Informants like Elected representatives, Officials and Subject Experts will be interviewed to establish the necessity of the proposed project.

Site Studies

Present situation of the proposed site has to be done elaborately based on the preliminary surveys or studies. It will give a vague picture about the proposed sites.

Expert Visit includes field study

The team of experts will visit selected sites in India, attend meeting with the concerned officials, meet different stakeholders, conduct field visits to have 1st hand information regarding the project. Additionally, the team assess the willingness of the citizens either directly or through elected members which can be done through Stakeholder Analysis, Technology Assessment, Investment requirement Assessment, Analysis of Regulatory Framework, Institutional Analysis Environmental Impact, Sustainability Evaluation etc.

Stakeholder Consultation Workshop

A stakeholder consultation workshop will be conducted involving officials, NGOs, experts, regulators, and related institutions. The feedback of study team regarding the status and compliance and what they captured from key informants interview will be presented in the workshop, followed by detailed consultations.

Secondary Data Collection and Desk Review

Secondary data will be collected from different related institutions and various websites will be reviewed.

SECONDARY STAGE

Constitution of Survey Team

A team of researchers will be constituted for the primary survey including environmental experts and social assessment experts. The team will be trained thoroughly before the survey commenced.

Categorization of Sites in Two Districts Based on Survey Report

Based on the primary analysis the cities/ areas have to be categorised into different types. This classification can be given based on the people those who are living in the houses types as 1. Pucca with RCC roof, 2. Pucca with CGI roof, 3. Semi pucca and 4. Kutcha. This classification will help to make available the project benefits to the most deserved one in priority basis.

Stake Holder Discussions (SHD) / Focused Group Discussions (FGD)

In order to capture qualitative information FGDs of concern staff, elected representatives, Institutions or NGOs those who are working for the up gradation of tribes. SHD/FGD will be conducted in selected locations in each district as part of the provider assessment. Important points generating in these discussions will be useful for finalising the detailed project report.

Information Education and Communication (IEC)

Training programs are unavoidable part of the project and which has to be done by the experienced trainers to upgrade the tribal people. These training programs have to be conducted frequently before and after implementation of the proposed project to make them aware about the consequences and to utilise the benefits of the project.

Approval of the Final Document

The final report has to be validated by the authority concerned.

Implementation of Project in Field

HRDS INDIA will organise a project implementation unit with experienced professionals and field staffs to implement the project successfully. Well organised action plan will be formed to do the work accordingly.

NEW CONCEPT FOR IMPLEMENTING COST FREE TRIBAL HOUSING PROJECT

Introduction about Fibre Cement Boards

HRDS INDIA introducing Fibre Cement Panels which is an innovative building material for individual houses in the proposed project site. Fibre Cement Panels are certified green products which are help to conserve the environment in many aspects. Fibre Cement Board is composed of a composite matrix containing special grade cellulose fibres, ordinary Portland cement, fine silica, quartz and some mineral additives.

Fibre Cement Panels-Certified Green Product

Fibre Cement Panels are strong, durable and efficient. Fibre cement boards are highly resistant to moisture, fire and termite and used for commercial, industrial or residential purposes. Cement Boards are a strong choice for dry wall constructions, installation, replacing, removal, quick and easy. These boards can be finished with paints and they are asbestos free and perform well in high moisture and wet areas.



Also attaching the green certificate copy

Composition

Fibre Cement Panels are mainly cement bonded particle boards and cement fibre. Cement bonded particle boards have treated wood flakes as reinforcement, whereas in cement fibre boards have cellulose fibre, which is a plant extract as reinforcement. Cement acts as binder in both the cases. The fire resistance properties of cement bonded blue particle boards and cement fibre boards are the same. In terms of load-bearing capacity, cement-bonded particle boards have higher capacity than cement fibre boards. Cement particle boards can be manufactured from 6 mm to 40 mm thickness making it ideally suitable for high load bearing applications. These boards are made of a homogeneous mixture and hence are formed as single layer for any thickness. Cement fibre boards are more used in decorative applications and can be manufactured from 3 mm to 20 mm thickness. Many manufacturers use additives like mica, aluminium stearate and cenospheres in order to achieve certain board qualities. Typical cement fibre board is made of approximately 40-60% of cement, 20-30% of fillers, 8-10% of cellulose, 10-15% of mica. Other additives like above mentioned aluminium stearate and PVA are normally used in quantities less than 1%. Cenospheres are used only in low density boards with quantities between 10-15%.

The actual recipe depends on available raw materials and other local factors.

Advantages: As a tile backing board, fibre cement panels has better long-term performance than paper-faced gypsum core products because it will not mildew or physically break down in the continued presence of moisture or leaks. Fibre Cement Panel is not actually waterproof, but it is highly resistant to absorbing moisture and has excellent drying properties. In areas continually exposed to water spray (i.e. showers) a waterproofing barrier is usually recommended behind the boards or as a trowel-applied product to the face of the boards behind the finish system.

Disadvantages: One major disadvantage of cement board is the weight per square foot. It is approximately twice that of gypsum board, making handling by one person difficult. Cutting of cement board must also be done with carbide-tipped tools and saw blades. Due to its hardness, pre-drilling of fasteners is often recommended. Finally, cement board is initially more expensive than water resistant gypsum board but may provide better long term value.

Installation

Fibre Cement Panel is hung with corrosion resistant screws or ring-shank nails. Cement board has very little movement under thermal stress, but the boards are usually installed with a slight gap at joints in shower pans, bathtubs, and each other. These joints are then filled with

siliconesealant or the manufacturer's taping compounds before applying a finish. The filled joints are taped like conventional gypsum board, but with fibreglass tapes that provide additional water resistance. Combined with a water impermeable finish, cement board is a stable, durable backing board.

Water resistance

The category of construction material known as fibre cement board includes both water resistant and waterproof board. Each has its own best use. Typically water resistant cement board is composed of a treated gypsum core with a non organic fibre reinforced covering, either on one or both faces. This type of board requires fastidious sealing of all cut edges and penetrations to maintain the manufacturer's warranty for wet area installations. Gypsum core "cement" board panels are ideal for moist but not truly wet installations of tile and/or stone walls.

There is a class of cement board strictly constructed of a Portland cement based core with glass fibre mat reinforcing at both faces. This type board is truly waterproof. These panels can be immersed in water without any degradation (excluding freeze thaw cycles). These panels do not require the sealing of edges and penetrations to maintain their structural integrity These Portland cement based products are smaller in size compared with the gypsum core based products. Typically they range in size from 30" x 48" to 36" x 60". They are, as one would expect, considerably



heavier than the gypsum core type panels. Portland cement based panels are ideal for truly wet locations like shower surrounds and for locations where a Portland cement based thin-set material is used for bonding tile and stone surfaces to a substrate. They are also ideal for floor tile and stone installations over a structural subfloor.

Cement boards may be classified as water resistant as in not affected by water exposure; however, they do allow penetration and passage of water and water vapour. To waterproof cement boards, a liquid or membrane waterproofing material is applied over its surface.

Energy Conservation and Eco-friendly

Fibre Cement Panels are assuring energy

conservation which is the most required aspect for sustainable development. Fibre Cement Panels are one of the major contributions to the society to reduce global warming. Since it is prefabricated panels, house construction will finish soon. It can have adaptable designs for varying climatic conditions. They have 1/3rd weight of clay bricks. These are ideal for high rise buildings. Thus it will save money which has to be spent for cement and steel.

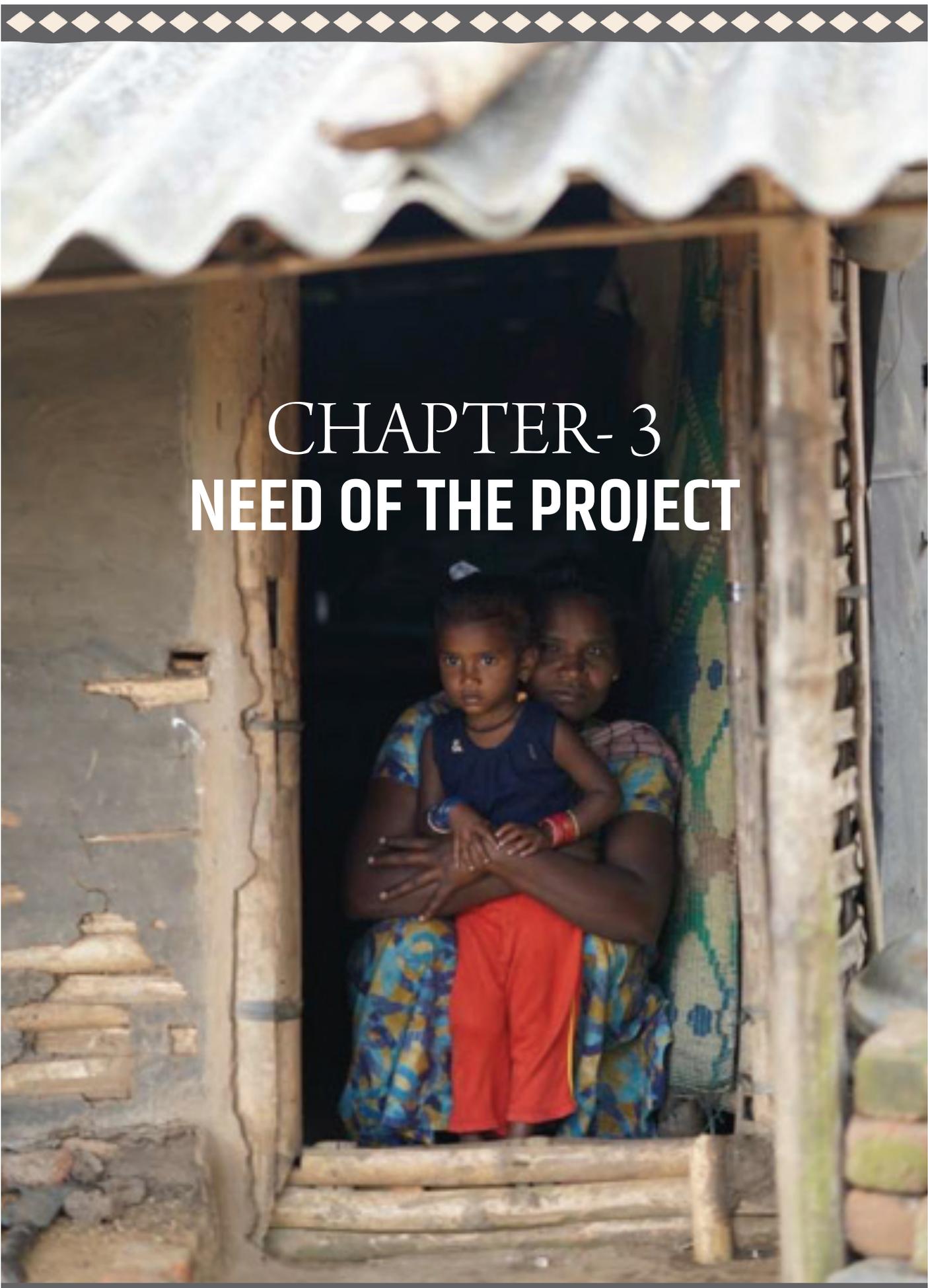
Fibre Cement Boards have perfect finished structures, alignment, smooth walls etc. They have perfect sound and thermal insulation capacity. They are microbes and germs free, high thermal insulators, high light reflectance and eco-friendly made with recycled materials.

CONSTRUCTION CHART

Activities	day 1	day 2	day 3	day 4	day 5	day 6	day 7	day 8	day 9	day 10	day 11	day 12
Site preparation	█											
Foundation construction		█	█									
Framing			█	█								
Installation Of windows and walls				█	█	█						
Roofing						█	█					
Plumbing								█	█	█		
Flooring									█	█	█	
Interior												█

Relevance of the project to the work already going on in the Organization

There are a number of works and projects going on in the organization at present. Including central Govt. sponsored project DDU-GKY in the states of Kerala and Tamilnadu. Among all these projects HRDS INDIA gives much more importance to “SADHGRAHA” Tribal Housing Project. Tribal community is the main focus area of HRDS INDIA. The Board members, President, Secretary and all the staffs in the organization have a positive attitude towards tribal people. HRDS INDIA knows that shelter is one of the very important elements in one’s life. There are a number of people who do not have a proper shelter. It influence in one’s personal, social and psychological development. HRDS INDIA takes an initiative for the overall development of Tribal people in India. Understanding the need and importance of the project HRDS INDIA shoulders the responsibility to finish the project on time bounded.

A photograph of a woman holding a young child in the doorway of a rustic, mud-brick building. The woman is wearing a colorful patterned sari and a red top. The child is wearing a blue shirt and red pants. The doorway is framed by wooden logs. The building's walls are made of mud and brick, showing signs of wear. The scene is set in a rural environment.

CHAPTER- 3

NEED OF THE PROJECT

separate states. The Fifth Schedule aimed at providing protections to the tribal population through separate laws for the Scheduled areas, including a special role for the Governor and the institution of Tribal Advisory Council. The provisions of the Fifth Schedule have seen further legal and administrative reinforcement in the form of provisions of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996.

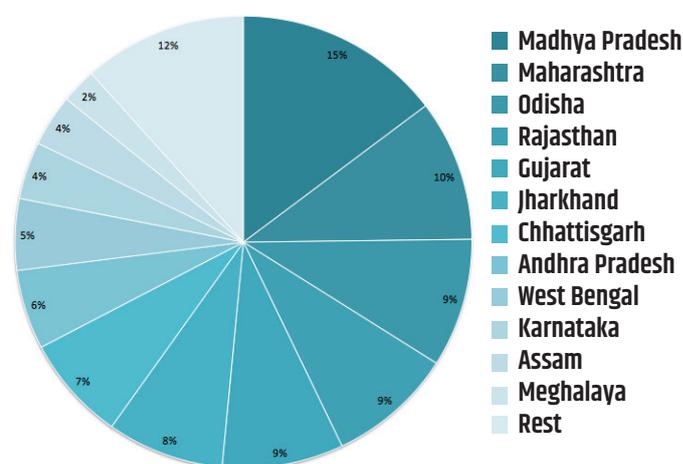
Despite these special provisions, tribes are among the poorest and most marginalized sections of Indian society. Although numerically only about 8.6 percent of the total population was below the poverty line in 1993 -94. In the same year, 63.7 percent of the tribal people were living below the poverty line, almost 20% than the rest of the country.

STATE WISE DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBES IN INDIA

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
- Plain agriculture
- Simple artisan



- Pastoral and cattle –herding
- Folk – artists and
- Agriculture and non – agriculture labour.

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

**we should
make them
aware of the
programmes
and policies
too...**



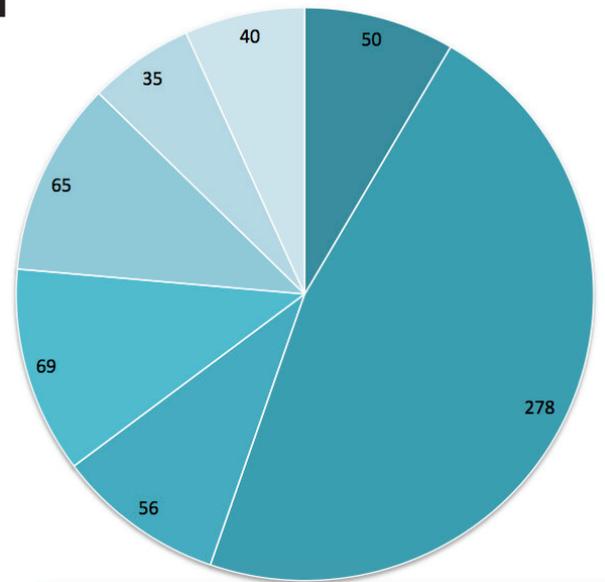
majority of the tribes are included in BPL and AAY which means extreme poverty. We can't find tribal people who are in high government post in a government job. See, the government is providing reservation for them in education, providing opportunities for education and also providing reservations in 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 Kerala government

recruitments are through PSC 10 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 waste.

POPULATION PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES IN INDIA IN NUMBER OF DISTRICTS

- UP TO 4.9%
- 5% - 4.9%
- 10% - 19.9%
- 20% - 49.9%
- 50% - 74.9%
- 50% - 74.9%
- 75% and above



EDUCATION

Education is an important aspect of development in the present scenario. Everybody is competing intellectually. Everybody is using modern ideas and technologies. Less time and more work is the new concept of occupation. While in the modern world tribes are being marginalized. India has adopted a foreign way of education. Our education system has developed during British Colonial period, so the language and syllabuses are closely related to them. From that time tribal people have very less contact with British people and they reside in the forest by following their rules and culture. Only a minority of the tribes in the northeast and middle India have adopted foreign culture. Which may not wrong or neither right, but it is one of the reasons why Tribal people are backward in education while comparing with the Non-Tribal communities in India. Education is necessary, but in Tribal culture they give less importance to education they

don't send their children to schools and teach them properly, we can hardly find Tribal men/women who have completed higher studies. School dropouts are a very serious problem among the tribal children. The dropout rate is very high among the community across India. There are multiple reasons for school dropouts; distance from the school, lack interest in education, difficulty in learning, the problem of language, child labour, child marriage and compulsion to take care of younger children when the mother gives birth to new baby etc. are reasons of school dropouts among tribal children. We can bring them into the mainstream of the society by giving them proper education. There are multiple reasons for the educational backwardness of the tribal people. They don't have proper shelter, clothing, food and still living in poverty, then how they can think of education. We need to start from the basic. The governments of the Independence period have been working for the development



Prefabricated, Free of Cost, One million Tribal Houses All Over India

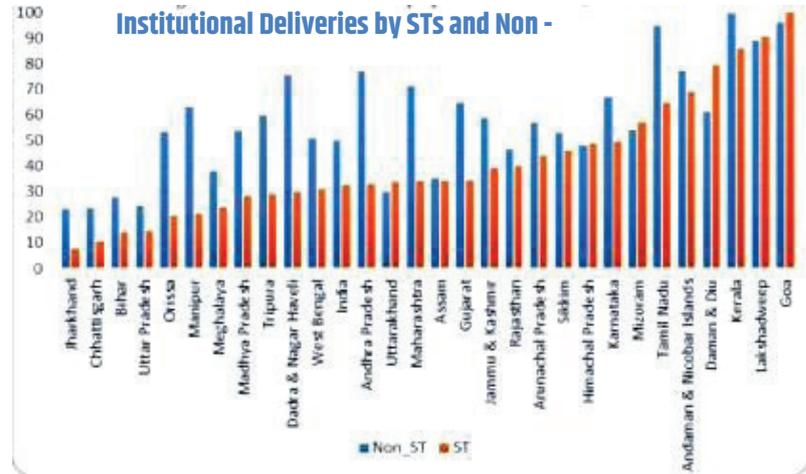


of Tribal people by providing constitutional remedies and reservations for education and job, providing free education to the ST children including

free books, uniform and meal at the lunch. Even though we can notice a minimal development among the tribal communities.

HEALTH

Health is another problem of tribal communities all across India. Infant mortality, maternal mortality and low life expectancy are very common among Indian tribes. There are governmental measures to control all these problems, but still it all are ineffective. Decline in the traditional food habits and agriculture are a reason of ill- health of tribes in India. In the former period they have been following a traditional way of food. But nowadays they can't cultivate traditional crops because of lack of cultivable land. Tribal lands are alienated by non-tribal people and now the tribes are landless people in India. And change in weather and forest policy of the government also reflected in the food pattern of the tribal people. Tribes were highly depended on forest products for their food and occupation, but the change in the forest policy restricts their access to forest. Change in climate, suitable climate is essential for agriculture, but nowadays our climate have changed rapidly non-tribal people can adopt with the changed climate easily but for the tribal people it is not so easy thing. The change in climate resulted in Tribal agriculture.



Malnutrition, sickle cell anaemia, vector borne diseases, Tuberculosis, Hepatitis-B and other chronic diseases due to the use of substances are so common among Indian Tribes. The negative attitude towards specialized medical treatment also results in Tribal health. Majority of the tribal people in India do not consult a doctor when they are sick, and a number of deliveries are taking place at unhygienic and unsafe environment in the home. On the other hand access to the public health services is very low in many of the tribal areas. Lack of PHCs and Government clinics, lack of Health volunteers and Medical camps are causes of bad health status of Tribal people.

“The Tribal Community lags behind the National Average on several vital public health indicators, with Women and Children being the Most Vulnerable”



Forest is their means to live

ENVIRONMENT

Tribal people are the guardians of forest and forest resources. They have been living in forest from a very long period. That is why they are known as *Adivasi*. This means the old natives of the land. Tribal culture is closely related to the forest. They find their income and food grains from the forest without destroying a single piece of tree or forest products. Their gods and festivals are also related to the forest, they worship animals and trees as their gods.

In India, majority of the tribes are living in the forest regions. 9 states cover around 80% of total tribal population in the country. Tribes, knows that forest is their means and live so it is their responsibility to protect the forest. For few decades back tribes don't even know about electricity the only light known to them was sun and the other one was from fire, even today, many of the tribal hamlets don't have electricity facility, water facility, and proper shelter. The innocence of tribal people has exploited by non-tribal people. They migrate to the forest areas for only the means to exploit the forest and earn money. It results in all over India. Our

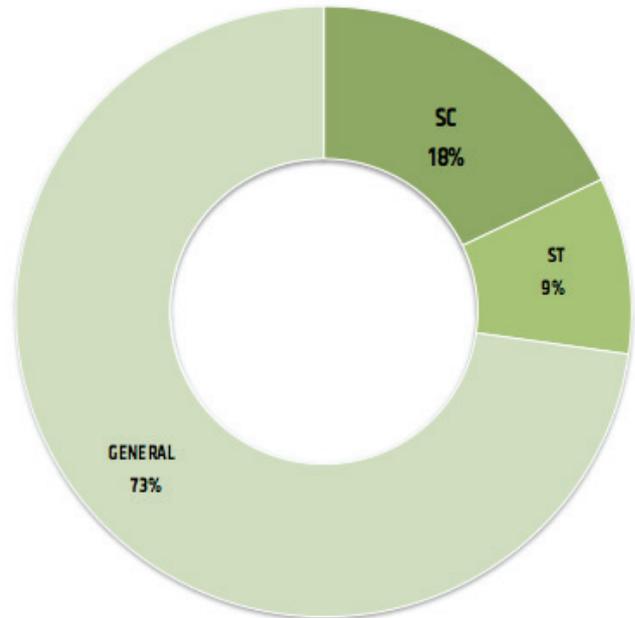
forest resources have decreased, large scale deforestation have taken place and the whole environment began to change. As result global warming takes place. Many of the rare species in our forest have vanished due to it.

We should seriously think about global warming and the acts of non – tribal people. Tribes do not use Air Conditioner, refrigerator, Cars, Motor Vehicles and other electronic devices on a large scale. Global warming is taking place because of the excessive use electronic devices, Refrigerator, Air Conditioner and Motor vehicles. But tribes are the community most affected by global warming and the change in environment. They have lost their food pattern, lost their health, Lost their economy due to deforestation etc. Non - STs can adjust with Global warming by staying in Air conditioned houses, drinking cool drinks, travelling Cars etc. But what about the Tribes who are living in the forest Do they have a proper house to be safe from the Global Warming? No. they are really struggling to live and also our animals that all are living in the forest. Non – tribal people are exploiting the nature and Tribes are most affected by it.

HOUSING

It is not possible to generalize the tribal housing in India. India has a number of tribal communities, each community has their own culture, tradition, language, custom, dressing style, beliefs, festivals, etc. like this the housing style of each community residing in different states and different places in India are different in style. But one thing is sure that the majority of the tribal houses are non – electrified, no irrigation facility and no sanitation facility. Mostly their lives in a single rooming house which do not have a separate kitchen or hall. The cook and sleeps in the same room or they cook outside the house. The condition of the house will be very

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS (in million)





poor. This may not have good strength. We cannot see a well furnished tribal house. We can only see a frame of the house which may not have doors and windows or which may not repaired after it is built. It is very common that we can see in the rainy season majority of the tribal house leaks water due to poor roofing of the house. Mostly the roofing may be covered with some leaves or something like that. There are some tribal communities who have a concrete roofed house which may be provided by the government, but it is

seen that after few years it is also perished due to bad construction. The problem is that the government officers do not give much importance to the problem of tribal people. They focus on how to exploit the tribes and how to do corruption in tribal development funds. If the funds for tribal housing, irrigation and sanitation have properly spent for it, there will not be any tribal family who do not have own home, lack of water facility, nutrition deficiency and other health problems.

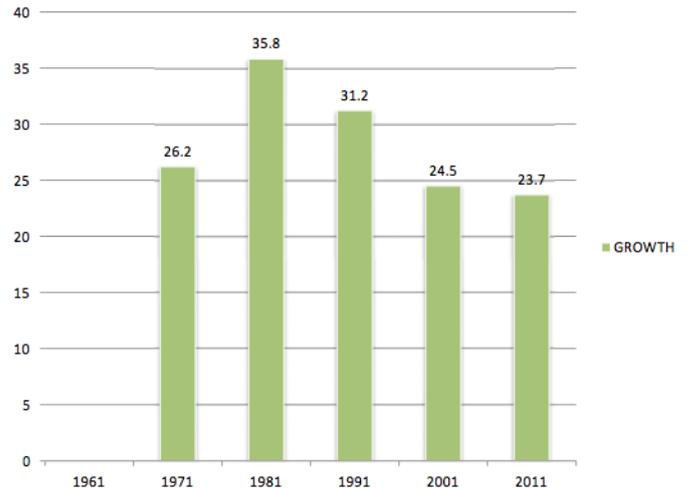
DECADAL TRIBAL POPULATION GROWTH IN INDIA

CONCLUSION

Tribal development is a very broad term. We cannot explain it in one sentence or a paragraph. And it takes a long time. A rapid change in the existing system is not at all possible. Especially in the case of tribes which will destroy their whole culture, custom and Tradition. Due to urbanization and changed economy tribes are struggling to live and to find income for their lives. It should note that Tribal development does not mean that changing the culture, custom, language, food pattern, dressing style etc. of the tribal people. It should focus on keeping their tradition and providing them all basic amenities to live or to provide a better safe and hygienic environment. The problems of Tribes have identified a long year back. But the government themselves can't solve the problems. There should be external interventions. In health, education, empowerment, environment, employment generation, housing, infrastructure etc.

Education: is a one of the major problems of the tribes while comparing with the non – tribal literacy tribes are backward in literacy rates.

Health: while comparing the health status of tribes and non - tribes health status of Tribal peoples are very poor in India. Many diseases are so common among the tribal communities. Infant mortality and maternal mortality rate are very high among tribes. It should be controlled by



TRIBAL POPULATION GROWTH (in percentage)

proper interventions in the health care system.

Environment: Tribal people do not destroy forests and environment, but the exploitation of forest by the non – tribes are resulting in an extreme difficult situation for the tribes to live. Global warming can be reduced by forestation and reduce the use of Electronic devices and Motor vehicles only.

Housing: housing is the foundation of development. For overall development we need a better shelter to sleep and to take a rest, for students to study, etc. a good shelter can be the foundation of physical, mental and social development.

By “SADHGRAHA” TRIBAL HOUSING PROJECT HRDS INDIA aims at constructing the foundation of Tribal development by proving them a good shelter.

A smiling woman with a large bundle of sticks balanced on her head stands in a rural setting. She is wearing a patterned shawl and a floral skirt. In the background, there are green trees and a large orange ball. Two goats are visible in the foreground, one black and white, and another brown and white. The scene is set on a dirt path.

CHAPTER-4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROJECT



India occupies a greater part of South Asia with 28 states. Each state has power within. The country ranks 2nd in population after china. India has a very long back history, Indus valley civilization is very popular among the world countries. India was a colony of British before 1947. This made positive and negative impacts on Indian development. There are still debates running on this topic. The first foreigner came into India was Vasco Da Gama. The Portuguese explorers who reached India in 1498 by his ship Sao Gabriel. Later Gama many foreigners came to India for business purpose. India was a hub of spices they export Indian spices to their countries.

The tribal areas were the last to come under the British power because of their difficult terrain and inaccessibility. They adopted the approach of lightly administering these areas. The normal administration of the provinces, in the tribal areas were located, was not extended to them, in many regions single line administration was established where all authority was vested in one individual who was honoured and there was judicious intervention only when it considered inevitable.

In fact the isolation of tribal communities began with the enactment of the government of India act of 1870 under which a few tracts were specified as “scheduled tracts” in certain provinces such as Assam, Central provinces, Bihar, Orissa, Madras, Bengal, Lakshadweep. In 1874 the scheduled district Act was passed which exempted. The scheduled areas form the jurisdiction of civil administration and were placed under the exclusive control of collectors of the districts who were also designated as the agent of the governor.

The tribal development is a very complicated term which has been discussing over the last six decades. The governments of the state, the government in the central, Professionals, Researchers and people in the local administrative bodies are still discussing about the term tribal development. The governments and Private corporate are spending large amount of money for the development of indigenous people. But lack of proper studies in the needs of wants of Tribal

people, corruption in the administrative system and by the political leaders still kept tribes away from development.

Many people who engaged in tribal development activities believes that the term development means Urbanization or changing the lifestyle, culture of tribal people and to bring them into the modern world. The wrong concept about the development makes Tribal development more complicated. Acculturation and urbanization are the main threats of Tribal development. The tribal traditions, arts, culture and lifestyle are traditional we don't want to change it all in the name of development, but the development should be sustainable providing them equal and unbiased opportunities for development as the general population. Make sure that they are getting constitutional remedies they should be free from exploitation.

We can't generalize the tribes living in different Indian states, the Tribes living in different states and different regions have their own culture, tradition, language, food style and dressing style. Each tribal community has their own style of living so the generalization is a complicated thing, but one thing is sure that the health, education and infrastructure facilities of Indian tribes are almost similar in all regions. They are living under the poverty line, unemployment, poverty, low literacy rate, infant mortality and diseases are common among them, but the intensity may vary from one Tribal community to the other.

TRIBAL EDUCATION

Tribes are far behind the national average literacy rate. While comparing with the national total population and literacy rate we can understand that where the tribes are still standing in literacy. The total population of the country is 123.42 crores (2016) and the national average literacy rate is 74.04%. Kerala is the top most state in literacy in India with a literacy rate of 93.91% and Bihar having the least literacy rate of 61.80%. Bihar falls behind the National average literacy rate. Whereas the Tribal population in the Country is only 10.1 crores, even though they fall behind the literacy rate of the least literate state Bihar. The average literacy rate of Tribes in India is (2011).

The above statistics shows that the problem of tribal education. Low literacy rate is being the one of the fundamental cause of all problems of Tribal people in India. There are a number of reasons for the low literacy rate of Tribal people in India. The problem of school dropouts is very high among the Indian tribal communities, lack of interest in education, lack of support from the family unawareness about the importance of education, child labour, poverty etc. are leading causes of school dropout among Tribal children. The literacy rate of women in Tribal community is very low. In almost all the states, tribal women



fall behind the literacy state of men. Many women never attend school. The elder female child has the responsibility to take care of the younger children when the mother is pregnant for the next baby so the female children don't go to school they have an earlier responsibility to shoulder the household activities. Child marriage is also another reason for the low literacy rate among tribal women. Child marriage is also a common factor among the tribal communities.

TRIBAL LITERACY RATE – STATE WISE

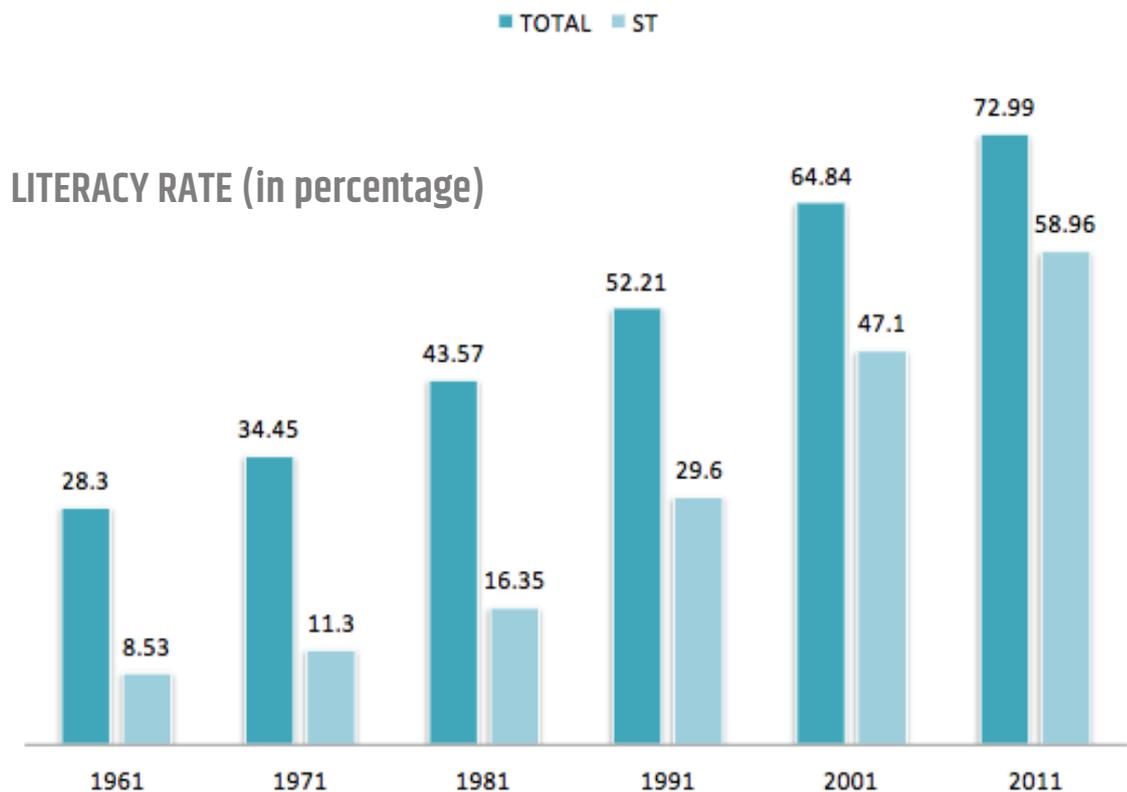
Sl no.	STATE	LITERACY	SEX RATIO
1	Madhya Pradesh	50.55%	984
2	Orissa	52.24%	1029
3	Maharashtra	65.73%	977
4	Rajasthan	52.80%	948
5	Chhattisgarh	59.09%	1020
6	Gujarat	62.48%	981
7	Jharkhand	57.13%	1003
8	Andhra Pradesh	49.21%	993
9	West Bengal	57.93%	999
10	Karnataka	62.08%	990
11	Assam	72.06%	985
12	Meghalaya	74.53%	1013
13	Nagaland	80.04%	976
14	Jammu and Kashmir	50.56%	924
15	Tripura	79.05%	983
16	Bihar	51.08%	958
17	Manipur	72.58%	984
18	Mizoram	91.51%	1007
19	Tamil Nadu	54.34%	981
20	Uttar Pradesh	55.68%	952
21	Arunachal Pradesh	64.58%	1032
22	Kerala	75.81%	1035
23	Himachal Pradesh	73.64%	999
24	Uttarakhand	73.88%	963
25	Sikkim	79.74%	960
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	61.85%	1010
27	Goa	79.14%	1046
28	Lakshadweep	91.70%	1003
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	75.58%	937
30	Daman and Diu	78.79%	977
31	Punjab	-	-
32	Chandigarh	-	-
33	Haryana	-	-
34	Delhi	-	-
35	Puducherry	-	-

The UTs Chandigarh, Delhi, Puducherry, and the states Punjab and Haryana don't have Tribal population. All the other states have a minimum Tribal population of least 1%. The tribes in Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Manipur, Mizoram, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Goa, Lakshadweep, Andaman Nicobar Islands.

Literacy rate of women in Tribal community is very low.



DECADAL GROWTH IN TRIBAL AND GENERAL LITERACY RATE



TRIBAL HEALTH

The health is very complex matter among the tribes in India. Diseases, Malnutrition, Infant Mortality, Maternal Mortality, Low Life Expectancy, Communicable diseases and Chronic diseases are so common among them.

There are governmental and non – governmental efforts to improve the health status of Tribal people in India, Even though the problem remains unchanged. Tribal community in India facing the problem of lack of accessibility to the primary health services. Generally Tribes are living near or inside the forests so they have to travel a long distance to reach a hospital or health care centre, there are health volunteers in India but in the case of Tribal people health volunteers can't reach to the tribal hamlets which is located at the forest areas and there will be a minimum transport facility to the tribal hamlets. In the case of delivery majority of the Tribal people prefer home delivery, they were practicing home delivery for a very long back period but now a days there is no such expertise traditional persons to practice home delivery which will resulting in the death of the infant or the mother or it will lead to physical problem to the child.

There are so many awareness programmes to improve the tribal health status, in the state Kerala government provide

free checkup, medicinal service and Ambulance facility to Tribal people even though many of them refuse for medical treatment. Poverty is the leading cause of health problem among tribal people in India. Tribal people from their origin were lived in the forests and forest areas by depending on the forest products. Due to deforestation and new forest policies tribes lost their access to forest products which imbalances their living pattern. Climate change and globalization pulled the tribes into extreme poverty. Alcoholism and drug abuse is the other major problem of the tribal community which lead them into variety of diseases like TB, Cancer etc. and these substance abuse results in high rates of poverty among them.

The studies show that many of the tribal people start drinks at an age of 13 or 14 in general community it is 17-18 years old. The substance abuse among the children is also results in school dropouts. As per the studies, peer group influence is the major reason of substance abuse among the tribal children.

TRIBAL ECONOMIC STATUS



Employed youth and population is the asset of every country. Each person should be able to contribute to the development of his/her nation. In India the central and state governments are very concern about the employment of its people. Even though there are many people who remain unemployed. The scheduled casts and Scheduled Tribes are the most vulnerable sections of the country. They are still away from development activities and government programmes. They don't have proper access to the governmental development programmes and they are not well aware about the programmes and policies of the central and state government.

Savings - Usually Tribal people don't have a habit of saving money for tomorrow.

They earn money for today and spend the whole money today. Alcoholism and other substance abuse is also a reason of spending money. In fact there is high discrimination in work place among Tribal population and General population. Tribal people don't get equal wage for equal work that a general men do. Tribal people are always getting fewer wages than General population in all the private sector.

Government Jobs - There is Constitutional remedies for Tribal people in India. Tribal population in India is getting reservation in all the state and central government jobs. But still the numbers of Tribal employees in central and state government jobs are very less. Many posts remain vacant due to suitable

candidate. There are multiple reasons for this the basic cause is lack of education and the other major causes are lack of awareness about their reservations and about government jobs, lack of internet access etc.

Professionals - We can't see a large number of IT professional or professional employees from tribal communities. It is very difficult to find professional employees from Tribal communities. It is very difficult to find professional employees from Tribal communities. Engineers, Doctors, and other professional jobs are still very away from tribal communities in India.

Agriculture - Agriculture is the major income for tribal people in India. But in fact, many of the tribal people don't have own land. The tribes who are having own lands are doing agriculture and other farming activities. And the threat behind tribal agriculture is the majority of them are not using any modern technology in their agriculture. The lack of access to modern technology and modern equipments results in low production and high manual labour, it takes long time and the cost of agriculture is also high. If they have easy access and knowledge to use the modern technology and agriculture, they can produce more and save time and manual labour.

Art & Craft – A small number of tribal people in India follow traditional Art & Craft system. India has a very long back history in art & craft. The system of Art

& Craft developed in India even from the Indus valley civilization period. In modern days Indian art & craft have a very good market value in foreign markets and many people from abroad came to India to buy our craft products. The central and state governments promote Art & Craft in India by providing them financial assistance and other needed services. In case of Tribal Art & Craft, they are very ethnic and speaks volume about the country's heritage.

Hunting & Fishing - The Indian union has two Island population Andaman & Nicobar, Lakshadweep Islands. These two islands have a good number of tribal population. In the earlier period they don't have any contact with the outside world. The mainly way of their livelihood was fishing from the sea, they use traditional methods to fish. Lakshadweep has a tribal population of 94%, they also follow the same. And another tribal communities living in forest were mainly focused on Hunting of wild animals. They don't sell animals, they hunt animals for their food. But now a day our forest policy has changed and the Tribes don't have much access to the forest products. That affects the proper living of tribal people who depend on forest products for their livelihood. Because of these reasons those tribes shifted their tradition of hunting to manual labour and some other activities which seriously affected in their lifestyle and health.

Tribes in India generally live in the forest or near to forest by depending forest for their livelihood. They are a group of

Tribes in India are following a very long back democratic system but now a day their culture, tradition, life style, food pattern, dressing style everything has changed due to the migration of non – tribals to tribal areas.

indigenous people having a common culture, tradition, language and way of lifestyle. There are more than 700 Tribal communities in India. A tribal community may vary from other tribal community living in very next to them in all aspects like language, food, dressing, culture, beliefs, etc. Majority of the Indian tribes are Hindus by religions even though there are tribes belong to other religion also. Tribal communities have a informal social control themselves.

Like our “*Gramasabha*” they gather under a tree or a particular place under the leadership of a senior person in their community to take each and every decision regarding their community issues. The decision of the majority will be finalized. Actually tribes in India are following a very long back democratic system. Tribes are forest dwellers, they have been living in the forest since their origin and they collect food from the forest in the early period. But now a day their culture, tradition, life style, food pattern, dressing style everything has changed due to the migration of non – tribals to tribal areas. They had very limited contact with the outside world

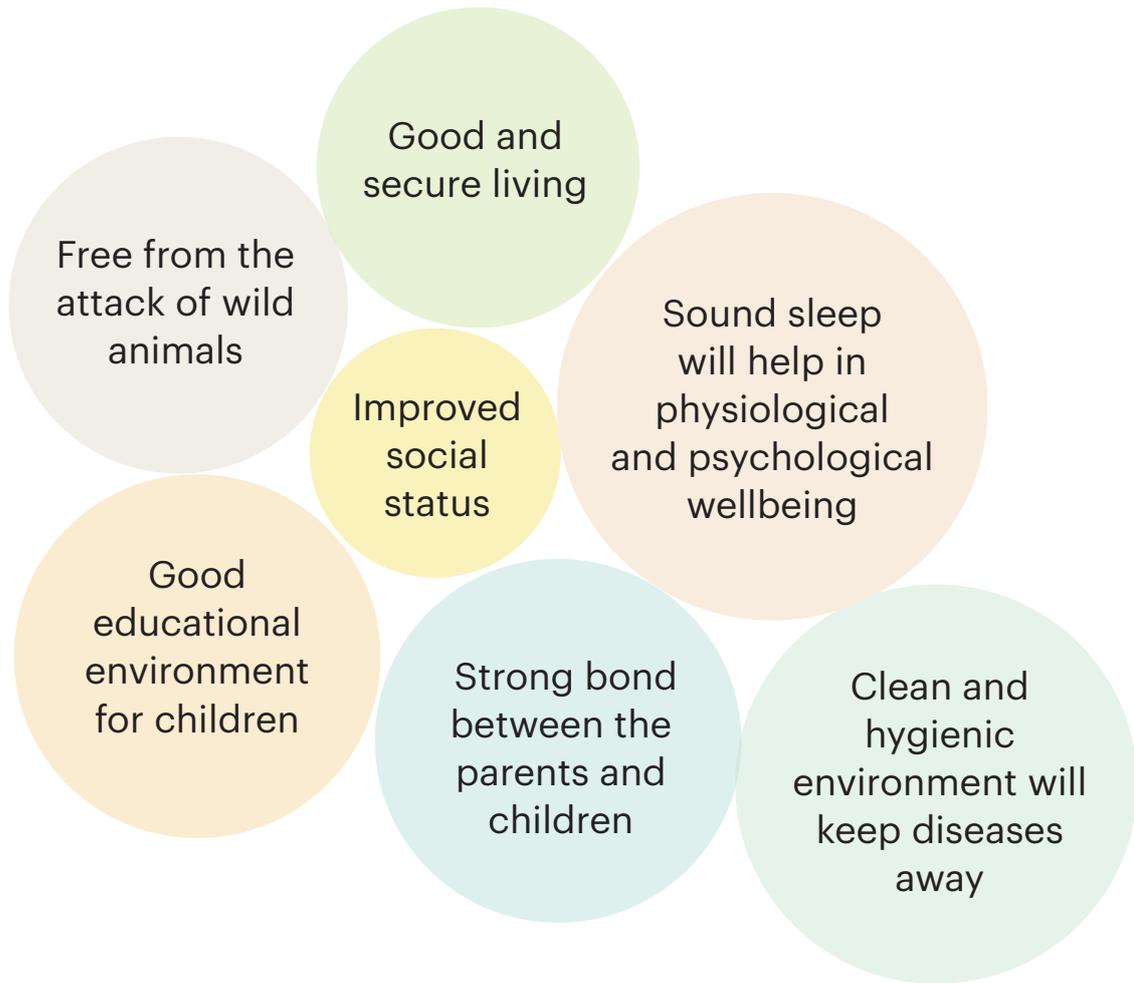
because of the proper transport facilities to the tribal hamlets. But due to the emergence of technology and devices non – tribal people came to know about the tribal areas and about the products in the forest. Indian forests consists a large number of medicinal plants which only the indigenous people have the knowledge about it. The non – tribal people migrated to the tribal areas on a focus on exploiting the forest products and earn money from it.

The outside peoples easily influence the tribes and exploit them without any difficulty Indian tribal people were illiterate and unaware about such malpractices. They mortgage the land of tribal people and the majority of the Indian Indigenous people become landless. The interventions of outside people to the tribal areas destroy tribal culture, security of living and standard of living also. There was acculturation of modern culture with Tribal culture. The use of substance abuse has introduced to the tribes by the non – tribal people which lead the tribes to a very big disaster till today they could not recover from it.

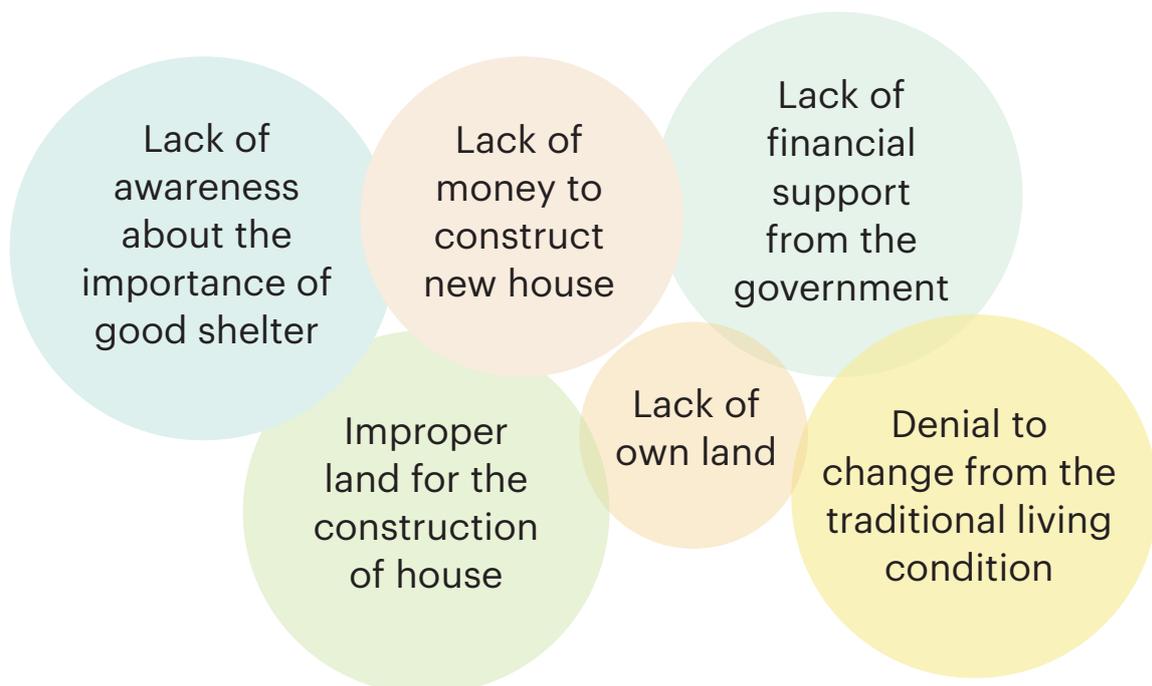


**Protection,
Hygiene, Self
Confidence, New
Dreams**

IMPORTANCE OF SAFE & HYGIENIC SHELTER



REASONS OF HOMELESSNESS



SITUATION ANALYSIS



From the details the problems of the Indian tribal community are very clear. They are facing a vast number of problems and struggling to live. Urbanization and modernization affects in their life style. Exploitation by the non – tribal people has also resulted in the destruction of tribal culture in India.

Education is being the one of the major problems of the Tribal community in India. They fall behind the National average literacy rate. Lack of awareness about the importance of education, Lack parental support for the education, difficulty in learning, Understanding the language, Distance from hamlets, Lack of proper transport facility, peer group influence, substance abuse, etc. are the major reasons of low literacy rate among tribal communities in India. There is improvement in scheduled Tribe literacy rate according to the 1961 census the literacy rate of Indian tribes was only 8.53%. 13.83% for male and 3.16% for female.

Health is also a major problem of tribal communities in India. There are

many governmental programmes for the improved health status of tribal communities, but the health of tribal community remains unchanged. High Infant Mortality Rate, Maternal Mortality Rate, low life expectancy, Tuberculosis, Malaria, Anaemia, Nutritional deficiency, HIV/AIDS, Cancer etc. are very common among them.

Income and Employment is also a major problem among the tribal communities in India. The majority of the tribal communities or families don't have a proper occupation because of this they don't have proper income. This will affect the proper functioning of their daily life, education of children and also health. The fundamental cause leading to all these problems is the lack of proper education.

Land alienation and the decline in traditional agriculture system, Changed forest policy have affected the tribe lives. In the earlier period tribes were the owners of land but later the non tribal people mortgaged their land due to this the tribes have lost their land and resulted in the decline of traditional agriculture and further it results in their health status.

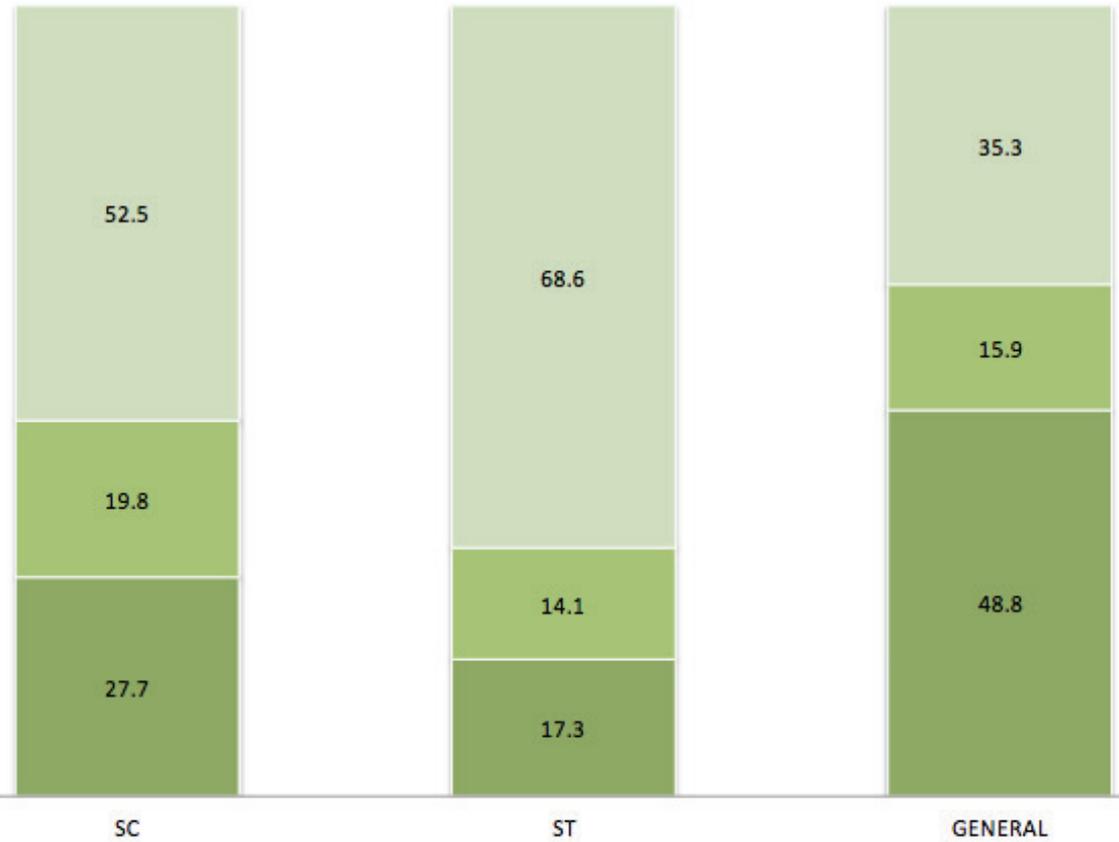
52.5% Tribal families in india doesn't have proper latrine facility.

LATRINE FACILITY

BATHROOM

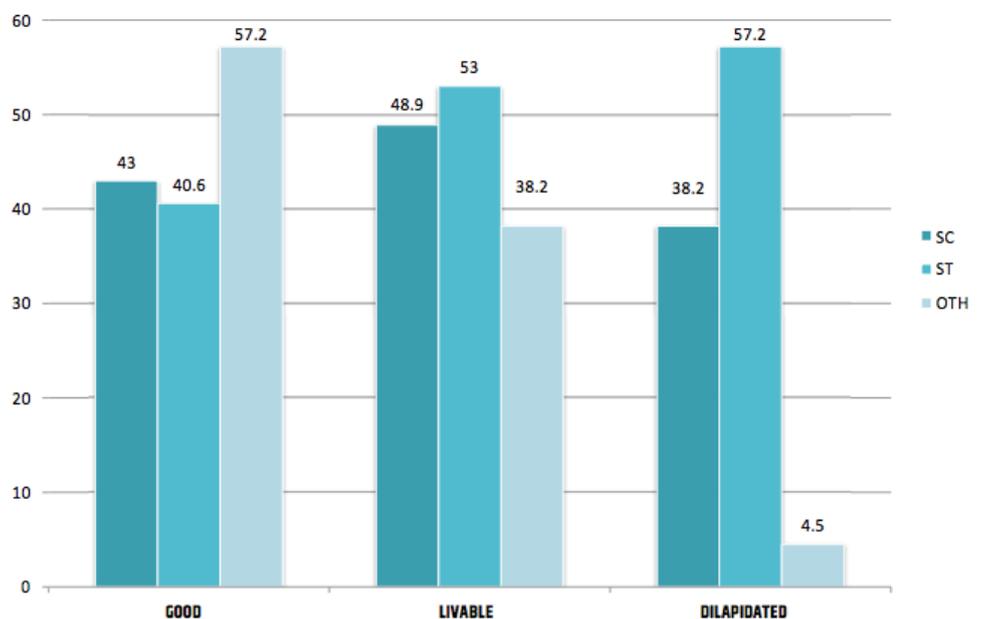
ENCLOSURE WITHOUT ROOF

NOT AVAILABLE



57.2% of Tribal Families in India are living in Dilapidated Houses.

CONDITION OF HOUSING



PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION



They need the support of voluntary organizations

Tribes are the most vulnerable sections of Indian society. They are far away from development. The state and central governments themselves can't solve or address the issues of the Tribal community in India, they need the support of voluntary organizations and people who are committed to involve in social work activities. The below listed are the major problems of Tribes in India, which should addressed and solved.

- Poverty
- Unemployment
- Health problems
- Educational Problems
- Land issues
- Housing problems
- Substance abuse
- Water and Sanitation problem
- Gender based issues
- Exploitation by non – tribal people
- Extinction of race

Providing home itself will not improve the life standard of tribal families. There are multiple problems to address even though safe and neat shelter is one of the primary needs of each human being. In the case of tribal families, they can't satisfy the need because of the heavy financial requirement. The remaining major problems of tribal community can be solved by strong awareness creation among the community members. The beneficiary committee will shoulder the responsibility of awareness creation among the other community members.

Providing house to the homeless family is somewhat important in present day, because majority of the people in modern day is living in luxurious homes with enough food and cloth. Whereas in the other side a number of people are living in unhealthy, unsafe, and unhygienic conditions. They are far away from the main stream of the society in all sectors. They are backward in education, health standard, social participation etc.

- A well built home can bring a lot of change in the lifestyle of tribal communities. Living in hygienic condition will reduce the health problems among them.

- A well built home is a kind of security, especially for women and children. In the case of tribes it is a security from the wild animals also. childlabour, child abuse, violence against women and sexual abuses against women are high in among the tribal communities. Shelter is one of the cause of all these problems.

- Tribes in India are backward in education. Majority of the tribal children don't have good atmosphere to study. Living in the crowded, unsafe and unhygienic condition will affect the education of children. It is very clear that there are multiple reasons for educational backwardness of tribal children, but the first step to improve education is providing a good atmosphere to study. Without having a suitable atmosphere the awareness and encouragement will not work. "SADHGRAHA" Tribal Housing Project aims at providing good studying atmosphere to the tribal children also.

- Sound sleep is essential for one's physical and psychological development. While living in crowded, unsafe and unhygienic house sound sleep is not at all possible. Sound sleep will bring happiness and reduce tension of a person. The project aims to bring happiness among the tribal families also.

- Tribes are treated as the lower class people



in the society. Because of their poor living conditions, unhygienic dressing and food style and poor economic conditions. While living in a well built house the social status of tribe will definitely improve. The taste of improved living status will compel them to follow a good life style to keep the social status which they occupy.

- Continues home visits and interaction with the beneficiaries of “SADHGRAHA” Tribal housing project will create a good awareness among them about the impacts of substance abuse, importance of education and also about life style diseases. HRDS INDIA takes the responsibility of

creating awareness among the beneficiary people with the help of beneficiary committee. Before that HRDS INDIA will conduct training programmes, capacity building programmes, Motivation classes, awareness programmes, women empowerment programmes etc. for the beneficiary groups and beneficiary people.

HRDS INDIA believes that providing a good shelter to the tribal homeless families will help in addressing their further problems. “SADHGRAHA” Tribal housing project is the foundation project of tribal development by HRDS INDIA, there will be future projects in continuation with this.

An aerial photograph of a rural landscape featuring terraced agricultural fields. The terraces are arranged in a grid-like pattern, with some sections appearing to be planted with crops. In the center of the image, there is a small, rustic wooden hut with a steep, gabled roof. The surrounding area is rocky and appears to be a high-altitude or mountainous region. The overall scene is captured in a natural, slightly overcast light.

CHAPTER-5

PROJECT LOCATION

HRDS INDIA envisions a society where Tribes have the guaranteed fundamental amenities like houses, opportunities of development through education, health, livelihood and social security. The outcome of the project is to provide shelter by providing individual houses with fundamental facilities for the Tribes in the project locations. As per our study the Tribes are living in very poor living conditions. Most of them are living in unhygienic situations in mud shelters sealed with plastic sheet as a roof.

HRDS INDIA (The High range Rural Development Society) has taken this initiative to provide individual houses for the Tribal community in all states of India. The project mainly focuses to uplift the living conditions of Tribes through various activities to empower the living status of the Tribal people. HRDS mainly focusing on to provide houses for the Tribes those who are living in an extremely backward situation.

GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA

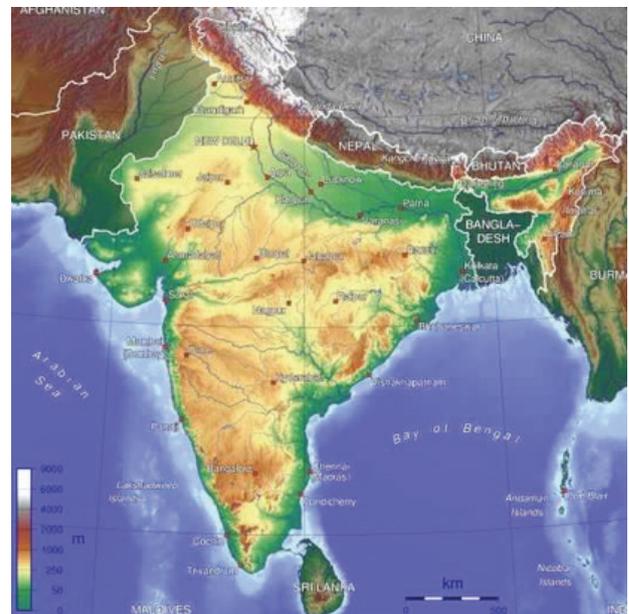
Total area: 3,287,263 sq.km

Area rank: 7th

Region: South Asia Coastline: 7516.6 km

Number of states: 29 Share borders with

- Pakistan (3,323km)
- China (3,488km)
- Bangladesh (4,096.7km)
- Nepal (1,751km)
- Myanmar (1,643km)
- Bhutan (699km)
- Afghanistan (106km)



GEOLOGY

India's geological features are classified based on their area of formation. The Precambrian formations of Cudappah and Vindhyan systems are spread out over the eastern and southern states. A small part of this period is spread over western and central India. The Paleozoic formations from the Cambrian, Ordovician, Silurian and Devonian system are found in the Western Himalaya region in Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.

Bodies of water

India has around 14,500km of navigable waterways. There are twelve rivers which are classified as major rivers, with the total catchment area exceeding 2,528,000km². All major rivers of India originate from one of the three main watersheds.

- The Himalaya and the Karakoram ranges
- Vindhya and Satpura range in Central India
- Sahyadri or Western Ghats in western India.

Wetlands

India's wetland and ecosystem is widely distributed from the cold and arid located in the Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir, and those with the wet and humid climate of peninsular India. Most of the wetlands are directly or indirectly linked to river networks. The Indian Government has identified a total of 71 wetlands for conservation and are part of sanctuaries and national parks.

Climate

India hosts six major climatic subtypes, ranging from arid desert in the west, alpine tundra and glaciers in the north, and humid tropical regions supporting rainforests in the southwest and the island territories. The nation has four seasons: winter (January – February), Summer (March – May), Monsoon (June – September) post monsoon period (October – December). The Himalayas act as a barrier to the frigid katabatic winds flowing down from central

Asia. Thus, North India is kept warm or only mildly cooled during winter, in summer, the same phenomenon makes India relatively hot. Although the Tropic of Cancer – the boundary between the tropics and subtropics – passes through the middle of India, the whole country is considered to be tropical.

Tribal Geography

The Tribes in India are spread over the length and breadth of the country. About 2/3rd of the total tribal population of the country are found in the five states – Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar, Gujarat and Maharashtra.

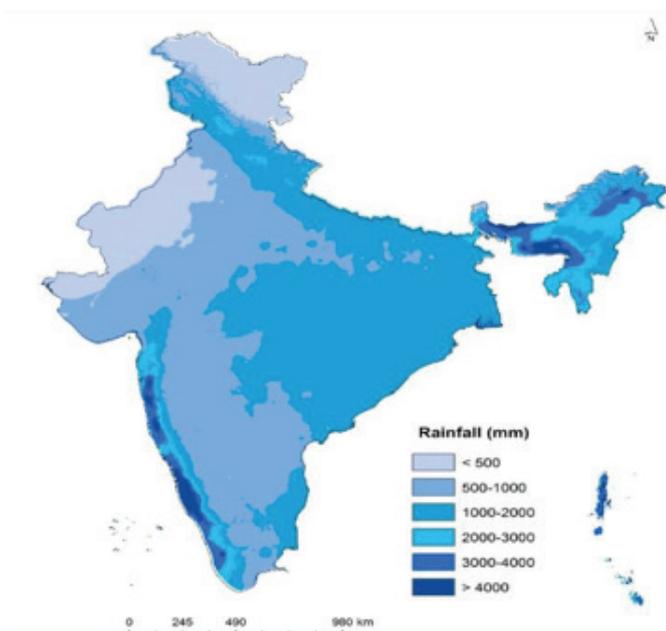
The Tribes live all over the country from the foot – hills of Himalayas to the land tip of Lakshadweep and from plains of Gujarat to the hills of North – East. There are the tribals in Chamba and Mahasu; and in Dehradun and Darjeeling.

The peninsular region has Bhills, Gonds, Santhals, Ho, Kols, Kharia and Mundas among the prominent. In the North – Eastern region the prominent tribals are Nagas, The Mizos and Kukis. Dr. B.S Guha has divided the country into three tribal Zones:

1. The North and North – Eastern Zone,
2. The central or the Middle Zone, and
3. The Southern Zone

1. North – North – Eastern Zone:

Eastern Kashmir, Eastern Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Northern Uttar Pradesh, Nagaland, Assam etc. Constitutes this zone. The aka,



RAIN FALL IN INDIA



**Focusing on
provide houses
for the Tribes
those who
are living in
an extremely
backward
situation.**

the Mishmi, the Chullikata and the Naga are some of the tribes of this zone.

2. CentralZone:

Bihar, Bengal, Southern U.P, Southern Rajatan, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa come under this zone. The Kondh, the Santhal, the Bhill, the Gond, the Muria and the Baiga are only a few of the large number of tribes of this zone. The bulk of the tribal population live in this zone. There is a very high concentration of tribal population in central India. Over 85% of the total tribal

population inhabits the eight States that constitute thiszone.

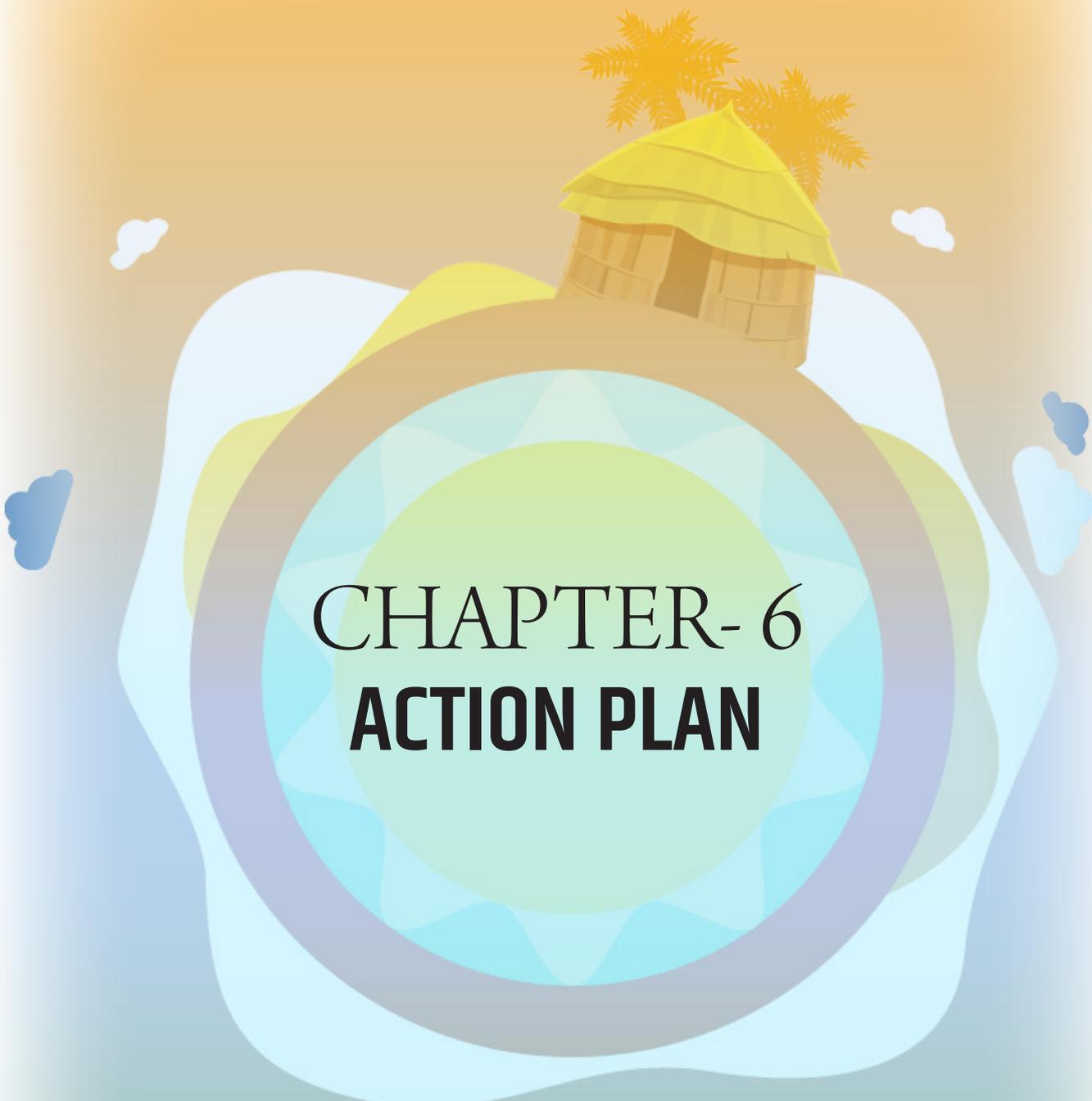
3. SouthernZone:

The southern zone is consisted of four Southern states – Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala. The Toda, The Chenchu, the Kadar and the Koraga are some of the important tribes of thiszone.

C.B Mamoria has added to this list the fourth zone consisting of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.



Shelter to Tribes



CHAPTER- 6

ACTION PLAN

INTRODUCTION

The outcome of the project is to provide shelter by providing individual houses with fundamental facilities for the tribes in the project locations. The action plan prepared for this purpose for the implementing the proposed project with outstanding result. During field visits and community meetings, it is understood that the tribes in project location are living in very poor living conditions. Most of them are living in unhygienic situations in mud shelters sealed with plastic sheet as roof. Preliminary discussions with the concerned people and the community surveys strongly recommending implementing individual houses for the tribes. Hence HRDS INDIA has taken this initiative to provide individual houses for the tribal community in India. The project mainly focuses to uplift the living conditions of tribes through various activities to empower the living status of the tribal people.

OUTLINE OF HOUSING ACTION PLAN



PROCESS AND IMPLEMENTATION



Identifying the problematic locations

As per the direct information from the Tribal Affairs Chairman, Government Officials, GP11 member and secondary data from newspapers, journals, news reports and other project reports HRDS INDIA identified the location is problematic, and the tribes in the location is facing number of problems and there should be particular intervention to help the tribals.

Socio – Economic Survey

The HRDS INDIA conducted a socio – economic survey in the identified project location to identify the significance of project and the need of project in the area.

MSW Professionals, Tribal affairs chairman and Community people together coordinate the survey with on leadership of project coordinator.

Analysis of Survey details

The survey team analyzed collect data by using SPSS and Microsoft Excel. By analyzing the data HRDS INDIA understood the need of project and significance of project in the selected location.

Formation of regional project office

After identifying the need and the significance of the project HRDS INDIA

started regional project office near to the project location. All the upcoming activities



of the project will be handled by the regional project office with the guidance from the Project Office.

Short listing of eligible candidates

The data available from socio - economic survey HRDS INDIA identified eligible candidates for “SADHGRAHA” Tribal Housing Project

Distribution of Application form

The Tribal Advisory Chairman in the selected project location distributed application form to the selected Tribal families.

Calling for beneficiary meeting

The “SADHGRAHA” Project coordinator called a beneficiary meeting in a nearby Anganwadi. The details of the project, Documents needed, Criteria, roles and responsibilities of beneficiaries etc. were explained to the beneficiaries by the project coordinator.

Collection of application form

The NGO HRDS INDIA fixed a one month period for the collection of distributed application forms. The tribal people who have received the application form have to fill it properly and return to the regional project office on or before the last date of receiving application form.

Formation of beneficiary committee

A Beneficiary committee was formed in the project location. There were around 100 beneficiaries participated in the meeting. Panchayath President is the Conveiner of the committee, Ward Member being the President and ST animators of the area are the excecutive members of the committee.

Prioritizing the applications

The project coordinator along with Tribal Advisory Chairman & Project Directors prepared the priority list. The construction of the houses will be based on this priority list. The criteria of priority list is given below

Implementation of the project

After completing all the above mentioned process and allocation of financial assistance HRDS INDIA will start to implement the project at identified locations.



MANDATORY CRITERIA

1. The applicant should belong to Tribal community.

The documents should be attached with the application. Application without attaching community certificate will be rejected.

2. The applicant should have minimum 3 cent of land.

The certificate copy of land ownership should be attached with the application. The application form without attaching land ownership certificate will be rejected.

3. The applicant should belong to BPL or AAY category.

The copy of ration card should be attached with the application. Application without attaching the copy of ration card will be rejected.

PRIORITY CRITERIA

- Unwed mothers or widows.
- Mentally retarded person.
- Physically challenged Person.
- Single unmarried women.
- Person with Chronic illness.
- Parents whose children is having good academic excellence.
- Joint family with more than 5 Members.

OBJECTIVES OF BENEFICIARY COMMITTEE

- To find out other eligible candidates for “SADHGRAHA” project
- To improve community harmony
- To create awareness among community people on various social issues
- To find out school dropout children and support him/her for education
- To prevent substance abuse in the community
- To protect children from child labour, child abuse and child marriage

MONITORING OF THE PROJECT

Monitoring is a process of understanding the work progress. Monitoring will be done on particular time gaps. In “SADHGRAHA” Tribal housing project monitoring will be on twice in a week. On monitoring process of the project HRDS INDIA will address the following:



Proposal Management: The preparation of the project proposal started after analyzing the base line socio – economic survey details. Monitoring process started with the proposal of project. And it ends only after the evaluation of the project. The secretary of HRDS INDIA and the project coordinator will monitor the progress of the project proposal and gave guidelines for the

improvement of the proposal.

Community Management: In the community management project coordinator and the Tribal affairs chairman monitor distribution of application and the collection of application. They visited the tribal hamlets and interacted with tribal people on a particular time gap. It



encourages the community people to fill up the application and return it to the regional project office.

Cost Management: The chief financial officer of HRDS INDIA will monitor the cost of project. Will assess whether the project is going on the same cost or less or more cost than pre-planned. It will avoid unexpected expenses and variation in project cost.

Quality Management: In “SADHGRAHA” Tribal housing project HRDS INDIA is using a new construction technology - Fibre Cement Panel. The project engineer of the project will monitor the quality of the materials used and the progress of the construction of house. While assessing the quality of the material of

construction the engineer will measure the quantity, length and width of the material used.

Staff Management: There are two levels of staff management. 1. Staff management within the organization, 2. Staff management at construction level. The project coordinator will assign the roles and responsibilities to the project team while the project is going on. In construction level the project manager/contractor will manage the duties of employees.

Communication Management: Communication between the regional project office and Project office is essential for the smooth functioning of the project. Tribal affairs chairman will communicate the update details of the project to the Main Project office.

EVALUATION

Project evaluation is a systematic or objective assessment of a completed project.

There will be evaluation after completing the construction of each house.
The project team will evaluate the project.

The following components will be assessed in project evaluation

1. Quality of the work completed house.
2. The actual cost and project cost.



Tribes are the neglected sector in all over the world





CHAPTER-7
PLAN & BUDGET
OF THE PROPOSED
HOUSING PROJECT



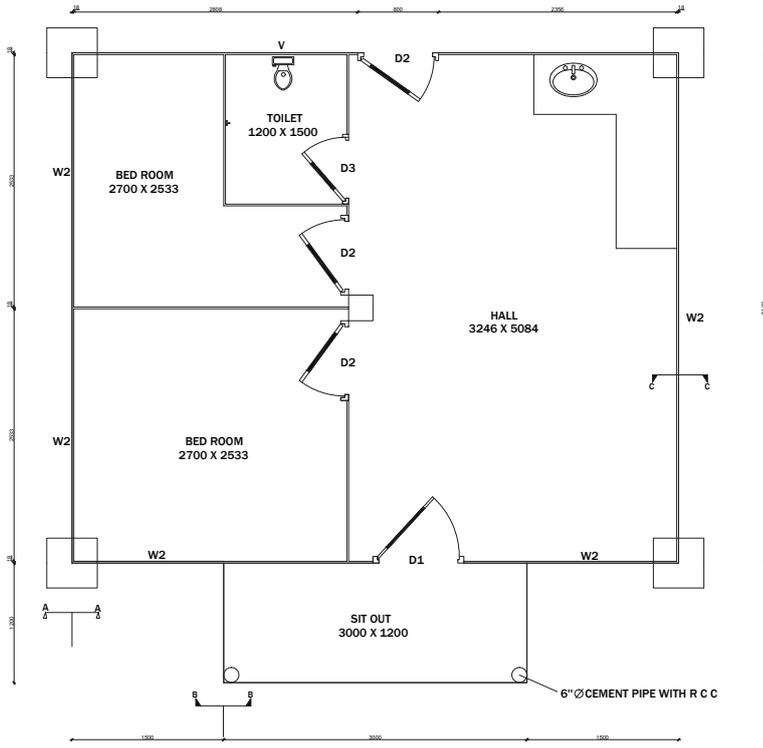
BUDGET FOR THE PROPOSED SINGLE HOUSE

1. Uneven ground levelling, excavation for footings and block work, compaction with machinery, 50mm pcc below block work and footing, Rcc works for footing and above solid and block work (size 400mm x 200mm x 200mm), backfilling and compaction, curing etc. (Drawing attached for ref.)	Rs 46,475.00
2. Cement fibre Board for wall 8 ft x 4 ft x 18mm.(v board) Total no. of board 25 Nos Say 25 nos @2166/Board (Fibre Cement Board is composed of a composite matrix containing special grade cellulose fibres, ordinary Portland cement, fine silica, quartz, and some mineral additives.)	Rs 54,150.00
3. Channel (HR Section) 2 (PC) 12GU x 20 x 40mm (575Kg) Say 575 kg @80/kg	Rs 46,000.00
4. Supplying and fixing door frames with wooden shutters Say 4No's @7000/E	Rs 28,000.00
5. Supplying and fixing steel window frames with wooden shutters Say 5Nos @6500/E	Rs 32,500.00
6. Roofing with GI Roofing sheet 0.45GU including framework Say 63 m2 @1500/m2	Rs 94,500.00
7. Flooring with 1: 5:10 PCC Say28m2 @1100/m2	Rs 30,800.00
8. Floor tiles (size ceramic 12 inch X 12) Say 370 @80/ sq.ft	Rs 29,600.00
9. White washing , Painting etc.(wall colour mashroom)LS	Rs 25,000.00
10. Toilet, Indian Closet, ST Tank, Waste water tank, door (Tank size 5 feet x 4 feet dia) (2 feet x 2feet dia)	Rs 20,000.00
11. Labour Charge	Rs 50,755.00
12. Planting trees	Rs 799.00
13. Ceiling 370 sq.ft. (8mm gypsum board/upvc sheet)	Rs 20,000.00
14. Furniture (details attached)	Rs 14,000.00

GRANDTOTAL

Rs. 4,92,579.00

SKETCH



LAYOUT PLAN
SCALE 1:200

ALL MEASUREMENTS IN MM

NOTE

- 1) PCC Ratio 1:5:10
Before PCC the bottom should be compact
PCC should be of 5cm thickness.
- 2) Block work
The block should be wetted before beginning block work
At every block joint motor should be filled motor ratio 1:6
- 3) Back filling
Soil back fill should be done in a manner of layer by layer of 20 cm.
Each layer should be made compact
- 4) Flooring concrete ratio 1:2:4
Surface should be compact
Floor tiles - 300 x 300 mm ceramic
- 5) Walls - 18mm fiber cement board (V board)
8ft x 4ft and channel HR section 2 PC
- 6) Roof - powder coated GI roofing sheet 0.45 GU including frame work.
colour - ash. (Refer drawing for details)
- 7) Painting - All metal item should be coated with epoxy primer.
Wall should be coated with water proof exterior primer.
2 layer of painting of mushroom colour .
- 8) Doors and windows - Rf.drawing (colour white)
- 8) Ceiling - 2 ft x 2 ft gypsum pannel / Pvc sheet

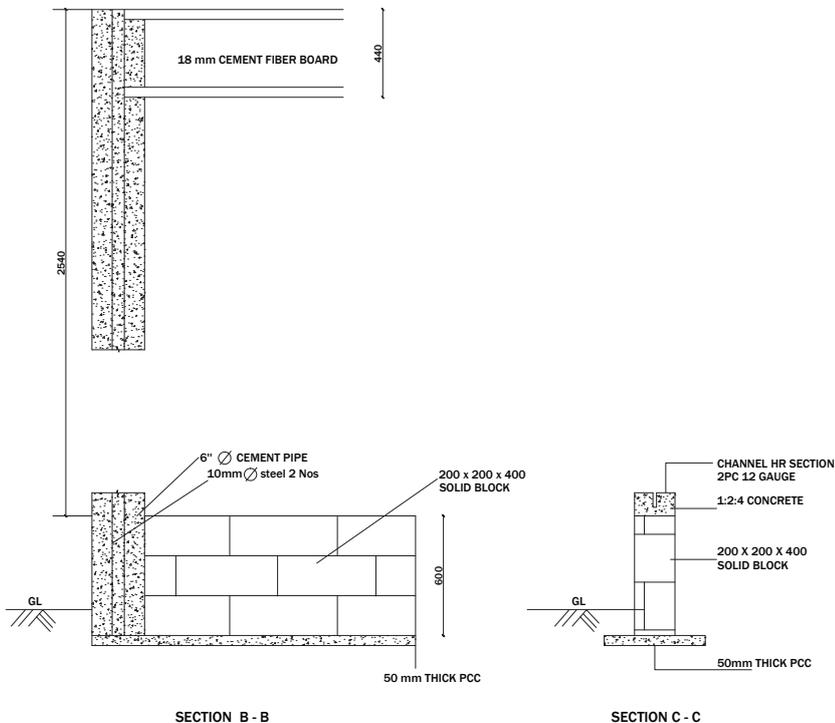
SCHEDULE OF DOORS AND WINDOWS

D1	DOOR	SIZE	900 X 2000 mm	1 No.
D2 <td>DOOR</td> <td>SIZE</td> <td>800 X 2000 mm</td> <td>3 No.</td>	DOOR	SIZE	800 X 2000 mm	3 No.
D3 <td>DOOR</td> <td>SIZE</td> <td>700 X 2000 mm</td> <td>1 No.</td>	DOOR	SIZE	700 X 2000 mm	1 No.
W2 <td>WINDOW</td> <td>SIZE</td> <td>1000 X 1200 mm</td> <td>5 No.</td>	WINDOW	SIZE	1000 X 1200 mm	5 No.
V <td>VENTILATOR</td> <td>SIZE</td> <td>600 X 450 mm</td> <td>1 No.</td>	VENTILATOR	SIZE	600 X 450 mm	1 No.

PLINTH AREA = 34.32 M.sq / 369 sq.ft

HRDS INDIA

Registered with Govt. of india to receive foreign fundd
Donations are exempted under section 80 G (VI) of IT Act.
HRDS INDIA Chandra Nagar,
Palakkad-678007 , kerala , india.
E mail : mail@hrdsindia.org



SECTION B - B

SECTION C - C

ALL MEASUREMENTS IN MM

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SCHEDULE OF DOORS AND WINDOWS

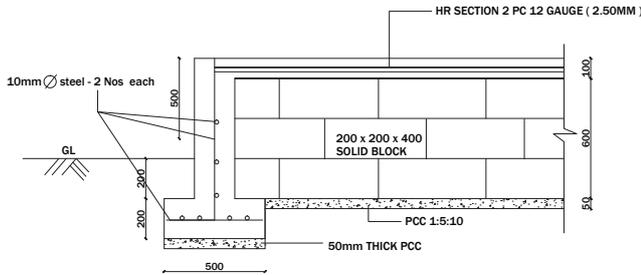
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SKETCH



FOUNDATION DETAIL SECTION A-A FOOTING SIZE - 500 X 500X 200

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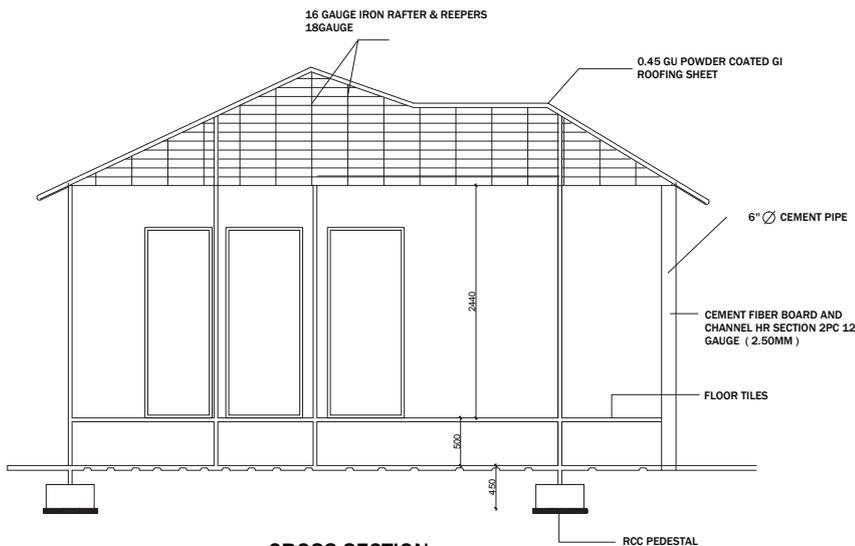
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CROSS SECTION

ALL MEASUREMENTS IN MM

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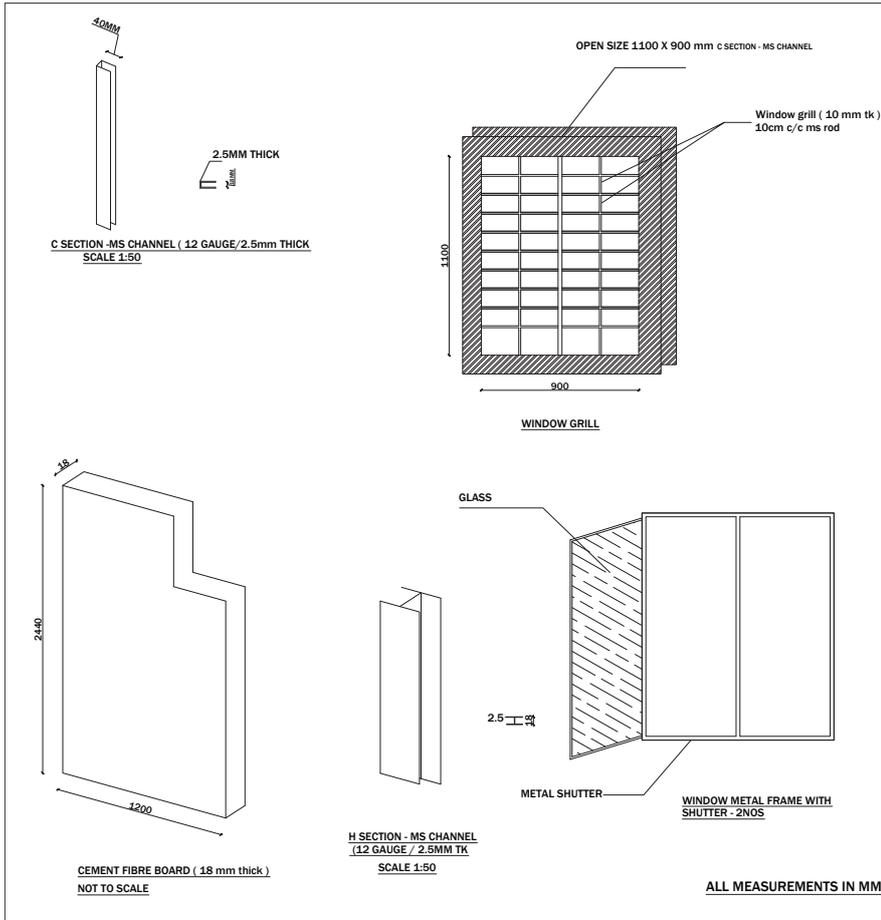
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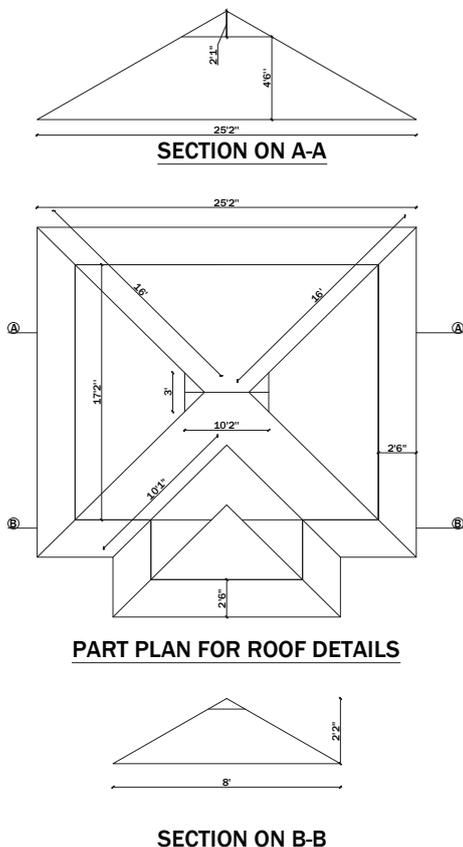
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- 8) Ceiling - 2 ft x 2 ft gypsum pannel / Pvc sheet

SCHEDULE OF DOORS AND WINDOWS

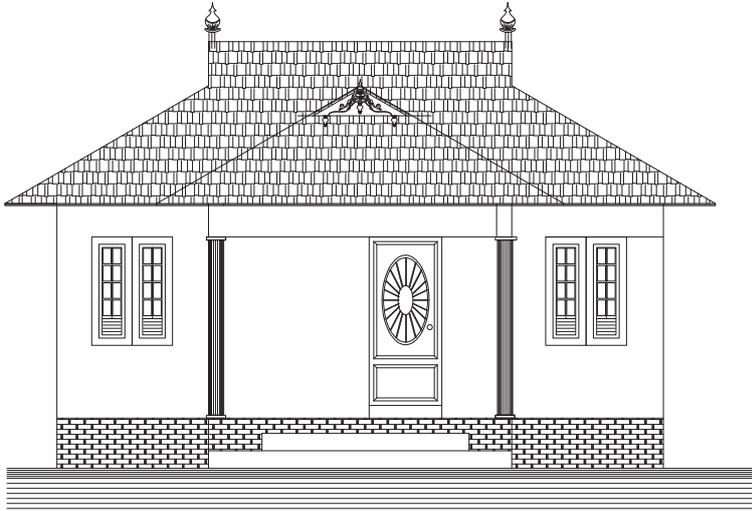
D1	DOOR	SIZE	900 X 2000 mm	1 No.
D2	DOOR	SIZE	800 X 2000 mm	3 No.
D3	DOOR	SIZE	700 X 2000 mm	1 No.
W2	WINDOW	SIZE	1000 X 1200 mm	5 No.
V	VENTILATOR	SIZE	600 X 450 mm	1 No.

PLINTH AREA = 34.32 M.sq / 369 sq.ft

HRDS INDIA

Registered with Govt. of india to receive foreign fundd
Donations are exempted under section 80 G (VI) of IT Act.
HRDS INDIA Chandra Nagar,
Palakkad-678007 , kerala , india.
E mail : mail@hrdsindia.org

SKETCH



FRONT ELEVATION

ALL MEASUREMENTS IN MM

NOTE

- 1) PCC Ratio 1:5:10
Before PCC the bottom should be compact
PCC should be of 5cm thickness.
- 2) Block work
The block should be wetted before beginning block work
At every block joint mortar should be filled mortar ratio 1:6
- 3) Back filling
Soil back fill should be done in a manner of layer by layer of 20 cm.
Each layer should be made compact
- 4) Flooring concrete ratio 1:2:4
Surface should be compact
Floor tiles - 300 x 300 mm ceramic
- 5) Walls - 18mm fiber cement board (V board)
8ft x 4ft and channel HR section 2 PC
- 6) Roof - powder coated GI roofing sheet 0.45 GU including frame work.
colour - ash. (Refer drawing for details)
- 7) Painting - All metal item should be coated with epoxy primer.
Wall should be coated with water proof exterior primer.
2 layer of painting of mushroom colour .
- 8) Doors and windows - Rf.drawing (colour white)
- 8) Ceiling - 2 ft x 2 ft gypsum pannel / Pvc sheet

SCHEDULE OF DOORS AND WINDOWS

D1	DOOR	SIZE	900 X 2000 mm	1 No.
D2	DOOR	SIZE	800 X 2000 mm	3 No.
D3	DOOR	SIZE	700 X 2000 mm	1 No.
W2	WINDOW	SIZE	1000 X 1200 mm	5 No.
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PLINTH AREA = 34.32 M.sq / 369 sq.ft

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HRDS INDIA Chandra Nagar,
Palakkad-678007 , kerala , india.
E mail : mail@hrdsindia.org

SADHGRAHA TRIBAL HOUSING PROJECT

LIST OF FURNITURE



SL.NO	THINGS TO BUY	QUANTITY
1	Cot (Double-size 3.5ft x 6ft)	1
2	Mattress (Double)	1
3	Bed Sheet	2
4	Pillow with cover	2
5	Chairs (Plastic- with handrest)	2
6	Stools for Dining Table	4
7	Dining Table (4ft x 2ft steel framed)	1
8	Kitchen Needed Things	Some
	a. Fibre Plates	6
	b. Steel Glasses	6
	c. Bucket & Mug set	2
	d. 3 Sizes of cooking pots set (Big, Medium and Small)	1
	e. Vessel for Tea	1
	f. Broom & Dust Pan	1
	g. Spoons (Big-6 Small-6)	12
	h. Kitchen Containers Big-6 Small-6	12
	TOTAL	54

DETAILED SPECIFICATION FOR THE TRIBAL VILLA CONSTRUCTION WORKS TO BE EXECUTED

The structure will be of framed structure with a basement height of 2' from the Existing ground level with a Roof height of 8'.

1. SETTING OUT:

- Marking the layout should be started before two days prior to execution.
- Before starting the work contractor should be discuss with beneficiary for the facing of the house.
- Activity should be inspected by the client representative.

2. FOUNDATION:

- Earthwork excavation for foundation to a depth of 45cm/25cm
- P. C. C 1:2:4 in foundation of thickness 5cm.
- After excavation, the trench should be compacted by using compactor.
- The compaction strength should be maintain above 95%
- If back filling is required, the trench should be compacted 20cm layer by layer.
- Activity should be inspected by the client representative.
- Anti-terminator treatment is needed for (370 sqft).
- Next activity should be started with in 12hrs of anti-terminated treatment.

3. BASEMENT :

- 5cm P.C.C below block work.
- Solid brick work should be 3 layers.
- Block size is 40cm x 20cm x 20cm.
- Before using the block, it should be wetted.
- While placing the block gap of 1 cm should be maintain between them.
- The gap should be filled by cement mortar.
- Ratio of the mortar is 1:6.
- Proper curing is required.
- Activity should be inspected by the client representative.

4. FOOTING AND COLUMN:

- All the corners of the house have a column footing.
- Footing size is 50cm x 50cm x 20cm.
- Excavation of footing should be done manually.
- To fill the concrete the shuttering should not be done.
- During concreting vibrator should be used.
- 10mm steel rod should be used for footing.
- Concrete ratio is 1:2:4.
- Footing, column and sill level of concreting should be done at the time.
- Proper curing is required.
- Activity should be inspected by the client representative.

5. BACK FILLING:

- Back filling material should be moisture free.
- Back filling should be 20cm layer by layer.
- Each layer should compact by using compactor.
- The compaction strength should be maintain above 95%
- More than 15cm boulders should not be used for back filling.
- After compaction, anti-terminator process should be followed.
- Activity should be inspected by the client representative.

6. SUPERSTRUCTURE:

- Superstructure with 18mm fibre cement board 8ft X 4ft and channel HR section 2 PC.
- Before selecting the fibre cement board, the sample should be submitted for the client approval.
- HR channel thickness should be 2.5mm.
- The board fixed in the channel should be tight.
- Wall should be straight and plumb bob.
- Shaking of wall is not accepted.
- All the door opening and window openings should be fitted by HR channel sections (refer the drawing).
- All channels should be applied with zinc phosphate solution, 12hrs before applying primer.
- Epoxy coated primer is required for all steel structure.
- Rust formation should be avoided.
- After welding the structure, the welded area should be grinded and again coated with epoxy primer.

- Metal paste should be applied between the gap of all the steel structures (C-channels).
- After completion of wall gaps are not acceptable.
- Activity should be inspected by the client representative.

7. ROOF CEILING:

- Ceiling should cover the entire sqft of the building
- There should not be any leakage in the ceiling.
- Thickness of the ceiling board should be approved by the client.
- Iron reepers should be designed for minimum 1 sq.m. of roof ceiling.
- Ceiling support should be strong and levelled.
- Activity should be inspected by the client representative.

8. ROOF :

- All the steel structure should be applied with epoxy primer, before lifting the material for roof work.
- After welding the structure, the welded area should be grinded and again coated with epoxy primer.
- Roofing sheet thickness is 0.45 GU.
- Thoovanam should cover the entire border of roofing(refer the drawing).
- 3 Mopes should be placed(refer the drawing).
- Before selecting the roof sheet, the sample should be submitted for the client approval.
- After completing the roof work, contractor should be confirmed that the roof is leakage free.
- The roof screws should be tight and leak free.
- Iron rafters and reepers should be designed for minimum 1 sqm below roofing sheet.
- Activity should be inspected by the client representative.

9. DOORS:

- The entire door frame should be covered with HR section.
- Door frame should be steel structure and it should be withstand the weight of the door.
- As per the size of the door, the frame should be designed.
- Both side and top of doors gap of 2.5mm is to be acceptable.
- Hinges and other fittings of doors samples should be submitted for client approval.
- Locking and opening the door should be smooth.
- Strength and quality of the door should be maintained.
- Wherever hinges will come wooden piece should be used inside the frame.
- Door and frame colour should be white.
- Activity should be inspected by the client representative.

10. WINDOW:

- Size of the window should be followed as per drawing.
- Window frame should be steel structure and it should be withstand the weight of the window door.
- All side of window doors should have of gap of 2.5mm.
- Hinges and other fittings of window doors samples should be submitted for client approval.
- Locking and opening the window door should be smooth.
- Strength and quality of the door should be maintained.
- Door and frame colour should be white.
- Window glass thickness is 4mm and also avoid plain glass.
- Activity should be inspected by the client representative.

11. FLOOR FINISHING:

- All the internal room floors will be finished with ceramic tiles at cost of Rs.50 per sqft.
- The tile should be fixed after floor concrete of 10cm.
- Placing of tiles should be straight and also maintain minimum gap.
- The gap should be filled with white cement.
- By fixing tiles using cement mortar.
- Slight slope required for water drain in toilet.
- The wall surface must be smooth, level and clean.
- Skirting of 10cm should be cover to wall and floor joint.
- Activity should be inspected by the client representative.

12. TOILET :

- White colour Indian closet will be provide.
- Size of the ventilation is 30cm x 30cm.
- Provision of water tap should be given to rightside of the closet.
- Toilet floor level should be 10cm below the floor level.
- Activity should be inspected by the client representative.

13.PLUMBING:

- A water tap should be provided for the kitchen
- Both kitchen pipe and toilet pipe should be connected with T joint connector and use end cap.
- 4”dia UPVC pipe should be used for connecting toilet and septic tank.

14. PAINTING :

- Windows and doors should be painted with white colour.
- V board should be painted with mushroom colour.
- Water proof Primer should be applied to wall before painting.
- Paint should be approved by the client before painting.
- Activity should be inspected by the client representative

15. SEPTIC TANK:

- The diameter of the septic tank is 4ft.
- 5 concrete rings should be placed.(each ring having 1ft height)
- The septic tank should be closed by concrete slab.
- 4inch dia vent pipe should be provided 6ft height with end cap .
- Activity should be inspected by the client representative.

GENERAL:

- Earthwork excavation for foundation to a depth of 45cm/25cm.
- After excavation, the trench should be compacted by using compactor.
- The compaction strength should be maintain above 95%.
- Anti-terminator treatment is needed for (370 sqft).
- Next activity should be started with in 12hrs of anti-terminated treatment.
- Proper curing is required after the block work.
- 2 steps should be constructed on both sides(front and back) of the house.
- If any electrical work needed it should be done after client approval.
- All channels should be applied with zinc phosphate solution,12hrs before applying primer.
- Epoxy coated primer is required for all steel structure. Rust formation should be avoided.
- After welding the structure, the welded area should be grinded and again coated with epoxy primer. The roof screws should be tight and leak free.
- Iron rafters and reepers should be designed for minimum 1sqm below roofing sheet.
- 1.5m x 0.5 m slab (kadapa) at height of 80cm should be provided at corner of the hall (refer drawing).
- Furniture's provided as per the list given by the client.
- Plantation should be done after client discussion.
- Before each and every activity inspection request should be given to inspection team 1 day prior.
- After completion of work, copy of all inspection request form should be submitted along with invoice.
- These should be followed for each and every individual Tribal villa.

BUDGET FOR THE PROJECT

Estimated Project Cost for 1 House

: Rs. 4,92,579/-

Total Estimated Project Cost for 1000000 Houses

: Rs. 50005,17,00,000/-

(Rupees Fifty Thousand Five

Crore and Seventeen Lakh Only)

COMPONENT	COST (RS)
Salary	2772900000
Survey and Interviews	540000000
Travel	360000000
Communications	180000000
Documentation	180000000
Workshop and Seminars	540000000
Cost for Implementing 1000000 x 492579 houses	492579000000
Cost for Fundamental Facilities	899800000
Miscellaneous	2000000000
TOTAL	500051700000



DETAILS OF ESTIMATED PROJECT COST

Component	Description of the Expenses				
		No	@ Rs	Total Months	Total (Rs)
Salary					
	Project Director	1	100000	108	10800000
	Dy. Project Directors	28	60000	108	181440000
	Asst. Pro. Directors	90	50000	108	486000000
	Technical Staff	180	45000	108	874800000
	Account Staffs	45	25000	108	121500000
	Field Staffs	270	15000	108	437400000
	Environment Specialists	36	45000	108	174960000
	Social Experts	45	40000	108	194400000
	IT Officers	28	45000	108	136080000
	Data Entry Staffs	72	20000	108	155520000
Travel					360000000
Communications					180000000
Documentation and Reporting					180000000
Workshop and Seminars					540000000
Survey and Interviewing Stakeholders					540000000
Implementation Cost for 1000000 Houses	492579 X 1000000				492579000000
Cost for Fundamental Facilities					899800000
Miscellaneous					2000000000



Total Project Cost = 500051700000

LEGAL PAPERS



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

LEGAL PAPERS

No. 1500100152021
Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs
Foreigners Division
(FCRA Wing)

1st Floor, Hall No. 1,
Open Gallery Major Dhyan Chand National

Dated: 06-07-2021

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

Subject: Change request made under provision of FCRA 2010 and rules made there under.

Sir/Madam

I am directed to refer to your online Application No **0100152021** dated **21-06-2021** on the subject cited above and to convey the approval of the Central Government to the following changes requested vide your **FC-6C (Designate FC receipt-cum-utilization bank account)** application.

CHANGE DETAILS APPROVED (as per change request)

For Another Bank Account: **Account No: NA, E-mail: NA, Changed Bank Acct. Date: NA**

Read Another Bank Account: **Account No: 40108527493, STATE BANK OF INDIA, 11 Sansad Marg, New Delhi 110 001, NEW DELHI, Delhi, Delhi, 110001, E-mail: sbi.00691@sbi.co.in, Changed Bank Acct. Date: 31-03-2021**

For SBI Account :

Account No: 37801712765, STATE BANK OF INDIA, P.B.NO.8, ENGLISH CHURCH ROAD, PALAKKAD - 678001 PALAKKAD KERALA, Palakkad, Kerala, Palakkad (Palghat), 678000, E-mail: NA, Changed Bank Acct. Date: NA

Read SBI Account : **Account No: 40108527493, STATE BANK OF INDIA, 11 Sansad Marg, New Delhi 110 001, NEW DELHI, Delhi, Delhi, 110001, E-mail: sbi.00691@sbi.co.in, Changed Bank Acct. Date: 30-03-2021**

Registration number of your association mentioned in the earlier letter would remain

052890109

Advisory- Please note that as per section 17(1) of the FCRA 2010 every person who has been granted the FCRA registration or given prior permission under section 12 shall receive foreign contribution in the designated FCRA bank account of the association. Failure to comply with any of the provisions of FCRA will make you liable for action under the provisions of the FCRA 2010.

Note: This is a software generated copy, signature not required.

Yours faithfully

Sanjay Kumar
Section Officer
Tel. 01123438245

LEGAL PAPERS

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 1103.2002. 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.

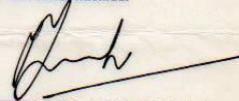


To
The President,
The Highrange Rural Development Society(HRDS), Kattappana P.O.,
Idukki District, Kerala.

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)

LEGAL PAPERS



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 Society,
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 Society
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 Society 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.

LEGAL PAPERS



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

LEGAL PAPERS



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.

LEGAL PAPERS

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 THODUPUZHA

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)

LEGAL PAPERS



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

TPUC/PST/U

Jan 01, 2009



Ref. No.: 61520100119061171/TAN/NEW

**T,
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.

LEGAL PAPERS

12/21/2016

NGO Partnership System



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 VO's/NGOs signed up on the NGO-DARPAN

- 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)

http://nonindia.gov.in/view_nngo_details.php

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LEGAL PAPERS

2016

NGO Partnership System

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

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http://nnp.india.gov.in/view_nnp_details.php

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LEGAL PAPERS



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 - F
ANERT
Thiruvananthapuram

LEGAL PAPERS

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

PAN CARD OF SOCIETY

आयकर विभाग भारत सरकार
INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT GOVT. OF INDIA



HIGHRANGE RURAL DEV SOCTY

13/08/1997
Permanent Account Number
AAAJH0168A



LEGAL PAPERS



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 महानिदेशक वंदिश वृयापार का कार्यालय

5th Floor, A-Block, Kendriya Bhawan

आयातक-नरियातक कोड (आईईसी) का परमाणु 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 दलिक dated 21.08.2018)

टिप्पणी/NOTE: यह आईईसी पैन के आधार पर जारी हुआ है। / this iec is issued on the basis of PAN.

IT RETURNS

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
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PERSONAL INFORMATION AND THE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT NUMBER	Name			PAN	
	HIGHRANGE RURAL DEV SOCTY			AAAJH0168A	
	Flat/Door/Block No	Name Of Premises/Building/Village		Form Number.	ITR-7
	XIV/273				
	Road/Street/Post Office	Area/Locality			
	NEAR POST OFFICE	CHANDRA NAGAR		Status	AOP/BOI
	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	7e	77484																			
		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">a</td> <td>Advance Tax</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7a</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">b</td> <td>TDS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7b</td> <td style="text-align: right;">52826</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">c</td> <td>TCS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7c</td> <td style="text-align: right;">24658</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">d</td> <td>Self Assessment Tax</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7d</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">e</td> <td>Total Taxes Paid (7a+7b+7c +7d)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7e</td> <td style="text-align: right;">77484</td> </tr> </table>	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	
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	10	0																				
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Agriculture</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Others</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> </tr> </table>	Agriculture		Others	0																		
Agriculture																							
Others	0																						

Income Tax Return submitted electronically on 27-07-2019 17:18:22 from IP address 112.133.237.43 and verified by AJI KRISHNAN having PAN ASNPA3175F on 27-07-2019 17:18:22 from IP address 112.133.237.43 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

IT RETURNS

INDIAN INCOME TAX RETURN ACKNOWLEDGEMENT						Assessment Year 2018-19	
[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]							
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		Status AOP/BOI		
	Town/City/District PALAKKAD		State KERALA	Pin/ZipCode 678007	Aadhaar Number/Enrollment ID		
	Designation of AO(Ward/Circle) WARD -1 & TPS, THODUPUZZHA				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			0		
This return has been digitally signed by <u>AJI KRISHNAN</u> in the capacity of <u>SECRETARY</u>							
having PAN <u>ASNPA3175F</u> from IP Address <u>112.133.229.118</u> on <u>03-10-2018</u> at <u>PALAKKAD</u>							
Dsc SI No & issuer <u>2317103975393952573CN=SafeScrypt sub-CA for RCAI Class 2 2014,OU=Sub-CA,O=Sify Technologies Limited,C=IN</u>							
DO NOT SEND THIS ACKNOWLEDGEMENT TO CPC, BENGALURU							

IT RETURNS

A.Y. 2018-2019

Name : Highrange Rural Dev Socty

P. Y. : 2017-2018

P.A.N. : AAAJH 0168 A

Address : XIV/273
NEAR POST OFFICE
CHANDRA NAGAR, PALAKKAD - 678 007

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				<u>0</u>
TDS	2		3,51,538	
Total prepaid taxes				3,51,538
■ Refund Due				<u>3,51,540</u>

Schedule 1

Taxable Income u/s 11 to 13

Return to be furnished u/s 139(4A) Yes

Whether registered u/s 12A / 12AA? No

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				
Taxable income				<u>0</u>

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

For Highrange Rural Dev Socty

Date : 03-Oct-2018
Place : PALAKKAD

Authorised Signatory

IT RETURNS

INDIAN INCOME TAX RETURN ACKNOWLEDGEMENT						Assessment Year 2017-18
[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]						
PERSONAL INFORMATION AND THE DATE OF ELECTRONIC TRANSMISSION	Name HIGH RANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY				PAN AAAJH0168A	
	Flat/Door/Block No High Range Rural	Name Of Premises/Building/Village Devlopment Society			Form No. which has been electronically transmitted ITR-7	
	Road/Street/Post Office	Area/Locality KATTAPANA				
	Town/City/District IDUKKI	State KERALA	Pin/ZipCode 685508	Status <i>AOP/BOI</i> Aadhaar Number/Enrollment ID		
	Designation of AO(Ward/Circle) WARD 1 & TPS, THODUPUZHA				Original or Revised ORIGINAL	
	E-filing Acknowledgement Number 891397561190717			Date(DD/MM/YYYY) 19-07-2017		
	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 <u>AJKRISHNAN</u> in the capacity of <u>MANAGING TRUSTEE</u> having PAN <u>ASNPA3175F</u> from IP Address <u>116.68.105.207</u> on <u>19-07-2017</u> at <u>IDUKKI</u>						
Dsc SI No & issuer <u>2317103975393952573CN=SafeScript sub-CA for RC/Al Class 2 2014,OU=Sub-CA,O=Sify Technologies Limited,C=IN</u>						

DO NOT SEND THIS ACKNOWLEDGEMENT TO CPC, BENGALURU

IT RETURNS

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



AUDIT REPORT



ANIL & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants

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



AUDIT REPORT



ANIL & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants

Mob : 7094521312, 8089826595
email:mailtoaanilkumar@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

AUDIT REPORT



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.

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



AUDIT REPORT

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



AUDIT REPORT

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,

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



AUDIT REPORT

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.



AUDIT REPORT

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.



AUDIT REPORT

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

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

AUDIT REPORT

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

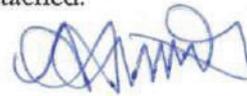
Particulars	Note No	Amount (₹)
INCOME		
Donations and Contributions		5,14,76,235.45
Government Grant		91,37,159.00
Bank Interest Received		5,772.00
Adjustment for Prior Period Items		44,357.16
Total		6,06,63,523.61
EXPENDITURE		
Bank Charges		31,065.23
Depreciation		1,60,048.00
Administrative Expenses	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

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

AUDIT REPORT

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



AUDIT REPORT

2. Notes to Accounts

Note No : A - Capital Fund	₹	
Opening Capital		37,563.18
Add: Surplus during the year		69,74,213.34
Total		70,11,776.52

Note No : B - Current Liabilities & Provisions	₹	
Accounting charges payable		30,000.00
Audit fee Payable		47,200.00
Lease rent payable		1,99,499.00
Total		2,76,699.00

Note No : D - Deposits, Loan & Advances	₹	
Rent Deposit		1,50,000.00
Project Deposits		24,00,000.00
Building Advance		45,000.00
Vehicle Advance		50,000.00
Telephone Deposit		25,000.00
Other advances		35,00,000.00
Total		61,70,000.00

Note No : E - Current Assets	₹	
Cash-in-Hand		1,85,209.00
Balance with Banks		
<i>Axis Bank - 918010025472052</i>	87,86,584.00	
<i>Bank of India - 853520110000038</i>	4,87,249.85	
<i>State Bank of India - 10415743929</i>	10,659.18	
<i>State Bank of India - 37253354403</i>	14,09,707.45	
<i>Yes Bank - 069288700000013</i>	2,429.88	
<i>Yes Bank - 069288700000013</i>	6,222.07	1,07,02,852.43
TDS receivable		3,51,538.00
Total		1,12,39,599.43



AUDIT REPORT

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

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

AUDIT REPORT

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



AUDIT REPORT



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.



AUDIT REPORT



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.



AUDIT REPORT



ANIL & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants

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

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



AUDIT REPORT



ANIL & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants

Mob : 7094521312, 8089826595
email:mailtoaanilkumar@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

AUDIT REPORT

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

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**

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. (₹)	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

AUDIT REPORT

(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

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
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AUDIT REPORT

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.



AUDIT REPORT

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.



AUDIT REPORT

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

[Signature]
Secretary / Authorized Signatory



Vide My Report of Even Date Attached.

[Signature]
Palakkad
20.07.2019

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

AUDIT REPORT

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 cardomom		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
[Signature]
Secretary / Authorized Signatory



Vide My Report of Even Date Attached.

Palakkad
20.07.2019



[Signature]
CA Anilkumar. M, B.Com, ACA
Chartered Accountant
Prop: Anil & Company
M.No: 235035
1st Floor, Horizon Tower, Mettupalayam Street,
Tharekkad, Palakkad-678001

AUDIT REPORT

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 cardomom		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

AUDIT REPORT

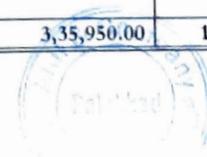
2. Notes to Accounts

	HRDS	DDUGKY-Kerala	DDUGKY-Tamilnadu	Consolidated
Note No : A - Capital Fund	₹			
Opening Capital	(21,26,345.48)	91,38,122.00	-	70,11,776.52
Add: Surplus during the year	(2,71,71,547.43)	65,25,341.06	47,94,935.60	(1,58,51,270.77)
Total	(2,92,97,892.91)	1,56,63,463.06	47,94,935.60	(88,39,494.25)

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



AUDIT REPORT

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



AUDIT REPORT

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 & Suscription	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



AUDIT REPORT

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



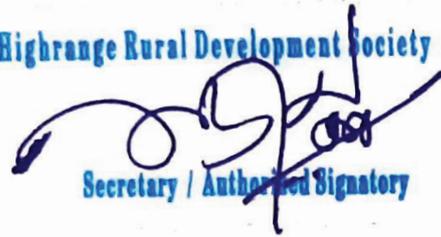
AUDIT REPORT

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



AUDIT REPORT



ANIL & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants

Mob : 7094521312,7034421312
Email : mailto:aanilkumar@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** ("the Trust"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, 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, 2020, 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.



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

AUDIT REPORT



ANIL & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants

Mob : 7094521312,7034421312
Email : mailto:aanilkumar@gmail.com

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



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

AUDIT REPORT



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Chartered Accountants

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Date

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.

PALAKKAD
08.02.2021

For ANIL & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 017357S

CA. ANILKUMAR.M
PROPRIETOR
MEM NO: 235835
UDIN: 21235835AAAABB1122



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

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

AUDIT REPORT

THE HIGHRANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY(HRDS) (Regn No: 1-170/1997) KATTAPPANA SOUTH POST, IDUKKI DISTRICT, KERALA - 685515					
Balance Sheet as on 31.03.2020					
SOURCES OF FUND	Note No	HRDS	DDUGKY-Kerala	DDUGKY-Tamilnadu	Consolidated
		Amount			
₹					
Capital Fund	A	(5,63,63,321.30)	38,58,996.19	(50,97,573.89)	(5,76,01,899.00)
Secured Loan	B	30,91,881.00	-	-	30,91,881.00
Unsecured Loan	C	1,33,79,592.33	-	54,80,000.00	1,88,59,592.33
Deposits & Advances (Liability)	D	7,67,06,970.50	-	-	7,67,06,970.50
Current Liabilities & Provisions	E	3,63,162.00	1,39,370.00	3,92,274.33	8,94,806.33
Total		3,71,78,284.53	39,98,366.19	7,74,700.44	4,19,51,351.16
APPLICATION OF FUND					
Fixed Assets	F	51,19,642.42	13,95,679.00	7,23,495.00	72,38,816.42
Deposits, Loan & Advances(Assets)	G	2,94,61,918.00	-	-	2,94,61,918.00
Current Assets	H	25,96,724.11	26,02,687.19	51,205.44	52,50,616.74
Total		3,71,78,284.53	39,98,366.19	7,74,700.44	4,19,51,351.16

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

A1

For The High Range Rural Development Society

Vide My Report of Even Date Attached.

Palakkad
08.02.2021



Palakkad
08.02.2021

(Signature)

UPIN - 21235835 AAAAA1122
CA Anilkumar. M, B.Com, ACA
Chartered Accountant
Prop: Anil & Company
M.No: 235835
1st Floor, Horizon Tower, Mettupalayam Street,
Tharekkad, Palakkad-678001

AUDIT REPORT

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 31.03.2020

Particulars	Note No	HRDS	DDUGKY- Kerala	DDUGKY- Tamilnadu	Consolidated
		Amount			
		₹			
INCOME					
Donations and Contributions		8,28,24,889.50	-	-	8,28,24,889.50
DDU-GKY canteen income		23,85,190.00	-	-	23,85,190.00
Bank Interest Received		1,90,344.00	3,03,414.00	7,614.00	5,01,372.00
Project income from IOC		11,87,500.00	-	-	11,87,500.00
Income from cardomom		1,37,40,225.00	-	-	1,37,40,225.00
Total		10,03,28,148.50	3,03,414.00	7,614.00	10,06,39,176.50
EXPENDITURE					
Bank Charges		47,614.75	-	-	47,614.75
Administrative Expenses	I	2,77,95,842.14	-	-	2,77,95,842.14
Depreciation		10,96,000.00	-	-	10,96,000.00
Finance Cost	J	3,17,143.00	-	-	3,17,143.00
Flood relief expenses	K	3,40,80,972.00	-	-	3,40,80,972.00
Project Expenses	L	88,43,465.00	-	-	88,43,465.00
Scholarship Expenses		4,85,26,500.00	-	-	4,85,26,500.00
Staff Expenses	M	66,86,040.00	-	-	66,86,040.00
DDUGKY expenses		-	1,21,07,880.87	99,00,123.49	2,20,08,004.36
Excess of Income over expenditure		(2,70,65,428.39)	(1,18,04,466.87)	(98,92,509.49)	(4,87,62,404.75)
Total		10,03,28,148.50	3,03,414.00	7,614.00	10,06,39,176.50

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

A1

For The High Range Rural Development Society

Vide My Report of Even Date Attached.

Palakkad
08.02.2021

Palakkad
08.02.2021



UDIN - 21235835AAAABB1122

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

AUDIT REPORT

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 31.03.2020		
RECEIPTS		Amount ₹
Opening Balance		
Bank Accounts	1,39,657.50	
Cash-in-Hand	5,86,252.00	7,25,909.50
Loans (Liability)		
Unsecured Loans		73,23,000.00
Secured Loan		-
Deposits (Liabilities)		8,08,55,000.00
Loans & Advances (Liabilities)		80,23,298.00
Income		
Donations and Contributions		8,28,24,889.50
DDU-GKY canteen income		23,66,780.00
Bank Interest Received		1,482.00
Project Income-IOC		11,63,750.00
Income from cardomom		1,37,40,225.00
Total		19,70,24,334.00
PAYMENTS		
Loans (Liability)		
Secured Loans		5,56,469.00
Unsecured Loans		71,29,263.00
Fixed Assets		2,38,000.00
Deposits (Asset)		4,28,93,000.00
Loans & Advances (Asset)		1,75,98,256.00
Expenditure		
Bank Charges		47,614.75
Administrative Expenses		2,77,89,842.14
Flood relief expenses		3,40,80,972.00
Finance cost		3,17,143.00
Project Expenses		88,20,190.00
Scholorship Expenses		4,85,26,500.00
Staff Expenses		66,86,040.00
Closing Balance		
Bank Accounts	16,93,730.59	
Cash-in-Hand	6,47,313.52	23,41,044.11
Total		19,70,24,334.00

For The High Range Rural Development Society

Vide My Report of Even Date
Attached.

Palakkad
08.02.2021

Palakkad
08.02.2021



UDIN-2123583SAMAAAB31122

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

AUDIT REPORT

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



AUDIT REPORT

2. Notes to Accounts

	HRDS	DDUGKY-Kerala	DDUGKY-Tamilnadu	Consolidated
Note No : A - Capital Fund	₹			
Opening Capital	(2,92,97,892.91)	1,56,63,463.06	47,94,935.60	(88,39,494.25)
Add: Surplus during the year	(2,70,65,428.39)	(1,18,04,466.87)	(98,92,509.49)	(4,87,62,404.75)
Total	(5,63,63,321.30)	38,58,996.19	(50,97,573.89)	(5,76,01,899.00)

Note No : B - Secured Loan	₹			
Federal Bank - Vehicle Loan-7345	6,83,526.00	-	-	7,72,087.00
Federal Bank - Vehicle Loan-7485	10,18,571.00	-	-	11,40,000.00
Yes Bank - Vehicle Loan-5300	7,37,320.00	-	-	9,33,396.00
Yes Bank - Vehicle Loan- 9050	6,52,464.00	-	-	8,02,867.00
Total	30,91,881.00	-	-	36,48,350.00

Note No : C - Unsecured Loan	₹			
Loan from HRDS	-	-	54,80,000.00	54,80,000.00
Loan from Aji krishnan	5,12,737.00	-	-	-
Loan from Kamarudeen	17,50,000.00	-	-	-
Loan from M M Peter	1,00,000.00	-	-	-
Others	1,10,16,855.33	-	-	1,10,16,855.33
Total	1,33,79,592.33	-	54,80,000.00	1,64,96,855.33

Note No : D - Deposits, Loan & Advances(Liabilites)	₹			
Deposits & Advances	1,06,06,970.50	-	-	1,06,06,970.50
Sadhgraha security deposits	6,61,00,000.00	-	-	6,61,00,000.00
Total	7,67,06,970.50	-	-	7,67,06,970.50

Note No : E - Current Liabilities & Provisions	₹			
Accounting charges payable	18,000.00	-	-	18,000.00
Audit fee Payable	50,000.00	-	-	50,000.00
Lease rent payable	1,99,499.00	-	-	1,99,499.00
Electricity Charges payable	-	-	18,171.00	18,171.00
Food Expenses Payable	-	76,557.00	61,050.00	1,37,607.00
Rent Payable	-	56,656.00	33,333.33	89,989.33
Salary payable	-	-	2,72,250.00	2,72,250.00
TDS payable	23,275.00	6,157.00	2,750.00	32,182.00
Expenses payable	72,388.00	-	4,720.00	77,108.00
Total	3,63,162.00	1,39,370.00	3,92,274.33	8,94,806.33



AUDIT REPORT

Note No : F - Fixed Assets

HRDS

(Figures in ₹)

Particulars	WDV as on 01.04.2019	Addition		Deletion	Net Asset	Rate	Depreciation	WDV as on 31.03.2020
		180 days or more	179 days or less					
Plant & Machineries								
Vessels and Utensils	4,345.00	-	-	-	4,345.00	15%	652.00	3,693.00
Vehicle	32,85,743.00	13,12,000.00	-	-	45,97,743.00	15%	6,89,661.00	39,08,082.00
Mobile phone	11,900.00	12,500.00	-	-	24,400.00	15%	3,660.00	20,740.00
Furniture and Fittings								
Electrical Fittings	4,180.04	-	-	-	4,180.04	10%	418.00	3,762.04
Furniture and Fittings	7,34,433.78	13,500.00	-	-	7,47,933.78	10%	74,793.00	6,73,140.78
Computers & Peripherals								
Computer , Printers & Softwares	7,97,040.60	-	40,000.00	-	8,37,040.60	40%	3,26,816.00	5,10,224.60
Total	48,37,642.42	13,38,000.00	40,000.00	-	62,15,642.42		10,96,000.00	51,19,642.42

DDU-GKY KERALA

(Figures in ₹)

Particulars	WDV as on 01.04.2019	Addition		Deletion	Net Asset	Rate	Depreciation	WDV as on 31.03.2020
		180 days or more	179 days or less					
Plant , Machineries & Equipments								
Generator	1,70,000.00	-	-	-	1,70,000.00	15%	25,500.00	1,44,500.00
Bio Metric devices	42,722.00	-	-	-	42,722.00	15%	6,408.00	36,314.00
Camera	16,575.00	-	-	-	16,575.00	15%	2,486.00	14,089.00
CCIV	1,44,187.00	14,600.00	-	-	1,58,787.00	15%	23,818.00	1,34,969.00
Water purifier	19,550.00	32,790.00	4,925.00	-	57,265.00	15%	8,220.00	49,045.00
Furnitures & Fittings								
Furnitures	11,29,736.00	-	-	-	11,29,736.00	10%	1,12,974.00	10,16,762.00
Total	15,22,770.00	47,390.00	4,925.00	-	15,75,085.00		1,79,406.00	13,95,679.00



AUDIT REPORT

DDU-GKY-TAMILNADU

(Figures in ₹)

Particulars	WDV as on 01.04.2019	Addition		Deletion	Net Asset	Rate	Depreciation	WDV as on 31.03.2020
		180 days or more	179 days or less					
Plant , Machineries & Equipments								
<i>Air Condition</i>	52,253.00		-	-	52,253.00	15%	7,838.00	44,415.00
<i>Camera</i>	22,121.00		-	-	22,121.00	15%	3,318.00	18,803.00
<i>CCTV</i>	1,83,113.00		-	-	1,83,113.00	15%	27,467.00	1,55,646.00
<i>Television</i>	26,455.00		-	-	26,455.00	15%	3,968.00	22,487.00
Furnitures & Fittings								
<i>Furniture</i>	5,29,161.00		-	-	5,29,161.00	10%	52,916.00	4,76,245.00
<i>Curtian rods</i>	6,555.00		-	-	6,555.00	10%	656.00	5,899.00
Total	8,19,658.00	-	-	-	8,19,658.00		96,163.00	7,23,495.00



AUDIT REPORT

Note No : G - Deposits, Loan & Advances(Assets)	₹			
Rent Deposit	1,50,000.00	-	-	1,50,000.00
Project Deposits	49,00,000.00	-	-	49,00,000.00
Building Advance	2,75,000.00	-	-	2,75,000.00
Property Advance	2,00,000.00	-	-	2,00,000.00
Telephone Deposit	25,000.00	-	-	25,000.00
Other advances	1,07,39,572.00	-	-	1,07,39,572.00
Loan to DDU-GKY-TamilnaduProject	54,80,000.00	-	-	54,80,000.00
Loans to various parties	76,92,346.00	-	-	76,92,346.00
Total	2,94,61,918.00	-	-	2,94,61,918.00

Note No : H - Current Assets	₹			
Cash-in-Hand	6,47,313.52	378.00	5,021.00	6,52,712.52
Balance with Banks				-
Axis Bank - 918010025472052	-	22,32,835.96	-	22,32,835.96
Axis Bank - 58197	-	9,987.23	-	9,987.23
Axis Bank - 918010098540652	-	-	27,123.60	27,123.60
Axis Bank - 48191	-	-	19,060.84	19,060.84
Axis Bank - 918010039261536	13,226.17	-	-	13,226.17
Bank of India - 853520110000098	7,640.35	-	-	7,640.35
Federal Bank-10810100274349	406.50	-	-	406.50
Federal Bank-10810100274414	7,779.06	-	-	7,779.06
Federal Bank - 10810200020212	12,81,936.59	-	-	12,81,936.59
Federal Bank - 10810200020295	1,84,864.00	-	-	1,84,864.00
HDFC Bank-50200033392082	2,617.00	-	-	2,617.00
State Bank of India - 10415743929	6,432.17	-	-	6,432.17
State Bank of India - 37253354403	1,76,899.24	-	-	1,76,899.24
State Bank of India -FCRA	11,463.56	-	-	11,463.56
Yes Bank - 069288700000013	193.88	-	-	193.88
Yes Bank - 069294600000661	272.07	-	-	272.07
TDS receivable	2,31,022.00	3,59,486.00	-	5,90,508.00
TCS receivable	24,658.00	-	-	24,658.00
Total	25,96,724.11	26,02,687.19	51,205.44	52,50,616.74



AUDIT REPORT

Note No : I - Administrative Expenses	₹
Accounting Charge	18,000.00
Audit Fee	50,000.00
Business promotion expenses	6,07,730.00
Centre expenses	6,696.00
Electricity charges	10,416.00
Travelling Expenses	10,74,692.44
Computer Maintenance Charges	2,600.00
Consulting Charges	26,23,500.00
Donation Paid	14,90,588.70
Guest Accomodation & Food	1,44,287.00
Interest on security deposits	13,33,850.00
Lease rent	23,93,988.00
Legal fees	21,000.00
Media Charges	12,96,200.00
Miscellaneous	1,24,830.00
Manure purchase	30,45,698.00
Wages & Coolie	82,69,800.00
Land tilling expenses	45,150.00
Newspaper Bill & Suscription	2,19,540.00
Office Expenses	10,34,705.00
Office Rent	7,93,612.00
Programme expenses	87,000.00
Postage & Courier Charges	6,365.00
Printing & Stationery Charges	9,77,017.00
Telephone, Mobile & Internet Charges	31,658.00
Thodupuzha Office Expenses	15,59,165.00
Service & maintenance charges	20,450.00
TDS filing interest	26,778.00
Vehicle Maintenance Expenses	3,39,826.00
Waste management expenses	2,000.00
Website Creation And Maintenance	1,38,700.00
Total	2,77,95,842.14



AUDIT REPORT

Note No : J- Finance Cost	₹
Interest on Vehicle Loan Yes Bank -5300	81,148.00
Interest on Vehicle Loan Yes Bank -9050	69,065.00
Interest on Vehicle Loan Federal Bank -7485	1,00,055.00
Interest on Vehicle Loan Federal Bank - 7345	66,875.00
Total	3,17,143.00

Note No : K - Flood relief expenses	₹
Cloth Expenses	23,17,616.00
Consumables And Vegetables	2,24,12,598.00
Flood Relief Expense	54,59,870.00
Food Items	29,85,188.00
Transportation charges	9,05,700.00
Total	3,40,80,972.00

Note No : L - Project Expenses	₹
DDU-GKY Project Expenses	8,13,200.00
Karshaka project expenses	5,000.00
Elagrah Project Exp	9,35,420.00
Jwalamukhi expenses	2,60,595.00
Janasevana kendram expenses	17,000.00
Jai project expenses	11,63,750.00
Sadhgraha Project Expenses	56,08,500.00
Miyawaki project expenses	40,000.00
Total	88,43,465.00



AUDIT REPORT

Note No : M - Staff Expenses	₹
Salary	62,06,620.00
Staff Welfare Expenses	1,09,727.00
Staff Accomodation Charges	3,69,693.00
Total	66,86,040.00

For The High Range Rural Development Society

Palakkad
08.02.2021



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. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE : The present address is HRDS INDIA (The Highrange Rural Development Society), Chandranagar, Palakkad-678 007, Kerala, India

III. REGISTERED OFFICE : HRDS INDIA, Telephone Exchange Road, Thodupuzha, Idukki District, Kerala – 685585, 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 up- liftmen 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	Srimath Atma Nambi (Nambiyarasan Subramanian), No 14 Kumaravadivel Street, Vazhapadi, Salem, Tamilnadu – 636115.	Spiritual Leader	President
2	Dr.S.Krishnakumar IAS(Retd), F-84, East of Kailash New Delhi-110065.	Social Worker	Vice President
3	K.G Venu Gopal, Pachikode House, Balan Menon Lane, Azad Road, Kaloore P.O, Kaloore, Ernakulam, Kerala - 682017	Social Worker	Director
4	G Muni Swamy, EF – 17, IIIrd Floor, Inder Puri, Central Delhi – 110012	Social Worker	Director
5	Aji Krishnan, 3B Skyline Apartments, Palai, Kottayam, Kerala - 686575	Social Worker & Journalist	Founder-Secretary
6	Gayatri Varma, House No 44, Nanjappa Nagar, Malampuzha Road, Olavakkode, Palakkad, Kerala – 678002	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. A member dies or leaves or excluded from the array or
- b. Tender his/her resignation in writing to the Society or
- c. His/her membership terminated as provided by these rules and regulation.

6. OFFICE BEARERS: (a) There shall be a President, Secretary, Joint Secretary in the Society (hereinafter called the office bearers)

- b. 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.
- c. Any of the office bearers may retire from the office at any time on notice of one month in writing to the Secretary.
- d. 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.
- e. 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 not withstanding 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 2 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.

b. 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 power to take action against their illegal and improper activities against the policies of the Society including termination.

c. The Secretary shall convene the meeting of the Board of Directors with the consultation with the President at least once in three months.

d. 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.

e. 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 1955.

13. MEMBERSHIP REGISTER

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

Sl.No.	Name	Address
1	Srimath Atma Nambi (Nambiyarasan Subramanian)	No 14 Kumaravadivel Street, Vazhapadi, Salem, Tamilnadu – 636115.
2	Dr.S.Krishnakumar IAS(Retd)	F-84, East Of Kailash, New Delhi - 110065
3	K.G Venu Gopal	Pachikode House, Balan Menon Lane, Azad Road, Kaloor P.O, Kaloor, Ernakulam, Kerala – 682017
4	G Muni Swamy	EF – 17, IIIrd Floor, Inder Puri, Central Delhi – 110012
5	Aji Krishnan	3B Skyline Apartments, Palai, Kottayam, Kerala – 686575
6	Gayatri Varma	House No 44, Nanjappa Nagar, Malampuzha Road, Olavakkode, Palakkad, Kerala – 678002



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 Attapaddy 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 propagandize 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.

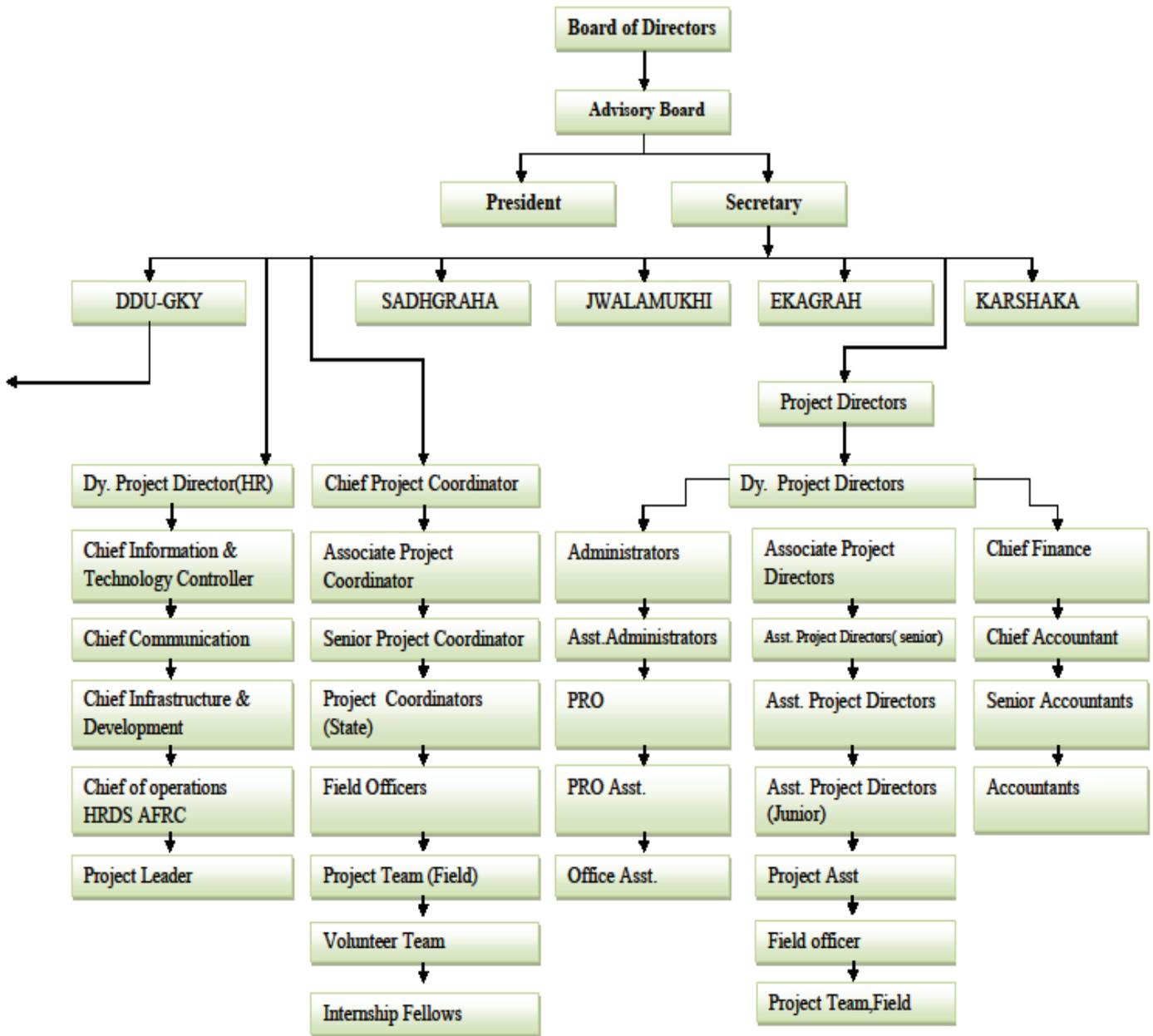


I am **Abhilash**, from Tirunelveli, Tamilnadu. Have completed B.E Computer Science in Cape Institute of Technology, Nagercoil with 70%. My mother suffered from a dire cardiac arrest and my father had lived through an acute viral fever six years ago. He was a daily wage worker. Due to his severe illness, 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

HRDS INDIA **AMITY UNIVERSITY** **SHIKSHA ASSOCIATION** **SMAKAR**

KERALA FLASH FLOODS !
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION MISSION
JOIN WITH US
WE NEED YOUR HELP
www.hrdsindia.org
Relief and Rehabilitation Mission
Chestha: 8860012415
Vaishnavi: 8130438410

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.

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”



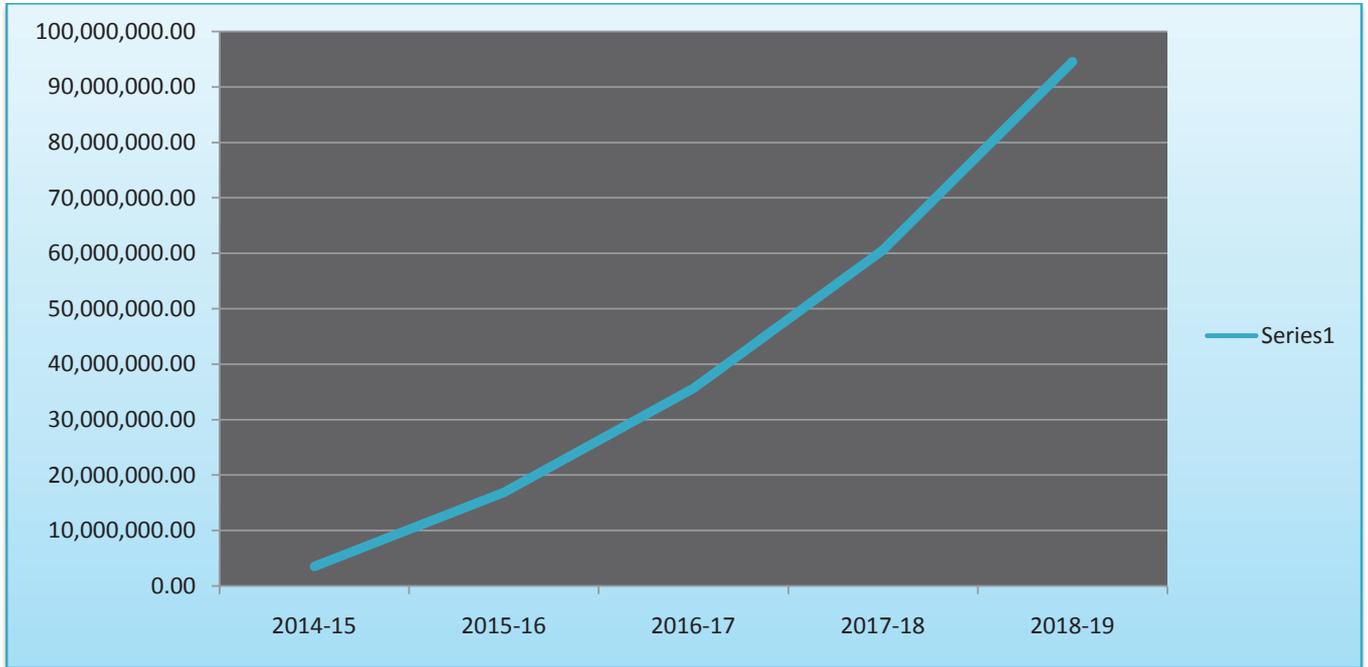
AWARDS & ACHIEVEMENTS



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 Dialogue 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)

PHOTO GALLERY



Discussion started for
“SADHGRAHA” Tribal
Housing Project

Foundation stone laying
Ceremony by Dayana Suter
from Switzerland,
Aji Krishnan,
Founder-Secretary HRDS
INDIA & Team



Work completed house
“SADHGRAHA”

First Implementation
of “SADHGRAHA”
Team HRDS INDIA
with tribal family





Inaugural Ceremony by M. V. Sreyams Kumar with Dr. S. Krishnakumar IAS (Retd), Aji Krishnan Founder & Secretary HRDS INDIA & Sherin Abdulla, Municipal Councillor.

Handing over of ownership certificate By C. V. Vivekanandan, Director HRDS INDIA with Dr. Babu Raghunath & Anu Sivaram Directors HRDS INDIA



HRDS INDIA's President Dr. S. Krishnakumar IAS (Retd.) on Inaugural Day

Memento handover to the Tribal family by Wayanad District Judge Dr. V. Vijayakumar





(The Highrange Rural Development Society)
CHANDRANAGAR, PALAKKAD, KERALA,
INDIA - 678007