

“SWACHH GRAHA” A step for dream India...



PROJECT PROPOSAL ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIVIDUAL TOILETS FOR THE PEOPLE IN

ASSAM & ODISHA



HRDS INDIA

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

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Submitted by



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ORGANIZATION PROFILE



HRDS INDIA

HRDS INDIA

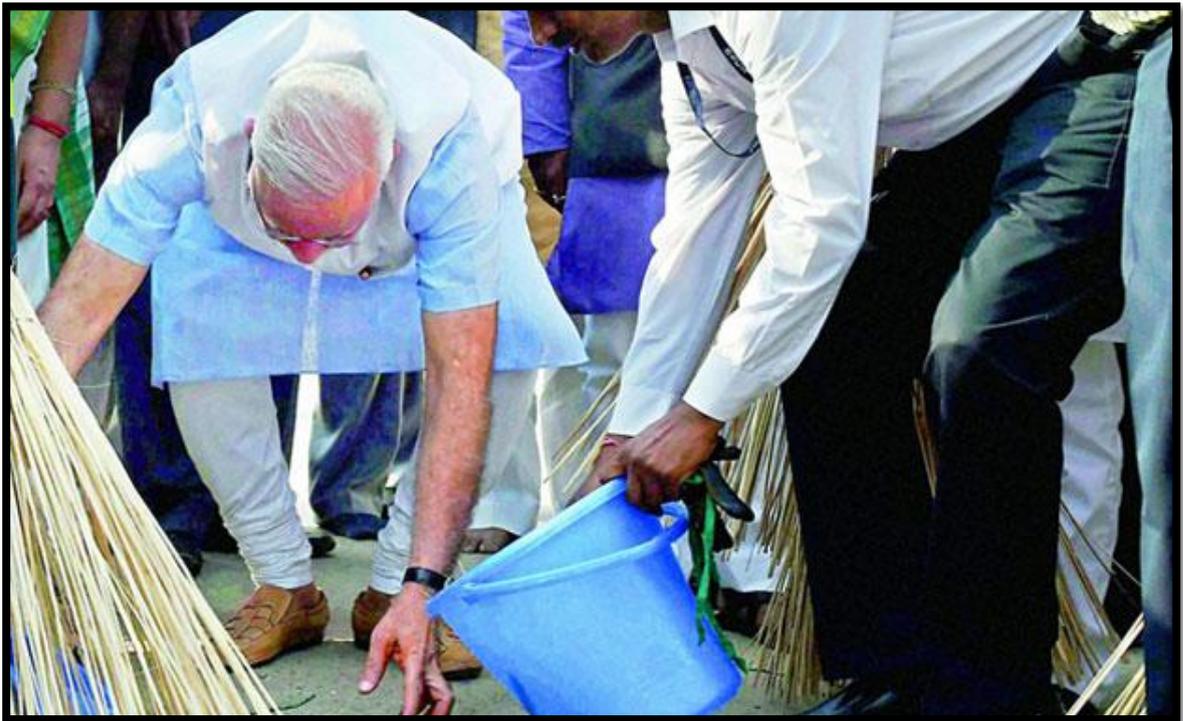
(THE HIGHRANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY)

DOOR NO: XIV/273, NEAR POST OFFICE, CHANDRANAGAR,
PALAKKAD, KERALA, INDIA – 678 007

ORGANIZATION PROFILE

Implementing Organisation	HRDS INDIA (The Highrange Rural Development Society)
Address for Correspondence	HRDS INDIA, Door No: XIV/273, Near Post Office, Chandranagar, Palakkad District, Kerala, India - 678007 www.hrdsindia.org
Legal Status of Implementing Organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Registered under TCLS&CSR Act 1955• Registration act 1955, No: 1-170/97 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: 052940065 Dated on 15/05/2002.
Name of Principal Investigator	Liz Joseph Ann PGD in Structural Engineering (Manchester UK) Project Director HRDS INDIA
Chief Functionary	AJI KRISHNAN Founder-Secretary, HRDS INDIA Phone No: +919447025474, +919446488457
Target Area	Assam and Odisha State
Target Group	The people in Assam and Odisha State
Project Duration	2 Years
Total Budget of the Project	Rs.219,36,40,000/- (Two Hundred Nineteen Crore Thirty Six Lakh Forty Thousand Only)
Bank Details	SBI (State Bank of India) Marutharode Branch, Chandranagar P.O, Palakkad-678007, Kerala, India. Current Account : 37253354403 IFSC Code : SBIN0016079 Swift Code : SBININBB397

“SWACHH GRAHA” DEVELOPMENT OF INDIVIDUAL TOILETS FOR THE PEOPLE IN ASSAM & ODISHA



FOREWORD



HRDS INDIA

HRDS INDIA

(THE HIGH RANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY)
DOOR NO: XIV/273, NEAR POST OFFICE, CHANDRANAGAR,
PALAKKAD DIST, KERALA, INDIA – 678 007



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

FOREWORD

HRDS INDIA (The Highrange Rural Development Society) is dedicated to the development and up gradation of Tribes through various grassroots actions. We look forward to upgrade the living status of Tribal Community in all aspects. Since poor and marginalized people lack the resources needed to reduce the negative effects of the society which will hit the most vulnerable groups of society the hardest. In this light, HRDS INDIA has compiled a proposal for **“The Construction of Individual Toilets for the People in Assam and Odisha”**. The project will have a two-sided effect: it will improve the basic needs of people in the proposed location and the same time it will improve the health and hygiene of the people.



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

**“SWACHH GRAHA”
DEVELOPMENT OF INDIVIDUAL
TOILETS FOR THE PEOPLE IN
ASSAM & ODISHA**



REQUEST LETTER



HRDS INDIA

HRDS INDIA

(THE HIGHRANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY)
DOOR NO: XIV/273, NEAR POST OFFICE, CHANDRANAGAR,
PALAKKAD, KERALA, INDIA – 678 007



Respected Sir,

Sub: Project Proposal for Financial Support of the Development of Individual toilets for the People in Assam & Odisha States.

HRDS INDIA (The Highrange Rural Development Society) is a registered NGO, working for the development of Rural and Tribal people all over in India. Our President is Former Union Minister **Dr.S. Krishnakumar IAS (Retd)**. HRDS INDIA, a team dedicated to pursue wider social aims is formed in the year 1997, granted by Certificates U/S 12 AA and 80G (5) & (VI) of the IT Act. We are registered under FCRA and NITI Aayog (Unique Id of NGO: KL/2016/0109581) as well, which is fairly eligible for receiving CSR Fund. Ever since its inception, HRDS INDIA has been involved and committed in contemporary social activities and played a crucial role in providing basic amenities to the disadvantaged sections in inaccessible areas of the country. We render services to all irrespective of caste, creed, religion or political background and help them build self-reliance.

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

Our projects are “Sadhgraha” (Tribal Housing Project), “Jwalamukhi” Women Empowerment Programme (Micro Credit initiative for SHG’s), “Ekagrah” Educational Programme (Educational, Cultural & Skill Development Programme DDU-GKY Govt. of India), “Niramaya” Centre for Traditional Medicine and Research (Health, Ayurveda, Naturopathy, Sidha and Yoga), “Karshaka” Cultivation of Medicinal Plants for the Sustainable Livelihood of Tribal People (Sustainable Sericulture, Cultivation of Medicinal Plants, Organic Natural Farming, Animal Husbandry, and Agriculture Development). Such projects foster community motivation and social mobilization.

At present, HRDS INDIA is implementing ‘Sadhgraha’ Tribal Housing Project at Attappadi in Palakkad District and Vythiri in Wayanad District of Kerala State. One Thousand (1000)houses are being constructed for the Tribal homeless, left out families in Attappady, out of which Three Hundred (300) houses are ready to be handed over to the beneficiaries and remaining Seven Hundred (700) houses are in its final stage of completion. HRDS INDIA has decided to extend the Sadhgraha Tribal Housing project in Idukki District of Kerala as well.



PRESIDENT

Dr. S. Krishna Kumar IAS (Rtd.)
Former Union Minister, Govt. of INDIA

FOUNDER / SECRETARY

Aji Krishnan

Under the project 'Karshaka', HRDS INDIA has judiciously decided to associate with the Tribal people in cultivating Medicinal plants in 5000 acres of the land owned by Tribal communities in Attappady, Palakkad District of Kerala. This project would certainly prove to be revolutionary for the tribes in consideration. HRDS INDIA's 'Sadhgraha' Tribal housing project is providing secured and hygienic living condition for the Tribal people. Through successful implementation of Karshaka project, HRDS INDIA foresees economic sustainability and livelihood of the Tribal people. It will definitely create a noticeable change in the living standards of the Tribes under scrutiny.

HRDS INDIA will be the implementing agency of the project "SWACHH GRAHA". The project aims at the construction of 100000 toilets in the states of Odisha and Assam, 60000 and 40000 toilets respectively within a time period of 2 years at a cost of **Rs. 2193640000/-** out of this an amount of **Rs 474276000/-** will be raised by HRDS INDIA by CSR & Foreign Contributions. Kindly provide the remaining amount of **Rs. 171,93,64,000/-** to accomplish the project. Proper sanitation facility of toilets to promote health because they allow people to dispose of their waste appropriately. Throughout the developing world, many people do not have access to suitable sanitation facilities, resulting in improper waste disposal. The project will have a two-sided effect: it will give healthy environment to the poor people, that is one of the basic needs, and at the same time it will give a sense of security for women too.

Our efforts are directed at rehabilitating total human development and bringing about social change through awareness as well as forming local level organization to ensure social justice and self-reliance.

Yours Sincerely,



Aji Krishnan
Founder-Secretary
HRDS INDIA.

“SWACHH GRAHA” DEVELOPMENT OF INDIVIDUAL TOILETS FOR THE PEOPLE IN ASSAM & ODISHA



PROJECT



HRDS INDIA

HRDS INDIA

(THE HIGHRANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY)
DOOR NO: XIV/273, NEAR POST OFFICE, CHANDRANAGAR,
PALAKKAD DIST, KERALA, INDIA – 678 007

CHAPTER - 1



INTRODUCTION

QUICK REFERENCE IN ORGANIZATIONAL PROFILE

Name of the Project Implementing Agency	HRDS INDIA (The Highrange Rural Development Society)
Established in	1997
Name of the President	DR. S. KRISHNAKUMAR IAS (RETD.) (FORMER UNION MINISTER GOVT. OF INDIA)
Name of the Secretary	AJI KRISHNAN
Corporate Office	F-84, Kailash Nagar, New Delhi.
Registered Office	Kattappana, Idukki, Kerala
Project Office	Chandranagar, Palakkad, Kerala - 678007
Website	www.hrdsindia.org
Contact mail	mail@hrdsindia.org

QUICK REFERENCE IN PROJECT PROPOSAL

Name of the Project	SWACHH GRAHA
Implementing Agency	HRDS INDIA (The Highrange Rural Development Society)
Nature of the Project	Sanitation
Location of the Project	Assam and Odisha States
Number of Beneficiaries	1 Lakh
Total Budget of the Project	Rs 219,36,40,000/-
Expected duration of the Project	2 years

PROFILE OF THE IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATION - HRDS INDIA

1.1 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, livelihood promotion and health and sanitation. HRDS INDIA aspires to improve the living conditions of the poor and marginalised people by adopting strategies through community initiative, participation and sensitization. Founded in 1997, the organization has worked among backward communities in the interior. 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.

1.2 Vision

Development of a country can be fulfilled only by ensuring the basic needs of its citizen. Many of the people in India are still lacking the basic needs. Sanitation is one of the very important aspect in every individual life. For women it is a sense of security too, by the project “SWACHH GRAHA”. HRDS INDIA aims at providing sense of security to women and ensure that all the citizens of the country has access to proper and hygienic sanitation facility.

1.3 Mission

HRDS INDIA¹ is dedicated for uplifting every citizen through Behavior Change Communication and ensuring basic needs.

1.4 Legal status

Registered under	: TCLS&CS Registration Act 1955
Registration No	: I -170/97 Date 13/08/1997
FCRA NO	: 052940065/02
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/Tech75/2001-02 Dated on: 14/01/2004
80G (5) VI of IT Act No.	: CIT/CHN/12A/Tech 75/2001-02 Dated on: 30/05/2007

¹ HRDS INDIA : The Highrange Rural Development Society

1.5 Objectives

- To provide Houses and Toilets 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/AIDS² prevention, Environment and Climate change.
- To network with Government, NGO's³, and CBOs⁴ for advocacy and policy level changes.

1.6 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.

² HIV/AIDS : Human Immuno Virus/Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome

³ NGO's : Non-governmental organizations

⁴ CBO : Community Based Organizations

CHAPTER - 2



BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

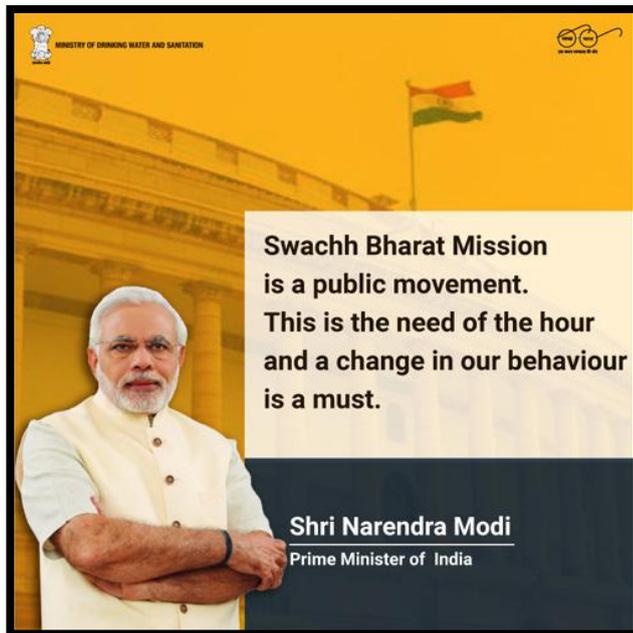
2.1. BACKGROUND

2.1.1 Introduction

Access to sanitation has attracted more attention in India over the past few years, thanks to Swachh Bharat Mission. Launched in 2014, this project seeks to make the country free of “open defecation” by 2019. The effort follows the supreme court of India which recognized sanitation as a fundamental right in the 1990s, and the UN general assembly more recently recognized sanitation as a distinct human right. The project will be an immense challenge for India, which was responsible for 60% of the world’s open defecation. This is particularly a problem in the country’s large rural areas. India has a huge population and a major lack of accessible toilets – both in private households and in public spaces. Roughly half of the rural population are estimated the lack of proper access to sanitation. In rural areas, people often go to remote fields to relieve themselves – separate for men and women. To reach the country’s goal by 2019 HRDS INDIA (The Highrange Rural Development Society) trying to join hands with Swacch Bharat Mission. HRDS INDIA Introduces innovative way of toilet construction: Fibre Panels which is a new strategy in construction it also consider environmental sustainability. 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. HRDS INDIA is proposing to construct toilets by using the Fibre Cement Panels by considering the excellent quality materials as explained above.



Swachh Bharat Mission



To accelerate the efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage and to put focus on sanitation, the Prime Minister of India launched the Swachh Bharat Mission on 2nd October, 2014. In rural India, this would mean improving the levels of cleanliness through solid and liquid waste management activities and making villages Open Defecation Free (ODF), clean and sanitized.

Vision

The aim of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is to achieve a clean and Open Defecation Free (ODF) India by 2nd October, 2019.

Objectives

- To bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas, by promoting cleanliness, hygiene and eliminating open defecation.
- To accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas to achieve the vision of Swachh Bharat by 2nd October 2019.
- To motivate communities to adopt sustainable sanitation practices and facilities through awareness creation and health education.
- To encourage cost effective and appropriate technologies for ecologically safe and sustainable sanitation.
- To develop, wherever required, community managed sanitation systems focusing on scientific Solid and Liquid Waste Management systems for overall cleanliness in the rural areas.
- To create significant positive impact on gender and promote social inclusion by improving sanitation especially in marginalized communities.

2.1.3 Indian Scenario of Sanitation

A comparison of the health indicators of India with other developing countries of Asia reveals the real position and condition of the health of the Indian population. The countries like China, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh have better health indices than that of India. The ailing public health services in the country are manifested in the poor health infrastructure besides the health indicators. The public sector health infrastructure consists of a three – tier structure with around 4000 community health centres. Health is a basic component of human development, and hence determines society's well being. It is a means to empower the deprived alleviation. Access to preventive and protective health care enhances entitlements of the poor by enabling steady employment, improving productivity and facilitating demographic transition. India's performance in ensuring basic health care facilities has left so much to be desired. To access the overall health conditions of each country, a new index known as Health Index (HI) for 177 countries of the world were presented in the report Human Development in South Asia of UNDP.

In this report India was ranked 140th of 177 countries (with Health Index value of 0.476) which was a quite lower than those of other countries of the world like Japan (21), United States (10), Australia (9), Canada (5) Germany (2) and Sweden (1).

Sanitation: The Concept

- Sanitation is the hygienic means of promoting health through prevention of human contact with hazards of waste.
- Hazards can be physical, microbiological, biological or chemical agents of disease.
- Waste that can cause health problems are human and animal feces, solid waste, domestic waste water (sewage, sullage, greywater), industrial waste and agricultural waste.
- Hygienic means of prevention can be by using engineering solutions (e.g. sewerage and waste water treatment, simple technologies e.g. latrines, septic tanks) or even by personal hygiene practices (e.g. simple hand washing with soap).

Sanitation is one of the basic determinants of quality of life and Human Development Index. The earlier concept of sanitation was only limited to disposal of human excreta, but it also include liquid and solid waste disposal, food hygiene and personal, domestic and environmental hygiene.

Strategy

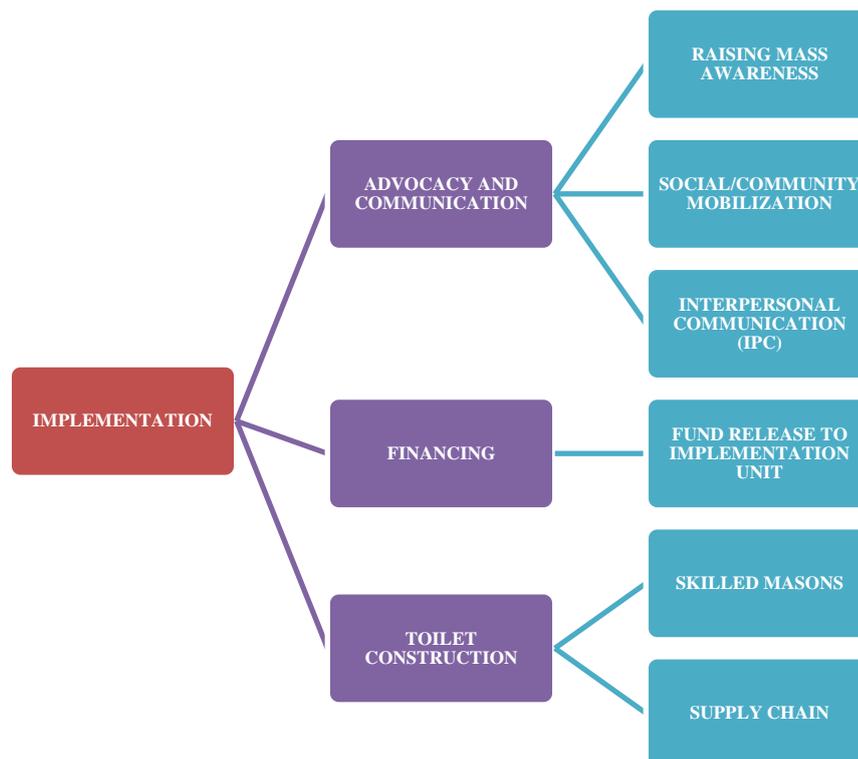
The focus of the strategy us to move towards ‘Swacch Bharat’ by providing flexibility to State governments, as sanitation is a State subject, to decide on their implementation policy, use of funds and mechanisms, taking into account State specific requirements. The Government of India’s role is essentially to complement the efforts of the State Governments through the focused programme being given the status of a Mission, recognizing its dire need for the country.

The Key elements of the Strategy include

- Augmenting the institutional capacity of districts for undertaking intensive behavior change activities at the grassroot level
- Strengthening the capacities of implementing agencies to roll out the programme in a time – bounded manner and to measure collective outcomes.
- Incentivizing the performance of State – level institutions to implement behavioural change activities in communities.

IMPLEMENTATION

- Behaviour change has been the key differentiator of Swacch Bharat Mission and therefore emphasis is placed on Behaviour Change Communication (BCC). BCC is not a 'stand alone' separate activity to be done as a 'component' of SBM – G, but about mobilizing and nudging communities into adopting safe and sustainable sanitation practices through effective BCC.



SANITATION IN INDIA

- Open Defecation is a huge problem in rural areas
- Though it has reduced but the practices has not completely vanished
- Lack of priority to safe confinement and disposal of human excreta poses significant health risks manifest in the sanitation challenges facing the nation today.
- It is estimated that 1 in every 10 deaths in Indian villages, is linked to poor sanitation and hygiene.
- Diarrhea, a preventable disease, is the largest killer and accounts for every 20th death.
- Girls are often forced to miss school or even drop out of education due to lack of sanitation facilities in their schools.
- Another impact of poor sanitation and the resultant illness is the loss of productivity of the family members.

2.1.4. Approach and Methodology

HRDS INDIA will be the implementing agency of the project. All the activities of the project will be based on the rules and regulations of Swachh Bharat Mission and it will be monitored by the Local Self Governments. The LSGDs plays an important role in the proposed project. The construction of toilet and the implementation of project will be based on the list and details given by the Local Self Government. The detailed methodology is given below:

Methodology	Explanation
Categorization Of Sites	Sites have to categorize as primary and secondary to fill up the needs according to the data given by the local authority.
Provider Assessment	Role, responsibility, accountability mapping, governance parameters.
Stakeholder Analysis	Inventorization of stakeholders, identification of key stakeholders, map perceptions, concerns, incentives and disincentives.
IEC	Training programmes to be conducted for the up gradation of people before and after finalizing the proposed projects. Also requires research studies in the site to avoid impacts during project implementation or further developmental activities. Also these kinds of studies can provide suitable mitigations measures to tackle the issues while implementing the project.
Initiative For Implementing The Project In The Selected Locations	Construction of toilets in the selected areas.

2.2 NEW CONCEPT FOR IMPLEMENTING SANITATION PROJECT

2.2.1 Introduction about Fibre Cement Boards

HRDS INDIA introducing Fibre Cement Panels which is an innovative building material for construction 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.

2.2.2 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 and some photos;



2.2.3 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 fiber 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.

2.2.4 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.

2.2.5 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.

2.2.6 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 silicone sealant 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.

2.2.7 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 fiber 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.

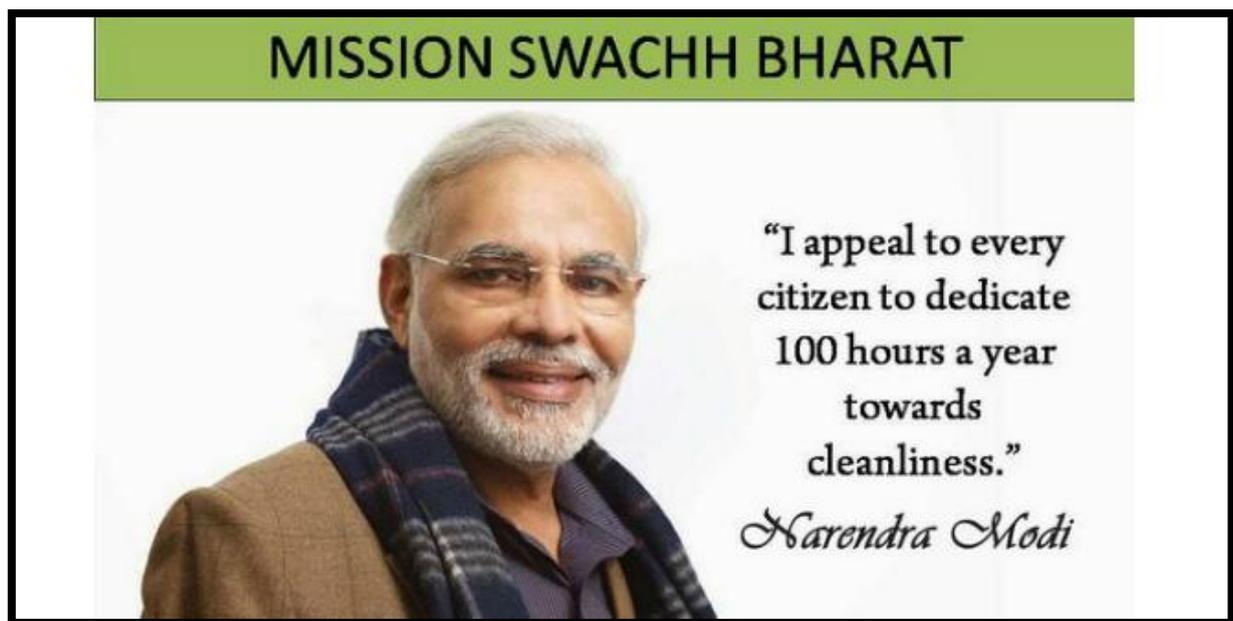
2.2.8 Energy Conservation and Eco-friendly

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 and toilet 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.

2.3 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. And a central Govt. sponsored project DDU-GKY has started. HRDS INDIA mainly focus on the better infrastructure facility for all the deprived sections of the society. As a vision of HRDS INDIA the organization is implementing a Tribal housing Project for the Homeless tribes across India in the name “SADHGRAHA TRIBAL HOUSING PROJECT”. The project aims to construct 3 Lakh houses for the tribal homeless people across India, other projects are Ekagra, Jwalamukhi, Sericulture projects etc.

Here HRDS INDIA addressing another basic problem of people of India. Sanitation has its importance in every one’s life, it affects in social life, health and hygiene also. While going through the statistics of open defecation, health, communicable disease, water pollution etc., HRDS INDIA understood that India lags behind the world average sometimes it is behind then the other neighbour countries also. It is the time to join hands together to bring our country to the main stream of the world and feel proud. HRDS INDIA gives much more importance to this project as understanding the issues of sanitation problems in India.



CHAPTER - 3



PROBLEM STATEMENT

In India open defecation is a well established traditional practice deeply ingrained from early childhood. Sanitation is not a socially acceptable topic, and as a result, people do not discuss it. Consequently, open defecation has persisted as a norm for many Indians. In addition to tradition and the communication taboo, the practice still exists due to poverty, many of the poorest people will not prioritize toilets and besides, many are living in rented homes without toilets. Society doesn't see the lack of toilet as unacceptable. Building and owning a toilet is not perceived as inspirational. Construction of toilets are still seems as the government's



responsibility, rather than a priority that individual households should take responsibility for. The challenge is to motivate people to see a toilet as fundamental to their social standing, status and well – being.

A significant gap also exists between knowledge and practice. Even when people are aware of the health risks related to poor sanitation (specifically of not using a toilet and practicing

good hygiene), the continue with unhealthy practices. One of the main challenges faced in the drive to eliminate open defecation is the inadequate human resources base for sanitation. Another key requirement is to integrate Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) elements into the government programme, Swatrch Bharat Mission (SBM). Equally community approaches that involve systematic and structured Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Inter – Personal Communication (IPC) elements are not yet integrated in the SBM. The absence of SBCC means that many households that receive toilets have not demanded them. As a result, not all the members of the household use the toilet because they do not know their benefits. In a small number of cases, no members of the households use the toilets, illustrating the need for more community level information about sanitation.

Health and socio – economic developments are so closely intertwined that it is impossible to achieve one without the other. Health is a priority goal in its own right, as well as central input into economic development and poverty reduction. Improving health of individuals, particularly those belonging to socially and economically disadvantaged groups, key objective of the Indian government and a major consequence of a Constitution that repeatedly directs the state to this end. The concern for health improvements, especially among the poor and the disadvantaged, whether espoused in government policies or elsewhere, stem for several considerations. One is the increasing recognition that improvements in health translate into substantial gain in economic performance and overall well being of society. Second, good health may be considered an end in itself, irrespective of any contribution it can potentially make to enhance economic growth. Third, poor health has significant adverse implications for the economic wellbeing of affected

households and individuals, particularly for poor households. Recognizing 'health' as an important contributory factor in the utilization of manpower and the uplifting of the economic condition of the country.

Poor quality health services are holding back progress on improving health in countries at all income levels, according to a new joint report by the OECD, World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Bank. Today, inaccurate diagnosis, medication errors, inappropriate or unnecessary treatment, inadequate or unsafe clinical facilities or practices, or providers who lack adequate training and expertise prevail in all countries. The situation is worst in low and middle income countries where 10% of hospitalized patients can expect to acquire an infection during their stay, as compared to seven percent in high income countries. This is despite hospital acquire infections being easily avoided through better hygiene, improved infection control practices and appropriate use of antimicrobials. At the same time, one in ten patients is harmed during medical treatment in high income countries. These are just some of the highlights from **Delivering Quality Health Services – a Global Imperative for Universal Health Coverage**. The report also highlights that sickness associated with poor quality health care imposed additional expenditure on families and health systems. There has been some progress in improving quality, for example survival rates for cancer and cardiovascular disease. Even so, the broader economic and social costs of poor quality care, including long – term disability, impairment and lost productivity, are estimated to amount to trillions of dollars each year.

❖ Lack of sanitation facilities forces people to defecate in the open, in rivers or near areas where children play or food is prepared. This increases the risk of transmitting disease. The Ganges river in India has 1.1 million litres of raw sewage dumped into it every minute, a starting figure considering that one gram of faeces may contain 10 million viruses, one million bacteria, 1000 parasite cysts and 100 worm eggs.



❖ An estimated 2.6 billion people lack access to adequate sanitation globally. If the current trend continues, by 2015 there will be 2.7 billion people without access to basic sanitation. The regions with the lowest coverage are sub – Saharan Africa (31%), southern Asia (36%) and Oceania (53%). Underlying issues that add to the challenge in many countries include a weak infrastructure, an inadequate human resource base and scarce resources to improve the situation.

❖ Examples of diseases transmitted through water contaminated by human waste include diarrhea, cholera, dysentery, typhoid and hepatitis A. In Africa, 115 people die in every hour from diseases linked to poor sanitation, poor hygiene and contaminated water.

❖ Health care facilities need proper sanitation and must practice good hygiene to control infection. Worldwide, between 5% and 30% of patients develop one or more avoidable infections during stays in health care facilities.

❖ Adequate sanitation encourages children to be at school, particularly girls. Access to latrines raises school attendance rates for children: an increase in girls' enrolment can be attributed to the provision of separate, sanitary facilities.

Equal access to essential health, clean water and sanitation services continue to be a priority for India, which houses one – sixth of the world’s population. India has already made remarkable strides in the eradication of polio and the elimination of neonatal tetanus. Further, the progress on key health indicators such as infant and maternal mortality rates, as well as the reduction in the incidence of HIV, TB and Malaria helped India meet the Millennium Development Goals of Health.

Life expectancy at birth has doubled since independence, from 33 years in 1947 to 68 years in 2011. The issues of health and wellbeing are closely related to that of an adequate water supply and functional sanitation systems. India is focused on ensuring access to water and sanitation services to all. Since the launch of Government of India’s flagship scheme, the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (Clean India Mission), more than 12 million toilets have been constructed in rural areas.

Modern India has a massive middle class (The third largest in the world after China and the US), economic growth that makes market economists salivate and the third largest number of billionaires. It also has 250 million people with zero assets. Not even a radio, and as Caught Short, a new report by water Aid reveals, it has more stunted children than any other country. Nearly 50 million Indian children are stunted, including Ram. Probably because, like millions of other toddlers, he was constantly exposed to disease carried by faecal particles he encountered when going to the toilet whenever he could.

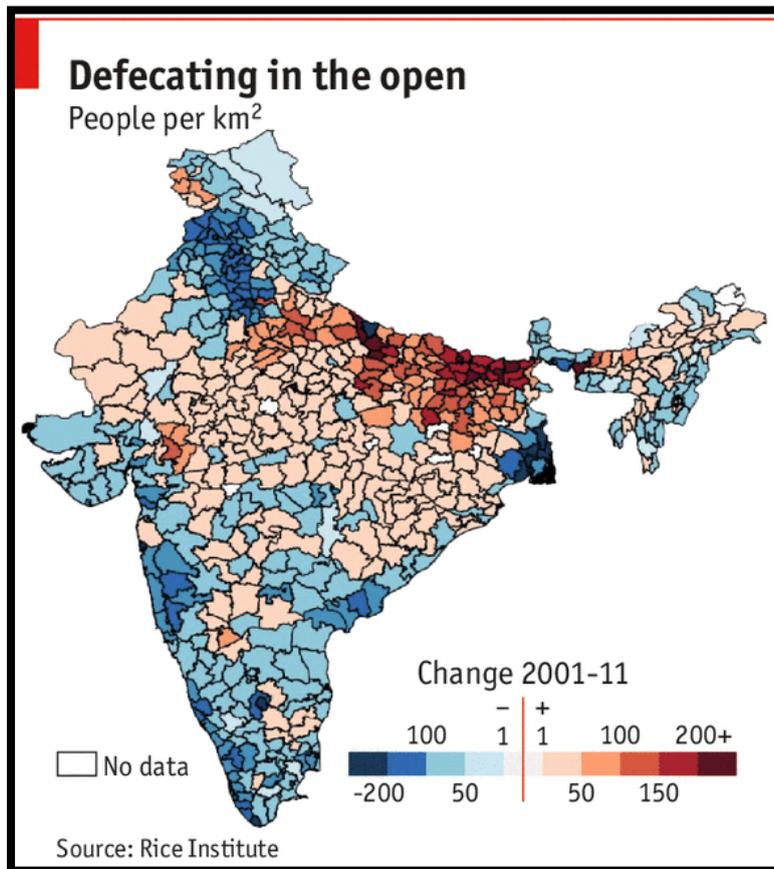
A single gram of human excrement can contain 10m viruses, 1m bacteria, 1,000 parasite cysts and 100 worm eggs. Living barefoot and not washing hands, you are likely to ingest dangerous bugs which your food and drink if you have any.

The issue of Sanitation

India is a developing nation. Around 68% population lives in the rural areas. It is the seventh largest economy in the world and one of the fastest growing countries in the world. However, significant challenges to the provision of environmental services such as water, sanitation, solid waste management and drainage. In India open defecation is one of the major health hazards and it affects environment. Even when people are not aware of the health



risks related to open defecation. Compare to rural India, urban people are using a toilets health and hygiene. In rural India, open defecation is everywhere among all socio – economic groups although the bottom two wealth quintiles practice it on the whole rural households. Thus, the present paper entitled impact of open defecation and their health problems in rural India is attempt to analyze the health and sanitation of the women, adolescent girls and children who are living in the residence where there is no designated toilets in their houses, so they are defecating in the open places. The places where they defecate are very close to their residential areas and there is 100% chance of mixing the night soil and urine in to the drinking water and other water resources which are used by the people for everyday purpose. This will affect the health of the people especially the vulnerable group such as the women, adolescents and children.



The first Indian National campaign to target launched the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP – 1986). The main objectives of the programme were to provide 25% of the rural population with improved hygiene amenities, with the focus of latrine construction. As a result, latrine were built despite low demand and they went largely unused. 1990. CRSP as updated as the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC). To make India open defecation free by 2017, Total Sanitation Campaign also offered financial subsidies for Below Poverty Line (BPL) families for

the toilet construction, but, census 2011 report shows moderate increase of toilets in India. In 2012, the TSC was replaced by Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) with the new target to improved sanitation facilities for rural households. After 2014 Narendra Modi Government placed Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (SBA) or Clean India Mission. The main goal of the SBA is Open Defecation Free (ODF) India by 2019.

To reach the 2019 goal, the country will need both behavior change and new infrastructure to succeed. As of now, India appears to be headed towards ensuring that every house has on individual toilet in the next couple of years. But this will only be an important first step in a series needed to ensure the country has interventions covering all dimensions of sanitation.

One of the most important challenges will be to build community and public toilets. In a number of places, community toilets are necessary because building individual toilets at home may not be feasible, for instance, because of lack of space. Also they are necessary for people without a house, such as homeless people and migrant workers. The need for community toilets is already recognized as part of current sanitation interventions but is often not implemented. And local authorities often lack the funds to pay someone to undertake the cleaning of the facilities built.

There are also risks to the environment. At present, the toilets that are built are mostly single pit latrines that will need to be emptied at least once every year. Where the pits are lined at the bottom, the septage will need to be pumped out more regularly and there need to be measures in place to ensure that it is not simply disposed of in neighbouring fields or rivers. Where the pits are not lined, one of the concerns is the impact on groundwater quality. In the state of Kerala, where most houses have an unlined pit on the side of the house and a well used for drinking water on the other side, this is a particular problem. In a context where groundwater is the source

of drinking water for around 80% of the population in India, the building of so many new toilets needs to be carefully planned.

Overall, the major progress that has been witnessed in access to sanitation over the past few years is a first step forward. It needs, however, to be linked to a series of other actions and an awareness of the social and cultural dimensions of sanitation. Without this, the country is unlikely to achieve full success.

THE STATUS OF ASSAM STATE

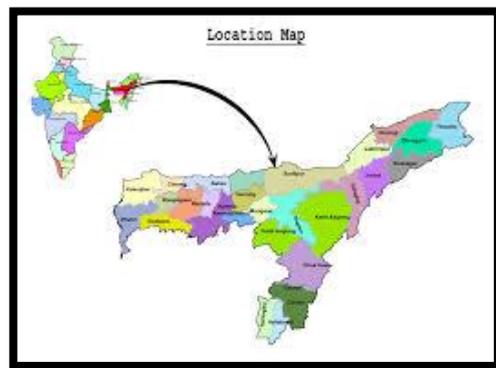
Area	78438sq.km
Population	31169272
Literacy rate	73.18%
Districts	33

Assam is a state in Northeast India, situated south of the eastern Himalayas along the Brahmaputra and Barak River valleys. Assam covers an area of 78438sq.km. The state is bordered by Bhutan and the state of Arunachal Pradesh to the north; Nagaland

and Manipur to the east; Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram and Bangladesh to the south and West

Bengal to the west via the Siliguri Corridor, a 22 km strip of land that connects the state to the rest of India. Assam schools are run by the Indian government or by private organizations. Medium of instruction is mainly in Assamese, English or Bengali. Most of the schools follow the state's examination board which is called the Secondary Education Board of Assam. Almost all the schools follow the Central Board for Secondary Education (CBSE), Indian Certificate of Secondary Education

(ICSE), and Indian School Certificate (ICS) syllabuses. Assam's economy is based on agriculture and oil. Assam produces more than half of India's tea. The Assam Arakan basin holds about a quarter of the country's oil reserves, and produces about 12% of its total petroleum.



Unemployment is one of the major problems of Assam which can be attributed to overpopulation, and a faulty education system. Every year, large numbers of students obtain higher academic degrees but because of non – availability of proportional vacancies, most of these students remain unemployed.

In Assam, among all the productive sectors, agriculture makes the highest contribution to its domestic sectors, accounting for more than 1/3rd of Assam's income and employees 69% of workforce. Assam's biggest contribution to the world is Assam tea. It has its own variety *Camellia assamica*. Assam's agriculture is yet to experience modernization in a real sense. With implications for food security, per capita food grain production has declined in the past five decades.

Flood in Assam greatly affects the farmers and the families depending on agriculture because of large scale damage of agricultural fields and crops by flood water. Every year, flooding from the Brahmaputra and other rivers deluges places in Assam. The water levels of the rivers raise because of rainfall resulting in the rivers overflowing their banks and engulfing nearby areas.

SANITATION

Health is directly related to the environment. With environmental degradation being responsible for most of the diseases. In Assam the health of the people pertains to two distinct areas.

- A. Health of Rural People
- B. Health of Urban People

The rural people usually suffer from health problems on account of:

- a. Contaminated drinking water
- b. Improper sanitation
- c. Poor habitat
- d. Insufficient medical facilities
- e. Exposure to indoor air pollution due to the use of biomass fuel
- f. Water pollution due to the use of pesticides & chemical fertilizer, animal dung etc.



Water borne diseases, such as Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera, Gastroenteritities etc. are most common in rural areas due to the contaminated drinking water associated with aerobic & anaerobic microbes. Similarly vector borne diseases are also comparatively higher in rural areas. Mortality is also high in rural areas due to the insufficient medical facilities where infant & child mortality rate is much higher than the urban areas. Most of the children are suffering from water borne diseases associated with malnutrition. Poor habitat and improper sanitation are other major problems in the rural areas. Untreated drinking water from open sources like ponds, wells, rivers etc. are the major causes of various water borne diseases like Cholera, Diarrhea, Dysentery etc. Contamination of drinking water sources in rural areas may be due to the use of pesticides & chemical fertilizers & animal dung in the agricultural field and improper sanitation.

In Assam most of the village people are deprived of proper health care services as the dispensaries and health care centers are not at easy reach. Distribution of free medicine including the life saving medicines & saline are not adequately provided to the poor rural people, many of whom are suffering from indoor air pollution due to the use of biomass fuel. It is common for village people to use wood & Bamboo and sometimes – dried animal dung & plants as fuel for cooking.



The scenario of the urban health is different from the rural people and the concerned health related factors are also different. Health of urban people are affected due to the

- a. Lack of safe drinking water
- b. Poor sanitary condition
- c. Pollution from different sources

Urban water supply is not sufficient in most of the urban areas of Assam including the Guwahati city. About 30% of the total population of city is supplied water from Brahmaputra River by the Guwahati Municipal corporation. Urban population of the state is generally depends upon the ground water source for their domestic and other uses. Meanwhile Public Health Engineering (PHE) Department of the state has taken up a drive for testing up of arsenic along with fluoride, in collaboration with UNICEF.

Contaminated drinking water and improper sanitation is the primary cause for various water borne diseases. Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera etc. are the Major water borne diseases of Assam. Ground water contamination and environmental factors are the main reasons for various communicable diseases.

THE STATUS OF ODISHA

Odisha formerly Orissa is one of the 29 states of India, located in eastern India. It is surrounded by the states of West Bengal to the Northeast, Jharkhand to the north, Chhattisgarh to the west and north – west, and Andhra Pradesh to the south. Odisha is experiencing a steady economic growth. The impressive growth in gross domestic product of the state has been reported by the ministry of Statistics and Programme implementation. Odisha has a abundant natural resources and a large coastline. The state has emerged as the most preferred destination for overseas investors with investment proposals. In the year 2009 Odisha was the second top domestic investment destination with Gujarat first and Andhra Pradesh in the third place.

Social and economic development is not possible without basic social infrastructure for human development. Social infrastructure for human need means building a strong foundation of human development towards a dignified life for all. Quality of life, health, hygiene and social environment, largely depend on safe drinking water and proper sanitation. The status of water and sanitation rights of people in rural villages of Odisha shows that these basic human rights have not been realized by a majority of poor people.



Water and sanitation being a State Subject, the State Government has not been adequately investing in the sector and also is yet to spell out a water and sanitation policy while the people continue to languish in extreme poverty, landlessness, literacy and social discrimination. A recent trend in the state shows that industry, mining and other commercial ventures are being given priority over common people in use of water sources in the state is affecting the poor section, the

Government has been shifting its responsibility to market forces and encouraging public – private – partnership in drinking water and sanitation sector.

The Odisha state government and Union government boast of a number of schemes to improve rural sanitation issues, they clearly have not made much progress in the state. As per data presented in the Lok Sabha, Odisha tops the list in open defecation in rural areas with 86.6% of rural households defecating in the open. In contrast, no more than 3.9% of households defecate in the open in Kerala. According to data tabled in the Lok Sabha on may 7, 2015, a staggering 55% of rural households defecate in the open at the national level. In urban areas, about 12.6% of urban households defecate in open spaces, followed by Tamil Nadu (16.2%) Uttar Pradesh (14.8%) Gujarat (8.7%), Maharashtra (7.7%) and Delhi (3%). Interestingly, around 1.7% of households across India defecate in the open despite having toilets. Open defecation, however has fallen by half over 25 years globally. The proportion of people practicing open defecation globally has fallen almost by half, from 24% in 1990 to 13% in 2015. About 68% of the world's population had access to improved sanitation facilities, including flush toilets and covered latrines, in 2015, according to the World Health Organization. However nearly 2.4 Billion people across the world lack basic sanitation facilities, such as toilets or latrines. Of these 946 million defecate in the open according to the WHO.

The scenario of availability of latrines in India has improved in the 10 years since 2001, but more than half of the nation's households still lack toilets. In Odisha and Jharkhand, as high as 78% of the households are without toilets.

The main reason for Indian people still defecating in the open is they are not convinced of the need to stop open defecation because of lack of proper awareness. Building toilets is often not a priority even for people who can afford it. The situation in urban areas is not as serious as in rural areas. India accounts for 60% of the incidence of open defecation in the world. Most girls dropout from schools due to lack of toilets as they don't feel safe going out in the open. India cannot become a developed country without ensuring that every household and every school has a toilet. Most of the schools and Anganwadis are neglected.

ODISHA: Over the period 1991 – 2001, urban population has grown nearly twice than the State population. However, starting from a low base of urbanization, while these rates appear high, the challenges posed by absolute numbers do seem manageable. The urban sanitation scenario is a cause for concern as 40% of urban households do not have access to a latrine; another 11% of households have to share latrines with others.

The 2011 Census stated that an overwhelming 49.6% of the state's households do not have any kind bathing facility and about 1.7lakh households (48.33%) or 8.5 lakh people in the slum defecate in the open. The impacts of unsafe sanitation conditions and behavior are immense that adversely affect the urban poor, women and children.

A healthy living environment depends on sanitary toilets:

In teeming informal settlements across the globe, the sanitation crisis is keenly felt. With no way to safely dispose of either faeces or garbage around a billion slum dwellers must resort to "flying toilets" and dumping trash in public spaces. This situation is not limited to urban settlements; in impoverished city suburbs, small market towns, large villages, and peri-urban settlements across the developing world, the public environment is full of waste. The contents of bucket – latrine and pits, even of sewers, are often emptied into streets.

Human waste enters water sources and land through open defecation, dumping of buckets, inadequate disposal via sewer pipes into water courses and onto unused land, and leakage from pit latrines. In the developing world, roughly 90% of sewage is discharged untreated into rivers, polluting waters and killing plants and fish. In southeast Asia alone, 13 million tons of faeces are released into land water sources each year along with 122 million m³ of urine and 11 billion m³ of greywater. This presents a major health threat to people who depend upon open streams and wells for their drinking water.

INTERVENTION

Eliminating open defecation is the main aim of improving access to sanitation worldwide and is a proposed indicator for sustainable development goals. Even if toilets are available, people still need to be convinced to refrain from open defecation and use toilets. Therefore, the need for behavioral change is critical in addition to the provision of toilets. A preference for open defecation may be due to traditional cultural practices or lack of access to toilets, or both. Extreme poverty and lack of sanitation are statistically linked. Eliminating open defecation is said to be an important part of development efforts. High levels of open defecation in a country are usually corrected with a high child mortality, as well as high levels of undernutrition, high levels of poverty, and large disparities between rich and poor. India has the highest number of people practicing open defecation, nearly 1/3rd of the population. Most of it occurs in rural areas. The other countries with the highest number of people openly defecating are Indonesia (54million), followed by Pakistan (41 million), Nigeria (39 million), Ethiopia (34million) and Sudan (17 million).

Whilst open defecation causes little harm when done in sparsely populated areas, forests, or camping type situations, it becomes a significant public health issue and an issue of human dignity when it occurs in more densely populated areas. Open defecation perpetuates the vicious cycle of disease and poverty and is widely regarded as an affront to personal dignity. The countries where open defecation is most widely practiced have the highest numbers of deaths of children under the age of five, as well as high levels of undernutrition, high levels of poverty, and large disparities between the rich and the poor.

Reasons for people owning a household toilet, but still openly defecating may include:

- The toilet was provided (eg. By an NGO or Government programme) and not wanted by the recipients
- The toilet building can be put to other uses such as a storage room
- To delay the toilet pit filling up, in the case of a pit latrine
- No toilet available at the workplace
- Open defecation is embedded as a routine or social norm, or there are social taboos (e.g. Father in law not using the same toilet as daughter in law)
- Cultural or habitual preference for going to the toilet "in the open air". Using a local river stream, or even the bush, may feel better than using a hole in the ground that smells or has flies and lacks light

Therefore, the reasons for open defecation are varied, and this activity can indeed be a voluntary or semi – voluntary choice, but in most cases it is due to the fact that the alternatives (i.e., toilets) are not available or not clean, safe, and attractive.

Open Defecation Free

“Open Defecation Free” (ODF) is a phrase first used in community led total sanitation (CLTS) programs and has now entered use in other contexts. The original meaning was simply that all community members are using sanitation systems rather than practicing open defecation. Further more stringent criteria have been added in some countries where CLTS programmes exist.

Indian Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has in mid 2015 defined “Open Defecation Free” as the termination of faecal – oral transmission, defined by no visible feces found in the environment or village and every household as well as public/ community institutions using safe technology option for disposal of feces. This definition is a part of the Swachh Bharat abhiyan (Clean India Campaign).



CHAPTER - 4



SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROJECT

India is the seventh largest country in the world and ranked second in population with 1,130,844,000 people. Located in south Asia, with the Indian ocean to the south, Arabian Sea to the southwest and the Bay of Bengal on the southeast. The Himalayas along with the Thar desert form the northern boundary of India. India has a total area of 1,222,550 Sq. Miles which is divided up into 29 separate states. Although India is one of the most populated countries, 67.6% of its population still resides in rural areas.

Although India has one of the fastest growing countries economies in the world, it, unfortunately, has the largest number of people living underneath the World Bank’s international poverty line of US \$ 1.25 a day. As of the 2010 Census, 31% (499,000,000 people) of the India’s people still live below poverty line. At 48%, India also leads the world in the number of children under five who are underweight. Rural India has the rate of malnutrition due to a higher level of poverty than urban areas, due to many primary factors, such as higher poverty rates, lack of sanitation, and decreased level of education.

Open defecation	Percentage
India	60%
Highest Percentage of toilets used in India	Percentage
Sikkim	80%
Kerala	80%
Tripura	80%
Lowest Percentage of toilets used in India	Percentage
Tamilnadu	26%
Uttar Pradesh	22%
Rajasthan	20%
Bihar	18.6%
Odisha	15.3%
Madhya Pradesh	13.6%
Jharkhand	8.3%

Indian culture revolves heavily around family and caste. Indian families are patriarchal with the oldest male making majority of the decisions for the family. The traditional Indian family can include multiple generations living together in one household. Education is free and compulsory for all Indian children between the ages of six and fourteen. However, since the individual states establish their own education laws, the length of primary education is not uniform. Primary education also suffers from a lack of resources, high teacher-student ratios, and the inability to enforce compliance. Fewer girls also attend school due to their lower status. Females also

have a much lower literacy rate than males. Secondary education is available, but students must take entrance exams. Higher education is available once students pass the Higher Secondary Exam.

India lacks state provided healthcare. Instead, most health care is provided through the private sector. Most people in India pay out of pocket for all of their health care, and only 12 percent have any type of healthcare insurance. There are two state-run welfare programs. The first is the National Rural Health Mission which attempts to bring healthcare to the high poverty rural areas.

In the rural areas, there is a lack of physicians only 2 percent of doctors live in rural areas while 68 percent of the population lives in rural areas. There are also few hospitals in rural areas and a lack of equipment and diagnostic tools. The other system is the Urban Health Mission, which focuses on making healthcare available to the urban poor. Many of the urban poor still avoids state-run hospitals however because of lack of trained personnel and lack of basic equipment. To pay for treatment at private hospitals, many Indians are forced to go into debt and once they are

Indicator	% of open defecation	% of open rural defecation	% rural drinking water access	GDP/CAPITA
Source	JMP, 2012	JMP, 2012	JMP, 2012	WB, 2012
INDIA	48.3	65	90.7	5050
South Asia				
All south Asia	38.1	52.5	89.3	4666
Pakistan	23.1	34.3	89.0	4360
Bangladesh	4.0	5.0	84.4	2364

unable to pay they are discharged whether or not they are well enough to leave.

One of the major concerns facing India is malnutrition due to lack of clean water and sanitation. Malnutrition is

defined as the lack of proper nutrition, caused by not having enough to eat, not eating enough of the right things, or the inability to use the food that one does eat. India's malnutrition rates are some of the highest in the world. At 48 percent nearly half the children in India are underweight. At 15.1 percent India ranks 120th out of 130 countries for child wasting. Another large problem India has related to malnutrition is stunting, meaning underdevelopment, 48% of children under five are stunted. What is unusual about India is this isn't only occurring to India's poor children

one third of the children are from the upper classes. The risk of malnutrition frequently begins at birth, many babies are born to teenage mothers, and 75 percent of them are underweight and anemic and frequently put in insufficient weight leading to a low birth weight baby. Even when children are born at a normal birth weight they frequently become malnourished. Malnourishment causes the body to divert food intended for development to fight off infections causing



decreased growth and a loss of cognitive skills. When this occurs within the first two years of a child's life the effects are irreversible, leading to lower education levels and up to 45 percent reduction in lifetime earning potential. Malnourishment does not occur in just one economic, demographic however, babies born to wealthy families often face the same problems of malnourishment that occurs in poor families. This leads to the one thing poor families and their wealthy counterparts have in common: poor sanitation and access to clean water.

Open defecation, the practice of people defecating out in the open wherever it is convenient, is one of the main factors leading to malnutrition. In the urban setting, 12 percent of the population open defecate and rural areas that number is 72%. Open defecation leads to polluted water : up to 75% of India's surface water is polluted.

Sanitation includes water supply, safe disposal of human waste, waste water and solid waste management, control of vectors of diseases, domestic and personal hygiene, food, sanitation, housing etc. the US national Sanitation Foundation defines sanitation this: “it is the quality of living expressed in clean home, clean farms, clean neighbourhoods and clean community. Being a way of life, it must come from people, nourished as it is by knowledge and it grows as obligation and ideal in human relations”. Accordingly environmental



sanitation is viewed as “the control of all those factors in man’s physical environment which exercise a deleterious effect on his physical development, health and survival (WHO, 1992). Environmental sanitation is vital for protecting the environment, improving health, alleviating poverty, enhancing quality of life and raising productivity – all of which are essential for



sustainable development. Sanitation is not only keeping clean but protecting those sources of the environment which support and promote sustainable development. The development programmes, howsoever innovative they may be, are not likely to yield desired results unless the environmental sanitation is improved and protected. The global coverage of population with access to excreta disposal facilities has increased from 55% in 1990 to 60% in 2000. Still a total of

2.4 billion people in the world were without access to improved sanitation at the beginning of the year 2000. In India, the % coverage increased from 21 to 31 during the same period. Although there is an appreciable gain in the access to sanitation facilities by the population in absolute numbers, the percentage coverage appears to be modest due to high population growth. The obvious fact is that the future of the country largely depends on sanitation which is the most important thing, next to population control. We have to accept this fact in order to raise production and create a clean and civilized society which India has always been.



India is the capital of open defecation, approximately 59% of the people defecate practice in open places. The 2011 census showed that 46.9% households has toilet and 3.2% use public toilets, remaining 49.8% of people are defecating in the open. The practice has been widely accepted for generations, becoming a well – established tradition deeply ingrained from early childhood and is almost an accepted part of the Indian landscape. Open defecation is rampant in rural India where it is practiced by nearly 70% of the rural population, compared to 13% in urban areas.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) report shows merely 0.7 million deaths have occurred due to the infectious diarrhea. It can also lead to malnutrition and underdeveloped growth among the women and children. Open Defecation can lead to water pollution and affecting ground surface water. The faecal pathogens are transmitted to water and it leads to water borne diseases. Open defecation is the one of the important causes of diarrheal death. Nearly 2000 children under the age of five die every day, one every 40 seconds, from diarrhea. Due to open defecation – lack of sanitation and hygiene is the major factor in causing various diseases, are particularly

- Diarrhea and Intestinal worm infections
- Typhoid
- Cholera
- Hepatitis
- Polio
- Trachoma and others



There can be many reasons why a person openly defecates and these may include:

- Poor sanitation
- Lack of awareness
- Non availability of toilets
- Public Toilets are available but are grimy, dark, smell bad or unattractive (due to non maintenance)
- Public Toilets are available but, only at some distance and it may be difficult to reach at the nights.

Open Defecation and Health Hazards

The practice of open defecation is one of the higher risks in the world. Which affects more than 161 million of women and children in world wide. The new plans are proposed in sustainable development goals by the UN General Assembly in September 2015 include a target to eliminate open defecation by 2030. Open defecation exposes women to the danger of physical attacks and encounters such as snake bites. Open defecation also cripples national development worldwide. The major causes for open defecation and health hazards in India are;

- India has the largest number of people still defecating in the open places.
- About 65% of people in rural areas do not have access to toilets
- Open defecation is actually still increasing in the poorest segment of the population
- Only 11% child faeces dispose safely
- More than 80% of children's faeces are left in the open places are garbage
- Merely 44% of mothers disposing their children's faeces in the open
- In India more than 188,000 children die due to diarrhea
- Nearly 43% children are suffered due to malnutrition

In India more than 50% of people are using open toilets especially more numbers of rural people are using open toilets compare to urban people. Now governments are taking effective steps to

eradicate the open defecation in India. Poor sanitation practices like open defecation have been known to cause stunting in children, not to mention a contamination of water sources it leading to cholera, typhoid and dysentery. The effect of the unhygienic biosphere the open faecal matter results in, festering bacteria, viruses and other contaminants that poison food and water. Open defecation also affect pregnancy that apart from diarrhea and other gastrointestinal infections due to faecal oral contamination, of open defecation could be on women's genitor – urinary tract due to the proximity of the vagina to the anus. In India the highest number of deaths of children under the age of five, as well as high levels of malnourishment (leading to stunted growth in children), high levels of poverty, lack of awareness (particularly in rural people).

SANITATION AND EDUCATION

Many parts of India cannot afford this luxury, leading to open defecation: not only unsanitary practice, but also a practice which greatly disadvantages girls. For this reason, many girls are unable to focus in school or are forced to drop out altogether, making India's toilet issue both an issue of health and an issue of women's rights. Despite the fact that the World Health Organization (WHO) recently promoted India from being a poor country to a middle income country, about 50% of households do not have a toilet in their home. Along with this about 48% of India still engages in open defecation which, apart from the major health risks this raises, impacts women the most, especially in public schools.

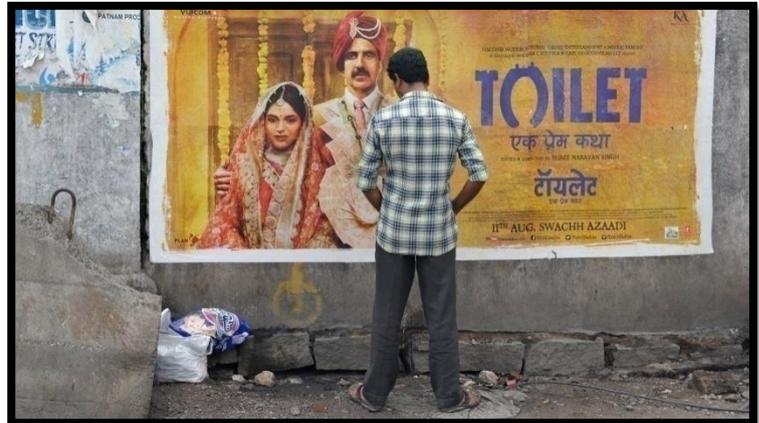
As many schools in India's rural area suffers due to lack of toilets, students have to defecate in the open. Although this is not as much of a problem for boys, as public urination and defecation is fairly commonplace in India from men, girls are often followed by their male classmates when trying to relieve themselves and as a result are often sexually harassed and assaulted. Due to the toxic Indian tendency of victim – blaming in these instances, many girls are forced to drop out of schools, not only due to the fear of sexual assault, but also the fear of bringing "shame" to their family's honor. Along with this threat, the lack of sufficient bathrooms in Indian schools poses many health risks to young girls that also contribute to the female dropout rate. For instance, as many girls want to avoid relieving themselves at school. Menstruation only adds to this problem. Every month, girls have to go through the struggle of attending school without having a proper place to exchange and dispose of their sanitary napkin. Also, as feminine sanitation products are not readily available in India, many girls from poor families do not enjoy this luxury and have to miss school in order to avoid bleeding at school. The lack refreshment room for menstruating girls greatly fuels the dropout rate for girls in the Indian School system.



The government lauched the Swachh Bharat Mission in few years back, which promises 110million toilets built with in 5 years in an effort make India an " open defecation free country". In an added bonus, the waste collected would be converted to fertilizer and other forms of energy. Lauded as a "sacred mission" that would coincide with the 150th anniversary of Mahathma Gandhi's birth, this mission has gained approval from almost all sections of the

government and society. But most people from rural villages have shown unwillingness to discontinue their habits of open defecation even if they are given toilets. Many people who already have toilets in their house forgo its use in favour of defecating in the open. In 40 percent of households that had a toilet, at least one member chose not to use it at all. They believe that defecating in the open is more natural and healthy, and that building a latrine in the house brings impurity to it.

However, open defecation practices remain a huge health and safety risk, and issues will only increase as India's population grows. There have been hundreds of cases of women being raped as they leave their homes after dark. In one notorious case, two women from Uttar Pradesh were raped, murdered and hung on trees after they were defecating in an open field.



India's dense population also means that even in rural areas, human faeces are not easily kept away from fields, wells and food. Bacteria and worms in faeces are often accidentally ingested. This results in a range of health problems from diarrhea to enteropathy, a chronic sickness that prevents the absorption of calories and nutrients.

Social norms and habits need to be changed if open defecation is to be successfully fought. Simply building more toilets will not do the job. The government has already taken some steps to educate people about the dangers of open defecation and reward those who use latrines. In Haryana for instance, it launched the "No toilet, No Bride" campaign that urged women to only marry men whose home had a toilet.

Reasons for Open Defecation

The reasons that have been given for people who don't use toilets have either been poverty that makes it a challenge to build latrines or lack of government support in providing such facilities. In cases where the toilets are available but people still end up preferring open defecation, the reasons can extend to cultural issues related to sharing toilets among family members.

An example is a case where it is forbidden for a man to share the same toilet with his daughter in law. In some other cases, people end up preferring open air defecation due to the freedom it gives them as opposed to using a small dark structure or the displeasure in using toilets that are filthy or not clean. According to WHO, India counts 59% of the 1.1 billion people in the world who practice open defecation leading to some serious negative effects on both their own health and the environment.

Effects on Human Health

1. Water borne diseases

Diarrhea and other problems are associated with the ingesting and exposure to human waste affect the children under the age of 5 years the most since they are very susceptible to diseases. This exposure is because most of open defecation happens next to waterways and rivers. In urban areas, this can include the drainage system that is usually meant for traffic, rain water away from urban areas into natural waterways. Such areas are often preferred because open defecators have a belief that the water washes away their waste. What they seem to forget is that most of such areas are not properly empowered to treat the water to remove human waste and the microbes that move with it. Such a practice is contrary to proper sewage channels that treat waste black water and channel it into water systems free of any disease causing germs afterwards. Therefore, the result of open defecation near waterways is that is carried into the water system minus treatment. As a consequence, the contaminated water ends up in the main water source. When people in these regions use the water as it for drinking and cooking (since the water is not boiled most of the time because of poverty and lack of education) it results in water borne diseases such as cholera, typhoid and trachoma.

2. Vector Borne Diseases

Apart from water borne diseases, when the human waste collects into heaps, it attracts flies and other insects. These flies then travel around the surrounding areas, carrying defecate matter and diseases causing microbes, where they then land on food and drink that people go ahead and ingest unknowingly. In such cases, the flies act as direct transmitters of diseases such as cholera.

3. Compounding the problem of disease exposure

The saddest fact about disease transmission caused by open defecation is the cyclic nature of the problems that then begin to manifest. The most common diseases caused by this unsanitary act are increased cases of diarrhea, regular stomach upsets and poor overall health. With diarrhea, for instance, it means that people cannot make their way to distant places due to the urgency of their calls of nature, so they pass waste close to where they have their bowel attacks. It simply ends up in creating more of the same problems that started the disease in the first place and in turn, leads to more people catching diseases and less people using the facilities. The result of this is more sick people and more opportunities for the disease to spread.

4. Malnutrition in Children

Malnutrition in children is another health problem associated with open defecation. Once a child is a victim of one of the diseases passes on due to the lack of proper sanitation and hygiene, they began to lose a lot of fluids and lack of appetite for food. As a result, it gives rise to many cases of malnutrition in children.

Also, the situation is worsened by intestinal worm attacks passed through the human refuse. Altogether, these problems lead to stunted growth and weakened immune system that makes the child more susceptible to other diseases such as pneumonia and tuberculosis.

Environmental issues due to Open Defecation

1. Contamination via microbes

The environment also suffers as a result of open defecation because it introduces toxins and bacteria into the ecosystem in amounts that it cannot handle or break down at a time. This leads to build up of filth. Also, the load of microbes can become so great that in the end, they end up in

aquatic systems thereby causing harm to aquatic life. At the same time, it can contribute to eutrophication or the formation of algal blooms that form disgusting scum on the surface of the water ways which disturb aquatic life underneath the water by preventing oxygen and light diffusion into the water.

2. Visual and Olfactory Pollution

Heaps of human or just the sight of it cause eyesore and nauseate anyone who is close. The stick emanating from the refuse is also highly unappealing and pollutes the surrounding air. Such places also attract large swarms that make the area completely unattractive for the eye. For all those unfortunate to see the regions affected, it creates a sorry sight and reduces the dignity of all those living in the squalor of those regions. The smells augment the problem by disgusting those who live within the affected regions making life awful.

Solutions of Open Defecation

To solve this issue, it takes the action of individuals and even the intervention of the government to address the cultural, economic and social challenges in tandem.

1. Provision of toilets

First, there is a need to ensure that there are enough toilets. Since these regions are usually very poor, it will take the efforts of the government as well as the good will of local organizations such as CBOs and NGOs to help fix the problem. Construction of pit, latrine and other toilet options such as compost toilets is necessary to help deal with the problem of lacking sewer systems. Governments should also try to establish incentives for people to build their own toilets by providing subsidies and putting up public toilets in strategic locations.

2. Corrective Civil Education

Another platform that needs to be addressed is the negative cultural association that people have with toilets. The people should be informed and given civic education to enable them break away from their cultural beliefs on issues such as the fact that toilets are not supposed to be shared. In other words, cultural norms and beliefs must be changed over time through education and awareness creation. With time, people can become informed and drop the beliefs or at least adjust and make concessions about the ones that are most destructive.

3. Incentive Public Hygiene Participation

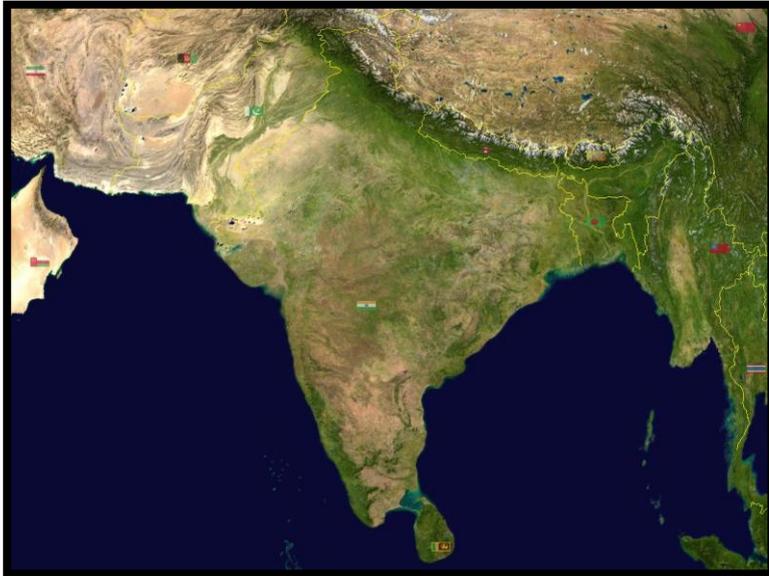
By creating government programs that encourage sanitation and personal hygiene, individuals must be involved and forced to take up the responsibility of enhancing their hygiene as well as overall health. Through such programmes, people can get to learn the importance of their environments and work towards ensuring that they do not harm themselves by partaking in open defecation. It eventually reduces healthcare burdens on the government and lessens the number of those who practice open defecation as it will be seen as a terrible activity. Toilets, washing facilities, garbage removal, wastewater disposal: sanitation services such as these are a prerequisite for clean, healthy household and community living environments, particularly in dense settlements. Such sanitation services are also vital to safeguard environmental quality more broadly, especially the quality of water resources.

CHAPTER – 5



PROJECT LOCATION PHYSICAL & GEOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS

India is the seventh largest country in the world in terms of area. It lies on the Indian plate, which is the northern portion of the Indo – Australian Plate. The Indian sub continent is surrounded by three different water bodies and is easily recognizable on the world map. The country covers an area of about 3.28 million sq. km. The mainland of India extends between 8°4' and 37°6' N latitude and 68°7' and 97° 25' E longitude. The Tropic of Cancer 23°30' N

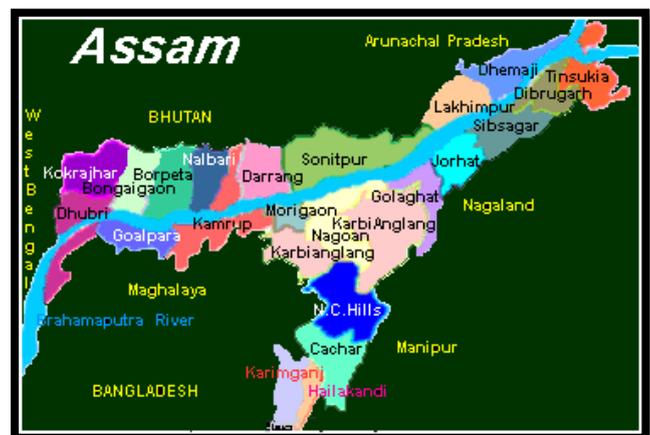


divides India into almost two halves. The total length of the coastline is 7,517 km. The Indian peninsula tapers southwards resulting in the division of the Indian Ocean into two water bodies – the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea. In India, there is a great diversity of landforms such as lofty mountains, deep valley. Extensive plains, Plateau and coastal Ghats, the desert and a number of islands.

India has two major groups of islands which are also classified as Union Territories – the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Bay of Bengal) and the Lakshadweep islands (in the Arabian sea). Lakshadweep covers an area of 32sq. km. it has a total of about 35 coral islands and islets rich in flora and fauna. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are larger in size and comprises 572 islands. Andaman is located in the north and Nicobar is located in the south. Located close to equator they experience equatorial type of climate and also have thick forest cover. Barren Islands of Andaman is India's only active volcano.

THE ASSAM STATE

Geologically, as per the plate tectonics, Assam is in the eastern most projection of the Indian Plate, where it thrusts underneath the Eurasian Plate creating a subduction zone. It is postulated that due to the northeasterly movement of the Indian plate, the sedimentary layers of an ancient geosynclines called the Tethys (in between Indian and Eurasian Plates) were pushed upward to form the Himalayas. It is estimated that the height of the Himalayas is increasingly by 4cm each year. Therefore,



Assam possesses a special geomorphic environment, with large plains and dissected hills of the South Indian Plateau system abutting the Himalayas to the north, north – east and east. Geomorphic studies also conclude that the Brahmaputra is an antecedent river, older than the Himalayas, which often crosses higher altitudes in the Himalayas eroding at a greater pace than

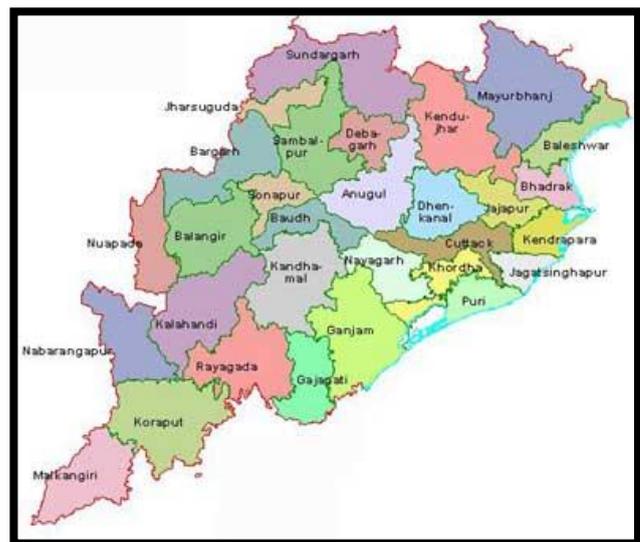
the increase in the height of the mountain range to sustain its flow. The height of the surrounding regions still increasing forming steep gorges in Arunachal.

Entering Assam, the Brahmaputra becomes a braided river, and, along with its tributaries, creates the flood plain of the Brahmaputra Valley. The Brahmaputra Valley in Assam is approximately 80 to 100 km wide and almost 1000 km long. The width of the river itself is 16 km at many places within the valley. The hills of Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao district and those in and around Guwahati and North Guwahati (along with the Khasi and Garo Hills) are originally parts of the South Indian Plateau system. These are eroded and dissected by the numerous rivers in the region. Average height of these hills in Assam varies from 300 to 400m. The southern Barak Valley is separated by the Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills from the Brahmaputra Valley in Assam. The Barak originates from the Barail Range in the border areas of Assam, Nagaland and Manipur and flowing through the district of Cachar, it confluences with the Brahmaputra in Bangladesh. Barak Valley in Assam is a small valley with an average width and length of approximately 40 to 50 km. There are a number of tropical rainforests in Assam, including the Dehing Patkai rainforest. Moreover, there are riverine grass lands, bamboo orchards and numerous wetland ecosystems. Many of these areas have been protected by developing national parks and reserved forests. The Kaziranga and Manas are the two World Heritage Sites in the region. The Kaziranga is the home for the rare Indian rhinoceros, while Manas is a tiger sanctuary.

The region is also prone to natural disasters. High rainfall, deforestation, and other factors which have resulted in annual floods. These often cause widespread loss of life, livelihood and property. The region is also prone to earthquake, mild tremors are common, but strong earthquakes are rare. There have been three strong earthquakes: in 1869 the bank of the Barak sank by 15 ft. In 1897 there was a tremor which measured 8.3 on the moment magnitude scale, and another in 1950 which measured 8.6.

THE ODISHA STATE

Odisha lies between the latitudes 17.780N and 22.730N, and between longitudes 81.37E and 87.53E. The state has an area of 155,707 km², which is 4.87% of total area of India, and a coastline of 450 km. In the eastern part of the state lies the coastal plain. It extends from the Subarnarekha River in the north to the Rushikulya river in the south. The lake Chilika is part of the coastal plains. The plains are rich in fertile siltdeposited by the six major rivers flowing into the bay of Bengal.



The term Odisha is derived from the ancient Prakrit word “Odda Visaya” as in the Tirumalai inscription of Rajendra chola, which is dated to 1025.

Odisha is experiencing steady economic growth. The impressive growth in gross domestic product of the state has been reported by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme implementation. Odisha's growth rate is above the national average. The central government's Urban development ministry has recently announced the names of 20 cities selected to be developed as smart cities. The state capital Bhubaneswar is the first city in the list of smart cities released in January 2016, a pet project of Prime Minister Narendra Modi.



“SWACHH GRAHA” DEVELOPMENT OF INDIVIDUAL TOILETS FOR THE PEOPLE IN ASSAM & ODISHA



PLAN AND BUDGET FOR THE PROPOSED PROJECT



HRDS INDIA

HRDS INDIA

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

CHAPTER - 6



PLAN & BUDGET

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT “SWACHH GRAHA”

HRDS INDIA will be the implementing agency of the project “SWACHH GRAHA”. The project aims at the construction of 100000 toilets in the states of Odisha and Assam. In Assam 60000 and in Odisha 40000 toilets respectively within a time period of 2 years at a cost of **Rs. 2193640000/-**. Out of this an amount of **Rs 474276000/-** will be raised by HRDS INDIA by CSR Contributions and other Donations.

The rules and regulations for the implementation of the project will be same as the rules and regulations of Swachh Bharat Mission. The state government and the local bodies plays an important role in the implementation of the project “**SWACCH GRAHA**”.

ODISHA		ASSAM	
Total Population	41974218	Total Population	31205576
Total Households	9605629	Total Households	6387047
Institutional	21857	Institutional	16131
Total Households without latrine	38.5%	Total Households without latrine	84.7%
Percentage of people using community toilets	1.3%	Percentage of people using community toilets	23.4%

The above table shows the severe problems of lack of latrine facility and the problem of open defecation. Only a minority of percentage of the people in the states are using community toilets. The remaining people are following the habit of open defecation.

ODISHA		ASSAM	
Districts	30	Districts	33
Sub Division	58	Sub Division	23
Gram Panchayat	6799	Gram Panchayat	2201

HRDS INDIA can successfully implement the project with the sincere cooperation of the local bodies in the state. The selection of beneficiaries will be done at the grass roots level by the local bodies.

BUDGET FOR THE PROPOSED TOILET

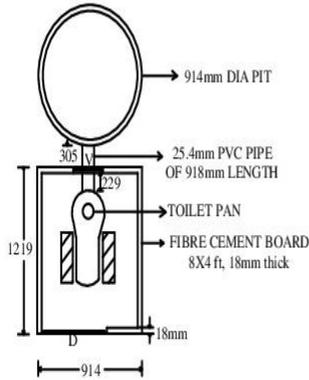
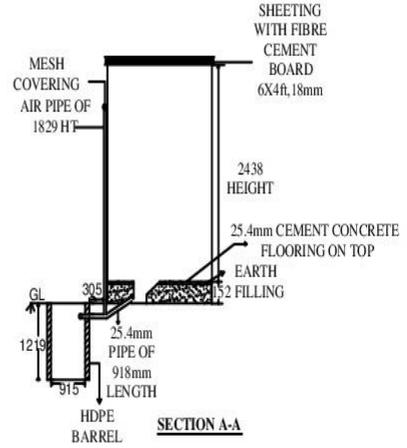
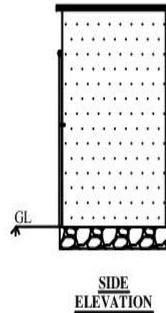
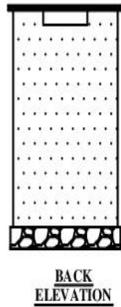
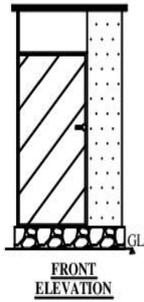
INDIVIDUAL HOUSE HOLD TOILET

SL.NO	DESCRIPTION OF WORK	AMOUNT
1.	Uneven ground leveling, earth work excavation, PCC and RCC works for foundation, backfilling, compaction and curing etc. (Drawing attached for reference)	Rs. 4600.00
2.	Fibre Cement Board for wall 8 ft x 4 ft x 18mm. Total 4 No's of 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. 4900.00
3.	Roofing with Fibre Cement Board of 6 ft x 4 ft x 18mm. Total 1 No of board.	Rs. 920.00
4.	Door	Rs.2000.00
5.	Painting	Rs.700.00
6.	Toilet pan(Indian Closet) with P Trap foot rest attached and PVC pipe of 3" dia and 3' length	Rs.1500.00
7.	High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) Pit	Rs. 1000.00
8.	L Clamp of size 2" x 3" of 6mm thickness (11No's) including screws (22 No's)	Rs.400.00
9.	Labour charges	Rs. 3870.00
TOTAL		<u>Rs. 19890.00</u>

Note :- Material and labour cost may vary according to the area and price fluctuations.

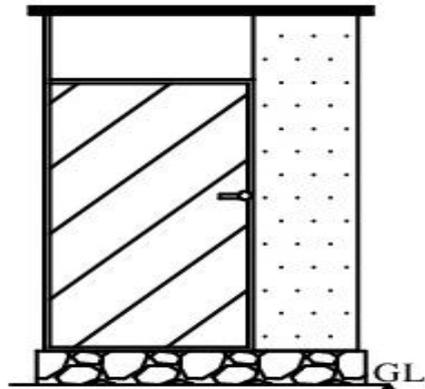
SWACHH GRAHA

SCALE 1:100

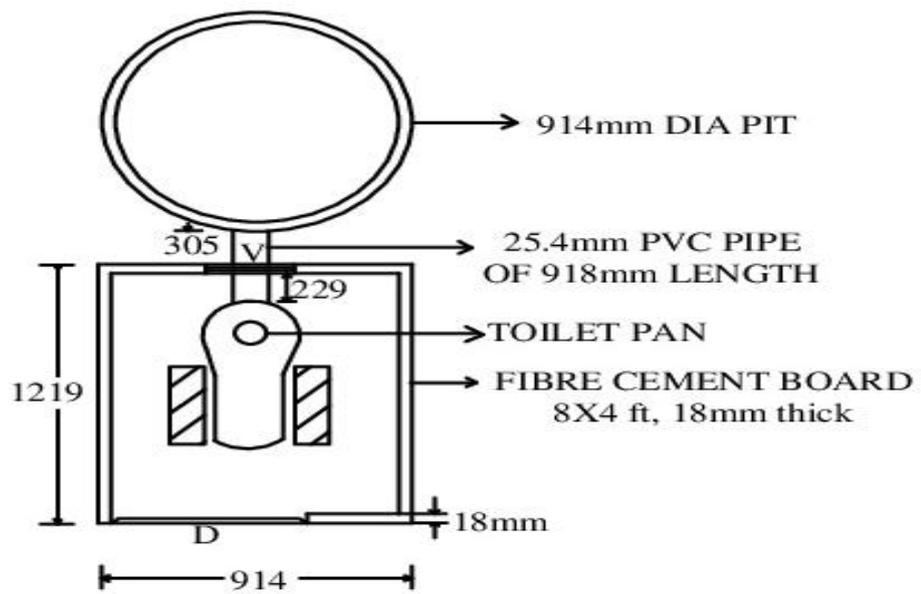


APPLICANT:-

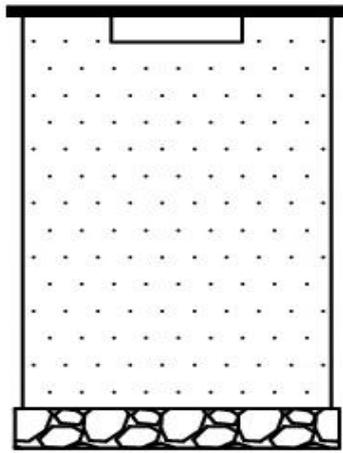
**SWACHH GRAHA
HRDS INDIA
CHANDRANAGAR
PALAKKAD, KERALA
ALL DIAMENSIONS ARE IN mm**



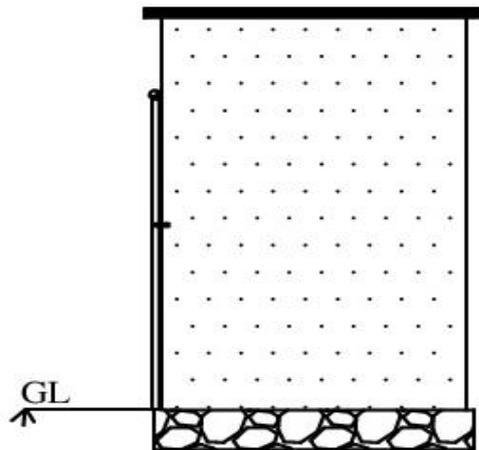
**FRONT
ELEVATION**



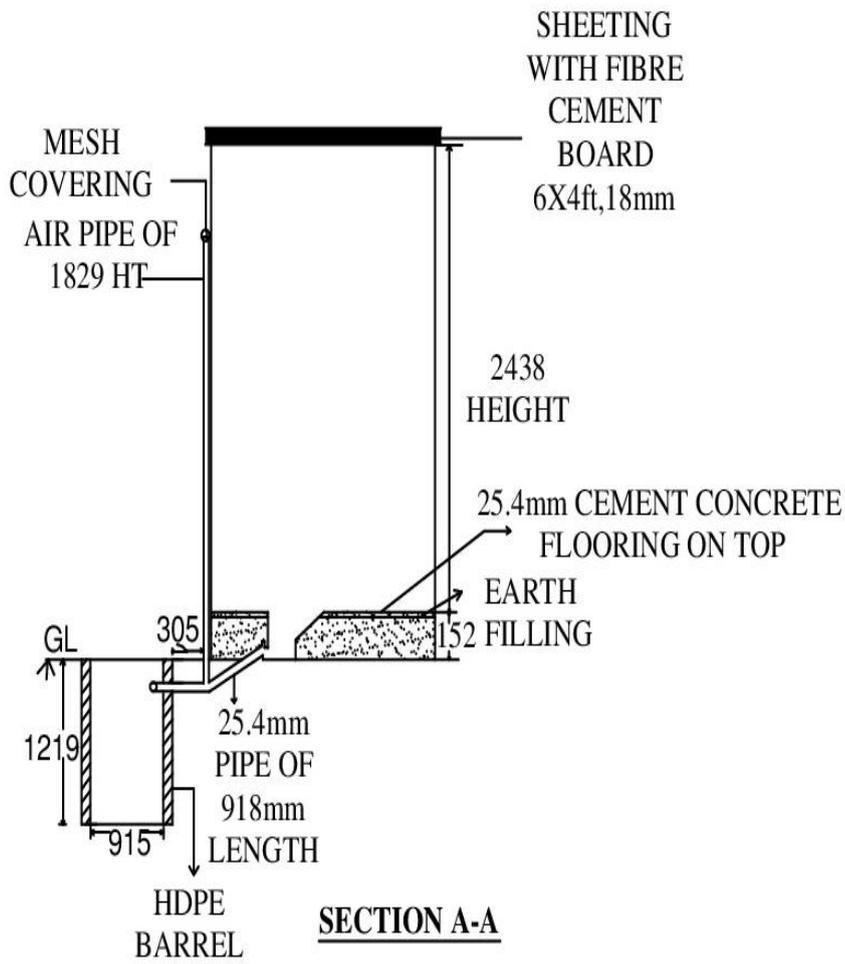
FLOOR PLAN



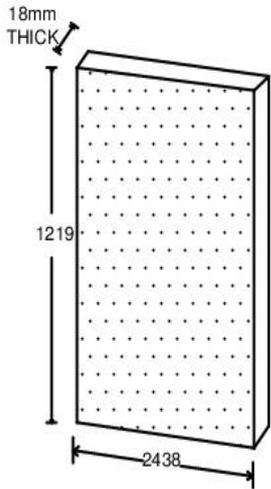
BACK
ELEVATION



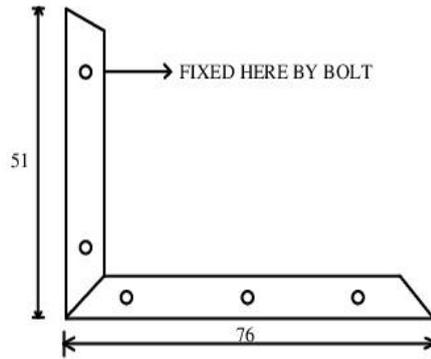
SIDE
ELEVATION



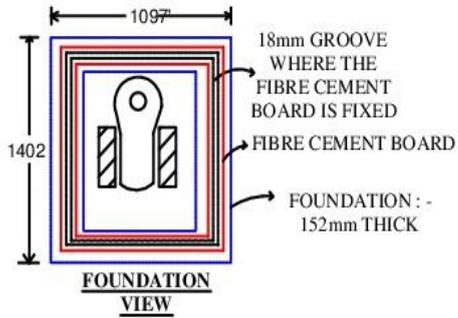
DETAILING



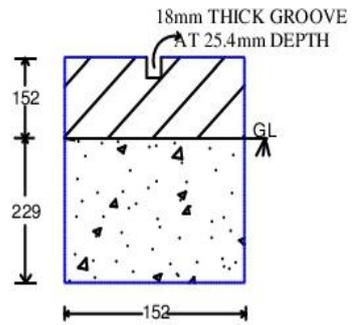
FIBRE CEMENT BOARD FOR WALL



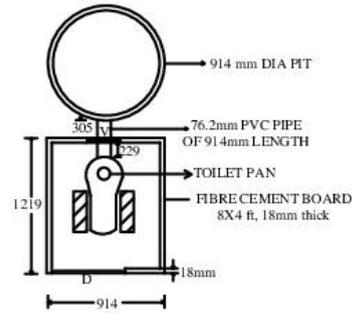
L CLAMP



FOUNDATION VIEW



SECTION OF FOUNDATION



FLOOR PLAN

SPECIFICATIONS

LENGTH = 914 mm

WIDTH = 1219 mm

HEIGHT = 2438 mm

AREA OF PROPOSED TOILET = 13.77 sqft

PLINTH AREA = 14.72 sqft

DOOR = 800x200 mm

VENTILATOR = 600X450 mm

WALL BOARD(FIBRE CEMENT BOARD) = 8X4 FEET,18mm thick

ROOFING(FIBRE CEMENT BOARD) = 6X4 FEET, 18mm thick

11 NO'S OF L CLAMP OF SIZE 2"X3",6mm thickness

SEPTIC TANK = HDPE BARREL

Budget

Estimated Project Cost for 1 Toilet : Rs. 19,890/-

Total Estimated Project Cost for 100000 Toilets : Rs. 219,36,40,000/-

(Two Hundred Nineteen Crore Thirty Six Lakh and Forty Thousand Only)

Estimated project cost

Component	Cost (Rs)
Salary	116640000
Survey and interviews	10000000
Travel	15000000
Communications	15000000
Documentation	3000000
Workshop and seminars	15000000
Cost for implementing 100000 Toilets	1989000000
Cost for fundamental facilities	30000000
Government Grant	150,00,00,000
Administration cost for the project	21,93,64,000
Total amount Government Grant	171,93,64,000
By HRDS INDIA	47,42,76,000
TOTAL PROJECT COST (Govt. Grant + HRDS INDIA)	219,36,40,000

Details of estimated project cost

Component	Description of the Expenses				
Salary		Number	@ Rs	Total Months	Total(Rs)
	Team Leader	4	60000	24	5760000
	Asst Team Leader	20	50000	24	24000000
	Technical Staff	12	45000	24	12960000
	Account staff	12	25000	24	7200000
	Field staff	50	15000	24	18000000
	Environment Specialist	20	45000	24	21600000
	Social Expert	12	40000	24	11520000
	IT officer	10	45000	24	10800000
	Data Entry staff	10	20000	24	4800000
Travel					15000000
Communications					15000000
Documentation and Reporting					3000000
Workshop and seminars					15000000
Survey and Interviewing stakeholders					10000000
Implementation cost for 100000 Toilets	19890X100000				1989000000
Cost for fundamental facilities					30000000
Total					219,36,40,000
Government Grand	Rs. 15,000/one Toilet- 15,000X1,00,000				150,00,00,000
Administration cost for the project	10% of the project cost by the government				21,93,64,000
By HRDS INDIA	From CSR Contribution and other Donations				47,42,76,000
TOTAL PROJECT COST					219,36,40,000



“SWACHH GRAHA”

PROJECT PROPOSAL ON INDIVIDUAL TOILETS FOR PEOPLE IN ASSAM AND ODISHA STATES



LEGAL DOCUMENTS & IT RETURNS



HRDS INDIA

HRDS INDIA

(THE HIGHRANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY)

DOOR NO: XIV/273, NEAR POST OFFICE, CHANDRANAGAR,

PALAKKAD DIST, KERALA, INDIA - 678 007



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

Registered

N0.II/21022/65(13)/2002-FCRA-III
Government of India/Bharat Sarkar
Ministry of Home Affairs/Grih Mantralaya

Ist Floor, Room No.20,
Lok Nayak Bhavan,
New Delhi-110003
Dated, the

15 MAY 2002

To

The Chief Functionary,
The Highrange Rural Development Society
Kattappana P.O.,
Kattappana,
Idukki (Kerala) - 685508

Subject: Registration under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976.

Sir/Madam,

With reference to your application dated 28/01/2002 requesting registration under the Foreign Contribution(Regulation)Act, 1976. I am directed to say that your Association has been registered under Section 6 (1) (a) of the Act and allotted the following Registration Number:-

052940065

2. You are advised to send intimations within the prescribed time to the Central Government of the amounts of each foreign contribution received by you, the source and the manner in which the foreign contribution was utilised, as per the provisions of the FC(R) Act, 1976 and the rules framed thereunder. An association is required to furnish the return even when the particulars are 'NIL'. The Bank Account mentioned in your application should be used for receiving foreign contribution and no other amount should be credited to this account. The Association should immediately intimate to this Ministry and obtain written confirmation regarding any change in the name of the Association, its address and Bank/Bank Account.
3. In case the association brings out any publication(registered under PRB Act, 1867) or acts as correspondent, columnist, editor, printer or publisher of a registered newspaper at a later stage thereby attracting provisions of the Section 4(1) (b) of the FC(R) Act, 1976, this fact should be reported to the Ministry immediately.
4. You should also ensure before any funds are passed on to any person/association in India that the recipient is (i) eligible to accept foreign contribution under the Act, i.e., recipient association is registered under the Act, or has obtained Prior Permission of the Government under Section 6 of the Act, and (ii) the person/association is not prohibited under Section 4 of the Act.

5. Failure to comply with any of the above provisions will make you liable for action under the provisions to Section 6(1) and/or under Section 23(1) of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976.

Yours faithfully

A.K. Ajmani
14/5/2002

(Ashok Ajmani)

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India

Tel. No. 4698251

(ASHOK AJMANI)

Under Secretary
Ministry of Home Affairs
New Delhi.

No.11/21022/(65(13)/2002)-FCRA-III

Copy to:

**The Manager
State Bank of India
Idukki,
Kerala**

With the request to confirm that SB/CA Account no. 8097 has been opened by the above association exclusively for receiving foreign contribution. The Bank is also requested to send intimations regarding inward remittances received by the association to the Ministry on yearly basis.

(Ashok Ajmani)

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India

Tel. No. 4698251

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 Commissiosner of Income Tax, forthwith.
4. This certificate is not a finding regarding the charitable nature of the Trust.

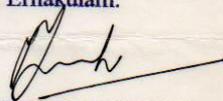


To
The President,
The Highrange Rural Development
Society(HRDS), Kattappana P.O.,
Idukki District, Kerala.

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

Copy to:

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


(R. MUTHULAKSHMY)
Income Tax Officer(Tech)



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

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

Dated: 30.05.2007

To
The President,
The Highrange Rural Development 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.



Income Tax Department

Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, Government of India

CIRCULAR

INCOME-TAX ACT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By order

Taxation Laws (Amendment)

Government of India



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

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

Dated: 12th February, 2018

To

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

Sir,

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

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

Please refer to the above.

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

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



Yours faithfully,

(P.A. Manikantan Nair)

Income Tax Officer (Hq.) (Exemptions),
For Commissioner of Income Tax (Exemptions), Kochi.

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

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

AAAJH0168A

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

ITO WD-2 THODUPUZZHA

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

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

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

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

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

Income Tax Department



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



National Securities Depository Limited

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

e-TDS Intermediary

PkgID : 02329 / TANPTGNTPO1010903

TPUC/PST/U

Jan 01, 2009



Ref. No.: 61520100119061171/TAN/NEW

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

Sir/Madam,

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

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

CHNH00739E

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

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

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

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

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

Income Tax Department

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



You Are Here:- Home » **NGO Details**

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

NGO Details

NGO Name : HRDS INDIA THE HIGHRANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY

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

First Registration Details

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

FCRA details

FCRA Registration no. : 052940065

Sector/ Key Issues

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

Details of Achievements :

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

NGO Directory

List of VOs/NGOs signed up on the NGO-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 \(MeitY\)](#)

**Major
Activities/Achievements**

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

Contact Details

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

City : Palakkad

State : Kerala

Telephone : 0491-2572576

Mobile No : 9446488457

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

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

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ANERT

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

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN.

Sir,

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

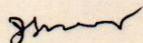
Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources (MNES), Govt. of India have sanctioned a project for assessing the Biomass Resources of selected Taluks under the National Programme. Five study projects have been sanctioned to Kerala under this programme. Each study involves survey of surplus availability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

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

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

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

Trivandrum,
02-07-2001


SCIENTIST-E

Dr. D. SUBHAKAR
Scientist - F
ANERT
Thiruvananthapuram

NEHRU YUVA KENDRA - IDUKKI

Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Govt. of India

GRAM : YUVAKENDRA

KERALA ZONE

Phone : 222670

No. 446

AFFILIATION CERTIFICATE

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

Thodupuzha,
Date 11.8.2006




District Youth Co-ordinator
Nehru Yuva Kendra
Idukki - Kerala

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



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

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

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

E-mail : kfgeorge@sansad.nic.in

Fax : 011-23010432

2-12-2006.

CERTIFICATE

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

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

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



K. FRANCIS GEORGE M.P.
14, HP IDUKKI - KERALA

PAN CARD OF SOCIETY



**PAN CARD OF HRDS INDIA
FOUNDER-SECRETARY**



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 transmitted electronically with digital signature]	Assessment Year 2017-18
---	-----------------------------------

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 Development 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 AOP/BOI	
	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	
	COMPUTATION OF INCOME AND TAX THEREON				

1	Gross total income	1	0	
2	Deductions under Chapter-VI-A	2	0	
3	Total Income	3	0	
3a	Current Year loss, if any	3a	0	
4	Net tax payable	4	0	
5	Interest payable	5	0	
6	Total tax and interest payable	6	0	
7	Taxes Paid	a Advance Tax	7a	0
		b TDS	7b	0
		c TCS	7c	0
		d Self Assessment Tax	7d	0
		e Total Taxes Paid (7a+7b+7c +7d)		7e
8	Tax Payable (6-7e)	8	0	
9	Refund (7e-6)	9	0	
10	Exempt Income	Agriculture	10	0
		Others		

This return has been digitally signed by AJKRISHNAN in the capacity of MANAGING TRUSTEE having PAN ASNPA3175F from IP Address 116.68.105.207 on 19-07-2017 at IDUKKI

Dsc SI No & issuer 2317103975393952573CN=SafeScript sub-CA for RCAl Class 2 2014,OU=Sub-CA,O=Sify Technologies Limited,C=IN

DO NOT SEND THIS ACKNOWLEDGEMENT TO CPC, BENGALURU

A.Y. 2017-2018

Name : HIGH RANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY

P. Y. : 2016-2017

P.A.N. : AAAJH 0168 A

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

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

For HIGH RANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY

Date : 19-Jul-2017
Place : IDUKKI

Authorised Signatory



FORM ITR-V

INDIAN INCOME TAX RETURN VERIFICATION FORM
 [Where the data of the Return of Income in Form ITR-1 (SAHAJ), ITR-2, ITR-2A, ITR-3, ITR-4S (SUGAM), ITR-4, ITR-5, ITR-7 transmitted electronically without digital signature] .
 (Please see Rule 12 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962)

Assessment Year
2016-17.

PERSONAL INFORMATION AND THE DATE OF ELECTRONIC TRANSMISSION

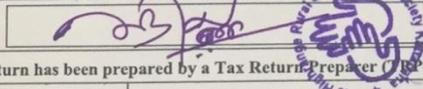
Name HIGH RANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY		PAN AAAJH0168A	
Flat/Door/Block No HIGH RANGE RURAL	Name Of Premises/Building/Village DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY	Form No. which has been electronically transmitted ITR-7	
Road/Street/Post Office KATTAPANA SOUTH POST	Area/Locality IDUKKI	Status AOP(Trusts)	
Town/City/District IDUKKI	State KERALA	Pin 685508	Aadhaar Number
Designation of AO (Ward / Circle) KERALA - 1		Original or Revised ORIGINAL	
E-filing Acknowledgement Number 854532060080717	Date(DD-MM-YYYY) 08-07-2017		

COMPUTATION OF INCOME AND TAX THEREON

1	Gross Total Income	1	0
2	Deductions under Chapter-VI-A	2	0
3	Total Income	3	0
a	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		
	Others	10	0

VERIFICATION

I, **AJI KRISHNAN** son/ daughter of **KRISHNAN**, holding Permanent Account Number **ASNPA3175F** solemnly declare to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information given in the return and the schedules thereto which have been transmitted electronically by me vide acknowledgement number mentioned above is correct and complete and that the amount of total income and other particulars shown therein are truly stated and are in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961, in respect of income chargeable to income-tax for the previous year relevant to the assessment year 2016-17. I further declare that I am making this return in my capacity as **MANAGING TRUSTEE** and I am also competent to make this return and verify it.

Sign here  Date **08-07-2017** Place **IDUKKI**

If the return has been prepared by a Tax Return Preparer (TRP) give further details as below:

Identification No. of TRP	Name of TRP	Counter Signature of TRP

For Office Use Only
Receipt No

Filed from IP address **116.68.103.93**

Date

Seal and signature of receiving official



AAAJH0168A07854532060080717F7CFF387444E2A20E355BE47B75560A46E537620

Please send the duly signed Form ITR-V to "Centralized Processing Centre, Income Tax Department, Bengaluru 560500", by **ORDINARY POST OR SPEED POST ONLY, within 120 days** from date of transmitting the data electronically. Form ITR-V shall not be received in any other office of the Income-tax Department or in any other manner. The confirmation of receipt of this Form ITR-V at ITD-CPC will be sent to the e-mail address **vijayassociates1964@gmail.com**

A.Y. 2016-2017

Name : HIGH RANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY

Previous Year : 2015-2016

PAN : AAAJH 0168 A

Address : HIGH RANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY
KATTAPANA SOUTH POST
IDUKKI, IDUKKI - 685 508

Ward/Circle : KERALA - 1

Status : Trust

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

Statement of Income

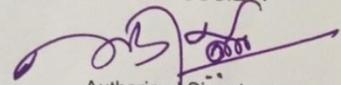
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
■ Total Income			<u>0</u>

Bank A/c for Refund: SBI SB 43929 IFSC: SBIN0070698

Date : 08-Jul-2017

Place : IDUKKI

For HIGH RANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY


Authorised Signatory



INDIAN INCOME TAX RETURN ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

Assessment Year
2015-16

PERSONAL INFORMATION AND THE DATE OF ELECTRONIC TRANSMISSION	Name		PAN			
	HIGH RANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY		AAAJH0168A			
	Flat/Door/Block No	Name Of Premises/Building/Village		Form No. which has been electronically transmitted		
	KATTAPPANA SOUTH POST					
	Road/Street/Post Office	Area/Locality		Status		
		IDUKKI				
	Town/City/District	State	Pin	Aadhaar Number		
	IDUKKI DISTRICT	KERALA	685508			
	Designation of AO(Ward/Circle)		KERALA 1	Original or Revised		
				ORIGINAL		
E-filing Acknowledgement Number		155538910040416	Date(DD/MM/YYYY)	04-04-2016		
COMPUTATION OF INCOME AND TAX THEREON	1	Gross total income		1	0	
	2	Deductions under Chapter-VI-A		2	0	
	3	Total Income		3	0	
	3a	Current Year loss, if any		3a	0	
	4	Net tax payable		4	0	
	5	Interest payable		5	0	
	6	Total tax and interest payable		6	0	
	7	Taxes Paid	a Advance Tax	7a	0	
			b TDS	7b	0	
			c TCS	7c	0	
d Self Assessment Tax			7d	0		
e Total Taxes Paid (7a+7b+7c +7d)			7e	0		
8	Tax Payable (6-7e)		8	0		
9	Refund (7e-6)		9	0		
10	Exempt Income	Agriculture	0	10	0	
		Others	0			

The return has been electronically uploaded on 04-04-2016 from IP address 122.164.139.68 and has been electronically verified by HIGH RANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY in the capacity of MANAGING TRUSTEE having PAN ASNPA3175F on 04-04-2016 13:07:39 from IP address 122.164.139.68 at IDUKKI using Electronic Verification Code MVVXUDRN13 generated through e-Filing OTP mode.

DO NOT SEND THIS ACKNOWLEDGEMENT TO CPC, BENGALURU

A.Y. 2015-2016

Name : HIGHRANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY

P. Y. :2015-2016

P.A.N. :AAAJH0168A

Address : High Range Rural

D.O.F. :11-Aug-1997

Development Society

Status : Trust

KATTAPANA, IDUKKI – 685 508

Ward :

Statement of Income

Sch No	Rs	Rs	Rs
			0

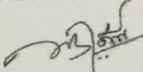
▪ Total Income

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

Date : 04-04-2016

Place : IDUKKI

HIGHRANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY


Authorised Signatory



“SWACHH GRAHA”

PROPOSAL ON INDIVIDUAL TOILETS FOR PEOPLE IN ASSAM AND ODISHA STATES



MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION, RULES AND REGULATIONS



HRDS INDIA

(THE HIGHRANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY)

DOOR NO: XIV/273, NEAR POST OFFICE, CHANDRANAGAR,

PALAKKAD-DISTRICT, KERALA, INDIA - 678007



MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF HRDS INDIA

(THE HIGHRANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY)

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



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

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

- To promote, establish and run projects and activities for the welfare and development of minority communities as well as Tribes and Scheduled Caste and to do the needful for the sustainable livelihood of the same.
- To implement and undertake activities, programmes and projects such as housing projects, income generating programmes, micro credit, micro finance, mutual funds and various kinds of thrift and saving schemes and all kinds of social activities for the 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 are 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 HID/AIDS, Poverty Alleviation etc.
- To provide financial, material, moral and intellectual support and assistance to the poor and drop out students for their study.
- To start, print and publish periodicals, Books, Leaflets, Brochures and such other kinds of publicity materials for the promotion of literature, science, education, tourism, culture, communal harmony, women empowerment and human rights.
- To start do establish and run any other activities on any subject that are deemed fit and proper for the betterment of the society, in the interest of justice and not against the spirit and rule of the society subject to the decision and approval of the Board of Directors of the society from time to time.
- To convene held and summon any meetings, seminars and conventions independently or jointly with like minded institutions having the same spirit, interest, goal and motives.
- To initiate, encourage, promote, organize, operate, advice, help societies, marketing organizations and to educate Small Industries, Legal Aid Societies, Non-formal educational centers, Hospitals, Community Programmes, Medical and Health Programmes, Community Service Centers and other institutions, bodies, persons as from time to time that may seem necessary.
- To produce, direct and to print, publish issue and exhibit any film, journals, periodicals, books, papers, pamphlets, advertisements, reports, lecturers and reading matter for the diffusion of medical, agricultural, technical, moral, philosophical, cultural and other useful knowledge for the promotion, benefit and advancement of the charitable ideas, works and activities of the society.
- To establish and run holistic and cultural township comprises 1. HRDS INDIA Administrative Office, 2. Spiritual Centre, 3. Pathway- Naturopathy University, 4. Center For Medical & Research Institute, 5. Medical College For MBBS / Md, 6. Nursing College For Gnm /B.Sc /M.Sc, 7. Dental Medical College, 8. Ayurveda Medical College,9. Sidha Medical College, 10. Engineering College, 11. International School, 12. Arts &Science College, 13. Fine Arts/Dance & Music Institute, 14. Old age



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

VI. MEANS : For the above purpose:-

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



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



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

Sl.	Name and Address	Occupation	Designation
1	Dr.S.Krishnakumar IAS(Retd) F-84, East of Kailash New Delhi-110065.	Former Union Minister (Govt. of India) Social Worker	President
2	Kyedatore.M.M #62, 1 st Floor, 3 rd Cross, Achari Colony, Opp.East of Venigan Bungalow, Gayathripruam, Mysore, Karnataka – 570019.	Engineer and Social worker	Vice President
3	Usha Krishnakumar F-84, East of Kailash New Delhi-110065.	Social Worker	Vice President
4	Aji Krishnan Sarayoo, Kattappana.P.O., Idukki Dist. – 685 515, Kerala.	Social Worker & Journalist	Founder-Secretary
5	Dr. Babu Reghunath Olickal House, Nariampara.P.O., Kattappana, Idukki Dist- 685 515, Kerala.	Doctor & Social Worker	Joint Secretary
6	Vivekanandan .C .V Chaneveettil, Santhi Nagar, Thottakkara, Ottappalam, Palakkad Dist., - 679 102, Kerala.	Electronics Eng & Social Worker	Director
7	Anu Sivaram Advaitham, 1 st Cross, Anugraha Layout, Mahadevapura Post, Bangalore – 560 048	Environmental Scientist & Social worker	Director



RULES AND REGULATIONS OF HRDS INDIA

(THE HIGHRANGE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY)

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

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



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



- 7. GOVERNING BODY :** The business of the Society shall managed by a Governing Body of 7 persons who are the office bearers.
- An elected member may retire from office on giving a letter of resignation in writing to the Secretary of the Society.
 - If an elected member ceases to hold office by reason of death, retirement or otherwise, at any time before the ensuing election otherwise vacate election at which he/she would otherwise vacate his/her office the Secretary may appoint any member to hold office in his place until the date of such meeting.
- 8. GOVERNING BODY MEETING :** The governing body shall have full power to set notwithstanding any vacancy that may not have been filled up.
- The governing body shall meet together at such place and time as it may from time to time determine by the Secretary.
 - 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 4 or more members of the governing body.
 - 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.
- 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.
 - To appoint their own meetings and regulate their own proceedings and fix the date of all general body meetings of the Society.
 - To appoint professional, technical, practical or commercial, skilled, unskilled or other employees and committees or such purpose as shall in any case be deemed beneficial to the Society.
- 10. GENERAL BODY MEETING :** The Society shall in each year hold a general body meeting on or before 31st December as its annual general body meeting in addition to any of the meetings in the year, and shall specify the meeting as such in the notice calling in and not more than 15 months shall elapse between the date of one annual general body meeting of the Society and that of the next. The annual general body



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

- a. The Secretary of the Society may, whenever they may think fit, and the Secretary of the governing body shall on the requisition made in writing by 2/3rd members of the Society stating the object of the meeting convene an extraordinary general body meeting.
- b. The annual general body meeting called for the passing of a special resolution shall be called by 10 days notice in writing at the least, and a meeting of the Society other than an annual general body meeting for the passing of a special resolution shall be called by 24 hours notice in writing at the least.
- c. The accidental omission to give notice of a meeting to or the non-receipt of the notice of a meeting by any person entitled to receive notice shall not invalidate the proceedings of that meeting.
- d. No business shall be transacted at any general body meeting, except the selection of a chairman and the adjournment of the meeting unless a quorum of 2/3rd members was present in person at the time when the meeting proceeds to business.
- e. The President or in his absence Vice President of the Society shall be entitled to preside as chairman at all general body meetings and in the absence of one of the above a chairman shall be elected from members of the governing body present at the meeting.
- f. The Secretary shall exercise all such power privileges, and discretion and do all such acts, matters and things as may be necessary or convenient for the control of the general policies and overall directions of measures for the promotion or the accomplishment of the objects of the Society.
- g. The President elected from the governing body for a term of 5 years or until his office ceases, unless otherwise specified. The Vice President, Secretary, Joint Secretary and Directors are also elected from the governing body. All the members of the governing body first elected by the general body meeting and afterwards elected as the office bearers from the elected members.
- h. The Secretary shall solely open and operate the Bank account for and on behalf of the society.
- i. No amendment to the Memorandum and Rules and Regulations of the Society will be made without the prior approval of the Commissioner of Income Tax.
- j. In the event of dissolution the net assets, if any, after satisfying all the debt and liabilities shall either be transferred to societies/ trusts having the same or similar objects or shall be vested with the Government.



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

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

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

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

society. The punishment shall be taken by majority decision of the meeting of the Governing Body held for that purpose. The Secretary shall undertake and execute the punishment and decisions taken by the Governing Body.

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

13. MEMBERSHIP REGISTER

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

Sl.No	Name	Address
1	Dr.S.Krishnakumar IAS(Retd)	F-84, East of Kailash, New Delhi-110065.
2	Kyedatore.M.M	#62, 1 st Floor, 3 rd Cross, Achari Colony, Opp.East of Venigan Bungalow, Gayathripruam, Mysore, Karnataka-570019.
3	Usha Krishnakumar	F-84, East of Kailash, New Delhi-110065.
4	Aji Krishnan	Sarayoo, Kattappana.P.O., Idukki Dist. - 685 515, Kerala.
5	Dr. Babu Reghunath	Olickal House, Kattappana.South P.O. Idukki Dist - 685 515,Kerala.
6	Vivekanandan.C.V	Chaneveettil, Santhi Nagar, Thottakkara, Ottappalam, Palakkad Dist – 679 102, Kerala.
7	Anu Sivaram	Advaitam, 1stCross, AnugrahaLayout, Mahadevapura, Bangalore - 560 048.

