



# A Guide for Sponsors

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# Project Summary

## Sanjeevani Project Mission Statement:

*The Sanjeevani Project is to combat illiteracy and poor education in rural India. The organization's goals are the construction of a sustainable school and curriculum in the poverty-stricken farming village of Ananthaiahgaripalli, Andhra Pradesh, India, provide the village and its surrounding area with a source of uncontaminated drinking water, and to serve as a model for future such endeavors.*

## Overview of Project:

The Sanjeevani Project is aiming to improve the overall quality of life of the residents of the Ananthaiahgaripalli Grampanchayat, a group of villages in the Y.S.R. (formerly Kadapa) district of Andhra Pradesh, India. The first, and most important, step in achieving this goal is the construction of a tenth-standard school in the village's vicinity. The objective is to construct a school which will be free of charge in an effort to accommodate the underprivileged village children, our target demographic. Additionally, we are planning to implement a clean water system to provide the school and surrounding villages with a sustainable source of uncontaminated water. Upon the completion of the project, we are hoping to provide the children in the village, as well as the village itself, with the means and opportunity for a greater future.

# Introduction: The Sanjeevani Project and Tanguturu Charitable Foundation

## The Sanjeevani Project:

Over the past 50 years, the only form of education offered to children of the Ananthaiahgaripalli, a rural village in Andhra Pradesh, India, has been in the form of a fairly dilapidated elementary school. Students must search for appropriate funding to attend secondary school outside the village. Most families in the village, however, have no means of furthering their children's education, so the children remain in the village for their entire lives.



*Photo of the current elementary school of Ananthaiahgaripalli*

*Photo taken January 31, 2010*

Inspired by the Sanskrit word meaning “to infuse life,” **the Sanjeevani Project** is an effort by college students to create opportunities for underprivileged children by constructing a viable school and curriculum in Ananthaiahgaripalli, India. The Sanjeevani Project hopes to change the lives of these children by building a primary and secondary school near the village. Thus, the short term goal of the Sanjeevani Project is to construct a viable school in Ananthaiahgaripalli (ranging from kindergarten to 10<sup>th</sup> standard); the long term goals are to ensure that this school is self-sustainable, improve the quality of life for the families of this area, and to promote literacy in rural India. Further, as plans for the project began to solidify, it took on an additional undertaking: to implement a clean water system such that the village and surrounding area could have access to uncontaminated water.

The Sanjeevani Project was founded by Abhita Reddy at Northwestern University in December 2009. The project is entirely student-run, and has grown from its roots to comprise undergraduates from Northwestern University, Tulane University, Washington University in St. Louis, and SciencesPo in Paris, France. The students are extremely motivated to make a difference, and are inspired by the goodwill of Dr. Sanjeeva T. Reddy – Abhita Reddy’s father who continuously strives to better his village. In order to further expand our fundraising avenues, the executive board of the Sanjeevani Project at Northwestern University is working to increase awareness and garner support within the Northwestern community, the Chicagoland area and beyond. With the support of Ananthaiahgaripalli’s citizens, the Project Chair’s family, and the Northwestern and partner universities’ communities, we are confident that this project will be completed by May 2011.

## Tanguturu Charitable Foundation (TCF):

The Tanguturu Charitable Foundation (TCF) is a United States 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization founded by Dr. Sanjeeva Reddy and Abhita Reddy. TCF operates as the umbrella organization for and essentially acts as a locus of funds for the Sanjeevani Project. Therefore, all donations are made to and managed by the TCF. Both the Tanguturu Charitable Foundation in the United States and its sister organization in India of the same name have already served as the vehicle for a number of Dr. Reddy’s charitable acts, including providing over 8000 vaccines for hepatitis B to children in the Pullampeta mandal in December 2003. The Tanguturu Charitable Foundation allows the Sanjeevani Project to maintain credibility as a non-profit and efficiency in managing finances.

# Statement of Problem: Our Purpose

The Ananthaiahgaripalli Grampanchayat, with a population of 3,500, has a literacy rate of 53.5% as compared to the national literacy rate of 64.8%. For the past 50 years, the village of Ananthaiahgaripalli, the headquarters of the Grampanchayat, has had only a primary school teaching up to the fifth standard/grade. The school's two dilapidated rooms consist of only four walls and a chalkboard. Two teachers are in charge of all seven grades, so for most of the school day, children are left to their own devices. Students who complete the fifth standard are not pushed to continue their education. The few who seek more education are faced with precious few options. The majority of the students who continue their public education do so in Pullampet, a nearby village, but their attendance is inconsistent due to transportation and family constraints. More importantly, these students do not continue beyond the tenth standard, which is a crucial step to acquiring a higher education in India and, ultimately, having the agency to better their standard of living.

There exist private institutions in the Kadapa district that provide a high standard of education, but, as they are tuition-based, children in Ananthaiahgaripalli cannot afford to attend. These schools are also far from the Grampanchayat, and most families are unable to afford transportation to these schools. Above all, villagers, as compared to their urban counterparts, place a smaller value on education. Generally, their work to sustain their families (for example, farming) does not usually require higher level education. Because this education is costly and seemingly does not directly apply to their line of work, education itself is viewed as unnecessary; this mentality is passed on and thus few villagers are ever able to leave and garner academic/financial success. Those who wish to do so are met with challenging financial and academic setbacks mainly being the following: (1) they cannot afford the education beyond their village and, if they do manage to pay their fees, (2) their poor primary facilities cause them to be at a severe disadvantage upon entrance into competition with students who have attended more structured learning. The medium of teaching in the primary school of Ananthaiahgaripalli is Telugu, the local language; this also makes assimilating to the upper level academia more challenging

In addition to subpar educational opportunities, poor sanitation and health standards adversely affect the villagers' livelihoods. The poor conditions of the school in Ananthaiahgaripalli exemplify the community's attitude toward health and hygiene in the village: the floor upon which the children sit is rampant with insects and caked

with dirt. To get to the bathroom, a dirty hole in the ground, the children must traverse the schoolyard, a plot of dirt riddled with trash and sharp objects.

Most villagers live in straw huts that are dimly lit and very cramped. To heat water, families burn coal under water pots. The villagers inevitably inhale the smoke from the coal due to the confined conditions and poor ventilation. As a consequence, it is not uncommon for children and adults to develop respiratory dysfunction. Also, many of the villagers have very few sets of clothes, and the vast majority does not wear shoes. For this reason, their feet become covered in mud, particularly during the monsoon season. Their clothing, too, inevitably becomes dirty. Furthermore, malnutrition deprives some villagers of the nutritional fortitude to combat exposure to these and other health risks, particularly infectious diseases.

There is a widespread exposure to agents that propagate infectious diseases in the Grampanchayat. Sewage is untreated and uncontained. Stray animals including, but not limited to, monkeys, dogs, and poultry (known carriers of infectious diseases), wander the streets of the village in great numbers. Insects are rampant, particularly flies, which transmit bacteria, and mosquitoes, which carry deadly diseases like malaria, dengue, and Japanese encephalitis, all major public health risks in India. Sadly, it is not uncommon to see small children lying on the ground covered in flies and mosquitoes. During the monsoon season, the incidence of these diseases and other ailments increases substantially, a grave concern given the scarcity of healthcare and other basic amenities.

A lack of bathing facilities, proper nutrition and healthcare exacerbate the aforementioned health concerns. Many will go days without bathing and countless more without washing their dirty clothing. This is resoundingly true for the children. Perhaps most importantly, there is no access to healthcare in the Grampanchayat. The villagers must travel to Rajampet, a nearby town, to seek any medical attention.

Water contamination is also an issue in Ananthaiahgaripalli. High levels of fluoride and other contaminants contribute to child development issues and long-term health issues, like fluorosis. The water also contains bacteria and viruses, which can cause stomach infections and gastroenteritis.

The insidious nature of the aforesaid problems is such that the residents of the Ananthaiahgaripalli Grampanchayat are largely unaware of their adverse effects. It is thus the Sanjeevani Project's conviction that a proper education will provide the villagers with the necessary tools to improve their villages' conditions. The primary vehicle for education will be an English-medium tenth-standard school aimed at developing well-rounded, career-minded individuals who understand their role as leaders in the community.

To establish a viable school, the Sanjeevani Project will adopt a three-pronged approach. First, students will be brought up in a nurturing environment that will allow

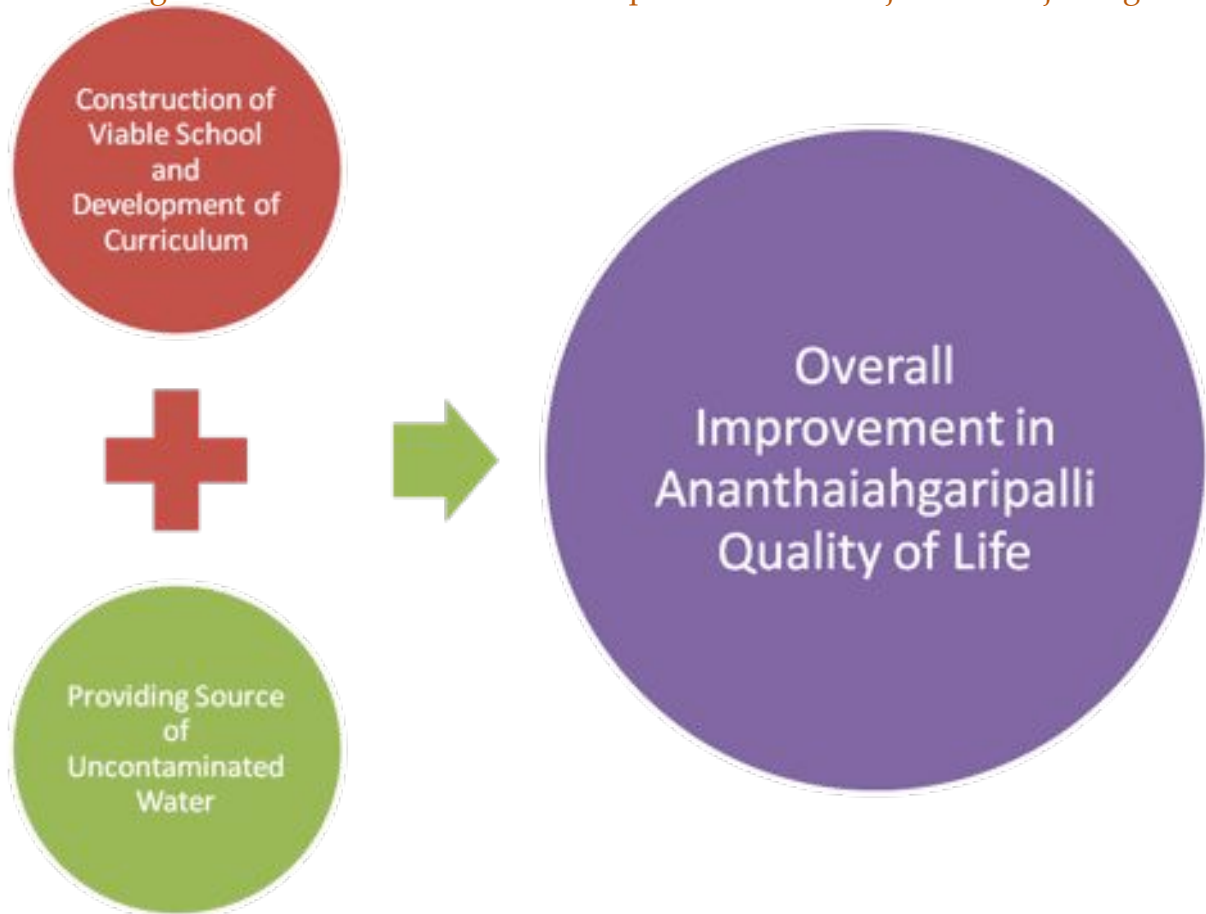
them to succeed both academically and socially. It is very important that the students receive high marks in classes and on state-issued exams, but they must also learn to be upstanding, active members of society. Second, the school will encourage students to continue their education beyond the tenth standard. As Indian students choose their career path in the eleventh grade, the school will provide its students with the crucial opportunity to develop flourishing careers through which they will give back to the community. Third, the school will be taught in English. From our research, it is clear that English-medium schools are the most successful. Therefore, to give our students the best chance at success, they will be taught exclusively in English.

Having defined the needs and problems of the village of Ananthaiahgaripalli, the members of the Sanjeevani Project state their purpose as follows:

*The Sanjeevani Project's overarching purpose is to help improve the daily lives of the villagers in Ananthaiahgaripalli. Our plan of action is two-fold. First, we will build a viable school and curriculum to allow the village's youth the opportunity for a brighter future. Second, we hope to increase the overall quality of life in the village by combating some health and hygiene problems. Our method to do so is to provide the village and its surrounding area with an uncontaminated, clean source of water.*

# Project Objectives: Goals and Desired Outcomes

The following is an overview of the relationship between the Sanjeevani Project's goals:



The executive board of the Sanjeevani Project realizes that these are ambitious goals, but we are confident that we can achieve them with proper planning and insight. Thus, in order to accomplish this in the most effective and efficient manner, we have come up with a loose timeline of events (see Project Methods and Design: Our Plan of Action) and set desired dates to mark our progress.

Our final desired outcome is that we can help to improve the overall quality of life in the village of Ananthaiahgaripalli by opening the school, complete with its clean water supply, in **May 2011**.

# Project Methods and Design: Our Plan of Action

The Sanjeevani Project started at Northwestern University and has grown with new chapters opening in colleges across the United States and internationally. All of the chapters are united and have the same goals and desires. The method by which these goals will be achieved as been set by the founding Northwestern University chapter and, for simplicity's sake, the model explained in this proposal is that of the Sanjeevani Project in Northwestern.

The overall plan of action is represented by the following flow chart (see next page). Each of the itemized goals – seen in the blue arrows below – is further detailed in Appendix II.

The fundraising efforts, possibly the single largest task placed before the Sanjeevani Project, deserve a slighter closer look. As we need to essentially raise \$250,000 in order to ensure that our project is successful, we have pledged to make a consistent effort with fundraising throughout the course of the project (having its own timeline and consistent follow-up). Heretofore, the Sanjeevani Project has raised Rs. 10 lakh, or \$20,000 USD, in support of the school and clean water system through various fundraising methods. These methods include Northwestern-based fundraising events, door-to-door campaigns and online donations via the project website.

As of October 2010, the Sanjeevani Project will begin applying for corporate grants, corporate sponsorships, and matching donation programs. In addition, the Tanguturu Charitable Foundation (TCF) has pledged to make an annual donation of Rs. 20 lakhs, or \$50,000 USD in an effort to keep the school running.



# Projected Budget

## THE SANJEEVANI PROJECT

### Expenses Budget

#### Fixed Budget Expenses

<u>Expense</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Total Area (sq. ft.)</u>	<u>Actual Total (Rs.)</u>	<u>Actual Total \$ (USD)</u>
Land				
Government Purchase			\$1,008,815.00	\$22,634.70
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$1,008,815.00</b>	<b>\$22,634.70</b>
Architecture Plans				
Site Evaluation		N/A	Free	Free
School Design Plan		N/A	Free	Free
Blueprints		N/A	Free	Free
		N/A	\$0.00	\$0.00
			\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
Academic Building				
Classrooms (x12)		4374	\$0.00	\$0.00
Staff Room (x2)		729	\$0.00	\$0.00
Principals Office (x1)		364	\$0.00	\$0.00
Administration (x1)		364	\$0.00	\$0.00
Toilet Block		364		
Corridors		965	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>56001</b>	<b>\$5,362,500.00</b>	<b>\$120,317.98</b>
Principal's House				
Living Room			\$0.00	\$0.00
Bed Room			\$0.00	\$0.00
Kitchen+Dining			\$0.00	\$0.00
Toilet 1			\$0.00	\$0.00
Toilet 2				
Utility Room				
Parking & Porch				
Staircase				
Corridors			\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$2,750,000.00</b>	<b>\$61,701.53</b>
Electrical Work				
Internal Electric Works			\$0.00	\$0.00
External Electric Works			\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$892,375.00</b>	<b>\$20,022.15</b>

Plumbing/Sanitation				
Internal Plumbing Works			\$0.00	\$0.00
External Plumbing Works			\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$892,375.00</b>	<b>\$20,022.15</b>
O.H./U.G. Water Tank				
U.G. Tank			\$225,000.00	\$5,048.31
O.H. Tank			\$90,000.00	\$2,019.32
Pumps and Electrical Pump			\$200,000.00	\$4,487.38
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$515,000.00</b>	<b>\$11,555.01</b>
Site Development				
General				
Grading/Playground/courtyards			\$550,000.00	\$12,340.31
WBM drive way to house			\$420,000.00	\$9,423.51
610 dia hume-pipe crossing			\$90,000.00	\$2,019.32
Storm Water Drain			\$280,000.00	\$6,282.34
Compound Wall near gate			\$215,000.00	\$4,823.94
Chain Link Fencing (Fencing for entire plot not included)			\$337,500.00	\$7,572.46
Compound Gate			\$130,000.00	\$2,916.80
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$2,022,500.00</b>	<b>\$45,378.67</b>
Landscaping				
Borewells			\$500,000.00	\$12,340.31
			\$0.00	\$0.00
			\$0.00	\$0.00
			\$0.00	\$0.00
			\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$500,000.00</b>	<b>\$12,340.31</b>
Clean Water System				
Plant Cost			\$165,000.00	\$3,702.09
Civil Construction			\$101,250.00	\$2,271.74
Water Storage Tanks 2 nos			\$22,500.00	\$504.83
			\$0.00	\$0.00
			\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$288,750.00</b>	<b>\$6,478.66</b>
Equipment				
			\$0.00	\$0.00
			\$0.00	\$0.00
			\$0.00	\$0.00
			\$0.00	\$0.00
			\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>			<b>\$8,581,065.00</b>	<b>\$200,133.16</b>

# Evaluation: Product and Process Analysis

Our main medium for constant evaluation is weekly executive board meetings. These meetings will be conducted in a forum-style, with each board member explaining the week's progress and setbacks. Progress will be appreciated, and setbacks will be dealt with through input from the whole executive board. As soon as one area appears to be progressing slower than necessary in order for deadlines to be met – for whatever reason – the rest of the board will encompass some of those responsibilities in addition to their own until such time that it becomes clear that the project is back on schedule. Additionally, the Chairman and Business Manager will additionally have monthly meetings with each member of the executive board for a more thorough exploration of progress. While the weekly board meetings have an emphasis on ensuring that the Sanjeevani Project, as a whole, is running smoothly and on schedule, the purpose of the monthly meetings with each member of the board has a more direct emphasis on said board member's responsibilities (i.e. teacher hiring, fundraising efforts, marketing, etc.).

There will be constant communication with several officials in Ananthaiahgaripalli in an effort to obtain maximum efficiency with the proceedings in India (i.e. construction and the clean water system). Dr. Sanjeeva Reddy, founder of the Tanguturu Charitable Foundation, will also be making periodic inquiries of progress and help facilitate any conflicts.

Progress will be strictly monitored in an effort to maintain our deadline.

# Sustainability Model: Long-term Project Planning

In order to ensure that the school is successful in the long run, the Sanjeevani Project will implement a two-part sustainability model. The first part of this model concerns attendance. Instead of starting with twelve grades, the school will begin with just lower kindergarten; thus, the school will be filled to capacity twelve years after its inception. As initial costs will be low, the Sanjeevani Project will be able to support the school with its own funds for the first few years of operation. In addition, faculty and administrators will have time to correct for imperfections in how the school is run, adapting and improving as the school accommodates more matriculates. Finally, this attendance model will provide the Sanjeevani Project with enough time and data to implement a self-sufficiency system. The second element of the sustainability model concerns the school's construction. At present, the school will be built in three phases (as described in Appendix I, Itemized Goal 4).

Another element to our sustainability model, and a large part of our overall goal to improve the Ananthaiahgaripalli quality of life, is the clean water system. The villagers in Ananthaiahgaripalli obtain their water from an underground source that may be contaminated. The Sanjeevani Project is currently in agreement with Clarion Water Systems, a private water purification company, to assess the water in the village's borewell. If it is indeed contaminated, we will contract the company to build a reverse-osmosis water plant that will operate at a capacity of 500 liters per hour and cost approximately Rs. 3 lakhs, or \$6,380 USD.

The purpose of this project is twofold. First, both students and villagers will be freed of the adverse health effects of consuming contaminated water, thereby promoting their wellbeing and success in school (for the students). Second, villagers will have to come to the school to obtain clean water, further promoting their personal investment in the school. See Appendix IV for the Clarion Water Systems price schedule, assessment of the water, and maintenance plan.

# Progress

Since it was founded in December 2009, the Sanjeevani Project has made quite a bit of progress towards its goals. Granted, there is a long road ahead of us, but here is a summary of our progress thus far:

- The executive board was assembled on schedule and has been meeting weekly since its formation.
- The project's website launched in March 2010 – [www.sanjeevaniproject.org](http://www.sanjeevaniproject.org)
- In support of the cause, members of the Sanjeevani Project traveled to India in the summer of 2010. There, they worked to obtain land for construction, finalized the school's design, explored partnerships with local NGOs and nonprofits, began obtaining accreditation, and developed a long-term implementation strategy.
- In order to obtain the land, members of the Sanjeevani Project met with the Y.S.R. district collector on August 14, 2010 and presented to him our project proposal. He pledged his support for the project and will submit our application to the government of Andhra Pradesh for approval. This process should take three to four months, so we expect to be approved in November or December (roughly on schedule).
  - Thus, at the present time, we are negotiating with local officials to obtain clearance to prepare the land for construction.
- Preliminary architecture plans for an environmentally sustainable and viable school have been set (see Appendix III).
- Whilst in India, members of the Project met with the Clarion Water Systems to begin to solidify plans for the clean water system.
- Members of the Sanjeevani Project visited several similar schools in Andhra Pradesh. In doing so, they achieved a better understanding of the Indian school system, documented their sustainability models, observed the learning/teaching styles, and explored the motivating factors for underprivileged children to attend school.
- Efforts for fundraising have already begun – we have raised Rs. 10 lakhs, or \$20,000 USD thus far.
- Efforts for obtaining school supplies and equipment have begun.
- Efforts for developing an approved curriculum and recruiting teachers for the school have begun.

# How to Help

The Sanjeevani Project has the desire to change the lives of the underprivileged children of Ananthaiahgaripalli and surrounding villages by building an affordable, viable primary and secondary school for them. We are also striving to improve overall quality of life in the village by providing a source of clean, uncontaminated water. Thank you very much for taking the time to read our proposal. Raising awareness of the widespread illiteracy and poor living conditions is extremely rewarding for us. If you deem it appropriate, we would welcome any help with our cause. The Tanguturu Charitable Foundation (TCF) acts as an umbrella organization for the Sanjeevani Project and is the locus for our funds. TCF is a nonprofit organization (EIN: 27-2107563) with 501(c)(3) status; thus, all donations are tax-deductible.

To make a donation:

*Online/Credit card:*

Online donations are processed through our website, <http://sanjeevaniproject.org> via a PayPal account.

*By Check:*

Please make all checks payable to Tanguturu Charitable Foundation. Checks can be mailed to:

The Sanjeevani Project  
1630 Chicago Avenue #806  
Evanston, IL 60201

*Cash:*

Unfortunately, we can only accept cash donations in person. To find out where we will be next (and able to take your donation), visit our blog at <http://sanjeevaniproject.blogspot.com>.

In addition to monetary donations, we always welcome advice and/or volunteers to assist with the project. If you are interested in investing more time or imparting some words of wisdom to us and to the project, please feel free to contact us.

# Contact Us

For any questions/concerns/enquiries, please feel free to contact us.

The Sanjeevani Project  
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Evanston, IL 60201

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F: (504) 392-6916

We have begun a wide marketing campaign! We constantly update and reach out using various forms of media to ensure that the public can learn more!

<http://sanjeevaniproject.org>

<http://sanjeevaniproject.blogspot.com>

[www.youtube.com/thesanjeevaniproject](http://www.youtube.com/thesanjeevaniproject)

Feel free to visit our website, blogs, and Youtube channel for updates and more information! We welcome any feedback, advice, and criticism. Look forward to hearing from you!

# Appendix I: Itemized Goals

1. *Assemble Board* – In order to maintain efficiency, the Sanjeevani Project is led by an executive board. Each member of the board has a specific, outlined responsibility that has a very specific impact on the final outcome. The integration of these board members and the efficiency with which their duties are fulfilled will culminate into the successful building of the school (see Appendix II for a description of each of the executive board positions and corresponding responsibilities). This board meets weekly to discuss progress and to provide feedback/advice on any applicable setbacks. Each of these executive board members has a detailed timeline such that their specific responsibilities are completed in such a manner that its completion merges seamlessly with the overall timeline of the project.
2. *Obtain Land* – The Sanjeevani Project is presently looking to obtain a ten-acre plot of land along the Mumbai-Chennai highway. It is owned by the government and is on sale at a market value of Rs. 1 lakh per acre – Rs. 10 lakhs, or \$21,276 USD, for the whole plot. It is ten minutes by foot from the village, and its proximity to a major highway makes it readily accessible by car. As there are approximately twenty villages within a five-mile radius of the plot, its positioning is ideal for attracting students from multiple villages in the Ananthaiahgaripalli Grampanchayat. Additionally, the site is located on the Deccan plateau, which benefits from ample sunlight, predictable northeasterly winds and strong soil.
3. *Finalize Architecture Plans* – The Sanjeevani Project has partnered with Ranjit Singh Associates, an architecture firm in Mumbai, India, to design the school. The members of the firm are working *pro bono* in honor of the charitable nature of the project. In order to maximize efficiency and reduce costs, the project has agreed to use local materials and alternative construction methods. At present, the school will consist of an academic building, multipurpose auditorium, football field, principal's bungalow, guesthouse, and resource building. See Appendix III for construction plans and further descriptions.
4. *Begin Construction* – In order to minimize construction costs, the Sanjeevani Project will contract a local construction company and use local materials like Kadapa stone, which is renowned for its strength and durability.

Construction will consist of three phases, which will coincide with the school's expansion. The academic building is arranged in four blocks such that each can be built separately. The first and most expansive phase will cost \$200,133 USD, and consist of the southwest and southeast blocks of the academic building and various infrastructural projects detailed below. The following two phases will be built as we accommodate more grades and the students age. For example, as more standards are added, more classrooms will be built and the football field will be constructed when students are old enough to begin playing sports. Ranjit Sinh Associates is currently working on a plan detailing the three phases of construction, which will also feature revised cost estimates for each of the stages. Various infrastructural investments will be made during the first phase of construction. First, the Sanjeevani Project will dig a borewell to provide the school with adequate water supply. Ideally, this should be done in the summer months (March or April) to ensure the existence of a viable water source. Next, we will construct above- and below-ground water tanks to store water from the borewell. Finally, we will construct the necessary electrical and plumbing works to ensure students have a comfortable academic experience.

The construction detailed in this proposal is that of the first phase of construction. We are hoping to raise enough money to complete this phase first, such that the school may officially open, and will continue fundraising efforts and working towards the addition of the aforementioned phases and will appropriate funds accordingly.

5. *Finalize Sustainability Model* – This is the projected completion date for finalizing the sustainability model (described in more detail under Sustainability Model: Long-term Project Planning). Additionally, the plan for the clean water system will be finalized and incorporated into the construction/sustainability model at this time.

6. *Account for Supplies* – Throughout the course of our implementation of this plan, a fairly extensive emphasis will be placed on collecting supplies for the students to use once the school has opened. These supplies, consisting of textbooks, notebooks, pens, pencils, etc. as well as sports equipment, are expected to be collected both in the United States as well as India. The finalized amount of each supply needed has still not been determined, although rough estimates can be found in the budget.
7. *Hire Teachers* – Throughout the course of our implementation of this plan, a fairly extensive emphasis will be placed in recruiting and interviewing well-qualified teachers to work for the school. The teachers will be put through a series of applications and interviews before the board determines those that will be working in the school. Simultaneously, we will be working to ensure that the curriculum of the school is up to the national standard of India.
8. *Finish Construction* – This is the projected completion date for phase I construction (the phases are described above, in Itemized Goal 4).
9. *Open School* – This is the projected completion date by which we hope to have the school's first students enter into what will hopefully be a brighter future for themselves and the village.

# Appendix II: The Executive Board

## **Chairman/President**

The chairman of the Sanjeevani Project is responsible for overseeing the progress of the project and the achievement of its goals. The chairman is to work closely with the business manager to ensure that the project's finances are in order and that the desired outcomes of the organization are being met in a timely manner. He/she presides over the executive board. The board members are to report to and inform the chairman of any setbacks and/or achievements as they occur. The chairman is to delegate any relevant tasks to board members as well as undertake certain tasks on his/her own. It is the responsibility of the chairman to determine which areas of the project are making headway as planned and which areas are moving more slowly; he/she is then to help that board member change their methods to bring that aspect of the project back up to speed.

## **Business Manager/ Vice President**

The business manager/vice president will be responsible for reviewing all financial decisions made by the project to ensure fiscal responsibility. He/she will also be in charge of maintaining meticulous records of all donations/funds received and all spending. The business manager/vice president will have access to the trust and accounts (along with the Chair). He/she will also be reviewing all business decisions (i.e. where to allocate time, what efforts to best pursue, etc.) made by individual committees.

## **Fundraising Chair**

The fundraising chair is responsible for all fundraising efforts. This includes coming up with creative and innovative ways by which to raise the necessary amount of money for full project completion. The fundraising chair is responsible for keeping track of any money raised during an event and ultimately turning it over to the business manager.

### **Education Chair**

The education chair is responsible for ensuring that the school we build meets the Indian standard for education. This includes, but is not limited to, determining the curriculum for each grade that will allow students graduating from this school to be held to the same expectations as other Indian students. He/she is responsible for researching these standards and speaking with relevant individuals to gain as much insight about the academic world in India as possible. Additionally, once the curriculum is set, the education chair is responsible for finding the best way to implement it. More specifically, the education chair must find the most feasible and efficient way to recruit responsible and academically qualified teachers to work in the school.

### **Public Relations/Collaborations Chair**

The public relations/collaborations chair is responsible for making sure that the general public is made aware of any progress and/or updates from the project. Additionally, they are to advertise any fundraising events in order to maximize attendance and profit. The committee is also responsible for any collaboration that the project has with outside groups (both on and off campus). He/she will maintain relationships with these organizations.

### **School Supplies Chair**

The school supplies chair is responsible for gathering an appropriate amount of school supplies for the school to use. This begins with evaluating the desired school and feasibility to determine a goal for the amount of supplies needed. Once this goal is set (for textbooks, notebooks, pens, pencils, etc.), the committee is responsible for meeting it. This includes, but is not limited to, contacting venues – schools, office supply stores, etc. – both locally and in India and setting up book drives. In addition to textbooks to be used in the classroom, the chair is responsible for collected books for the school's library. Once these materials are obtained, the chair must then determine how best to transport them to India.

### **Equipment Chair**

The equipment chair is responsible for gathering materials to be used recreationally at the school. This includes playground equipment, sports equipment, and toys (for the younger children). This begins by evaluating the desired school and feasibility to come up with a realistic goal what equipment is needed. This also includes examining the need for equipment by a school in India (especially since the sports and games most popular there are different than those most popular locally). The chair is then responsible for meeting this goal. He/she is to contact organizations, companies, schools, and groups – locally and in India – for donations; they may also set up a drive for donated items. Once all of the materials are gathered, the equipment chair must determine the most efficient way to transport materials to India.

### **Conflict Management Chair**

The conflict management chair is responsible for dealing with all setbacks, regardless of degree. The conflict management chair is to deal with a broad spectrum of problems including, but not limited to, legal issues, problems maintaining a good relationship with outside organizations and individuals, problems within the project (and people involved), and fiscal responsibility matters. The chair of the conflict management team is the sole confidant for people within the project to speak to about any issues within the organization. He/she is to uphold a level of confidentiality when amongst the board. The chair is also responsible for making sure that any conflicts brought before the committee are handled in a timely fashion (and that includes contacting the necessary people).

### **Secretary**

The secretary will be the record-keeper for the entire project. They are to come to the weekly board meetings and all general project meetings and take extremely meticulous minutes. These minutes are to be revised post-meeting and sent to the Chair of the project as well as all individual committee chairs. The secretary is also responsible for any relations that the project is to have with the university (i.e. booking rooms for meetings, obtaining permission for faculty, etc.).

## Appendix III: Construction Plans

At present, the school will consist of an academic building, multipurpose auditorium, football field, principal's bungalow, guesthouse, and resource building.

The academic building will be comprised of twelve classes and three faculty rooms (the principal's office, the administration's office, and a staff room) arranged in four "L"-shaped blocks about a central courtyard. The building will be surrounded by a veranda, which will provide shade to the classrooms and the courtyard.

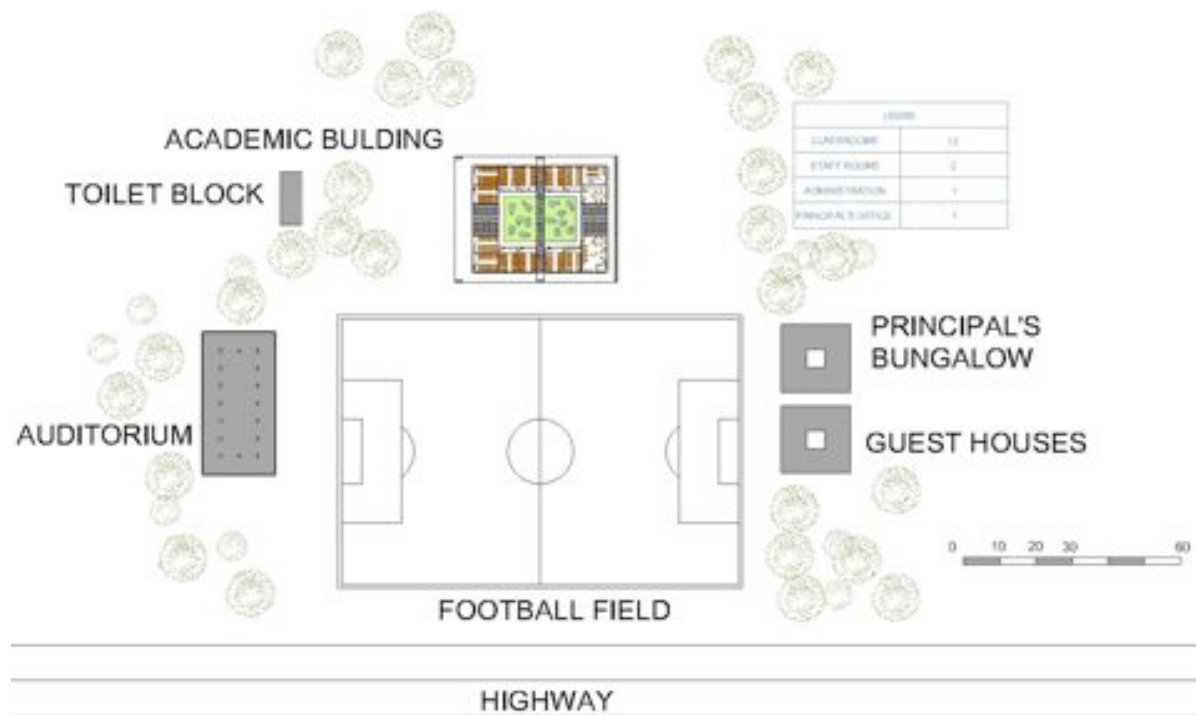
The multipurpose auditorium will serve as a medium for non-sports extracurricular activities such as general assemblies, school productions, and academic competitions. Importantly, the auditorium will double as a community center, a place for villagers to hold local ceremonies, wedding receptions, official gatherings, and the like. In this way, we hope the villagers will feel a sense of ownership towards the school and invest in its success.

The principal's bungalow and guesthouse will provide the principal and visitors with the necessary conditions to live comfortably while in the village such that they can serve the students to the best of their abilities. The ground floor of the guesthouse will have eight beds; the rooftop will also accommodate beds so visitors can sleep outside.

The resource building will consist of laboratories and a library. It will be separate from the academic building, and it will be built a few years after the school's inception.

In order to minimize operating costs and fully utilize the Deccan plateau's natural resources, the school will feature an environmentally integrated design. The academic building and faculty guesthouses will have solar panels to guarantee a continuous supply of sustainable, clean energy and thereby reduce dependence on inefficient diesel-powered generators. Moreover, the toilet block will be situated on the northeast end of campus such that the northeasterly winds blow all odors away from the main campus.

The following are the most current, detailed plans from Ranjit Sinh Associates:





#### CARPET AREA STATEMENT

	(Mt. x Mt.)	(Metre sq.)	(Sq. Ft.)	Total Area(msq.)	Total Area(sq.ft)
<b>1</b>					
<b>ACADEMIC BUILDING</b>					
CLASSROOMS (*12)	6.8 x 5.0	34.00	364.48	408.00	4,373.76
STAFF ROOM (*2)	6.8 x 5.0	34.00	364.48	68.00	728.96
PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE (*1)	6.8 x 5.0	34.00	10.72	34.00	364.48
ADMINISTRATION (1)	6.8 x 5.0	34.00	10.72	34.00	364.48
TOILET BLOCK				90.00	964.80
CORRIDORS				250.00	2,680.00
<b>SCHOOL CARPET AREA</b>				<b>884.00</b>	<b>9,476.48</b>
<b>2</b>					
<b>PRINCIPAL'S HOUSE</b>					
LIVING ROOM	5.54 x 5.54	30.69	329.30	30.69	329.30
BED ROOM	5.54 x 3.54	19.61	210.42	19.61	210.42
KITCHEN+DINING	5.948 x 3.54	21.06	225.97	21.06	225.97
TOILET 1	3.54 x 1.77	6.27	67.28	6.27	67.28
TOILET 2	2.022 x 1.200	2.43	26.04	2.43	26.04
UTILITY ROOM	3.54 x 1.77	6.27	67.28	6.27	67.28
PARKING & PORCH	4.850 x 3.382	16.40	176.00	16.40	176.00
STAIRCASE	5.009 x 2.300	11.52	123.62	11.52	123.62
CORRIDORS				17.12	183.69
<b>PRINCIPAL'S HOUSE CARPET AREA</b>				<b>131.37</b>	<b>1,409.59</b>
<b>3</b>					
<b>GUEST HOUSE CARPET AREA</b>				<b>131.37</b>	<b>1,409.59</b>
(TO BE DETAILED)					

BUILT UP AREA STATEMENT						
		(Mt. x Mt.)	(Metre sq.)	(Sq. Ft.)	Total Area(msq.)	Total Area(sq.ft)
1	<u>SCHOOL</u>					
1.01	BUILT UP AREA OF GROUND FLOOR				620.00	6,652.60
1.02	CORRIDORS	154.39 x 1	154.39	1,656.60	250.00	2,682.50
1.03	TOILET BLOCK				90.00	965.70
	TOTAL (1.1 + 1.2 + 1.3 )				870.00	10,300.80
2	PRINCIPAL'S HOUSE				176.86	1,897.71
3	GUEST HOUSE				176.86	1,897.71
	TOTAL BUILT UP AREA (1 + 2 + 3)				1,223.72	14,096.22
4	<u>OUTDOOR AREAS</u>					
4.01	SCHOOL COURTYARD (x2)		114.00	1,223.22	228.00	2,446.44
4.02	PRINCIPAL HOUSE GARDEN & COURTYARD				47.14	505.79
4.03	GUEST HOUSE GARDEN & COURTYARD				47.14	505.79
	TOTAL COURTYARDS ON SITE				322.28	1,011.57
4.04	FOOTBALL FIELD	110.0 x 75.0	8,250.00	88,522.50	8,250.00	88,522.50

# Appendix IV: Clarion Water Systems Report



## SOME OF OUR CUSTOMERS:

We have supplied our R.O Water Purification Plants to various sectors like:

### 1. INSTITUTIONAL:

- Kakatiya University College of Arts & Science ----- Warangal.
- Mary Stella College -Autonomous ----- - Vijayawada.
- Swamy Ramananda Engineering College. ( SRTIT ) -Nalgonda.
- Nalanda Pharmacy College and Little Flower Colleges-Nalgonda.
- Loyola College- Autonomous ----- Secunderabad.
- 30 No's plants to St ANNS Schools ----- In 7 Districts-AP
- Chaitanya Educational Institutions -----Hyderabad....etc.

### 2. SOCIAL ORGANISATIONS:

- Social Service Societies like Bala Vikasa & LODI- Warangal (Dist).
- Leprosy Health Centre, Nalgonda (Dist).
- Loyola Integrated Tribal Development Society (LITDS)-Khammam (Dist).
- Etc.
- Divine Water Foundation...etc

### 3. RURAL SUPPLIES IN VILLAGES:

- 80 villages in Nalgonda and Warangal Districts.
- 110 villages in Other Districts.

### 4. COMERCIAL PACKAGED WATER PLANTS:

- Pepsi- Aquafina, Hyderabad.
- McDowell, Hyderabad...and many more...etc.

### 5. INDUSTRIES.

- TATA Consultancy Services (TCS) --- Hyderabad.
- GMR Group. ----- Hyderabad
- Virchow Petrochem. Ltd. - Patancheru.
- Saraca Laboratories Ltd. - Hyderabad.
- Agarwal Industries. Ltd - Kakinada ...and many more.



## **REPORT ON**

### **Reverse Osmosis(R.O)**

### **Water Purification A**

#### **Necessity Of Reverse Osmosis Water**

Our body contains more than 70% of water. 60% of diseases are waterborne diseases. When we consume contaminated or high TDS (Total dissolved solids) water our body cells can not absorb the water faster than the low TDS water which effects the body Hydro-mechanism, resulting seivour complications. The semi-permeable membrane used in reverse osmosis contains tiny pores through which water can flow. The small pores of this membrane are restrictive to such organic compounds as salt and other natural minerals, which generally have a larger molecular composition than water. These pores are also restrictive to bacteria and disease-causing pathogens. It is also effective at providing pathogen-free water. Reverse Osmosis is an ideal process of contaminant removal.

#### **Reverse Osmosis Membrane Technology**

Osmosis is the term for the phenomenon whereby if a semi-permeable membrane separates two salt solutions of different concentration, water will migrate from the weaker solution through the membrane to the stronger solution, until the solutions are of the same salt concentration. Reverse osmosis subverts this process. It involves applying pressure to reverse the natural flow of water, forcing the water to move from the more concentrated solution to the weaker. R.O. Technology is the result of meticulous research of NASA-USA and is being used world wide to make bottle water.



R.O. Membrane is the most advanced thin film composite reverse osmosis membrane designed to remove dissolved chemical impurities. In the R.O. process water is passed under pressure through a membrane having a pore diameter of 0.0001 micron which is much smaller than bacteria (0.4 micron to 1 micron) and virus (0.02 micron to 0.4 micron) thereby ensuring a positive filtration so that such fine impurities can't pass through the membrane under any circumstances. This eliminates dissolved salts like Fluoride, Calcium, Magnesium, Etc., along with bacteria and virus.

### **Diseases Caused By Drinking Contaminated Water,**

#### **Diarrhea**

Diarrhea is caused by a variety of micro-organisms including viruses, bacteria and protozoan. Diarrhea causes a person to lose both water and electrolytes, which leads to dehydration and, in some cases, to death.

#### **Cholera**

Cholera is an acute bacterial infection of the intestinal tract. It causes severe attacks of diarrhea that, without treatment, can quickly lead to acute dehydration and death.

#### **Fluorosis**

Fluorosis is a serious bone disease caused by high concentrations of fluoride occurring naturally in groundwater.

#### **Guinea worm disease**

People contract the disease (also known as Dracunculiasis) when drinking water contaminated with Dracunculus larvae. The larvae mature into large (up to a meter long) adult Guinea worms and leave the body after about a year, causing debilitating ulcers.

#### **Typhoid**

Typhoid fever is a bacterial infection caused by ingesting contaminated food or water.

## CLARION WATER SYSTEMS

Plot No. 87, H.No. 11-13-1071, Vasavi Colony,  
Near Apatilaxmi Temple, Kothapet, Hyderabad - 35.  
Tel: 040 - 64535747, Tele Fax: 040 24031187  
Email: clarion\_water\_systems@yahoo.co.in  
www.clarionwater.com



### Memorandum of Understanding between Clarion Water Systems And Andhra Pradesh Medical Graduates in USA

Details for R.O. Water purification plants.

#### Technical Notes:

##### Reverse Osmosis Section:

The Scheme proposed in this section is as follows:

RAW WATER PUMP → MULTI MEDIA FILTER → CARBON FILTER →  
ANTISCALANT DOSING SYSTEM → CARTRIDGE FILTER → HIGH PRESSURE  
PUMP → R.O. BLOCK → UV SYSTEM → STORAGE.

The details for the process and equipment specifications are given in the other section.

The TDS of the water shall be reduced to a major extent in the R.O. section. The treated water quality expected out of the R.O. section shall be as follows:

TDS: @50ppm

##### PROCESS DESCRIPTION

The raw water is fed in the inlet of multi media filter for removal of suspended impurities. After Multimedia Filter the Carbon filter removes the odor and the color of the water. The Antiscalant Dosing removes the hardness of the water to prevent the membrane scaling due to calcium carbonate and calcium sulfate salts.

Then the water is passed through the cartridge filter to reduce the SDI below acceptable limits for the R.O. membrane that is 4. The cartridge filters also takes care of any foreign particle and prevent it from going to high-pressure pump to prevent any damage to the high-pressure pump.

Then water is pumped at high pressure through the R.O. block, wherein, the major quantities of dissolved salts are rejected in the reject stream and almost the pure water comes out as a separate stream.

Then this water will be passes through U.V.System to Storage.

REVERSE OSMOSIS PLANT ALL PARTS, CHEMICALS AND SOFTNERS... Etc.,

Authorised Dealer:

 RO Plant Chemicals

## SCOPE OF SUPPLY FOR 1000 LTRS/HR 2



1. RAW WATER PUMP	:	1 NO.
2. MULTI MEDIA FILTER	:	1 NO.
3. CARBON FILTER	:	1 NO.
4. ANTISCALANT DOSING SYSTEM	:	1 NO.
5. CATRIDGE FILTER	:	1 NO.
6. HIGH PRESSURE PUMP	:	1 NO.
7. R.O. BLOCK	:	1 NO.
• MEMBRANE	:	4 NO.
• PRESSURE TUBE	:	2 NO.
8. INSTRUMENTATION	:	
• PRESSURE GUAGES	:	4NO.
• FLOW INDICATORS	:	2 NO.
• CONDUCTIVITY METER	:	1 NO.
9. INTERCONNECTING PIPING	:	1 LOT.
10. ELECTRICAL CONTROL PANEL	:	1 NO.
11. WET PANEL	:	1 NO.
12. U.V.SYSTEM	:	1 NO.

### TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

#### RAW WATER PUMP

MAKE	:	CRI /EQUIVALENT
CAPACITY	:	4000 LTRS/HR
HEAD	:	35 Kgs/Cm2
MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION	:	CI

#### MULTI MEDIA FILTER

DIA (mm)	:	350
HEIGHT (mm)	:	1600
NUMBERS OFFERED	:	ONE
MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION	:	FRP
SERVICE FLOW RATE (LTRS/HR)	:	3000
MEDIA	:	COARSE GRADED SAND
ACCESSORIES	:	TOP MOUNTED MULTIPOINT VALVE

#### CARBON FILTER

NUMBERS OFFERED	:	ONE
DIA (mm)	:	350
HEIGHT (mm)	:	1600
MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION	:	FRP
SERVICE FLOW RATE (LTRS/HR)	:	3000
MEDIA	:	ACTIVATED CARBON
ACCESSORIES	:	TOP MOUNTED MULTIPOINT VALVE



# ANTISCALANT DOSING SYSTEM

MAKE

CAPACITY

HEAD

## CATRIDGE FILTER

NUMBER OFFERED

MOC OF HOUSING

CATRIDGE RATING

CATRIDGE TYPE

SERVICE FLOW (LTRS/HR)

MAKE

## HIGH PRESSURE PUMP

NUMBERED OFFERED

TYPE

SERVICE FLOW (LTRS/HR)

HEAD (KG/CM<sup>2</sup>)

MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION

MAKE

POWER

## RO BLOCK

NO.OF BLOCKS OFFERED

PRODUCT FLOW RATE (LTRS/HR)

## MEMBRANES

NOS.OFFERED

MAKE

## PRESSURE TUBE

NOS.OFFERED

MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION

MAKE

## INTERCONNECTING PIPE WORK

## ELECTRIC CONTROL PANEL

## WET PANEL

## INSTRUMENTATION:

PRESSURE GUAGES

FLOW INDICATORS

CONDUCTIVITY METER

PRESSURE SWITCHES

## UV STERILIZER

NOS OFFERED

MAKE

FLOW (LTRS/HR)

MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION

ONE

E.DOSE/ EQUIVALENT

6 LPH

3.5 KG/CM<sup>2</sup>

ONE

PP/EQUIVALENT

5 MICRON

POLYPROPYLENE, WOUND

3000

FILTERMATION- MALAYSIA

ONE

MULTY STAGE CENTRIFUGAL PUMP

3000

14

SS

CR1 /EQUIVALENT

3 HP

ONE

1000

4040-4Nos / 8040-1No

GE /EQUIVALENT

4080-2Nos./8040-1No

FRP

ADVANCED COMPOSITE/ EQUIVALENT

2 NOS

2 NOS

1 NO

1NOS

1 NO

CLARION / EQUIVALENT

1000

SS



4.

PRICE SCHEDULE

Our price for the supply of R.O. Water Purification Plant of 1000 ltr. /hr as specified in the Scope of Supply shall be Rs. 2, 00,000.00 (Rupees Two Lakhs only.)

Taxes: VAT 12.5% = Rs.25,000/-

Freight: Rs.7,500/-

Total: Rs.2,00,000/- + Rs.25,000/- + Rs.7,500/- = Rs.2,32,500/-

- Delivery of the equipment shall be within 2 weeks from the date of conformation.
- Payment 40% advance, 50% against delivery at the site and the balance 10% after successful completion of the work.
- One year free service and free replacement of all parts will be given.

Cost for Construction of Room for 1000ltrs/hr

Cost of civil works per sq.ft. = Rs.600/- for RCC construction with tiles.

Size of room- 20x15 sq.ft.

300 sq.ft. x Rs.600 = Rs.1,80,000/-

VAT 12.5% = Rs.22,500/-

Total: Rs.1,80,000/- + Rs.22,500/- = Rs.2,02,500/-

Cost of water storage tanks

Raw water storage tank (black) -- 8000ltrs x Rs.3/- = Rs.24,000/-

Product water storage tank (white) -- 4000ltrs x Rs.4/- = Rs.16,000/-

total -- Rs.40,000/-

VAT 12.5% = 5,000/-

Total: Rs.40,000/- + Rs.5,000/- = Rs.45,000/-

Total cost for 1000 ltr/hr plant

Plant cost Rs.2, 32,500.00

Civil Construction Rs.2,02,500.00

Water storage tanks 2nos Rs.45,000.00

Total Rs.4, 80,000.00

(Rs.Four lakhs eighty thousand only.)

Note:- 1000Ltrs/hr Plant is suitable for 5000 People.



## SCOPE OF SUPPLY FOR 500 LTRS/HR

1. RAW WATER PUMP	:	1 NO.
2. MULTI MEDIA FILTER	:	1 NO.
3. CARBON FILTER	:	1 NO.
4. ANTISCALANT DOSING SYSTEM	:	1 NO.
5. CATRIDGE FILTER	:	1 NO.
6. HIGH PRESSURE PUMP	:	1 NO.
7. R.O. BLOCK	:	1 NO.
• MEMBRANE	:	2 NO.
• PRESSURE TUBE	:	2 NO.
8. INSTRUMENTATION	:	2 NO.
• PRESSURE GUAGES	:	2 NO.
• FLOW INDICATORS	:	1 NO.
• CONDUCTIVITY METER	:	1 NO.
9. ELECTRICAL CONTROL PANEL	:	1 NO.
10. WET PANEL	:	1 NO.
11. U.V. SYSTEM	:	1 NO.

## TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

### RAW WATER PUMP

MAKE	:	CRI / Equivalent.
CAPACITY	:	2000 LTRS/HR
HEAD	:	22Kgs/Cm2
MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION	:	CI

### MULTI MEDIA FILTER

MAKE	:	FRP
DIA (mm)	:	300
HEIGHT (mm)	:	1200
NUMBERS OFFERED	:	ONE
MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION	:	FRP
SERVICE FLOW RATE (LTRS/HR)	:	2000
MEDIA	:	COARSE GRADED SAND
ACCESSORIES	:	TOP MOUNTED MULTIPOINT VALVE

### CARBON FILTER

MAKE	:	FRP
NUMBERS OFFERED	:	ONE
DIA (mm)	:	300
HEIGHT (mm)	:	1200
MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION	:	FRP
SERVICE FLOW RATE (LTRS/HR)	:	2000
MEDIA	:	ACTIVATED CARBON
ACCESSORIES	:	TOP MOUNTED MULTIPOINT VALVE



<b><u>ANTISCALANT DOSING SYSTEM</u></b>	:	ONE
MAKE	:	E.DOSE.
CAPACITY	:	5 LPH
HEAD	:	3.5 KG/CM <sup>2</sup>
<b><u>CATRIDGE FILTER</u></b>	:	
NUMBER OFFERED	:	ONE
MOC OF HOUSING	:	PPEQUIVALENT
CATRIDGE RATING	:	5 MICRON
CATRIDGE TYPE	:	POLYPROPYLENE, WOUND
SERVICE FLOW (LTRS/HR)	:	2000
MAKE	:	FILTERMATION- MALAYSIA
<b><u>HIGH PRESSURE PUMP</u></b>	:	
NUMBERED OFFERED	:	ONE
TYPE	:	MULTY STAGE CENTRIFUGAL PUMP
SERVICE FLOW (LTRS/HR)	:	2000
HEAD (KG/CM <sup>2</sup> )	:	12
MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION	:	SS
MAKE	:	CRI / Equivalent
HP	:	2.0
<b><u>RO BLOCK</u></b>	:	
NO.OF BLOCKS OFFERED	:	ONE
PRODUCT FLOW RATE (LTRS/HR)	:	500
<b><u>MEMBRANES</u></b>	:	
NOS.OFFERED	:	2
MAKE	:	GE /EQUALENT.
<b><u>PRESSURE TUBE</u></b>	:	
NOS.OFFERED	:	2
MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION	:	FRP
MAKE	:	GALLANT / EQUIVALENT
<b><u>ELECTRIC CONTROL PANEL</u></b>	:	
<b><u>WET PANEL</u></b>	:	
<b><u>INSRUMENTATION:</u></b>	:	
PRESSURE GUAGES	:	2 NOS
FLOW INDICATORS	:	2 NOS
CONDUCTIVITY METER	:	1 NOS
<b><u>UV STERILIZER</u></b>	:	
NOS OFFERED	:	1 NOS
MAKE	:	CLARION / EQUIVALENT
FLOW (LTRS/HR)	:	500
MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION	:	SS



### PRICE SCHEDULE

Our price for the supply of R.O. Water Purification Plant of 500 ltr./hr as specified in the Scope of Supply shall be Rs. 1,40,000.00 (Rupees One Lakh Forty thousands only.)

Taxes: VAT 12.5% = Rs.17,500/-

Freight: Rs.7,500/-

Total: Rs.1,40,000/- + Rs.17,500/- + Rs.7,500/- = Rs.1,65,000/-

- Delivery of the equipment shall be within 2 weeks from the date of conformation.
- Payment 40% advance, 50% against delivery at the site and the balance 10% after successful completion of the work.
- One year free service and free replacement of all parts will be given.

### Cost for Construction of Room for 500ltrs/hr

Cost of civil works per sq.ft. = Rs.600/- for RCC construction with tiles.

Size of room- 15x 10 sq.ft.

150 sq.ft. x Rs.600 = Rs.90,000/-

VAT 12.5% = Rs.11,250/-

Total: Rs.90,000/- + Rs.11,250/- = Rs.1,01,250/-

### Cost of water storage tanks

Raw water storage tank (black) -- 4000ltrs x Rs.3/- = Rs.12,000/-

Product water storage tank (white) -- 2000ltrs x Rs.4/- = Rs. 8,000/-

total -- Rs.20,000/-

VAT 12.5% = 2,500/-

Total: Rs.20,000/- + Rs.2,500/- = Rs.22,500/-

### Total cost for 500 ltr/hr plant

Plant cost Rs. 1,65,000.00

Civil Construction Rs. 1,01,250.00

Water storage tanks 2nos Rs. 22,500.00

Total Rs. 2,88,750.00

(Rupees Two Lakhs eighty eight thousand seven  
Hundred and fifty only.)

Note :- 500ltrs/hr Plant is suitable for 2500 people.



### SCOPE OF SUPPLY FOR 250 LTRS/HR

1. RAW WATER PUMP	:	1 NO.
2. MULTI MEDIA FILTER	:	1 NO.
3. CARBON FILTER	:	1 NO.
4. ANTISCALANT DOSING SYSTEM	:	1 NO.
5. CATRIDGE FILTER	:	1 NO.
6. HIGH PRESSURE PUMP	:	1 NO.
7. R.O. BLOCK	:	1 NO.
• MEMBRANE	:	1 NO.
• PRESSURE TUBE	:	1 NO.
8. INSTRUMENTATION	:	
• PRESSURE GUAGES	:	2 NO.
• FLOW INDICATORS	:	2 NO.
9. INTERCONNECTING PIPING	:	1 LOT.
10. ELECTRICAL CONTROL PANEL	:	1 NO.
11. WET PANEL	:	1 NO.
12. U.V. System	:	1 NO.

### TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

#### RAW WATER PUMP

MAKE	:	CRI/EQUIVALENT
CAPACITY	:	1000 LTRS/HR
HEAD	:	30 Kgs/cm <sup>2</sup>
MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION	:	CI

#### MULTI MEDIA FILTER

DIA (mm)	:	250
HEIGHT (mm)	:	1100
NUMBERS OFFERED	:	ONE
MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION	:	FRP
SERVICE FLOW RATE (LTRS/HR)	:	1000
MEDIA	:	COARSE GRADED SAND
ACCESSORIES	:	TOP MOUNTED MULTIPOINT VALVE

#### CARBON FILTER

NUMBERS OFFERED	:	ONE
DIA (mm)	:	250
HEIGHT (mm)	:	1100
MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION	:	FRP
SERVICE FLOW RATE (LTRS/HR)	:	1000
MEDIA	:	ACTIVATED CARBON
ACCESSORIES	:	TOP MOUNTED MULTIPOINT VALVE



<b><u>ANTISCALANT DOSING SYSTEM</u></b>	:	ONE
MAKE	:	E.DOSE.
CAPACITY	:	5 LPH
HEAD	:	3.5 KG/CM2
<b><u>CATRIDGE FILTER</u></b>		
NUMBER OFFERED	:	ONE
MOC OF HOUSING	:	PP/EQUIVALENT
CATRIDGE RATING	:	5 MICRON
CATRIDGE TYPE	:	POLYPROPYLENE, WOUND
SERVICE FLOW (Ltrs/hr)	:	1000
MAKE	:	FILTRATION- MALAYSIA
<b><u>HIGH PRESSURE PUMP</u></b>		
NUMBERED OFFERED	:	ONE
TYPE	:	CR/ EQUIVALENT
SERVICE FLOW (LTRS/HR)	:	1000
HEAD (KG/CM2)	:	10
MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION	:	BRASS.
HP	:	1.5
<b><u>RO BLOCK</u></b>		
NO.OF BLOCKS OFFERED	:	ONE
PRODUCT FLOW RATE (LTRS/HR)	:	250
<b><u>MEMBRANES</u></b>		
NOS.OFFERED	:	1
MAKE	:	GE /EQUALENT.
<b><u>PRESSURE TUBE</u></b>		
NOS.OFFERED	:	1
MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION	:	FRP
MAKE	:	GALLANT / EQUIVALENT
<b><u>INTERCONNECTING PIPE WORK</u></b>		
<b><u>ELECTRIC CONTROL PANEL</u></b>		
<b><u>WET PANEL</u></b>		
<b><u>INSRUMENTATION:</u></b>		
PRESSURE GUAGES	:	2 NOS
FLOW INDICATORS	:	2 NOS
PRESSURE SWITCHES	:	1NO
<b><u>UV STERILIZER</u></b>		
NOS OFFERED	:	1 NOS
MAKE	:	CLARION / EQUIVALENT
FLOW(LTRS/HR)	:	250
MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION	:	SS



### PRICE SCHEDULE

Our price for the supply of R.O. Water Purification Plant of 250 ltr. /hr as specified in the Scope of Supply shall be Rs. 1,00,000.00 (Rupees One Lakh only.)

Taxes: VAT 12.5% = Rs.12,500/-

Freight: Rs.7,500/-

Total: Rs.1,00,000/- + Rs.12,500/- + Rs.7,500/- = Rs.1,20,000/-

- Delivery of the equipment shall be within 2 weeks from the date of confirmation.
- Payment 40% advance, 50% against delivery at the site and the balance 10% after successful completion of the work.
- One year free service and free replacement of all parts will be given.

### Cost for Construction of Room for 250ltrs/hr

Cost of civil works per sq.ft. = Rs.600/- for RCC construction with tiles.

Size of room- 15x 10 sq.ft.

150 sq.ft. x Rs.600 = Rs.90,000/-

VAT 12.5% = Rs.11,250/-

Total: Rs.90,000/- + Rs.11,250/- = Rs.1,01,250/-

### Cost of water storage tanks

Raw water storage tank (black) = 2000ltrs x Rs.3/- = Rs.6,000/-

Product water storage tank (white) = 1000ltrs x Rs.4/- = Rs.4,000/-

total = Rs.10,000/-

VAT 12.5% = 1,250/-

Total: Rs.10,000/- + Rs.1,250/- = Rs.11,250/-

### Total cost for 250 ltr/hr plant

Plant cost Rs. 1,20,000.00

Civil Construction Rs. 1,01,250.00

Water storage tanks 2nos Rs. 11,250.00

Total Rs. 2,32,500.00

(Rupees Two Lakhs Thirty two thousand five hundred only.)

Note: - 250Ltr/hr Plant is suitable for 1250 people.



### **Responsibility of Grampanchayat**

Grampanchayat should enter into an agreement with us to install a water plant in their village.

Grampanchayat should provide land to construct the room, and to arrange water and power connections to the room, and then we have to construct room for the plant.

After providing the funds by Apmgusa Charitable foundation, Clarion water systems will construct a room and install water plant.

### **Maintenance of the plant**

The plant shall be maintained by Clarion Water Systems for 3 years, and will supply water for Rs.2/- per 10 ltrs.

Clarion will meet all expenses like operator salary, power bill, and consumables like filters, chemicals, membranes and repairs.

After 3 years Grampanchayat can maintain the plant by themselves.

Or

They can give maintenance to third-party.

Or

Grampanchayat can ask Clarion to continue the maintenance.

Total no. of pages -- 11.

**For Clarion Water Systems**

**For APMGUSA**

**Chinnapa Reddy, O**

**Chairman**