APNA GHAR

An initiative to build home for tribal community

Introduction:-The word "tribal" or Adivasi brings to our mind a picture of half-naked men and women, with arrows and spears in their hands, feathers in their heads, and speaking an unintelligible language. Even when majority of the communities in the world kept changing their life-styles very quickly to keep pace with the "progress" of the world, there were communities still living in line with their traditional values, customs and beliefs, where they could continue to live in peace with Nature and their unpolluted environment. The mainstream world, so called civilized people branded these communities variously as natives, uncivilized people, Aboriginals, Adivasis, Tribals, Indigenous and uncontacted people etc. In India, we mostly refer them as Adivasis/Girijans. Tribal communities are facing number of problems they are educationally backward, deals with many social & religious issues and faces poverty, exploitation, forced displacement, various health problems and many more. Like other societies, tribal society is also not static, rather is quite dynamic. The transformation among tribal society is very slow. That is why they have been backward and poor in comparison to other communities. Since they have been materially backward and economically poor, attempts have been made by the Government to develop them. Today, the governments of all over the world are paying special attention towards the development of the tribal.

Defining A Tribe:- The term, "tribe" originated around the time of the Greek city-states and the early formation of the Roman Empire. The Latin term, "tribus" has since been transformed to mean, "A group of persons forming a community and claiming descent from a common ancestor". The Imperial Gazetteer of India, 1911, defines a tribe as a "collection of families bearing a common name, speaking a common dialect, occupying or professing to occupy a common territory and is not usually endogamous though originally it might have been so". Another definition of a tribe by D.N. Majumdar (1961, 367) is that "a tribe is a collection of families or group of families bearing a common name, members of which occupy the same territory, speak the same language and observe certain taboos regarding marriage, profession or occupation and have developed a well-assessed system of reciprocity and mutuality of obligations". In Indian context the term tribe has never been defined satisfactorily. Tribals in India were considered to be as "backward class" and until 1919 they were termed as "depressed class". The census of India accorded the different nomenclature for tribals, in 1931 census referred them as "primitive tribes", 1941 census as "tribes" and 1951 census as "scheduled tribes". The Constitution of India refers to such communities as „Schedule Tribes". In Hindi, the synonyms used for „Scheduled Tribes" is „AnusuchitJanjati" and other words like Adivasi, Vanavasi or Adimjati are used as synonyms of tribal. Article 366 (25) defined scheduled tribes as "such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under Article 342 to be Scheduled Tribes for the purposes of this constitution". Article 342 prescribes procedure to be followed in the matter of specification of scheduled tribes. The criterion followed for specification of a community, as scheduled tribes are indications of primitive traits, distinctive culture, geographical isolation, shyness of contact with the community at large, and backwardness. This criterion is not spelt out in the Constitution but has become well established.

Tribes of India:- India is characterized by having second largest tribal population in the world after Africa and it is interesting to note that there are around seven hundred tribes inhabited all over India. According the 2011census, tribals constitute 8.61%of the total population of the country. The largest concentrations of indigenous peoples are found in the seven states of north-east India, and the so-called "central tribal belt" stretching from Rajasthan to West Bengal. More than half the Scheduled

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Tribes population is concentrated in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Jharkhand and Gujarat. There are over 700 Scheduled Tribes notified under Article 342 of the Constitution of India, spread over different States and Union Territories of the country. Many tribes are present in more than one state. The largest numbers of scheduled tribes are in the states of Orissa (i.e. 62). Some of the major tribal groups in India include Gonds, Santhals, Khasis, Angamis, Bhils, Bhutias and Great Andamanese. All these tribal people have their own culture, tradition, language and lifestyle. There are many more such tribes in the country, who are living away from the mainstream of the country. There are, however, many more ethnic groups that would qualify for Scheduled Tribe status but which are not officially recognized.

Distribution of Tribes in India:- The Scheduled Tribes are notified in 31 States/UTs. The tribal population of the country, as per 2011 census, is 10.43 crore, constituting 8.61% of the total population. 89.97% of them live in rural areas and 10.03% in urban areas. The decadal population growth of the tribal‟s from Census 2001 to 2011 has been 23.66% against the 17.69% of the entire population.

Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland are the 3 states of India where 100 % of tribal population living in tribal areas. We have 32% tribal area in India. The sex ratio for the overall population of India is 940 females per 1000 males and that of Scheduled Tribes 990 females per thousand males. At the district level, 2011 Census reveals that there are 90 districts where ST population is 50 per cent or more. As per Census 2001, this number was 75 districts. Out of these 90 districts, 48 districts are in 8 North Eastern States. All the districts in Mizoram, Meghalaya and Nagaland have more than 60% of ST Population. Madhya Pradesh has the largest number of ST‟s contributing 14.69% to the total percentage of ST population of India. Among States Mizoram (94.43) has highest proportion of STs and Uttar Pradesh the lowest (0.57). Among UTs, Lakshadweep with 94.8 percent of ST Population ranks first and Daman & Diu has the lowest proportion of STs (6.32). With respect to districts, KurungKumey district of Arunachal Pradesh has the highest proportion of Scheduled Tribes (98.58) and Kannauj in Uttar Pradesh has the lowest proportion of Scheduled Tribes (0.0009). No community has been specified as Scheduled Tribe in relation to the State of Haryana and Punjab and Union Territories of Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry.

Livelihood of tribal people:- The traditional livelihood system of tribal people (also known as adivasis) has been based on shifting cultivation and collection of edible forest produce. Such a system was rendered sustainable by a level and pattern of utilisation of land and forest resources, which ensured their self-generating capacity. Sustainability was also ensured through adoption of a highly diversified pattern of production and shifting cultivation. When shifting cultivation began to decline from about the second decade of the 20th century, and tribal people took to settled agriculture mainly on the uplands, they actively adapted to upland conditions by growing a large variety of crops. While the physical yield of these crops was quite low in comparison with that of modern mono-crop agricultural practices, it minimised the risk of complete crop failure. Such a livelihood system also provided for a nutritionally balanced food consumption basket. All in all, one may say that tribal people were perhaps the earliest ‘social ecologists’: tribal people’s economic conditions of existence were rooted in both subsistence and conservation ethics. In social terms, the traditional livelihood system was based on customary, usufructuary rights of tribal communities over land and forests. It was also an ‘extensive’ system of production. The ‘common pool’ nature of resources supported customary rights and prevented the intensification of production, in the interest of conserving and sustaining the long-term productivity of livelihood resources. The sustainability of tribal people's livelihoods was thus firmly rooted in a system of ‘property’ rights over land and forests. As a consequence, the livelihood system's ‘carrying capacity’ was relatively low and it typically supported sparse populations relative to the size of the ‘territory’. The customary rights of tribal people over

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livelihood resources and their territorial sovereignty (insofar as land was territory, not property) increasingly came in to conflict with the forces of 'modernisation', which was defined by the developmental state and by 'outsiders' (whom we may call the plains people). In this discourse, it was thought that tribal people's traditional livelihood system was characterised by underutilised, wasteful and 'inefficient' use of productive resources. Thus, the developmental state, mainly using the logic of the market, created a policy and legal framework for gaining control over resources from the 'tribal territory'. The territories of tribal people were thus broken open. There was widespread resentment and organised protests by tribal communities when this process of territorial intrusion was initiated by the colonial state through its land tenure policies in the uplands of Orissa in the mid-19th century and through forest conservation policies introduced at the end of that century. This indirectly facilitated the entry of caste Hindus into tribal territory for the commercial exploitation of productive resources. Thus, the space for the penetration of varied forms of commercial capital into the tribal hinterland was created. All this threatened to undermine the viability and sustainability of tribal people's livelihood base as their access to productive resources started to narrow. It 4 is against the above background that we can understand the role and effectiveness of developmental interventions by the Indian nation-state and international development agencies for the protection and promotion of tribal livelihoods, and how tribal people have played a role in this.

Under this circumstances the initiative to build the the house for the tribal community through out the country became a need of the hour. India's success story is incomplete without the success of the success of the tribes, .living in the forest area or in the interior area of the district. Therefore the project **APNA GHAR** is planned.

The details plan of one unit has been enclosed here:-

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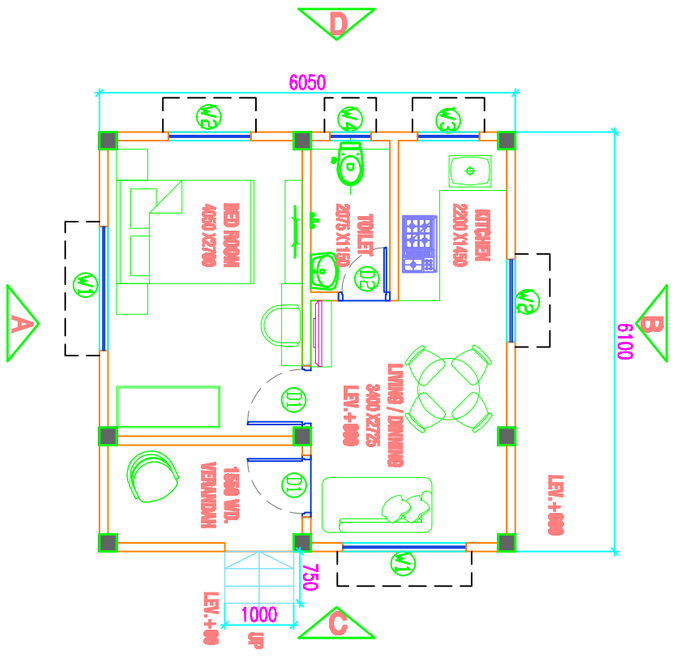
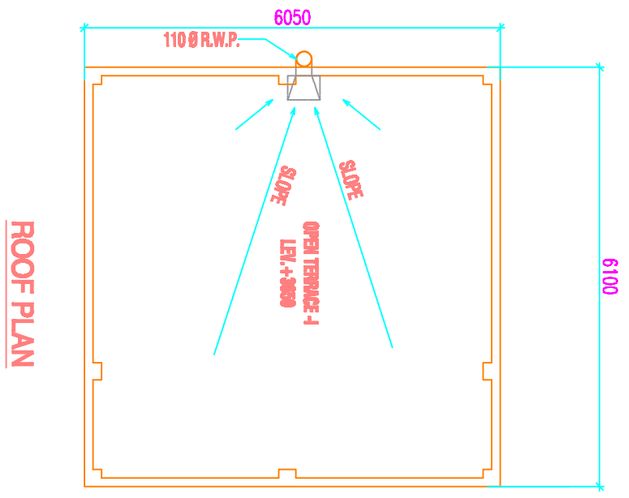
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

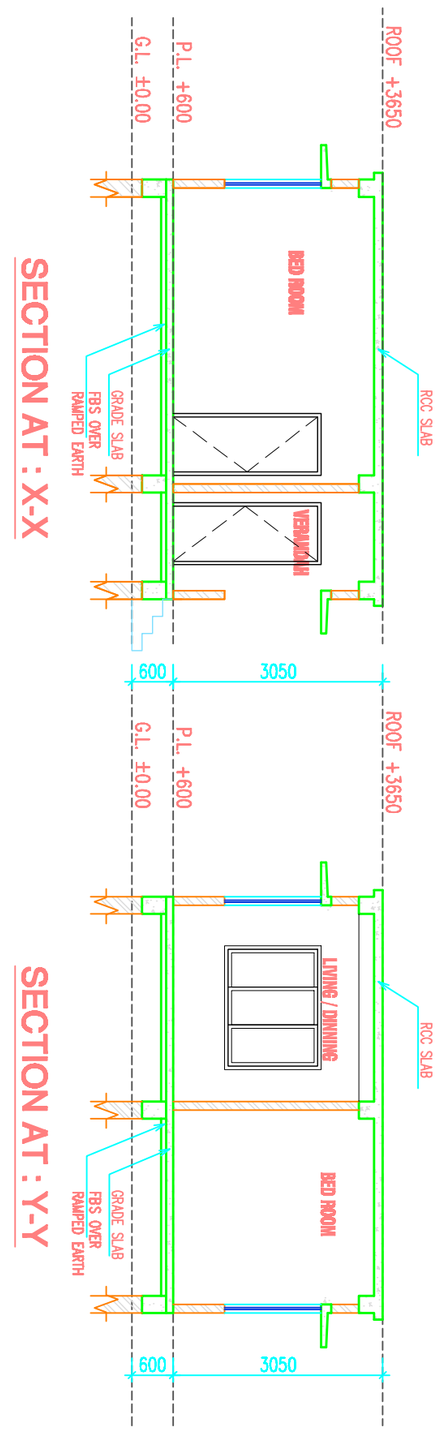


SCHEDULE OF DOOR AND WINDOW :-						
TYPES	SIZE		TYPES	SIZE		
	WIDTH	HEIGHT		WIDTH	HEIGHT	
W1	1800	1350	D1	900	2100	
W2	1200	1350	D2	750	2100	
W3	900	1050				
W4	600	600				

ROOF PLAN

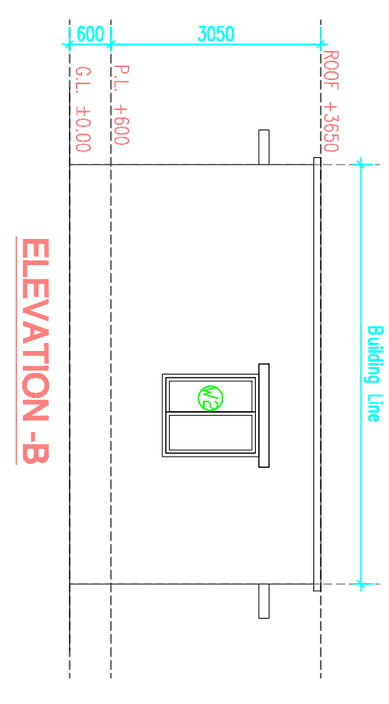


SECTION AT : X-X

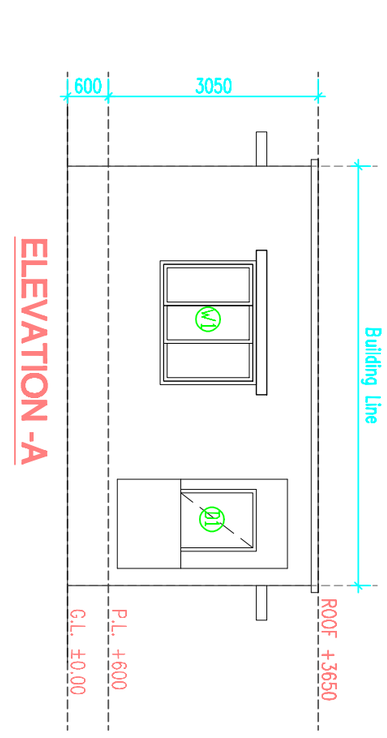


SECTION AT : Y-Y

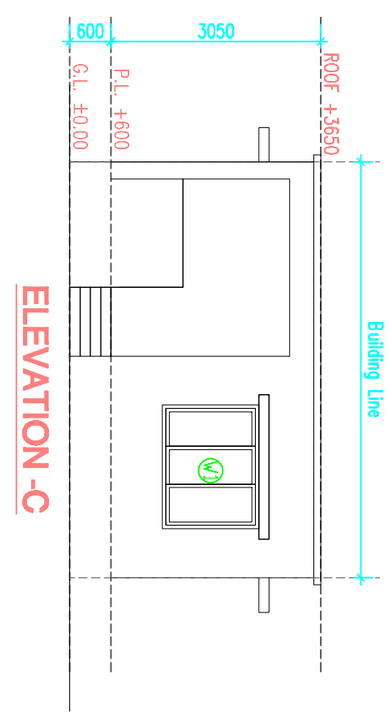
ELEVATION -B



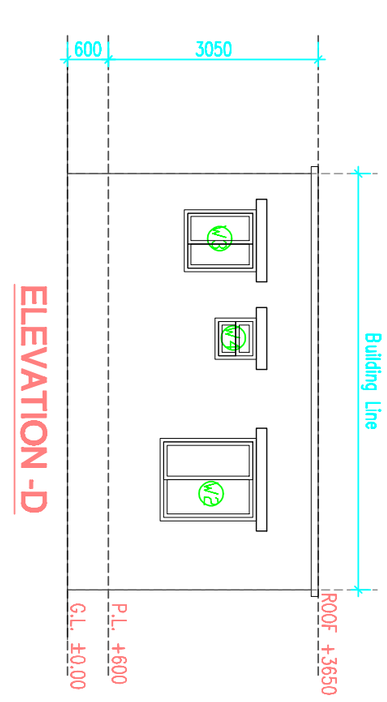
ELEVATION -A



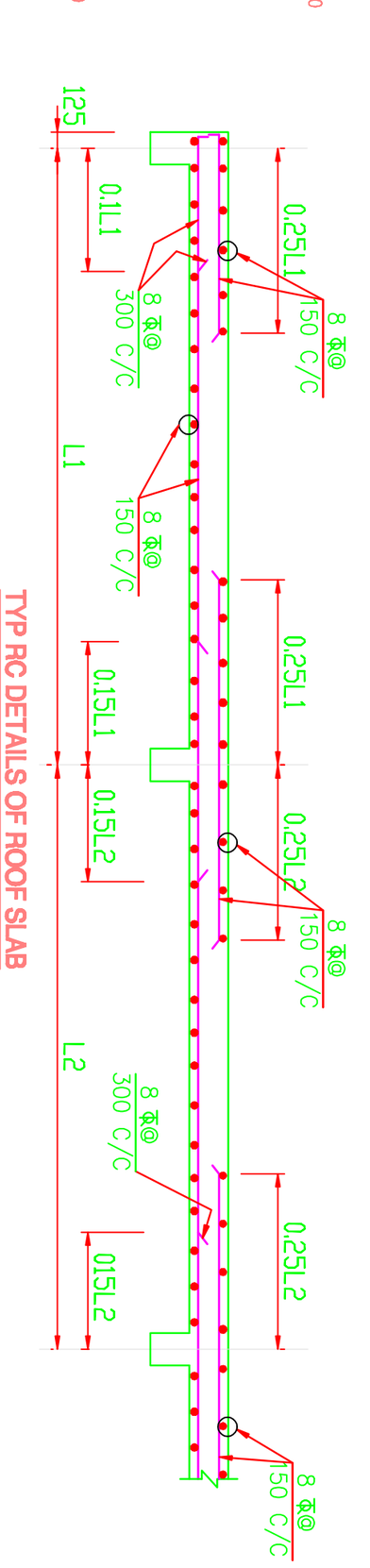
ELEVATION -C



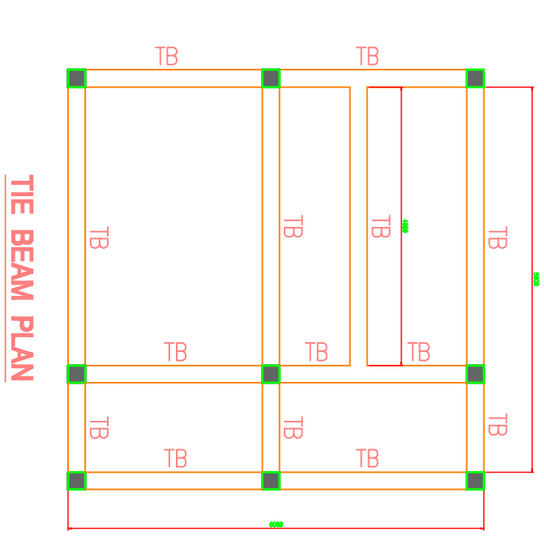
ELEVATION -D



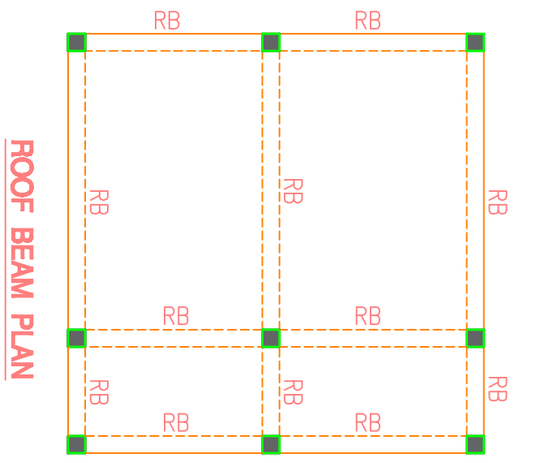
TYP RC DETAILS OF ROOF SLAB



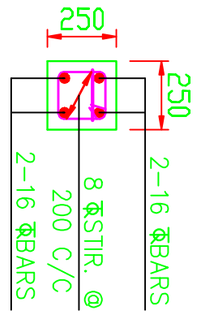
TIE BEAM PLAN



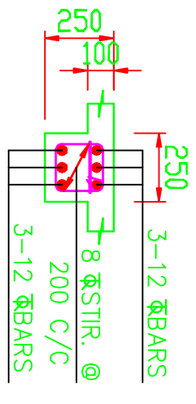
ROOF BEAM PLAN



RC DETAIL OF TIE BEAM

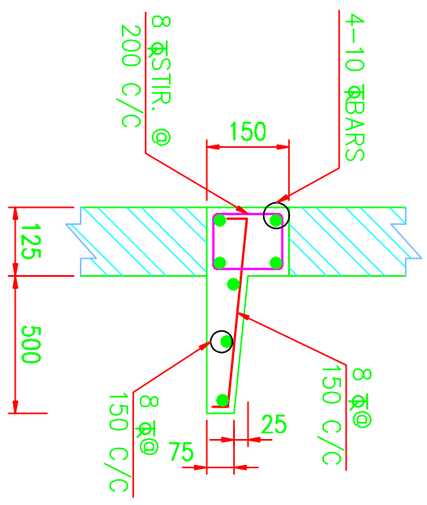


RC DETAIL OF FLOOR BEAM

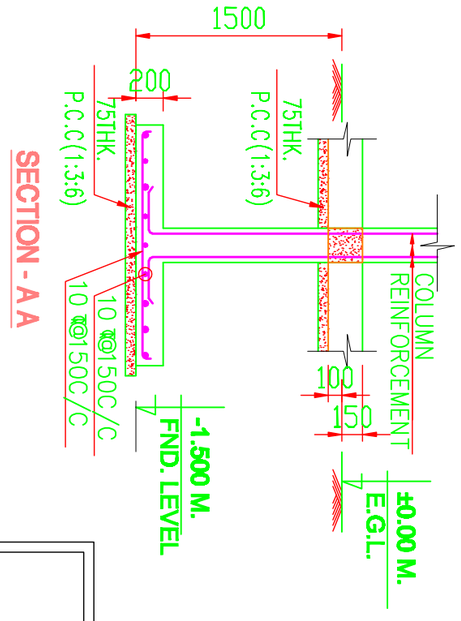


R.C.C. DETAIL OF LINTEL WITH CHAJJA FOR DOOR/WINDOW

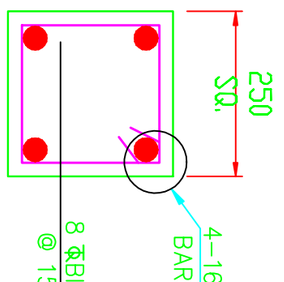
(SCALE 1 : 25)



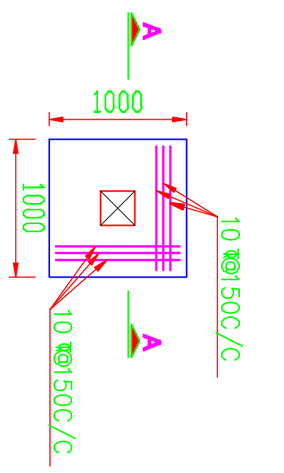
SECTION - A A



RC DETAIL OF COLUMN



TYP. RC DETAILS OF FND.



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For, DIYA SOCIAL FOUNDATION
Basanjit Chakraborty
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Rates are taken as per PWD schedule [Incorporation of GST Act, 2017 & all addenda & corrigenda SOR, 01.12.2015] with effect from 01.11.2017

Sl. no.	Description of item	Quantity	Unit	Rate(RS) (Excluding GST & Cess)	Amount (Excluding GST & Cess)
1	Earth work in excavation of foundation trenches or drains, in all sorts of soil (including mixed soil but excluding laterite or sandstone) including removing, spreading or stacking the spoils within a lead of 75 m. as directed. The item includes necessary trimming the sides of trenches, levelling, dressing and ramming the bottom, bailing out water as required complete. a) Depth of excavation not exceeding 1,500 mm. **(Page No-01, Item No-02(a))** L B H Footing 9 Nos. X 1.15 m X 1.15 m X 1.50 m 17.850 Cum. For Tie beam 1 Nos X 39.000 m. X 0.250 m. X 0.200 m. = 1.950 Cum. Step 1 Nos X 0.750 m X 1.000 m X 0.150 m. = 0.110 Cum. = 19.910 Cum.	19.910	cum.	119.27	Rs. 2,374.67
2	Single Brick Flat Soling of picked jhama bricks including ramming and dressing bed to proper level and filling joints with local sand. (**Page No-14, Item No-01)** L B H Floor 1 Nos X 5.850 m. X 5.800 m. = 33.930 Sqm. 33.930 Sqm.	33.93	Sqm.	324.00	Rs. 10,993.32
3	(I) Cement concrete with graded stone ballast (40 mm size excluding shuttering) In ground floor (A) [Pakur Variety] (a) 1:3:6 proportion **(Page No-34 of 315,Item No-22)** L B H Footing 9 Nos. X 1.150 m X 1.150 m X 0.075 m = 0.890 Cum. Floor 1 Nos X 5.850 m. X 5.800 m. X 0.100 m = 3.390 Cum. Tie Beam 1 Nos X 39.000 m. X 0.250 m. X 0.075 m = 0.730 Cum. Step 1 Nos X 0.750 m. X 1.000 m. X 0.075 m = 0.060 Cum. 5.070 Cum.	5.070	cum	5445.53	Rs. 27,608.82
4	Earth work in filling in foundation trenches or plinth with good earth, in layers not exceeding 150 mm. including watering and ramming etc. layer by layer complete. (Payment to be made on the basis of measurement of finished quantity of work) a) With earth obtained from excavation of foundation. **(Page No-01, Item No-03)** 1/3 X 19.91 Cum = 6.64 Cum.	6.64	cum.	77.54	Rs. 514.87
5	A) Filling in foundation or plinth by silver sand in layers not exceeding 150 mm as directed and consolidating the same by thorough saturation with water, ramming complete including the cost of supply of sand. (payment to be made on measurement of finished quantity) **(Page No-02, Item No-04(A))** L B H 1 Nos X 5.85 m. X 5.800 m. X 0.45 m. = 15.270 Cum. = 15.270 Cum.	15.270	cum.	487.41	Rs. 7,442.75

DIYA SOCIAL FOUNDATION ESTD-2017 WEST BENGAL

For, DIYA SOCIAL FOUNDATION
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Sl. no.	Description of item	Quantity	Unit	Rate(RS) (Excluding GST & Cess)	Amount (Excluding GST & Cess)
6	Earth work in filling in compound, tank, low land, ditches etc. with good earth, in layers not exceeding 150 mm. including breaking clods and consolidating the same by ramming and dressing complete. (Payment will be made on profile measurement before and after the work) (b) (i) With carried earth arranged by the contractor within a radius of 3 km. including cost of carried earth.**(Page No-02, Item No-05)** L B H 1 Nos X 8.00 m. X 8.000 m. X 0.45 m. = 28.800 Cum. 28.800 Cum.	28.800	cum.	379.82	Rs. 10,938.82
7	Ordinary Cement concrete (mix 1:1.5:3) with graded stone chips (20 mm nominal size) excluding shuttering and reinforcement if any, in ground floor as per relevant IS codes (i) Pakur Variety I) In Ground Floor **(Page No-26, Item No-10)** L B H Column 9 Nos X 1.000 m. X 1.000 m. X 0.200 m. = 1.800 Cum. 9 Nos X 0.250 m. X 0.250 m. X 1.200 m. = 0.680 Cum. 9 Nos X 0.250 m. X 0.250 m. X 3.000 m. = 1.690 Cum. Tie Beam 1 Nos X 39.000 m. X 0.250 m. X 0.250 m. = 2.440 Cum. Slab 1 Nos X 6.350 m. X 6.400 m. X 0.100 m. = 4.060 Cum. Kitchen Slab 1 Nos X 2.750 m. X 0.600 m. X 0.075 m. = 0.120 Cum. Chhajjah Ver 1 Nos X 4.825 m. X 0.500 m. X 0.075 m. = 0.180 Cum. W1 2 Nos X 2.100 m. X 0.500 m. X 0.075 m. = 0.160 Cum. W2 2 Nos X 1.500 m. X 0.500 m. X 0.075 m. = 0.110 Cum. W3 1 Nos X 1.200 m. X 0.500 m. X 0.075 m. = 0.050 Cum. W4 1 Nos X 0.900 m. X 0.500 m. X 0.075 m. = 0.030 Cum. Beam 1 Nos X 34.950 m. X 0.250 m. X 0.250 m. = 2.180 Cum. Lintel Beam 1 Nos X 33.675 m. X 0.125 m. X 0.150 m. = 0.630 Cum. 14.130 Cum.	14.130	cum.	5944.65	Rs. 83,997.89
8	Reinforcement for reinforced concrete work in all sorts of structures including distribution bars, stirrups, binders etc initial straightening and removal of loose rust (if necessary), cutting to requisite length, hooking and bending to correct shape, placing in proper position and binding with 16 gauge black annealed wire at every intersection, complete as per drawing and direction.(a) For works in foundation and upto roof of ground floor/upto 4 m II. JSW/SHYAM/SRMB/ELECTROSTEEL **(Page No-44, Item No-40)** I) In Ground Floor 1.4 % of Concrete = 1.554 M.T.	1.554	M.T.	58450.53	Rs. 90,832.12
9	Hire and labour charges for shuttering with centering and necessary staging upto 4 m using approved stout props and thick hard wood planks of approved thickness with required bracing for concrete slabs, beams and columns, lintels curved or straight including fitting, fixing and striking out after completion of works (upto roof of ground floor). **(Page No-42, Item No-36)** (f) 25 mm to 30 mm shuttering without staging in foundation. L B H Footing				

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Sl. no.	Description of item	Quantity	Unit	Rate(RS) (Excluding GST & Cess)	Amount (Excluding GST & Cess)
	36 Nos X 1.15 m. X 0.075 m. = 3.110 SqM. 36 Nos X 1.00 m. X 0.200 m. = 7.200 SqM. Column Upto GL 36 Nos X 0.250 m. X 1.200 m. = 10.800 SqM. Tie Beam At GL 2 Nos X 39.000 m. X 0.250 m. = 19.500 SqM. = **40.610** SqM.	40.610	SqM	205.00	Rs. 8,325.05
10	(a) 25 mm to 30 mm thick wooden shuttering as per decision & direction of Engineer-In-Charge. **In Ground Floor** L B H Column Above PL 36 Nos X 0.250 m. X 3.000 m. = 27.00 SqM. Lintel Beam 2 Nos X 33.675 m. X 0.150 m. = 10.10 SqM. Chhajjah Ver 1 Nos X 4.975 m. X 0.575 m. = 2.86 SqM. W1 2 Nos X 2.250 m. X 0.575 m. = 2.59 SqM. W2 2 Nos X 1.650 m. X 0.575 m. = 1.90 SqM. W3 1 Nos X 1.350 m. X 0.575 m. = 0.78 SqM. W4 1 Nos X 1.050 m. X 0.575 m. = 0.60 SqM. Roof Beam 2 Nos X 34.950 m. X 0.250 m. = 17.48 SqM. kitchen slab 1 Nos X 2.750 m. X 0.675 m. = 1.86 SqM. Roof 1 Nos X 6.550 m. X 6.600 m. = 43.23 SqM. = **108.40** SqM.	108.40	SqM	328.00	Rs. 35,555.20
11	Brick work with 1st class bricks in cement mortar (1:6) (a) In foundation and plinth **(Page No-15, Item No-08)** L B H Wall upto plinth 1 Nos X 39.000 m. X 0.250 m. X 0.500 m. = 4.875 Cum. Step 1 Nos X 0.750 m. X 1.000 m. X 0.300 m. = 0.225 Cum. = 5.100 Cum.	5.100	cum.	4920.70	Rs. 25,095.56
12	25 mm. thick damp proof with cement concrete (1:1.5:3) (with graded stone aggregate 10 mm. normal size) and painting the top surface with a coat of bitumen [VG.40] using 1.7 kg. per sq.m. including heating the bitumen and cost and carriage of all materials complete. [Bitument to be supplied by the Agency] **(Page No-47, Item No-02)** **In Ground floor** Wall 1 Nos X 33.675 m. X 0.125 m. = 4.21 SqM. = **4.21** SqM.	4.21	SqM.	254.00	Rs. 1,069.34
13	**(Page No-16, Item No-16)** 125 mm. thick brick work with 1st class bricks in cement mortar (1:4) in ground floor.				

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Sl. no.	Description of item	Quantity	Unit	Rate(RS) (Excluding GST & Cess)	Amount (Excluding GST & Cess)
	L B H Wall 2 Nos X 6.100 m. X 2.55 m. = 31.11 SqM. 2 Nos X 6.050 m. X 2.55 m. = 30.86 SqM. 1 Nos X 3.225 m. X 2.55 m. = 8.22 SqM. 1 Nos X 4.050 m. X 2.55 m. = 10.33 SqM. 1 Nos X 3.875 m. X 0.90 m. = 3.49 SqM. Deduction for Opening W1 -2 Nos X 1.800 m. X 1.350 m. = -4.86 SqM. W2 -2 Nos X 1.200 m. X 1.350 m. = -3.24 SqM. W3 -1 Nos X 0.900 m. X 1.050 m. = -0.95 SqM. W4 -1 Nos X 0.600 m. X 0.600 m. = -0.36 SqM. D2 -2 Nos X 0.900 m. X 2.100 m. = -3.78 SqM. D3 -1 Nos X 0.750 m. X 2.100 m. = -1.58 SqM. = **69.24** SqM.	69.24	SqM.	674.47	Rs. 46,700.41
14	**(Page No-192, Item No-01)** Labour for Chipping of concrete surface before taking up Plastering work. . In Ground Floor = 108.40 SqM. = **108.40** SqM.	108.40	SqM.	21.00	Rs. 2,276.40
15	**(Page No-189, Item No-01)** Plaster (to wall, floor, ceiling etc.) with sand and cement mortar including rounding off or chamfering corners as directed and raking out joints including throating, nosing and drip course, scaffolding/staging where necessary (Ground floor).[Excluding cost of chipping over concrete surface] (ii) With 1:6 cement mortar (a) 20 mm thick plaster Ground Floor L B H Internal Wall 2 Nos X 6.100 m. X 2.950 m. = 35.99 SqM. 2 Nos X 6.050 m. X 2.950 m. = 35.70 SqM. 2 Nos X 3.225 m. X 2.950 m. = 19.03 SqM. 2 Nos X 4.050 m. X 2.950 m. = 23.90 SqM. = **114.62** SqM. Deduction for Opening W1 -2 Nos X 1.800 m. X 1.350 m. = -4.86 SqM. W2 -2 Nos X 1.200 m. X 1.350 m. = -3.24 SqM. W3 -1 Nos X 0.900 m. X 1.050 m. = -0.95 SqM. W4 -1 Nos X 0.600 m. X 0.600 m. = -0.36 SqM. D2 -4 Nos X 0.900 m. X 2.100 m. = -7.56 SqM. D3 -2 Nos X 0.750 m. X 2.100 m. = -3.15 SqM. = **94.50** SqM.	94.50	SqM.	161.06	Rs. 15,219.97
16	(b) 15 mm thick plaster(1:6) Ground floor Outer Surface 1 Nos X 39.00 m. X 0.600 m. = 23.40 SqM.				

DIYA SOCIAL FOUNDATION ESTD-2017 WEST BENGAL

For, DIYA SOCIAL FOUNDATION
Prasenjit Chakraborty
SETTLER & CHAIRMAN

Sl. no.	Description of item	Quantity	Unit	Rate(RS) (Excluding GST & Cess)	Amount (Excluding GST & Cess)
	2 Nos X 6.100 m. X 3.050 m. = 37.21 SqM.				
	2 Nos X 6.050 m. X 3.050 m. = 36.91 SqM.				
	2 Nos X 4.375 m. X 0.900 m. = 7.88 SqM.				
	Chajja				
	D1 1 Nos X 1.650 m. X 0.575 m. = 0.95 SqM.				
	W1 2 Nos X 2.250 m. X 0.575 m. = 2.59 SqM.				
	W2 2 Nos X 1.650 m. X 0.575 m. = 1.90 SqM.				
	W3 1 Nos X 1.350 m. X 0.575 m. = 0.78 SqM.				
	W4 1 Nos X 1.050 m. X 0.575 m. = 0.60 SqM.				
	= **112.22** SqM.				
	Deduction for Opening				
	D1 -1 Nos X 1.050 m. X 2.100 m. = -2.21 SqM.				
	W1 -2 Nos X 1.800 m. X 1.350 m. = -4.86 SqM.				
	W2 -2 Nos X 1.200 m. X 1.350 m. = -3.24 SqM.				
	W3 -1 Nos X 0.900 m. X 1.050 m. = -0.95 SqM.				
	W4 -1 Nos X 0.600 m. X 0.600 m. = -0.36 SqM.				
	= **100.60** SqM.	100.60	SqM.	140.21	Rs. 14,105.23
17	(ii) With 1:4 cement mortar (c) 10 mm thick plaster				
	Ground floor				
	1 Nos X 6.600 m. X 6.550 m. = 43.23 SqM.				
	= **43.23** SqM.	43.23	SqM.	126.53	Rs. 5,469.85
18	**(Page No-192, Item No-15)**				
	Neat cement punning about 1.5mm thick in wall, dado, window sill, floor etc.				
	NOTE:Cement 0.152 cu.m per100 sq.m.				
	1 Nos X 6.050 m. X 6.100 m. = 36.91 SqM.				
	1 Nos X 39.000 m. X 0.600 m. = 23.40 SqM.				
	1 Nos X 2.300 m. X 0.600 m. = 1.38 SqM.				
	1 Nos X 1.300 m. X 1.000 m. = 1.30 SqM.				
	4 Nos X 1.000 m. X 0.600 m. = 2.40 SqM.				
	1 Nos X 43.725 m. X 0.300 m. = 13.12 SqM.				
	1 Nos X 6.450 m. X 2.100 m. = 13.55 SqM.				
	= 92.060 SqM.	92.06	SqM.	32.75	Rs. 3,014.78
19	**(Page No-48, Item No-6)**				
	Artificial stone in floor, dado, staircase etc with cement concrete (1:2:4) with stone chips, laid in panels as directed with topping made with ordinary or white cement (as necessary) and marble dust in proportion (1:2) including smooth finishing and rounding off corners including raking out joints or roughening of concrete surface and application of cement slurry before flooring works using cement @ 1.75 kg/sq.m all complete including all materials and labour.				
	In ground floor. 3 mm. thick topping (High polishing grinding on this item is not permitted with ordinary cement). Using grey cement (ii) 25 mm. thick				
	Floor				
	1 Nos X 6.050 m. X 6.100 m. = 36.91 SqM.				
	= **36.91** SqM.	36.91	SqM.	256.82	Rs. 9,479.13

DIYA SOCIAL FOUNDATION ESTD-2017 WEST BENGAL

For, DIYA SOCIAL FOUNDATION
SETTLER & CHAIRMAN

Sl. no.	Description of item	Quantity	Unit	Rate(RS) (Excluding GST & Cess)	Amount (Excluding GST & Cess)
20	Applying decorative cement based paint of approved quality after preparing the surface including scraping the same thoroughly (plastered or concrete surface) as per manufacturer's specification . (iii) Two coats **(Page No.- 197 Item No. - 15)** = 238.33 SqM.	238.33	SqM.	49.00	Rs. 11,678.17
21	**(Page No-104, Item No-13)** (a) M.S.or W.I. Ornamental grill of approved design joints continuously welded with M.S, W.I. Flats and bars of windows, railing etc. fitted and fixed with necessary screws and lugs in ground floor (i) Grill weighing above 10 Kg./sq.mtr and up to 16 Kg./sq. mtr. **Ground Floor** W1 2 Nos X 1.800 m. X 1.350 m. = 4.86 SqM. W2 2 Nos X 1.200 m. X 1.350 m. = 3.24 SqM. W3 1 Nos X 0.900 m. X 1.050 m. = 0.95 SqM. W4 1 Nos X 0.600 m. X 0.600 m. = 0.36 SqM. 9.41 SqM. @ 12 kg / SqM. = **1.13** Qntl.	1.13	Qntl.	10,021.00	Rs. 11,323.73
22	**(Page No-117, Item No-01)** Supplying 1.5mm thick M.S. sheet fitted and fixed on one or both faces of M.S./ W.I. gate etc. with point welding at not more than 150mm apart complete in all respect as per design including cost of all labour and materials. Door and Window Ground Floor W1 2 Nos X 1.800 m. X 1.350 m. = 4.86 SqM. W2 2 Nos X 1.200 m. X 1.350 m. = 3.24 SqM. W3 1 Nos X 0.900 m. X 1.050 m. = 0.95 SqM. W4 1 Nos X 0.600 m. X 0.600 m. = 0.36 SqM. = **9.41** SqM	9.41	SqM	1,320.00	Rs. 12,421.20
23	**(Page No-107, Item No-20)** Supplying, fitting and fixing windows and ventilators with or without integrated grills conforming to IS 1038-1975 and manufactured from rolled steel sections conforming to IS 7452-1974 with non-friction projecting type, box type hinges, glazing clips, lugs locking bracket, handle plate etc, including hoisting in position, straightening if required, fixing lugs in cement concrete (1:2:4) with stone chips 20 mm down cutting holes and mending good damages to match with existing surface complete in all respect excluding glazing. (b) Openable steel windows as per IS sizes with side hung shutters and horizotal glazing bars. [The extra rate admissible for the openable portion only] Ground Floor W1 2 Nos X 1.800 m. X 1.350 m. = 4.86 SqM. W2 2 Nos X 1.200 m. X 1.350 m. = 3.24 SqM. W3 1 Nos X 0.900 m. X 1.050 m. = 0.95 SqM. W4 1 Nos X 0.600 m. X 0.600 m. = 0.36 SqM. = **9.41** SqM	9.41	SqM	2,199.00	Rs. 20,692.59
24	**(Page No-115, Item No-05)** Supplying, Fitting & Fixing Factory made prelaminated P.V.C. door frame of size 50 mmx47 mm with a wall thickness of 5 mm, made out of extruded 5 mm Prelaminated PVC sheet miter cut at two corners and joined with two nos of 1.5 mm long brackets of 15 mm x15 mm M.S. square tube. The two vertical door profiles are to be reinforced with 19 mmx 19 mm M.S. Square tube of 19 gauge, weather seal to be provided through out the frame. The door frame shall be fixed with the wall using 65/100 mm M.S. Screws through the frame by using P.V.C fasteners. A minimum of 4 Nos of screws to be provided for each vertical member and minimum 2 Nos for horizontal member etc. complete as per Manufacturer"s specification and direction of Engineer-in-Charge.				

DIYA SOCIAL FOUNDATION ESTD-2017 WEST BENGAL

For, DIYA SOCIAL FOUNDATION
SETTLER & CHAIRMAN

Sl. no.	Description of item	Quantity	Unit	Rate(RS) (Excluding GST & Cess)	Amount (Excluding GST & Cess)
	Ground Floor 1 Nos X 4.750 m. = 4.75 Mtr.				
	= 4.75 Mtr.	4.75	Mtr.	385.00	Rs. 1,828.75
25	**(Page No-116, Item No-05)** Supplying, Fitting & Fixing 30 mm thick both side prelaminated Factory made solid Panel PVC Door Shutter consisting of outer frame made out of M.S. tubes of 19 gauge thickness and size 19 mmx19 mm for styles, top and bottom rails, M.S. frame shall have cost of steel primers of approved make and manufacture, M.S. frame covered with 5 mm th. heat moulded PVC "C" channel of size 30 mm th, 70 mm width out of which 50 mm shall be flat and 20 mm shall be tapered in 45 degree angle on either sides forming styles; and 5 mm th. 95 mm wide PVC sheet out of which 75 mm shall be flat and 20 mm tapered in 45 degree on the inner side to form top & bottom rail and 115 mm wide PVC sheet out of which 75mm shall be flat and 20 mm shall be tapered on both sides to form lock rail. Top, bottom and lock rails shall be provided either side of the panel with 10 mm (5 mmx2) th.,20 mm wide cross PVC sheet as gap insert for top rail and bottom rail sheet to be fitted in the M.S. frame welded/sealed to the styles &rails with 7 mm (5 mm+2 mm) th.x15 mm wide PVC sheet beading on inner side and joined together with solvent cement adhesive. An additional 5 mm th. PVC strip of 20 mm which is to be stuck on the interior side of the "C" channel using PVC solvent adhesive etc. complete excluding all necessary hardwares as per direction of Engineer-inCharge. Ground Floor 1 Nos X 0.700 m. X 2.000 m. = 1.40 Sqm				
	= 1.40 Sqm	1.40	Sqm.	2438.00	Rs. 3,413.20
26	(a) Priming one coat on steel or other metal surface with synthetic oil bound primer of approved quality including smoothening surfaces by sand papering etc. **(Page No.- 200 Item No. -1)**				
	28.23 SqM.	28.23	SqM.	29.00	Rs. 818.67
27	(A) Painting with best quality synthetic enamel paint of approved make and brand including smoothening surface by sand papering etc. including using of approved putty etc. on the surface, if necessary : (b) On steel or other metal surface : With super gloss (hi-gloss) (iv) Two coats (with any shade except white) **(Page No.- 200 Item No. -2)**				
		28.23	SqM.	79.00	Rs. 2,230.17
28	Wood work in door and window frame fitted and fixed in position complete including a protective coat of painting at the contact surface of the frame exluding cost of concrete, Iron Butt Hinges and M.S clamps. (The quantum should be correted upto three decimals). d) Sal : Local. **(Page No-114, Item No-01)**				
	D1 1 Nos X 5.250 m. X 0.075 m. X 0.075 m. = 0.030 Cum. D2 2 Nos X 5.100 m. X 0.075 m. X 0.075 m. = 0.057 Cum.				
	= **0.087** Cum.	0.087	cum.	71907.00	Rs. 6,255.91
29	**(Page No-117, Item No01)** Panel shutters of door and window, as per design (each panel consisting of single plank without joint), including fitting and fixing the same in position but excluding the cost of hinge and other fittings. In ground floor. (In case of non-supply of single plank, penal rate of reduction of 20% will be made) (iii) 35mm thick shutters with 19mm thick panel of size 30 to 45 cm.				
	D1 1 Nos X 1.000 m. X 2.000 m. = 2.00 SqM. D2 2 Nos X 0.750 m. X 2.000 m. = 3.00 SqM.				
	= 5.00 SqM.	5.00	SqM.	1619.00	Rs. 8,095.00
30	(a) Priming one coat on timber or plastered surface with synthetic oil bound primer of approved quality including smoothening surfaces by sand papering etc. **(Page No.- 200 Item No. -1)**				
	5.00 SqM.	5.00	SqM.	38.00	Rs. 190.00
31	(A) Painting with best quality synthetic enamel paint of approved make and brand including smoothening surface by sand papering etc. including using of approved putty etc. on the surface, if necessary : (b) On timber or plastered surface : With super gloss (hi-gloss) (iv) Two coats (with any shade except white) **(Page No.- 200 Item No. -2)**				
		5.00	SqM.	78.00	Rs. 390.00

DIYA SOCIAL FOUNDATION ESTD-2017 WEST BENGAL

For, DIYA SOCIAL FOUNDATION
SETTLER & CHAIRMAN

DIYA SOCIAL FOUNDATION

Sl. no.	Description of item	Quantity	Unit	Rate(RS) (Excluding GST & Cess)	Amount (Excluding GST & Cess)
32	Supplying, fitting & fixing UPVC pipes A- Type and fittings conforming to IS:13592-1992 with all necessary clamps nails, including making holes in walls, floor etc. cutting trenches in any soil through masonry concrete structures etc if necessary and mending good damages including joining with jointing materails (Spun Yarn, Valamoid/Bitumen/M-Seal etc) complete. **(Page No.- 212 of 315 Item No. -21)**				
	A) UPVC Pipes:				
	(ii) 110 mm. Dia.				
	2 X 3.60 M. = 7.20 Mtre.	7.20	Mtre.	251.00	Rs. 1,807.20
	B) UPVC Fittings:				
	c) Bend 87.5 degree				
	(ii) 110 mm. Dia. = 2.0 Nos.	2.00	Each	172.00	Rs. 344.00
	d) Shoe				
	(ii) 110 mm. Dia. = 2.0 Nos.	2.00	Each	111.00	Rs. 222.00
					Rs. 482,724.77
	Add Cost of Sanitary & Plumbing Works including tubewell boring				Rs. 140,000.00
	Add Cost of 1KW off grid Solar Power Electrification Works				Rs. 75,000.00
					Rs. 697,724.77
	Add G.S.T. @ 18%				Rs. 125,590.46
	Total				Rs. 823,315.23
	Cess 1 %				Rs. 8,233.15
					Rs. 831,548.38
	Add Contingency @3% on(Est. amount +GST)				Rs. 24,946.45
	Grand Total				Rs. 856,494.83
	Say				**Rs. 856,495.00**

Eight Lakh Fifty Six Thousand Four Hundred Ninety Five Only

DIYA SOCIAL FOUNDATION ESTD-2017 WEST BENGAL

For, DIYA SOCIAL FOUNDATION
SETTLER & CHAIRMAN

Rate Analysis of Brickwork with 1st Class Bricks in Cement Mortar (1:6) as per Annexure- I/ Format- A Cement Supplied by the Contractor				
		Cement Quantity	Rate	Final Rate
Step: 1	Rate of Item as per Relevant Section of this Schedule **in Foundation & Plinth** (3rd Corrig./P- 1)			4966.00
Step: 2	Deduct Cost of Cement = (Quantity of Cement x Issue Rate of Cement) (Page- B- 49/Item- 21) =	0.0792	6289.00	498.09
Step: 3	Add Cost of Cement Supplied by the Contractor = (Quantity of Cement x Basic Price of Cement) =	0.0792	5717.00	452.79
	Final Rate of Item =			**4920.70**

Rate Analysis of Brickwork with 1st Class Bricks in Cement Mortar (1:6) as per Annexure- I/ Format- A Cement Supplied by the Contractor				
		Cement Quantity	Rate	Final Rate
Step: 1	Rate of Item as per Relevant Section of this Schedule **in Superstructure** (3rd Corrig./P- 1/I- 4) =			5189.00
Step: 2	Deduct Cost of Cement = (Quantity of Cement x Issue Rate of Cement) (Page- B- 49/Item- 21) =	0.0792	6289.00	498.09
Step: 3	Add Cost of Cement Supplied by the Contractor = (Quantity of Cement x Basic Price of Cement) =	0.0792	5717.00	452.79
	Final Rate of Item =			**5143.70**

Rate Analysis of 125 mm. Brickwork with 1st Class Bricks in Cement Mortar (1:4) as per Annexure- I/ Format- A Cement Supplied by the Contractor				
		Cement Quantity	Rate	Final Rate
Step: 1	Rate of Item as per Relevant Section of this Schedule (3rd Corrig./P- 3/I- 8) =			682.00
Step: 2	Deduct Cost of Cement = (Quantity of Cement x Issue Rate of Cement)(Page- B- 50/Item- 27) =	0.0132	6289.00	82.77
Step: 3	Add Cost of Cement Supplied by the Contractor = (Quantity of Cement x Basic Price of Cement) =	0.0132	5717.00	75.24
	Final Rate of Item =			**674.47**

Rate Analysis of Plaster (to wall, floor, ceiling etc.) with sand and cement mortar (15 mm. Thick 1:4) as per Annexure- I/ Format- A Cement Supplied by the Contractor				
		Cement Quantity	Rate	Final Rate
Step: 1	Rate of Item as per Relevant Section of this Schedule (3rd Corrig./P- 49/I- 1) =			144.00
Step: 2	Deduct Cost of Cement = (Quantity of Cement x Issue Rate of Cement) (Page- B- 48/Item- 8) =	0.0066	6289.00	41.66
Step: 3	Add Cost of Cement Supplied by the Contractor = (Quantity of Cement x Basic Price of Cement) =	0.0066	5717.00	37.87
	Final Rate of Item =			**140.21**

Rate Analysis of Cement Concrete With Graded Stone Ballast (1:3:6) (40 mm. Size Excluding Shuttering) as per Annexure- I/ Format- A Cement Supplied by the Contractor				
		Cement Quantity	Rate	Final Rate
Step: 1	Rate of Item as per Relevant Section of this Schedule (3rd Corrig./P- 17/I- 45) =			5573.00
Step: 2	Deduct Cost of Cement = (Quantity of Cement x Issue Rate of Cement) (Page- B- 51/Item- 38) =	0.223	6289.00	1401.55
Step: 3	Add Cost of Cement Supplied by the Contractor = (Quantity of Cement x Basic Price of Cement) =	0.223	5717.00	1274.07
	Final Rate of Item =			**5445.53**

DIYA SOCIAL FOUNDATION ESTD-2017 WEST BENGAL

For, DIYA SOCIAL FOUNDATION
Prasenjit Chakraborty
SETTLER & CHAIRMAN

Rate Analysis of Plaster (to wall, floor, ceiling etc.) with sand and cement mortar (20 mm. Thick 1:6) as per Annexure- I/ Format- A Cement Supplied by the Contractor				
		Cement Quantity	Rate	Final Rate
Step: 1	Rate of Item as per Relevant Section of this Schedule (3rd Corrig./P- 50/I- 1) =			166.00
Step: 2	Deduct Cost of Cement = (Quantity of Cement x Issue Rate of Cement) (Page- B- 48/Item- 9) =	0.0086	6289.00	54.34
Step: 3	Add Cost of Cement Supplied by the Contractor = (Quantity of Cement x Basic Price of Cement) =	0.0086	5717.00	49.39
	Final Rate of Item =			**161.06**

Rate Analysis of Plaster (to wall, floor, ceiling etc.) with sand and cement mortar (10 mm. Thick 1:4) as per Annexure- I/ Format- A Cement Supplied by the Contractor				
		Cement Quantity	Rate	Final Rate
Step: 1	Rate of Item as per Relevant Section of this Schedule (3rd Corrig./P- 49/I- 1) =			129.00
Step: 2	Deduct Cost of Cement = (Quantity of Cement x Issue Rate of Cement) (Page- B- 48/Item- 8) =	0.0043	6289.00	27.17
Step: 3	Add Cost of Cement Supplied by the Contractor = (Quantity of Cement x Basic Price of Cement) =	0.0043	5717.00	24.70
	Final Rate of Item =			**126.53**

Rate Analysis of 25mm thick Artificial stone in floor, Dado, Staircase etc. with cement conctrete (4:2:1) as per Annexure- I/ Format- A Cement Supplied by the Contractor				
		Cement Quantity	Rate	Final Rate
Step: 1	Rate of Item as per Relevant Section of this Schedule (3rd Corrig./P- 22/I- 4) =			264.00
Step: 2	Deduct Cost of Cement = (Quantity of Cement x Issue Rate of Cement) (Page- B- 52/Item- 41) =	0.0126	6289.00	78.97
Step: 3	Add Cost of Cement Supplied by the Contractor = (Quantity of Cement x Basic Price of Cement) =	0.0126	5717.00	71.79
	Final Rate of Item =			**256.82**

Rate Analysis of Neat Cement Punning as per Annexure- I/ Format- A Cement Supplied by the Contractor				
		Cement Quantity	Rate	Final Rate
Step: 1	Rate of Item as per Relevant Section of this Schedule (P- 192/I- 15) =			34.00
Step: 2	Deduct Cost of Cement = (Quantity of Cement x Issue Rate of Cement) (Page- B- 52/Item- 41) =	0.0022	6289.00	13.77
Step: 3	Add Cost of Cement Supplied by the Contractor = (Quantity of Cement x Basic Price of Cement) =	0.0022	5717.00	12.51
	Final Rate of Item =			**32.75**

DIYA SOCIAL FOUNDATION ESTD-2017 WEST BENGAL

For, DIYA SOCIAL FOUNDATION
SETTLER & CHAIRMAN

DIYA SOCIAL FOUNDATION

Format for Analysis of Rate of Reinforcing Steel Supplied by The Contractor (Annexur- I/ Format- B/ As Per 6th Corrigenda w.e.f. 29.07.2019)			
Step- 1	Rate of Item as per Relavant Section of this Schedule **(10th Corrig./P- 1)** JSW/JSPL/SHYAM (Tor Steel/ HYSD)	Rs. A	64243.00
Step- 2	Deduct Issue Rate (per MT) of Respective Quality Steel Including 10% Contractors Profit, 2% Sundries, Water Charge & 5% Wastage X 1.17 **(10th Corrig./P- 4/ Annex. I)**	Rs. B	54077.40
Step- 3	Add Basic Price Rate (per MT) at Outlet of Steel of Respective Quality Steel Including 10% Contractors Profit, 2% Sundries, Water Charge & 5% Wastage X 1.17 **(10th Corrig./P- 4/ Annex. I)**	Rs. C	47923.20
Step- 4	Add Cost of Carriage From Outlet to Site With Necessary Loading, Unloading & Stacking Charges for 1.05 MT Steel **(PWD R&B/ T-1/ P- 230/ I- 1.03/ P- 227)**	Rs. D	361.73
	Final Rate of Item: (Rs A- Rs B + Rs C + Rs D) =		**58450.53**

Analysis of Rate of Ordinary Cement Concrete (Mix. 1:1.5:3) ANNEXURE - II

FORMAT - A

	Description of Item	Size	Qty	Unit	Rate
step-1	Rate of item as per relevant section of PWD Bldg. Schedule **(3rd Corrig./ P- 12/ I- 33)**				Rs. 4,568.00
step-2	Cost of Stone aggregate of diff. grading at Dalkhola rail yard **(Table - T1 , P- 308)**	20 mm	0.573	Rs 1,212.00	Rs. 694.48
	[Consumption required for one cum of Concrete **(vide P-B 60, It.no-3)**	10mm	0.287	Rs 1,081.00	Rs. 310.25
step-3	Cost of Carriage of Stone aggregate as per consumption required for one cum concrete as per **(Table- T2/ P- 310)**	20 mm	0.573	Rs 648.50	Rs. 371.59
		10mm	0.287	Rs 648.50	Rs. 186.12
step-4	Cost of Loading & unloading of stone aggregate bellow 40 mm nominal size. **(Table- T3/ P- 311)**		0.86	Rs 58.00	Rs. 49.88
	Rate of 1:1.5:3 Concrete per CUM				**Rs. 6,180.31**

Road Transportation & Carriage Works (P- 310)
(Table : T-2)

Dalkhola rail yard to **Work Site distance- 60 Km**

Upto 5 Km =	Rs	124.00
From 5 Km. to 10 Km. @ 10.90/- =	Rs	54.50
From 10 Km. to 20 Km. @ 10.10/- =	Rs	101.00
From 20 Km. to 50 Km. @ 9.50/- =	Rs	285.00

For, DIYA SOCIAL FOUNDATION
SETTLER & CHAIRMAN

From 50 Km. to 60 Km. @ 8.40/- =	Rs	84.00
Total For 60 Km distance Per CUM =	Rs	648.50

		Cement Quantity	Rate	Final Rate
Step: 1	Rate of Item as per Relevant Section of this Schedule =			6180.31
Step: 2	Deduct Cost of Cement = (Quantity of Cement x Issue Rate of Cement) (Page- B- 51/Item- 36) =	0.412	6289.00	2591.07
Step: 3	Add Cost of Cement Supplied by the Contractor = (Quantity of Cement x Basic Price of Cement) =	0.412	5717.00	2355.40
	Final Rate of Item =		***5944.65***	

DIYA SOCIAL FOUNDATION ESTD-2017 WEST BENGAL

For, DIYA SOCIAL FOUNDATION
SETTLER & CHAIRMAN

Conclusion:- The APNA GHAR project by Diya Social Foundation represents a significant step towards enhancing the living conditions of tribal populations in India. With an initial investment of ₹85,64,95,000, we aim to construct 1,000 sustainable and environmentally compatible houses that will not only provide safe shelter but also empower these communities to thrive. By integrating tribal groups into the broader societal framework, this initiative will foster development, dignity, and a better quality of life for countless individuals. Together, we can create a lasting impact, transforming not just homes, but futures for the tribes of India.

DIYA SOCIAL FOUNDATION ESTD-2017 WEST BENGAL

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