



26th Annual Report | 2020-21



**SOCIO ECONOMIC AND EDUCATION
DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY**

About SEEDS

VISION

A society where equality and justice prevail and where the underprivileged can harness their potential for achieving and sustaining a better quality of life.

MISSION

Building an enabling environment for strengthening the capacity of the grass root people leading to their empowerment.

ORGANIZATION

SEEDS, a legal entity, complies with all statutory obligations. It is registered ...

- as a society under Societies Registration Act, XXI, 1860 vide No. 306/2018-19 (Jharkhand); 907/95-96 (Bihar)
- with NITI Aayog bearing UID No. JH/2017/0160454
- under FCRA vide No. 337820033 (2016); 031260048 (1998)
- with the Income Tax Department under section 12A vide no. 8-35/97-98/643-45
- under section 80G of the Income Tax Act, 1961 bearing no. 80/G/2009-10/1086
- with Income Tax Department having Permanent Account No. AAAAS0890H;
- Tax Deduction Account No. RCHS01202F

SEEDS is granted a Certificate of Accreditation for the period 2019-2024 by the Credibility Alliance for adhering to the Desirable Norms prescribed for good governance of Voluntary Organisations in India.

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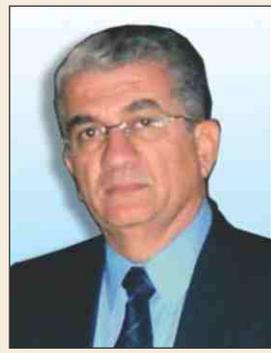
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From the President

It gives me great pleasure to present before you the 26th Annual Report of SEEDS for the year 2020-2021. All of us are aware that this year brought us new and unforeseen challenges, which we have tried to overcome with support from various quarters. I hope that in this year of tumult, you and your loved ones are safe and well.

COVID-19 outbreak in early 2020 followed by the unprecedented nation-wide lockdown from March end brought about many changes in SEEDS too - in the way we worked, communicated and coped up on the whole. The year was also faced with repercussions in the socio-economic fields. Our project plans and work processes had to be revisited. The pace of work got slowed down but it never stopped.

Throughout the year we have continued with our initiatives of widespread campaigns related to maintaining COVID-19 protocols, health awareness generation, stitching of masks by self-help group women, distribution of sanitation/hygiene kits, sharing of information related to government economic relief schemes for the poor; training and livelihood support to migrant workers, status and impact studies of rural households focusing on women and children. With an improvement in the situation during February - March 2021, we caught up with many activities that had been planned originally, such as the women's literacy circles, children's weekly circles and health check-up, children's knowledge fairs and dissemination of information in the community about child rights and adherence of those at family level as well as at village level.

SEEDS has strived hard to build operational resilience and bolster the personal resilience of all its staff at various levels. Needless to say they have and still are working amidst risk and adversity. All team members serving far and wide have worked tirelessly. I want to take this opportunity to thank each one of them for the integrity that they have shown in these difficult times. At the same time I would like to thank all our donors, government functionaries, local communities and the esteemed Members of the Governing Board and General Body of SEEDS for their support.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'B. D. Bodhanwala'. The signature is fluid and cursive.

B. D. Bodhanwala
President
Board of Governors

August 2021

OUR WAYS AND MEANS

Having humble roots, SEEDS began work in 1995 and 26 years later we witness the bold flourishes and clear transformation the Organization has brought about in the lives of the marginalized communities with whom we work to create sustainable change. We utilize our knowledge and experience for enhancing their skills and values.

Spanning 689 villages and hamlets in the five southern districts in the state of Jharkhand, SEEDS has extended untiring support to the indigenous communities viz. the Santal, Ho, Munda, Bhumij, Mahali, Birhor and Sabar.



Our interventions branch out in various spheres such as :

community organization



skill development



women's empowerment



health and sanitation



research studies



education



livelihood promotion



child protection



handicrafts



In order to branch out in the ways we have, our attempts have been to carry out our interventions in a way that returns accountability and agency back to the communities themselves. This is facilitated through our community based organizations, such as the women's forums, farmers groups, youth and children groups.

Our core commitment > Being relevant, rigorous, collaborative, equitable, transformative.

- Full support to the process of democratization and due respect to different points of view.
- No discrimination on the basis of religion, creed, caste, sex or any other ground.
- Encouraging and nurturing individuals to realize their potential and bloom towards excellence and in reaching the organizational goals.
- High regard for efficiency, quality and innovation resulting in openness and flexibility.
- Honesty, integrity, accountability and transparency in functioning at all levels.
- Placing the interests of the lesser privileged before self without sacrificing organizational goals and values.



AN INCLUSIVE RESPONSE TO COVID19



Looking back at the end of the year 2020-2021, we were posed with the grave occurrence of the widespread pandemic across the globe. Amidst this new challenge and stringent restrictions, SEEDS has continued its work among the village communities even in the most difficult



times. Our work did not come to a standstill barring the first two weeks of the nationwide lockdown which was imposed in the last week of March 2020. This time was utilized in coming to terms with the new situation and tailoring new plans to reach out to the people.



Our lines of communication had been kept open all along the months not only for the staff and volunteers but for the entire communities in our work areas. While this was quite time consuming, it went a long way in building trust and giving a feeling of solace to our people in the difficult times of the pandemic. The initiatives that helped us reach the people, particularly the marginalized, are given briefly hereunder.

A. Awareness Campaign and Kit Distribution

The first four months of the pandemic were devoted to dissemination of information regarding adhering to COVID appropriate behaviour (CAB). It included door to door visits, distribution of colourful leaflets, accessing rolls of quality cotton fabric for making face masks, designing them, stitching face masks by SHG women, distribution of soaps, sanitizers, masks and sanitary napkins to the vulnerable families. After nearly 80 days of no communication links, we could finally reach the villages of Saranda forest area in West Singhbhum District after the Post and Telegraphs department started functioning. The Jamshedpur Main Post Office came to our rescue and despatched the parcel (containing face masks and awareness generation hand-outs), which took about three weeks to get delivered at the Salai post office in Manoharpur Block and subsequently to the people.

Villagers contacted
32000

Health kits
3000

Facemasks stitched and distributed
6000

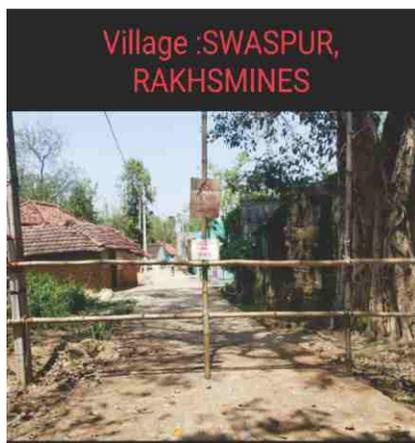
Garib Kalyan entitlements facilitation
22000

leaflets dissemination
20000

B. Support to Migrant Workers



The year 2020-2021 was faced with serious repercussions in the socio-economic fields. The influx of



migrant labourers to their native villages from various parts of the country posed a new threat to the otherwise unaffected spaces. It is with some satisfaction that we state that our village communities by and large responded well and adapted to the challenging and unforeseen circumstances arising out of this influx. There was a complete ban by the villagers and family members on their entry inside their home. This bold and preventive step helped to control the spread of the virus inside the villages. The migrants were quarantined outside the villages and they readily accepted this. In any case they were too relieved and content to be back on their soil after their trying ordeal at their work place in distant States.

The months of July and August 2020 was marked by our engagement with the migrant workers. We identified over 5200 migrant workers in some of our work areas in five Blocks of Jharkhand. However financial constraints forced us to limit our work to only two panchayats in the Chandil block covering barely 05% of the identified migrant workers. Several interactions with the migrants enabled us to narrow down our interventions to capacity building and lend some start-up support for engaging in livelihood initiatives that would yield early results. The first two training programmes on Horticulture and Dry land/Upland Farming (in a series of five training programmes) were conducted in small batches to maintain the physical distance among participants. Land mapping by participants (93%



belonging to the scheduled tribes) was done for cultivation of millets, oilseeds and pulses in the coming months.

We tried our best to register the youth under MNREGS so that they could receive daily wages for digging pits etc. However the concerned agency did not respond to the much-required task of issuing job cards and providing daily jobs to the migrant youth. Realizing the urgency of the timely plantation during the monsoons we all put our heads together and came out with a solution. It was truly commendable that our migrant workers contributed their labour and materials towards digging 5100 pits and erecting fences for the orchards in 10 villages.



The trainees were keen to safeguard the precious saplings hence they used all sorts of locally available materials for fencing which ranged from bamboo, bushes, branches, leaves to nets. SEEDS mobilized resources internally and contributed 5100 high and quick yielding saplings of papaya and lemon which were planted soon after the training ended. Till date about 95% of the saplings have survived.

The livelihood programme with the migrant workers has progressed fairly well. The vegetable (lady finger, eggplant, tomato, chilli, sweet potato, spinach) intercropping around the papaya saplings has given reasonable returns.

A six days hands-on Training on Making Vermicompost was organized in batches (keeping in mind the COVID19 protocols) for 30 migrant workers in Lapaibera village. The first five days was devoted to the theory and the demonstration of making vermicompost. After about 40 days the compost was ready and trainees assembled again to see how it was taken out, weighed and packed.



The outputs were encouraging.

- Migrant workers developed a theoretical understanding of making vermicompost.
- They took turns for continual monitoring of the bed.
- Trainees took some of the compost for their own use in order to witness the benefits. They also sold about 65 kg, earning Rs 1000/- with which they bought more worms. The number of worms have thus multiplied which has led to setting up two more bigger vermicompost beds and getting larger quantity of compost. They have also managed to sell worms to other villagers.
- The trainees are motivated to take up this venture in right earnest and remain in their villages for good, instead of migrating to distant states. They have produced over 25 quintals of vermicompost.

Next was a three days Training on Making Organic Pesticide in which 22 migrant workers participated as master trainers. All the raw materials were obtained locally. Nearly 25 litres of pesticide was made, which the trainees took for their own use. Some of the trainees sprayed the organic pesticide to treat their paddy plants and were overjoyed to see the paddy become disease-free at no/low cost. Initially they have made about 100 litres and near-by villagers have started purchasing, thus generating some income. The demand is picking up and plans are afoot to hike the production.



C) Sensitizing Children

At first children were happy at the unexpected closure of schools in the midst of their annual exams. Adults got aware of the risks of Covid-19 and began to follow the guidelines to protect themselves but the concern arose about children. Did they too have this information and how were they facing the pandemic and spending their time at home? In order to find out this and more, we got in touch with children directly. During the COVID period, a number of activities were done with children and women. We spoke to children about their response to the new situation. We focussed on knowing and then influencing change in the knowledge, attitudes, behaviours and practices at the family and community level. Our plan to influence the systemic level could not take off due to change in priorities arising out of the pandemic.

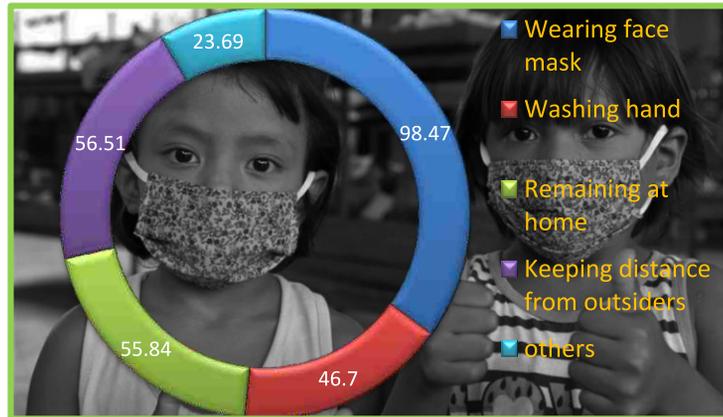


Children Speak About Themselves During COVID -19 Pandemic



In the 16 project villages of Gurabandha and Dumaria Blocks, a survey was conducted in the midst of the country-wide lockdown during April – May 2020. It covered 591 school children in the age group 9-18 years, of whom 341 respondents were girls and 250 were boys – all students of village government schools. Keeping in mind the protocol to maintain physical distance, the survey was conducted door-to-door and interaction with children was done individually at their homes.

It was found out that all the 591 children who were part of the Study, were aware about COVID-19. This was as expected, because the schools were closed since March-end and children knew the reason for this. The next two questions posed to them were about the preventive measures that are required to keep the corona virus at bay and the current practice by children. Nearly all (98.47%) except 11 children knew the importance of wearing a face mask and also wore it if they had to venture out. About 53% children were not aware, hence not resorting to hand washing. Most children (56%) were not venturing out of their homes and over 56% were maintaining the two yards distance.



Awareness About Covid-19 Preventive Measures

Children Become Aware about COVID19

Sanju Baskey of Maheshpur village and Rakesh Singh of Muchrishol village, both middle grade students, stated that Corona is a very dangerous disease. The only way to protect oneself is not to go out of home without any reason. They stated that the virus enters the body through the nose or mouth that is why it is important to wear a mask. They said, “If talking to someone, always remember to keep a distance of at least one meter. Even after taking all the precautions if a person gets infected by Corona he/she should be kept isolated from everyone. We should provide treatment by a doctor. Nobody will be allowed to visit his house.” Rakesh said, “Even for playing I cannot go out. That is why I help in household work. I also bring fuel wood from the forest. I do my studies and am also trying to improve my writing. If I get time I play games on the mobile or play Ludo and Carom with my siblings..”

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS AND SAFEGUARDING



For SEEDS, children's rights are non-negotiable and we are committed to promote, protect and secure the rights of all children in all the places where we work and at all times. We believe that a safe, secure and protective environment is a precondition for the realization of all other rights of children. We try to improve the quality of life of children by involving their parents, teachers, anganwadi workers, communities, panchayat, block and district administration and, of course, children themselves. During

the year we worked in four key programmatic areas.

1) Health and Nutrition

The Right To Survival entails that no child should suffer from malnutrition or poor health whatever be their socio-economic background. We organized seven health awareness and check-up camps in five village schools of Gurabandha and Dumaria Blocks in which 760 children were covered. The main ailments included cough and cold, stomach ache and skin problems. All the children took home medicines, tonics, nutritious food and drinks.



We monitored the dry ration supply to children that was provided in lieu of the mid – day meals due to the closure of schools throughout the year. We also kept track of the nutrition supplies for children below six years through the aanganwadi centres (early childhood care). On the whole these functioned quite well. Dry ration and cash transfer (in lieu of fruits, eggs etc.) was provided by the government schools to children on a monthly basis. However they barely had the eggs and fruits – a rich source of proteins and vitamins.



2] Safety and Protection

Under Right to Protection, children have the right to be protected from violence, abuse and neglect wherever they are. Building a safe environment for all children, till the age of 18 years, is critical to protect them from abuse and exploitation. The newly formulated Child Safeguarding Policy of SEEDS outlines protocols of child safety and protection.

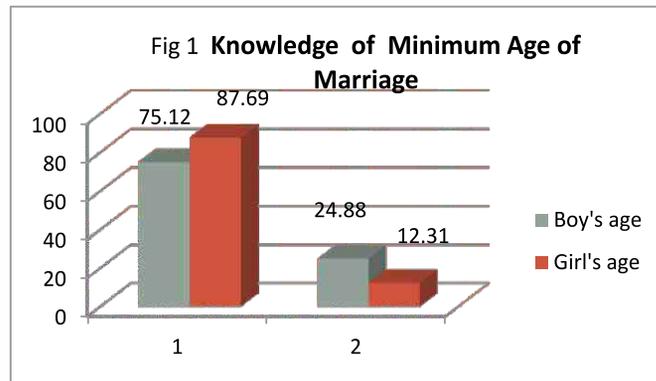
During the pandemic year focus was laid on awareness generation about child labour, child marriage and child trafficking. We engaged with adolescent girls and boys and with the community to eliminate the practice at the village level while



simultaneously ensuring that children devote time to study and play instead of engaging in arduous work. This year the schools were shut down therefore children helped in household and farm work. There were no cases of child marriage or child trafficking in our work areas.

Amidst adversities, in June 2020, we did a pre-project assessment of nearly 400 children (age group 10-18) in small groups relating to their knowledge, attitude and practices at home about gender discrimination, child rights, child services etc. The baseline findings would help in comparing the post-project assessment and study the impact of the interventions.

Some of the responses of children are graphically represented below. It was good to know that nearly 88% children knew the minimum age of marriage for girls.

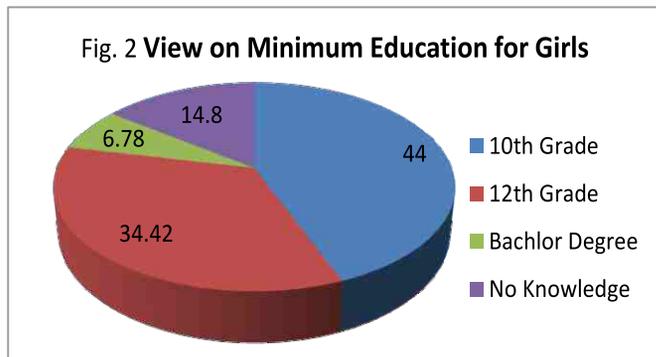


Age	No. of response	Percentage
Below 12 years	52	13.06
Below 14 years	95	23.87
Below 16 years	25	06.28
Below 18 years	166	41.72
No Knowledge	60	15.07

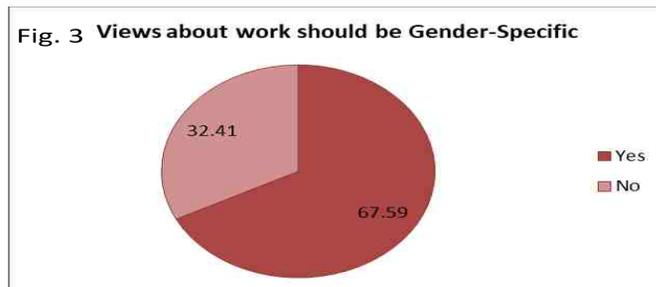
However this was not so in the case of the age considered as child labour. The table below shows that about 58% children did not know the age below which it is considered child labour.

Table no. 1 Knowledge of Age Considered as Child labour

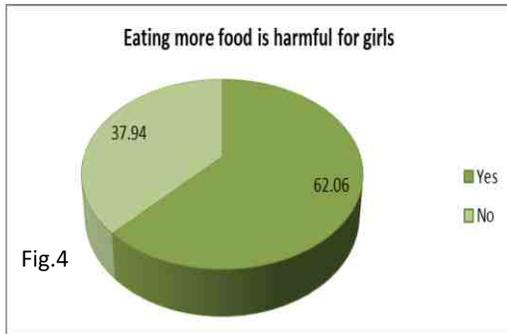
Coming to girls education, the figure clearly shows that higher education is not yet considered important. However 44% children felt that girls should complete at least 10 years of school.



Coming to the type of work - those which only girls should do and others which only boys should do, Fig. no. 3 depicts that nearly 68% children stated that this is how it should be. The remaining about one-third of the total number of children stated that both boys and girls should do all types of work.



It is weird that girls and women not only should eat last but also eat less - This is a belief in some tribal areas. Therefore we posed this question to the children and lo behold, a majority of 62% children gave an affirmative response. However they could not explain the reason for their response.

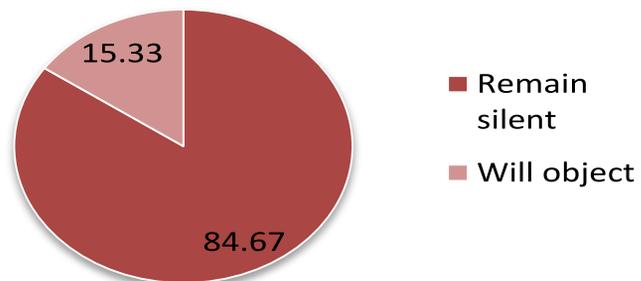


“ At home, my brother eats first and I get to eat only after he does.”

Rahla Hembram, 13 years
Village Kasiabera

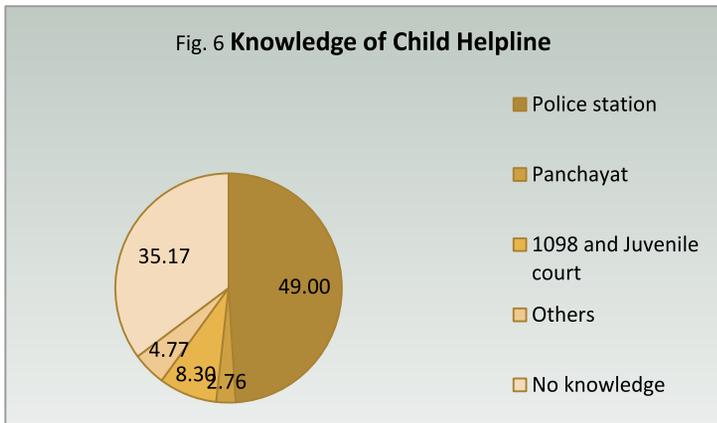
The response of children regarding the expected reaction of girls to the incident of eve – teasing, was in accordance to that prevailing largely in the Indian society, particularly in rural areas. As seen in Fig. no. 5, a huge chunk of 85% children were of the view that girls should remain silent.

Fig. 5 Girls' Reaction to Eve Teasing



As seen in Fig. no. 6, only 8% children knew about the child helpline number 1098. A handful of children knew about juvenile courts and the panchayat. A large chunk of 35 per cent children were totally ignorant. The response of about 65% children shows that they had some knowledge whom to approach if something wrong is done against them. Nearly half the children knew about the police because they are the general agency for all cases of law and order.

Fig. 6 Knowledge of Child Helpline



This pre-project assessment of children has given us authentic data and information about the prevailing knowledge, attitude and practices of children. It has proved to be useful in providing a basis for designing the content for the Children's Circle. E.g. the gender bias regarding work; orthodox views, such as girls should not be sitting outside their house/ should eat less; not protesting about incidents of eve teasing; ignorance about seeking help in case of atrocities against children and so on.

3] Education

The Right to Development encompasses the right to education, to learn to relax and to play. Free and compulsory education is the right of every child. She/he should be able to go regularly to school and complete her/his education without any discrimination based on gender and socio-economic status.

Quality education not only builds knowledge, capabilities, life skills and values amongst children but also develops their social, emotional and creative abilities which is extremely important for their overall development.

In February-March 2020, SEEDS conducted a series of right holders meetings in 20 villages where critical areas of intervention, viz. children's enrolment, retention and learning outcomes were discussed at length. However, soon after these inputs, the national lockdown was enforced, as a result of which schools remained closed for the full year. Like all other schools, the government schools too introduced online teaching for children, though it was not quite feasible in our villages mainly due to the absence of smart phones in homes and connectivity issues. Education has taken a back turn and children are faced with severe loss in terms of curricular learning, interacting and sharing.

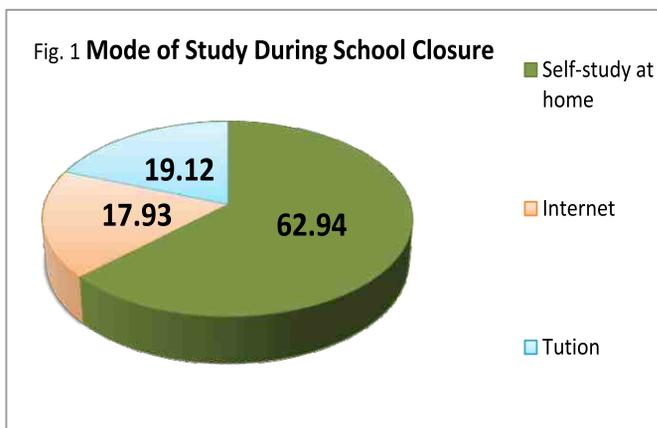
In September, SEEDS conducted a survey in 16 project villages of Gurabandha and Dumaria Blocks of East Singhbhum District in Jharkhand, of nearly 600 government school children in the age group 9-18 years to find out how were they spending their time during the pandemic. The responses recorded shows that 100% children were missing school and all of them wanted that schools should reopen. They did not like COVID-19. With regard to the status of their studies, it was found out that only 18% children studied through the online classes conducted by the education department/school. However 63% children did self-study and 19% took tuition.

The survey shows that 89% children had a mobile phone at home and about 42% had internet connection off and on. About 51% children stated that they spent 1-2 hours daily to play games online. Nearly 44% children spent about 2-3 hours in listening to songs or watching videos. The usage of net is two to three times more now than what it was in the pre-pandemic days. Only 17% of the children had a television at home, out of those, 50% children watched it for 1-2

hours daily. The most popular programme was that of news followed by music and dance. Of course children had Hobson's choice, as they had to see what the elders in the family watched.

The Study tried to find out that due to long closure of schools, apart from studying and playing, how were children spending their time. As seen in Fig. no. 2, majority (about 81%) of children, both girls as well as boys spent time in helping their parents in household work. Over one fourth (26%) of the total 591 children assisted in agricultural work. Over 14% helped in running errands, shopping etc. About 7% students, all girls, were engaged in fetching fuel wood from the forest. An equal percentage comprising mostly of boys, were engaged in grazing cattle.

The eight learning centres for primary grade children in Arki, Jargo (Khunti district) Lowahatu, Soda and Timra villages (West Singhbhum district) continue to function since June 2020 with full adherence to safety norms. About 235 children are studying in batches on alternate days. There is no

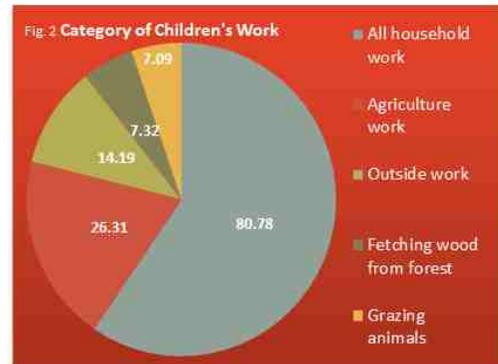


facility of online learning due to non-availability of smart phones. The pandemic has given an opportunity to go beyond just learning outcomes and equipping children with life skills, like preparing the bigger students for life by focussing on their holistic improvement that would enable them to manage crisis, deal with uncertainty, utilize their time properly and break gender stereotypes.

4] Child Participation

The Right to Participation envisages that children have a right to be heard and their opinions respected and considered by adults around them. Each of them should be able to express, speak out and/or act on the issues that affect them. It not only helps in their mental and emotional development but also fosters in them self-esteem and self-belief. Children are potential change agents and given the space and opportunity, can hold dialogue on matters related to themselves. Child participation programmes focus on building children's collectives as peer support groups and engaging with the children to build their awareness on child rights issues.

The 16 children's circles functioning in the conflict ridden areas, provide a platform for meeting and sharing issues of mutual interest. Despite drawing up their plan of action, children could not do much due to the pandemic. In November, the first of its kind drawing and writing activity was organized in small groups for about 500 village children on child right issues, thoughts about COVID-19, envisioning the country's future and their role model personality. The views, expressions and art of indigenous children living in far flung forest villages was simply amazing.



WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT



At the very outset we are thankful to the community women leaders for working through the pandemic, visiting thousands of families, particularly women to share information about COVID19 and collect information about their status resulting from COVID19. They have also visited nearly 4000 women to study the status of cases of violence against women during and prior to the pandemic.

The first study took recourse to household survey, administering structured schedules, interviews, case studies and observation. The structured schedule comprised of 17 direct questions. Ten field coordinators were oriented in June 2020 about adhering strictly to the physical distance norm, compulsory use of face mask and frequent hand sanitizing while administering the schedule to women respondents.

The total number of respondents, selected randomly, numbered 3875, spread over 70 villages and hamlets in six Blocks of the East Singhbhum and Khunti Districts of Jharkhand. Nearly 85% of the respondent women belonged to the Santal and Munda indigenous communities.



It was heartening to note that no families faced food shortage - 95% women stated that they had received the government entitlements regularly, in the form of rice/wheat/pulses/gas cylinder/kerosene oil /monetary transfer in banks. One encouraging response was regarding fear of policemen among the village women. About 65.5% women stated that they were no longer afraid of policemen. The role of the police underwent a change during the pandemic and they became very people friendly.

On the other side, the daily/monthly earnings in households had largely reduced due to the lockdown. However a good output that became visible was that more number of men had started doing work in the kitchen garden, in the household and had started doing petty business in and around their village. Having all the time in hand, men and children together, erected proper fences for the kitchen garden for cultivating vegetables that not only started giving them good returns but also enhanced the family nutritional intake. Some men had started hand stitching mattresses out of

old clothes and then selling them on bicycles. Earlier men from the neighbouring state of West Bengal came to sell mattresses, fetching them a good income.

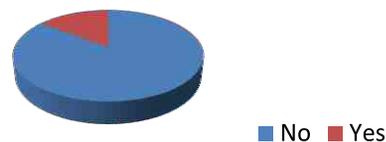
Pandemic Comes as a Blessing for Fulo



Deoli village in Ghatsila Block has turned into an alcohol-free village since the past three years as a result of the untiring efforts of the members of the Women's Forum. However Sankho – a daily wage worker would drink at a nearby village and quietly sneak into his house at night. His wife Fulo would dread his arrival due to the violence he inflicted upon her. The poor tribal youngster was simply fed up of this daily routine of getting beaten up, until the lockdown was enforced and a ban imposed on the sale of alcohol by the Village Headman. Left with no job, no outing and no alcohol – Sankho had no option but to cultivate his neglected small patch of land by the riverside. Currently he along with his wife are fully engaged in cultivating vegetables and selling them. Every week they earn a profit of Rs 500 - Rs 700. Now there is peace and happiness at home and Fulo is thankful to COVID19 for Sankho's change over.

The Study findings also show another good outcome in the first phase of the pandemic, i.e. a decline in cases of domestic violence. A majority 85% women have stated this fact. A positive correlation has been found between decline in drinking alcohol by men and a corresponding decline in violence. While 41% men had stopped drinking, 52% had drastically reduced the intake. Brewing and sale of alcohol or rice beer (handia) in all these villages was totally banned. The presence of all family members in the home created a cordial atmosphere within the home hence there was no scope of violence. However the remaining 14.74% women stated that the occurrence of domestic violence was same as before. This was found mostly in those households having polygamous men. Few cases during the pandemic were recorded telephonically.

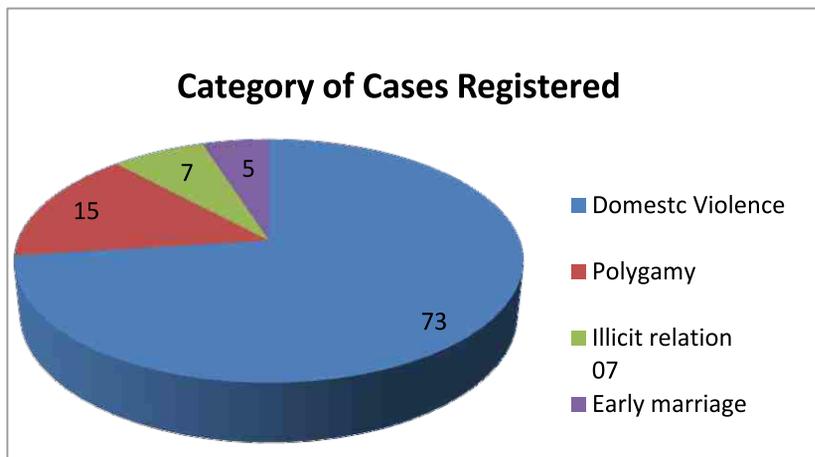
Domestic Violence During Pandemic Lockdown



The legal resource centre managed by the women's forum is proactive in tracing and tracking cases of violence against women. A study was conducted to find out the status of the cases related to women's rights violation, that were registered during the period November 2019 and December 2020. The results of the household survey are presented ahead.



The given figure shows a break-up of these cases. Domestic violence accounts for the maximum number of cases – nearly 73% of the total registered cases. Most of these are the pre-COVID cases. The next prevalent category, though far less than domestic violence, is that of polygamy, which accounts for about 15% of the



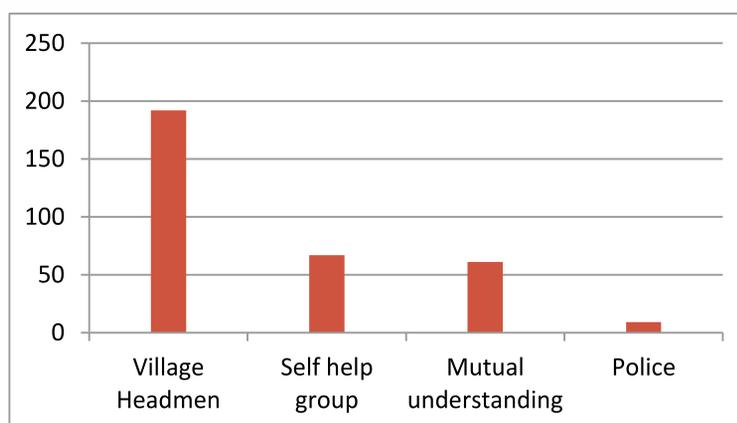
total cases registered. Following this are cases of illicit relationships with nearly 07% and child marriage with about 05% of the total cases. Three cases of rape have been registered – one in Ghatsila Block and two in Potka Block.

About 64% of the cases were those registered more than a year ago, while the remaining were during the last one year, mostly during the pre-COVID months, i.e. November 2019 to March 2020.

It is heartening to note that out of the 403 cases registered, about 82% of the cases were solved. The maximum number of cases (192) i.e. 58% were solved at the village level where the villagers under the leadership of the Gram Pradhan/Majhi (traditional village headman) discussed and solved the matter. Depending upon the intensity/frequency of the rights violation, the punishment meted out entailed charging of fine in cash from the wrong-doer; strong warning that if there is a repetition, the man will be subjected to severe punishment such as a heavy fine or boycott by society. Over 20% cases have been resolved through mediation by village self-help group women.

Legal awareness and knowledge sharing among women by the legal resource centre members have led to resolving of 19% cases through mutual understanding of husband/wife/in-laws. In nine of the complicated cases, the police had to intervene, and most of these (05) were in the Musabani Block. The unresolved cases account for 18% of the total registered cases.

Agency-wise Solution of Cases



On the economic front, COVID19 has nearly stalled the regular activities in the villages. Thus savings of nearly 3000 self-help group women have remained nearly static this year.

Women's Forum members have been instrumental in connecting the poor families with their entitlements through various government schemes, especially under Garib Kalyan Yojana, which was announced by Government of India during the COVID period. They have facilitated the submission of 14861 applications (from 125 villages), which is half the number of the previous year. However 92 % have been redressed. The total value of all these entitlements amounts to Rs 15.63 crores. The scheme-wise details are given ahead.

**Details of Access to Government Entitlements Facilitated by Women's Forum
April 2020 to March 2021.**

S.N.	Application Category	No. of Applications	No. Redressed	Value (Rs.)
1	P.M. Awas Yojna	526	491	73650000
2	Ambedkar Awas Yojna	52	47	3055000
3	PM Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojna	2729	2481	14886000
4	Sukanya Yojna	446	400	100000
5	Widhwa Pension	338	294	3528000
6	Vridha Pension	344	295	3540000
7	Divyang Pension	43	43	516000
8	Kanyadan Yojna	52	47	1410000
9	Ujjwala yojna	284	284	255600
10	Matrivandana Yojna	533	485	2910000
11	Kisan Credit Card Loan	830	560	2800000
12	Fasal Beema	678	531	3186000
13	MNREGS work	5380	5348	8931160
14	Jal Minar	197	173	34600000
15	Compost Pit	407	366	2928000
16	Ration Card	480	454	13620
17	Income Certificate	657	657	12780
18	Birth Certificate	466	337	10110
19	Death Certificate	222	222	6660
20	Caste Certificate	197	197	5910
	Total	14861	13712	156344840

The 11 women's literacy circles launched in February 2020 in Gurabandha village remained closed after mid-March 2020 due to the pandemic. These resumed after a gap of 10 months and the community teachers had to start all over again.

CITIZENS & INSTITUTIONAL INITIATIVES

With limited resources we tried to address sanitation and health – related causes of poverty among the poor communities. Most of the initiatives were supported by National Academy of Sciences India (NASI), Jharkhand Chapter and CSIR National Metallurgical Laboratory (NML) Jamshedpur, under the Tribal Empowerment Program through S&T Interventions.

Two training programmes were conducted in mid-March at Udaypur and Sardabera Village of Saraikela Block, Jharkhand. Inhabitants of these villages had no source of potable water and they frequently suffered from stomach and skin ailments. The twofold objectives were generating awareness regarding consumption of safe drinking water; and developing the skills of youth to purify water through scientifically proven methods using seeds of the locally grown moringa.

The process of purifying water with the help of the moringa powder was demonstrated amidst 78 participants. Crushed Moringa seeds clarify and purify water to suit domestic use and lower the bacterial concentration in the water making it safe for drinking. Moringa seeds powder is used as a quick and simple method for cleaning dirty river water. Villagers were very happy and they stated :

“These days we are selling moringa at Rs 20 per kg so it is better not to sell. We will preserve the seeds and utilize it to purify our water throughout the year.” - Shri Chhotelal Sardar, Udaypur

“This is the easiest way to purify water, no costs involved and no dependence on others.” - Alka Sardar

“Now having learnt this simple process of purifying water, we will have the good fortune of drinking clean water.” - Shri Sukhlal Sardar, Village Headman Sardabera



A modest initiative was taken by SEEDS of supplying 110 numbers of domestic Terafil water filters which were purchased through CSIR-IIMT Bhubaneswar (manufactured by CIPET: Institute of Plastic Technology).



- A Workshop was organized in Panarol village to create awareness about the COVID -19 vaccine - its need and urgency and to motivate the fearful tribal villagers to take the vaccine doses.
- The village Munda of 12 villages in Saranda forests helped SEEDS to enlist in advance, 360 senior citizens for blanket distribution. They were overjoyed to take home the blankets and biscuit packets.



- In December, 30 marginal farmers from five farmers groups in Saranda forests were oriented in systematic vegetable cultivation. Thereafter they were given vegetable seeds (garlic, chilli, bitter gourd, red and green pumpkin, spinach, tomato). They have reaped a good harvest and also saved the seeds for the next season.

- Members of the XLRI Alumni Association, Jamshedpur visited the SEEDS field centre in Musabani, twice. They handed over a large collection of old clothes and woollens (collected from citizens of Jamshedpur) to the women cluster leaders of SEEDS who distributed the clothes to nearly 13000 poorest in about 85 villages in four Blocks of East Singhbhum district.



- Beautiful cards on hand made paper were created with dried leaves and flowers. Cotton khaki carry bags and mobile covers were designed, embroidered and stitched by village women. All these and other handmade items can be sourced from the SEEDS office.



THE YEAR AHEAD

- Focus on knowledge enhancement and skill development
- Initiatives for youth in sensitive areas
- Mobilizing resources for sustenance of the organization
- Enhancing COVID19 preparedness

Transparency Counts for Us

In the spirit of accountability and transparency, we provide information pertaining to minimum and desirable norms of the Credibility Alliance

- No remuneration or sitting fee or reimbursements in any form have been made to any Board Member.
- The President is not related to any member of the Governing Body.
- No members of the Governing Body are related by blood.
- The Board Rotation Policy exists and is practised.
- The Governing Body has met virtually twice in the year with requisite quorum. Minutes of the Meeting are documented.
- Annual Report and audited financial statement has been approved by SEEDS General Body.
- No expense was incurred on national/international travel.
- The Internal Complaints Committee of SEEDS has not received any complaint of sexual harassment during the year.

ZERO TOLERANCE

- SEEDS has adopted a Child Safeguarding Policy for providing a conducive and safe environment for all children and prevention and response to child abuse, exploitation and neglect in line with the National Child Protection Policy
- SEEDS has adopted a Policy on Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal of Sexual Harassment at the Workplace in line with the provisions of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 for prevention and redressal of complaints.

Our Bankers

State Bank of India

XLRI Branch, Jamshedpur

ICICI Bank

Main Branch, Jamshedpur

Cost of Travel

1. International travel : Nil
2. National travel : No rail/air travel cost was incurred by the Organization.

Gross Remuneration

Highest two	₹ 1,41,000.00
	₹ 94,000.00
Lowest paid	₹ 72,000.00

SEEDS Statutory Auditor

SDY & Co.

Jharkhand State Co-operative Bank Building
1st Floor, Bistupur, Jamshedpur-831001.

	Female	Male	Total
Full time staff	3	4	7
Part time staff	11	28	39
Volunteers	40	95	135

Payment Break up of staff

Gross monthly	Female	Male	Total
2000 - 4000	0	0	0
4001 - 8000	2	3	5
8001 - 16000	0	1	1
>16000	0	0	0

Audited Account

Socio Economic and Education Development Society

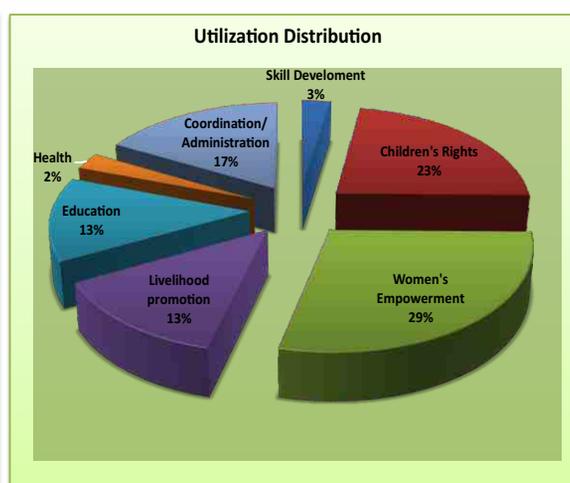
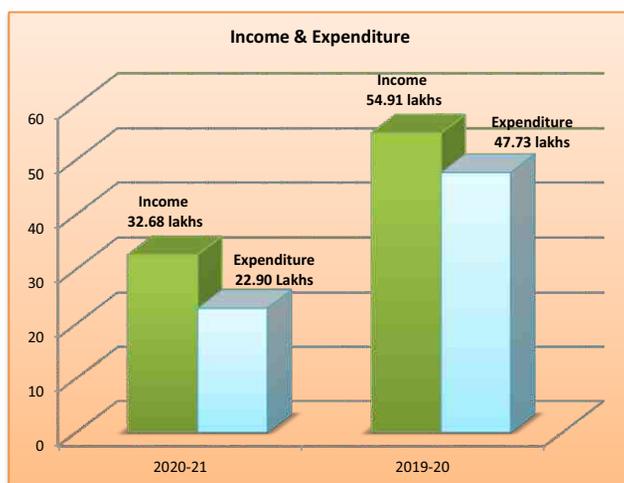
ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31ST MARCH 2021

Particulars	Schedule	Financial year 2020-21		Financial year 2019-20	
		Amount (Rs.)	Percentage	Amount (Rs.)	Percentage
Assets					
Fixed assets		355,854.00	8.11	423,002.00	12.40
Investments		761,836.38	17.35	713,525.04	20.91
Loans disbursed		-	-	-	-
Deposits and advances		13,939.93	0.32	18,417.93	0.54
Current assets		3,258,523.71	74.22	2,256,973.01	66.15
Income & Expenditure A/c balance		-	-	-	-
Total		4,390,154.02	100.00	3,411,917.98	100.00
Liabilities					
Corpus/Endowment fund(s)		660,084.72	15.04	569,391.30	16.69
Earmarked Funds		3,730,069.30	84.96	2,842,526.68	83.31
Loans/Borrowings		-	-	-	-
Current liabilities and provisions		-	-	-	-
Income & Expenditure A/c balance		-	-	-	-
Total		4,390,154.02	100.00	3,411,917.98	100.00

Socio Economic and Education Development Society

ABRIDGED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE A/C FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2021

Particulars	Financial year 2020-21		Financial year 2019-20	
	Amount (Rs.)	Percentage	Amount (Rs.)	Percentage
Income				
Self generated Income	541,359.34	16.56	265,573.00	4.84
Indian source	139,899.00	4.28	2,153,034.67	39.21
International sources	2,587,234.50	79.16	3,072,934.14	55.96
Total	3,268,492.84	100.00	5,491,541.81	100.00
Expenditure				
Programme	2,032,825.94	88.76	3,994,448.30	84.20
Public Education for fundraising	-	-	-	-
Management	196,584.86	8.58	676,521.80	14.26
Others	60,846.00	2.66	72,992.00	1.54
Total	2,290,256.80	100.00	4,743,962.10	100.00
Deficit/Surplus	978,236.04	29.93	747,579.71	13.61



The SEEDS Team

Mr Ashok Shaw*
 Ms Balika Patro*
 Mr. Budheswar Mahato*
 Mr Dilip Gope*
 Mrs Dulari Hembrom*
 Ms. Emleena Tiru
 Mr. Hemant Kr. Mahato
 Mr Inda Jamuda*

Mr. Jagabandhu Sanda
 Mrs Jaleshwari Soren*
 Ms Jano Cherowa*
 Mrs Jiren Barwa*
 Mr Khetrāmohan Munda*
 Mrs Lakshmi Kisku*
 Mrs Lata Manki*
 Mr. Mahanand Jha

Mrs Prabha Thakur
 Mrs Punta Hansda*
 Mr Rohit Kanchan Tirkey
 Ms Sandgi Purti*
 Mrs Sohagi Sabarin*
 Dr. Ms Shubhra Dwivedy
 Mrs Sonali Munda*
 Mrs Yamuna Mardi*

* Part Time

And all our Teachers of the Learning Centres, Community leaders and the invaluable volunteers

Thank You Supporters

Thank you all our supporters for your compassion, generosity and dedication to our mission. The success of our interventions were made possible by you!

Ms Ashima Kapoor

Mrs Patricia Marshall

Mr A.C. Verma

Ms Ritu Thakur

Mr A.K. Sahay

Mrs Sarita Verma

Mr Bhagirathi N. Bhat

Mrs Sasmita Sahu

Mr B.D. Bodhanwala

Mr Shanmugham R.K.

Dr Mrs Chandra Pathak

Dr Shubhra Dwivedy

Mr D.D Pathak

Mr Sushil Kumar Dhawan

Mrs Kalyani Gupte

Mrs Vidya Tiwari

Mr Vipul Tiwari

- CSIR - National Metallurgical Laboratory
- KFB Austria
- National Academy of Sciences India – Jharkhand Chapter
- Patna Women’s College Alumni Association - Jamshedpur
- Shrikant Gupte Foundation
- UV Associates
- Vikas Bharti
- Xavier Labour Relations Institute

GOVERNING BOARD MEMBERS

Name	Gender	Designation	Occupation	Meeting Attended
Mr B.D. Bodhanwala	M	President	CMD Tarapore & Co.	02
Dr P. Christie	M	Vice President	Director XLRI	01
Dr Shubhra Dwivedy	F	Secretary	CEO SEEDS	02
Fr E. Augustine	M	Treasurer	Registrar XU	02
Mrs Ruchi Narendran	F	Member	Management Professional	02
Ms Sabita R Lenka	F	Member	Director JSS	02
Mr Ronald D’Costa	M	Member	Hospitality Professional	02
Mr Tushar Kanti Kabi	M	Member	Agriculturist	02
Mr Sunil Varughese	M	Member	CB & S Officer XLRI	02

GENERAL BODY MEMBERS

Name	Gender	Occupation
Dr Rashne Tata	F	Medical Practitioner
Dr Bini Sarangi	F	Medical Practitioner
Mr Jagabandhu Sanda	M	Social Worker
Dr Arti Beena Ekka	F	Agriculture Scientist
Prof Madhukar Shukla	M	Professor
Mr Vishal Agarwalla	M	Industrialist
Dr Pushpa Tiwari	F	Medical Practitioner

“मैं कोरोना रोकने में सक्षम हूँ”

- मैं अपने परिवार और समाज की सुरक्षा के लिए शपथ लेती/लेता हूँ
- मैं अपने घर से बाहर केवल आवश्यक काम के लिए ही जाऊँगा/जाऊँगी।
- जरूरी कार्य, जैसे घरेलू सामान लेने या बीमार होने पर यदि मुझे या मेरे परिवार के किसी सदस्य को बाहर जाना पड़े तो बचाव के सभी उपायों का पालन करना सुनिश्चित करूँगे।
- मैं सार्वजनिक स्थलों पर जाकर अनावश्यक रूप से भीड़ नहीं बढ़ाऊँगा/बढ़ाऊँगी।
- मैं सार्वजनिक स्थान पर जाने पर भी दूसरे व्यक्ति से कम से कम दो हाथ की दूरी बनाये रखूँगा/रखूँगी।
- मैं और मेरा परिवार सामूहिक कार्यक्रम, समारोहों में नहीं जायेंगे।
- मैं किसी से मिलने पर दूर से नमस्कार करूँगा/करूँगी।
- मैं अपने मुँह, आँखों और नाक को अनावश्यक रूप से स्पर्श नहीं करूँगा/करूँगी।
- मैं खींचते व छींकते समय रुमाइल कि कोहनी का उपयोग कर अपने वातावरण को संक्रमित होने से बचाऊँगा/बचाऊँगी।
- मैं बाहर से घर में अन्दर आते ही अपने हाथ और मुँह को पानी व साबुन से अच्छा से धोऊँगा/धोऊँगी।
- मैं सार्वजनिक स्थलों पर उपयोग में आने वाली सतहों जैसे दरवाजे का हैंडल, रेलिंग व मेटल युक्त सामग्रियों को छूने से बचूँगा/बचूँगी, यदि जरूरी हो तो रुमाइल/टिशु का प्रयोग करूँगा/करूँगी।
- मैं स्वयं या मेरे परिवार, कार्यालय या पड़ोस में, किसी भी व्यक्ति ने COVID-19 प्रभावित नगरों/देशों की यात्रा की है, तो हेल्पलाइन नं. 104 पर संपर्क करके उसकी सूचना दूँगी/दूँगा।
- मैं मोबाइल में आरोग्य सेतु ऐप लोड करूँगी/करूँगा।

हम सब मिलकर कोरोना वायरस से लड़ेंगे
अधिक जानकारी के लिए सभी झारखण्डवासी संपर्क कर सकते हैं :
राष्ट्रीय टोल फ्री नं 1075 झारखण्ड टोल फ्री नंबर 104

सीड्स संस्था द्वारा जनहित में प्रसारित

हमें कोरोना बीमारी से डर नहीं लगता है
हम इन सभी का नियमित पालन करते हैं :



अपने हाथों को कम से कम
20 सेकंड तक धोते हैं।



बीमार लोगों के पास
नहीं जाते हैं।



खींचते व छींकते समय
मुँह को ढक लेते हैं।



गंदे हाथों से अपनी नाक, आँख
व मुँह को नहीं छूते हैं।



घर के बाहर मास्क
जरूर लगाते हैं।



भीड़ से सदा दूर
रहते हैं।

सीड्स द्वारा जनहित में प्रसारित



सोशियो इकोनॉमिक एण्ड एजुकेशन डेवलपमेंट सोसाइटी, जमशेदपुर
एक्स.एल.आर.आई.कैम्पस, सर्किट हाउस एरिया, जमशेदपुर - 831001, झारखण्ड
फोन : 0657-2221817 ई.मेल - seeds@xlri.ac.in

आयुष मंत्रालय से आम लोगों को दिए गए सुझाव

सामान्य सूखी खांसी गले में खर्राश का इलाज

- पुदीना के पत्तों या अजवाइन के साथ एक बार भाप लिफाफा सकता है।
- खांसी या गले में जलन होने पर लौंग पाउडर को गुड़/शहद के साथ 2 से 3 बार लिया जा सकता है।

सामान्य तरीके

- पूरे दिन गर्म पानी पीएं।
- प्रतिदिन 30 मिनट योगासन और ध्यान करें।
- खाने में धनिया, लहसुन, हल्दी, जीरा का प्रयोग करें।

सरल प्रक्रियाएं

- नाक का अनुप्रयोग : सुबह-शाम नाक में तिल का तेल, नारियल का तेल या घी लगायें।
- ऑयल पुलिंग थेरेपी : एक चम्मच तिल या नारियल के तेल को दो मिनट तक मुँह में रखें और थूक दें। फिर गर्म पानी से कुल्ला करें।

रोग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता बढ़ाने के उपाय

- तुलसी, दालचीनी, काली मिर्च, अदरक से बना काढ़ा/हर्बल टी दिन में दो बार लें। आवश्यक हो तो स्वाद के अनुसार गुड़ या ताजा नींबू का रस मिलाएं।
- एक कप गर्म दूध में आधा चम्मच हल्दी पाउडर दिन में एक या दो बार लें।
- प्रतिदिन सुबह 1 चम्मच च्यवनप्राश लें। मधुमेह रोगियों को शुगर फ्री च्यवनप्राश लेना चाहिए।

मानसिक रूप से खुद रहें सुरक्षित, दूसरों को भी रखें सुरक्षित

इस आपदा के कारण पूरे विश्व में लोग मानसिक रूप से प्रभावित हो रहे हैं, एंज डर, चिन्ता घबराहट एवं उदासी महसूस कर रहे हैं। दिनों दिन पीड़ितों की बढ़ती संख्या की वजह से झारखण्ड राज्य में मानसिक स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञों ने आगे आकर इन लोगों की सहायता करने का निर्णय लिया है। अतः टेले काउंसिलिंग से आप बच्चों, बुजुर्गों, परिवार के अन्य सदस्यों के बारे में दूरभाष पर सलाह ले सकते हैं।

विशेषज्ञों का दूरभाष नंबर :-

क्र.	नाम	स्थान	मोबाइल नं०	समय
1	डॉ० दीपक गिरि	पूर्वी सिंहभूम	83402-22030	सु. 10.00-दोपहर 12.00 बजे तक
2	डॉ० रिमता हेम्रम	पूर्वी सिंहभूम	96087-58714	सु. 10.00-दोपहर 2.00 बजे तक



सीड्स द्वारा जनहित में प्रसारित

सोशियो इकोनॉमिक एण्ड एजुकेशन डेवलपमेंट सोसाइटी
एक्स.एल.आर.आई.कैम्पस, सर्किट हाउस एरिया, जमशेदपुर, झारखण्ड
फोन : 0657-2221817 ई-मेल : seeds@xlri.ac.in

कोविड-19 होम आइसोलेशन एडवाइजरी

लक्षण / शिकायत

बुखार - खांसी - बदन में दर्द - थकावट - सूंघने की शक्ति खत्म - सांस लेने में कठिनाई - दस्त/पेट की तकलीफ।

जिन व्यक्तियों में यह लक्षण दिखाई देता है व यदि किसी को इनमें से कोई भी समस्या हो तो निबंधित चिकित्सक के मार्गदर्शन में निम्न दवाओं का सेवन प्रारंभ किया जा सकता है :-

- Doxycycline 100 mg - एक गोली दिन में दो बार खाने के बाद पाँच दिन तक
- Ivermectin 12 mg - एक गोली रात में एक बार खाने के दो घंटे बाद - तीन रात तक
- Paracetamol 500 mg - एक गोली बुखार होने पर
- Vitamin C Tab/Celin 500 - एक गोली दिन में एक बार एक महीने तक
- Zinc Tab (50 mg)/Asazine/ZINCOVIT/Zirconia - एक गोली दिन में एक बार एक महीने तक
- Vit. D 2500 IU - एक गोली दिन में एक बार एक महीने तक
- Montelukast and Levocetizine - एक गोली रात में एक बार दस दिन तक
- Pantoprazole 40 mg - एक गोली दिन में एक बार
- Metronidazole/Metrogly 400 mg - दस्त होने पर एक-एक गोली दिन में तीन बार पाँच दिन तक
- N-Acetyl Cysteine 600 mg - एक गोली रात में एक बार अधिक खांसी होने पर।

दिन में पाँच बार गुनगुना पानी में नमक डालकर अथवा Betadine से गरारा करें। एक गिलास हल्दी वाले दूध का सेवन करें।

साथ ही परिवार के हर सदस्य का Covid-19 टेस्ट अवश्य करायें तथा कोविड समुचित व्यवहार का अनुपालन करें।

अधिक जानकारी के लिए निः शुल्क टॉल फ्री नंबर 104 पर कॉल करें।

सामार - स्वास्थ्य, चिकित्सा शिक्षा एवं परिवार कल्याण विभाग, झारखंड सरकार
जमशेदपुर के कुछ विशेषज्ञों का दूरभाष नंबर जिनसे घर बैठे आप दूरभाष पर सलाह ले सकते हैं:-

डॉक्टर	नंबर	समय
डॉ० मृत्युंजय सिंह	7004869074	सुबह 10-12 बजे, शाम 4.30-9 बजे
डॉ० अशोक कुमार	9431166522	दोपहर 2-3 बजे, शाम 7-9 बजे
डॉ० मुकेश कुमार	9709911222	सुबह 9-11 बजे, शाम 5-6 बजे
डॉ० शबनम कुमार धीरा	9102711341	शाम 5-7 बजे
डॉ० अमित कुमार	7004749965	शाम 7-9 बजे



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RESOURCE CENTRES

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Jamshedpur – 831001
Dist. East Singhbhum

Dumaria Chowk
Main Market
Dist. East Singhbhum

Near Musabani Forest Office
Main Road
Dist. East Singhbhum

Mamar
Manoharpur Block
Dist. West Singhbhum

Arki Chowk
Arki Block
Dist. Khunti