

ANNUAL REPORT

2021-22



**Indian Institute of Dalit Studies
New Delhi**

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From the Desk of the Director



Indian Institute of Dalit Studies, as a policy think tank and an ICSSR recognized research institute, has a mandate to contribute towards the development of an inclusive society based on well-planned research and evidence-based policy input. The Institute therefore engages in research focusing on problems of different marginalised groups and identifying factors influencing inclusive development. It ensures that inter-group inequality across development sectors is an over-arching theme in all its focus research areas. Over the years, the scope of work of the Institute has expanded to include the whole gamut of research, policy advocacy, capacity building, and academic activities through its PhD programme.

Although the global pandemic crisis slowed down the pace of research activities, the year 2021-22 saw both challenges and learnings, and the year has been fulfilling for specific reasons. The Institute completed two major projects that have relevance to the policies of the state governments. One major field-based project which was significantly interrupted by the outbreak of the pandemic, took up robustly. Despite the challenging situations due to the second phase of the pandemic, IIDS faculty could bring out a few publications in edited books and journals and were engaged in other academic and capacity development programmes. The year was memorable for recording the first PhD degree under the Institute's PhD programme since 2016-17.

The institute's engagements in the dissemination of research outcomes and capacity-building activities were quite visible through the national conference, project-based workshop, dialogue series on democracy, webinars, methodology workshop and importantly Ambedkar Summer School. However, the notable achievement of the Institute was in the form of the 13th B.R. Ambedkar Memorial Lecture delivered by Dr. Justice D.Y. Chandrachud, the honourable Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India. The institute will make all efforts to contribute to the society in coming years through its focused research and other interrelated activities.

I feel extremely happy to put forward this Annual Report.

With warm wishes

G. C. Pal

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INTRODUCTION

Indian Institute of Dalit Studies (IIDS) is an ICSSR recognised research institute. It was founded in January 2003 by academicians and civil society activists to understand problems of marginalised groups of Indian society, identify reasons for their marginalisation, and suggest policies for amelioration. Since its inception, the Institute has carried out extensive research on development concerns of the marginalised groups and has widely published its research work. Recognising its contribution in the field of exclusion and marginalisation, the Economic and Social Research Council, UK, bestowed on the Institute the recognition of 'Centre with Potential for Excellence', and has been recognised as 'The Emerging Centre for Social Science Research' from the South Asia Research Hub, Department for International Development (DFID), UK. The Institute has also been chosen among fifty institutes as a policy research institute by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada under the Think Tank Initiative.

VISION

To develop socially inclusive character in the society, economy, politics, governance and development.

OBJECTIVES

- To undertake research on the problems of marginalised groups, namely, Dalits, tribals, religious minorities, women from excluded groups, denotified nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes, physically challenged and other vulnerable groups in social, economic, and political spheres.
- To undertake research on the nature and forms of discrimination and social exclusion faced by the marginalised groups.
- To undertake research to develop an understanding of the consequences of social exclusion and discrimination; economic growth and poverty, education, health, political participation; and well-being of the marginalised social groups.
- To undertake research on policies to overcome discrimination and social exclusion, particularly 'exclusion and discrimination-induced deprivation' and its consequences.
- To provide research-based knowledge support to policy-making bodies to develop inclusive policies; and to international development and funding agencies to enable them shape their approach and funding policies towards problems of excluded groups.
- To provide knowledge-support to civil society organisations at the grassroots, state and national levels to strengthen their policy advocacy.
- To enhance the capacity of research institutions/centres, as well as individual researchers in institutes and universities.
- To act as a resource centre for students and to extend knowledge through setting up of branches/outreach centre.

AREAS OF RESEARCH

The issues of social exclusion and discrimination, along with its consequences on economic and social development of excluded groups have generally found lesser space in the mainstream social science discourse. At the same time, there has been a growing demand among the social groups for group-specific policies. Lack of understanding on these issues has constrained the capacity of government and civil society organisations to develop appropriate policies for socially excluded groups. The primary focus of IIDS, therefore, is to develop a scientific knowledge-base on the issues of social exclusion and discrimination through an intensive research that is interdisciplinary in nature. It undertakes research on thematic areas like the problems of marginalised groups, issues of social exclusion and discrimination and its consequences, human development, poverty, issues of governance, policies for inclusive development and other development concerns of various marginalised groups.

RESEARCH UNITS

IIDS has seven research units set up on the basis of thematic areas and social groups.

1. Economic and Social Status Studies

The Economic and Social Status Studies Unit undertakes research on the economic and social problems of marginalised and discriminated groups, mainly Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), nomadic and denotified tribes, socially and educationally Other Backward Classes, and women within these minorities, the differently-abled and similar groups. This unit includes a number of themes, which include poverty, employment, health, education, housing, political participation and many others related to the lives of these groups.

2. Social Exclusion and Discrimination Studies

The Social Exclusion and Discrimination Studies Unit undertakes studies on the nature and forms of social exclusion and discrimination in multiple spheres: exclusion and discrimination associated with the institution of caste and untouchability, ethnic and religious identities, and other forms of group identities. The spheres mainly include discrimination in market and non-market institutions. The market institutions covers labour, factor inputs and products, land markets as well as wage labour, regular salaried, farmers, and private entrepreneurs engaged in production and business. The non-market institutions mainly include government institutions and agencies engaged in education (schools and higher education institutions), primary health centres, public distribution systems and urban housing. The other main themes are discrimination in social/cultural spheres, in political institutions, atrocities and violence.

3. Gender and Social Exclusion Studies

The Gender and Social Exclusion Studies Unit focuses on the interface between gender/patriarchy and caste, ethnicity, religion and other groups identities; and its implications in access to livelihood opportunities, education, health and political participation. Contextualising gender and caste intersectionality is the core theme of this unit.

4. Collective Action and Governance Studies

The research on Collective Action includes collective efforts by marginalised groups through civil rights movement, NGO movement, women's movement, leadership in various spheres by marginalised and discriminated groups, and movements in literature and visual arts. The studies on governance include the working of political institutions with respect to the participation of marginalised groups in panchayats, the Parliament, bureaucracy and similar institutions of governance.

5. Urban Studies

The Urban Studied unit undertakes research on the inter-linkages between urbanisation and social exclusion. The major focus of the unit to explore the nature and forms of discrimination and social exclusion experienced by marginalised social groups in various spheres in urban areas such as housing, access to urban labour market, discrimination against migrant population based on caste, religion and ethnicity etc. The unit has undertaken various research studies such as discrimination in the rental housing market, housing shortage for marginalised social groups in urban areas, discrimination against informal sector workers etc. The major theme of the unit also focuses on understanding the multi-dimensional urban exclusion and rising social group inequality in urban areas and its consequences on marginalised and vulnerable social groups.

6. Social Policy Studies

The Social Policy Studies Unit undertakes studies on policy for inclusive development with its main focus on various policies, general and group-specific affirmative actions, reservation and other group-specific policies. This also includes the evaluation of government programmes and schemes related to livelihoods, poverty, social protection, economic empowerment, human development and human rights, special component plans, atrocity and anti-untouchability Acts. The policy research covers policies of Central and State governments, international organisations like World Bank, FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, DFID, other funding agencies and NGOs.

7. Dalit Literature and Arts

The Dalit Literature and Arts Unit undertakes studies on literature and visual arts, which include literature and arts by marginalised and discriminated groups; promotes research and publishes literature of marginalised groups. It also translates Dalit literature written in various regionallanguages into Hindi for wider dissemination.

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RESEARCH PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

COMPLETED RESEARCH PROJECTS, 2021–22

Indian Institute of Dalit Studies initiated following research studies during 2021-22:

Historic Legacy of Untouchability and Caste Enslavement: A Case for Reparative Justice

This study argues that for bridging the persistent developmental gap, a necessary condition would be to understand, acknowledge, and repair the historic wrongs through an appropriate ‘Reparation and Compensation’ policy, apart from the existing reservation policy, that provides for reparation as well as safeguards against continuing discrimination and exclusion experienced by untouchables despite legal safeguards. In support of reparations, this study makes an early attempt at providing evidence on account of historic injustices due to both caste untouchability and enslavement. The study tries to provide an account of the disabilities imposed on them as a result of being designated as untouchables. It also provides evidence on exploitation of untouchables as caste-slaves during the ancient, medieval and British period which continued unabated till the dawn of India’s independence. The inter-generational down the stream consequences of such exploitation are reflected in their ownership of wealth, assets and income gap, landlessness, and lower land-size ownership, higher incidence of poverty, hunger, ill-health, and deprivation at community as well as individual level trauma, hurt and humiliation. Unfortunately, the legacy of double bondage; of being termed and treated as untouchables and caste-enslaved continues to be inherited/ experienced by their progeny. Based on evidence, the study builds up a strong case for a policy of ‘Reparations and Compensation’ to Dalits for achieving redistributive justice.

ONGOING RESEARCH PROJECTS

IIDS has undertaken various research projects during 2021–22. A list of the on-going research projects is given below:

Housing Rights and Marginalised Social Groups in India

The study comprehensively covers the housing problems faced by marginalised social groups in India and how the housing rights issues are beyond the reach of large sections of vulnerable groups especially the urban poor. The study covers the theoretical framework of the housing rights and discusses the evolution of housing rights and its linkages with right to city, right to livelihood, explore the framework for housing equity, housing justice for marginalised groups; analyses commodity vs rights debate on housing, informalisation of housing and its impact on housing rights for marginalised groups, role of state and market in housing delivery for low income groups etc. The study discusses the inter-group inequality in access to housing by social groups in India. The study discusses the issue of right to adequate housing and marginalised social groups in India and analyses access to adequate housing by social groups and discusses the inter-group inequality in access to adequate housing in terms of access to basic civic amenities etc. The study also discusses the problems of homeless population in India. The study also deals with the housing demand and housing shortage and consequences of housing shortage and homelessness for vulnerable social groups. The study aims to discuss the issue of residential segregation for marginalised social groups in India by calculating and mapping through dissimilarity index. The study also examines the causes and consequences of housing segregation and suggests measures remove it.

Access to Health Services and Health Status in Rural India with Particular Reference to Marginalised Social Groups

India has progressed much on health and healthcare services delivery over the period. Alma Ata Declaration, Millennium development Goals to Sustainable Development Goals prime concern for equality and equity with 'leaving no one behind' has pushed it. Within the rural areas, the marginalised population are not equally developed, like Scheduled caste SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST), Muslims etc. are less developed and having poor outcomes than the well-developed social groups. The possibly is that poor access to services followed by regional variation in services delivery may also contribute to unequal access to services in the rural areas. Even though all the states in rural part of the country having differential outcomes and needs attention in policy domain. Hence, the study "Access to health services and health outcomes in rural India with special reference to social marginalized groups" aimed to provide evidences on current status of health outcomes and healthcare across groups and regions/states in rural India. The study covers range of topic on outcomes ranging from morbidity, mortality to malnutrition and anaemia across children, women and population in the country. For Access to services maternal and child healthcare services, to complementary feeding practices among young children is covered. Treatment for child morbidities to child immunization and hospitalization, healthcare expenditure to distress financing and out of pocket expenditure is also important aspect of this report. As the availability and shortfall also contribute majority on healthcare service delivery and in the line, evidences availability of health infrastructure and human resources in rural India has also been provided. Factor and inter-linkages of various components and factors have been modelled using advances statistical methods are an addition.

Access to Quality School Education in Rural and Urban India

The present study has examined the status of school education in rural and urban areas in India. It has explored the demand as well as supply side of school education at different levels. It reports the availability of schools of different types imparting both elementary and secondary and higher secondary education. Given that resources and infrastructure available in schools also play an important role in developing a conducive environment for learning, the study has also probed the inequality in availability of those resources and the scope for further improvement. The analysis is undertaken to examine the access of school education and group based inequality in the access to quality education. Further, the problem of dropouts in school education has also been examined in the study. Since household expenditure on school education and availability of financial support plays a crucial role in determining access to and continuity of school education, the study also focused on these two aspects of school education. The emerging trend is contrary to the constitutional commitment of equal opportunity for education to all particularly due to the inadequate supply of facilities in government schools. One of the major shortcomings of the policies towards education has been the failure to strengthen public (state-funded) education. Despite universalisation in terms of enrolment in quantitative terms, the quality of education and retention remains a major challenge. The multi-layered school system in terms of level of schooling, management, and infrastructural facilities is also one of the important factors behind the unequal outcomes of schooling. Private schools, providing quality education, are limited to the economically better-off sections, thus, reinforcing economic and social inequalities. Low ambition among parents regarding the education of their children, particularly among underprivileged groups, is also an important factor leading to low access and achievement among students from the weaker social groups. Thus, the following policy interventions are urgently needed for improving the access, quality, and learning outcomes in schools education.

PUBLICATIONS

IIDS regularly publishes its research output in the form of books, working papers, discussion papers, and research articles in journals and books. During 2021–22, the Institute published various article in national and international Journals and edited books. The research faculty is currently working on two books and several working papers. Details of the publications are given below.

PAPERS IN EDITED BOOKS/PROCEEDINGS

- Cultural identity, tribal resistance, and vulnerability to violence: Tracing trajectories. In V. Srinivasa Rao (Ed.) *Disadvantaged Tribes of India*, Jaipur: Rawat Publishing, 2020. (G. C. Pal)
- Correlates of Health Care among Women and Children in Odisha: Understanding Barriers in Access. In Asha Hans, Amrita Patel, Bidyut Mohanty, Swarnamayee Tripathy (Eds) *Women Reinventing Development: The Odisha Experience*, Akaar Publication. (Mala Mukherjee)
- Tribal Health and Healthcare Challenges in India: Issues & Concerns in Challenges of Tribal Development: Contemporary Social Concerns (Ed) by Dr. V.S. Rao, University of Hyderabad. New Delhi: Rawat Publication. (Rajesh Raushan)

PAPERS IN JOURNALS

- Declining Women Work Participation in Rural India: Trends, Causes and Policy Implications. *The Indian Economic Journal*, 70(2), 2022. doi.org/10.1177/00194662211063567 (Khalid Khan, Co-author)
- Choice of Higher Education in India and its determinants. *International Journal of Economic Policy Studies*, 16(1), 237-251, 2021 doi: 10.1007/s42495-021-00077-y (Khalid Khan).

IIDS JOURNALS

Dalit Asmita

Dalit Asmita, a quarterly journal (in Hindi), aims to promote literary work on Dalits and their struggle for identity, emancipation, and development. It features short stories, poems and articles, and provides an academic platform for discussions on Dalit empowerment. Four issues have been published during 2021-2022.

Journal of Social Inclusion Studies

Journal of Social Inclusion Studies is a peer-reviewed interdisciplinary academic journal. It aims to promote informed debate and contributes to current knowledge and understanding on the nature, forms, and consequences of social exclusion and discrimination faced by marginalised groups and affirmative policies for the development of these groups. During the year 2021-22, IIDS published two issues of Journal. The Journal of Social Inclusion Studies is currently being published in collaboration with Sage Publication, India.

POLICY ENGAGEMENT AND RESEARCH COMMUNICATION

Dissemination of research findings is an important activity to influence the policy for socially marginalised and excluded groups. The Institute disseminates its policy-oriented research through engagement in policy debates, conferences, seminars, workshops, roundtables, and publication of research papers in journals. The details of these are given in following sections:

CONFERENCES, SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS AND LECTURES

Ambedkar Summer School : 2021

Indian Institute of Dalit Studies in collaboration with RLS, South Asia organised five day residential Ambedkar Summer School 2021 on September 19-24, 2021. The theme of Ambedkar Summer School was Public Policy in Practice. The participants of Ambedkar Summer School were selected through call for application. During the discussion, the panellist covered the nature, process and development of the field of public policy for the marginalized in India. Experts mentioned that the limitations and challenges that constitute public policy whilst addressing the issues and concerns of the marginalized sections. While discussing these different themes, panellist emphasized the crucial role played by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in envisioning social equality and dignity and in enforcing legal democratic rights for the welfare of the marginalized sections in India. Another session emphasized the role of social audit in the process of governance and execution of public policy and scrutinizes the functioning of the various social welfare schemes launched by the government.

The sessions during Ambedkar Summer School 2021 covered the crucial issue of political representation of vulnerable social groups, gender based discrimination in planning and implementation of public policy, interface of caste, gender and access to social justice etc. Another speaker briefed on the basis, scope and development of the policy of reservation in India. Social leadership among marginalised social groups was also discussed during Ambedkar Summer School. Educational Policies in India and its relevance and effect on the marginalized social groups and Inequalities in access to education and discrimination in higher educational institutions were also discussed. The issue of caste census and its impact on the various social communities was covered during the school. A demonstrative session on 'Envisioning a law to prevent caste based discrimination in higher education was also taken during the event. Where a brief outline was given regarding social discrimination of the marginalized communities in the course of their higher education, mentioning cases in which students from marginalized communities were forced to take their lives due to the prevalence of casteist practices in university spaces that obstructed such students from pursuing their studies freely and equally. Another session focussed on research ethics in social sciences.



Research Methodology Workshop on Measurement of Discrimination: Market and Non-market Institutions on September 1-3, 2021

Indian Institute of Dalit Studies organised a three day research methodology workshop on Measurement of Discrimination: Market and non-market Institutions on September 1-3, 2021. The workshop was attended by forty participants from across the country. The purpose of the organising workshop was to be instrumental in enriching the research scholars in understanding the relationships between concepts and themes in research and different tools of the methods of inquiry and critical research process from inter-disciplinary perspectives. The major effort of this three days' workshop was to train them with an inclusive understanding of Measurement of Discrimination through different methods and tools. The workshop started with the discussion on concept of discrimination and exclusion. The problem of graded caste inequality still persists in a modified form- as codified in Hindu legal and philosophical texts- despite countervailing forces operating against it for a very long time. The graded caste inequality is the most stubborn ancient feature of the caste system which continues with some of its worse features even today. The experts spoke about the theories of discrimination of neo-classical orientation and political economy theories of left orientation capture the motive behind economic discrimination in their contrasting ways. Experts talked about the issues of social discrimination by evolving conceptual and methodological frameworks for understanding it. The thrust is on the experience of marginalise groups in access to health care and the following social discrimination faced. Vulnerable communities experience social hindrances towards health care access. Discrimination in the delivery of the services is often visible. Diverse forms of discrimination are shown at the interface of numerous factors and hence experienced differently by the marginalized groups. Various sessions in the workshop covered growing inequality in education in terms of caste, gender and religion, caste and Psychology, methods to capture discrimination in access to government schemes, sanitation and untouchability linkages and discrimination in access to agricultural credit, social discrimination in access to housing in India.

National Conference on Untouchability and Slavery: Case for Reparations for India's Untouchables on December 10, 2021

One day national conference on Untouchability and Slavery: Case for Reparations for India's Untouchables was organised on December 11, 2021. During the conference, the presentation and panel discussion on the issue of untouchability, slavery and rising inter-social group inequalities. The panel discussion on right to reparation for Dalits in India was also conducted during the conference. Denial of economic rights, freedom and forms of reparation was discussed in detail during the conference. Present Socio-economic Situation of Scheduled Caste and way forward on policies was discussed during the conference. The substantial discrepancy in status and income between scheduled castes and scheduled tribes on the one hand, and so-called forward castes on the other, varies across India. Since independence, the government has attempted to address these disparities by implementing affirmative action policies in political representation, higher education, and government and public sector jobs.



The wage discrimination against SCs and STs are all time high in the current times. Discrimination in the employment sector is being practiced by forward caste traders and local businessmen. Occupational discrimination is more pronounced than salary discrimination. Employment discrimination is widespread, particularly in the private sector, and that unequal access to jobs is a major source of prejudice. An equal employment opportunity act would give legal protection against hiring discrimination, and a reservation system with a predetermined allocation of particular job categories would ensure that marginalised groups were fairly represented in the industrial/tertiary private sector. Transparency and monitoring of the programme necessitate specific administrative mechanisms. Equal Employment Enforcement Offices, similar to those in the United States and Northern Ireland, might be beneficial.

Dialogue Series on Democracy 2022: First Dialogue on Minority Women in India: Problems and Prospects, March 8, 2022

Indian Institute of Dalit Studies in collaboration with its partner RLS, South Asia organised first dialogue under the Dialogue series for democracy on International Women's Day on March 8, 2022. The theme of the dialogue is Minority Women in India: Problems and Prospects. During the dialogue, various experts discussed the problems and challenges experienced by minority women in India such as unemployment, gender inequality, wage inequality, malnutrition and lack of equal access to social needs such as education, health and also political representation of minority women in India.



Sessions during the First Dialogue on 'Minority Women in India: Problems and Prospects'

The dialogue also attempted to suggest way forward for solving the problems faced by minority women and make the development gender inclusive irrespective of religious identities. The speakers outline during the discussion that women of religious minority face challenges in multiple spheres of the society. They often experience discrimination from both within and outside their communities and suffer disproportionately from the economic, social and political marginalization affecting their communities as a whole. Thus, under the dialogue series on democracy, the first dialogue touched upon the key questions of problems, challenges and discrimination experienced by minority women in India and suggested the way forward for inclusive policies.

Inception Workshop on Housing Rights and Marginalised Social Groups in India, March 21, 2022

Indian Institute of Dalit Studies in collaboration with Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung, South Asia organized one day inception workshop for the study on Housing Rights and Marginalised Social Groups in India on March 21, 2022 at India International Centre, New Delhi. The workshop was attended by academicians, policy makers, civil society activists and young research scholars. The workshop provided opportunity to discuss critical questions of housing problems experienced by marginalized social group in India. The workshop began with the introduction of the objective of IIDS-RLS partnership and the theme of the current year research topic on housing questions. The principle researcher presented the background, over all objectives, research methodology and conceptual framework and research design of the study. Marginalized social groups experience access to urban housing differently from other caste groups.



Sessions during Inception Workshop

This is largely due to where they have historically stood on the rungs of the caste system. Discrimination in access to housing market in urban area is determined by variety of inequalities and disparities which depends on the caste, religion, gender, ethnicity and poor socio-economic vulnerabilities. The experts drawn from academics, civil society and policy makers discussed the critical aspects of housing rights and how the housing rights have not been assured for all the citizens irrespective of social and income identities. The feedback and suggestions provided by these experts have been very crucial for the finalisation of the conceptual framework and research design and would work as guiding outline during the course of the study.

Ambedkar Memorial Lecture 2021:

13th B.R Ambedkar Memorial Lecture 2021 on “Conceptualising Marginalisation: Agency, Assertion, and Personhood” by Dr Justice Dhananjaya Y Chandrachud, Judge, Supreme Court of India

Indian Institute of Dalit Studies organized 13th B R Ambedkar Memorial Lecture 2021 on December 6, 2021. The title of the lecture is 'Conceptualising Marginalisation: Agency, Assertion and Personhood'. The lecture was delivered by Dr. Justice Dhananjaya Y Chandrachud, Judge, Supreme Court of India. Marginalization embodies a principle of graded inequality. It is important to remember that humiliation is an integral part of an inherently dominant society that perpetuates marginalization. Humiliation means degradation and violation of their self-respect to bring down their image in their own eyes. It need not be direct and physical, but can also be indirect and institutionalised. Its direct effect is that a member of the marginalized community faces embarrassment, shame, indignity, and disgrace while being shunned. The Indian Constitution mandates redistribution of material resources to further the Constitutional ideal of substantive equality.



Having argued that the members of the marginalised groups possess diminished personhood because of social and institutional marginalization, an appropriate approach to tackle this problem needs to be ascertained. The assimilation or obliviousness of group identity would not rectify the problem of diminished personhood. Treating every person as an individual, irrespective of their differences and membership of multiple groups would not be sufficient to gain personhood because it would be ignoring the lived realities of those for whom their membership in such groups is a crucial part of their identity. Hence, members of the marginalized communities would be able to gain complete personhood only by assertion and recognition of their group identities. The international framework and the Indian Constitution facilitate this approach, of identifying an individual as a member of the group to remedy marginalization.

List of Webinars

Indian Institute of Dalit Studies organised webinars on various contemporary themes during 2021-22. Below are the details of webinar organised during 2021-22:

- Ambedkar's Constitution: A Radical Phenomenon in Anti-Caste Discourse, June 10 2021
- Social Needs and Marginalised Groups: Housing, Sanitation, Health and Education during Covid -19 Pandemic, June 26, 2021
- Representation of Dalits in Media: Print, Television, Cinema and Social Media, Aug 12, 2021
- Dalit Assertion in India through Art and Visual Imagery 31st August 2021
- Remembering Contributions of Dr. Gail Omvedt 14th September 2021
- Status of Scheduled Tribes (Adivasis) and policies for their development in the context of emerging challenges October 18, 2021
- Exclusion, deprivation and development challenges for De-notified Tribes in India November 15, 2021

ACADEMIC AND POLICY ENGAGEMENT OF IIDS FACULTY

Paper presentation in Seminar/Conferences:

- Cultural Identity, Tribal Resistance and Vulnerability to Violence: Tracing Trajectories, National Seminar on '*Disadvantaged Tribes of India*', 9 Aug 2021, Online, Hyderabad University, Hyderabad.(G.C. Pal)

Invited Talks/Capacity Building

- *Resource Person*: Understanding Atrocities- Prevention through SC/ST Atrocities Act, *Legal Awareness Programme*, 21 March 2022, Online, Dr. B.R. Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu. (G.C. Pal)
- *Resource Person*: Measuring Discrimination/Exclusion in Access to Government Schemes, 3 Sep, 2021, Online, *IIDS-RLS Methodology Workshop*, IIDS, New Delhi. (G.C. Pal)
- *Invited speaker*: Minority Women in India: Issues related to health and malnutrition, 8 March 2022, *IIDS-RLS Dialogue Series on Democracy*, IIDS, New Delhi. (Khalid Khan)
- *Resource Person*: 'Methods measuring Inter-group Inequality', IIDS- RLS Research Methodology Workshop on 'Measurement of Discrimination: Market and Non-market Institutions' 1 -3 September 2021, Indian Institute of Dalit Studies, New Delhi. (Khalid Khan)
- *Resource Person*: Workshop on 'Quantitative Data Analysis' 6-8 January 2022, A.N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies (ANSIIS), Patna. (Rajesh Raushan)
- *Resource Person*: Workshop on 'Data Analysis and Interpretation using SPSS', 11-18 October 2021, School of Livelihoods and Development, Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Hyderabad Campus. (Rajesh Raushan)
- *Resource Person*: Workshop on 'Basic and Advance Analysis with SPSS' 1-3 & 8-10 October 2021, Anthropos India Foundation (AIF). (Rajesh Raushan)

Any Others:

- *Evaluation of Research Report*: 'A Study of Institutional Communalism in India', Aligarh Muslim University, January, 2022. (G.C. Pal)

IIDS LIBRARY

IIDS library is an exclusive research and reference library with over 3000 books, government documents and publications. The library has also substantial collection of statistical publications and survey reports such as National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), National Family Health Survey (NFHS), Population Census, Economic Census and Economic Survey and others. The library has a collection of about 800 reports on various subjects including a comprehensive collection on Dalits and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. Large number of working papers and discussion papers of other organisations and institutions are also available. The library is widely accessed by academicians, researchers and activists from India and abroad. The functions of the library are fully automated using library management software (KOHA). Bibliographical details of library collections are accessible through Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) within the LAN.

DATA SUPPORT

IIDS has created a Data Unit and Documentation Centre with the capacity to process and analyse large data sets, both primary and secondary data, from NSSO, NFHS, etc., to facilitate research. Besides this, data is also available on various aspects related to marginalised communities in India. We have developed a detailed all-India and state-level database for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and other religious groups. This data has been widely used by academicians, students, government agencies, bilateral agencies, national and international NGOs, activists, and others.

WEBSITE

The IIDS website is one of the major channels of dissemination of the Institute's research output. Abstracts of books, working papers and details of research programmes are available and accessible on the website. All working papers are uploaded regularly. They can be downloaded free of cost. Our functional website can be accessed at: <http://www.dalitstudies.org.in>.

PARTNERSHIPS

IIDS has been collaborating with a large number of institutions, organisations, universities, development agencies and NGOs through various programmes, as follows:

GOVERNMENT

- Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India
- Ministry of Human Resource and Development, Government of India
- Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India
- Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India
- Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India
- Planning Commission of India, Government of India
- Government of Gujarat
- Government of Maharashtra
- Government of Karnataka
- Government of Haryana

NATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

- Baba Saheb Ambedkar Research and Training Institute
- Gujarat Institute of Development Research
- Indian Institute of Public Administration
- Institute for Social and Economic Change
- Institute of Development and Communication, Chandigarh
- Institute of Human Development
- National Institute of Rural Development
- National Law School of India University, Bangalore
- Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA)
- Society of Elimination of Rural Poverty
- Yashwant Rao Chavan Academy of Development Administration
- National Institute for Rural Development and Panchayati Raj

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

- Action Aid
- Cord Aid
- Food and Agriculture Organisation
- Ford Foundation
- Global Development Network
- International Dalit Solidarity Network
- International Development Research Centre, Canada
- International Food Policy Research Institute
- International Labour Organization
- Department for International Development, UK
- Overseas Development Institute, UK
- Oxfam India
- Princeton University, USA
- Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung, South Asia
- UNICEF
- United Nations Development Programme
- University of Birmingham, UK
- University of Bath, UK

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Chartered Accountants
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO
THE TRUSTEES OF
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF DALIT STUDIES
REGISTRATION NO.: E / 15896 / AHMEDABAD

OPINION:

We have audited the financial statements of **INDIAN INSTITUTE OF DALIT STUDIES** (the entity), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, the Profit and Loss Account, the Statement of Receipt and Payment for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the entity are prepared, in all material respects, in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India and gives a true and fair view.

BASIS OF OPINION:

We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the entity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE MANAGEMENT:

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of The Bombay Public Trust, Act, 1950 (as applicable to Gujarat State) ("the Act") and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the entity's financial reporting process.

AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITY:

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

(i) Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. In conducting our audit, we have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the



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Chartered Accountants
Mistry Chambers, Khanpur road,
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A S Shaikh & Co.
Chartered Accountants
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provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder to be verified. We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

- (ii) An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the organisation's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Trustees, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- (iii) We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:
As required by Rule 19 of the Rules framed under the Act, we report that:

- 1) The accounts are maintained regularly and in accordance with the provision of the Act and the Rules.
- 2) The Receipts and disbursements are properly and correctly shown in the Account.
- 3) The cash Balance and vouchers are in the custody of the manager or Trustee on the date of audit and are in agreement with the accounts.
- 4) Books, Deeds, Accounts, vouchers and other documents and records required by us were produced before us.
- 5) The inventory, certified by the Trustees of the moveable properties of the Trust has been maintained.
- 6) The manager / Trustee appeared before us and furnished the necessary information required by us.
- 7) The Property of Funds of the Trust were not applied for any object or purpose other then the objects or purpose of the Trust.
- 8) The amounts outstanding for more than one year are Rs. NIL and the amounts written off are Rs.NIL
- 9) No tenders were invited for repairs or construction as the expenditure involved did not exceed Rs.5000/-
- 10) No money of public Trust has been invested contrary to the provisions of section 35
- 11) No alienation of immovable property has been made contrary to the provisions of section 36 of the Act.

For H.Rustom & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.108908W



HRD Dalal
Proprietor
Membership No.31368
UDIN: 22031368ARTPWD7582
Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 12/09/2022

For A S Shaikh & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.139775W



Aslam Shaikh
Proprietor
Membership No.162345
UDIN: 22162345ARTPVL6227
Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 12/09/2022

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF DALIT STUDIES

TRUST REGD.NO. : E / 15896 / AHMEDABAD

BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31ST MARCH 2022

FINANCIAL YEAR		2021-22		
PARTICULARS	ANNEXURE	FCRA	INDIAN	TOTAL
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES				
TRUST FUNDS OR CORPUS	I	2,08,86,691	1,07,938	2,09,94,629
OTHER EARMARK FUND	II	53,61,824	1,70,51,965	2,24,13,789
UNUTILISED GRANT	III	40,76,299	15,72,158	56,48,457
TOTAL		3,03,24,814	1,87,32,061	4,90,56,875
ASSETS AND PROPERTIES				
UNUTILISED GRANT (RECEIVABLE)	III	-	30,25,132	30,25,132
NET FIXED ASSETS	IV	47,62,765	1,07,938	48,70,703
INVESTMENTS	V	2,11,26,135	1,07,76,866	3,19,03,001
CURRENT ASSETS	VI	44,35,914	48,22,125	92,58,039
TOTAL		3,03,24,814	1,87,32,061	4,90,56,875

NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS - XV

AS PER OUR AUDITED REPORT OF EVEN DATE

For Indian Institute of Dalit Studies



Prof. Sukhadeo Thorat
Chairperson
Indian Institute of Dalit Studies
Place: New Delhi
Date: 10/09/2022

For H. Rustom & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regd No. 108908W
ABAD-1
HRD Dalal
Proprietor
Membership No. 31368
Place : Ahmedabad
Date: 12/09/2022
UDIN: 22031368ARTPWD7582



For A S Shaikh & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regd No. 139775W
ASLAM SHAIKH
Aslam Shaikh
Proprietor
Membership No. 162345
Place : Ahmedabad
Date: 12/09/2022
UDIN: 22162345ARTPVL6227

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF DALIT STUDIES

TRUST REGD.NO. : E / 15896 / AHMEDABAD

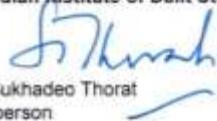
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD 1ST APRIL 2021 TO 31ST MARCH 2022

FINANCIAL YEAR		2021-22		
PARTICULARS	ANNEXURE	FCRA	INDIAN	TOTAL
INCOME				
GRANT & DONATION INCOME	VII	1,13,52,362	22,98,128	1,36,50,489
OTHER INCOME	VIII	-	3,86,389	3,86,389
INTEREST INCOME	IX	16,03,030	9,25,454	25,28,484
TOTAL		1,29,55,392	36,09,971	1,65,65,363
EXPENDITURE				
AUDIT FEES	X	1,60,000	-	1,60,000
CHARITY COMMISSIONER CONTRIBUTION	XI	-	50,000	50,000
OFFICE RENT	XII	19,500	14,76,011	14,95,511
EXPENDITURE ON OBJECTS OF THE TRUST	XIII	95,05,230	18,57,900	1,13,63,130
ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES	XIV	15,86,970	2,45,720	18,32,690
DEPRECIATION	IV	6,57,564	20,152	6,77,716
LOSS ON SALE OF ASSETS	XV	1,01,557	-	1,01,557
TRANSFER TO SPECIFIC FUNDS	XV	9,24,571	(39,812)	8,84,759
TOTAL		1,29,55,392	36,09,971	1,65,65,363

NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS - XV

AS PER OUR AUDITED REPORT OF EVEN DATE

For Indian Institute of Dalit Studies



Prof. Sukhadeo Thorat
Chairperson
Indian Institute of Dalit Studies
Place: New Delhi
Date: 10/09/2022



For H. Rustom & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regd No. 108908W

HRD Dalal
Proprietor
Membership No. 31368
Place : Ahmedabad
Date: 12/09/2022
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For A S Shaikh & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regd No. 139775W

Aslam Shaikh
Proprietor
Membership No. 162345
Place : Ahmedabad
Date: 12/09/2022
UDIN: 22162345ARTPVL6227