

ANNUAL REPORT

2020-21



Indian Institute of Dalit Studies

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Indian Institute of Dalit Studies
New Delhi

From the Desk of the Director



By its vision and mission, the Indian Institute plays a pioneering role in undertaking research on the development concerns of the various marginalised groups. Over the years, the Institute has undertaken numerous research studies. The year 2020-21 however has been challenging due to the outbreak of Covid Pandemic. Some research projects and academic activities mainly related to PhD programme were disrupted. The Institute took the challenges with vigour and made steady efforts to complete some research projects and undertake capacity-building programmes and research dissemination activities.

I am pleased to share with you some snapshots of the Institute's achievements during the year. The Institute completed four major research projects, such as 'Atrocities against Scheduled Castes in Haryana', 'Religion-based Discrimination in Urban Labour Market', 'Ownership of Private Enterprises across Social Groups in South Indian States' and 'Nature of Inter-group Inequality in Wealth Ownership in India'. During the year, the Institute also initiated a few other research projects, which included 'Assessment of SC and ST Sub-Plans of Karnataka government', 'Impact of Lockdown on Informal Workers in India', and 'Historic Legacy of Untouchability and Caste Enslavement: A Case for Reparative Justice.'

The Institute organized several webinars on various themes during the pandemic under the 'Dialogue Series on Democracy'. Despite all the hardships caused by the pandemic, the Institute organized the residential Ambedkar Summer School on 'growing inter-group inequality in India'. The Institute also successfully organized two national seminars on 'nature of inter-group inequality in wealth ownership in India' and 'Dr. Ambedkar's contribution to national construction. The Institute organized its 12th B.R. Ambedkar Memorial Lecture on 'Beyond Politics and Political Action: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the Social Scientist', delivered by the prominent social scientist Prof. Surinder S. Jodhka. During the year the faculty members published ten research papers in edited books and journals, some of them in reputed scholarly publications.

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.

AREA 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 regional languages into Hindi for wider dissemination.

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RESEARCH PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

COMPLETED RESEARCH PROJECTS, 2020-21

Indian Institute of Dalit Studies completed following research projects during 2020-21:

Persistence of Atrocities against Scheduled Castes in Haryana: A Study of Nature, Patterns, Causes and Remedial Measures - Supported by Government of Haryana

In contemporary India, persistence of caste-based atrocities has drawn unprecedented attention in mainstream discourses. There have been wider debates and discussion on social dynamics of such oppressive behaviours and also functioning of state machineries dealing with them. There have been calls for understanding the complex socio-cultural dynamics involved at the local levels leading to caste atrocities as well as status of implementation of the PoA Act by the state. Since, the magnitude and nature of caste atrocities have not been uniform across all states in India. This therefore calls for situating the issue caste atrocities and its causes, and responses of the state machinery in specific socio-cultural context of states. Among the states, which have earned distinct position for increasing caste-based atrocities against SC, Haryana has been in the headlines for the regular reported incidents of caste atrocities, despite it being one of the faster progressing states in the country. This study examined various aspects of caste-based atrocities in the state. These include- (i) the magnitude and changing patterns of caste atrocities in the state; (ii) causes of persistence of caste atrocities or motives behind perpetration of atrocities against SC; (iii) responses of the state machinery towards atrocities; (iv) the implementation of law for the protection of rights of the SC with special reference to provisions under the PoA Act Rules; (v) challenges that the victims of atrocities faced after the incidence of atrocities in course of registration of complaints, investigation of cases, and court trials; (vi) the reasons for low conviction or high acquittal rate; (vii) the access of the victims of atrocities to specific reliefs/ compensation and rehabilitation measures under the law and challenges in accessing to benefits; (viii).consequences of atrocities on the well-being of the victims and members of their communities in particular, and overall relationships between social groups in society in general; (ix) challenges that SC in society face in their quest to achieve their rights; (x) possible reforms in the present state policies and implementation of the PoA Act to create an atrocity-free environment. The study primarily drew on evidence from official data on crimes and atrocities against SCs in the state and empirical data based on a large-scale survey of caste atrocities conducted in eleven sample districts of the state. Besides, the study considered available literature in recent years based on study reports and relevant publications, reports of state level committees, documents of civil society organisations and other agencies on caste-based atrocities; and selected media reportage of incidents of atrocities in recent years. The study findings are likely to contribute towards understanding the complex linkages between caste and social and economic contexts in the state that give rise to such human rights violation, and remedial measures to strengthen the present implementation and monitoring of the PoA Act to ensure rights of the victims of atrocities to security of life and social justice; and also other interventions at community level that would be effective in alleviating caste atrocities.

Religion based discrimination in urban Labour Market

This study seeks to understand the religion-based inequality and discrimination in the Indian urban market economy. There has been a specific focus on the nature and forms of economic discrimination in various market spheres such as labour market, factor market and product market in the urban setting. While the labour market covers issues such as casual labour and regular salaried work in hiring, wage earning, and terms and conditions; the factor market includes non-farm producers engaged in production of goods and services and factors of production such as labour, capital, and resources; and the product market include goods and services produced by businesses and sold to households. The study also deals with the consequences of urban labour market discrimination on productivity and income of households.

Private enterprise in south Indian states across social groups: an analysis of ownership and productivity and their policy implications

This collaborative study of Indian Institute of Dalit Studies and Confederation of Indian Industries in five southern states, namely Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Telangana is an attempt to understand the ownership of SC/STs in enterprises by their size, location, regional spread, industry group, seasonality, along with issues of capital and productivity. This study is based on the data from economic census and national sample survey. The result shows that Private enterprises are largely proprietary enterprises, i.e. owned by a single person. As regard to the rural- urban location of enterprises, a highest 74 per cent are located in rural areas in Andhra Pradesh. The corresponding share of rural areas in total enterprises is 59.4 per cent in Karnataka, 56 per cent in Telangana and about 54 per cent each in Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Such underrepresentation of SCs and STs in enterprise ownership is a widespread phenomenon at district level also. The presence of SC owned enterprises is comparatively high in industry groups such as livestock, construction and transport. Overdependence on self-finances is an issue which shows the lack of other sources of finances. The assistance received by private unincorporated enterprises in the form of loans, subsidies and skill development from various government programmes is minuscule both in industry and service-oriented enterprises. Falling demand is noted as one of the major problems faced by all enterprises in most of the states. Low per worker fixed capital is significantly low in SC owned enterprise is also worrisome. Apart from general measures for improving the enterprise development and productivity levels both for SCs/STs and 'others', special measures are required in the form of mentorship, access to cheaper finance from banks, technology, special preferences in the sales of output/services and skill training for SC/ST entrepreneurs on a continuous basis. The issues related to discrimination in enterprise development also are found to have significant adverse impact on the private enterprise development among SCs/STs. This needs to be understood and addressed accordingly through more effective affirmative measures both by public and private sectors.

Nature of Inter Group Inequality in Wealth Ownership in India

Over the last few decades, academic and wider public interest in inequality in income distribution and level of living as grown substantially. The greatest concern about inequalities is due to its consequences on income distribution for the poor and poverty. The problem of inequalities in India has been a subject of enquiry and concern for quite some

time. However, the acceleration in income inequalities in the recent years has caused the greatest concern among the policy makers. From the literature it emerged that the issue of inter-personal inequalities in income has received considerable attention by the researchers. However, the greatest problem of inter-group inequalities which is the unique feature of India society has not received as much attention as it deserves. The study aims to develop an understanding on the domination of wealth in inequalities across the group. The purpose is to develop a link between the Inter- group inequality in income and level of living and the inequalities in ownership of income earning capital assets, that is ownership of wealth or property in India. It will also study the changes in the ownership of wealth since 1992, 2003 and 2013, for a period of about twenty years. The particular focus will be on main income earning assets, that is land, building, Implements, and financial assets. The study will be carried for all India and the main states during the three years periods. The study will examine the inequalities in ownership of wealth between the caste, tribes, religious and others.

ONGOING RESEARCH PROJECTS

IIDS has initiated various research projects during 2020–21. Details are given below:

SC/ST Sub plan Project of Karnataka Government

This project critically evaluates the schemes under SC/ST Sub plans in the light of gaps in the human development indicators undertaken by various Departments during each of the five years 2013-14 to 2018-19. These Departments formulated schemes to reduce the gap across districts and *Talukas*. Sub Plan schemes are developed in such a manner that they are directly measurable and secure quantifiable benefits to SC/ST individuals, households, habitations, and institutions. Special focus is given to a) education, b) healthcare, c) housing & sanitation, d) Economic development including land, irrigation, entrepreneurship, and e) civic amenities, social security and dignity of SC/ST individuals. SC/ST Sub plan is evaluated with its three components a) allocation of money on each sector, b) release of the money and c) actual expenditure to meet the Physical target. Gap is analysed in each step to monitor and evaluate these sub plan schemes.

Child Health and Nutrition in India: Examining Progress, Linkages and Determinants

Reduction in child mortality and malnutrition is one of the major indicators for country health achievement. It is both the instrument and product of economic and social development as child health strongly reflects the quality of life as well as welfare of the country. India's progressed on health and nutrition but this progress is not equally distributed across all the section of society and even there is disparity from one place to another place. Poor health and nutrition of disadvantaged section located in poorly developed places impose significant and long term economic and human burden on country progress on health and nutrition. The socio-economic inequality, locational context and unequal progress constraints the country in fastening and achieving the already set targets and goals. Hence the proposed study is examining progress and dynamics of socio-economic inequality in health and nutrition. Study will also add understanding of area effect on mortality and nutrition linkages including complementary feeding behaviours. The study will provide policy input to prepare strategy and programme to

increase awareness about nutrition among mothers, especially to lactating mothers. Second, sustainability of the study embedded into the fact to identify the pockets where improving nutritional outcomes among children on one hand and lowering mortality on the other hand is of urgent need.

Violence against Ethnic Minorities in Urban India: An Exploration from Socio-Psychological Perspectives

The dynamic of urbanization possess has created social conditions for many who migrate to megacities from different parts of the country. Many live under stressful life due to constant threat from 'extreme others'; rooted primarily in the group identity and persisting prejudices. With the heterogenous character of social life, there has been an emerging social security concerns in the form of discrimination and prejudice attitudes against certain ethnic minorities. As a result, many do not have access to life spaces in the cities. The recent occurrences of discrimination and violence against people from north eastern part of the country in some cities and communal tension and disharmony in various parts of the country have brought the two vulnerable groups- people from North East states and African countries, into the discourse of public debate. The challenges of social security for them have increased both in scope and complexity. The key question is 'how the vulnerable groups cope with such adverse social environment?' The present research aims to explore the antecedents and consequents of increased violence against ethnic minorities in urban areas from socio-psychological perspectives. The study would explore perceived 'social distance' and discrimination among ethnic minorities from the 'outgroup' and 'ingroup' framework; and ascertain their acculturative stress and coping strategies.

Impact of Lockdown on Informal Workers in India: A Study of Vulnerability, Social Security and Lessons for Policy Reforms

This study is undertaken in the context of the problem of huge unemployment among informal workers amidst Covid-19 and lockdown of business and service enterprises. Among the informal workers, the migrant workers are affected the most, due to restrictions on mobility. The study aims to build a relevant body of new knowledge based on in-depth study on impact of lockdown with special reference to job and social security of non-farm informal workers. The broad objectives of the study include:- *First*, to examine the present situation of the non-farm informal workers based on the latest official data with a focus on magnitude, demographic profile, occupational characteristics, social and educational background, employment conditions, economic conditions, and vulnerability to social insecurity; *Second*, to examine the situation of migrant workers based on the latest official data in relation to the place of origin, reason for migration, nature of work, pattern of migratory movements, and living conditions; *Third*, to undertake a primary survey to develop an understanding of— (i) situation of the non-farm informal workers in terms of— (a) demographic profile, social background, economic condition, and educational and skill background of the informal wage workers, (b) ways and means used by the workers in seeking employment, (c) employment and wage earning of informal workers, (d) pattern of consumption of goods and services, (e) status of the workers' job security and social security, (f) borrowing and loan by informal workers, (g) education and skill requirements of the workers, (h) adoption to and use of technology in access to information about jobs or seeking an employment, (i) process of migration including causes and impact of migration back home; and so on; (ii) The impact of the sudden unemployment

due to the lockdown on— (a) saving of the informal workers before the lockdown, (b) change in consumption expenditure, (c) borrowing, if any, by the workers after the lockdown and reasons, (d) assistance extended by others— employers, government and civic society organizations, (e) experience of the workers going back to the villages and assistance by the government, (f) changed household situations in post-lockdown period, (g) employment after the end of lockdown, and (h) coping strategies used by the informal workers; (iii) The employers' views on the impact of lockdown on— a) business, (b) payment for the employees affected by the lockdown, c) assistance received from government or any others, d) changes in employment situation and business outcome after the end of lockdown, e) coping with business loss and other challenges, any technological improvements and uses in business practices and labour engagement, and f) future plan of action in post-lockdown period. Thus, the study is undertaken mainly in two stages. *First*, analysis of the situation of the non-farm informal workers and migrant workers in India based on the latest official data sources, and *Second*, carrying out a primary survey to understand the situation of the informal workers and supplement the analysis based on secondary data, and to bring a greater insight into the situation of the informal workers after the lockdown, importantly, the impact of the lockdown on life of the informal workers, and employers' perspectives on various issues associated with business and the impact of the lockdown.

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.

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, wo/men 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.

PUBLICATIONS

IIDS regularly publishes its research output in the form of books, working papers, discussion papers, and research articles in journals and books. During 2020–21, 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.

BOOK

Population dynamics in contemporary South Asia: Health, education and migration (Edited), Springer, 2020 (Vinod Kumar Mishra, Co-Author)

PAPERS IN EDITED BOOKS/PROCEEDINGS

Caste and delivery of social justice: Revisiting Ambedkar, In Aakash Singh Rathore (Ed.), *B.R. Ambedkar: The Quest for Justice*, Vol. II, (pp. 49-70), Oxford University Press, 2020. (G. C. Pal)

Delivery of nutritional and healthcare services through ICDS: How does caste matter? In Y.S. Sisodia and T. Dalpati (Eds.), *Social Inclusion of Marginalised Groups in India: State Policies and Challenges* (pp.39-54), Rawat Publishing, 2020. (G. C. Pal).

Gandhian psychology and Indo-Turkey relations. In H. Hilal Sahin (Ed.) *India and Turkish History-Culture Researches*, (pp.174-188), Bilge Kultur Sanat Publishers, Istanbul. 2020.

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PAPERS IN JOURNALS

School-readiness among underprivileged: The neglected dimension. *Contemporary Education Dialogue*, 17(2), 177-201, 2020, Sage (G. C. Pal)

Moving towards inclusion: Disability, diversity and deprivation, *Social Action*, Special Issue on Disability, 70(4), 321-336, 2020. (G. C. Pal)

The shadow pandemic in India: Staying home and the safety of women during lockdown. Special Issue on Gender in Crisis: COVID-19 and its Impact, 76, 46-61, 2020. *Gender Forum: An International Journal for Gender Studies*, <http://genderforum.org/special-issue-gender-in-crisis-covid-19-and-its-impact-issue-76-2020/> (Mala Mukherjee)

ARTICLES IN NEWS PAPPER/ MAGAZINES/WEBSITES

Growing health crisis and ‘missing’ women in COVID-19: Endangering gender. *Counter Currents*. (Mala Mukherjee, Co-Author) <https://countercurrents.org/2020/05/ growing-health-crisis-and-missing-women-in-covid-19-endangering-gender/>

Lockdown, unwanted pregnancy and demand for maternal and child health services: Concern and future strategy to combat. 28 May 2020. (Rajesh Raushan). (<https://www.newsplatform.in/opinion/lockdown-unwanted-pregnancy-and-demand-for-maternal-and-child-health-services-concern-and-future-strategy-to-combat/?fbclid=IwAR3ePqM53Nou9zhDbkBps82CBCbZG9AG3oMmk1cIVhkHB5f7GPNoC8bYs7E>)

Risk of NCDs and Concern for Aged Population in the Pandemic. June 26, 2020. (Rajesh Raushan). <https://www.newsplatform.in/opinion/risk-of-ncds-and-concern-for-aged-population-in-the-pandemic/>)

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 2020-2021.

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 2020-21, 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 on Growing Inter-group Inequality in India: Emerging Challenges, October 19-23, 2020

Indian Institute of Dalit Studies in collaboration with Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung, South Asia organised five day residential Ambedkar Summer School 2022. The Ambedkar Summer School focused on the challenges of inclusive development goals with existing and increasing disparities between social groups globally, and particularly in India. It covered inequality in different dimensions of development including (higher) education, health and nutrition, political participation, housing and others, and critically examined the development and adequacy of constitutional and legal safeguards to ensure protection of the rights of marginalised sections. Further, the discussion on the role of international campaigns and civil society provided an understanding of the issues and the difficulties faced by the activists in terms of continuation of work and making issues recognisable at national and international levels for stringent measures and delivery of justice towards ensuring equality.



During the Ambedkar Summer School, the inequality in access to higher education was discussed in terms of its critical role in human development and empirical observations reflecting the prevailing situation. There exists a considerable gap in access by different social groups, which is the first step to ensure equity by proving adequate and equal opportunity. Among the research scholars the disparity in disciplines, discrimination at entry level and during the process of doing research is highlighted in the results of another study. It highlighted the role of social location in the decision making and treatment by others. During his valedictory address mentioned about the key issues covered during the summer school. He emphasized the need for framing inclusive policies for reducing inequalities. Rigorous empirical research and inputs from civil society organization is essential for the public policy. In this discourse, the role of the youths from marginalized social groups is very crucial. The summer school raised several questions in terms of emerging trends and policy gaps and called for a deeper thinking of inequality and need for equal rights.

National Conference on *Nature of Inter-group Inequality in Wealth Ownership in India* on December 7-8, 2020

Indian Institute of Dalit Studies in collaboration with RLS, South Asia organized one day national conference on Nature of inter-group inequality of wealth in India on December 7-8. During the inaugural session speakers pointed out that the world is experiencing a huge rise in the wealth inequality, particularly after 1990s when a number of developing countries have entered into the free market economy where the influence of the market has increased and the government has declined in the economic activities. In India, also the market is becoming influencing factor in the decision of the economic activities. The ownership of wealth is also a major determinant of the economic security and therefore, a number of studies on understanding the pattern of wealth ownership and wealth inequality become important in understanding the distributional aspects and its impact on the socio-economic situation of the poor. During the discussions it was pointed out that the issues concerning wealth distribution are not only confined to understand the interpersonal wealth inequality but also it has been extended to understand the intergroup inequality. This is because of the reason that the market is not non-discriminatory. It plays important role in employing discriminatory practices through the resourceful discriminatory stakeholders.



Thus, the issue of the intergroup inequality is of utmost importance from the policy making perspective to pave out for economic equality without which social equality cannot be established. During the conference, the speakers made to understand the distribution of wealth across various identity groups in India based on the caste and religious background. Another speaker pointed out that a higher value of the total wealth is located in the urban areas as compared to rural areas in India. However, total wealth owned in rural areas is higher across the socio-religious groups as compared to that in urban areas except HHCs. A similar kind of scenario is observed in the rural and urban areas. In rural areas, the highest wealth is owned by HOBCs. During the discussion, panelists pointed out that within group inequality is showing declining trend and between group inequality is showing increasing trend in both rural and urban areas. Thus, between inequality increasingly shaping overall wealth inequality in India. In other words, the share of the asset ownership is increasingly concentrating among certain section of the society. Speakers also pointed out that some states have improved their household wealth ownership while some have deteriorated their position. Since the physical wealth and particularly the land does not change, the position of the states could change due to other than fixed wealth such as the non-physical and financial wealth. Secondly, share of the total wealth have also been not much changed across socio-religious groups.

National Seminar on Dr Ambedkar's Contribution on National Reconstruction, December 11-12, 2020

The national seminar on Dr Ambedkar's Contribution in National Reconstruction was organised on December 11-12,2020 at India International Centre, New Delhi. The seminar was organised physically and online both. The seminar was attended by various scholars, civil society organisation, activists and students. During the inaugural session, speakers pointed that the contribution of Dr. Ambedkar to Indian Democracy cannot be forgotten. As an architect of the Constitutional Committee, he gave shape to our nation of an entire sovereign, democratic and republic-supported adult franchise. During the session on Nationalism, speaker discussed that Dr Ambedkar's perspective on Indian nationalism begins with the objectives that amounted to the welfare of the underprivileged section of the Indian society. He wished to bring equality, civic and fundamental rights for those people who were deprived for thousands of years.



His idea was that without upliftment of the lower sections of the society or a nation cannot attain real freedom and nation's development. Babasaheb has remarked that the British government did not work enthusiastically for the restoration of the rights of the excluded sections. Unless the Indian citizens secured the political power and concentrated within the hands of the socially suppressed section of the society, it might not be possible to completely eliminate socio-cultural disabilities under which that section suffered. The objective of Dr Ambedkar was to bring liberty and without freedom, nationalism becomes a way of internal slavery, forced labour, and arranged tyranny for the poor and servile classes. Dr Ambedkar has argued that, it would be entirely wrong to concentrate only on political independence and to forget the foremost issue like social and economic independence. Speaker also mentioned that in the absence of social and economic equality leads to social cleavages and violent revolution. Secondly, democracy should be supported by a multi-party system and can have a strong opposition. Thirdly, there shouldn't be any scope for the tyranny of the bulk over the minority in democracy. the majority should respect the purpose of view of the minority

Inception Seminar on Untouchability and Slavery: Case of Reparation for India's Untouchables on February 20, 2021

Inception seminar of the study '*Untouchability and Slavery: Case of Reparation for India's Untouchables*' was organised on February 20, 2021 at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi. The Inception seminar aimed to have comprehensive discussion on the issues related to status of scheduled caste vis-a-vis upper caste and come up with areas of further research that will strengthen the case for reparation for scheduled caste based on the historical genealogies of injustice, current socio-economic backwardness and continuing exclusion and discrimination.



The seminar was attended by experts, scholars and activists working on the theme of the study. The Principal researcher of the study made a comprehensive presentation on the issues, objectives, research gap, research methodologies and challenges and output of the study. After the presentation, experts provided detailed input on every aspects of the proposed study. During the presentation, the researcher explained that the untouchable suffered exclusion from right to property, education, civil and religious rights on account of their low status in the caste system, the social order of Hindus. The stigma of impurity also results in their physical segregation and social isolation from rest of the high castes Hindu society. With no rights to property, education and civil rights, they were reduced to wage labour in perpetuity. The present study aims to analyse the present situation of former untouchables/ scheduled caste in India from a historic perspective. The study will attempt to collate all available information on the socio-economic, cultural, historic and political status of scheduled caste before India's Independence.

Dialogue on Women's Movement in India: Achievement and Challenges, March 5, 2021

Indian Institute of Dalit Studies, New Delhi in collaboration with Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung, South Asia is organized *Dialogue Series on Democracy* in 2021. The first dialogue was organized on March 5, 2021 on 'Women's Movement in India: Achievement and Challenges'. The sessions had comprehensive discussion on the development of feminist theory, history of feminist movement in India, achievement of feminist movement, Dalit, Adivasi and Muslim feminist movement in India, left feminist movement, gender development and the policies bridging the gender gap. The dialogue was attended by academicians, research scholars, social activist and policy makers.





Since the objective of this dialogue was to examine some of the most pertinent interventions that shaped the Indian feminist discourse, the genesis and development of Indian feminist aesthetics, the speakers highlighted certain challenges to the principles of feminism by expecting that this series should be unmasking the Brahmanical nexus of power in feminist discourse in India. The women's movement is a much earlier phenomenon, whereas the term Feminism is relatively later development. Feminism comprises a number of social, cultural and political movements, theories and moral philosophies concerned with gender inequalities and equal rights for women. The western liberalism addressed the women's question which was translated into social reform. The social reform movement did not radically challenge the existing patriarchal structure of society, as these reforms seem to be a response to the British critique of the degeneration of Indian society.

12th B. R. Ambedkar Memorial Lecture *Beyond Politics and Political Action: Dr B. R. Ambedkar, the Social Scientist* by Prof Surinder S. Jodhka on December 30, 2020

Indian Institute of Dalit Studies organised on December 30, 2020. The Ambedkar Memorial Lecture entitled '*Beyond Politics and Political Action: Dr B. R. Ambedkar, the Social Scientist*' was delivered by Prof S Jodhka. The speaker pointed out that the question of untouchability and caste was very crucial in the writing of Dr Ambedkar. Thus, Ambedkar is just not a person, or thinker or social reformers he also God for many people. Dr Ambedkar acquired the position for which he is worshiped by millions. Ambedkar is the symbol which a source of inspiration for millions. Ambedkar needs to be seen independently in the political context he lived. Beyond political action, Dr Ambedkar also had his politics. Ambedkar is not just a social scientist like us who writes papers and publish books and want to get recognition. Dr Ambedkar was profoundly a political person. He was not only a political person but also his ideas have been relevant in many political actions of contemporary times. He has written on many subjects including economics. Dr Ambedkar very strongly argues what is right and what is not and how the society should be built. Politics is also what one would call include political philosophy. Dr Ambedkar had written extensively on many subjects as someone had written that he was working on many subjects simultaneously such political philosophy, anthropology, sociology, economics and various other perspectives.



Thus, Ambedkar's political action was on large range such as directly or personally engage with question of caste lots of which comes from his person experiences and he is not hiding that. Ambedkar always thought about the long-term perspectives for what he did in his political and social action. Although he was not satisfied by many aspects of the Constitution of India but he played very crucial role in drafting the constitution. Today constitution has become rallying points for all kinds of democratic movements. As law minister, Dr Ambedkar tried to do many things on Hindu code bill. He also proposed viable policies what you can do for range of social, political and economic problems. For a very short of time, he set of various educational institutions. His work is remarkable if we see the wide range of things he did during his life time. He had wide range of activities which themselves needs to be studied. The speaker emphasised that we need to learn and study Ambedkar as a social scientist. Thus, recognising Dr Ambedkar has a very effective and powerful social scientists. Unlike his contemporary like Gandhi, Tilak, Patel or Nehru, Dr Ambedkar was a trained scholar.

List of Webinars

Indian Institute of Dalit Studies organised webinars on contemporary themes during the pandemic. Below are the details of webinar organised during 2020-21:

- Webinar on Increasing Social & Economic Inequalities in the Covid-19 Times on June 5, 2020
- Webinar on Covid-19, Lockdown and Life Stories of Marginalised Communities, June 28, 2020
- Webinar on Political Participation of Caste, Ethnic, Religious Minorities, and Women in India: Under Representation and Nominal Representation on July 1 2020
- Webinar on Rethinking Global Equities: Pandemic and People on the Margins on August 1, 2020
- Webinar on Policy on Reparation and Redistributive Justice: Relevance for Dalits in India on August 14, 2020
- International Webinar on Caste, Gender and Pandemic: Exclusion and Discrimination faced by Dalit Women during Covid-19 time in India and Nepal on September 12, 2020
- Webinar on Social Movement for Marginalised Groups and Minorities: Emerging Issues in Present Context on September 30, 2020

ACADEMIC AND POLICY ENGAGEMENT OF IIDS FACULTY

Paper Presentation

‘Choice of Higher Education in India and Its Determinants’. The 19th International Conference of the Japan Economic Policy Association, 14-20 November, 2020. (Khalid Khan)

‘Inequality in the Ownership of Industrial Enterprises: Private & Non-Farm’. National Conference on *Inter-group Wealth Inequality in India*, Indian Institute of Dalit Studies and Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung Foundation, 7-8 December, 2020. (Khalid Khan)

Invited Talks

‘Atrocities on Dalits in India: Its Nature and Changing Forms’. 31 January, 2021, *Online*, Association for Social and Economic Equality (ASEE), Nagpur. (Khalid Khan)

‘Institutional Casteism in Schools of Higher Education’. *Online*, Savitri Phule Emancipation, Amelioration, and Knowledge Seva, 17 January, 2021. (Mala Mukherjee)

Other Academic Engagements

Evaluation of Project Report: ‘The Intersection of Disability and Caste’, Centre for Law & Policy Research (CLPR), Bangalore, June, 2020. (G. C. Pal)

Review of Paper for Journal: ‘Relevance of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar’s Concept of Social Justice in the Present Scenario’, July 2020. (G. C. Pal)

Review of Book Proposal: ‘Law at the Intersection of Caste, Gender and Sexuality: Invisibility of ‘Other’ Dalits and Silence about them in India’, Routledge, September, 2020. (G. C. Pal)

Review of Paper for Journal: ‘A Cultural Psychological Reading of Dalit Literature: A Case Study of Joothan by Om Prakash Valmiki.’ September, 2020. (G. C. Pal)

Evaluation of Project Report: ‘A Study of Inter-Community Prejudices Among Muslims of Mithila Region’, February, 2021. (G. C. Pal)

Evaluation PhD Thesis: ‘Psychological Consequences of Social Exclusion among Disadvantaged Groups in India’, March 2021. (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
- Government of Telangana

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

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

H. Rustom & Co.
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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, 2020, 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.

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,
Ahmedabad -380001

A S Shaikh & Co.
Chartered Accountants
201, Park Avenue, Khanpur,
Ahmedabad-380001

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 than 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: 20031368AAAABH9876
Place : Ahmedabad
Date :25/09/2020

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



Aslam Shaikh
Proprietor
Membership No.162345
UDIN: 20162345AAAABL1135
Place : Ahmedabad
Date :25/09/2020

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF DALIT STUDIES

TRUST REGD.NO. 1 E / 15896 / AHMEDABAD

BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31ST MARCH 2021

FINANCIAL YEAR		2020-21		
PARTICULARS	ANNEXURE	FCRA	INDIAN	TOTAL
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES				
TRUST FUNDS OR CORPUS	I	2,07,71,502	1,28,090	2,08,99,592
OTHER EARMARK FUND	II	45,52,442	1,70,71,625	2,16,24,067
UNUTILISED GRANT	III	1,13,04,636	21,52,777	1,34,57,413
TOTAL		3,66,28,580	1,93,52,492	5,59,81,072
ASSETS AND PROPERTIES				
UNUTILISED GRANT (RECEIVABLE)	III	-	43,44,705	43,44,705
NET FIXED ASSETS	IV	55,93,586	1,28,090	57,21,676
INVESTMENTS	V	2,86,10,257	1,02,88,011	3,88,98,268
CURRENT ASSETS	VI	24,24,737	45,91,686	70,16,423
TOTAL		3,66,28,580	1,93,52,492	5,59,81,072

NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS - XV

AS PER OUR AUDITED REPORT OF EVEN DATE

For Indian Institute of Dalit Studies

S. Thorat



Prof. Sukhadeo Thorat
Chairperson
Indian Institute of Dalit Studies
Place: New Delhi
Date: 22 SEP 2021

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



HRD Dalal
Proprietor
Membership No 31368
Place : Ahmedabad
Date:
UDIN: 21031368AAAAABG7997

25 SEP 2021



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

Aslam Shaikh
Proprietor
Membership No. 162345
Place : Ahmedabad
Date:
UDIN: 21162345AAAAAEK518

25 SEP 2021

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF DALIT STUDIES

TRUST REGD.NO. : E / 15896 / AHMEDABAD

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD 1ST APRIL 2020 TO 31ST MARCH 2021

FINANCIAL YEAR		2020-21		
PARTICULARS	ANNEXURE	FCRA	INDIAN	TOTAL
INCOME				
GRANT & DONATION INCOME	VII	92,02,282	33,64,224	1,25,66,506
OTHER INCOME	VIII	-	14,33,064	14,33,064
INTEREST INCOME	IX	16,42,920	8,70,746	25,13,666
TOTAL		1,08,45,202	56,68,034	1,65,13,236
EXPENDITURE				
AUDIT FEES	X	60,000	90,000	1,50,000
CHARITY COMMISSIONER CONTRIBUTION	XI	-	50,000	50,000
REMUNARATION TO TRUSTEES	XII	3,00,000	-	3,00,000
EXPENDITURE ON OBJECTS OF THE TRUST	XIII	78,03,973	25,07,900	1,03,11,873
ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES	XIV	11,60,361	10,01,155	21,61,516
DEPRECIATION	IV	7,67,182	29,437	7,96,619
TRANSFER TO SPECIFIC FUNDS	XV	7,53,686	19,89,542	27,43,228
TOTAL		1,08,45,202	56,68,034	1,65,13,236

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:

22 SEP 2021



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

A'BAD-1
HRD Dalal
Proprietor
Membership No.31368
Place : Ahmedabad
Date:
UDIN: 21031368AAAAAB077997



25 SEP 2021



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

Aman Shaikh
Proprietor
Membership No. 162345
Place : Ahmedabad
Date:
UDIN: 21162345AAAAAEK SIRD

25 SEP 2021