

# **ANNUAL REPORT**

## **2019-20**



**Indian Institute of Dalit Studies**

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**Indian Institute of Dalit Studies  
New Delhi**

## From the Desk of the Director



It gives me great pleasure to present the Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Dalit Studies (IIDS) for the year 2019-20. The Institute, during the period of the IDRC's Think-Tank Initiative (TTI) programme between 2010-18, diversified its research under new thematic areas and made notable contributions towards policy research. Like the earlier years, the year 2019-20 was full of engagements with a variety of activities.

Under the research programme, the Institute was engaged in several research projects. It initiated research to reflect on intergroup inequality and exclusion through studies on the political participation of marginalised groups, ownership of private enterprises, ownership of wealth, the status of child health and nutrition in India across social groups, and religious-based discrimination in the urban labour market.

The Institute undertook various policy communication activities and organized capacity development programmes. It organized a week-long residential Ambedkar summer school programme on public policy discourse on social and religious minorities. One capacity development workshop was organized to strengthen the research capacity of young researchers. It organized two national conferences/seminars on political representation of caste, ethnic, religious minorities and women, and Ambedkar's contribution to national reconstruction. The Ambedkar Memorial Lecture on 'Ambedkar's vision of India as reflected in the Indian constitution was delivered by Soli J. Sorabjee.

The faculty of the Institute was actively engaged in publishing research output in edited books and journals. Over a dozen of research papers were published during 2019-20. The faculty presented seven research papers in conferences/seminars and delivered more than ten talks/lectures. We look forward to continuing our positive engagement in policy research in the mission to develop an inclusive society.

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 regionallanguages into Hindi for wider dissemination.

# ORGANISATION STRUCTURE

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# **RESEARCH PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS**

## **COMPLETED RESEARCH PROJECTS, 2019–20**

### **Title of the Research Project**

1. Political Participation of Caste, Ethnic, Religious Minorities and Women in India: A Study of Impact of Under Representation and Nominal Representation
2. Private enterprise in south Indian states across social groups: an analysis of ownership and productivity and their policy implications
3. Persistence of Atrocities against Scheduled Castes in Haryana: A Study of Nature, Patterns, Causes and Remedial Measures
4. Violence against Ethnic Minorities in Urban India: An Exploration from Socio-Psychological Perspectives
5. Multi-dimensional Exclusion in Urban Spheres
6. Digital Technology and Women from Marginalised Communities in
7. Selected Slums of Delhi: Issues of Knowledge, Availability and Access
8. Religious Discrimination in Urban Labour Market
9. Child Health and Nutrition in India: Examining Progress, Linkages and Determinants

### **Political Participation of Caste, Ethnic, Religious Minorities and Women in India: A Study of Impact of Under Representation and Nominal Representation**

**(Sponsored by Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung, South Asia)**

Political representation is understood as a way of establishing the legitimacy of democratic institutions and creating institutional incentives for governments to be responsive to citizens. Concept of political representation has multiple and competing conceptions of how political representatives should represent constituents particularly disadvantaged groups, and the manner in which this inclusion can be made possible and guaranteed. The papers presented in this volume engage first, with theoretical debates around the concept of representation and how these ideas apply to representation for selected disadvantaged groups in India. A historical backdrop of the position of these disadvantaged groups, and debates around reservations for them since the colonial period, are presented. Second part of the volume shifts to empirical concerns and examines political representation of these disadvantaged groups in post-independence India. A second significant area the volume attempts to cover, is representation of the Muslim minority in parliament and state assemblies and understanding the reasons for their under-representation since independence, and more particularly in recent years. The issue of under-representation of women who constitute half the population, both in parliament and the state assemblies, is also examined. Although representation of women has been granted in local bodies, the question of quotas for women in Parliament and State Assemblies is still pending.

**Private enterprise in south Indian states across social groups: an analysis of ownership and productivity and their policy implications  
(Sponsored by Chamber of Indian Industries)**

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.

**Persistence of Atrocities against Scheduled Castes in Haryana: A Study of Nature, Patterns, Causes and Remedial Measures  
(Sponsored by Government of Haryana)**

This research project aimed at undertaking a state-level large scale survey of cases of atrocities against Scheduled Castes in Haryana to understand the changing nature, patterns, causes and consequences of caste-based atrocities and effectiveness of the law; and to suggest remedial measures to strengthen the implementation and monitoring of the law to ensure rights of the victims of atrocities to security of life and social justice. The specific objectives of the research included- (i) To study the magnitude, pattern and forms of caste-based atrocities against SCs at state and

district levels; (ii) To understand the responses of state machinery towards caste-based atrocities in terms of protection of rights of the SCs and disposal of atrocity cases in special reference to the provisions under the PoA Act Rules; (iii) To examine the access of the victims to specific reliefs/compensation and rehabilitation measures under the law; (iv) To understand the reasons for low conviction or high acquittal; (v) To understand challenges that the victims of atrocities face after the incidence of atrocities in course of registration of complaints, investigation of cases, filing charge sheets, court trials and accessing reliefs/compensation and rehabilitation measures; Consequences of atrocities on the well-being of the victims and members of their communities; (vii) To suggest remedial measures to strengthen the implementation and monitoring of the laws. Given these objectives, the study aimed at drawing evidence from multiple sources that included existing surveys/study reports, reports of state level committees and State Commission for SCs, and documents of civil society organisations on caste-based atrocities; State level data on crimes for various years; fact finding reports prepared by civil society organisations and other agencies; media reportage of incidents of atrocities in recent years; caste studies of victims of atrocities; *focused group discussion* with both members from both lower and upper castes; and consultation with different State and non-State stakeholders.

### **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 sociopsychological 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.

### **Multi-dimensional Exclusion in Urban Spheres**

Urbanisation process in India has not been smooth and it has been often seen as the side effects of the development processes such as industrialisations. Therefore, in the initial phase of planning, planned urbanisation has not got due attentions which led

to lopsided and haphazard growth of urban centres in India. Thus, reluctant urbanisation and urban processes in India has left its imprint on the major urban problems faced by nearly all urban centres in India. Rising inter and intra- city inequalities are posing social- economic and ecological threats to major urban centres in India. Declining economic growth in rural areas has further pushed the rural vulnerable population to urban areas. These unskilled and vulnerable households are exposed to urban disasters such as insufficient livelihood and unsuitable living environments. The problems associated with the housing and basic amenities are also linked with spatial, economic and social dimensions. Socio-economic variables play important role in accessing basic amenities such as housing, drinking water and sanitation. Economic weaker sections particularly face difficulties in affordability of housing due to rising cost of housing. Urban inequality among various social groups has also increased during last two decades. Causes and consequences of the poverty are also not similar for various social groups. Poor from socially marginalised communities face additional barriers due to denial of equal opportunities in accessing government programmes due to discrimination based on group identity. Thus, group specific barriers faced by socially excluded communities make them more vulnerable than the poor from the dominant social groups. Exclusion and deprivation faced by vulnerable urban population is often interlinked. Economic and social deprivation often is translated to deprivation in housing, education, health and social well-being of the vulnerable households. Given the lower income and social capital, marginalised social groups among the migrants are further pushed to the margins due to exclusionary urban processes. The present study attempts to explore the multiple dimensions of urban inequality and exclusion experienced by vulnerable social groups. The study also aims to suggest policies to make urban landscape more socially inclusive and promoting right to city to all its citizens.

### **Digital Technology and Women from Marginalised Communities in Selected Slums of Delhi: Issues of Knowledge, Availability and Access**

This project aims to look at the knowledge, use, availability and access of digital technology by women from the socially marginalised communities and its consequences on their lives. This study explores how social divide is leading to 'Digital Communication Gap' resulting 'Capacity Gap' and enhance 'Digital Divide' among various population subgroups. The consequences of the expansion of digital India (both prospects and constraints) need to be examined to address the question of how inclusion and more meaningful participation is possible to create a positive identity among socially marginalised women through 'Digital India'. To address this issue, the present research would take upon survey research to analyse and explore the possible existence of digital divide among women, especially from marginalised communities and the resultant consequences. Consequences are measured through women's participation in ICT in various fields.

## **Religious Discrimination in Urban Labour Market**

The present research aims to examine the role of religion-based discrimination against Muslim community in the market economy and the specific objective is to study the nature and forms of economic discrimination in various markets in urban setting. Discrimination caused a negative impact on productivity and income of the households; therefore, it is important to study the consequences of economic discrimination on market imperfection and competitiveness and segregation/segmentation of markets on religion line. The study attempts to cover the following market spheres: (1) The discrimination in Labour market which is assessed in the case of two segments i.e., casual labourer and regular salaried in hiring, wage earning and terms and condition of employment (2) The discrimination in factors markets of the non-farm producers engaged in production of goods and services (3) The discrimination in product markets against Muslims.

## **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.

## **ONGOING RESEARCH PROJECTS**

IIDS has undertaken various research projects during 2019–20. A list of the on-going research projects is given below:

### **Title of the Research Project**

- SC/ST Sub plan Project of Karnataka Government
- Child Health and Nutrition in India: Examining Progress, Linkages and Determinants
- Identifying Pathways out of Durable Inequalities
- Nature of Inter Group Inequality in Wealth Ownership in India

### **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.

### **Identifying Pathways out of Durable Inequalities**

The main objective of this proposed research is to provide insight into the causes of persistent inequalities on a range of development indicators across different socioreligious groups (of population) in India and identify the possible policy intervention to ameliorate these disparities. It also aims to examine the role of social relations in influencing aspirations, providing more insight into (the formation of) (long-term) aspirations of the poor. Progression in understanding the interaction between social embeddedness and aspirations could offer additional insights into how the most poor - Dalits and Adivasis in India might be locked in an aspiration poverty trap, and how to possibly avoid it.

## **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 has 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.

# PUBLICATIONS

IIDS regularly publishes its research output in the form of books, working papers, discussion papers, and research articles in journals and books. During 2019–20, 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

- Caste, outcaste, recasting justice: Trajectories of social development. In Janak Pandey, Rashimi Kumar and Komilla Thapa (Eds.), *Social Diversity and Social Development: Psychological Perspectives*. Springer. (G. C. Pal)
- Improving social health among adolescent girls and boys. In Anuradha Banerjee (Ed.), *Contemporary health issues in India: Challenges and responses*, Rajesh Publication, 2019 (Vinod K. Mishra)
- Energy deprivation and usage of biomass fuel: An assessment of health vulnerability in urban slums In Anuradha Banerjee (Ed.), *Contemporary health issues in India: Challenges and responses*, Rajesh Publication, 2019. (Mala Mukherjee)
- Treatment seeking behaviour and challenges in availing services across social groups in India. In A. R. Chaurasia and Suresh Jungari. (Eds.) *Population and sustainable development* (pp. 133-150), MLC Foundation, Bhopal, 2020

## PAPERS IN JOURNALS

- Caste crime and law in Uttar Pradesh. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 54 (22), 60-66. (G. C. Pal)
- National level preparedness for implementing the health-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in seven South Asian countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Pakistan, Nepal and Sri Lanka. *Global Policy*, 11(3), 1-11. 2019. (G. C. Pal, Co-Author)
- Caste and consequences: Looking through the lens of violence. *CASTE- A Global Journal on Social Exclusion*, 1(1), 95-110. 2020. doi: 10.26812/caste.vii1.144. (G. C. Pal)
- Caste, religion and ethnicity: Role of social determinants in accessing rental, housing', *CASTE: A Global Journal on Social Exclusion*, 1(1), Brandeis University, 2020. (Vinod K. Mishra)
- Inclusiveness in Panchayati Raj Institutions', *Journal of Social Inclusion Studies*, 5(1), 2019. (Vinod K. Mishra)
- Why higher education should be subsidized, *Mainstream* 57(51), December, 2019. (Khalid Khan)
- Structure and changes in household income and employment across social groups in rural India. *Indian Journal of Labour Economics* 63(2), 407-435. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s41027-020-00215-8>. (Khalid Khan)
- The persistence influence of caste on under-five mortality: Factors that explain the caste based gap in high focus Indian states. *Plos One*, 14 (8), e0211086, 1-20. Online publishes on 20 August 2019. eISSN: 1932-6203. (Rajesh Raushan)
- Non-communicable disease and associated risk factors among social groups, India. *Demography India*, 49 (2), 89-105. (Rajesh Raushan)

## **FOURTH COMING BOOKS**

- Untouchable in Labour Market: Employment Discrimination and Poverty from Oxford University Press
- Political Participation of Caste, Ethnic and Gender: Real Vs Nominal Representation, from Oxford University Press

## **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 2019-2020.

### **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 2019-20, 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 Public Policy Discourse on Social and Religious Minorities on May 27-31, 2019, Lake Resort, Naukuchiatal, Nainital**

Indian Institute of Dalit Studies, New Delhi in collaboration with its partner Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung organized a week-long residential summer school program on May 27-31, 2019 at Lake Resort, Naukuchiatal, Nainital, Uttarakhand, India. The weeklong residential programme focused to develop the capacity of youths from the marginalized social groups through reading/writing and dialogue for analysis of public policies. Speakers explained the causes of high poverty or low human development. They also talked about the discrimination in the market and non-market realm and the other inter group disparities existing in India. Speakers talked about the theory behind the special policies namely affirmative action policies and the actual policies. The speakers specifically talked about the practice of policies for social and religious minorities. The speakers widely discussed the policy cycle by analyzing its formulation, implementation and evaluation stages. The speakers also expounded the issues such as law-making process, India's policy process, bureaucracy's attitude towards policy implementation, capability constraints, different methods of policy evaluation etc. 'Public policy, employment and marginalized social groups.



*Participants during Ambedkar Summer School 2019*

The speakers in the summer school illustrated every minute detail of the employment opportunities and public policies for the different marginalized groups. While discussing the economic discrimination, the speakers shared some empirical results which showed that Dalits and Adivasis have poorer endowments compared to other caste groups and they are concentrated in vulnerable informal employments. Over the period of time, the proportion of informal employment among dalits has increased labour market inequalities. The speakers first gave a background and the context in which health policy came into existence in order to describe the development of health policies in India. They extensively talked about the health and healthcare system/delivery, health system response and involvement of policy research. The speakers especially focused on the status of health and health care among the marginalized sections in India. The speakers argued that the economic deprivation results in poor access to health care, especially among the marginalized groups.

**Conference on Political Representation, Caste, Ethnic, Religious Minorities and Women Participation in India on October 9-10, 2019, Seminar Hall, Kamala Devi Complex India International Centre, New Delhi**

The conference on “Political Representation: Caste, Ethnic, Religious Minorities and Women Participation in India” was organized by Indian Institute of Dalit Studies in collaboration with Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung South Asia in October 9-10, 2019 at India International Centre, New Delhi. During the first session of the conference, speakers of the session discussed theories of political representation and their relevance in the Indian context. Speakers widely discussed about the dilemmas of representation, historical injustices, right to respect, violence and discrimination. Another speaker was of the opinion that politics can negotiate the distribution of resources which requires vision, courage and commitment. Lack of recognition reinforces other injustices confronted by the community in everyday life from the politics of the workplace, to the politics of the neighborhood. The denial of recognition disrupts social relationships based on the reciprocal obligation to see each other as equal and as worthy of dignity. Disrespect and humiliation demoralize and diminishes human beings and erodes their confidence to participate in the multiple transactions of society with a degree of assurance.



*Sessions during the Conference*

The speakers opined during the conference that the generic goal of affirmative action is the realization of equality by taking a note of and by preparing background inequalities. They stated that the link between redistribution and recognition has proved rather tenuous in India. Speakers also stated that the link between equality and distributive justice can perchance be realized when we shift the terminology of affirmative action from compensation for past wrongs and conceive of human beings as a bearer of rights, including the right to a fair share in the collective resources of society. Speakers also talked about Dr Ambedkar's views on principles and frame work for representation for minorities. Speakers had elaborated on Ambedkar's vision and views on different methods of representation. The speaker highlighted Ambedkar's indifference towards the system of proportional representation. The speaker stated that Ambedkar realized the importance of representation for the marginalized sections especially the Dalit and minority communities in order to overcome the issues of discrimination and marginalization.

### **National Seminar on 'Ambedkar's Contribution on National Reconstruction' on September 11-12, 2019, Convention Centre, JNU, New Delhi**

The national seminar on Ambedkar's contribution on National construction was organized by Indian Institute of Dalit Studies, New Delhi in collaboration with Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung, South Asia in September 11-12, 2019 at Convention Centre, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. The first session included a panel discussion on Ambedkar's contribution on the idea on nation, nationalism and national unity. The speakers discussed how Ambedkar was vehemently pushing forward the idea of state's responsibility to ensure social and economic democracy in the form of Directive Principles of State Policy.



*Sessions during National Seminar on Ambedkar's Contribution on National Reconstruction*

The second session started with a panel discussion on Ambedkar's contribution towards federalism and state reorganization. Speaker highlighted the importance to understand Ambedkar's arguments and the evolution of those arguments regarding representation. The speakers presented an in-depth analysis of Ambedkar's role in putting forward the idea of representation in Southborough committee. The speakers also talked about how Ambedkar was particular about the method to be adopted for determining representation. Ambedkar was concerned about the method of election. The speakers tried to bring Ambedkar's idea of representation into the current context. Ambedkar's idea become more relevant where there is a huge demand for women's reservation and representation. The speakers had also talked about the major stumbling blocks in the constitution making in relation to representation.

## **11<sup>th</sup> B R Ambedkar Memorial Lecture on Ambedkar Memorial Lecture: Dr Ambedkar's Vision of India as reflected in Indian Constitution by Soli J Sorabjee**

Indian Institute of Dalit Studies organised 11<sup>th</sup> Dr B R Ambedkar Memorial Lecture on September 11, 2019. The theme of the lecture was *Dr Ambedkar's Vision of India as reflected in Indian Constitution*. The Lecture was delivered by Soli J Sorabjee. Speaker talked about Dr. B R Ambedkar as a chief architect of Indian constitution. He also talked about how the entire constitution making process began and Ambedkar's role in formulating the final draft of the constitution.



*Shri Soli J Sorabjee delivering 11<sup>th</sup> Dr B R Ambedkar Lecture on September 11, 2019*

Dr. Ambedkar was passionate of guaranteeing fundamental rights in the constitution. The subject and content of the fundamental rights was debated in the Constituent Assembly for thirty-eight days. It is a fact that rights without remedy is meaningless. Guarantee of fundamental rights remain fundamental promises and there is a judiciary to enforce those rights. The speaker had highlighted how Ambedkar had upheld the constitutional morality. While moving the draft constitution in November 4 1948, Dr. Ambedkar quoted Grotte saying that constitutional morality means a paramount relevance for the forms of the constitution enforcing obedience to authority acting under or within these forms. After quoting Grotte, Dr. Ambedkar opined that constitutional morality is not a natural sentiment. It has to be cultivated. We must realize that our people are yet to done it. Dr. B R Ambedkar's thoughts have deep relevance in the present day functioning of the parliament.

## **Inception workshop on Wealth Inequality in India: Trend and Present Status in Inter-Group Inequality on January 28, 2020, Seminar Hall III, India International Centre**

Indian Institute of Dalit Studies, New Delhi in collaboration with Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung, South Asia organised one day Inception workshop for the project being undertaken during 2020. The theme of the inception workshop was *Wealth Inequality in India: Trend and Present Status in Inter-group Inequality*. The experts from different research Institutions, civil society activists and international organisation were invited for the event. The experts provided valuable comments regarding the issue, data base, research method and design of the proposed study on wealth inequality in India. Some of the discussion by the experts can

be mentioned as: The greatest concern about inequalities is due to its consequences on income distribution for the poor and poverty. The growing inequalities for the recent years have caused serious concerns. The problem of inequalities in India has been a subject of enquiry and concern for quite some time. The diversity of India's population by caste, ethnicity, religion, and other identities is a major feature. However, this diversity is unfortunately coincided with disparities in income and standard of living in the group specific line. The disparities in Human development across the ethnic, caste and religious groups has induced demands for a group specific policy for the lower castes, tribes and religious minorities. While policies are developed to address the problems of specific groups, often the studies on inequalities in human development lack behind the framing of policies. The policies work ahead of policy research. In the studies on policies for inter-group disparities, the main issue is to know the causes of inequalities in income and standard of living, say, between the low caste and high caste, tribal and non-tribal and religious minorities and majorities.



*Discussion during Inception Workshop on January 28, 2020*

One of the reasons of the disparities in the income (and human development) of various social and religious groups is the disparities in ownership of income earning capital assets, that is the disparities in ownership of wealth or property. However, despite the critical role of ownership of wealth in income inequality and subsequent inequalities in the levels of standard of living, the studies on inter group wealth inequalities have received less attention.

## ACADEMIC AND POLICY ENGAGEMENT OF IIDS FACULTY

### Paper presentations in Seminar/Conferences:

- Disability, Invisibility and Vulnerability: The Intersecting Disadvantages. National Seminar on *Social Development of Vulnerable Groups: Issues and Challenges in Contemporary India, 28-29 November, 2019*, M.P. ISSR, Ujjain (M.P.) (G. C. Pal)
- Newer Forms of Exclusion in School Education: Making to Suffer in Silence. International Conference on *Exclusion, Inclusion and Equity in Education, 9-11 December 2019*, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. (G. C. Pal)
- Caste-Gender Violence and Insecurity: Going beyond Inter-sectionality. National Seminar on *Security, Development and Marginalised Groups in India, 20-21 March 2020*, Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow. (G. C. Pal)
- Rajasthan on Demographic Dynamism in Post-Independent India. National Conference on *Experience of Development in India: Social Science Perspective, 7-8 Feb, 2020*, Sikar, Rajasthan (Rajesh Raushan)

### Invited Talks/Lectures

- *Resource Person*, Prevention of SC/ST Atrocities Act, State Ministry sponsored Training Course for Police Officials on 24 February 2020, B.R. Ambedkar University of Social Sciences, Mhow, Madhya Pradesh. (G. C. Pal)
- *Resource Person*- Data Visualization and Info-graphics', 14 January, Capacity Building Workshop for Faculty in Law and Social Sciences, 6-18 January 2020, National Law Institute University, Bhopal. (G. C. Pal)
- *Resource Person*- Mixed Method, Content Analysis and Triangulation, 14 January, Capacity Building Workshop for Faculty in Law and Social Sciences, 6-18 January 2020, National Law Institute University, Bhopal. (G. C. Pal)
- *Resource Person*- The SCs/STs Prevention of Atrocities (PoA) Act. Induction Training Programme for HCS Officers, 6 December 2019, Haryana Institute of Public Administration (HIPA). (G. C. Pal)
- *Special Lecture*: Intersectional Violence in Contemporary India: The Other Side of Social Justice. Symposium on Social Harmony and Justice: Perspectives of Dalit Women. Oct 10-11, 2019, Indian Social Institute, New Delhi. (G. C. Pal)
- *Resource Person*: Quantitative vs. Qualitative Debate: Mixed Method and Triangulation, 16 July, Research Methodology Course, 9-18 July 2019, Centre for Regional Studies, Hyderabad Central University. (G. C. Pal)
- *Resource Person*- Data Visualization and Info-graphics, , Research Methodology Course, 9-18 July 2019, Centre for Regional Studies, Hyderabad Central University. (G. C. Pal)
- *Resource Person*: Constitutional Provisions & Challenges in Implementation of the SCs/STs Atrocities Act 1989, *Training Programme on Sensitisation of Police Officer*, 24 July 2019, B.R. Ambedkar University of Social Sciences, Mhow, M.P. (G. C. Pal)
- *Resource Person*: Quantitative Vs. Qualitative & Mixed Method, *Methodology Workshop*, 1-2 April, 2019, IIDS, New Delhi. (G. C. Pal)
- *Participation as Delegate*: Dissemination Workshop *Global Sustainable Development Report 2019*, 18 – 21 November 2019, Jakarta, Indonesia (Mala Mukherjee)
- *Panelist*: National Conclave on Institutionalizing Gender-Responsive Sanitation, 27 June, 2019, Hotel Claridge, New Delhi. (Rajesh Raushan)

## **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

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H. Rustom & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Mistry Chambers, Khanpur road,  
Ahmedabad -380001

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

#### 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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**H. Rustom & Co.**  
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 then the objects or purpose of the Trust.
- 8) The amounts outstanding for more than one year are Rs. NIL and the amounts written of 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: 20031368AAABH9876  
Place : Ahmedabad  
Date :25/09/2020

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



Aslam Shaikh  
Proprietor  
Membership No.162345  
UDIN: 20162345AAABL1135  
Place : Ahmedabad  
Date :25/09/2020

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF DALIT STUDIES

TRUST REGD.NO. : E / 15896 / AHMEDABAD

BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31ST MARCH 2020

FINANCIAL YEAR		2019-20		
PARTICULARS	ANNEXURE	FCRA	INDIAN	TOTAL
<b>FUNDS AND LIABILITIES</b>				
TRUST FUNDS OR CORPUS	I	2,04,94,724	1,57,527	2,06,52,251
OTHER EARMARK FUND	II	40,75,534	1,50,52,646	1,91,28,180
UNUTILISED GRANT	III	36,28,279	19,88,271	56,16,550
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,81,98,537</b>	<b>1,71,98,444</b>	<b>4,53,96,981</b>
<b>ASSETS AND PROPERTIES</b>				
UNUTILISED GRANT (RECEIVABLE)	III	-	27,60,281	27,60,281
NET FIXED ASSETS	IV	62,37,778	1,57,527	63,95,305
INVESTMENTS	V	1,60,03,370	90,22,088	2,50,25,458
CURRENT ASSETS	VI	59,57,389	52,58,548	1,12,15,937
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,81,98,537</b>	<b>1,71,98,444</b>	<b>4,53,96,981</b>

NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS - XV

AS PER OUR AUDITED REPORT OF EVEN DATE

For Indian Institute of Dalit Studies

Savindra H Sawarkar  
Trustee  
Indian Institute of Dalit Studies  
Place: New Delhi  
Date: 25/09/2020

For H. Rustom & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Regd No. 108908W  
ABAD-1  
HRD Dalal  
Proprietor  
Membership No. 31368  
Place : Ahmedabad  
Date: 25/09/2020  
UDIN: 20031368AAAAABH9676

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

ABAD-1  
Aslam Shaikh  
Proprietor  
Membership No. 162345  
Place : Ahmedabad  
Date: 25/09/2020  
UDIN: 20162345AAAABL1135

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF DALIT STUDIES

TRUST REGD.NO. : E / 15896 / AHMEDABAD

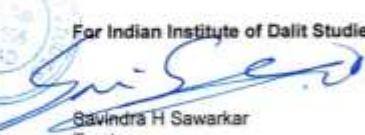
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD 1ST APRIL 2019 TO 31ST MARCH 2020

FINANCIAL YEAR		2019-20		
PARTICULARS	ANNEXURE	FCRA	INDIAN	TOTAL
<b><u>INCOME</u></b>				
GRANT & DONATION INCOME	VII	78,75,278	46,00,017	1,24,75,295
OTHER INCOME	VIII	-	12,52,246	12,52,246
INTEREST INCOME	IX	15,01,607	9,65,949	24,67,556
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>93,76,885</b>	<b>68,18,212</b>	<b>1,61,95,096</b>
<b><u>EXPENDITURE</u></b>				
AUDIT FEES	X	55,000	85,000	1,40,000
CHARITY COMMISSIONER CONTRIBUTION	XI	-	50,000	50,000
REMUNARATION TO TRUSTEES	XII	2,50,000	-	2,50,000
EXPENDITURE ON OBJECTS OF THE TRUST	XIII	62,00,912	49,12,622	1,11,13,534
ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES	XIV	18,89,243	8,11,628	27,00,871
DEPRECIATION	IV	8,72,001	49,405	9,21,406
TRANSFER TO SPECIFIC FUNDS	XV	1,09,729	9,09,555	10,19,284
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>93,76,885</b>	<b>68,18,212</b>	<b>1,61,95,096</b>

NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS - XV

AS PER OUR AUDITED REPORT OF EVEN DATE

For Indian Institute of Dalit Studies

  
Savindra H. Sawarkar

Trustee  
Indian Institute of Dalit Studies  
Place: New Delhi  
Date: 25/09/2020



For H. Rustom & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Regd No. 108908W  
HRD Dalal  
Proprietor  
Membership No. 31368  
Place : Ahmedabad  
Date: 25/09/2020  
UDIN:20031368AAAABH9876



For A S Shaikh & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Regd No. 139775W  
Aslam Shaikh  
Proprietor  
Membership No. 162345  
Place : Ahmedabad  
Date: 25/09/2020  
UDIN:20162345AAAABL1135