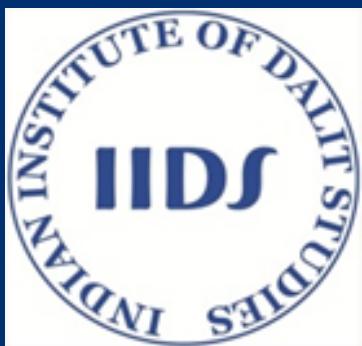


INDIAN INSTITUTE OF DALIT STUDIES

ANNUAL REPORT 2024-25



Indian Institute of Dalit Studies
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ANNUAL REPORT

2024-25



Indian Institute of Dalit Studies New Delhi

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From the Desk of the Director



The **Indian Institute of Dalit Studies (IIDS)**, as a policy think tank and an **ICSSR-recognised research institute**, has a mandate to contribute to the development of an inclusive society through well-planned research and evidence-based policy inputs. The Institute undertakes research on the challenges faced by various marginalised groups and identifies factors influencing inclusive development, with **inter-group inequality across development sectors** serving as an overarching theme across its research areas. Over the years, the scope of the Institute's work has expanded to encompass research, policy advocacy, capacity building, and academic activities, including its PhD programme.

The year 2024–25 marked a significant milestone for IIDS, witnessing important changes in its administrative structure and governing bodies. After a long and distinguished tenure, the Institute's longest-serving Director, Dr. G. C. Pal, retired in August 2024, following which Dr. Vinod Mishra assumed charge as Director of the Institute. During the same period, IIDS also welcomed its new Chairman, Dr. Sunil D. Khaparde, an academician and medical practitioner, and an eminent public health specialist and epidemiologist.

During the year, the Institute successfully completed three projects and initiated one. Key academic activities—including the 17th Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Memorial Lecture, was organized and many books and journals were published, alongside continued collaboration with funding agencies, NGOs, universities, civil society organisations, and policymakers. Four PhD scholars successfully submitted and defended their theses and were awarded doctoral degrees.

IIDS faculty members contributed scholarly publications in edited volumes and peer-reviewed academic journals and remained actively engaged in academic and capacity-building programmes. Their expertise was widely recognised by universities, NGOs, and government policymaking bodies. Throughout the year, the Institute remained steadfast in its commitment to its core objectives of undertaking research on the issues and challenges faced by marginalised groups.

I am pleased to present this Annual Report (2024–25) and extend my warm wishes.

Vinod Kumar Mishra

1.	Introduction	4-6
2.	Organization Structure	7-12
3.	Research Programmes and Projects	13-16
4.	Publications	17-21
5.	PhD Submission of Students	22
6.	Policy Engagement and Research Communications.....	22-24
7.	Library & Data Base	24-25
8.	Partnerships	26
9.	Financial Statement	27-31

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

1. 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.
2. To undertake research on the nature and forms of discrimination and social exclusion faced by the marginalised groups.
3. 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.
4. To undertake research on policies to overcome discrimination and social exclusion,
5. particularly 'exclusion and discrimination-induced deprivation' and its consequences.
6. To provide research-based knowledge support to policy-making bodies to develop inclusive policies; and to international development and funding agencies to enable themshape their approach and funding policies towards problems of excluded groups.
7. To provide knowledge-support to civil society organisations at the grassroots, state and national levels to strengthen their policy advocacy.
8. To enhance the capacity of research institutions/centres, as well as individual researchers in institutes and universities.
9. To act as a resource centre for students and to extend knowledge through setting up of branches/outreach centre.

AREAS OF RESEARCH

The issues of social exclusion and discrimination, along with its consequences on economic and social development of excluded groups have generally found lesser space in the mainstream social science discourse. At the same time, there has been a growing demand among the social groups for group-specific policies. Lack of understanding on these issues has constrained the capacity of government and civil society organisations to develop appropriate policies for socially excluded groups. The primary focus of IIDS, therefore, is to develop a scientific knowledge-base on the issues of social exclusion and discrimination through 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.

ORGANISATION STRUCTURE

April 2024- March 2025

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RESEARCH PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

COMPLETED RESEARCH PROJECTS, 2024-25

Indian Institute of Dalit Studies initiated following research studies during 2024-25:

Creating Database for the Formulation of Karnataka State Education Policy (2023-2024)

During 2023-24, the Indian Institute of Dalit Studies (IIDS) undertook a major study for the Ministry of Higher Education, Government of Karnataka, to support the formulation of the Karnataka State Education Policy (KSEP). The study involved creating a comprehensive, evidence-based database on school and higher education using multiple state and national data sources. Three volumes of databases were developed—Volume I on School Education and Volume II on Higher Education, Volume III on Skill and Professional Education and submitted in 2024-25.

Volume- I- School Education

The analysis revealed a steady decline of government schools, particularly in rural areas, growth of private unaided schools even in backward districts, fragmented schooling structures, infrastructure and teacher shortages in government schools, and significant regional, gender, social, and economic disparities in enrolment, dropout, and transition rates. The findings highlighted higher dropout rates in northern and backward districts, gendered patterns of enrolment across school types, vulnerabilities among students from SC/ST, OBC, Muslim, low-income and casual worker households, and gaps in early childhood education. Based on these insights, the study recommended a unified schooling system, a two-language formula in government schools (Kannada and English), integration of pre-primary education with schools through Anganwadi centres, expansion of scholarships and fee reimbursement for disadvantaged groups—especially girls—and district-specific recruitment of teaching staff along with targeted infrastructure development. The study provided critical empirical inputs to the State Education Policy Commission for designing an inclusive, equitable, and quality-oriented education policy for Karnataka.

Volume II- Higher Education Database

As part of the formulation of the Karnataka State Education Policy, IIDS prepared an extensive evidence-based draft focusing on higher education, covering educational attainment, equity and inclusiveness, quality, governance, finance, value education, and the Indian Knowledge System. The study drew on robust secondary data from the National Sample Survey (75th Round, 2017-18), the All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE), and records of the Department of Higher Education Council, supplemented by a rich primary database generated

through wide-ranging stakeholder consultations. A total of 43 consultation meetings were held with 2,775 stakeholders—including Vice Chancellors, principals, faculty members, students, and management bodies—and 126 field visits were conducted across higher education institutions in the state.

The findings reveal deep structural challenges in Karnataka's higher education sector, marked by extensive privatization, with nearly 70 percent of colleges and over half of undergraduate enrolment concentrated in private unaided institutions. Higher education remains largely limited to undergraduate studies, with significant regional imbalances favouring the Bengaluru division, while Belagavi, Kalburgi, and Mysuru divisions lag behind in postgraduate and doctoral opportunities. Despite improvements in overall Gross Enrolment Rate, sharp inequities persist across rural–urban locations, income groups, parental occupations, social groups, gender, and religion, with SC/STs, Muslims, rural women, and students from low-income households recording the lowest participation. Acute faculty shortages, heavy reliance on guest teachers, high vacancy rates across colleges and universities, declining public funding, and inadequate scholarship support further constrain access, quality, and research capacity.

Based on these findings, the study put forward comprehensive policy recommendations, including structural reforms such as converting affiliating universities into unitary universities, reducing the burden of affiliated colleges, promoting multidisciplinary institutions, and strengthening mentoring and teacher exchange mechanisms. It emphasized region-specific expansion of public and aided institutions, targeted measures to improve equity through enhanced scholarships, residential colleges, and integrated support from school to undergraduate levels, and urgent reforms in faculty recruitment, promotion, and research capacity building. The study also highlighted the need for increased and better-balanced public financing, strengthened research funding, and the creation of an apex body for research governance. Overall, the IIDS study provided critical empirical and policy inputs to guide an inclusive, equitable and quality-driven higher education framework for Karnataka.

Volume-III- Database for Skill and Professional Education

As part of the Karnataka State Education Policy (KSEP) exercise, IIDS undertook a detailed assessment of the status of skill and professional education in the state using both administrative and survey-based data. The study drew on official data from the Department of Higher Education, Government of Karnataka, covering colleges, Polytechnics, and Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs; AISHE 2022–23; PLFS 2022–23), complemented by National Sample Survey data and GIS mapping of Polytechnic and ITI institutions across districts. The analysis examined the distribution of institutions, enrolment patterns, course offerings, and access across gender and social groups for the latest year, 2023.

The findings reveal that skill and professional education in Karnataka remains limited in scale and highly unequal. Engineering and technology courses are strongly male-dominated, particularly at undergraduate and diploma levels, while professional courses show male dominance at postgraduate stages. Female students are underrepresented in engineering, medical, and paramedical streams, and are concentrated largely in general degree courses in science, humanities, and commerce. Overall, 95 percent of students possess only general degrees, while enrolment in engineering, technology, medical, and diploma programmes remains extremely low, especially among SC, ST, Muslim, and OBC students. Less than one percent of SC/ST students access engineering and technology education, highlighting deep social exclusion in high-skill and high-return disciplines.

The study further shows that Polytechnic and ITI education is predominantly privatized, with nearly 70 percent of ITIs being privately managed. While ITIs are relatively well distributed across districts—especially in Belagavi, Vijayapura, Kalburgi, and other northern districts—Polytechnic colleges are highly concentrated in Bengaluru Urban district. Polytechnic and ITI enrolment is also male-dominated, with SC/ST and OBC students largely dependent on government and aided institutions, whereas general merit students are concentrated in private and aided colleges.

Overall, the project delivered three comprehensive databases covering school education, higher education, and skill and professional education. Together, these datasets provide critical empirical inputs for the Higher Education Commission and the Government of Karnataka for evidence-based planning, addressing regional, gender, and social inequities, and strengthening the role of public and aided institutions in expanding inclusive access to skill and professional education.

Ambedkar in Retrospect: -Philosophy and Policies for Socially Inclusive India (RLS Project)

The study “Ambedkar in Retrospect: Ideology and Policies for a Socially Inclusive India” highlights B.R. Ambedkar’s lifelong intellectual and political engagement with issues of caste, untouchability, and social exclusion, tracing how his thought evolved from an early focus on caste inequalities to broader concerns about minorities, women, tribes, economic planning, and constitutional reform. Dr Ambedkar examined the origins and evolution of the caste system, showing how religious texts legitimized graded inequality and structural discrimination against Shudras and untouchables, reducing them to conditions worse than slavery, while simultaneously granting special privileges to higher castes, particularly Brahmins. Ambedkar argued that caste was not just a social hierarchy but a system of economic exploitation and political domination, sustained through religious sanction, legal codes, and state enforcement. His vision of a socially inclusive India emphasized equality, social justice, federalism, secularism, and democratic development, and the report underscores how his ideas remain relevant for addressing persisting inequalities and strengthening democracy today.

Gender norms, labour supply and poverty reduction in comparative context

(Collaboration with University of Manchester)

The significant fall in the labour force participation of rural women between 2004 and 2011 has been an issue that has generated considerable academic interest. In this paper, we look at thirty years of comparable NSS data from 1983 to 2011 of rural women's participation in the labour force using a variety of definitions of female labour force participation that capture both market and non-market work. We find a long-term slow decline in the participation of rural women in wage work and self-employment, especially among Dalit and Adivasi women in poor agricultural labourer households. The more recent sharp decline in female labour force participation (FLP) in 2004-2011 has occurred both in market and non-market work, and across most categories of economically active women. Our analysis highlights the somewhat contradictory behaviour of rural FLP across different definitions and time periods, and across different correlates of female labour force participation, and suggests that more complex factors are at work than has usually been discussed in the project.

ONGOING RESEARCH PROJECTS- 2024-25

IIDS has undertaken various research projects during 2024-25. A list of the on-going research projects is given below:

Exploring Social and Educational Attainment of Disadvantaged Groups in Maharashtra and Evaluating Policies for them

(Project conducted under the auspices of the Dr. Ambedkar Chair, Symbiosis International (Deemed University), Pune, a renowned institution for social and educational research)

This project is an in-depth study on educational attainment and disparities in Maharashtra, examining access, quality, and equity across school and higher education in line with SDG-4. Using secondary data from NSSO (75th Round), UDISE Plus, and the All India Survey on Higher Education, the study analysed enrolment, dropout, and retention, promotion, and transition patterns across gender, social groups, rural–urban locations, income, and occupational categories, along with regional and inter-district variations in educational infrastructure. Advanced statistical techniques and district-level GIS mapping were employed to identify structural gaps, particularly the disadvantages faced by Scheduled Tribes and women at higher levels of education. IIDS faculty members contributed to this project through data analysis, GIS mapping, and report writing.

PUBLICATIONS

IIDS regularly publishes its research output in the form of books, working papers, discussion papers, and research articles in journals and books. During 2021–22, the Institute published various articles 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.

BOOKS (2025)

Confronting Caste Exclusion

Academic Journey in Search of Equity and Dignity

About the book-

This book encapsulates the academic enjoyment of Sukhadeo Thorat over the past 40 years. Thorat has been deeply involved in researching some of the most contentious issues of inter-group economic inequalities—particularly those linked to caste, tribe, religion, and gender-caste intersectionality.

The book presents Thorat's lifelong research, condensed into seventeen articles, on the persistent poverty and deprivation faced by discriminated groups, and the roots of these issues in caste-based economic discrimination.

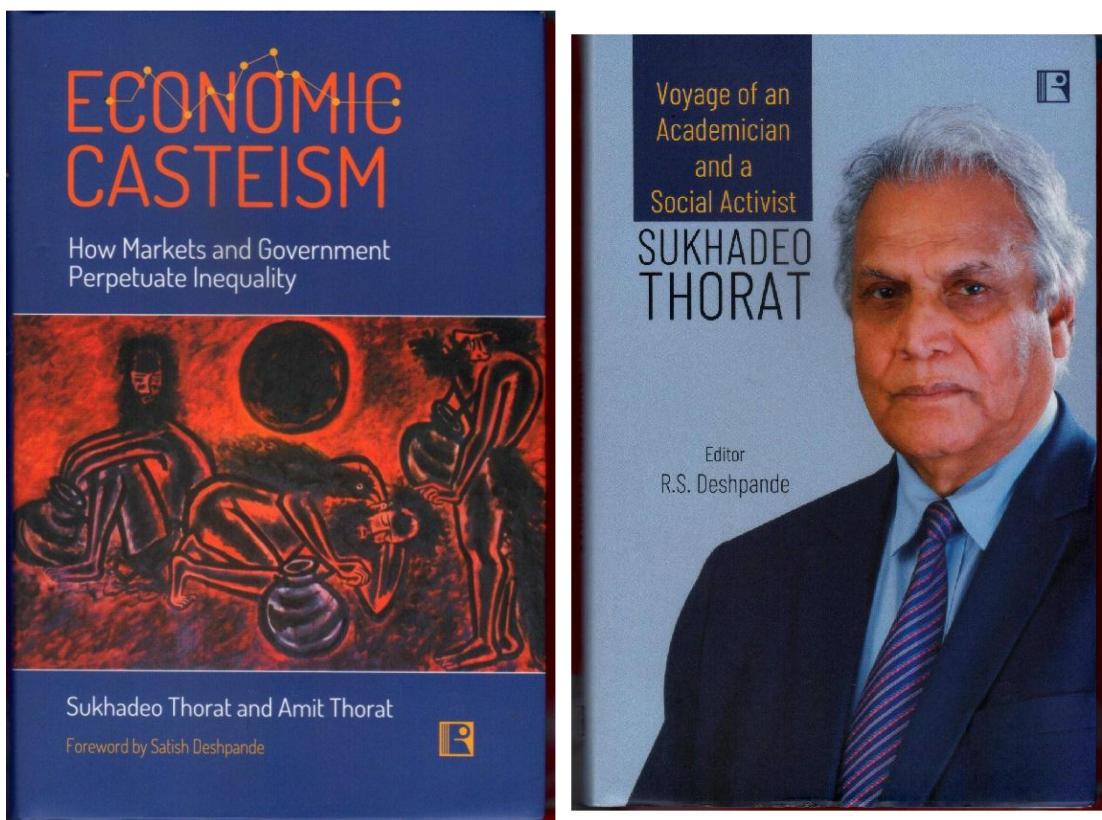
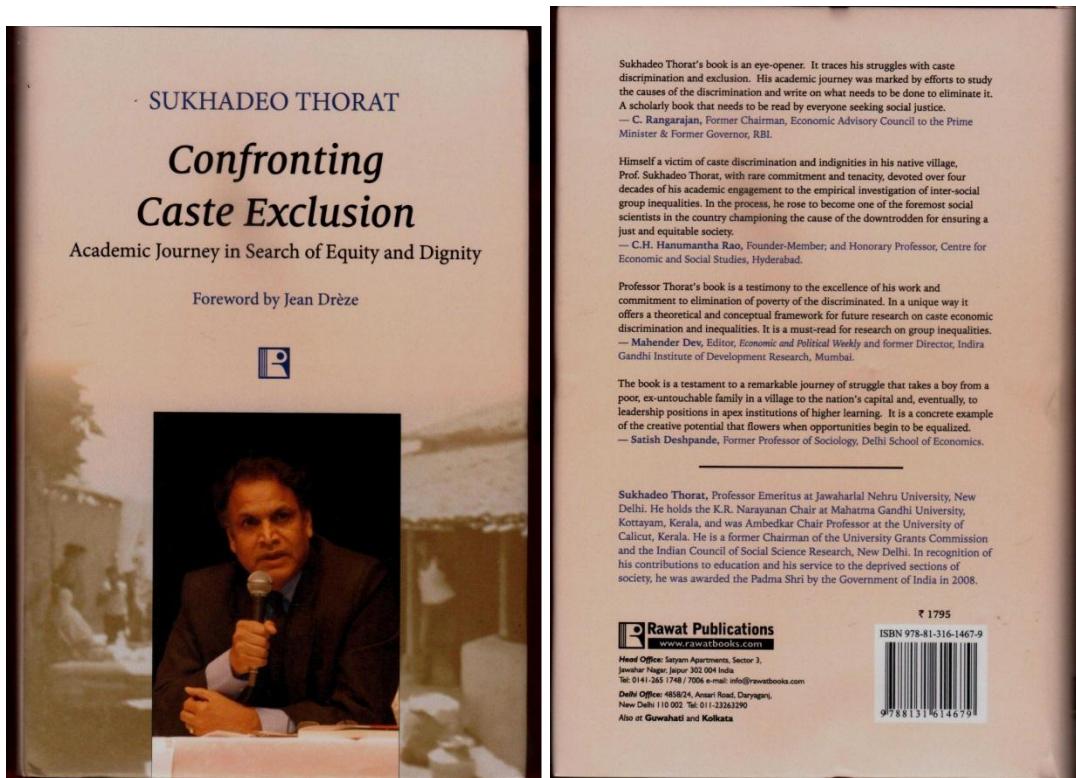
Innovatively, it offers insight into the sources and motivations behind caste economic discrimination, drawing on general economic theories of discrimination and more specifically, theories related to caste. Based on these theoretical frameworks and a wealth of empirical evidence on caste and untouchability-based economic discrimination, the book also reflects on remedies to address this deeply rooted and enduring problem.

Additionally, it explores a conceptual framework for studying caste-based economic discrimination and its consequences for poverty among marginalized groups—a resource that will be especially valuable to young researchers.

In today's context of growing demands for caste, religion, and gender based policies, this book is both timely and essential reading for those engaged in research and policymaking on group inequalities and their remedies.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR / EDITOR

Sukhadeo Thorat, Professor Emeritus at Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. He holds the K.R. Narayanan Chair at Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam, Kerala, and was Ambedkar Chair Professor at the University of Calicut, Kerala. He is a former Chairman of the University Grants Commission and the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi. In recognition of his contributions to education and his service to the deprived sections of society, he was awarded the Padma Shri by the Government of India in 2008.



Economic Casteism- How Markets and Government Perpetuates Inequality

About the book

Probably for the first time, this book presents empirical evidence on caste discrimination in the functioning of rural markets in India. The analysis generates convincing empirical evidence of the caste-based discrimination faced by ex-untouchables in rural markets-in hiring, wages, the sale and purchase of land, and access to consumer goods and inputs used in farming and business. It also provides evidence of the discrimination encountered by ex-untouchables in accessing school meals for children, health services, and public employment provided by the government.

The book captures the impact of discrimination on the income of ex-untouchable wage labourers, farmers, and business people. Caste norms continue to shape the economic decisions of the higher castes, to the disadvantage of ex-untouchables in market exchanges. By estimating the income loss due to discrimination, the book demonstrates its poverty-aggravating effects on ex-untouchables, and argues that affirmative action policies are essential not only for ex-untouchable wage labourers, but also for farmers, business people, to ensure non-discriminatory access to markets and government services.

Most importantly, it develops an innovative theoretical and conceptual framework for studying discrimination in markets and government, which young scholars will find useful for further research.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR / EDITOR

Sukhadeo Thorat, Professor Emeritus at Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. He holds the K.R. Narayanan Chair at Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam, Kerala, and was Ambedkar Chair Professor at the University of Calicut, Kerala. He is a former Chairman of the University Grants Commission and the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi. In recognition of his contributions to education and his service to the deprived sections of society, he was awarded the Padma Shri by the Government of India in 2008.

Amit Thorat, an economist by training, currently works at the Centre for the Study of Regional Development, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. His research interests include inequality, poverty, untouchability and discrimination, social behaviour, health and malnutrition. He has been part of the India Human Development Survey (2012) and Social Attitudes Research for India Survey. He has co-authored Undernutrition and Public Policy in India with S. Desai, L. Haddad, and D. Chopra. His papers are published in international journals such as World Development, Oxford Review of Economic Policy, Journal of Social and Economic Development, Food Policy, Canadian Journal of Agricultural Economics, and Economic Development and Cultural Change.

Voyage of an Academician and a Social Activist

By: Sukhadeo Thorat

Rawat Publications - 2025

About the Book

This book chronicles Professor Sukhadeo Thorat's journey as an academic, activist, and individual, as shared through the experiences of his colleagues and friends over the years. A versatile figure, he is known for his ability to analyse complex social structures while maintaining the highest standards of academic integrity. This volume presents a mosaic of reflections and insights from distinguished scholars, administrators, activists, and former students of Professor Thorat.

The detailed Introduction traces his evolution as an academic, activist, and person. The first section charts his humble beginnings in the fields of economics and social research, and his unwavering commitment as a scholar. The second section features essays that highlight his steadfast activism on behalf of marginalised communities. The third section delves into his scholarly work on group disparities, caste-based discrimination, and proposed remedies.

Professor Thorat is also widely recognized as an institution builder. He was instrumental in founding the Indian Institute of Dalit Studies and the Journal of Inclusive Studies. The following section outlines his leadership in higher education, particularly through his tenure as Chairman of the University Grants Commission and the Indian Council of Social Science Research between 2006 and 2016.

Overall, this book offers a blueprint for those seeking to pursue a path where activism is interwoven with academic excellence and meaningful societal impact.

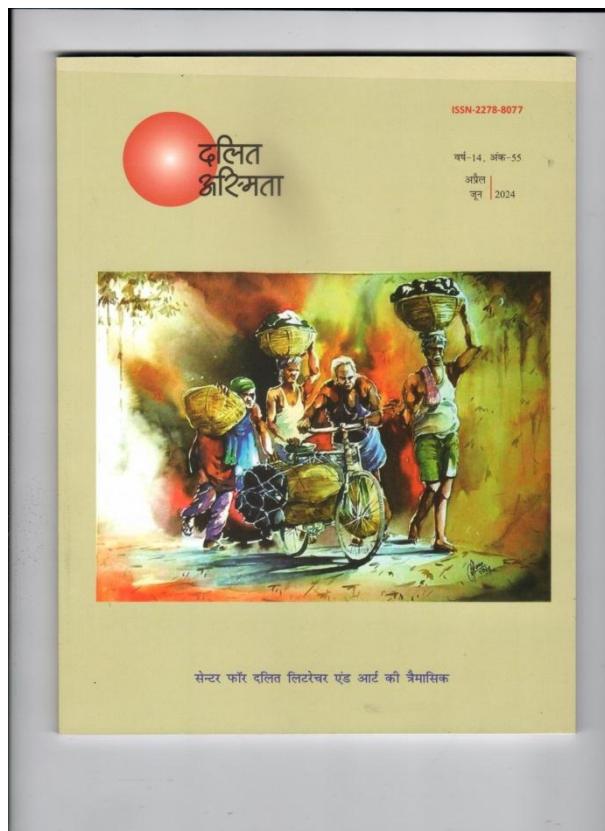
PAPERS IN JOURNALS

- Mishra, V. K. (2024). Dynamics of Social Exclusion in Urban Spheres in India. *Journal of Social Inclusion Studies*, 10(1), 39-52. <https://doi.org/10.1177/23944811241235137> (Original work published 2024)
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- Pal, G. C. (2024). Ethnic Identity and Violence in Urban Spaces: Looking Through the Lens of 'Cultural Conditioning'. *Journal of Social Inclusion Studies*, 10(2), 163180. <https://doi.org/10.1177/23944811241279343> (Original work published 2024)

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. One issue has been published during 2024-25.



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 2023-24, IIDS published two issues of Journal. The Journal of Social Inclusion Studies is currently being published in collaboration with Sage Publication, India.

OTHER ACADEMIC CONTRIBUTION

PhD submission

Three IIDS students submitted and defended their thesis in 2024-25

1. Mr. Ashok Kumar Maurya (Enrolment No. 1804100102), PhD Scholar in Social Work at IGNTU-IIDS, presented his thesis titled “Access and Utilization of Nutritional Schemes in Schools and Anganwadi Centres: A Study of Uttar Pradesh” under the supervision of Dr. Vikram Meena (IGNTU) and Dr. Vinod Mishra (IIDS) on 23 September 2024.
2. Ms. Khansemphi KK Raleng (Enrolment No. 1804100103), PhD Scholar in Social Work at IGNTU-IIDS, presented her thesis titled “*Employment and Livelihood of Migrants from North East India: A Study of Delhi Metropolitan City*” under the supervision of Dr. Krishnamani Bhagabati (IGNTU) and Dr. G. C. Pal (IIDS) during 2024.
3. Ms. Jahnabi Deka (Enrolment No. IGNTU-IIDS 17401002), Research Scholar in the Department of Sociology & Social Anthropology, presented her research work under the supervision of Prof. Ranju Hasini Sahoo and Dr. G. C. Pal (IIDS, Delhi) on 18 November 2024.

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 Memorial Lecture 2023:

17TH Dr B. R. Ambedkar Memorial Lecture on “The Historical Relationship between African-American Community and Oppression on the Indian Subcontinent, by Prof. Kevin Brown, Indiana University Maurer School of Law, USA, October 21, 2024

About the speaker: Professor Kevin Brown, is the Mitchell Willoughby Distinguished Professor at the University of South Carolina School of Law and the Richard S Melvin Professor Emeritus at Indiana University Maurer School of Law. His primary research interests are in the areas of race, law and education and transnational inequality. Brown has published 2 books and over 90 articles or comments on issues, including comparisons of struggles of blacks in the US with those of Dalits in India. He is the

principal co-author of the recently published law review articles addressing caste discrimination in the US. In 2022, he was the principal author of an article entitled Does U.S. Federal Employment Law Now Cover Caste Discrimination Based on Untouchability? He is currently working on a book entitled, Common Struggles: The Benefits for African-Americans and Dalits from Comparing Their Struggles. Research



Indian Institute of Dalit Studies, New Delhi
cordially invites you to

17th Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Memorial Lecture
on

**The Historical Relationship between the African-American
Community and Oppression on the Indian Subcontinent**
by

Prof Kevin Brown
Indiana University Maurer School of Law, USA

Venue:
Lecture Hall-II, Convention Centre, JNU, New Delhi

Date:
October 21, 2024 at 3:00 pm followed by High Tea



Professor Kevin Brown, is the Mitchell Willoughby Distinguished Professor at the University of South Carolina School of Law and the Richard S Melvin Professor Emeritus at Indiana University Maurer School of Law. His primary research interests are in the areas of race, law and education and transnational inequality. Brown has published 2 books and over 90 articles or comments on issues, including comparisons of struggles of blacks in the US with those of Dalits in India. He is the principal co-author of the recently published law review articles addressing caste discrimination in the US. In 2022, he was the principal author of an article entitled Does U.S. Federal Employment Law Now Cover Caste Discrimination Based on Untouchability? He is currently working on a book entitled, Common Struggles: The Benefits for African-Americans and Dalits from Comparing Their Struggles.

RSVP- 98990-14035, Email: admin@dalitstudies.org.in

ACADEMIC AND POLICY ENGAGEMENT OF IIDS FACULTY

Dr. Mala Mukherjee participated in a national conference at Symbiosis International (Deemed University), Pune (23–24 January 2025), presented a paper on digital technology and marginalized women, and served as Ex-Officio Department Representative in the State Education Policy Commission Task Force (Government of Karnataka, 2024).

LIBRARY & DATA BASE

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>.



IIDS Library and Hall

PARTNERSHIPS

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

GOVERNMENT

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

NATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

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

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

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, 2025, the Profit and Loss Account, the Statement of Receipt and Payment for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

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

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:

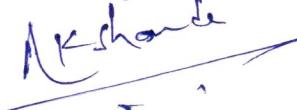
As required by Rule 19 of the Rules framed under the Act, we report that:

- 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 R K Sharda & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.006226N





Ravinder K Sharda

Proprietor

Membership No.084847

UDIN: 25084847BMJRCW2061

Place : New Delhi

Date : 19/09/2025

NAME OF THE PUBLIC TRUST : INDIAN INSTITUTE OF DALIT STUDIES

REGISTRATION NO : E/15896/AHMEDABAD, DATE OF REGISTRATION : 20TH JANUARY 2003

ADDRESS OF TRUST OFFICE: 2, RUCHIT APARTMENTS, B/H.DHARNIDHAR DERASAR, VASNA, AHMEDABAD, PIN:380007, PHONE NO.+91-79-26630872

BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31ST MARCH 2025

BANK ACCOUNT NO. OF TRUST FOR TRANSACTION OF FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION : 40029035580, F.C.R.A. NO.:231660773, DATE:10TH MARCH 2007.
BANK ADDRESS : STATE BANK OF INDIA, NEW DELHI MAIN BRANCH, FCRA DEVISION, 11 PARLIAMENT STREET, NEW DELHI, PIN-110001

PARTICULARS	ANNEXURE	FCRA	INDIAN	TOTAL
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES				
TRUST FUNDS OR CORPUS	I	1,66,48,376	1,63,841	1,68,12,217
OTHER EARMARK FUND	II	44,53,927	1,62,15,279	2,06,69,206
UNUTILISED GRANT	III	1,608	4,66,572	4,68,180
TOTAL		2,11,03,911	1,68,45,692	3,79,49,603
ASSETS AND PROPERTIES				
UNUTILISED GRANT (RECEIVABLE)	III	-	12,27,954	12,27,954
NET FIXED ASSETS	IV	32,97,899	1,63,841	34,61,740
INVESTMENTS	V	1,73,71,148	1,44,58,515	3,18,29,663
CURRENT ASSETS	VI	4,34,864	9,95,382	14,30,246
TOTAL		2,11,03,911	1,68,45,692	3,79,49,603

NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS - XIV

AS PER OUR AUDITED REPORT OF EVEN DATE

For Indian Institute of Dalit Studies

Amit Thorat

Dr. Amit Thorat
Trustee
Indian Institute of Dalit Studies
Place: New Delhi
Date:19/09/2025



For R K Sharda & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regd No. 006226N

R.K. Sharda

Ravinder K Sharda
Proprietor
Membership No.084847
Place : New Delhi
Date:19/09/2025
UDIN: 25084847BMJR
CW2061

NAME OF THE PUBLIC TRUST : INDIAN INSTITUTE OF DALIT STUDIES

REGISTRATION NO : E/15896/AHMEDABAD, DATE OF REGISTRATION : 20TH JANUARY 2003

ADDRESS OF TRUST OFFICE: 2, RUCHIT APARTMENTS, B/H.DHARNIDHAR DERASAR, VASNA, AHMEDABAD, PIN:380007, PHONE NO.+91-79-26630872

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD 1ST APRIL 2024 TO 31ST MARCH 2025

BANK ACCOUNT NO. OF TRUST FOR TRANSACTION OF FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION : 40029035580, F.C.R.A. NO.:231660773, DATE:10TH MARCH 2007.

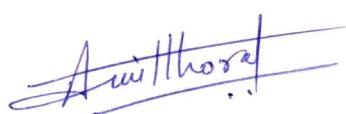
BANK ADDRESS : STATE BANK OF INDIA, NEW DELHI MAIN BRANCH, FCRA DEVISION, 11 PARLIAMENT STREET, NEW DELHI, PIN-110001

PARTICULARS	ANNEXURE	FCRA	INDIAN	TOTAL
INCOME				
GRANT & DONATION INCOME	VII	830	10,32,395	10,33,225
OTHER INCOME	VIII	-	6,56,497	6,56,497
INTEREST INCOME	IX	11,98,748	10,16,240	22,14,988
TOTAL		11,99,578	27,05,132	39,04,710
EXPENDITURE				
EXPENDITURE ON OBJECTS OF THE TRUST	X	-	24,23,733	24,23,733
OFFICE RENT	XI	-	27,200	27,200
CHARITY COMMISSIONER CONTRIBUTION	XII	-	46,897	46,897
ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES	XIII	841	9,42,892	9,43,733
DEPRECIATION	IV	4,20,706	40,415	4,61,121
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	XIV	7,78,031	(7,76,005)	2,026
TOTAL		11,99,578	27,05,132	39,04,710

NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS - XIV

AS PER OUR AUDITED REPORT OF EVEN DATE

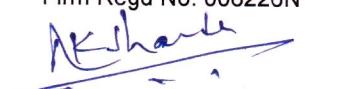
For Indian Institute of Dalit Studies



Dr. Amit Thorat
Trustee
Indian Institute of Dalit Studies
Place: New Delhi
Date: 19/09/2025



For R K Sharda & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regd No. 006226N


Ravinder K Sharda
Proprietor
Membership No.084847
Place : New Delhi
Date: 19/09/2025
UDIN: 25084847BMJRCW
2061