

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**2017-18**



**Indian Institute of Dalit Studies**  
**New Delhi**



# Contents

**Introduction**

**Organization Structure**

**Research Programmes and Projects**

**Publications**

**Policy Engagement and Research Communications**

**Partnerships**

# INTRODUCTION

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

## VISION

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

## OBJECTIVES

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

## AREAS OF RESEARCH

The issues of social exclusion and discrimination, along with its consequences on economic and social development of excluded groups have generally found lesser space in the

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

## **RESEARCH UNITS**

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

### **1. Economic and Social Status Studies**

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

### **2. Social Exclusion and Discrimination Studies**

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

### **3. Gender and Social Exclusion Studies**

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

### **4. Collective Action and Governance Studies**

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

## **5. Urban Studies**

The Urban Studies unit undertakes research on the inter-linkages between urbanisation and social exclusion. The major focus of the unit is 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

## RESEARCH ADVISORY COMMITTEE

### Members

#### **A K Shiva Kumar**

Former Member, National Advisory Council  
Government of India, New Delhi

#### **Amitabh Kundu**

Former Professor  
Centre for the Study of Regional Development  
Jawaharlal Nehru University  
New Delhi

#### **Amaresh Dubey**

Professor  
Centre for the Study of Regional Development  
Jawaharlal Nehru University  
New Delhi

#### **Madhura Swaminathan**

Professor  
Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata

#### **N Paul Divakar**

General Secretary  
National Campaign for Dalit Human Rights, New Delhi

#### **P M Kulkarni**

Former Professor  
Centre for the Study of Regional Development  
Jawaharlal Nehru University  
New Delhi

#### **R S Deshpande**

Former Director  
Institute for Social and  
Economic Change (ISEC)  
Bengaluru, Karnataka

#### **S Mahendra Dev**

Director  
Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai

#### **S Parasuraman**

Director, Tata Institute of Social Sciences  
Mumbai

**S R Hashim**

Former Member, Planning Commission  
New Delhi

**Sonalde Desai**

Senior Fellow  
National Council for Applied Economy Research, New Delhi

**Surinder S Jodhka**

Professor  
Centre for the Study of Social Systems Jawaharlal Nehru University  
New Delhi

**Vinay Rai**

Advisor, Rai Foundation, New Delhi

**Director**

Indian Institute of Dalit Studies  
New Delhi

**COMMUNITY OF RESEARCHERS****Amaresh Dubey**

Professor  
Centre for the Study of Regional  
Development  
Jawaharlal Nehru University  
New Delhi

**Amit Thorat**

Assistant Professor  
Centre for the Study of Regional Development  
Jawaharlal Nehru University  
New Delhi

**Anuradha Banerjee**

Professor  
Centre for the Study of Regional Development  
Jawaharlal Nehru University  
New Delhi

**Badri Narayan**

Professor  
Centre for the Study of Discrimination and Exclusion,  
Jawaharlal Nehru University  
New Delhi

**Bijaylaxmi Nanda**

Associate Professor  
Department of Political Science

Miranda House  
University of Delhi

**Debolina Kundu**

Associate Professor  
National Institute of Urban Affairs  
New Delhi

**Falender K Sudan**

Associate Professor  
Department of Economics, University of Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir

**Geetha B Nambissan**

Professor  
Zakir Husain Centre for Educational Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University New Delhi

**Karen Dade**

Associate Dean  
Woodring College of Education  
Western Washington University Washington, USA

**Kashi Nath Jena**

Professor  
Tripura University  
Suryamaninagar, Tripura

**M Thangaraj**

Professor  
DrAmbedkar Centre for Economic Studies, University of Madras  
Chennai, Tamil Nadu

**Malathi Duraisamy**

Professor  
Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, IIT Madras  
Chennai, Tamil Nadu

**Narender Kumar**

Professor  
Centre for Political Studies  
Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi

**Neera Verma**

Chairperson  
Department of Economics, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, Haryana

**P M Kulkarni**

Former Professor  
Centre for the Study of Regional Development

Jawaharlal Nehru University  
New Delhi

**Rajarshi Majumder**

Associate Professor  
Department of Economics  
University of Burdwan, Burdwan  
West Bengal

**Ramaiah Avatthi**

Professor  
Tata Institute of Social Sciences  
Mumbai

**Ramesh Dandge**

Professor  
Department of Economics  
Shivaji University  
Kolhapur, Maharashtra

**S Japhet**

Professor  
Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy  
National Law School of India University Bengaluru, Karnataka

**S Madheswaran**

Professor  
Centre for Economic Studies and Policy  
Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, Karnataka

**Smita Sirohi**

Principal Scientist  
Statistics and Management  
National Dairy Research Institute  
Karnal, Haryana

**Sudha Pai**

Former Professor  
Centre for Political Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi

**Swaroop Dutta**

Assistant Professor  
TERI University  
New Delhi

**V Saravanan**

Professor

School of Inter-disciplinary and Trans-disciplinary Studies  
Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi

**Vijaya Baskar**

Assistant Professor

Madras Institute of Development Studies Chennai, Tamil Nadu

**Wandana Sonalkar**

Associate Professor

Department of Economics

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad, Maharashtra

**RESEARCH FACULTY****Associate Professor****Dr. Gobinda C Pal**

Email: gcpal@dalitstudies.org.in

**Assistant Professors****Dr. Vinod Kumar Mishra**

Email: vinodkmishra@dalitstudies.org.in

**Dr. Mala Mukherjee**

Email: mmukherjee@dalitstudies.org.in

**Dr. Chandrani Dutta**

Email: chandrani@dalitstudies.org.in

**Mr. Dalip Kumar Katheria**

Email: dalip@dalitstudies.org.in

**Dr. Rajesh Raushan**

Email: rajeshraushan@dalitstudies.org.in

**Dr. Khalid Khan**

Email: khalidkhan@dalitstudies.org.in

**ADMINISTRATIVE & FINANCIAL STAFF****Mr. Pradeep K Parida**

Finance Officer

Email: pradeep@dalitstudies.org.in

**Mr. Pramod Dabral**

Associate (Administration & Finance)

Email: pramod@dalitstudies.org.in

**Mr. Narendra Kumar**

Graphic Designer

Email: naren@dalitstudies.org.in

**Mr. Hari Prasad Sharma**

Driver cum caretaker

**Mr. Mohan Lal**

Office Attendant

# RESEARCH PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

## COMPLETED RESEARCH PROJECTS, 2017–18

### Title of the Research Projects

- Policy Research Institutions and the Health SDGs in India: Building Momentum in South Asia supported by SDPI and IDRC
- North East Women in Delhi: Discrimination and Vulnerabilities sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research
- Discrimination in the Urban Rental Housing Market sponsored by HUDCO under HUDCO Chair Programme
- Status of Health and Healthcare among Scheduled Tribe in India sponsored under Think Tank Initiatives, IDRC
- Review of Policies and Programmes for Weaker Sections of the Society in Maharashtra: Budget Allocation and the Policies and Programmes sponsored under Think Tank Initiatives, IDRC
- Theoretical Constructs of Education as Public Good sponsored under Think Tank Initiatives, IDRC
- Reservation Policy in Education and Employment: Impact on Group Mobility sponsored under Think Tank Initiatives, IDRC
- Intergroup Variations in Migration in India sponsored under Think Tank Initiatives, IDRC
- Dalit Entrepreneurs: Entry, Survival and Sustenance in the Markets sponsored under Think Tank Initiatives, IDRC
- Marginalization in Social Schemes: A Study among the Migrant Workers in Construction Section in Delhi sponsored under Think Tank Initiatives, IDRC
- Pedagogy of the Oppressor sponsored under Think Tank Initiatives, IDRC

### Policy Research Institutions and the Health SDGs in India: Building Momentum in South Asia

This country report, as a part of the South Asia collaborative research programme on ‘Policy research institutions and the health SDGs: Building momentum in South Asia’; elaborates the institutional framework in India for implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in general, and health SDGs in particular. While reflecting on the role of various stakeholders involved in the coordination, implementation and monitoring of the SDGs, especially the ones on health at the state level, there has been a special focus on the role of health policy research institutions (HPRI) to identify the extent to which they are involved in the implementation and monitoring of health related SDGs, the potential role that they can play in achieving those SDGs, and their linkages with other stakeholders

involved in health-related-SDGs process in the country. The report establishes that while public institutions take larger responsibilities, the role of private and other social agencies cannot be overlooked. In view of the cross-sectional challenge of the SDGs, the Government of India has facilitated an integrated approach under each ministry responsible for specific SDGs. India has also put in place an institutional mechanism at the government level, and has integrated the health SDGs into its national health policies and programmes. In order to facilitate accountability and progress, it has established new high level commissions, councils, and coordination bodies particularly under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MHFW) and the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) to work in association with other ministries for implementation of the 2030 Agenda. There are other social actors, knowledge producers, and communicators who also embrace the SDGs and incorporate them into their regular research assignments. The health policy research institutes in particular, play their part in undertaking research on various aspects of health, more importantly, increased role in providing research based evidence, capacity building, designing interventions, and of course policy input for decision making. Engagement of policy research institutions (PRIs) can play critical role in shaping policies in the process of implementation and monitoring of SDGs. Their role in the context of health related SDGs, however, has not been very explicit. Different institutional arrangements have been put in place to coordinate the implementation of the health SDGs. However, there is a need to strengthen inter-sectoral coordination to promote the implementation of health SDGs. Health PRIs with a variety of expertise can act not only as knowledge brokers between government and non-state stakeholders but also contribute to ensuring accountability of the state through systematic evaluation of the implementation of health SDGs, periodic monitoring of the progress towards set targets and designing interventions based on success stories and 'good' practises. There are some HPRIs which are working in collaboration with different stakeholders. A suitable mechanism needs to be evolved to facilitate engagement of more HPRIs with different expertise in developing and planning effective SDG strategies.

### **North East Women in Delhi: Discrimination and Vulnerabilities**

This project aims to examine the various dimensions of discrimination and violence faced by women at various time frames of their lives who come from the North East India to the National Capital Territory of Delhi. It also explores the extent of vulnerability these women are subjected to due to various discriminatory practices and violence that take place in their lives while they negotiate for their social and economic freedom. This project looks into the discrimination and vulnerabilities experienced by North-East women in Delhi at three levels, community, family and individual, across three types of spaces, i.e. work place, educational place and residential space. Inter- sectionality between caste, class, religion, ethnicity and gender is the main theme of this study. The study also explores reasons of migration from North-East; and examines migrants' socio-economic profile and the challenges faced by them in their homeland as well as in the place of destination.

### **Discrimination in the Urban Rental Housing Market**

Tenure status of the housing structure often affects the quality of housing and access to basic amenities. Rental housing is one of the important components of

urban housing market and it plays crucial role in addressing the housing demand and reducing the housing shortage in urban areas. Despite the crucial role played by rental housing in meeting the housing demand, rental housing has remain one of the neglected dimensions of housing policy in India particularly for urban areas. The broad objectives of the present study are- i) to analyse access to housing and basic amenities across social groups in India; ii) to study the quality of housing and basic amenities by tenure status and social groups; iii) to analyse the deprivation in access to housing and basic amenities across social groups and states in India; iv) to examine the nature, form and pattern of discrimination in urban rental housing market; v) to analyse the consequences of discrimination in urban rental housing market; vi) to suggest policy measures to reduce discrimination in rental housing and ensure inclusive urban housing. The present research has been designed as mixed- method study combining quantitative and qualitative research methods to undertake the primary empirical research. The study is based on both secondary and primary data sources

### **Status of Health and Healthcare among Scheduled Tribe in India**

The study tries to examine prevalence of acute and chronic morbidities among ST population in India considering religion as a factor for differential on illness prevalence, morbidity and health services utilization. Other than the illnesses among ST population, reproductive morbidities, and obstetric complications among 15-49 years women is one of the concerns of the study. Finally, study analyses access of healthcare services on seeking treatment for illnesses including hospitalization and expenditure incurred on it. For fulfill requirement of the study, second round of India Human Development Survey (IHDS-2) conducted in 2011-12 has been used. Study used descriptive measures to understand the level and pattern of the raised issue to provide evidences on variation in health and healthcare among ST in India. Considering culture and religion deep rooted among Indian population, ST has also been categorized into four category using religion as one of the parameters for cultural effect on health and healthcare. Hence, for the study ST can be understood as Hindu ST, Christian ST, Indigenous and Rest ST. Overall, Indigenous tribe is found poorest among ST dependent on agricultural labour activities, poor on housing, water, sanitation and hygiene. Hindu ST found next to Indigenous tribe. Mix picture emerges on Morbidities and high to very high obstetric complication. Lowest on seeking treatment and dependency on government health facilities are concerned issues for overall well-being and advancement of Indigenous tribe followed by Hindu tribe in India.

### **Review of Policies and Programmes for Weaker Sections of the Society in Maharashtra: Budget Allocation and the Policies and Programmes**

This study tries to explore three objectives. One, it examines the budget allocation in Maharashtra state with respect to the SCP and TSP; two, to map the pattern of budget allocation under SCP and TSP; and three, it assess the nature and benefits of the policies and programmes that are implemented under SCP and TSP. In Maharashtra, the budget allocated under TSP and SCP is less as compared to the population of STs and SCs in the State. The budget allocation further declines when the budget under Centrally Sponsored Schemes is excluded. Thus, there is a gap between the appropriate proportion of the budget allocation and the actual proportion of budget allocated. In the state of Maharashtra, 1342

schemes are implemented through total 47 sectors for the benefits of the SCs and STs. The most neglected sectors being agriculture, labour, social justice, women and child development and higher education owing to the allocation of funds. Thus, there is necessity of the reforms in the way the programmes have been implementing to make these policies more effective to the need of the actual beneficial to bridge the larger goal of socially inclusiveness in the society. These policies need to be reformed on the basis that - growth in income through increase in the productivity of farmers and nonfarm producers, particularly the poor farmers and small producers; provision of employment to all; redistributive policies to enhance the access to capital assets (agriculture land and capital); employment and social needs of housing, education, drinking water, drainage and sanitation and electricity to poor; equal civic and political rights by eliminating caste, ethnic, gender and religious discrimination; and inclusive governance i.e. equal participation in governance to all sections in all arms of government in policy making bodies, in monitoring and others.

### **Theoretical Constructs of Education as Public Good**

Notwithstanding sustained technological advancement, growing prosperity and rising per capita income, the socio-economic order of the world is under severe stress. This study seeks to review the debate on whether education is a public good and the various theoretical constructs which are advanced to support and critique the public character of education. This had set the stage for engaging in a critical appraisal of the views of the advocates in favour of privatisation and marketisation to lubricate the process of commodification of education at all levels of education. The study attempted to begin classification of education as a public good from an economic perspective. The study points out the inherent limitations of the discipline of Economics to deal with the notion of public good character of education. However, higher education is multi-dimensional. Other than, teaching-learning as an output of the higher education system, production and dissemination of knowledge deserves our attention. The study also discusses the public good character of knowledge and identifies the factors which determine spread of knowledge.

### **Reservation Policy in Education and Employment: Impact on Group Mobility**

This study examines whether the reservation policies have benefited the target groups in terms of its impact on group mobility using data from the India Human Development Surveys I (2004-5) and II (2011-12) (IHDS-I and II) of the National Council of Applied Economic Research. The survey collected information from over 40,000 rural and urban households spread across 33 states and union territories of India. The IHDS are the first large scale nationwide panel surveys in India and will serve as a unique data-base. The data are well suited for this study. The study attempts to compare the mobility over the period – 2004-05 and 2011-12 – using the indicators such as educational attainment at three levels (primary, secondary and higher secondary and higher education), completed years of education, regular employment in government, public and private sectors, self employment, occupational mobility. Group mobility is defined and indicators are constructed to compare the change over a period of time. Appropriate econometric methodology has been used to study the impact of reservations on educational and occupational mobility over time. The

study attempted to shed light on whether the reservation has benefited not only the individual but also the group at the community level and also quantify the extent of benefit on mobility.

### **Intergroup Variations in Migration in India**

Migration both internal and International, is closely related to the dynamics of the socio-economic forces at work in any society. Unlike fertility and mortality, migration involves space also and is a major factor behind population redistribution in any region. Migration provides an important mechanism of adjustment with the changing situations. There is large number of migration studies related to case studies of a particular area or people based on surveys. However, there is a lack of empirical studies covering the country as a whole. Limited studies have been made using the data provided by Census data on migration. Census of India has been providing data on migration but in a limited manner. For the first time in 2001 Census of India has included scheduled caste and scheduled tribes also in their data on migration. The study attempts to analyse the state wise data on various aspects of internal migration of schedule caste and schedule tribes along with their other socio-economic characteristics, compare them with total migrants and highlight the emerging patterns. The study is based on the secondary data provided by the Census of India and other agencies like NSSO and proposes to undertake some primary survey also to be decided by the end of the analysis of secondary data.

### **Dalit Entrepreneurs: Entry, Survival and Sustenance in the Markets**

Dalit individuals coming from diverse backgrounds desire to enter the market as owners of capital (entrepreneurs) and undertake trade in various goods and services. Besides earning a surplus, the desire to be an entrepreneur is believed to be influenced by the factors such as -outcomes in the market are not contingent on caste location but on efficiency and quality; operating as owners of capital would bring in material prosperity and social prestige and the adverse outcome experienced in the labour market (low wages, extra-economic compulsions, physical violence or threat of violence) would be mitigated. Therefore, the objective of this research is to understand the relationship between social identity and outcomes in the markets; whether the social identity of the economic agent mediates and influences the transactions in the markets, and if it does influence them, what is the nature of the outcomes. The research endeavours to explore whether the interaction of economic agents in the market is governed by the secular principles of markets or is mediated and influenced by the social structure and the social contexts in which the economic agents live. In this endeavour, the research has engaged with the some inter-related questions such as what are the institutional factors which facilitate/constraint a Dalit from entering the markets as an owner of capital (entrepreneurs) and undertake trade in goods and services?; what are the institutional factors which (dis)allow Dalits as owners of capital to sustain their economic activities in the market?; what is the role of institutions, both formal (for instance state and its various institutions) and informal (institutions in the realm of civil society like social identity of caste, social networks etc.) in influencing outcomes in the markets?; what is the nature of the inclusion/participation of Dalit owners of capital in the markets?; how can the discrimination be quantified, if the transactions in the markets reflect adverse

outcomes? The study is based on successful Dalit entrepreneurs of different economic strengths located in different parts of the country.

### **Marginalization in Social Schemes: A Study among the Migrant Workers in Construction Section in Delhi**

Construction sector is the cornerstone of industrial and economic growth of a country. It creates infrastructure which is a pre-requisite for fostering growth and consequently prosperity of a country. However, the benefit of this growth doesn't percolate to the citizens equally or proportionately. Those who work in the construction industry, majority of them are migrants from various states and different cities in case of same states. This workforce faces range of hardships at the worksites and also constitutes one of the most vulnerable groups in the country due to the hazardous nature of the work. The overall aim of the study is to understand and highlight the critical issues pertaining to the working and living condition of construction workers employed in three major construction companies in National capital Delhi. With a focus on the compliance of provisions made under the BOCW act by these companies the study focuses on welfare measures, safety measures and basic amenities and facilities being provided to the workers. With these overall objectives the study tries to unpack some specific issues as mentioned underneath. The study also attempts to understand the socio-demographic profiles of the workers working in these companies along with their gender and age distribution and to draw the trajectories of the migration and landing in construction work with a higher emphasis on the reasons for migration and role of intermediaries in supplying labor to these construction companies.

### **Pedagogy of the Oppressor**

The historiography of human civilization overtly indicates that the human existence- given his instinct to protect himself from his enemies and his rapacious desire for more wealth and more power to have greater control over others - has not been a peaceful experience. Amidst magnificent exhibition of love, compassion and sacrifice for his fellow human beings, human struggle for existence is also replete with fear, abject poverty, harping humiliation, and brutal violence. The study sets the context to the broader question, i.e., whether the oppressed could also play a positive role in ending oppression that this project attempts to answer. The study attempted to throw light the scope and possibilities of engaging the oppressor in the struggle against oppression. It tries to identify in them such qualities that would help them to become partners in the oppressed peoples' struggle for freedom and dignity.

### **ONGOING RESEARCH PROJECTS**

**IIDS has initiated various research projects during 2017–18. A list of the on-going research projects is given below:**

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

1. Religious Discrimination in Urban Labour Market supported by Indian Council of Social Science Research
2. Violence against Ethnic Minorities in Urban India: An Exploration from Socio- Psychological Perspectives supported by

- Indian Council of Social Science Research
3. Multi-dimensional Exclusion in Urban Spheres sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research
  4. Digital Technology and Women from Marginalised Communities in Selected Slums of Delhi: Issues of Knowledge, Availability and Access sponsored by National Commission for Women (NCW)
  5. Dalit Human Development Report: Telangana collaborative Research with Centre for Dalit Studies, Hyderabad
  6. Caste, Religion, and Labour Market in India: Linkages of Employment, Wage Discrimination and Poverty sponsored by Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung, Germany

### **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.

### **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 heterogonous character of social life, there has been an emerging social security concerns in the form of discrimination and prejudice attitudes against certain ethnic minorities. As a result, many do not have access to life spaces in the cities. The recent occurrences of discrimination and violence against people from north eastern part of the country in some cities and communal tension and disharmony in various parts of the country have brought the two vulnerable groups- people from North East states and African countries, into the discourse of public debate. The challenges of social security for them have increased both in scope and complexity. The key question is 'how the vulnerable groups cope with such adverse social environment?' The present research aims to explore the antecedents and consequents of increased violence against ethnic minorities in urban areas from socio- psychological perspectives. The study would explore perceived 'social distance' and discrimination among ethnic minorities from the 'outgroup' and 'ingroup' framework; and ascertain their acculturative stress and coping strategies.

### **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.

### **Dalit Human Development Report Telangana**

This study focuses on the situation of the Dalit in Telangana. The major focus of this study is to analyse status of Dalits in Telangana but we have also studied

changes wherever data is available. The specific objectives addressed in this report are to study the changes in the economic and social status of Dalits, to identify gap across social groups in their economic and social status, to study factors contributing to positive changes and continued disparities between the Dalits and other social groups with a particular reference to assets, employment, education, health services and political participation; to evaluate the working of different government schemes and their effectiveness including Scheduled Castes Special Component Plan in addressing the problems of Dalits; to make recommendations for changing existing policies and schemes and suggest new policies and reforms in existing schemes; to study the status of Dalits in Telangana vis-à-vis the status of other social groups, certain broad indicators as well as sub-indicators have been taken into consideration. The analysis largely has been quantitative nature. The findings suggest lower income among SCs, high poverty, low quality of employment, low level of education and lower access to facilities in schools, poor health condition, and lower access to housing and basic amenities. No representation SC women candidate is a major concern vis-à-vis political participation. Violations of civil rights on day to day basis, discrimination and atrocities are leading to helpless situation of Dalit. Thus, apart from improving performance in terms of basic human development indicators, improving effective political participation and providing legal safeguard are major challenges to be addressed.

### **Caste, Religion, and Labour Market in India: Linkages of Employment, Wage Discrimination and Poverty**

In India, with the exception of gender, studies related to labour market discrimination associated with the institutions of caste, untouchability, ethnicity, religion, and other group identities and differential labour market outcomes with multi-discrimination are few in number in economics discipline. This applies to theoretical as well as empirical studies on labour market discrimination. The lack of systematic theoretical and empirical research on labour market discrimination has constrained our capacities to develop safeguards against discrimination and conceive well-founded equal opportunity policies in employment, education and other spheres for the discriminated groups. Simultaneously, the issue of labour market discrimination is something which cannot be ignored, mainly because of its adverse consequences on income distribution, poverty, and economic growth. Therefore, the question of differential labour market outcomes (that are unrelated to economic attributes such as productivity, etc.) for the discriminated groups in terms of access to employment, earnings, working conditions, and relations of production need to be addressed. In view of the above, this study addresses some of the key questions surrounding labour market discrimination, with particular focus on caste discrimination. It specifically looks into the following: firstly, do various labour markets work in a discriminatory manner in terms of access to employment, wage earnings, and working conditions/ relations? Secondly, what are the forms, spheres, and nature of discrimination? Thirdly, what are the consequences of labour market discrimination on the labouring classes on economic growth, employment, earnings, poverty and inter-group inequalities? And finally, what are the possible remedies against labour market discrimination?

## PUBLICATIONS

IIDS regularly publishes its research output in the form of books, working papers, discussion papers, and research articles in journals and books. During 2017–18, the Institute published several working papers and research articles. Details of the publications are given below.

### WORKING PAPERS

- Reproductive Health among Scheduled Tribe Women: Illustrations From Obstetric Complications, Volume XII, No -1, 2018
- Discrimination and Exclusion in Urban Spaces: A Study of North East Women Migrants in Delhi, Volume XII, No -2, 2018
- Access of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to School and Higher Education: Issues and Policy Suggestion, Volume XI, No 1, 2017.
- The Colonial State, the Indian Political Leaders and the question of Dalit and low caste Education in India, Volume XI, No 2, 2017.

### BOOKS

Untouchability, Caste discrimination and atrocities in Maharashtra: Magnitude, Causes and Solution, Sugava Publications, Pune, 2018.

### PAPERS IN EDITED BOOKS/PROCEEDINGS

- ‘Dalits in Conservancy and Sanitation Works- Exploring the Connects Between Economic Reforms and their Health’ in T Brahmanandam (ed.) Dalit Issues-Class and Caste Interface. Rawat Publications, New DELHI, 2018
- ‘Clean India Mission- Locating the Cleaners’ in Sanghmitra S Acharya and Sanjay Prasad (ed.) Quality of Life of Workers Engaged in Cleaning Occupation- Lives of Sanitation Workers, Mahatma Gandhi Labour Institute, Ahmedabad. 2017
- ‘Access to Health Care Among Women and Children in Odisha- Understanding Demographic and Socio-economic Correlates of Barriers’ in Bidyut Mohanty (ed.) Women in Odisha. Orient LONGMAN, 2017
- Atrocities against Adivasis: The Implicit Dimension of Social Exclusion. In V. Srinivasa Rao (ed.), Adivasi Rights and Exclusion in India (pp. 217-241), London: Routledge, 2018
- ‘Access to Social Justice: Intersection of Caste, Class and Identity’ in C. J. Thomas & Padmakshi Kakoti (eds.), Towards Social Justice, (pp. 7-29), New Delhi: Pentagon Press, 2018

- ‘Muslim Minority and Citizenship Rights: Issues of Exclusionary Bias and Denial of Human Dignity’ In Arshi Khan (ed.), *Exclusion of Muslims in India: Participation, Tolerance and Legitimacy of the State* (pp.81-109), New Delhi: Institute of Objective Studies, 2018
- ‘Impact of Urban Growth, Land Use Changes on Socio-Economic Vulnerability in the East Kolkata Wetland: An Assessment through Sustainable Livelihood Approach’ in C.M. Lakshmana (ed) *Population, Development and Environment*, Rawat Publication, 2018
- ‘Muslim Backwardness in Higher Education in India: An Empirical Analysis’ in Arshi Khan (ed) *Exclusion of Muslims in India: Participation, Tolerance and Legitimacy of the State*, Institute of Objective Studies, New Delhi, 2017
- ‘Gender Disparities in Higher Education and Labour Market Outcome’ in R Majumder and S. M. Sarkar (ed.) *Development and Exclusion in India*, Segment Publications, New Delhi, 2018

## PAPERS IN JOURNALS

- ‘Historically Excluded Groups in India- Sanitation Workers and Realities of Livelihoods, Health and Safety’, *The Indian Journal of Social Work* 78 (1) pp 113- 131
- ‘Social identity and Perceptions about Health Care Service Provisioning by the Dalits and for the Dalits in India’ Co-authored with Sonia Verma *Social Identities- Journal for the Study of Race, Nation and Culture*, September 2017, 23 (17) pp 1-12
- ‘Social Disparity in Accessing Public Health Services- A Study of The Urban Poor in Bhubaneswar City, Odisha’ , *Journal of Social Inclusion Studies*, 3(2) 2017 pp 115-132
- ‘Collecting Data on Social Groups-Revisiting Past to Address Future’. *Man and Development*, Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial development, (CRRID) Chandigarh. Vol XXXIX No 4 Dec 2017 pp 153-168
- Caste-Gender Intersectionality and Atrocities in Haryana: Emerging Pattern and State Responses, *Journal of Social Inclusion Studies*, 4(1), 30-50.
- Tribal Resistance, Assertions of Identities and Atrocities: Suppressing the Voices of Truth, *Journal of Economic and Social Development*, 12(1), 7-17.
- ‘Reproductive and Sexual Health Education: Addressing Challenges of Physiological Changes among Adolescents’ *Indian Anthropologist*, 2018
- ‘Mapping of Regional Disparity in Standard of Living: Issues and Challenges to Urban Resilience in India’, *Amity Journal of Economics*, Volume 2 Issue 1, 2017
- ‘Level and Correlates of Unintended Pregnancy among Currently Pregnant Young Women in India’ *Journal of Population and Social Studies*, 25 (3), , 2017 PP.194-212

- ‘Impact of Privatization on Access to Higher Among Social and Income Groups in India’ *Journal of Social Inclusion Studies*, 59(1), 34-54, 2016
- ‘Massification of Higher Education in India: Aspects and Emerging Challenges’,  
*Journal of Social Inclusion Studies*, Vol. 2, No 1, 84-92, 2016

## **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 2017-2018.

### **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 marginalized groups and affirmative policies for the development of these groups. During the year 2017-18, IIDS published two issues. Journal of Social Inclusion Studies is currently published with Sage Publications.

## **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:

### **ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSIONS, CONFERENCES, SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS AND LECTURES**

#### **Roundtable Discussions**

#### **Round Table Discussion on Caste, Religion and Labour Market in India: Impact of Employment, and Wage Discrimination on Poverty on January 31, 2018**

Indian Institute of Dalit Studies organised a round table discussions on Caste, Religion and Labour Market in India: Impact of Employment and Wage Discrimination on Poverty on January 31, 2018. The major aim of the round table discussion was to have comprehensive discussion on the issues related to discrimination in labour market and research methodology to study the issue. Proceedings of the workshop covered on various issues such as disparities in the labour market outcomes, discrimination in the employment in different sectors, nature and pattern of discrimination in the labour market and consequences of discrimination in labour market, disparities in unemployment and wages. During the roundtable discussion , methodology and econometric techniques to measure the labour market discrimination in wage, job and employment discrimination was also discussed.



### **National Seminar on Social Exclusion and Discrimination against Marginalised Social Groups: Challenges and Way forward for Inclusive Policies, Pune, September 13, 2017**

IIDS organized a one day national seminar on Social Exclusion and Discrimination against Marginalised social groups: Challenges and Way forward for Inclusive Policies at Pune, September 13, 2017. Stakeholders from various spheres such as grass root level workers, policy makers, academicians, students and media participated in the workshop. The theme of the workshop focused on the emerging problems before Dalits and other weaker sections. The benefits from the economic and social development have been shared unequally among the social groups like SC, ST, OBC, High caste, and religious minorities like Muslim and Buddhist. The SC, ST and Buddhists have benefitted less due to socially less pro-poor development and less socially inclusive development. During the seminar, the speakers emphasised that the main challenges before the Scheduled caste and tribes, de-notified tribes and OBC and minorities like Muslim and Buddhist is on account of negative policies.

### **National Seminar on Discrimination and Emerging Problems before Dalits and Other Marginalised Sections at Nagpur on September 24, 2017**

Indian Institute of Dalit Studies, New Delhi in collaboration with Association of Social and Economic Equality, Nagpur has organised one day National Seminar on emerging problems of Dalits and other marginalised sections. The workshop was attended by academicians, government officials, grass root organisations and media. During the seminar, IIDS shared the findings of different studies with the participants. The sessions of the seminar focused on various issues such as reservation and unemployment, privatisation of education, agriculture, self employment and entrepreneurship, housing and basic amenities, access to farm land and other inputs, atrocities and policies to address inequalities and poverty.

## **DISSEMINATION WORKSHOPS**

### **Workshop on Emerging Problems before Dalits and other Weaker Sections, Mumbai, September 15, 2017**

IIDS organised regional workshop on Emerging issues and problems faced by Dalits and other marginalised sections in the western regional in India in Mumbai on September 15, 2017. The workshop was attended by various stakeholders such grass root level organisations, academicians and government officials. The workshop discussed on various issues such as privatization of economic sectors and education has reduced Reservation to lowest level; high Unemployment among the SC due to raising discrimination in private jobs; caste discrimination in jobs in private sectors of the SC has resulted in to high unemployment of youth, and low income and high poverty. Discrimination of Farmers and Entrepreneurs: The discrimination is also faced by SC farmers and entrepreneurs in business, their income is low poverty high Raising Trends in Atrocities: There is an increasing trend in atrocities and violence against SC, which means increasing tendency of anti- social attitude towards the SC in economic and social life.

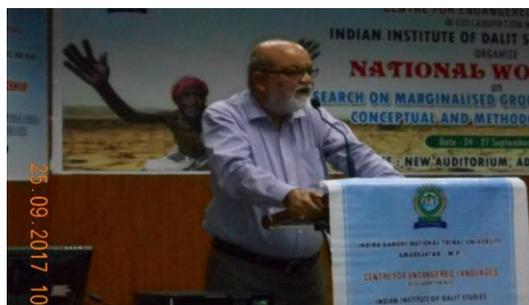
## **Workshop on Emerging Problems before Dalits and other Weaker Sections, Aurangabad, September 17, 2017**

IIDS organised regional dissemination workshop at Aurangabad on September 17, 2017. The workshop was attended by grass root level organisations from different districts of Marathwada region of Maharashtra. Representatives from various organisations from actively participated in the discussions. IIDS presented findings of its various studies. The theme of the workshop focussed on policy to remove reservation: the privatization of government and public sectors and appointment on jobs on contract particularly of D grade has reduced the jobs under reservation greatly; and reducing access to education through privatization. During the workshop, the discussions highlighted that the privatization of school and higher education has not only reduced the jobs under reservation of teachers and students, but also reduced the access to higher education, particularly professional education; concentration of wealth in few hands and lack of pro-poor development: the economic and social development in state has become less pro-poor, which has resulted in to high inequalities in wealth ownership.

## **Research Methodology Workshop**

### **Research Methodology Workshop at IGNTU, Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh, September 25-27, 2017**

IIDS organized Research Methodology Workshop in collaboration with Indira Gandhi National Tribal University on September 25-27, IGNTU, Amarkantak. There were sessions on concept and theories, measurement of discrimination, inequality, disparity; conceptualization of research question; research design, sampling, methods and tools of data collection; type of data sources and their characteristics, qualitative, quantitative and mixed methods of research in Social Sciences. Apart from this, the workshop trained the participants to undertake research on discrimination and social exclusion. Therefore, the scope of the workshop was inter-disciplinary. It had offered analytical perspectives to enable participants develop competency in identifying and measuring various dimensions of discrimination and social exclusion in social science research.



Inaugural session during Research Methodology Workshop, IGNTU, Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh, September 25, 2017

## Capacity Development Workshops

### Workshop on Geographical Information System (GIS) by Dr. Ranvir Singh, Assistant Professor, University of Jammu on 31 July-1 August, 2017

The two day workshop on Geographical Information System (GIS) was organised on 31 July - 1 August, 2017. The whole workshop was divided into four sessions. In session one, the essential concepts of space and time in GIS, types of layers (raster and vector), attributes (point, line and polygon) and buffer analysis were discussed. Dr. Singh, in this practical session, also taught all the participants how to digitize the area on earth into a map with geographical coordinate system, for which he discussed about Google earth, geo-referencing and universal projection system. The second session also continued with the digitization of the map. Dr. Singh also taught how to join the excel data in the GIS software. In the third session, three practical exercises were done. The first exercise dealt with the buffer analysis in which Dr. Singh taught how to make buffer zones using the Arc GIS toolbar.



plotting the density points using kernel density method. The last and fourth session also covered three exercises. In these, Dr. Singh taught how to do choroplething using the state level digitized map. He also taught the related attributes such as symbology, label, editing, merging, splitting, legend, saving and exporting the map. In the concluding part, he shared the recent developments in GIS technology such as info-graphics and network analysis. He also suggested the participants to learn about different softwares such as photoshop, Gephy and Sankey Diagram for better representation of data along with GIS.

### Capacity Development workshop with Mr Amit Kumar, Communication specialist on August 17, 2017

IIDS organised a capacity development workshop on communication and policy engagement on August 17, 2017. The workshop provided an opportunity for skill development in the communication in speaking and presentation skills. All faculty members of IIDS actively participated in the workshop.

### Capacity Development workshop with Mr Amit Kumar, Communication specialist on November 16, 2017

IIDS organized second capacity development workshop with Mr Amit Kumar on November 16, 2017. The major aim of the workshop was to develop writing

skills of the researchers and communication specialist. The workshop also focused on developing various policy engagement and communication strategy for different stakeholders. The participants in the workshop also learned about preparing policy briefs for various policy makers.



Participants during Capacity Development Workshop on Communication in Policy Engagement  
17 August, 2017

### 9th B.R. Ambedkar Memorial Lecture

9th B.R. Ambedkar Memorial Lecture on 'For Each According to His Birth? Continuity and Change in Caste Disparities in Contemporary India' by Dr Ashwini Deshpande, Professor of Economics, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi. The lecture was held on April 10, 2017 at JNU. The lecture focussed on long standing disparities in the material outcomes by broad caste groups, education, occupation and consumption outcomes, hangover of the discrimination in the past, continued divergence in all educational categories beyond primary education, wage gaps between caste groups, persistence of hereditary reservation in the business, debate of merit and modernism and dalit entrepreneurs, dalit capitalism and escape from the market discrimination, caste.



Professor Ashwini Deshpande delivered 9th B. R. Ambedkar Memorial Lecture on April 10, 2017

### Special Lecture by Prof S.S. Jodhka, Nov 6, 2017

In this lecture, Prof Jodhka discussed various theories of inequality in sociology. He first discussed the concept of groups, Caste and Class. He also discussed the Marxian perspectives of inequality and argued that Marxian theory explained the process of class inequality but he does unambiguously discuss inequality based on social identities like Race and Caste. After discussing Marxian theories, he discussed the Bourdieu's theory of Reproduction of inequality and its application for Caste inequality in India. He also critically analyse sub-altern theories

### **Special Lecture by Prof Stefen Christopher on December 5, 2017**

Indian Institute of Dalit Studies organised special lecture by Prof Stefen Christopher on December 5, 2017. The topic of the lecture was Tribal Dalits and Struggle for Recognition. During the lecture, the speaker illustrated in detail about the issues related to recognition of the tribal communities as constitutional status. He narrated the problems faced by Dalit communities who have not got status of Dalits, therefore deprived of the benefits of reservation and other welfare schemes. The speaker pointed out the problems faced by marginalised social groups in accessing various welfare programmes and atrocities against them.

### **Special Lecture by Prof Arjan Verschoor**

IIDS organised a lecture on 'Learned helplessness and poverty traps among farmers in eastern Uganda'. The lecture was delivered by Prof. Arjan Verschoor, Professor of Development Economics, School of International Development, University of East Anglia, Norwich (UK). During the lecture Prof Arjan spoke about the agrarian crisis in Uganda and the difficulties faced by the farmers. He illustrated various empirical evidences to explain the ordeal faced by the farmers and response of the establishments.

### **Special Lecture by Prof David Burton**

Indian Institute of Dalit Studies organised a special lecture by Prof David Burton on February 16, 2018. During the lecture, Prof Burton discussed in detail about the affirmative action policies on Dalits, living condition of dalits in rural and urban settings and the difference in these two setting, the place of Dalits in contemporary Indian Politics, Impact of Buddhist conversions on Dalit communities and representation of Dalits in films.

# 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

## 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
- ◆ UNICEF
- ◆ United Nations Development Programme
- ◆ University of Birmingham, UK
- ◆ University of Bath, UK