

ANNUAL REPORT
2018-19



Indian Institute of Dalit Studies
New Delhi

From the Desk of the Director

The Indian Institute of Dalit Studies (IIDS) is among the pioneer research institutions in India which focuses exclusively on development concerns of the marginalized groups and socially excluded communities. Over the last 15 years, IIDS has carried out several studies on different aspects of social exclusion and discrimination of the historically marginalized social groups such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Religious Minorities in India and other parts of the sub-continent. It gives me immense pleasure to introduce the activities during year 2018-19. During this period, Institute has initiated research studies in new themes such as political participation of caste, ethnic and religious minorities, digital technologies and women from marginalized communities, multi-dimensional exclusion in urban spheres, and violence against ethnic minorities. During the current year, the Institute has completed 8 research and 9 new studies are going on.

The Institute undertook various policy engagements and communication activities and organised workshops, seminars and policy meetings. The Institute organised one round table conferences, one international and two national seminars, four workshops during this period. For capacity building of young researchers, the Institute organised research methodology workshop at New Delhi. Institute also organized four capacity development workshops for its research staff. Institute also organised 10th Ambedkar Memorial Lecture on Electoral politics in India. With hopes to take this endeavour further, I share this Annual Report with you.

With warm wishes

G.C. Pal

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INTRODUCTION

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

VISION

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

OBJECTIVES

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

AREAS OF RESEARCH

The issues of social exclusion and discrimination, along with its consequences on economic and social development of excluded groups have generally found lesser space in the mainstream social science discourse. At the same time, there has been a growing demand

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

RESEARCH UNITS

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

1. Economic and Social Status Studies

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

2. Social Exclusion and Discrimination Studies

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

3. Gender and Social Exclusion Studies

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

4. Collective Action and Governance Studies

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

5. Urban Studies

The Urban 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

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RESEARCH PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

COMPLETED RESEARCH PROJECTS, 2018–19

Title of the Research Project

1. Strengthening Policy Research: Role of Think Tank Initiative in South Asia
2. Leadership, Management and Governance (LMG) Support for Think Tanks
3. Comparative Analysis of the Dalit, Women Sarpanchs and the Upper- Caste, Male Sarpanchs: A Story of Two Extremes on the Spectrum
4. Emerging Issues of Sustainability in Health Reflections from Marginalized Groups in India
5. Dalit Human Development Report- Telangana
6. Caste, Religion, and Labour Market in India: Linkages of Employment, Wage Discrimination and Poverty
7. Discrimination in the Urban Rental Housing Market

Strengthening Policy Research: Role of Think Tank Initiative in South Asia

Supported by IDRC-TTI

This project primarily focuses on putting the experiences of and lessons learnt by 14 Think Tanks in five South Asian countries under the programme of Think Tank Initiative (TTI) designed and implemented by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) during 2010-2019; with the aims of strengthening three areas of think tanks: research quality, policy engagement and organisational performance, into a book form. The think tanks with diversity in terms of establishment, history, size, areas of research, capacity, outreach, and strategies of engagement; shared a wide range of experiences, success stories and challenges in course of taking initiatives on quality research for policy influence. The book has 22 chapters which tell the stories of the 14 South Asian think tanks and their journey of strengthening their respective think tanks in their specific contexts. The first chapter introduces the TTI program, while chapters 2-15 present the reflections of think tanks leaders as the TTI program evolved. Next five chapters describe the status of social science research in the countries of Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Nepal and Sri Lanka and outline the broad canvas of social science research in each country. They also highlight issues dealing with research infrastructure that have links to public policymaking. Chapter 21 presents a summary of the experiences of all 14 think tanks in relation to the three areas of TTI support: organisational performance, quality research, and policy outreach. The last chapter considers broad lessons and ways forward for the policy research community, in particular, funding agencies.

Leadership, Management and Governance (LMG) Support for Think Tanks

Supported by IDRC-TTI

The project aims at strengthening leadership, organisational management and governance capacity of the Institute. The specific objectives of the project include: (i) creating awareness on strategies on LMG to achieve specific targets of the institute; (ii) building network of relationships with diverse groups to work in collaboration; (iii) strengthening leadership qualities of senior faculty; and (iv) strategizing role distribution and maximising efficiency of

staff members. Although several programmatic activities were planned around the broad framework of the project, during project implementation few modifications had to be made through consultation process keeping in view the requirements and targets of the Institute. Activities undertaken broadly included programmes for strengthening strategies for resource mobilisation, maximising efficiency of institutional staff on specific role, special lectures/enrichment sessions on innovative methodological approaches to carry out research on development issues with a focus on marginalised groups, building sensitisation of young scholars on the problems of marginalised groups through institute's internship programme, exploring research collaboration through visits to various institutions, and promoting leadership role and specific responsibilities of staff members and motivating to work as a group to enhance the institutional performance. Various initiatives were undertaken both at group and individual levels. Methodological approaches adopted has been essentially interactive and participatory in nature.

Comparative Analysis of the Dalit, Women Sarpanchs and the Upper- Caste, Male Sarpanchs: A Story of Two Extremes on the Spectrum

Sponsored by IDRC-TTI

This project makes an attempt to compare the dalit-women (D-W) sarpanchs, who undoubtedly belong to the lowest rung of India's society with the upper caste- male (U-M) sarpanchs who belong to the upper-most end of the Indian society. After surveying 26 D-W sarpanchs with the same number of U-M sarpanchs, in the Sangli and Kolhapur districts of Maharashtra, we arrive at the following results. Using various Indices, we find that the U-M sarpanch is significantly better off as compared to D-W sarpanchs with respect to material assets (like land, other assets like TV, vehicles etc); and with respect to non-material assets (like education, who operates the bank account etc). Also, in the context of discrimination, the D-W sarpanchs have to face much more discrimination (like being called by first name in a derogatory manner etc.). The U-M sarpanchs are much better politically connected as compared to the D-W sarpanch. We also find that effective participation as a sarpanch is better in case of U-M sarpanchs. A regression analysis shows that the significant factors explaining this are the discrimination faced by D-W sarpanchs, higher ownership of non-material assets by the U-M sarpanch and then the higher assets ownership of material assets by the U-M sarpanchs (in the given order). It is found that daily discrimination i.e. insults, humiliations that the D-W sarpanchs face play an important role in their less effectiveness as a sarpanch. The 'environment' in which a dalit-woman is working has an important bearing on her performance and therefore there is a need to improve it.

Emerging Issues of Sustainability in Health Reflections from Marginalized Groups in India

Sponsored by ICSSR, India

The present study explores the vulnerabilities across social groups so as to highlight the barriers and enhancers in access to resources and services. It examines health concerns and livelihood issues of the vulnerable populations in urban slums particularly. The broad objective was to understand the issues of sustainability in health in the light of social discrimination in universal access to health among urban poor by- (i) Understanding the process of urbanization and migration in proliferation of slums; (ii) Studying the socio-demographic and economic characteristics of slum dwellers with special emphasis on their livelihood activities; (iii) Evolving a framework for understanding social exclusion and discrimination in access to health care services; (iv) Understanding social inclusion for access to civic amenities and health care across social groups; and (v) Exploring best practices for inclusion of urban poor across social groups that improve access to health care. The study has been conducted in selected slums based on the criteria of age and status, viz,

squatters, recognized and unrecognized slums. After careful examination of the slums in Delhi, Kusumpur Pahadi was deemed appropriate for the study.

Dalit Human Development Report- Telangana

Supported by Government of Andhra Pradesh

This status report examines the well-being of the people the newly-formed state of Telangana with respect to relevant Indicators of human development with a specific focus on Scheduled Castes (Dalits). It focuses on identifying gaps across social groups in respect to various indicators of human development, and looks into potential factors those contribute to positive changes, and also continued disparities between the Dalits and other social groups. It also examines the access of Dalits to citizenship rights, particularly with reference to persistence of human rights violations- caste discrimination, untouchability, and atrocities. An attempt has been made to review the present policies and the schemes in the state including Scheduled Castes Special Component Plan for the upliftment of Dalits to suggest policy reforms for different groups with a specific focus on Dalits based on insights from analysis of status of human development. The report primarily considers secondary data from multiple sources for the purpose of analysis of human development indicators. These primarily include- Census of India 2011 & 2011; The latest round of National Sample Survey (NSS) on specific issues such as employment-unemployment, non-agricultural enterprises, infrastructure facilities; assets, education, health and so on; Economic Census, 2013; National Family and Health Survey, 2015-16; All India Survey on Higher Education, 2016-17; District Information Statistics on Education, 2015-16; and National Crime Records Bureau, 2014-16. Apart from the above national level data sources, data from the state reports have been used for the purpose of analysis. Data from documents prepared by the non-state actors and existing literature on various developmental issues are also used to understand the status of Dalits in Telangana. However, the analysis is by and large quantitative nature. The findings indicate that the SCs lag behind other social groups like the high castes and OBCs in all indicators of development. The aggregate measure of well-being for SCs is low. The high deprivation of SCs is well reflected through high poverty. The poverty is found to have direct relation with nutrition and health status of people. High poverty among the SCs is due to low ownership of assets like agricultural land and enterprises, low employment in regular salaried jobs, and high dependence on casual wage labour and low education. The most poor among the SC are wage labours in agriculture, non-farm workers in informal sector, small farmers, and small non-entrepreneurs/business. Another specific problem of SC is their high dependence on casual wage labour. The SC also lag behind others in education particularly in higher education. High proportion get education through government education institutions, and less through private education institutions, particularly self-financing. All developmental programme may not work as expected when SC face discrimination in different spheres of life. High priority needs to be accorded to the problem of untouchability discrimination and atrocities in the State policy, which in fact remains sources of denial of social and economic rights on a vast scale.

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

Sponsored by Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung, South Asia

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?

Discrimination in the Urban Rental Housing Market

Sponsored by HUDCO under HUDCO Chair Programme

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.

North East Women in Delhi: Discrimination and Vulnerabilities

Sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research

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. Intersectionality 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.

ONGOING RESEARCH PROJECTS

IIDS has undertaken various research projects during 2018–19 with the support from International Development Research Centre, Canada, Indian Council of Social Science Research, Housing and Urban Development Corporation and Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung, South Asia. A list of the on-going research projects is given below:

Title of the Research Project

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

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

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

Sponsored by Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung, South Asia

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

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

Sponsored by Chamber of Indian Industries

This collaborative study of Indian Institute of Dalit Studies and Confederation of Indian Industries in five southern states, namely Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Telangana is an attempt to understand the ownership of SC/STs in enterprises by their size, location, regional spread, industry group, seasonality, along with issues of capital and

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

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

Supported by Government of Haryana

This research project aimed at undertaking a state-level large scale survey of cases of atrocities against Scheduled Castes in Haryana to understand the changing nature, patterns, causes and consequences of caste-based atrocities and effectiveness of the law; and to suggest remedial measures to strengthen the implementation and monitoring of the law to ensure rights of the victims of atrocities to security of life and social justice. The specific objectives of the research included- (i) To study the magnitude, pattern and forms of caste-based atrocities against SCs at state and district levels; (ii) To understand the responses of state machinery towards caste-based atrocities in terms of protection of rights of the SCs and disposal of atrocity cases in special reference to the provisions under the PoA Act Rules; (iii) To examine the access of the victims to specific reliefs/compensation and rehabilitation measures under the law; (iv) To understand the reasons for low conviction or high acquittal; (v) To understand challenges that the victims of atrocities face after the incidence of atrocities in course of registration of complaints, investigation of cases, filing charge sheets, court trials and accessing reliefs/compensation and rehabilitation measures; (vi) Consequences of atrocities on the well-being of the victims and members of their communities; (vii) To suggest remedial measures to strengthen the implementation and monitoring of the laws. Given these objectives, the study aimed at drawing evidence from multiple sources that included existing surveys/study reports, reports of state level committees and State Commission for SCs, and documents of civil society organisations on caste-based atrocities; State level data on crimes for various years; fact finding reports prepared by civil society organisations and other agencies; media reportage of incidents of atrocities in recent years; caste studies of victims of atrocities; *focused group discussion* with

both members from both lower and upper castes; and consultation with different State and non-State stakeholders.

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

Supported by Indian Council of Social Science Research

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 sociopsychological perspectives. The study would explore perceived 'social distance' and discrimination among ethnic minorities from the 'outgroup' and 'ingroup' framework; and ascertain their acculturative stress and coping strategies.

Multi-dimensional Exclusion in Urban Spheres

Sponsored by Indian Council of Social Science Research

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

Sponsored by National Commission for Women (NCW)

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

Religious Discrimination in Urban Labour Market

Supported by Indian Council of Social Science Research

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

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

Supported by Indian Council of Social Science Research

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

PUBLICATIONS

IIDS regularly publishes its research output in the form of books, working papers, discussion papers, and research articles in journals and books. During 2018–19, the Institute published working paper/occasional paper, research articles and one book. The research faculty is currently working on four books and several working papers. Details of the publications are given below.

WORKING PAPER

Reproductive health among Scheduled Tribe Women: Illustrations from Obstetric Complications. IIDS Working Paper Series, Volume 12, No. 1. New Delhi: Indian Institute of Dalit Studies

OCCASIONAL PAPERS

Policy Research Institutions and the Health SDGs in India: Building Momentum in South Asia, IDRC, Canada and SDPI, 2018.

BOOK

Strengthening Policy Research: Role of Think Tank Initiative in South Asia, Sage Publication, New Delhi, 2018.

PAPERS IN EDITED BOOKS/PROCEEDINGS

International

- Violation civil rights, atrocities and deprivation, In R.P. Mamgain (Ed.), *'Growth, Disparities and Inclusive Development in Uttar Pradesh'*, Springer Publication, 2019.
- Caste, Outcaste, Recasting Justice: Trajectories of Social Development. In Janak Pandey, Rashimi Kumar and (Ed.), *Social Diversity and Social Development: Psychological Perspectives*, Springer Publication, 2019.
- Indian Institute of Dalit Studies: The Journey of Think Tank, India. In Sukhadeo Thorat, Ajaya Dixit and Samar Verma (eds.) *Strengthening Policy Research: Role of Think Tank Initiative in South Asia (180-194)*, Sage Publication, New Delhi, 2018.
- Social Science Research and TTI: India. In Sukhadeo Thorat, Ajaya Dixit and Samar Verma (eds.) *Strengthening Policy Research: Role of Think Tank Initiative in South Asia (236-252)*, Sage Publication, New Delhi, 2018.

National

- Access to Social Justice: Intersection of Caste, Class and Identity. In C.J. Thomas and Padmakshi Kakoti (Eds.) *Towards Social Justice (pp.7-29)*, Pentagon Press, ICSSR-NERC, New Delhi, 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, Jaipur, 2018.
- Gender Disparities in Higher Education and Labour Market Outcome. In Rajarshi Majumdar and Suchismita M. Sarkar (Eds.), *Development and Exclusion in India*, Segment Publisher, 2018.
- The Vision 2030: Prospects and Challenges for Diversification of Saudi Economy. In Md. Suhail et.al (Eds), *West Asia and North Africa- Changing Paradigms*, Rawat Publication, 2018.

- Gender Vulnerability in India: Inter-linkages of Missing Girls, Poor Outcomes and Socio-Economic Development. In Rajarshi Majumdar and Suchismita M. Sarkar (Eds.), Development and Exclusion in India, Segment Publisher, 2018.

PAPERS IN JOURNALS

- Disability, Social Policy and Inclusiveness: The Missing Links. *Journal of Social Inclusion Studies*, Vol.4 (2), 301-324, 2018, Sage Publications, New Delhi, India.
- Caste-Gender Intersectionality and Atrocities in Haryana: Emerging Pattern and State Responses, *Journal of Social Inclusion Studies*, Vol.4 (1), 30-50, 2018, Sage Publications, New Delhi, India.
- Contested Urban Spaces in Delhi Experiences of Discrimination of Women from Northeast India. *Journal of Social Inclusion Studies*, 4(2) 1–23. Sage Publications, New Delhi, India.
- Morbidity and treatment seeking behaviour among scheduled tribe in India: A cross-sectional study. *Journal of Social Inclusion Studies*, 2018; 4 (2), 1-16 Sage Publications, New Delhi, India.
- Social disparity in morbidity and treatment seeking behaviour: A macro-level study. *Journal of Social Inclusion Studies*, 3(1-2), 65-81. Sage Publications, New Delhi, India.

Articles in News Papers/Popular Magazines:

- Parush Pradhan Sanskritimule Bahujan Mahilayaon Rajkaran Maryadit, 7th March, 2019, The Peoples' post (Marathi Magazine).
- Dwindling Votes for Dalit parties: What the Statistics Say? 15 to 30 April, 2019 The Peoples' Post, (Marathi Magazine).

Policy Brief

Tribal health and healthcare in India: Evidences for group specific Health policy. IIDS Policy Brief No-1, August 2018. New Delhi: Indian Institute of Dalit Studies.

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 2018-2019.

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 2018-19, IIDS published two issues of Journal. The Journal of Social Inclusion Studies is currently being published in collaboration with Sage Publication, India.

POLICY ENGAGEMENT AND RESEARCH COMMUNICATION

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

ROUNDTABLE MEETINGS, CONFERENCES, SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS AND LECTURES

Round Table Discussion on Political Participation of Caste, Ethnic, Religious Minorities, and Women in India: A Study of Impact of Under-representation and Nominal-representation on February 5, 2019, India Habitat Centre, New Delhi

The round table discussion for the inception for the project on “Political Participation of Caste, Ethnic, Religious Minorities, and Women in India: A Study of Impact of Under-representation and Nominal-representation” took place on 5 February 2019. The workshop embarked a one-year initiative aimed at discussing and deliberating the issues around political participation of different marginalized groups in India. Outlined themes included issues and theoretical perspective to political representation, political representation of SC/ST, political representation of religious minorities, gender and political Representation. The inception workshop on political representation and the issues related to it is a part of a project funded by RLS in co-operation with the Indian Institute of Dalit Studies.



Speakers and participants during round table discussion on February 5, 2019 at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi.

The basic objective of this workshop was to discuss the issues related to the political representation of the marginalized social groups in India; deliberate issues associated with the real vs. nominal representation; discuss the methodologies and approaches to the study of political representation.

II. Seminar/Conferences

International Conference on Political Representation in India: Theory, Practice and Emerging Challenges, September 23-24, 2018 at Convention Centre, JNU, New Delhi

Indian Institute of Dalit Studies in collaboration with Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung organised a two days International Conference on Political Representations. The aim of the conference was to have comprehensive discussions on the theory of political representation and sharing

of the findings of the empirical studies on the issues and challenges of political representation with respect to marginalised social groups such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, minorities and women. Scholars from various academic Institutions and Universities have presented their paper during the two days international conference There are different organizations speaking for discriminated groups.



Speakers during different sessions of the conference

There are three elements in the liberal theory of representation such low level of electoral participation and diminishing political party to woo voters. In the Indian context, the urban middle class also get urban representation. Representation means making citizens' voices, opinion, perspectives of people presented in the public policy-making process. Speakers talked about the relationship between populism and liberal theory of representation. In the Indian context, there is more electoral turnout and plurality of political party which is the strength of democracy. However, charismatic leadership speaks directly to the people, negating the legislature and its process. Speakers also discussed group representation. There is a need of a voice for the marginalized group, so that group representation is necessary.

National Conference on Caste, Religion, and Labour Market in India: Linkages of Employment, Wage Discrimination and Poverty on November 26-27, 2018, India Habitat Center, New Delhi

Indian Institute of Dalit Studies in collaboration with RLS, South Asia organised a two-national conference on November 26-27, 2018. There were four aspect of this conference - economic activity, labour market, employment and wage and lastly impact on poverty. During the conference the findings of the research study on Caste, Religion and Labour Market in India and its linkages of employment, wage discrimination and poverty was presented. This is one of the important studies in the field of Caste, Religion and labour Market discrimination in India and its linkages to Employment, Wage discrimination impact on poverty. The speakers pointed out that this is a path breaking study, pushing boundaries as well as valuable study. Discrimination is one of the important aspects with respects to employment, wage and poverty.



Speakers and participants during National Conference on November 26-27, 2018 India Habitat Center, New Delhi

The major challenges to study the discrimination is its different layers which operates deep in the structures of the social system rather than working at the upper level. The deeper structural arrangement of the society both social and political and the endowment us very difficult to measure. There are limitations of data to study all these things. The fundamental challenges to study the nature of larger ecosystem which operates in the social process of discrimination. There is an issue of qualification and equally, qualification needs to consider. Deeply embodied socio-economic structure of the society plays crucial role in determining the extent and nature of discrimination in the labour market. Historical legacy and structural approaches also play crucial role in determining it. Socio-cultural institutions provide alternative to the neo-classical framework to study the discrimination. The speakers stated that the discrimination starts before entering in the labour market. As far as redistribution of assets is concerned, in the informal economy the hierarchical inequality is quite more and systematic and is often reflected in inequality. The speakers pointed out that STs are poorer than SCs, SCs are poorer than OBCs and OBCs are poorer than forwarding Castes. In some cases, there are slight changes. The bottom or middle-level changes are slightly but, in the hierarchy, there is no change in the high ranking of upper castes. The reasons behind this are the reflection of inequality between social groups.

National Level Seminar on The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989 on March 28, 2019 at Chandigarh

One-day State-level seminar on the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes PoA Act, 1989 was organised on 28th March 2019 at Chandigarh in collaboration with Department of Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, Government of Haryana. The main objectives of the seminar was to make the police and social welfare officials in the state of Haryana aware of various provisions under the Amendment of PoA Act 2015 and sensitise them about the challenges that the victims of atrocities face in course of implementation the Act. The seminar was introduced with the issue of the constitutional measures/safeguards with regard to discriminatory practices against scheduled castes (SCs) in particular. In

addition, the role of state mechanism and institutional arrangements for the protection of human rights were discussed. At the backdrop of this, specific legal safeguard against discrimination and atrocities in the forms of the ‘Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, the Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, 1976, the Prevention of Atrocities (PoA) Act, 1989, and the Prevention of Atrocities Rules, 1995 were discussed in detail.



Speakers and Participants during the seminar on March 28, 2019

In the light of the implementation of the PoA Act, the ground realities were reflected through official data on crimes and atrocities in the state and also evidence drawn from the field based on fact findings and field survey of victims of atrocities besides other relevant literature. There was a specific focus on major differences between the SCs/STs (PoA) Act, 1989 and the Amendment Act 2015 and the changing role of the implementing officials.

III. Dissemination Workshop

Dissemination Workshop with Civil Society Organisations at Tuli Imperial, Nagpur, November 4, 2018

The workshop with civil society organisations was organised in Nagpur on November 4, 2018. The workshop was attended by representatives from more than 100 organisations working in different part of the country. These organisations have been working on the issues related to employment, wage, caste and religious and issues related to discrimination participated in the workshop. During the workshop findings of the research study on Caste, Religion and Labour Market in India and its linkages of employment, wage discrimination and poverty was presented. The findings of the study which was shared by the research team of the study was well received and appreciated by the participants.



Participants and speakers during dissemination seminar with Civil Society Organisations

The representatives took active participation in question and answer session at the end of

every sessions of the workshop. The findings of the study was shared in simple and lucid manners so that it helps to empower the strategies adopted by different civil society organisations working on the issues related to social exclusion and discrimination faced by minority social groups while accessing labour marker in India. The speakers pointed out that study makes important linkages with employment, wage discrimination against poverty. Speaker discussed about the poverty and discrimination, the proximate correlation between growth and poverty. With increasing growth poverty increases and vice versa. The key issue in the report of IIDS is that how much share gets by different groups. Another issue is the huge gap in the assets holding differences between social groups. Own assets of and productivity challenges are there e.g. technology and agriculture product are important that not invested. On the other hand, attention has not been paid to those areas of Schedule Tribes. In the case of Schedule Caste, this social group is apart from mainstream society, it is more vulnerable because lack of assets holding. In the point of view religion, situation of Muslims is unlike SCs and STs.

Dissemination Workshop with Policy Makers and Academicians on December 29, 2018, Aurangabad, Maharashtra

The dissemination workshop with policy makers and academicians were organized on December 29, 2018 at Aurangabad, Maharashtra. During the workshop the findings of the study on 'Caste, Religion and Labour Market in India and its linkages of employment, wage discrimination and poverty' was presented. The workshop was attended by more than 140 participants from various organizations. The workshop was attended by the policy makers working on the issues of minority and labour issues. The participants actively engaged during the discussion in the workshop. The research findings of the study were presented during the workshop and panel discussion was organized on the various aspects covered in the study.



Participants during Dissemination Workshop with Policy Makers and Academicians on December 29, 2018, Aurangabad, Maharashtra

The policy makers and academicians participating in the workshop took keen interest in the findings and shown keen interest to use the findings of the study in their functioning as policy makers and academicians. Policy makers find the findings of the study and policy

suggestions relevant and applicable. Speakers pointed out that affirmative action is limited but it's important. In Casual and Regular employment, there is a vulnerable situation for workers. There is a need to expand affirmative action policy, but we must accept that merely affirmative action does not well enough to solve the problems. Second, there is a need to see beyond the affirmative action, the poverty and vulnerability push workers from socially marginalised groups outside. There are structural limitations. When their average education rises then rise in regular wage employment also happens. Third, there is a need to increase investment in education and health sector. On the other hand, there is a need to redistribution of wealth.

Dissemination Workshop on March 30, 2019 at India International Centre

IIDS organised dissemination workshop on March 30, 2019 at India International Centre. The main objective of the dissemination workshop was to disseminate the findings of the research studies undertaken by Indian Institute of Dalit Studies during 2018-19. During the workshop, various stakeholders from civil society, policy makers and academicians took active participation in the workshop. During the workshop, findings of the research studies such as Caste and Religion Based Discrimination in India's Business Economy; Theoretical Construct of Education as Public Goods; Religion Based Discrimination in Labour Market, Comparative Analysis of the Dalit, Women Sarpanchs and the Upper- Caste, Male Sarpanchs, North-east Women in Delhi: Discrimination and Vulnerability; Digital Technology and Women from Marginalised Communities in Selected Slums; Intergroup Variation in Migration;



Speakers and participants during Dissemination Workshop on March 30, 2019

The studies related to Discrimination in Rental Housing Market; Emerging Issues of Sustainability in Health Reflections from Marginalized Groups in India; Tribal Health and Healthcare in India was also presented during the dissemination workshop. The suggestion on the findings of research studies helped to enrich the quality of research studies.

Capacity Development Workshops

Capacity Building workshop on Effective Communication and Writing of Research by Anupama Mehta, Editor and Consultant on March 16, 2019

Indian Institute of Dalit Studies organized one day capacity development workshop on effective communication on March 16, 2019. The workshop was conducted by Ms Anupama Mehta, consultant from NCAER, New Delhi. The workshop was attended by research and communication staff of the Institute. During the sessions the speaker spoke about value of communication in research such as enabling the policy change process, making knowledge

accessible to the target audience, impact through a concise, crisp and clear message and outreach to the designated beneficiaries of the research. For making effective communications we need to plan the communication strategies and plan about the structure, style and timing. The promotion of policy and communication is equally important in the policy engagement process. During the session the speaker put emphasis on the importance of policy brief in making effective policy engagement. The policy brief should be a statement detailing the background, objectives and intended impact of existing or proposed study technical inputs backed by data to strengthen the output and distillation of ideas. The speaker gave example of Bottom line up-front (BLUF) for preparing effective policy documents and explained that BLUF means that the most important message should be upfront. BLUF shows: How the research fulfils my need; why it is better than others; what I can do to learn more about it. The speaker pointed out towards important tips for incisive research writing such as make the topic and subject clear at the very beginning; identify all the elements preferably in the first two paras; preferably use active voice but use passive voice in certain cases; be consistent in using the pronoun structure; maintaining a consistent spelling style be consistent in using subsidiary elements like reference notations, boxes, appendices, tables and figures etc. The speaker also spoke about maintaining structural checks such as content, overall structure, structure within the paragraph and above all clarity in writing.

Capacity Development Workshop on Effective Editing and Presentation of Research

by Anupama Mehta, Editor and Consultant on March 25, 2019

Indian Institute of Dalit Studies organized one day capacity development workshop on effective editing and presentation of research on March 25, 2019. The workshop was conducted by Ms Anupama Mehta, consultant from NCAER, New Delhi. The workshop was attended by research and communication staff of the Institute. The speaker talked about the basic elements of editing such as correcting, condensing, modifying and streamlining any written document. The aim of editing is to produce consistent, accurate, and readable work that communicates effectively with the target audience. The speaker spoke about making the writing effective such as making the message appropriate and adequately presented to the audience clearly. Ms Mehta talked about 5 Cs in effective writing such as content, clarity, cohesiveness, conciseness and continuity. The role of the editor is behind the scenes functionary or a 'backroom boy', but at the same time, s/he is a gatekeeper between the writer and audience, and has to take a dual sided point of view. S/he thus has to perform various functions over and above what mere writing of the document demands. The resource persons also spoke about effective communication skills to communicate the argument with key audience.

Capacity Development workshop on Fund Raising and Fundraising sources by Kunal Verma, Managing Director Centre for Fund Raising on March 27, 2019

Indian Institute of Dalit Studies organised one day capacity development workshop on fund raising and fund-raising sources. The workshop was conducted by Mr Kunal Verma, Managing Director, Centre for Fund Raising. The workshop was specially conducted for research staff of the Institute. During workshop the speaker touched upon various issues such as why do we need fund raising, how and NGO is different from corporate in terms of fund raising, how to convince donor to give money and if yes the amount; need for the organisation for fund raising, what is fund raising/ Resource Mobilisation. Defining the Resource Mobilization the speaker informed that it deals in acquiring all needed resources in

a timely-cost effective manner. Resource mobilization advocates upon having the right type of resources, at the right time, at right price with making right use of acquired resources thus ensuring optimum utilization. The speaker also talked about different sources of funding and limitation for non-for profit organisation to accept money from all possible donors. The basic reasons why not accept the funds are government regulations, guidelines and legal limitations, conflict of interest, not sure about the purpose of donation, vested interests, anti government activities, unethical or not transparent etc. The speaker also spoke about why certain organisations are not able to spend money the intended purpose and ways to tackle this problem. He also emphasised the importance of sustainability of funding for the organisations, meeting the project timeline and able to meet deliverables and commitment to donors. There should also be clear project entry and exit strategy.

The speaker also spoke about how to prepare successful fund raising proposal. He narrated seven elements of preparing irritable fundraising proposal for instance problem, solution, cost, urgency, context, donor benefits and emotions. The proposal should get the problem right and help donor to see the problem as real. Often the problem is downplayed. One should also avoid making the proposal too technical and using professional language instead of it should be made in donor's language. One should narrate the process not the outcome. Every compelling problem needs solution and the proposal should highlight. The speaker also emphasized that an effective fund-raising offer connects a problem and its solution to the donor's pocket. As far as costing is concerned it should be more specific, tangible and offer a good deal. The proposal should also reflect regarding urgency to take up the proposal. The speaker also highlighted that the good proposal must put heart along with brain to make it more practical and connect emotionally to all stakeholders.

Capacity Development workshop for Policy Engagement and Communication on March 28, 2019- conducted by Dr Annapoorna Ravichander, Public Affair Centre

Indian Institute of Dalit Studies organised one day capacity development workshop on Policy Engagement and Communication on March 28, 2019. The workshop was conducted by Dr Annapoorna Ravichander, head Policy Engagement and Communication, Public Affair Centre, Bangalore. The workshop was attended by research and communication staff of the Institute. The workshop has two specific sessions: Session one focussed on Audience Mapping such as what is the audience mapping, who are the potential audience in policy contours, and how to conduct audience mapping. The second session of the workshop focussed on creating effective communication materials which have become an integral part with reference to audience working with policy makers and policy making process such as policy briefs, reports and case studies. The workshop was very helpful and helped the participants understand the need to know the audience and create effective communication materials with reference to policy engagement. Participants also learned to customise effective training materials based on the audience requirement.

IV. Special Lectures

10th Ambedkar Memorial Lecture by Dr Raja Shekhar Vundru

IIDS organised its annual Ambedkar Memorial Lecture on September 24, 2018 at Convention Centre, JNU. The 10th Ambedkar Memorial Lecture was delivered by Dr Raja Sekhar Vundru. The theme of the lecture was: Ambedkar's Alternatives to Electoral Representation: Way forward. The speaker pointed out that the most striking contribution of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's to the Indian nation was certainly the Constitution of India, 1949. Ambedkar since his foray into political life in the 1919 spoke and sustained a campaign primarily for political

representation of untouchables, later called as Scheduled castes. While sustaining the campaign, Ambedkar linked such representation to two basic principles: (i) Universal Adult franchise and (ii) Electoral method which would send true representatives - primarily separate electorate method. Dr. Ambedkar's political journey made the most astounding contribution to the polity of India, by making untouchables, the most oppressed of people, as a political class and winning political representation for them in 1932. The electoral method of their election was sought to be separate electorates by Ambedkar, which was thwarted initially by Mahatma Gandhi in 1932; by the British in 1946 and later in 1948 by Sardar Patel.

ACADEMIC AND POLICY ENGAGEMENT OF IIDS FACULTY

Presentation of Research Papers by IIDS Faculty in Conferences/Seminars/Workshops

- 'Higher Education at the Marketplace: Examining Diversity and Access in Uttar Pradesh' Paper Presented in a National Seminar on 'Paradigm Shift of the Indian Economy- New Growth Forces with Greater Inclusiveness' organized by Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma Institute of Democracy, University of Lucknow, 22-24 January, 2019
- 'Spatial and Gender variation in Population Growth in India: Emerging Trend and Future Direction' Paper Presented in International Seminar of **ANGIS 2018** at University of Burdwan, West Bengal, 29 November-1 December, 2018
- 'Health and Healthcare among Tribals in India: Where do They have reached?' Paper presented at National seminar on 'Transition of Tribes in India and the Contemporary Discourses' at Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak, 24-25 September 2018.
- 'Challenging Adversities in Community Participation in Urban Areas: Role of Women Slum Dwellers from Kolkata, India, Paper presented at the International Geographical Union, Commission on Geography of Governance Conference, at the Institute of Geography and Spatial Planning, University of Lisbon, Portugal, 4-5 September 2018.
- 'Deprivation and Exclusion in Basic Amenities and Health: Reflection from Caste in India' Paper presented in National Seminar on 'Constitutional Morality and Governance: Challenges and Possibilities' Miranda House, University of Delhi, Delhi, 23-24 April 2018
- 'Everyday Challenges in Conversation: Understanding the Role of Women Slum Dwellers in Kolkata, India' in National Seminar on Sanitation and Conservancy Workers-Does the National Cleanliness Mission Address Issues of Health, Housing and Livelihoods? organized by the Centre of Social Medicine and Community Health, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi and ICSSR Northern Regional Centre, April 20-21, 2018

Invited Lectures

- *Resource Person*- 'Implementation of the SCs/STs Prevention of Atrocities (PoA) Act, 1989 and PCR Act 1955', *State Level Seminar for Public Servants*, 28 March 2019, Haryana Bhawan, Chandigarh.
- *Expert*- Round Table on 'Political, Social and Economic Issues and Marginalized Communities in India', 30 January, 2019, High Commission of Canada, New Delhi.

- *Special Lecture*- Panel Discussion on ‘Preventing Gender-based Violence in Ethnic Minority Communities- Recommendation for Multi-Stakeholders Collaborations for Bridging the Policy and Implementation Gaps’, 19 June 2018, Pragya, New Delhi.

Participation in Policy Meetings/National Consultations

- The Think Tank Initiative Exchange 2018 on ‘Sustainable Organizations for Sustainable Development: How have think tanks contributed to building more equitable and prosperous societies? Looking back, and looking forward’, 11-14 November, 2018, organized by Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI) Bangkok, Thailand.
- Participated at the Building Capacities in Think Tanks: Workshop on Communications & Advocacy, during March 20th to 22nd 2018, India Habitat Centre, New Delhi, organised by CSTEP, Bangalore and Kivu International

Other Academic Engagement

- Evaluation of M.Phil Dissertation and Conducting Viva Voce: ‘Caste-based Occupation and Health: A Study of Dom's Funeral Workers in Varanasi District, Uttar Pradesh, 7 JNU, January 2019.
- Evaluation of PhD Thesis – ‘English Language and Dalit Empowerment: An Assessment of Official Language Policy Implementation in India.’, University of Delhi, 2018.

IIDS LIBRARY

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

DATA SUPPORT

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

WEBSITE

The IIDS website is one of the major channels of dissemination of the Institute’s research output. Abstracts of books, working papers and details of research programmes are available and accessible on the website. All working papers are uploaded regularly. They can be

downloaded free of cost. Our functional website can be accessed at:
<http://www.dalitstudies.org.in>.

PARTNERSHIPS

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

GOVERNMENT

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

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