

Annual Report

2012–13



Indian Institute of Dalit Studies

**ANNUAL REPORT
2012–13**



Indian Institute of Dalit Studies

Message from the Chairman

Is an institution and its work relevant to the aims and objectives it set for itself? Does the human resource of the institution feel motivated and creative in ensuring a constant supply of positive energy within the institution? Is there creativity and innovation in the working of the institution, overarching the rigidity and ignorance? Is the creation of knowledge rooted in the experience, struggle and concerns of the community which strives to live a life of dignity? These are the questions which require to be repeatedly raised, given the constant changing context and the external situation in which the institution operates.

Looking back at the history of Indian Institute of Dalit Studies (IIDS) and its output, I am happy to note that the Institute has always been on a learning curve, engaged in the struggle of discovering its relevance through venturing into new thematic areas of research. It is evident that IIDS represents diversity as a core value within its human resources as well as in areas of research.

I am happy to put forward the current Annual Report of IIDS.

Martin Macwan

From the Desk of Director

First I would like to mention in brief about IIDS, its objectives and vision. The Institute was established in 2003 as a not-for-profit autonomous institution with the goal to undertake research, provide knowledge support to civil society organisations and policy inputs to the government, function as a resource centre for academicians, researchers and activists, and set up literature and database on the most complex and challenging issues which confront the Indian society and also societies in different countries. The special focus of IIDS is on the development concerns of various excluded and discriminated groups in Indian society who experience social exclusion on account of their identity and origin in terms of caste, ethnicity, gender, religion, colour, disability, region and other group identities. In our country, these groups constitute a large section of the population which include former untouchables or Scheduled Castes (about 16 per cent), Adivasis or Scheduled Tribes (about 8 per cent), religious minorities, particularly Muslims (about 12 per cent) and Christians (about 2 per cent), women (with their various social identities), nomadic and denotified tribes, persons with disabilities, and other groups.

The Institute has completed over 80 research studies, and published more than 20 books and 45 working papers since its inception. A detailed listing of the publications and research reports can be found on our website. I hope this Annual Report will be informative for persons who work in the field of discrimination and exclusion. It also aims to benefit policy-making bodies, the academia, civil society organisations and NGOs who work at the grass-roots level and international NGOs (INGOs) to develop inclusive strategies for socially excluded groups.

Nidhi Sadana Sabharwal

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INTRODUCTION

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The Indian Institute of Dalit Studies (IIDS) is a non-governmental, non-profit institution. It was set up in 2003 by academicians and civil society activists to understand the problems of marginalised groups, identify the causes of their marginalisation and suggest policies for their empowerment. Since its inception, the Institute has carried out extensive research on the development concerns of the marginalised groups of the Indian society. For its contribution, the Institute has been recognised as a 'Centre for Excellence' by the Economic and Social Research Council, United Kingdom; and 'The Emerging Centre for Social Science Research' by the South Asia Research Hub, Department for International Development (DFID) for the Institute's academic and policy research in the social sciences in the country. The Institute has also been recognised as a policy research institute among fifty institutes selected by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada.

VISION

To help develop 'Socially Inclusive Character in the Society, Economy, Politics, Governance and Development'.

OBJECTIVES

- ◆ To undertake research on the problem of marginalised groups, namely Dalits, tribals, religious minorities, women from excluded groups, nomadic and denotified tribes, differently abled and similar groups in economic, social and political spheres.
- ◆ To undertake research on the nature and forms of discrimination and social exclusion faced by marginalised groups namely Dalits, tribals, religious minorities, women from excluded groups, nomadic and denotified tribes, differently abled and similar groups.
- ◆ To undertake research to develop an understanding of the

consequences of social exclusion and discrimination on economic growth and poverty, education, health, political participation and on the well-being of the marginalised social groups.

- ◆ To undertake research on policies to overcome discrimination, particularly 'exclusion and discrimination-induced deprivation' and its consequences.
- ◆ To provide knowledge support to policy-making bodies to develop inclusive policies.
- ◆ To provide knowledge support to international development and funding agencies to enable them to 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 enhance the capacity of research institutions/centres, as well as individual researchers in institutes and universities, by developing materials on concepts and methodology of measuring discrimination and social exclusion.
- ◆ To act as a resource centre for students and to extend knowledge through setting up of branches.

AREAS OF RESEARCH

The issues of social exclusion and discrimination, along with its consequences on economic and social development 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 deprivation, human development, poverty, issues of governance, policies for inclusive development and other development

concerns of various marginalised groups.

RESEARCH UNITS

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

Economic and Social Status Studies Unit

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.

Social Exclusion and Discrimination Studies Unit

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 economic discrimination-discrimination in market and non-market institutions. The market discrimination 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. This also includes discrimination in government schemes. The other main themes are discrimination in social/cultural spheres, in political institutions, atrocities and violence.

Gender and Social Exclusion Studies Unit

The Gender and Social Exclusion Studies Unit focuses on the interface between gender/patriarchy and caste, ethnicity and religion; and its implications in access to livelihood opportunities, education, health and political participation.

Collective Action and Governance Studies Unit

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.

Social Policy Studies Unit

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. Besides the general policies, the focus is on affirmative action policies against discrimination. The policy research covers policies of Central and State governments, international organisations like World Bank, FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, DFID, funding agencies and NGOs.

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.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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Founding Director and Executive Secretary
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RESEARCH PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

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COMPLETED RESEARCH PROJECTS IN 2012–13

IIDS has completed twelve research studies in 2012–13. The studies have been supported by IDRC, Canada; Christian Aid, UK; Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India; Department for International Development (DFID), UK. A list of completed research projects are given in the table below:

Completed Research Projects in 2012–13

S No.	Name of the Studies	Sponsored by
1.	Discrimination of Dalits and Muslims in Urban Housing Market: A Study Based on NCR, Delhi	Think Tank Initiative (IDRC)
2.	Access and Equity in Higher Education: Aspects of Gender, Caste, Ethnicity, Religion, Occupation and Economic Groups in Rural and Urban Areas during Pre and Post Reform Periods	Think Tank Initiative (IDRC)
3.	Access to Basic Amenities: Aspects of Caste, Ethnicity, Religion, Livelihood Categories and Poverty in Rural and Urban India during 1993 to 2008-09	Think Tank Initiative (IDRC)
4.	Thoughts of Ambedkar on Reorganisation of States and Contemporary Relevance	Think Tank Initiative (IDRC)
5.	Employment among Marginalised Groups: Trends and Issues	Think Tank Initiative (IDRC)
6.	Social Discrimination in the Ownership of Private Enterprises in India	Think Tank Initiative (IDRC)
7.	Autobiography of an Eminent Dalit Activist: Martin Macwan	Think Tank Initiative (IDRC)
8.	Valmiki and Muslim Women: A Study of Urban Labour Market Discrimination in Cities of Delhi and Kolhapur	Think Tank Initiative (IDRC)
9.	Dalit Leadership: A Scoping Study	Think Tank Initiative (IDRC)

S No.	Name of the Studies	Sponsored by
10.	Social Inclusion at the Level of PRIs, Zilla Parishad, Panchayat Samiti, Gram Panchayat (GP) and Gram Sabha (GS) Level in Selected States with a Particular Focus on Disadvantaged Groups such as Women, SCs, STs, OBCs and Physically Handicapped	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
11.	Role of Discrimination and General Factors in Access to Government Schemes for Employment, Food, Health, Land and Forest in the Poorest Areas in India	DFID, UK
12.	Tribal Development Report: Chhindwara District with Special Focus on Tamia and Harrai Blocks, Madhya Pradesh	IIDS
13.	Mapping Caste-based Atrocities in Uttar Pradesh	Christian Aid, UK
14.	Local Governance in the Fifth Scheduled Tribal Areas: A Case Study of Maharashtra and Odisha in the Light of the Panchayati Raj (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act of 1996	Christian Aid, UK
15.	Affirmative Action Policy by CII, FICCI and ASSOCHAM	Christian Aid, UK

Details of the studies completed during 2012–13 are given below:

International Development Research Centre Think Tank Initiative Grant (2010–14)

Discrimination of Dalits and Muslims in Urban Housing Market: A Study Based on NCR, Delhi

The study reveals substantial discrimination against Dalit home-seekers (more than 50 per cent) in the housing market of the National Capital Region (NCR). The exclusion of Dalits in the housing market in the various cities of NCR takes place irrespective of the background characteristics, i.e., literacy/education, employment and income. The Dalit home-seekers, therefore, have to comply not only with a housing arrangement not desired by them, but also to make several other compromises like longer commutes to places of work, more money spent on commuting, and adjusting with neighbourhoods that are undesirable. The study has also revealed a marked discrimination against the Muslim home-seekers in NCR, with a very high proportion of either negative responses or inclusion with differential treatment in general. High discrimination (66.53 per cent) against Muslims reveals high inequalities in housing market outcomes, which ultimately gets translated into restrictions or negligible access to housing and considerable

compromises in housing choice by Muslims. This also provides the rationale for a marked housing segregation, particularly in the case of the Muslim community even in the leading urbanised regions of the country, and to the formation of the Muslim-dominated enclaves or ghettos in the outskirts of important localities or within certain colonies on exorbitant rents. The net result of such discriminatory tendencies, whether caste-based untouchability, as in the case of Dalits, or religion-based adversities in the case of Muslims, result in poor outcomes of these two communities in the housing market. Higher order compromises and poor access to housing ultimately lead to a series of deprivation over the urban space which gets manifested in the form of residential segregation and 'ghettoisation'.

Access and Equity in Higher Education: Aspects of Gender, Caste, Ethnicity, Religion, Occupation and Economic Groups in Rural and Urban Areas during Pre- and Post-reform Periods

This study examines three interlinked issues. First, disparities in access to higher education exist in India across different social, religious, economic and occupational groups, and types of institutions. Secondly, the change in disparities in access to higher education over time; and finally the study explained the changes in disparities in access to higher education over time. Based on the National Sample Survey data of Employment and Unemployment Round for the years 1983, 1993–94 and 2004–05; and Education Round for the years 1995–96 and 2007–08, the study showed that the communities that had the lowest level of higher education among the occupational groups were the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes among the social groups; the Muslims among the religious groups; agricultural labourers in rural areas and casual labourers in urban areas. This is true for both the lower and upper economic quintiles. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes among the social groups and the Jains among the religious groups have the lowest probability of enrolment in higher education. By household types, others have the highest probability of enrolment in higher education both in rural and urban areas. Private-aided and private-unaided institutions have the highest probability of enrolment in higher education among the types of institutions. The probability of enrolment improves with the improvement in economic conditions.

Access to Basic Amenities: Aspects of Caste, Ethnicity, Religion, Livelihood Categories and Poverty in Rural and Urban India during 1993 to 2008–09

This study looks into the changes in the levels of access to basic amenities in rural and urban areas of India for an aggregate, and also disaggregated by social groups, socio-religious groups and economic groups—monthly per capita consumption expenditure by quintile classes (of five major indices, namely drinking water, sanitation, electricity, housing and drainage arrangement) during 1993 to 2008–09 and the two sub-periods, 1993 to 2002 and 2002 to 2008–09. The findings of the study show that in rural areas the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes lag behind in all the indicators. Thus, immediate action needs to be taken to provide drinking water and sanitation facilities. Drainage arrangement should be provided in both rural and urban areas with more focus on rural areas. Although housing quality is found to be better than other amenities, analysis suggests that the focus needs to be on housing quality to rejuvenate their improvement.

Thoughts of Ambedkar on Reorganisation of States and Contemporary Relevance

This study includes a selected portion of the writings of Dr Ambedkar on the reorganisation of states and the formulation of the nation with an introduction on Dr Ambedkar's views in the context of discourse on the theme of India.

Employment among Marginalised Groups: Trends and Issues

The study examines the participation of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the Muslims in the emerging sectors of employment, particularly during the post-reform period. The workers from marginalised groups constitute 41 per cent of the total employment in the country with a high concentration of rural base. The female work participation is comparatively higher among the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes than the national average. The employment structure of different social groups varies significantly. More than half of the Scheduled Castes workers are casual wage labourers. Among all the social groups, the Scheduled Castes have witnessed the largest shift from agriculture to non-agriculture employment between 1983 and 2009–10. In the emerging sector, the proportion share of the Scheduled Castes employment has increased

over time; but if we see the quality of employment in this sector it is evident that 70 per cent Scheduled Castes workers are casual workers. It is also found that the traditional social labelling of work and activities continues as exemplified by a much higher proportion of Scheduled Castes in activities generally considered impure, such as footwear manufacturing, and sewage and refuse disposal. The occupational structure of the marginalised groups has been changing gradually over the years but it still continues to be significantly biased in favour of lower-order occupations. The real wages of casual wage workers have seen an increasing trend for both male and female casual wage workers, but in rural areas, the daily wages of female casual wage workers are 30 per cent less than their male counterparts. This has been true for the marginalised social groups but the growth has been comparatively lower than Other caste Hindus. However, the relative wage differentials among them are not that stark as in the case of regular wage workers. The wages of a regular worker significantly increase with improvement in educational level, and growth elasticity is comparatively much higher for Other caste Hindus than the Scheduled Castes workers for the same level of education. This difference is generally attributed to caste-based discrimination in the labour market.

Social Discrimination in the Ownership of Private Enterprises in India

The study examines the following issues towards the development of a pro-poor policy for the enterprise development in the country. (i) Pattern of ownership of private enterprises among various social groups such as the Scheduled Castes and others (ii) regional inequalities across the states and rural-urban areas (iii) to analyse the characteristics of enterprises in respect to the nature of enterprises, employment, capital intensity and gross value added by the social group of owners of enterprises. It also develops an understanding of the distribution of enterprises by their industry-groups, such as manufacturing and services; analyses their industrial concentration and examines the causes of low productivity among micro and small enterprises (MSEs). Finally, the study evaluates the policy measures for the development of MSEs for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and suggests the basis for a pro-poor, policy including procurement by government departments to promote MSEs among the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

Autobiography of an Eminent Dalit Activist: Martin Macwan

The autobiography portrays the life of Martin Macwan, an eminent Dalit activist. A story illustrates his struggles against the caste system and untouchability in India over the last 32 years. It narrates the experiences of caste-based discrimination, provides details on the time in 1986 when four of his colleagues were killed by feudal Darbars in a Gujarati village, and his perusal and fight to ensure that the killers were brought to justice. 'Martinbhai', as he is fondly called, reveals his rationale and motivation to launch the Navsarjan Trust in 1989. Navsarjan is dedicated to ensure human rights for all. It is now both an organisation and a movement which has its presence in over 3000 villages. This autobiography carries insights from the heart and mind of a Dalit activist who has played a leading role in shaping the Dalit movement in the present day and is sure to inspire young social activists.

Valmiki and Muslim Women: A Study of Urban Labour Market Discrimination in Cities of Delhi and Kolhapur

This is an exploratory study with detailed labour market histories of a representative sample of Valmiki and Muslim women engaged in manual scavenging and other occupations. The learnings from this study present a systematic and complete agenda to study caste labour market discrimination faced by Valmiki and Muslim women in India. This agenda allowed for not only the detection of caste discrimination in the labour market, but also the understanding of its consequences.

Dalit Leadership: A Scoping Study

Leadership plays a critical role in social movements, in the process of mobilisation and in the articulation of ideology and aspirations. Leadership is also critical in social organisations, in framing strategies and policies for development. The question of leadership acquires a special significance for those on the margins, in their struggles for inclusion and participation. While the existing literature on social movements and organisations recognises this critical role of leadership, it tends to ignore the process of its formation and its internal dynamics. This scoping study a) conceptualises 'leadership' through a review of literature produced by different social science disciplines and b) identifies possible individual Dalit leaders from different regions of the country and from diverse caste communities and genders who in their own way provided leadership to the Dalit movements.

The focus is primarily on 'political leadership'. However, 'political' in this context is more than electoral politics.

Ministry of Panchayati Raj

Social Inclusion at the Level of PRIs, Zilla Parishad, Panchayat Samiti, Gram Panchayat (GP) and Gram Sabha (GS) Level in Selected States with a Particular Focus on Disadvantaged Groups such as Women, SCs, STs, OBCs and Physically Handicapped

The study attempts to understand the nature of inclusion of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and women participants in the functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI). The study also attempts to develop methodology to assess the extent of social inclusion of the marginalised women and men in the PRIs in terms of participation in decision-making at the GP and GS levels; to highlight the nature of social exclusion which restricts participation in the decision-making process at the GP and GS levels; to identify the barriers of social inclusion at the GP level for elected representatives from the disadvantaged groups, including elected women representatives and elected representatives from the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, and the Other Backward Classes; to document best practices that led to the breaking of the barriers of social inclusion and got elected representatives to address the concerns of the disadvantaged groups in the overall functioning of the GP and GS. The study covers the seven states that are selected for the Capacity Development for Local Governance (CDLG) project, and these include Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The evidence from the study indicates that education is the most important enabling factor reported by all elected representatives. Possessing leadership qualities was also expressed as an important factor for the functioning of the PRIs. The hindrance specifically faced by the SC representatives is caste-based discrimination and exclusion, and include: not intimating the representatives about meetings, non-cooperation of other members of the Panchayat, lack of cooperation from the administration, reported and unwelcome attitude during the meeting in the office. Women from all categories further reported that patriarchy works as a hindrance in their effective participation. The Scheduled Caste women seem to face more problems as compared to women from the Scheduled Tribes and general category in day-to-day activities in the Panchayat. From the study,

it is evident that family duties and responsibility act as a hurdle for all women representatives. Besides, patriarchy also affects their mobility to attend meetings as their husband, son or brother always accompany them for office meetings. In this respect, the study also proposes several policy recommendations to overcome the challenges.

Study Carried out with the Support from Department for International Development (DFID), UK

Role of Discrimination and General Factors in Access to Government Schemes for Employment, Food, Health, Land and Forest in the Poorest Areas in India

This study aim to identify different forms and the nature of discrimination in the Schemes/Acts targeted under flagship schemes of the Government of India, i.e., Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (FRA), Revenue Land (RL), Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) and Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDM) in Poorest Areas Civil Society Services (PACS) focal states. Further, this study analyses whether the provisions of the Acts/Schemes are sufficient and sensitive enough to ensure non-discriminatory access to all social groups. It examines discrimination in terms of caste, ethnicity, religion, gender and disability. This study has been carried out in selected districts of the seven PACS-targeted states. The study provides an in-depth knowledge and understanding on different aspects of discrimination and illustrates how government and civil society organisations can play an effective role in addressing these issues.

IIDS Sponsored Study

Tribal Development Report: Chhindwara District with Special Focus on Tamia and Harrai Blocks, Madhya Pradesh

Madhya Pradesh being the state with the largest tribal population in the country becomes an important area of exploration and analysis. This report is on the economic status of tribals who live there. The study explores the following among the tribals:

- i. Employment and unemployment levels
- ii. Poverty and nutritional levels
- iii. Livelihood patterns in terms of access to income earning assets,

- agricultural productivity and income, and non-farm activities
- iv. Understanding their forest-based economic activities
 - v. Examining the status of physical infrastructure, civic amenities and social infrastructure in the tribal-dominated regions

ONGOING PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

IIDS has carried out various research programmes during 2012–13. These studies are being undertaken with the support of IDRC, Canada; UNICEF; Christian Aid, UK; Overseas Development Institute (ODI), UK; Global Development Network; and the Government of Maharashtra. A list of ongoing research projects is given in the table below:

Ongoing Programmes and Projects in 2012–13

S No.	Name of the Studies	Sponsored by
1.	Study of the Dynamics and Processes of Exclusion and Discrimination in Maternal and Child Health Services among Dalits and Minorities	UNICEF
2.	Inclusion in Integrated Child Development Services	UNICEF
3.	Inclusion in Total Sanitation Campaign	UNICEF
4.	International and National Policies and Best Practices of Inclusion in Health, Education and Sanitation	UNICEF
5.	Criminal Stigma, Social Exclusion and Livelihoods: A Study of Denotified Tribes in India	IPAP
6.	Nature and Forms of Caste-based Discrimination, its Consequences and Policies: A Study of Dalit Students in Higher Education in India	IPAP
7.	Effectiveness of Job Reservation in India	TTI (IDRC)
8.	Ambedkar on Caste and Untouchability	TTI (IDRC)
9.	Nature and Forms of Discrimination Experienced by Dalit Women in Urban Labour Market in Delhi	TTI (IDRC)
10.	Dalit Women in Indian Politics: Issues of Political Representation	IDRC, Canada
11.	Social Inclusion and Social Protection of Workers in the Informal Economy and of Vulnerable Groups: A Study of the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna in Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra	ODI, UK
12.	Dalits in Maharashtra	Government of Maharashtra
13.	Role of Social Protection in Food Security for Socially Excluded Groups in India and Pakistan: Funded by Global Development Network	Global Development Network

Details of the ongoing studies are given below:

IIDS–UNICEF Research Programme on Social Inclusion in Multiple Spheres (2009–12) Supported by UNICEF

Study of the Dynamics and Processes of Exclusion and Discrimination in Maternal and Child Health Services among Dalits and Minorities

This study is an analytical exercise to understand the levels, processes and dynamics of exclusion experienced by Dalits and minorities (Muslims) with a focus on maternal, neonatal and child health (MNCH) services, one of the major health programmes for women and children in India. Though there is macro-level data available on the accessibility of health services across social groups, such data does not bring out the levels, dynamics and processes of inequities, or reveal the nature and forms of exclusion experienced by these groups. Besides understanding the exclusion of Dalits and minorities from health services in specific and comparative contexts, the study is also useful to comprehend the levels and processes by which Dalits and minorities are excluded from the MNCH programme and to provide policy suggestions for their inclusion.

Inclusion in Integrated Child Development Services

The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), the single largest national flagship scheme in India, addresses nutrition, healthcare and education needs of young children (0–6 years), pregnant and lactating mothers, and adolescent girls in an integrated manner. A vast network of Anganwadi Centres (AWC) implements the services at community level. This study primarily focuses on the role of the ICDS programme in the protection of the rights of children and mothers especially from Dalit (Scheduled Caste) and Muslim communities within the framework of service delivery mechanism. The study addresses some broad research concerns such as:

- i. To what extent are AWCs able to promote the 'positive freedom' of children below six years?
- ii. Do all children and mothers irrespective of caste, religion, class, etc., have access to services provided by AWCs?
- iii. Are children and mothers of all social groups treated fairly in the process of implementation of the programme?

- iv. What problems do the beneficiaries face while they access various services?
- v. To what extent do Dalits and Muslims have 'a meaningful participation' in the implementation of the programme?
- vi. What problems do AWCs face in the implementation of the programme and to address the needs of children and mother who are Dalits and Muslims?
- vi. What are the practices which facilitate inclusion in ICDS programme?

Both quantitative and qualitative approaches are adopted to collect data from various stakeholders at the village level to address various research questions and highlight critical issues for policy considerations.

Inclusion in Total Sanitation Campaign

The Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) was launched in 1999 by the Department of Drinking Water Supply under the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. Data shows a dismal state of sanitation in the country. This study focuses on the extent to which TSC is community-led and community-driven and also on how inclusive the programme is for the marginalised communities, especially Dalits and Muslims. This study addresses the access and participation of these communities, identifies gaps in service delivery, and assesses the role of TSC in strengthening social inclusion of these communities. It also strives to understand current and ground-level views of how, where and to what extent discrimination and exclusion operate in the TSC programme; and also measures the adverse consequences of discrimination on the overall sanitation situation in poor and socially excluded households.

International and National Policies and Best Practices of Inclusion in Health, Education and Sanitation

This study maps the best practices which are being followed in the implementation of food security, nutrition, health, education and sanitation with an objective to develop inclusive policies that can safeguard these groups from susceptibility to exclusion, discrimination and poverty.

IIDS–IPAP Research Programme

Criminal Stigma, Social Exclusion and Livelihoods: A Study of Denotified Tribes in India

This study locates the dynamics of social exclusion, discrimination and

stigma attached with the identity of denotified tribes and its consequences. The study also looks into occupational patterns, landholding and access to forests, and explores the extent of their nomadic and semi-nomadic characters. Attempts are also made to review various constitutional safeguards, acts and laws to protect denotified tribes, which also include cases of atrocities and human rights violation against them. Finally, the study provides policy recommendations.

Nature and Forms of Caste-based Discrimination, its Consequences and Policies: A Study of Dalit Students in Higher Education in India

This study maps the nature and forms of exclusion and discrimination experienced by Dalit students in secondary schools, higher and technical education institutions, and their accessibility to selected institutions of higher education. The adequacy and effectiveness of existing academic entitlements, schemes which directly and indirectly benefit Scheduled Castes students such as remedial classes, counselling guidance through budget tracking and utilisation will also be analysed. The study will suggest preventive, protective and punitive steps (policy and legislations) to ensure inclusive practices which enhance the non-discriminatory accessibility of quality education to Scheduled Caste students in these institutions.

Research Studies under the International Development Research Centre Think Tank Initiative Grant (2010–14)

The Think Tank Initiative Grant by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) is useful to IIDS to strengthen its organisational capacity, expand research themes in tune with its vision of providing a socially inclusive and enlightened society, to build capacities of IIDS research staff in undertaking research studies in diverse areas and expand the outreach of IIDS. During 2011–12, IIDS undertook the following research studies.

Effectiveness of Job Reservation in India

This study investigates the impact of job reservation in improving the economic opportunities of persons who belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. India has the longest history of preferences and quotas for the purposes of advancing deprived and disadvantaged groups.

Considering the fact that it is more than sixty years since affirmative action has been in place, it is imperative to investigate how far affirmative action has facilitated the participation of disadvantaged groups in the growth process. Using NSS data on Employment and Unemployment from five quinquennial rounds fielded during 1983 (38th Round), 1993–94 (50th Round), 1999–2000 (55th Round), 2004–05 (61st Round) and 2009–10 (66th Round), we analyse the extent to which job reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have benefited persons from these groups to afford them a greater share of regular salaried and wage employments than they might otherwise have had. The study is organised in two parts. In the first part, the NSS Employment and Unemployment data has been used to document the status and changes in the share of regular salaried employment across different socio-religious groups. In the second part, different characteristics of the respondents (caste, religion and educational standard) are used to estimate the probabilities of the respondents being in different categories of employment, which allows the isolation of the contributions of the attributes and the coefficients differences, to the overall differences.

Ambedkar on Caste and Untouchability

This is a compilation of all theoretical writings of Dr Ambedkar on caste and untouchability from his first essay in 1915 till 1956. Theme-wise original writings of Dr Ambedkar are included in this book, in a historical sequence. The book also deals with detailed introductions which synthesise the theoretical contributions of Dr Ambedkar on various aspects of caste system and untouchability. The purpose behind this synthesis is to identify the contribution of Dr Ambedkar on this issue and place him in the main discourse on caste and untouchability.

Nature and Forms of Discrimination Experienced by Dalit Women in Urban Labour Market in Delhi

The study attempts to understand the problems of the Dalit women engaged in low-income jobs in the urban informal labour market vis- -vis other women under similar circumstances. The sample includes women in three categories of work, viz., domestic maids; sweepers and cleaners in the private sector; and self-employed women. The study is primarily based

on primary data collected through field survey. The study reveals that Dalit women in casual labour are discriminated against and deprived of both at the household level, in work place as well as in social life. These women face discrimination at the entry point to labour market because of their caste, though the nature and forms of discrimination is variable across the occupation groups. Of all the work categories, the highest discrimination was found among the sweepers and cleaners, who are entirely Dalit women, mostly Valmikis. The discriminatory behaviours faced by employed women include rude behaviour of the employer and other colleagues, non-receipt of wages on time, not getting work of their preference (like cooking in the case of domestic maids), discriminatory treatment during festivals or ill health, sexual abuse, etc., whereas among the self-employed Dalit women, Dalit discrimination is noticed from the raw material providers as well as from the clients.

OTHER ONGOING RESEARCH PROJECTS

Study Carried out with the Support from IDRC, Canada

Dalit Women in Indian Politics: Issues of Political Representation

This proposal builds on the previous IDRC-supported research project on Dalit women's rights and citizenship in India, which presented selected evidence on the nature and forms of caste-based discrimination suffered by Dalit women in access to sources of livelihood, social needs and political participation. The research project focuses on political participation and representation of Dalit women in India by understanding the level of participation, representation, and role in the national government which includes cabinet, parliament and ministries.

Study Carried out in Partnership with Overseas Development Institute (ODI), UK, with the Support from European Union (EU)

Social Inclusion and Social Protection of Workers in the Informal Economy and of Vulnerable Groups: A Study of the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna in Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra

The study seeks to assess the effectiveness and relevance of social protection to tackle social exclusion and promote social inclusion in Asia. The research, in collaboration with research partners, is being conducted

in four countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India and Nepal. In India, the study assesses the effectiveness of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna (RSBY) on access and utilisation of health services by informal workers, specifically from Scheduled Castes and Muslims. The study also probes to what extent the RSBY programme has succeeded in minimising the extent and form of social discrimination. It examines the potential for social protection initiatives to enhance labour market and economic opportunities for socially excluded groups and improve their access to and utilisation of essential social services, including health. The study, thus, aims to generate an evidence based on which the extent of social protection effectively reduces poverty among the poorest groups-especially informal workers but also other vulnerable groups, and influence the national social protection policy and programming in the four countries.

Study Carried out with the Support from Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Research and Training Institute, Government of Maharashtra

Dalits in Maharashtra

The present study seeks to examine the achievements of Dalits in Maharashtra vis-à-vis non-Dalits since the formation of the state in 1960. It also seeks to understand the priority areas for further development of Dalits. Using secondary data, this study looks into the major human development indicators and continuing problems of inter-group inequalities. It makes an attempt to explain the factors which have brought both positive and negative changes in human development, assess the performance and effectiveness of the present policies and programmes, schemes and sub-plan for Dalits. The study also suggests modifications in the present policies and schemes which include the outsourcing of service delivery and restructuring of sub-plans for effective addressal of the present problems.

Study Sponsored by Global Development Network

Role of Social Protection in Food Security for Socially Excluded Groups in India and Pakistan: Funded by Global Development Network

This two-country research project seeks to generate evidence based on the extent to which social protection is effectively alleviating food

insecurities among the groups of the poorest and socially excluded and effectively use this evidence to influence national social protection policy and programming in India and Pakistan. It also focuses on the extent of 'social discrimination' (whereby social exclusion revolves around societal institutions that exclude and discriminate against certain groups on the basis of identities such as caste, ethnicity, religion and gender) that is minimized by these programmes and the socially excluded groups are included in the selected programmes.

IIDS regularly publishes its research output in the form of books, working papers, research articles in journals/books. During 2012–13 the Institute published one book, two working papers and several research articles. The research faculty is currently working on seven books and seven working papers. Details of the publications are given below.

BOOKS PUBLISHED

- ◆ *Dalit Art and Visual Imagery*, Gary Michael Tartakov (ed.), New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2012.

WORKING PAPERS

1. 'Dalit Christians in India: Discrimination, Development Deficit and the Question for Group-specific Policies', Vol. VI, No. 02, 2012.
2. 'Gender and Caste-based Inequality in Health Outcomes in India', Vol. VI, No. 03, 2012.

PAPERS IN EDITED BOOKS

- ◆ 'Affirmative Action Policy by Private Corporate Sector in India', in *For Equal Opportunity, Human Rights, India, Japan and 15 Companies*', International Movement against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism Japan committee (IMADR-JC) Publications, September 2012.
- ◆ 'Issues of Marginalisation in Utilizing ICDS Programme in Tamil Nadu', in Ulimiri V. Somayajulu, S. Siva Raju and C.P. Prakasam (eds.), *Social Inclusion and Women Health: Perspectives and Issues*, New Delhi: The Women Press, 2012.
- ◆ 'Prevention and Control of HIV/Aids among Youth in Kolkata Metropolis: Issues and challenges', in edited book titled *Population, Reproductive and Child Health: Perspectives and Challenges*, New Delhi: Serials Publications, 2012.

- ◆ 'Rich State with Poor Health: Disappointing Status of Public Health in Gujarat', in Atul Sood (ed.), *Poverty Amidst Prosperity: Essays on the Trajectory of Development in Gujarat*, New Delhi: Akar Publication, 2012.
- ◆ 'Living Environment in Metropolitan Urban Agglomerations' in Anuradha Banerjee (ed.), *Contemporary Urbanisation in India: Issues and Challenges*, New Delhi: Concept Publishing, 2013.
- ◆ 'Socio-economic Conditions and Access to Basic Amenities and Health Service among Slum dwellers in India', in Anuradha Banerjee (ed.) *Contemporary Urbanisation in India: Issues and Challenges*, New Delhi: Concept Publishing, 2013.
- ◆ 'Urban Health and Lifestyle Problems of Youth in India: A Case Study of Kolkata Metropolis', in Anuradha Banerjee (ed.) *Contemporary Urbanisation in India: Issues and Challenges*, New Delhi: Concept Publishing, 2013.
- ◆ 'Progressive Change in Land Reforms and Agriculture Policy', in Prem Nath (ed.), *The Basics of Human Civilization: Food, Agriculture and Technology*, New Delhi: New India Publishing Agency, 2013.

PAPERS IN JOURNALS

1. 'Elimination of Identity Based Discrimination in Food and Nutrition Programmes in India', *IDS Bulletin*, Special Issue on 'Standing on Threshold: Food Justice in India', Vol. 43, Issue 1, 2012.
2. 'Regional Dimensions of Food Insecurity in Maharashtra', *Journal of Rural Development*, October–December, 2012.

ARTICLES IN NEWSPAPERS

1. 'Strategies for Inclusive Growth must be in Twelfth Plan', *The Hindu*, 17 October 2012.
2. 'Swallowing the Humiliation', *The Indian Express*, 11 December 2012.
3. 'Learning from a Controversy', *The Hindu*, 3 August 2012.
4. 'Ghumantu Vumukta Janajati Evam Dalit Andolan', *Mukhar Patrika*, July 2012

FORTHCOMING BOOKS

1. *Bridging the Social Gap: Perspectives on Dalit Human Development*, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
2. *Caste, Discrimination and Inequality, Essays in Economics and Society*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
3. *Thoughts of Ambedkar on the Reorganisation of States*, Orient Blackswan Publication, New Delhi.
4. *Autobiography of an Eminent Dalit Activist: Martin Macwan*, Cambridge University Press, New Delhi.
5. *Dalit NGOs in India: Approaches in Studies*, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
6. *Dalits in India: Changing Scenario*: Sage Publications, New Delhi.
7. *Representation Gender and Caste Towards Strengthening Democracy*: Cambridge University Press, New Delhi.

FORTHCOMING WORKING PAPERS

1. 'Dalit Women in Indian Politics: Issues of Political Representation'
2. 'Discriminatory Behaviour: A Review of the Issues'
3. 'Access and Equity in Higher Education: Aspects of Gender, Caste, Ethnicity, Religion, Occupation and Economic Groups in Rural and Urban Areas during Pre and Post Reform Periods.'
4. 'Access to Basic Amenities: Aspects of Caste, Ethnicity, Religion, Livelihood Categories and Poverty in Rural and Urban India during 1993 to 2008–09'.
5. 'Atrocity against Dalits: Emerging Patterns'.
6. 'Affirmative Action Policy by CII, FICCI and ASSOCHAM'.
7. 'Discrimination of Dalits and Muslims in Urban Housing: A Study Based on NCR, Delhi'.

HDS JOURNALS

Dalit Asmita

Dalit Asmita, a quarterly Hindi journal, 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. This journal has been well received and till date it has brought out nine issues.

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 the affirmative policies for the development of these groups. The first issue of the journal will be available next year.

POLICY ENGAGEMENT AND RESEARCH COMMUNICATION

5

Dissemination of IIDS research 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, round tables and contributing papers to research journals. The details are given below:

IIDS SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS AND LECTURES

Seminars

International Seminar on ‘Social-Cultural Movement and Identity Spoken Literature’

This Seminar on Social-Cultural Movement and Identity Spoken Literature was conducted with activists, writers and poets from across the nation. The two-day seminar was organised by Indian Institute of Dalit Studies, at Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, from 28–29 June 2012.

National Seminar on ‘Dalit Art and Imagery Depiction, Protests and Aspiration through Visual Imagery’

A Three-day National Conference on 'Dalit Art and Imagery: Depiction, Protests and Aspiration through Visual Imagery' was collaboratively organised by Centre for English Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University; Indian Institute of Dalit Studies; Centre for Dalit Literature and Art; and Oxford University Press on 4–6 March, 2013. Central to the conference was the launch of the book titled *Dalit Art and Visual Imagery* edited by Prof. Gary Michael Tartakov which was jointly published by the Indian Institute of Dalit Studies and Oxford University Press. The conference discussed various issues related to the relevance of Dalit art and imagery as a powerful tool to increase the sensitivity of people towards social exclusion of this community. The conference also included exhibition of Dalit Art from leading Dalit artists showcasing and exhibiting their work and performances.

Workshops

A Three-day Workshop on Research Methodology Course on Social Exclusion and Discrimination

A workshop on 'Research Methodology Course on Social Exclusion and Discrimination' was conducted for the 35 Centres for the Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy (CSSEIP) as well as the Ambedkar Centres across the country from 31 May 2012 to 2 June 2012 at National Law School of India University, Bengaluru. The Vice Chancellor of the National Law School of India University addressed the gathering of more than 80 researchers. The workshop was an intensive three-day residential event and brought together leading academics and researchers who work on the area of discrimination and social exclusion.



Workshop on Research Methodology Course on Social Exclusion and Discrimination

Workshop on Social Inclusion at the Level of PRIs, Zilla Parishad, Panchayat Samiti, Gram Panchayat (GP) and Gram Sabha (GS) Level in Selected States with a Particular Focus on Disadvantaged Groups such as Women, SCs, STs, OBCs and Physically Handicapped

A one-day workshop titled 'Social Inclusion at the Level of PRIs, Zilla Parishad, Panchayat Samiti, Gram Panchayat (GP) and Gram Sabha (GS) Level in Selected States with a Particular Focus on Disadvantaged Groups such as Women, SCs, STs, OBCs and Physically Handicapped' was organised by IIDS at Conference Room I, India International Centre, New Delhi,

on 13 December 2012. The workshop was based on the research study of IIDS in collaboration with the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Eminent scholars, policy makers, representatives of civil society organisations and sarpanchs from different states attended the workshop.

Dr B R Ambedkar Memorial Lecture 2013

Dr B R Ambedkar Memorial Lecture on 'Overcoming Social Exclusion' on the Occasion of 10 years of IIDS

On the occasion of 10 years of IIDS, the Dr B R Ambedkar Memorial Lecture on 'Overcoming Social Exclusion' was organized on 13 January, 2013 to sensitize on the issue of social exclusion and the need for inclusive policy. Prof. Samuel Myers, the Director of the Roy Wilkins Center for Human Relations and Social Justice at the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, University of Minnesota, an eminent international expert on measurement and detection of discrimination in public procurement and contracting, labour markets, self-employment, credit markets, housing markets, criminal justice, and child welfare, delivered the Dr B R Ambedkar Memorial Lecture. The Honourable Ms. Selja Kumari, Union Cabinet Minister, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India, was Chief Guest for this event. The lecture was attended by a wide audience of government officials and international aid agencies, representatives of civil society, activists and eminent academics.



Dr B R Ambedkar Memorial Lecture on 'Overcoming Social Exclusion' on the Occasion of 10 years of IIDS

Round Tables

- ◆ A round table meeting with Buraku League Liberation (BLL) and International Movement Against all Forms of Racism and Discriminatory (IMADR) was held on 28 July 2012 at IIDS.

Other Events

Dialogue on ‘Learning from Experiences on Affirmative Action Policies’ between IIDS and Delegates from Academic Institutions from other Countries

A one-day interaction session was held between IIDS and eight delegates from Indiana University, Michigan State University, University of Wisconsin on Oct 24, 2012 to have dialogue on 'Learning from Experiences on Affirmative Action Policies'. The delegates and other participants from India exchanged their thoughts and learned about the legislations that address human rights issues in different countries and the mechanism of its implementation that determines its effectiveness.

Launch of Status Reports on the ‘Affirmative Action for SCs and STs’

IIDS organised a workshop to launch status reports on affirmative action for SCs and on 30 January, 2013. The important participants in the workshop were the Chairman of ASSOCHAM-SAARC Women's Initiatives, and Additional Director General of Directorate General of Export Promotion, Ministry of Finance, besides other member representatives from federations like CII, FICCI and ASSOCHAM. IIDS presented the report on ‘Affirmative Action Policy by CII, FICCI and ASSOCHAM: A Review’ and highlighted the gaps in implementation of affirmative action policy. It was pointed out that the number of signatories of the code of conduct for affirmative action CII, FICCI and ASSOCHAM stood very low as compared to huge list of member organisations in these associations. Even of those who are COC members, only a small percentage are involved in affirmative action for the marginalised and disadvantaged groups. The proposed voluntary and self-regulatory affirmative action by the private sector has not reached out effectively to the marginalised section for ensuring more inclusive growth.

Visit of the Honourable Union Cabinet Minister, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India, to IIDS

The Honourable Union Cabinet Minister, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India visited IIDS on 14 February, 2013 to have a look at the research work on marginalized groups in the institute. She had a one-hour interaction with IIDS researchers. An attempt was made to make a presentation on IIDS research work for the last ten years. A special effort was made to bring to her attention important IIDS publications based on its research, which have contributed substantially towards policy changes. Having an insight into the research outcome within ten years of its existence, she recognised that IIDS has potential to be a centre of excellence and assured all support for organisational development in the future.



Visit of the Honourable Union Cabinet Minister, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India to IIDS

Guest Faculty Lectures by Eminent Academicians

In the last year, IIDS has conducted several guest lectures on contemporary issues of discrimination, social exclusion, deprivation, poverty and other developmental issues inviting several eminent academics from India and abroad to enable IIDS researchers to widen their

knowledge-base on a range of issues related to research focus of the Institute. These are:

- ◆ ‘Transnational Non-entrepreneurship on Caste-based Discrimination’ by Dr. Corrine Lennox, Lecturer in Human Rights, Institute of Commonwealth Studies, School of Advanced Study, University of London, 25 April 2012.
- ◆ ‘Multi-cultural education and Non-discriminatory Education’ by Prof. Karen McLean Dade, Associate Dean and Professor of Secondary Education at Woodring College of Education at Western Washington University, Washington, 7 May 2012.
- ◆ ‘Models for Anti-discriminatory Practice’, by Prof. Dagmar Oberlies, Professor of Law in Social Work, Frankfurt University for Applied Sciences, 12 October 2012.
- ◆ ‘Socially Marginalised Communities in Slums of Dharavi’ by Prof. Martin Fuchs, Professor for the Religious History of India at the Max Weber Institute of Advanced Study, Germany, 8 January, 2013
- ◆ ‘Environmental Movements and Dalits in Garhwal Area of Uttarakhand’ by Prof Antje Linkkenbach, of the Max Weber Institute of Advanced Study, Germany, 8 January 2013.
- ◆ ‘Indian Judiciary and Reservation Issues’ by Dr Alex Fischer, School of Law, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, 15 January, 2013.
- ◆ ‘Competing Inequalities’ by Prof. Marc Galanter, School of Law, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, 19 January 2013.
- ◆ ‘Violence against Schedule Caste and its Pattern’ by Prof. James Manor, Professor of Commonwealth Studies, University of London, 13 February 2013.
- ◆ ‘Taking Sides: Reservation Quotas and Minority Rights’ by Prof. R Heredia, 25 February 2013.
- ◆ ‘Dalit Human Rights: Comparing Globalised Resistance and Insights for Shared Global Governance’ by Dr Luis Cabrera, Reader of Political Theory at University of Birmingham, UK, 26 February 2013.



In house lecture by Prof. Martin Fuchs on Socially Marginalised Communities in Slums of Dharavi

- ◆ ‘Discriminatory Behaviour’ by Prof. Vani Kant Borooah, Professor of Applied Economics, School of Economics, University of Ulster, UK, from 7–8 March 2013.

In-house Seminars by IIDS Research Staff

In-house seminars are organised to provide opportunities to researchers to share their research experiences and learn from each other. Seminars on some of the topics are:

- ◆ ‘Affirmative Action in India: A Review’ on 15 November 2012.
- ◆ ‘Caste Discrimination in Premier Institute of Higher Education in India: Study of Dalit Student Suicide’ on 1 February 2013.
- ◆ ‘Caste in India’ on 8 February 2013.

Participation in Conferences/Seminars/Targeted Meetings

Presentation of Papers by IIDS Researchers in Conferences/Seminars/Workshop

IIDS researchers are encouraged to present papers in seminars/conferences and other academic workshops. Papers presented by the IIDS

researchers are as follows:

- ◆ 'Exclusion of Marginalised Community in Utilising ICDS Services in Tamil Nadu', *International conference on Public Policy*, IISC and PAC, Bangalore, 4–6 September, 2012.
- ◆ 'Child Welfare: Context and Present Challenges, *International Conference on Public Policy*, IISC and PAC, Bangalore, 4–6 September, 2012.
- ◆ 'IIDS Research under IPAP with a Focus on Affirmative Action Policy', National Workshop on 'Lessons Learnt: Economic Discrimination against Scheduled Castes', Christian Aid-INGO Partnership Agreement Programme, Hyderabad, 13–15 September, 2012.
- ◆ 'Dalit Women's Rights: Caste, Gender and Citizenship in India', *10th EES Biennial Conference*, European Evaluation Society, Helsinki, Finland, 3–5 October, 2012.
- ◆ 'Interface of Caste and Disability and the Discourse of Social Exclusion', *International Conference on Diversity, Discrimination and Social Exclusion in India and the USA*, O P Jindal Global University, Sonapat, 22–23 October, 2012.
- ◆ 'Discrimination of Dalits and Muslims in Urban Housing: A Case of NCR', *International Conference on Diversity, Discrimination and Social Exclusion in India and the USA*, O P Jindal Global University, Sonapat, 22–23 October, 2012.
- ◆ 'Unequal Opportunities: At the Crossroads of Gender and Caste', *International Conference on Diversity, Discrimination and Social Exclusion in India and the USA*, O P Jindal Global University, Sonapat, 22–23 October, 2012.
- ◆ 'Forms of Exclusion and Indicators to Identify Exclusion', *IASSH 10th Conference on Health, Regional Disparities and Social Development*, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi , 21–23 November 2012.
- ◆ 'Health-seeking Behaviour of ST women', *IASSH 10th Conference on Health, Regional Disparities and Social Development*, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi , 21–23 November 2012.
- ◆ 'Prevention and Control of HIV/AIDS among Youth in Kolkata Metropolis: Issues and Challenges', *IASSH 10th Conference on Health,*

Regional Disparities and Social Development, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi ,21–23rd November 2012.

- ◆ ‘Disparities in Health Status and Service Utilisation for Women and Children: Some Insights from NFHS-3’, *IASSH 10th Conference on ‘Health, Regional Disparities and Social Development*, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi , 21–23 November 2012.
- ◆ ‘International Workshop on Decentralization and Rural Governance in India’, organised by NCAER, supported by the International Development Research Center (IDRC) of Canada in Alwar, Rajasthan, from 17–19 December 2012.
- ◆ ‘Labour Market Discrimination and Affirmative Action Policy in Private Sector’, *Indian Social Science Congress*, KIITS, Bhubaneswar, 27–31 December 2012.
- ◆ ‘Affirmative Action in Industry Federations of India: CII, ASSOCHAM and FICCI’, *Launch of Status Reports on the Affirmative Action (for SC & ST)*, India Islamic Cultural Centre, New Delhi, 30 January 2013.

Participation of IIDS Researchers in Programmes on Research Methodology

Research staff are provided opportunities and, in some cases, financial support to attend training programmes on research methodology organised by other institutes to enhance their research capacity on different methodological issues. Some training programmes attended by IIDS researchers are:

- ◆ Two-week research methodology workshop titled *Evaluating the Impact of Development Programs: Turning Promises into Evidences: Regional Impact Evaluation and Survey Method Workshop*, organised by the World Bank and NCAER, 11–22 March, 2013. (Attended by two researchers.)

Lectures Delivered by IIDS Researchers

Senior research staff have been engaged in delivering lectures related to research outcomes and other methodological issues in various academic platforms. This has enabled IIDS researchers to strengthen their research capacity based on feedback received through discussion. Lectures in the form of keynote address, panel discussion, interaction session, etc.,

delivered during 2012–13 are:

- ◆ Keynote Address on ‘Remedies Against Discrimination: Reflections on Comparative Experience of India and USA’ in *International Conference on Diversity, Discrimination and Social Exclusion in India and the USA*, organised by the O.P. Jindal Global University in collaboration with the National Law School of India University, Bangalore and the Indiana University Maurer School of Law, 22–23 October 2012.
- ◆ ‘Keynote Address’ in the *National Seminar on Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes: Opportunities, Achievements and Challenges*, National Institute of Rural Development, 9–11 January 2013.
- ◆ Lecture on ‘Undertaking Research in Social Sciences: What, Why, How’?, Centre of Political Science, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, in collaboration with the Institute of Objective Studies, New Delhi, 21 January 2013.
- ◆ Lecture on ‘Writing a Research Proposal and Research Report’, Centre of Political Science, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, in collaboration with the Institute of Objective Studies, New Delhi, 21 January 2013.
- ◆ Lecture on ‘Performing Quantitative Research in Social Sciences and Use of SPSS’, in Refresher Course, Aligarh Muslim University, 16 March, 2013.
- ◆ Lecture on ‘Measuring Discrimination through Audit Study’ in Research Methodology Course, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, 26 March 2013.

Providing Research Inputs in Targeted Meetings and Discussions with Policy Makers

IIDS researchers have provided research-based inputs in seminars and other formal meetings organised by the policy-making bodies and other policy makers. These are:

- ◆ ‘Engendering the Government’s Flagship Programmes: Looking at PMGSY and TSC’, *The Fourth Gender and Economic Policy Discussion Forum IV*, Institute of Social Studies Trust (ISST) in association with Heinrich Böll Foundation (HBF), 10 September 2012.
- ◆ ‘Orientation Programme for Master Trainers/KRPs for Enhancing the

Quality of Education at Elementary Level Schools in Scheduled Castes Dominated Areas’, *Workshop for Development of Training Materials (Modules)*, Department of Education of Groups with Special Needs (DEGSN), NCERT, 10–14 September 2012.

- ◆ National Project Steering Committee (NPSC) meeting of MoPR-UNDP, New Delhi, 11 October 2012.
- ◆ Confederation of Indian Industries members at IIDS on ‘Affirmative Action in Private Sector’, 15 November 2012.
- ◆ ‘Orientation Programme for Master Trainers/KRPs for Enhancing the Quality of Education at Elementary Level Schools in Scheduled Castes Dominated Areas’, *Workshop for Development of Training Materials (Modules)*, Department of Education of Groups with Special Needs (DEGSN), NCERT, 19–23 November 2012.
- ◆ ‘The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Bill 2012: A Step forward or a Step back?’, *National Consultation*, Oxfam India, 27 November 2012.
- ◆ ‘Status of Panchayats, Lessons Learnt and Strategies for the Future: A Policy Dialogue’, *Workshop on Decentralisation and Rural Governance*, NCAER, Alwar, Rajasthan, 17–19 December 2012.
- ◆ ‘Sexual Violence Against Women in India: The Search for a Research Agenda.’ *Round-Table Discussion*, ICSSR, New Delhi, 1 February 2013.
- ◆ ‘Addressing Sexual Violence in India: Challenges and Priorities’, Ford Foundation, 21 February 2013
- ◆ Discussion on draft paper on ‘Social Welfare and Welfare for Weaker Section’, The meeting was convened by Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, Minister of Panchayat Raj, Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi, 23 March 2013.
- ◆ ‘Women in India: Articulating a Vision for 2030’, High Level Committee on the Status of Women in India (HLCW), Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi, 21–22 March, 2013.

Interaction with Academicians and Discussion on Policy Issues

IIDS researchers have taken initiatives to interact with eminent academicians involved in developing social policies and discuss policy issues

related to the social exclusion of marginalised groups. These interactions are:

- ◆ Meeting with Dr. Manfred Nielsen, German Research Foundation (DFG), Germany, in his visit to ICSSR to discuss on ‘Current Trends of Research that are Being Carried out in India in the Field of Humanities and Social Sciences’, ICSSR, 19 November 2012, New Delhi.
- ◆ Roundtable Discussion on ‘Women’s Economic Empowerment’, IDRC office, New Delhi, 8 November 2012.
- ◆ Meeting on ‘Formulating Course of Study on Social Exclusion’, CSDE, JNU, New Delhi, 19 November 2012.
- ◆ Meeting with Archana Shukla and PiC’s Chief Executive Ms. Laura Donovan, IIDS, 9 January 2013.
- ◆ Meeting with Prof. Alex Fischer, Professor at School of Oriental and Asian Studies, UK, IIDS, 15 January 2013.
- ◆ Meeting with K.S. Narayan on ‘Education World Magazine’ published and edited by Dilip Thakore, 13 January 2013.
- ◆ Third Regional Meeting of the South Asian TTI Cohort and Resource Mobilisation Workshop, at Colombo, Sri Lanka, The Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka (IPS), 13–17 March 2013.

Participation in Formal Meetings Organised by Civil Societies

IIDS researchers participated in various meetings organised by civil societies and provided research-based inputs as advocacy for action. These are:

- ◆ *Fourth Gender and Economic Policy Discussion Forum IV* on ‘Engendering the Government’s Flagship Programmes: Looking at PMGSY and TSC’, Institute of Social Studies Trust (ISST), in Association with Heinrich Boll Foundation (HBF), 10 September 2012.
- ◆ National Workshop on ‘Lessons Learnt from IPAP’, *Christian-Aid-INGO Partnership Agreement Programme*, Hyderabad, 13–15 September 2012.
- ◆ National Project Steering Committee (NPSC) Meeting, organised by MoPR-UNDP, New Delhi, 11 October 2012.

- ◆ National Workshop on ‘Capacity Development for Effective Data Management’, Christian-Aid-INGO Partnership Agreement Programme, Ahmadabad, 29–30 October 2012.
- ◆ ‘National Consultation for Muslim Women Leaders on CEDAW’, SAHR WARU and NAM-W, New Delhi, 29 September–1 October 2012
- ◆ Development Lecture Series hosted by the British High Commission, New Delhi, 15 October 2012.
- ◆ Fourth Roundtable on ‘Experimental and Quasi-Experimental Evaluation Methods’ M&E , CLEAR South Asia, India International Centre, New Delhi, 23 November 2012.
- ◆ National Consultation on ‘From the Field to the Judge’s Bench: Developing Litigation Strategies to Improve the Lives of Women’, New Delhi, 24–25 November 2012.
- ◆ National Workshop on ‘Pay Equity and Gender Wage Gap in India’, International Labor Organization, 26–27 November, 2012.
- ◆ ‘The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Bill 2012: A Step Forward or a Step Back?’, Oxfam India, India Islamic Centre, 27 November 2012.
- ◆ *Ganga Preparatory Meeting* on ‘Quest for Basin Interdependence: Towards Mekong-Ganga Dialogue’, Observer Research Foundation and The Asia Foundation, Kathmandu, Nepal, 5–7 December 2012.
- ◆ Panel Discussion with Members and Chairs of Several National Human Rights Institutions on ‘Human Rights Situation of the Country and the Potential Impact of the Universal Periodic Review (Human Rights Council)’, The Working Group on Human Rights in India and the UN (WGHR), 6 December 2012.
- ◆ Workshop on ‘Manual Scavenging with the Issue of Social Inclusion with Help of a Photo-exhibition’, Organised by British High Commission, at British Council, New Delhi, 10 December 2012.
- ◆ National consultation on ‘Joint Action Plan for Implementation of SCP and TSP’, Dalit Arthik Adhikar Andolan-NCDHR, Deputy Speaker Hall, Constitutional Club, New Delhi, 20 December 2012.

- ◆ Workshop on 'Addressing Sexual Violence in India: Challenges and Priorities', Ford Foundation, New Delhi, 21 February 2013.
- ◆ Second Anil Agarwal Dialogue 2013 on 'Excreta Does Matter on Urban India's Water Supply and Waste Management Challenges', Centre for Science and Environment, New Delhi, 4–5 March, 2013.

IIDS LIBRARY

IIDS library is an exclusive research and reference library with about 950 books, government documents and publications. Besides books on various social science subjects, the library has substantial collection of statistical publications and survey reports such as those of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), National Family Health Survey (NFHS), Population Census, Economic Census and Economic Survey. The library also has a collection of about 750 reports on various subjects including a comprehensive collection on Dalits and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. A 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. All the library functions 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

Dalit studies in India suffer from a paucity of data and also a lack of a centralised database. 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 DISSEMINATION

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. An ungraded and undated website which will include several newer aspects of the Institute is in process and is going to be launched soon. Our website can be accessed at: <http://www.dalitstudies.org.in>

IIDS has been collaborating with a large number of institutions, organisations, universities, development agencies, government organisations and NGOs through various programmes and projects. Some of these organisations are as follows:

GOVERNMENT

- ◆ Ministry of Rural Development
- ◆ Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
- ◆ Ministry of Women and Child Development
- ◆ Ministry of Panchayati Raj
- ◆ Planning Commission
- ◆ Government of Maharashtra

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

- ◆ ActionAid
- ◆ Christian Aid, UK
- ◆ Cord Aid
- ◆ Department for International Development, UK
- ◆ Food and Agriculture Organisation
- ◆ Ford Foundation
- ◆ International Dalit Solidarity Network
- ◆ International Development Research Centre, Canada
- ◆ International Food Policy Research Institute
- ◆ International Labour Organization
- ◆ International NGO Partnership Programme
- ◆ Overseas Development Institute, UK
- ◆ Oxfam India
- ◆ Princeton University, USA
- ◆ UNICEF
- ◆ United Nations Development Programme
- ◆ University of Birmingham, UK

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO
THE TRUSTEES OF
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF DALIT STUDIES
REGISTRATION NO. : E / 15896 / AHMEDABAD

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Indian Institute of Dalit Studies having registration Number : E/15896/Ahmedabad, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2013, the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY:

Management of the trust is responsible for keeping regular accounts that facilitate preparation of the financial statements that give a true account of the financial position and financial performance of the Trust in accordance with the requirements of The Bombay Public Trust, Act, 1950 (as applicable to Gujarat State) ("the Act"). This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the keeping of the accounts that give a true account and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITY:

Our responsibility as per Section 34(1) of the Act is to prepare these financial statements and to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error in making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Trust's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Mistry Chambers, First Floor, Near Cama Hotel, Khanpur Road, Ahmedabad - 380 001

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OPINION:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Balance Sheet of the Trust for the year ended March 31,2013 and Income & Expenditure Account for the year ending on that date are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:

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

1. The accounts are maintained regularly and in accordance with the provision of the Act and the Rules.
2. The Receipts and disbursements are properly and correctly shown in the Account.
3. The cash Balance and vouchers are in the custody of the manager or Trustee on the date of audit and are in agreement with the accounts.
4. Books, Deeds, Accounts, vouchers and other documents and records required by us were produced before us.
5. The inventory, certified by the Trustees of the moveable properties of the Trust has been maintained.
6. The manager / Trustee appeared before us and furnished the necessary information required by us.
7. The Property of Funds of the Trust were not applied for any object or purpose other then the objects or purpose of the Trust.
8. The amounts outstanding for more than one year are Rs. NIL and the amounts written of are Rs.NIL
9. No tenders were invited for repairs or construction as the expenditure involved did not exceed Rs.5000/-
10. No money of public Trust has been invested contrary to the provisions of section 35
11. No alienation of immovable property has been made contrary to the provisions of section 36 of the Act.

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




HRD Dalal
Proprietor
Membership No - 31368

Place : New Delhi
Date : 10th August 2013

Mistry Chambers, First Floor, Near Cama Hotel, Khanpur Road, Ahmedabad – 380 001

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF DALIT STUDIES

TRUST REGD.NO. : E / 15896 / AHMEDABAD

BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31ST MARCH 2013

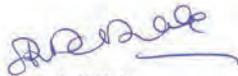
PARTICULARS	ANNEXURE	2012-2013
<u>FUNDS AND LIABILITIES</u>		
TRUST FUNDS OR CORPUS	I	20,062,239
OTHER EARMARK FUND	II	13,374,049
UNUTILISED GRANT	III	7,092,134
TOTAL		40,528,421
<u>ASSETS AND PROPERTIES</u>		
NET FIXED ASSETS	IV	11,502,720
INVESTMENTS	V	23,197,123
CURRENT ASSETS	VI	5,828,578
TOTAL		40,528,421

NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS - XIV

AS PER OUR AUDITED REPORT OF EVEN DATE

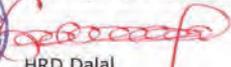
For Indian Institute of Dalit Studies.




Prof. Raosaheb K Kale
Chairperson
Indian Institute of Dalit Studies
Place: New Delhi
Date: 10/08/2013

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




HRD Dalal
Proprietor
Membership No. 31368
Place: New Delhi
Date: 10/08/2013

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF DALIT STUDIES

TRUST REGD.NO. : E / 15896 / AHMEDABAD

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD 1ST APRIL 2012 TO 31ST MARCH 2013

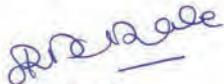
PARTICULARS	ANNEXURE	2012-2013
INCOME		
GRANT & DONATION INCOME	VII	33,620,767
OTHER INCOME	VIII	480,031
INTEREST INCOME	IX	2,076,950
TOTAL		36,177,748
EXPENDITURE		
RENT EXPENSES	X	634,604
AUDIT FEES	XI	95,507
EXPENDITURE ON OBJECTS OF THE TRUST	XII	31,016,838
ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES	XIII	1,138,687
DEPRECIATION	IV	1,764,686
TRANSFER TO SPECIFIC FUNDS	XIV	1,527,426
TOTAL		36,177,748

NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS - XIV

AS PER OUR AUDITED REPORT OF EVEN DATE

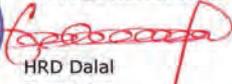
For Indian Institute of Dalit Studies.




Prof. Raosaheb K Kale
Chairperson
Indian Institute of Dalit Studies
Place: New Delhi
Date: 10/08/2013

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




HRD Dalal
Proprietor
Membership No. 31368
Place: New Delhi
Date: 10/08/2013

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