

ANNUAL REPORT

2017-2018



INDIAN SOCIAL INSTITUTE

NEW DELHI

**INDIAN SOCIAL INSTITUTE
NEW DELHI**

**Centre for Research, Training and Action for
Socio-Economic Development and Human Rights**

*[NGO in Special Consultative Status with the
Economic and Social Council of the United Nations]*

ANNUAL REPORT 2017-2018



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INDIAN SOCIAL INSTITUTE

VISION

To build a just, humane, secular, democratic and inclusive Indian society wherein the poor and marginalized communities cherish equality, dignity, freedom, justice, peace and harmony.

MISSION

To engage in social transformation through socially relevant research, training, publication and advocacy works aimed at integral development of the marginalized communities, particularly the Dalits, Adivasis/Tribals, women, minorities, unorganized and landless labourers in partnership with academicians and ecological movements nationally and internationally.

FROM THE DESK OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Indian Social Institute has been responding to the challenges faced by marginalised sections of society in the country for the last 67 years by engaging in socially relevant research, training, publication and advocacy through collaboration and networking with a large number of academicians, social activists, people's movements, human rights groups, civil society organizations and ecological movements throughout India and the world. Inspired by its founder, Fr. Jerome D'Souza SJ, who was a member of the Constituent Assembly, the Institute has strived to make known the values and ideals of the Constitution of India among the masses and hopes that it becomes a lived reality for every citizen of our country.



The academic year 2017-18 has been a year of many engagements on key thrust areas being Dalits, Tribals, Women, Urban Poor and Peace building at the national and international level. The strategy has been to engage in conducting quality research, training, seminars and publication. In order to amplify the impact of our engagements, we have been networking and collaborating with a number of national and international agencies.

In the field of Dalit Studies, the Institute has continued to focus on the thrust area of “Discrimination and Exclusion in Education: A Study of Children of Communities engaged in ‘Unclean’ Occupations” across India. Having completed studies in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana last year, the Institute has completed similar studies in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh this year and studies in Bihar and Jharkhand are in progress. Besides, the Institute has also initiated the extension of these studies to the Southern States of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana in collaboration with Indian Social Institute, Bangalore. After completing these studies, the Institute hopes to make a substantial contribution in policy changes in the states and at the national level. In addition, the ICSSR sponsored research project titled, “Negotiating Citizenship in Urban Space: A Study of Delhi Resettlement Project” was completed this year.

Studies on “Implementation of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)” has been the main focus area of Tribal Studies. The study undertaken in Jharkhand was completed and the study in Odisha was in progress. Besides these studies, a socio-economic study of 39 villages in Dumka is being conducted. On the occasion of the 23rd International

Indigenous Day, the Institute organised a workshop on “Tribal Culture and Identity” on 9th August. However, a larger programme on “Know your Rights: Adivasi Youth Hope for Tomorrow” was organised at Constitutional Club on 13th August. Mr. Dileep Tirkey, Member of Parliament and a former India Hockey captain, was the Chief Guest on the occasion. During the year, the Institute also celebrated the 142nd Birth Anniversary of Birsa Munda with a workshop on tribal culture. The tribal festival “Faggu” was also celebrated by the tribal youth of Delhi in the Institute. The main thrust area of the Women’s Studies has been “Women at Work”. Keeping this focus area, a study on “Women at Work in the Handloom Establishments in Uttar Pradesh” has been undertaken. Besides, another study, “Dalit Women in Social Conflict: The Case of Haryana” is being undertaken and the final report is being prepared. The Institute celebrated International Women’s Day on 8th March, 2018, by organising a panel discussion on “Inequality and Invisibility of Women in a Changing World of Work”.

In the context of polarisation of society taking place in the country, Indian Social Institute has been undertaking peace building work. In the peace building project “Promoting Peace and Harmony Culture, Consciousness and Healing through Shanti-Sadbhavna Manch among Students and Youth for Sustainable Peace, Justice and Harmony”, 280 peace clubs in schools and villages have been established in seven states, namely Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan.

Indian Social Institute has provided consultancy services to different organisations. An evaluation of five communities of the Congregation of Jesus and Mary was completed. Besides, another study on the “Impact of Gender and Development Projects on Men and Boys”, is being undertaken for World Vision India. In addition, the Institute is undertaking an assessment of the educational interventions of Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS) in Afghanistan.

The Institute conducted several seminars and workshops during the year. On the occasion of the 125th birth anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, a two day national seminar on Dr B.R.”Ambedkar’s Vision on Indian Democracy, Constitutional Rights and Social Justice” was jointly organised by Indian Social Institute, Delhi and Bangalore on 17-18 April 2017 at ISI Bangalore. About twenty papers were presented at the seminar which was attended by a large number of students, activists, professionals and lecturers and professors of universities and colleges. On 9th December, 2017, an international workshop on “Citizenship, Marginalities

and Development - Reducing Marginalities and SDGs” was organised at Indian Social Institute, New Delhi. About forty participants from Europe, Africa and India participated in the workshop. The Institute also conducted a Research Methodology Course for nineteen participants from different parts of the country on 5-14 September, 2017. Besides, a two-day workshop on “Legal Compliances of NGOs” was organised by the Institute on 20-21 May, 2017. There were about 70 participants from all over the country for the workshop.

The ISI Academic Forum organised two lectures: (i) “Inequality and SDGs: The Way Forward” by Dr. T. Prabhakar Reddy and (ii) “The Roots, Shoots and Fruits of India’s Education Problems: Critique and Insights from Mahatma Jyotirao Phule” by Dr. Thom Wolf. The Institute also organised a seminar on “Narratives for A Greater India” where the book “Vision 2030: Purna Swaraj” by Acharya Sachidananda Bharathi was released. Besides, ISI felicitated Sr. Anastasia (Sneha) Gill pbvm for being appointed by the Delhi Government as a member of the Delhi Minority Commission in July 2017.

Indian Social Institute has been providing legal training to NGOs, social activists and legal practitioners in different parts of India. Para-legal training has been conducted in Delhi, Bihar, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Chandigarh. In addition, Workshops on “Empowering Women to Lead Change”, ‘Educational Rights of Minorities’ and on “Anti-Trafficking” has been conducted. The Institute has also provided legal aid and assistance to marginalised sections of society during the year.

Inspired by the emphasis on networking and collaboration at the 36th General Congregation of the Society of Jesus, the Institute organised several programmes in collaboration with national and international organisations during this academic year. These include (i) live screening of the following proceedings related to India’s Third Universal Periodic Review (UPR) at the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) in Geneva; (ii) workshop on “Post UPR-III of India”; (iii) screening of the documentary, “Francis and the Sultan”; (iv) Second Victor Courtois Memorial Lecture by Prof. Adis Duderija from Griffith University; (v) awareness programmes of Delhi Government scholarships for minorities.

The Institute has been supporting Jesuits in Social Action (JESA) by being actively involved in the implementation of the project ‘Lok Manch: Development and Access to Entitlements of the Marginalised’. The Institute has also been providing support

for interns and projects of Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS).

Indian Social Institute is part of an international research project on “The Future of Work, Labour after Laodato Si” involving several research institutions, Universities and faith-based organisations in preparation for the centenary year of International Labour Organization (ILO) in 2019. The Institute is also a part of an International Network on “Keeping Faith in 2030: Religions and Sustainable Development Goals” along with Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), University of Leeds, U.K. and University of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Indian Social Institute supports the initiatives of Civil Society groups in promoting democracy and social harmony in different parts of the country. The Institute has supported various organisations like CBCI, CISRS, AFPRO and Caritas India by providing inputs on policy matters.

The staff of the Institute published one book and 36 articles in edited books, research journals and magazines in India and abroad. Besides, they presented 38 papers or lectures at Seminars, Conferences and programmes organised in India and abroad. Some academic staff are editors of journals and magazines, such as Social Action, Legal News and Views and Hashiye Ki Awaz. The editorship of Women’s Link has been transferred to Jamia Millia Islamia University, Delhi. There have been regular sharing of activities among staff and three Staff Development Programmes were organised. Staff Family Day was held on 6th January, 2018 and Staff picnic to the Okhla Bird Sanctuary and the Botanical Garden was organised on 23rd February, 2018.

Indian Social Institute has attracted many visitors and interns from India and abroad. Students from Don Bosco University Guwahati, and Loyola College, Chennai, visited us. In addition, five interns worked for about one or two months in the Institute. They were from Jamia Millia Islamia University and IGNOU.

The support services of Indian Social Institute include Documentation, Library, Publication, Finance and Administration. The Documentation section has a good collection of articles and data published in journals, newspapers and various electronic media on socially relevant topics, which is disseminated to NGOs, academicians, social activists and students. The library has a collection of about 34,000 books on social sciences, which is computerised and available online. In addition, the library subscribes to over 150 national and international journals. The

Publication Department publishes books and booklets which are popular among students, social activists, NGOs and academicians at Book Fairs. This year, the Institute participated in three Book Fairs in Delhi and Patna. The Institute published two books, one of them has been in collaboration with Xavier Publications, Ranchi. The Administration section provides secretarial assistance, maintenance, computer and internet services, and other administrative services. The finance department supports the Institute through its financial management, providing financial services and constantly updating the Institute's financial practices due to changing tax laws. In particular, the finance staff did a commendable job in ensuring a smooth transition to Goods and Services Tax (GST) regime.

Indian Social Institute remains a beacon of hope to marginalised communities suffering from socio-economic inequalities and growing religious fundamentalism by the services rendered in terms of research, training, publication and programmes. The Institute hopes to contribute positively to the national and global effort to build a world that is sustainable and equitable in collaboration with civil society, people's movements and academicians worldwide.

Dr. Denzil Fernandes SJ

A. Introduction

Indian Social Institute has been engaged in research on Dalit issues as a major thrust area through the activities of the Department of Dalit Studies (DDS). The Department designs and implements research initiatives into conditions of Dalits in partnership with academic institutions and grassroot community organizations, publications, networking and advocacy interventions, aimed at Development of Dalit communities, by giving voice to their struggles for rights and contributing to policy making. Over the years, the Institute has been fulfilling its mission to be at the forefront of the struggle for the rights of the marginalized groups in India by engaging in research on issues related to Scheduled Caste communities, conducting Seminars, workshops and training programmes for social organizations as well as grassroot social activists. It has been promoting the implementation of Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP), the cause of Dalit Christians, etc.

Over the last few years, the Department is intensely investigating into exclusion and discrimination of Dalit communities engaged in “Unclean” occupations through a mega project on “Discrimination and Exclusion in Education: A Study of the Children of Communities engaged in “Unclean” occupations across India. Towards this aim, first phase of the study was undertaken in four states, i.e., Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana. Continuing with our focus, the second phase covering states in central region of India i.e. Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh is being carried out during this year. The third phase covering four more states from the Southern region i.e. Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Telengana is in progress. The Institute hopes to make a substantial contribution to most vulnerable communities leading to policy changes by covering most states in India progressively.

B. Research Projects

B.1. Completed Projects

Discrimination and Exclusion in Education: A Study of the Children of Communities Engaged in Unclean Occupations” – Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh

This research was undertaken to gather empirical evidence of discrimination in education and their causes and consequences on the attainment of education of the children, especially of those belonging to the households associated with “unclean”

occupations in urban India. The study focuses to identify the processes of exclusion and discriminatory practices meted out on the children in schools from the households associated with “unclean” occupations and how they influence their lived experiences of education. The study looked at their educational status, reason for such status, what is the situation at school, measures initiated by the governments, the impact of



such discrimination, and finally the study proposes a list of recommendations to policy makers. A comparative analysis of disparities and similarities in the states is aimed at to promote a comprehensive policy by the state and central governments.

Corroborating empirical data from the selected states suggest that association of households with “unclean” occupations reinforce the poor quality of accessibility, availability, acceptability and adaptability effecting educational status of the children of the households. The multiple dimensions of exclusion in education, both within the educational institutions and outside the educational system create lasting negative impacts on children, not only in the academic domain - the performance in the school but also in personal domain - psychological life as a person. The immediate and long term impacts of discrimination and exclusion of children of communities engaged in “unclean” occupations are visible among children which were identified and observed during qualitative investigation in the selected cities, such as lower self-esteem and self-worth, self-denial among children, lower levels of interest and motivation in studies, poor performance, high rate of absenteeism and discontinuation of studies, and low aspirational levels to pursue higher studies.

Thus, an assessment of the educational status of the children forces us to look beyond just quantitative aspects of exclusion and discrimination to the qualitative dimensions operative within and outside the educational system. Both, the instrumental as well as structural dimension within and outside educational system are crucial in generating and sustaining social exclusion, therefore need to be attended at an equal footing for better future for the children of marginalised communities in India.

The study is able to capture the real educational status of the children and it will be

useful in providing information on the problems and reasons for the backwardness of the students in education. This information could be used by civil society organizations, NGOs, and activists for creating awareness towards education and to sort out the problems and difficulties faced by the students. Further, the study has made some important observations and presented practical recommendations which if utilized by the State and policy makers would bring drastic change in the life of the students belonging to the household associated with “unclean” occupations.

B.2. On-going Projects



Discrimination and Exclusion in Education: A Study of the Children of Communities Engaged in Unclean Occupations in the state of Bihar and Jharkhand in Central India and in Southern states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Telangana and Tamil Nadu

The overall thrust of the project is to understand the status,

attainments and challenges of education of the children of households associated with “unclean occupations”. The study is aimed at identifying patterns and various forms of discrimination and exclusion - economic, social and cultural - in education, and at examining and measuring the major causes and consequences. Caste-based ideology of hereditary occupations has far reaching impact in the life of such communities engaged in “unclean occupations” which are closely associated with untouchability. As Desai puts it there is untouchability among the untouchables (Desai 1976; Shah & Desai 1988). This research aims at evidence based understanding of the status and challenges of education of the children of households associated with “unclean occupations”. It will also study the consequences, especially the psychological



impact on the children of the scavenger communities.

The following are the specific objectives of the study:

1. To survey the educational status of children of Households associated with “unclean occupations” from upper primary to college education levels;
2. To study the social, economic and cultural causes that promote/hinder education of the children of Households associated with “unclean occupations”, especially the girl children
3. To study the inclusive and discriminatory practices experienced by the children of Households associated with “unclean occupations” within the educational institutions
4. To examine the policies and programs aimed at promoting education of the children of Households associated with “unclean occupations” and their implementation
5. To study the impact of discrimination and exclusion of children of Households associated with “unclean occupations”.
6. To make recommendations to the state and central governments to evolve a comprehensive Households associated with “unclean occupations” - specific educational policy.



In this context, the research study is undertaken in twelve states of India, of which six states have been completed namely, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. The study is in progress in the next six states namely, Bihar and Jharkhand; the cities included Patna and Gaya in Bihar, Ranchi and Dhanbad in Jharkhand and in four Southern states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Telangana and Tamil Nadu ...Presently, the quantitative and qualitative data collection process is in the progress.

★★★

A. Introduction

Keeping into consideration the overall thrust of the Indian Social Institute of engaging in “socially relevant action-oriented participatory research”, the Department of Tribal Studies (DTS) is aiming at achieving its objectives together with the Institute as the, “Resource Center for Social Transformation” with new initiatives. Its various activities of training, workshop, network and advocacy has focused on research on issues concerned with tribals/advivasis/indigenous peoples of India. The studies conducted by DTS also responds to the immediate and emerging issues of the Advivasis and other marginalized sections of society. DTS also works in close collaboration with other rights-based and like-minded organizations at the regional as well as national level.

B. Research Projects

B.1. Completed

Implementation of TSP in Jharkhand:

The Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79) marked a shift in the approach when the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) was launched. It was initiated to have a focused emphasis on the integrated development of the tribal areas and the communities particularly on economic front. It required an integrated approach of all departments in a united manner and not in isolation. The Tribal Sub-Plan envisages reducing gaps between the tribals and non-tribals in health, education, communication and other areas of basic amenities of life by providing legal and administrative support. It is an umbrella under which all schemes implemented by the States and Central Governments are dovetailed for addressing different needs of the Scheduled Tribes. To implement the TSP strategy four kinds of administrative structures are created: ITDAs/ITDPs, MADA Pockets (Sixth Plan), MADA Clusters (Seventh Plan) and programmes for PVTGs development.

The study concludes, although there are various provisions for better and proper mechanisms for adequate allocation of funds for the scheme, it has never been realized ever since its inception. The allocation has always been low and even to the extent of almost half of it. There has also been some satisfaction as far as Special Central Assistance (SCA) and a provision under Art.275 (1) is concerned. However, for last few years it has been declining, particularly in case of SCA. As far as the implementation is concerned, it seems to have been well formulated and well-designed but resulting out to be a failure. They are imposed from the top without

any people's participations. The major setback it suffers is lack of awareness and information about TSP among the people. The primary reason is in many cases the beneficiaries are not aware of their name included in the beneficiary list and money has been siphoned off in their name. There are in fact less than 10 percent of the beneficiaries who know about TSP.

All the other schemes other than Birsa Awas scheme are very poorly implemented. Birsa Awas is in fact satisfactorily implemented and majority of the beneficiaries are actually benefitting from it. However, all the other schemes show a dismal performance and majority of the beneficiaries are not benefitting (57 percent) from it. Except Birsa Awas, only 19 percent of the beneficiaries are benefitting. In certain schemes, there is not a single beneficiary. Rest of them partially benefitted. Although among the benefitted, in rare cases the beneficiaries are earning sufficient to come out of poverty. A significant section of the beneficiaries are already salary earners and already well off. Thus, in true sense it hardly is making any difference to the economic conditions of the BPL tribal households. However, it is even proven that, educated and literate households along with service holders are more likely to have benefited from the schemes.

The study suggests the following policy for better and effective implementation of TSP,

1. Proper and adequate allocation to TSP from ministries and departments as per the Jadhav committee's recommendation (2010).
2. The implementation should not be imposed from the top. There should be people's participation in each step: planning, implementation, management and evaluation.
3. To realize this there has to be proper information, awareness and education about the programme.
4. The demand will be strengthened primarily through information and awareness and it should be given a first priority like MGNREGA. If needed special funds should be allocated for spreading information about TSP. State Governments should take initiative to generate awareness among the general public about the schemes to be implemented.
5. The schemes should be primarily focused on what the people know best: agriculture and NTFPs. The primary focus should be agriculture and land based intervention, because land and agriculture is central to tribal society and economy. Moreover, value addition through linking their agricultural (that are mainly organic) and NTFPS should be promoted.
6. The schemes like commercialization of dairy, poultry are more likely to be failed because they are not very much familiar with those activities.

7. The fund should be more spent on individual development schemes and less on area development schemes because of high probability of diversion of fund in case of area development allocation.
8. There should be no involvement of NGOs as an intermediary in providing services or delivering services under the TSP. This is because; the higher are the stages of delivering services the higher the possibility of inefficiency, leakage and corruption.

B.2. Ongoing

B.2.1. Implementation of TSP in Odisha:

The Scheduled Tribes (STs) according to the 2011 Census account for 104 million representing 8.6 per cent of the country's population. More than 70 percent of the ST population is concentrated in Madhya Pradesh, Chhatisgarh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Telengana and Gujarat.

Adivasis are the most marginalised section of our society who continue to live



in abysmal conditions even after 70 long years of Independence. After sixty years of planned development and huge investments in manpower, material and financial resources, the level of development of India's Scheduled

Tribes continues to remain unsatisfactory. Moreover, the disparity, especially between STs and "others", has been increasing. In order to have a sense of the pathetic plight of the STs in India, we can have a brief review of their poverty, education and health profile in India.

As general development programmes could not specially cater to their socio-economic upliftment and bring them on par with other sections of society, Special Component Plan (which was later renamed as Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) was formulated. The Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79) marked a shift in the approach when the Tribal

Sub Plan (TSP) was launched. Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) strategy was initiated to have a focused emphasis on the integrated development of the tribal areas and the communities. But even after 38 years of implementation of the sub-plan in the country, the status of the SC-STs is yet to change in the desired way.

The final goal is to provide comprehensive implementation strategies of sub-plan act in a productive way in the state to the policy makers and implementers for the overall development of tribal people. The following are the specific objectives in the above direction:

1. To examine the budget allocation to the ST sub-plan in the state of Odisha.
2. To study the gaps in allocation, spending and implementation of the resources at ITDA/Ps districts/ MADA Pockets and Clusters.
3. To study its effectiveness in various sectors of development as prescribed in TSP like education, health, drinking water, infrastructural development (roads and electricity), irrigation and self-employment and economic empowerment (skill development, vocational training, entrepreneurships etc.).
4. To identify the impediments in the implementation of TSP in tribal areas in particular and provide inputs to the policy initiatives.

In Odisha, 2 ITDA/Ps districts with tribal majority (Malkangiri and Mayurbhanj) and 2 other districts having MADA Clusters/Pockets area (Nayagarh and Deogarh) are selected for a comparative analysis. The field survey has been over and data entry is going on.

B.2.2. Socio-economic study of Dumka:

Socio-Economic Survey in 39 villages of 'Dumka' - 'Dumka' is one amongst the 18 places where 'Zonal Development project' will take place. Several consulting firms are held responsible for preparing the Master Plan, along with the 'Urban Development Department' (UDD) of the 'Government of Jharkhand' (GoJ). In this line, the Master Plan is prepared, that aims at



'Zonal development' of 'Dumka' city. The new proposed city will bring more space

by inducting 39 vicinity villages that extends up to 12 kms, of which mostly are of ‘tribals.’

However, the ‘Adivasi perspective’ and the negative implications that this project will have in the lives of tribal people is missing in the plan. The ‘Department of Tribal Studies’ (DTS), therefore is currently engaged in conducting a socio-economic and cultural survey of these 39 villages, to study and analyze the present status and the changes including the severe negative impact that will occur due to ‘Zonal Development Project’ in the near future, thus affecting the tribals severely.

The survey is going on with the help of four local organizations of Dumka and simultaneously, entering of the quantitative and qualitative data is in progress.

C. Training Programmes/Workshops/Consultations

C.1. Socio - Cultural Empowerment of Tribal Youth of Delhi

Indian Social Institute, New Delhi has conducted many social and cultural programmes and workshops for the empowerment of tribal youth of Delhi. They are as follows:

1. On the occasion of 142nd Birth Anniversary of Birsa Munda, DTS organized one day workshop. It was participated by 60 tribal youth of Delhi. The workshop included documentary video of Birsa Munda, group discussion and report sharing by Adivasi youth of Delhi.

2. Tribal festival ‘Faggu’ was celebrated in February 2018 at Indian Social Institute, New Delhi. For the first time in Delhi the celebration of Faggu was celebrated by Adivasi Youth of Delhi. On this day the importance of Faggu festival and the songs sung during this time was shared by one of the tribal youth leaders of Delhi. It was participated by around 60 to 80 Tribal youth of Delhi- NCR.

C.2. 23rd International Indigenous Day (9th August, 2018)

23rd International Day of the World’s Indigenous Peoples was organized by the Department of Tribal Studies, Indian Social Institute, New Delhi on two platforms.



On 9th August, 2017 the Department organized a half day workshop at Indian Social Institute in which about 100 youth representatives from Delhi participated. The theme of the workshop was ‘Tribal culture and identity’. The workshop focused on educating the tribal youth of Delhi about the UN Declarations on the rights of the Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). The workshop included various activities and assignments like tribal games, group discussion, painting and photography competition. The workshop was entirely designed to educate youth on tribal culture and identity.

On 13th August 2017, the celebration of the International Indigenous Day was organized on a larger scale at Constitutional Club, New Delhi. The theme of the day was the celebration of 10th anniversary of the United Nation’s Declaration on the Rights



of the Indigenous Peoples with a sub-theme “Know Your Rights: Adivasi Youth Hope for Tomorrow.” The programme included eight cultural items including two tribal games, one nukkad natak, cultural dance, fashion show and three lectures.

The programme mainly focused on achieving three main objectives. First, to bring the Delhi NCR tribal youth on a larger platform, so that Adivasi identity and culture could be re-emphasized and revived. Second, to build awareness among tribal youth about the traditional, social and cultural values of Adivasi communities. Third, to create awareness and sensitize them about the present struggles of the Adivasis especially in Central India and also in the other parts of the country.



A. Introduction

Department of Women's Studies functions at three integrated levels, including acquiring knowledge as an outcome of its research works; disseminating knowledge through publications; and activating women for social transformation through training and advocacy efforts. The programmes are mainly action-oriented, aiming to counteract adverse effects on oppressed population from varied persisting and emerging forces and to do this logically analytical evaluation is conducted based on facts and figures in regard to effects of various forces on this marginalized section. The department contributes towards gender equality through research, training, publication, conducting national and international seminars, workshops, collaborating with organizations and conducting sessions on gender issues both within and outside the Institute. It analyzes and supports human, social, cultural and economic development towards gender equity and social justice. Committed to the mission of sensitizing the mass to assert and recognize the potential and capabilities of the women and make the women themselves realize and assert their capacities and skills and mainstream their needs, concerns, demands and move towards gender equality. It envisages major initiatives in research, training and advocacy in the areas of gender and women's studies.

B. Research Projects

B.1. Completed

Impact of World Vision India GAD Projects on Men and Boys: The main purpose of this study is to understand the impact of World Vision projects in four project locations in Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan in terms of changes in the attitudes and perception of men and boys towards the women and girls with regard to social, economic and educational equality.

B.2. Ongoing

B.2.1. Women at Work in Handloom Establishments in Uttar Pradesh

The study attempts to understand the critical issues in the handloom sector and discussing both favorable and unfavorable conditions of women weavers in the handloom sector. The study explores to what extent post-liberalization expansion of markets and change in governance structure have impacted on the conditions of women weavers. The research is designed in terms of Sustainable Development Goals, namely Goal 5 and Goal 8, that is, Gender Equality, Decent work and Labour Standards. Issues for discussion as well as tools were finalised for collecting required

information during the intended visits. During a preliminary visit to Varanasi Focus Group Discussions were conducted and contacts were established with intended stakeholders, including Indian Institute of Handloom Technology (IIHT), Weavers Service Centre, production centres, pockets of handloom workers and weavers. A pilot survey was also conducted during the International Surajkund Fair, Faridabad for the questionnaire testing in February, 2018.

B.2.2. Dalit Women in Social Conflict:

The Case of Haryana: This project is located in Hisar and Gurugram and is being researched in terms of the experiences of women in situations of social conflict and the causes, consequences and the role of state/non-state actors in social conflict. Case Studies and FGDs, as pilot study, in Gurgaon district to examined how social conflict issues affects Dalit Women in rural communities of Haryana. Village meetings were conducted, along with interviews with stakeholders. FGDs with women belonging to Dom communities and interviews with other dalit women in Hisar district of Haryana were also completed. 20 Case Studies each in Hisar and Gurugram with Dalit Women have been collected and three FGDs, two in Hisar and one in Gurugram were conducted. Presently, the writing of the research report is in progress.

C. Training Programmes Organised

C.1 Field-Based Training-Workshop Organised:

A two-day Research Methodology Course at IIC, Mumbai on November 27-28, 2017 for 50 participants was conducted by Dr. Archana Sinha. On the first day, she delivered a session on “Dynamics of Field Based Empirical Research”, thereby, capacitating the participants on importance of data collection and its challenges related to the research. She facilitated proposal writing and helped all participants to formulate an interview schedule. The Course also included a field visit to a research organisation in Mumbai.

C.2. A Panel Discussion:

A Panel Discussion on “Inequality and Invisibility of Women in a Changing World of Work” was conducted to commemorate International Women’s Day on March 8th, 2018. The three panelists lauded the issue from perspectives of home-based workers by Ms. Indrani Mazumdar, CWDS; on informal labour market by Ms. Suneetha Eluri, ILO; and on Migrant Construction Workers by Ms. Lata, SEWA,

New Delhi. While addressing gaps in labor force participation rates that remain a key concern, focus on the works to which women have access was also emphasised. This year's International Women's Day theme emphasises that women contribute and participate in home-based work and economy, the domestic sphere, and on construction sites and the benefits extend far beyond individual women but also to societies and economies as a whole. Addressing this issue is not just the right thing to do from a human rights perspective; it also shows the need for raising labor participation of women. Potential and sustainable solutions that emerged included women's access to remunerative works by systematically addressing legal and regulatory inequalities, addressing inequalities to enable women to become self reliant; strengthening women's collective voice, and working to address data and knowledge gaps.

D. Advocacy Interventions / Networking:

- Archana Sinha chaired a Session in Department of Higher Education- National Seminar on “Women Leadership in Panchayati Raj” at KL Mehta Dayanand College for Women, in Faridabad on 2 February, 2018.
- Balram Rao chaired a panel discussion session on “Women's Rights and Social Justice” at an International Conference in Amity University NOIDA on 2 February, 2018.



A. Introduction

In any society, there are vulnerable individuals and groups who have little power over events that affect them, and lesser yet in social and cultural relations. A vulnerable population experiences a variety of dimensions of deprivation that are beyond those arising from income or consumption poverty. In this broad sense, the poor in urban areas are groups of people who are relegated to a lower or outer edge or outside the mainstream of urban society. Their important needs are not met and they remain excluded from the social, economic, political and, cultural life of given urban society. Policy discourse has, over the years, evolved in a way to exclude the urban poor from its safety net, marginalising them to an extent never seen before. It has endangered their citizenship rights not only in the legal sense, but also socially, culturally and economically.

The department had undertaken a research on resettlement colonies in Delhi with the aim of influencing resettlement policies in the country. ‘Negotiating Citizenship in urban Space: A study of Delhi Resettlement Project’ which was completed and the final report was submitted to ICSSR on the 27th November 2017.

B. Completed Project

B.1 Negotiating Citizenship in Urban Space: A Study of Delhi Resettlement Project

The study follows the journey of two Jhuggi Jhopri Resettlement Colonies (JJRC) of Delhi, i.e. Jahangirpuri established in 1976 and Savda Ghevra established in 2006 in order to examine two important questions that have significance for policy making: 1) How and what kind of negotiation takes place between the state and the urban poor, who have legitimate rights over the city but are denied legal rights within the city? And 2) has the government-initiated Resettlement Project (as an outcome of the negotiation process) improved the lives of the affected people in the city, providing them a sense of citizenship in the urban space? Thus, in broader sense, the study looks at the impact of the resettlement project on the lives of the urban poor and their citizenship rights.

“Negotiating Citizenship in Urban Space: A Study of the Delhi Resettlement Project” has critically analysed the patterns and processes of state initiated Resettlement policy from the perspective of the urban poor with respect to their claims to equal citizenship rights and entitlements. The study documented the lived experiences of the people in the resettlement colonies established in two different geographical

spaces and over different periods of time. An analysis of the promises of the resettlement project and the reality lived by the residents of the JJ resettlement colonies showed that the outcomes of the implementation of the project in Delhi were varied. A comparative analysis of the selected two resettlement sites indicated that resettlement colonies and their residents developed different attitudes, identities and socio-economic positions. However, the investigation also revealed similarities shared by inhabitants of both resettlements colonies.

The people who make considerable contributions in the making of the city are normally made to paid heavy prices in their private spaces, especially when it comes to occupations and livelihood. The contributions made by the people of the resettlement colonies in the smooth functioning of the city by providing essential services—thus acting as city makers—has been taken for granted by policy makers and civil authorities, leading to the process of ‘unmaking citizens’ (see Bhan, 2016) where citizens are excluded systematically from claims to belonging and citizenship. It is here that study draws attention to the role of the government, and its policies and programmes of urban planning, in propagating inclusive urban spaces and inclusive citizenship, not resulting in geographical segregation. Every effort should be undertaken in the process of urban development to find ways of “making the city as well as citizens”. Thus, the urban way of life is no longer confined to the physical entity as is the case with resettlement colonies presently, but urbanism would be a way of life where citizens experience transformation and are not forced to live life of compromised citizenship.



Peace Building Project: Shanti Sadbhavana Manch (MISEREOR Project)

“Promoting Peace and Harmony Culture, Consciousness and Healing through Shanti-Sadbhavana Manch (Peace and Harmony Students and youth movement) through capacity building among the most marginalized and excluded, anchored in institutions and communities in 8 states”

Though initially the project was supposed to be implemented in 8 states, Gujarat state dropped out due to various reasons. At present the project is run only in 7 states (Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh). This three year project was supposed to end by 30th June 2018. Since we had problems in the first year to start this project on time due to



various problems in the villages, we could not complete the objectives of the project fully. Therefore, we have requested the funding agency to extend the project for one more year without any further financial support. But they have extended the budget for another 6 more months within the original budget. As the project was reaching the proposed end by June 30th, we had asked an external expert, Mr. Joseph James, to evaluate our project and submit a report so that we could strengthen the project by learning from our mistakes and strengthening our positive aspects. The evaluation



took place in the months of February and March 2018 and the report was duly submitted to the Institute. Talking about the relevance of the project, the evaluator strongly felt that the project has significantly addressed the objectives set for the project in most appropriate manner. These objectives have significant relevance in today's



context where conflict is prevailing in every aspect of life. The objective set for value based youth movement is the most relevant even in today's context. Targeting students and youth at the school level itself is one of the effective strategy and most relevant in today's context. Engaging teachers as active volunteers are relevant in the context as teachers

play an important role to nurture student minds into positive direction. Sensitizing teachers on conflict and violence issues is the most appropriate strategy. Institutions created at the grassroots level in the form of peace clubs have the potential to influence local dynamics. Sensitizing local youth and leaders on issues of conflict, training them to analyze the context of conflict in more scientific manner and then mobilizing them into collective forces has tremendous potential to address rights and conflict issues in the most appropriate way. Capacity to intervene in conflict situations by these leaders and institutions are relevant. We have decided to take up the report its recommendations with the stake holders of the project in the coming months.

The peace-building project titled “Promoting Peace and Harmony Culture, Consciousness and Healing through Shanti-Sadbhavna Manch among Students and Youth for Sustainable Peace, Justice and Harmony” is progressing well in 8 states, namely Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha,



Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan. This project has formed 320 peace clubs in schools and villages of 8 states. A 3-day National Seminar was held on 21-23 April 2017 and a 7-day certificate course on constitutional values and capacity building for state coordinators and zonal peace trainers was held on 3-9 June 2017. In addition, two State level training programmes were conducted, one in Nawada, Bihar on 28-30 June and the other in Ranchi on 8-9 July, 2017.

★★★

6.1 Working Group on Human Rights (WGHR)

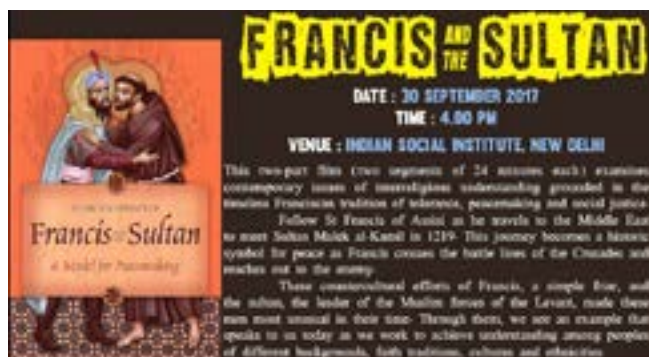


Indian Social Institute hosted the live screening of the following proceedings related to India's Third Universal Periodic Review (UPR) at the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) in Geneva: (1) Presentation of India's third UPR at the 27th session of the UPR on 4th May, 2017. (2) The adoption of India's Third UPR at the 36th session of UNHRC on 21 September, 2017.

6.2 Geneva for Human Rights (GHR)

A day long workshop on "Post UPR-III of India" was organised by ISI on 3 October, 2017. Mr. Adrien-Claude Zoller, the Director of Geneva for Human Rights (GHR) was the resource person.

6.3 Islamic Studies Association (ISA)



Indian Social Institute organised the screening of the documentary, "Francis and the Sultan" on 30th September, 2017.

6.4 Vidyajyoti Centre for Christian Muslim Relations (VCCMR)

ISI in collaboration with Vidyajyoti Centre for Christian Muslim Relations organised the Second Victor Courtois Memorial Lecture on 3 February, 2018. The Lecture

was delivered by Prof. Adis Duderija from Griffith University. Mrs. Laxmi Menon Bhatia was the chairperson for the programme.

6.5 Delhi Minorities Commission (DMC)

ISI has been included in the list of NGOs empanelled by the Delhi Minorities Commission (DMC) and three of its members have been appointed as members of the Advisory Committee on welfare of Christian community. In collaboration with DMC, ISI conducted DMC sponsored awareness programmes of Delhi Government scholarships for minorities in Jehangirpuri on 23rd January and in Shahbad on 27 February, 2018

6.6 Universities in India and Abroad

Dr. Paul D'Souza is a part of an International Network on "Keeping Faith in 2030: Religions and Sustainable Development Goals". As part of this network he attended the core group meeting and participated in the International Conference "State, Civil Society and India's Religious Margins" held at Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) on 7-8 December 2017 and chaired a session on 8 December in the conference. Similar Conferences are envisaged at University of Leeds, U.K. and University of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

6.7 Jesuits in Social Action (JESA)

ISI continues to be actively collaborating with Jesuits in Social Action (JESA) in the project titled 'Lok Manch: Development and Access to Entitlements of the Marginalised' by participating in Core team meetings, zonal workshops and organising the impact study in addition to the



financial management of the project. Monitoring visits to Maharashtra, Bihar and Darjeeling have also been conducted. This project has generated a lot of enthusiasm among the implementing partner organizations and the people in rural and urban areas.

6.8 Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)

ISI has been collaborating with the works of Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS) in the following ways: (1) Fr. Paul D'Souza has been guiding the “Impact Assessment of JRS Interventions in Afghanistan”. (2) ISI is supporting JRS in the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) funded project on “Mixed Migration Monitoring Mechanism Initiative”, and (3) ISI is supporting the internship for JRS from students of Caritas School of Social Work, Olomouc, Czech Republic. (4) Mr. Sebastian Boonstra of ‘Samuel Hall’ delivered a talk to ISI staff on education and other social interventions in conflict situations on 9 February, 2018.

6.9 International Labour Organisation (ILO)

Dr. Denzil Fernandes participated in the International Seminar on “The Future of Work, Labour after Laodato Si” on 11-13 July 2017 in Geneva, Switzerland, which was organized by International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC) and International Labour Organization (ILO). This initiative aims at contributing to the ILO centenary year and its Future of Work Initiative. As part of the project, six research tracks have been initiated: (1) Jobs, Ecology and Environmental Crisis led by Centre of Research and Social Action (CERAS); (2) Jobs, Violence, and the link between Social Justice and Peace led by Iberoamericana University, Puebla, Mexico and Laboratory for Social and Economic Innovation (LAINES); (3) Jobs, Demography and Migration led by International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC); (4) Jobs, Robotisation and Technology Changes led by Lupina Foundation, Toronto, Canada; (5) The Future of Enterprise and Entrepreneurship after Laodato Si led by UNIAPAC, an international Christian union of business executives, and Observatory of Finance, University of Fribourg, Switzerland; and (6) Jobs Creation Innovations and Changes in the Context of Laodato Si led by Aggiornamenti Sociali and Centre for the Study of International Politics (CeSPI).



6th Paul de la Gueriviere Memorial Lecture



Indian Social Institute organized the Sixth Memorial Lecture in fond memory of late Fr. Paul G on “Deliberative Democracy vs Authoritarian Statism: Traite sur la tolerance- Dialogue, Dissent, and Civic Virtue” by Prof. Upendra Baxi on January 25, 2018. ‘Deliberative democracy’ and ‘authoritarian statism’ are two contradictory forces; they cannot exist in harmony as remarked by Dr. Baxi, the Padmashri



recipient is a renowned legal scholar, professor of law and former Vice Chancellor of University of Delhi and University of South Gujarat. Dr.Baxi stressed that the other side of tolerance is violence and referring to Gandhiji, he pointed out that a true ‘Satyagrahi’ will first stress on his or her duties as are enunciated in the Constitution of India

and would not engage in violence. Dr. Usha Ramanathan, an internationally recognized expert on law, chaired the function. □



Research Methodology Workshop

08



A ten-days course on Research Methodology was conducted from September 5-14, 2017 for orienting and upgrading the research skills of researchers of social sciences. The course brought together social science and practical features pertaining to research. Thus, the focus was on the underlying principles upon which social research needs to be based and also practical aspects of research during various stages of conducting research. Nineteen participants registered for the course. Participants were mainly from Uttar Pradesh, New Delhi, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, and West Bengal. At the end of the programme the participants were equipped with knowledge of various types of research,



tools and techniques. On the whole, the course was a worthwhile exercise with positive and constructive responses from participants. □



The Training Unit conducted the following legal awareness trainings at various places which were well appreciated by the participants.

- a. Para Legal Training: 25th April 2017 to 01st May 2017. Participants 35.
- b. Para Legal Training for Shanti Sadbhavana Manch: 02nd June to 10th June 2017. Participants 31.
- c. Para Legal Training for grass roots workers in Sokodewra in Bihar: 28th to 30th June 2017. Participants 65.
- d. Para Legal workshop for grass roots workers in Bhubaneswar in Odisha: 27th to 30th August 2017. Participants 60.
- e. Para Legal Training for grass roots workers in Kota, Rajasthan: 8th to 11th September 2017. Participants 67.
- f. Para legal training for grass roots workers in Varanasi, UP. 22nd to 26th September 2017. Participants 55.
- g. Para legal training for grass roots workers in Raipur, C G. 12th to 15th October 2017. Participants 48.
- h. Educational rights of minorities: 18th October to 22nd October 2017. Participants 117.
- i. Empowering Women to lead change: 08th December to 16th December 2017. Participants 16.
- j. Training on Anti Human Trafficking on 18th February 2018. Participants 18.
- k. Legal training in Chandigarh: 1st March to 4th March 2018. Participants 95.
- l. Para Legal Training for Social Activists: 17th to 23rd March 2018.

In all these training programs a deeper understanding of the Constitution of India and the basic laws of the country with special emphasis on the laws relating to women, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Laws relating the vulnerable groups were given. We followed not only the class room lectures, but exposure programs to National Human Rights Commission and National Commission for Women were given importance. Thus participants got both theoretical as well as practical knowledge of the legal system in India. Participants felt empowered by these training programs. The Training Unit has been giving legal counseling for the needy people from various parts of the country.

A. Research Related

i. Books Published

Ratnesh Katulkar, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar aur Adivasi Prashn? Samyak Prakashan, Delhi, 2018.

ii. Papers in Edited Books

Ratnesh Katulkar, “Understanding Reservation in Purview of democracy and Nation, in Dalit Issues: Strategies for Comprehensive Escalation and Progress”, Pp. 231-238 in “Dalit Issues: Strategies for Comprehensive Escalation and Progress” edited by Sangita Sinha, B.R. Publishing Corporation, 2017.

iii. Papers in Journals

Archana Sinha and BalramRao, “Sashakt Mahila Aur Satat Vikas: Khadya Evam Poshan Suraksha” (Hindi) in Hashiye Ki Awaaz, October, 2017, pp 8-10.

Archana Sinha, “Anusandhan Kriyavidhi Par Sampann Das Divasiya Prashikshan Pathyakram” Hashiye Ki Awaz, December, 2017, pp 39.

Denzil Fernandes, “Reconciliation and Justice amidst Rising Threat of Religious Fundamentalism”, JIVAN, August 2017, p. 19.

D’Souza, Paul (2017). Nationalism: Beyond Sense of Belonging to Inclusiveness, Social Action. Vol.67, No.2, April -June 2017, Pp. 162 - 175.

D’Souza, Paul and Teena, Anil (2017) Religious Institutions and Social Development, A case study of Caritas India, Jeevadhara - A Journal for Socio-religious Research, Vol. XLVII, No. 281, September 2017, Pp 7-27.

Ratnesh Katulkar, Understanding Ambedkar’s Views on Caste in the context of Justice and National Unity, Social Action, October – December 2017, Vol. 67, No 4, Pp. 327-342.

----- “Fight against Patriarchy”, Maharashtra Ahead, Vol. 6, Issue 4, April 2017.

----- “Bhima-Koregaon is History not a Myth: A Rejoinder to Teltumbde’s Lie” in www.roundtableindia.co.in

-----“Rajputanis’ Revolt against Patriarchy, and the Fake Valor of Rajput Patriarchy”in www.roundtableindia.co.in

Ranjit Tigga, “CNT, SPT Sanshodhan Adivasiyon ki Astitva ke liye Ghatak”,

Hashiye ki Awaz, August 2017, Vol.8, pp. 2-6.

----- “Daliton aur Adivasiyon ke liye Angreji ki Uchh Shiksha ka Mahatva” Hashiye ki Awaz, September 2017, Vol.9, pp. 2-5.

Ramya Ranjan Patel published an article on “Wage Formation in Agriculture: A Theoretical and Empirical Analysis”, Labour and Development, 2017, Vol.24, No.1, pp. 86-101, ISSN- 09730419.

Rudolf C. Heredia published an article on “Religious Nationalism and Globalisation: Eroded Identities, Displaced Elites”, 2017, Social Action, V. 67, No. 2, April-June, Pp. 107 – 119.

----- “The Spring Tide of Saffron Power”, Jivan, May-June, 2017, Pp. 4 – 9.

----- “Gandhi; Turning the Search Light Inwards”, Economic and Political Weekly, 2016, Vol. 52, No. 34, 20 May, Pp.33-35, Book Review, Mahatma Gandhi: Nonviolent Power in Action, by Dennis Dalton; New York: Columbia University Press,2012; Pp. xxiv + 311, \$27.5 (paperback).

----- “The Idea of India in an Age of Extremes”, Indian Currents, June 2017, Vol. No. XXIX, Issue No. 25, Pp. 21-23.

----- “Dialogue as Pedagogy: Learning together with the Other”, 2017, Vidyajyoti Journal of Theological Reflection, (Jul., Vol. 81, No. 7, Pp. 486- 507).

----- “Walking into the Future”, July 2017, Jivan Magazine on Front Cover’s Back.

----- “l’ Ondatadel Potere Color Zafferano: La democrazia in India e il nazionalismo hindu” La Civiltà Cattolica C (5-19, August), Pp. 278-86) “Contesting Hindu Rastra” English trans.: Sept 17, “The Spring Tide of Saffron Power: Democracy in India and Hindu nationalism”

----- “Secularism in a Pluri-Religious Society: The Constitutional Vision”, in Society and Culture in Contemporary India: A Reader, ed., Subas Mohapatra, 2017, Social Science Press, Delhi, Pp. 357-378. Earlier in Economic and Political Weekly, 2015, V. 50, N. 14, Apr 4, Pp. 51 – 59.

----- ”Theorising a Social Movement A Note on Lok Manch”, Jivan, October 2017, Pp. 8-13.

----- “Paradox of Indian Secularism Religions in Society in Asia”, In Religions in Society in Asia, October 2017, Pp. 142-177.

----- “Christian Praxis For An Inclusive Social Movement”, Indian Currents, Oct 2017, Vol. No. XXIX, No. 42, Pp. 42-44.

----- “Dialogue as Pedagogy: Learning Together with the Other in the Asian Context”, Economic & Political Weekly, 7 Oct, 2017, Vol. 52, No. 40, Pp. 65-72.

----- “Pluralism and the Pedagogy of Tolerance”, 10 October 2017, New Liam, <http://thenewleam.com/2017/10/pluralism-pedagogy-tolerance/>

----- “Discerning Together: Levels of Engagement”, Jivan, February 2018, Pp. 16-17.

Sayed Parwez, “Karz Ka Bojh”, Hashiye Ki Awaaz, May 2017, Vol.12, No.05, p.28.

----- “Ramzan Aur Roza Humein Apnani Ichchha Par Kaabu Pana Sikhate Hain”, ‘Speaking Tree’ Navbharat Times on 12 June 2017 .

----- “Vanchiton ke liye Angrezi Madhyam Ki Shiksha” Hashiye Ki Awaaz, September 2017, Vol.12, No.09, p.16-18.

----- “Kuran Adharit Muslim Pariwarika Kanoon Banen – Zakia Soman”, Hashiye Ki Awaaz, October 2017, Vol.12, No.10, p.21-25 .

----- “Humein Apne Desh ke Bachpan ko Bachane ki Parwah Kyon nahin hoti”2 net circle, on 27 February 2018, <http://twocircles.net/2018feb27/421254.html>

Shreya Jessica Dhan ‘Adivasi Sanskritic Mahotsav’, Hashiye Ki Awaz, September 2017, Pp.36-39.

----- “Itihas me Gum Adivasiyon ki Shahadat ke Dastavez”, Hashiye Ki Awaz, November 2017, pp. 32-34.

----- “Manav-Adhikar: Akta, Samanta aur Satat Vikas ki oar Adivasi”, Hashiye Ki Awaz, December 2017, pp. 37-38.t

Fr. Vincent Ekka “ Adivasi Samaj ke Mulya aur Sansadhan” , Hashiye Ki Awaz , August 2017, Vol.12, No.8, Pp.18-21.

B. Knowledge Dissemination

i. “Jai Adivasi” Calendar

Department of Tribal Studies, Indian Social Institute with the collaboration of Delhi Adivasi Youth Network made tribal calendar named “Jai Adivasi” for the year 2018. The calendar included the life history of various tribal leaders and their achievements. It also included tribal festivals and celebrations and their importance in tribal society. It included the pictures of tribal heroes and heroines and activities performed by Delhi Adivasi



Youth. The calendar 'Jai Adivasi' was basically printed to know the vast knowledge and richness of tribal society.

ii. Legal Education Series (updated)

1. Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009
2. Educational Rights of Minorities
3. Right to information Act
4. Law relating to Dowry offences
5. National Commission for Women
6. On Your rights if arrested

C. ISI Journals and Magazines

i. Social Action (ISSN 0037-7627)



Social Action, a quarterly journal of the Institute, reviews social trends in India and is published for the past 66 years. The journal reaches hundreds of colleges, universities and academic research centers in India, apart from individual and international subscribers. The major objective of this journal is to bring to public domain an in-depth scientific analysis of the social trends in order to strengthen the Constitutional vision with special focus on the social, economic, political and cultural aspects of the marginalized communities for a meaningful discussion, dialogue and to look for people-centered alternatives. Each issue of Social Action has a special theme. Apart from the thematic articles a few non-thematic articles, commentaries and book reviews are published. The Journal attempts to

reach activists in the field with committed intellectual and theoretical concerns, as well as Religious Nationalism in South Asia (April-June 2017); Development with Dignity: A Tribal Perspective (July-September 2017); Ambedkar's Vision of Democracy (October-December 2017); Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality (January - March 2018) were the four key themes covered last year. A number of research scholars, lecturers, professors and thinkers have contributed field based research articles. About 29 articles and 8 Book Reviews were published last year.

Social Action is a UGC recognised peer-reviewed journal. Articles in Social Action are indexed in the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), Research Abstracts, Sociology of Education Abstracts, Book Review Index, and Review of Population Reviews. A micro-film edition is available from University Microfilms International, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106 USA. Earlier this year, University Grants Commission included the journal in the List of the University Grants Commission Approved journals/refereed journals.

ii Legal News and Views



Legal News and Views is a magazine published every 26th of the advance month from Integrated Social Initiatives. This magazine provides the latest legal news, judgments concerning human rights and other important matters. In every issue we publish two to three articles in simple language for the benefit of ordinary people of the country. Mr. Paul Jacob was the one who was making sure that the matters are gathered and send for editing before sending it to the press. He got retired in the month of January 2018 and at present Mr. Abhishek Kumar is doing that job. Our aim is to inform the readers about the changes taking place in the field of law. From April 2018 onwards the subscription

rate was increased from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30/- for a single copy. Annual subscription for one year is Rs. 350/- and for two years it is Rs. 690/- and Life membership is Rs. 8,000/- . This magazine is subscribed mainly by Universities, Law Colleges, Advocates and students.

iii. Hashiye ki Awaz

Hashiye ki Awaz is a monthly magazine in Hindi which aims to give voice to the marginalized communities, particularly the Dalits and the Tribals. The name 'Hashiye ki awaz' means 'voices from the margins'. The objectives of publishing HashiyekiAwazare (1) to analyze and reflect the social and economic situation of the marginalized, (2) to create awareness among Dalits and Tribals about their rights, (3) to voice against all forms of exploitation, (4) to motivate different sections of people to create a just society, and (5) to promote



tribal and dalit cultures, literature and worldview in Hindi language.

Twelve issues of Hashiye ki Awaz published between 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018 focused on the topics like - Dr. Ambedkar and challenges of the nation, Condition of Dalits and Adivasis during the last three years (special issue on international labor's day), Don't suppress the human values and rights, NITI ayog and the challenges for the development of the deprived, Land acquisition and policies of resettlement for the indigenous peoples (special issues on the eve of world's indigenous Peoples' day celebration), Higher education in English medium and its challenges for the deprived, Reality of food security and the under privileged, Why are the names of Dalit and Adivasi martyrs of India ignored? Necessity for human values, dignity and rights, minorities of India on target (republic day special), Poisonous snakes of casteism and disparity in various religions, Deprived women getting trapped in sexual and domestic violence.

iv. Women's Link

Women's Link a quarterly journal edited by the Institute has been handed over to Sarojini Naidu Centre for Women's Studies, Jamia Millia Islamia from 1 April 2017. However, the April – June 2017 was done by the department of Women's Studies. The new editor of the magazine is Prof. Sabiha Hussain.



Policy Engagement / Lectures / Human Rights Communications / Advocacy works

A. Lectures – Papers presented

Archana Sinha presented a paper on Janani Suraksha Yojana in the National Seminar on “Challenges for Growing Inequalities in India” on July 14-15, 2017 organised by Council for Social Development, New Delhi.

----- delivered a lecture on, “Discrimination in Health and Reproductive Rights of Women in India” at the plenary session as a Panelist on the theme ‘Women’s Empowerment in India: Challenging Stereotypes and Strengthening Nation’ for a one-day National Seminar cum Training Programme on ‘Rights of Women’ on 25 October, 2017 at Amity University, Noida. This was organised by Amity Law School, Noida in collaboration with National Human Rights Commission.

----- presented a paper, “Caste and Educational Attainments of Urban Poor Children: Equity is Away” under the theme Equity and Social Inclusion in the 18th IASSI Annual Conference-2017 held on 4-5 December, 2017, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh. This was organised by Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, India & Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad.

Balram Rao presented a paper titled “Emerging issues in Labour Market in India” in the international seminar at Erasmus University Rotterdam, The Netherland, 10-13 October 2017.

----- “Corporate Social Responsibility and Accountability in India” at International Conference organized by ISS, Erasmus University Rotterdam, The Netherland, 15 -18 October 2017. He also chaired a session on “Labour Rights and Accountability” at the Conference.

Denzil Fernandes delivered a talk on “An Alternative Narrative for a New India” was given to the following groups: (1) the clergy of Delhi Archdiocese on 19 July 2017 at Navinta, Delhi, and (2) Students at Vidyajyoti College of Theology, Delhi, on 4th August, 2017.

----- “JCSA Response to Fundamentalism in South Asia” at the meeting of the Jesuit Conference of South Asia (JCSA) at St. Xavier’s College, Ahmedabad, on 25th October, 2018.

----- “An Alternative narrative and Strategies for Reconciliation in a New India” at the meeting of the Catholic Religious of India (CRI) at Vidya Deep College,

Bangalore on 29th September, 2017.

----- delivered Lectures on: (1) “An Alternative narrative and Strategies for Reconciliation in a New India”, (2) “Dialogue as Pedagogy: Learning Together with the Other”, and (3) “Our Mission and Inter-Religious Dialogue” at Agra Regional Priests Council Meeting on “Role of Inter-religious Dialogue and Importance of it in Growing Nationalism and Fundamentalism” on 8-9 August 2017 at St. Paul’s Residence, Udaipur, Rajasthan.

----- “Our School Governance in a Changed Indian Socio-Political Milieu” at the Jesuit Educational Association of South Asia Triennial Conference at Xavier University, Bhubaneswar, on 9th October, 2017.

----- “JCSA Statement and its Implications for Jesuit Social Action” at the Jesuits in Social Action (JESA) Convention on 13th October, 2017, at Papal Seminary, Pune.

----- “School Governance in the Indian Socio-Political Context” at the National Seminar-cum-Workshop on “Educational Rights of Minorities” at Indian Social Institute, New Delhi, on 21st October, 2017.

----- “Peace Building in the Indian Socio-Political Context” at the State-level Workshop of Shanti Sadbhavna Manch at Bhubaneswar, Odisha, on 28th October, 2017.

----- “Corporate Response of JHEASA: The Way Ahead” at the Jesuits in Higher Education Association of South Asia (JHEASA) Conference at Xavier institute of Development Action and Studies (XIDAS), Jabalpur, on 5th November, 2017.

----- “The Nature of Social and Environmental Crises in India” at a Workshop on “The Intellectual Dimension in Achieving our Mission and Goals” at St. Xavier’s College, Ahmedabad, on 7th February, 2018.

Paul D’Souza delivered an extended lecture in Jamia Millia Islamia to the final year students of Masters in Social Works on “Contemporary Issues and Challenges of Marginalized communities in India” on 10 April 2017.

----- presented a paper “Who Cares when We Cry – the Forgotten Women of Kashmir” at Jesus and Mary College, University of Delhi, on 30 January 2018 at the workshop, titled Women’s Voices from the Margins was organized by the Women’s Study Centre of Jesus and Mary College, in which around 100 students participated.

----- gave two days orientation to teachers of St Joseph’s School Aurangabad 7-8 June 2017.

----- conducted a two day seminar on “Polarities and our response in reaching out the marginalised communities” for 40 educationists of Sisters of Apostolic Carmel

of Northern Province in Patna from 28 - 30 July 2017.

Ramya Ranjan Patel delivered a Lecture in Amity Law School, Amity University, Noida as Panelist for the Plenary Session: Challenges and Barriers for Women with Disabilities and Empowerment of Women in India on 25 October 2017.

----- presented a paper on “New Land Leasing Law and Reverse Tenancy, Implications for Land Holdings and Income: A Case of Odisha” India Land and Development Conference 2017, 5-6 April 2017, India International Centre, New Delhi.

----- “Agrarian Transformation and Changing Labour Relations in Kalahandi, Odisha” (Co-Author: Dr. Deepak Kumar Mishra) in the Seminar on Labour and Migration in Rural Odisha, Issues and Challenges, 3-5 November 2017, Khariar Autonomus College, Khariar, Odisha.

Ranjit Tigga presented a paper “Constitutional and Legal Status of Adivasis in India – CNT/SPT: A Theological Perspective” in Vidyajyoti, College of Theology, on 14 August 2017.

----- “Exploring Kurukh Life and Culture through Dance: Challenges and Way Forward” in a Seminar on Tribal Folk Dances of India: Contextualizing Art and Culture held on 24-25 August 2017 in Motilal Nehru College, Delhi University.

Ratnesh Katulkar presented a paper ‘Dr Ambedkar on Tribal Question’ at the National Seminar: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar’s Vision on Indian Democracy, Constitutional Rights and Social Justice, Indian Social Institute, Bangalore and Indian Social Institute, Delhi, 17 - 18 April, 2017.

----- “Seon/Chan/Zen its Meaning, Root and the essential Principles” in an International conference on 5th International Conference on Ganhwa Seon “Seon (Chan, Zen) Buddhism : New Scholarly Perspectives” at Dongguk University in Seoul Korea hosted by the Institute for the Study of the Jogye Order of Korean Buddhism and sponsored by Dongguk University on 27 June 2017.

Ratnesh Katulkar delivered a talk “Buddhism in India and Dalits” to Catholic Group of Seoul at Hyehwa Seoul, June 2017.

Sayed Parvez presented a paper on “Kailash Wankhediki Kritimein Prtibimbit Dalit Dharm” at Two Day National Seminar on Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi on 29-30 August, 2017

Shreya Jessica Dhan presented a paper on ‘Indigenous Rights and Value system on the road to Development’ in the ‘International Conference on Human Rights and Gender Justice, 6 August 2017 at Indian Society for International Law, Opp.

Supreme Court, Bhagwandas Road, New Delhi.

----- ‘Indigenous Peoples’ perspective of development’ in the ‘International Conference on ‘Rights of Tribals and their Culture in Globalized World’ at Amity University, New Delhi.

Teena Anil presented the paper “Developmental Interventions and Role of Religious Organisations in Contemporary India: A Case Study of Caritas India” for a National Seminar on “Religious Institutions and Social Engagement” at the Institute of Dialogue with Cultures and Religions (IDCR), Loyola College, Chennai, on 27-29 July, 2017.

Vincent Ekka presented a paper on “Kurux/Addi Sochti Raji Chalab: ana Gahi Ayen: Parha Vyavstha Samaj ta Ayen/kanoon” at a National Conference organized by the Kurux Literary Society of India, at Ambikapur on October 13, 2017.

Vincent Ekka delivered a lecture on “Tribal/Adivasi Values and Resources” on the occasion of a one day workshop on “Tribal Culture and Identity” organized for Delhi Adivasi youth, by the Department of Tribal Studies, Indian Social Institute, New Delhi, June 17, 2017.

----- “The relevance of legacy of Dharti Aba Birsa Munda in the Struggle for Social Justice’ on the occasion of Celebrating 142nd Birth Anniversary of Dharti Aba Birsa Munda and Foundation Day of Birsa-Ambedkar-Phule Students’ Association (BAPSA) at Jawahar Lal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi, November 15, 2017.

----- “Present Situation of Tribals in India”, at Charaidand, Jashpur Chhattisgarh, a district level gathering under the banner of “Chhattisgarh SarvaAdivasiSamaj”, November 15, 2017

----- “Parha’ before PESA: Lessons from the Institution of Tribal Self-Governance”, A lecture delivered at School of International Studies, (SIS), JNU in the center for Comparative Politics, New Delhi, December 4, 2017

B. Seminars / Workshops / Training

i) National Seminar on Dr. B.R. Ambedkar’s Vision on Indian Democracy, Constitutional Rights and Social Justice

Dr. Bhimrao Ramjee Ambedkar continues and will continue as the unquestioned leader of the depressed and weaker sections of our society. He showed his multi-disciplinary brilliance and intellectual acumen as the architect of the Indian Constitution which would be remembered by all. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar has also played a vital and significant role in shaping the modern India. His vision on

Indian Democracy, social justice and constitutional rights has unfolded a number of interpretations in the academia, political circles and amongst others as well. Over and above, Dr. Ambedkar gave a comprehensive and holistic treatment to these concepts and thus nuanced in such ways by showing the importance of these concepts for the Indian society.

To further this academic quest, Indian Social Institute New Delhi and Bangalore jointly organized a two day national seminar on “Dr B.R. Ambedkar’s Vision on Indian Democracy, Constitutional Rights and Social Justice” on 17-18 April 2017 at ISI Bangalore as the nation remembered Dr Ambedkar’s 125th birth centenary.

The inaugural address was delivered by Dr Anand Teltumbe, a well-known author, human rights activist and a management professional in which he discussed the role of constituent assembly in framing of constitution of India. In the valedictory session, SR Darapuri, human Right activist, shared the challenges before the secular and democratic fabric of the nation. The participants of the seminar were from the various universities and institutes across India and include variety of age groups and professions such as students, activists, professionals and lecturers and professors of universities and colleges. There were about 20 scholarly papers presented at the seminar focussed on nine major themes.

ii) International Workshop: Keeping Faith in 2030: Religions and the Sustainable Development Goals



“Citizenship, Marginalities and Development - Reducing Marginalities and SDGs” a one day international workshop was organized at Indian Social Institute, New Delhi on 9th December 2017 for Faith-Based/Civil Society Organizations working with marginalised communities in reducing their marginalities. The focus of the workshop was on Sustainable development goals and the role of religion in development.

In the Indian context, which is multi-religious yet secular, some of the religious

organizations have moved out from their traditional spheres of operation, focussing on internal reforms and faith based activities with their respective communities, to engage in the so called “secular sphere” with respect to the provision of education, health and community development across faith communities, thereby reducing marginalization with a non-discriminatory humanitarian motivation. Religion is increasingly recognized as a human resource rather than just an obstacle to development. Many religious groups have also been involved perceptibly in development policy, by adopting and heralding the Millennium Development Goals and through consultations in the drafting of the new SDGs.



The workshop organised by Indian Social Institute in collaboration with the University of Leeds, UK and sponsored by ICSSR, Northern Regional Centre brought together academicians and practitioners from Faith-Based/Civil Society Organizations engaged with marginalised communities. The panel discussion with the eminent panelists on board was focused on ‘if the SDGs provide a useful framework to tackle ‘sustainable development’ - reducing marginalities globally / in India? What are the opportunities and limitations for Faith-Based/Civil Society Organizations to engage in India?’ During an interactive session the participants discussed the role and involvement of FBOs in reaching the SDGs to the marginalized sections of the society. The workshop provided international perspective to the issues concerning the role of religion in development and the need to create an informal network of faith groups to engage in popularizing, monitoring and advocating for the implementation of the SDGs as an outcome of the workshop.

iii) Indian Social Institute conducted a two-day workshop on “**Legal Compliances of NGOs**” on 20-21 May, 2017. There were about 70 participants from all over the country for the workshop.

v) The Training Unit conducted the following legal awareness trainings at various places which were well appreciated by the participants.

1. Para Legal Training: 25th April 2017 to 01st May 2017. Participants 35.
2. Para Legal Training for Shanti Sadbhavana Manch: 02nd June to 10th June 2017. Participants 31.
3. Para Legal Training for grass roots workers in Sokodewra in Bihar: 28th to 30th June 2017. Participants 65.
4. Para Legal workshop for grass roots workers in Bhubaneswar in Odisha: 27th to 30th August 2017. Participants 60.
5. Para Legal Training for grass roots workers in Kota, Rajasthan: 8th to 11th September 2017. Participants 67.
6. Para legal training for grass roots workers in Varanasi, UP. 22nd to 26th September 2017. Participants 55.
7. Para legal training for grass roots workers in Raipur, C G. 12th to 15th October 2017. Participants 48.
8. Educational Rights of Minorities: 18th October to 22nd October 2017. Participants 117.
9. Empowering Women to Lead Change: 08th December to 16th December 2017. Participants 16.
10. Training on Anti Human Trafficking on 18th February 2018. Participants 18.
11. Legal training in Chandigarh: 1st March to 4th March 2018. Participants 95.
12. Para Legal Training for Social Activists: 17th to 23rd March 2018 -

C. Human Rights Communications

The Human Rights Documentation was initiated in 1999 as part of the department of documentation and library. The Human Rights Documentation compiles information on 28 major topics from various newspapers and electronic media. The compiled information and news paper clippings are readily available with the department. In addition, it also actively disseminates the current information to human rights activists, social action groups and individuals through electronic newsletter and email services three times in a month. This year we have extended our services to 6 new subscribers.

The Human Rights news Bulletin is an initiative of the centre to provide data and information on various human rights violations in India. The collected documents and information are updated and uploaded in the website regularly and people from all over the world are making use of this documented information. A huge collection of archives, of more than a decade uploaded on the website for easy reference for

the users. The data/information on various topics is also made available through e-mail on request.

D. Advocacy interventions

i. Support of the Tribals of Delhi

The Department of Tribal Studies in the Indian Social Institute is committed to support the tribals residing in Delhi and respond to their various needs. In order to promote the Kurux (Oraon) language and cultivate the taste and interest in Adivasi culture and identity, the Kurux (Oraon) language Mass is started once a month. A booklet was prepared to facilitate the Christian worship in Kurux language. It is an initiative which is appreciated much by the Adivasis living in Delhi and through this DTS is reaching out to many.

ii. October 30-31, 2017

As an advocacy and collaborative venture, a two days National Conference for the Secretaries for the Office of Tribal Affairs in various dioceses, was organized jointly by the Secretariat of Tribal Commission CBCI and the Department of Tribal Studies ISI, New Delhi on the topic “Tribals towards Unity, Equity and Sustainable Development with Human Rights Approaches.”

A similar kind of zonal conference was jointly organized by the Secretariat of Tribal Commission CBCI and the Department of Tribal Studies ISI, at Ranchi. The DTS is also collaborating with other like-minded organizations in Delhi and other places to give timely support to people in their crucial struggle for human rights and self-rule.

E. Media engagement

Dr. Denzil Fernandes was interviewed by Rajya Sabha TV in a Special Report on the Global Report on Internal Displacement 2017, which was telecast at 7.30 pm on 29 May, 2017.

F. Legal Aid

Indian Social Institute has a history of taking up cases of the marginalized people and providing legal awareness through its Legal Aid Center at ISI. At one time we discontinued the legal aid center at ISI due to different reasons. Again there is a need felt by the Church and the Society to have a legal assistance center located at Indian Social Institute. A lot of requests are coming to us for legal advice regarding varied legal issues. Through our legal awareness training in various places, people

come to know about the legal help available in Indian Social Institute. The Training Unit has taken up a number of Consumer Cases, Bail petitions, Domestic Violence cases, Divorce Petitions, minority status issues etc. to help these people who look for help. At present the Training Unit has a full time lawyer practicing in the Delhi courts who is ready to give the necessary legal advice and Training for any groups that asks for such help. The increasing number of cases against priests and sisters and ordinary people forces us to think to have a legal assistance cell. Therefore the Indian Social Institute is seriously thinking about starting a Legal Assistance Cell in ISI soon so that we will be able to assist the poor and marginalized and the Church in India.

G. Other Programmes

a) ISI Academic Forum

ISI Academic Forum organised two programmes (1) A lecture on “Inequality and SDGs: The Way Forward” by Dr. T. Prabhakar Reddy on 1 August, 2017. (2) A talk on “The Roots, Shoots and Fruits of India’s Education Problems: Critique and Insights from Mahatma Jyotirao Phule” by Dr. Thom Wolf on 9th March, 2018.

b) ISI organized a Seminar on “Narratives for A Greater India” on 16th September, 2017. The speakers for the seminar were Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar and Fr. Joe Mannath. Mr. Arif Mohammad Khan was the Chairperson for the programme. A book “Vision 2030: Purna Swaraj” by Swami Sachidananda Bharathi was released on the occasion.

c) Indian Social Institute felicitated Sr. Anastasia (Sneha) Gill Psvm on 2nd August, 2017, for being appointed by the Delhi Government as a member of the Delhi Minority Commission. She assumed office on 20th July along with Dr Zafarul-Islam Khan (Chairman) and Mr. Kartar Singh Kochhar. She was a former staff member of the Institute.



A. Library

A.1 The Library Section

The library named after Fidel Rosl Goetz is being developed with specialized resources catering to the needs of the marginalized groups (Dalits, Tribals, and Human Rights etc.). The library has stock of computer bibliographic database of print books as well as a small collection of rare and reference books on social science. The library is computerized, and has evolved into a fully automated library environment with the support of Koha Online library software and special URL.

During this financial year 120 new books have been added in library database and received more than 800 books on donation from Retired Civil servant Mr. Augustine Surin. More than 250 books out of donated were found suitable for our library. Library is subscribing 14 regular national newspapers, Both English (09) and Hindi (05).

A.2 Online Service

The Library online catalogue provides excellent services to search the different titles of development issues. During the period from April 2017 to March 2018, the catalogue was searched 10796 records from ISI database as well as outside Library Users. Library has online facility to access statistical data from CENSUS, articles from EPW & SAGE journals.

A.3 Membership & Borrowing

Sixteen new members have joined the library and 105 individual users and 118 group users (11 Groups) have visited the library this year. Under borrowing 457 books and 13 research reports were issued to them. Inter library loan has given to NPC, NUEPA & NCAER during the financial year.

A.4 Journal Section

The journal section of the department received 180 periodical both National and International. Of these, subscribed journal 108, obtained on exchange basis 20 and on gratis 43. The library also subscribes 9 journals in Hindi. 793 articles were indexed from journals and magazines and distributed to stakeholders. The display of all the journals in the in-house reference and reading room is an additional attraction for the users. The relevant back –volumes journals are bound and kept in the library for researchers and library users. The service has given to our collaborator, Jesuits

social centre and updating researchers with latest articles & new arrivals for easy reference.

A.5 DDL Service

- ⊙ Online library catalogue services
- ⊙ Electronic library services
- ⊙ Current awareness services
- ⊙ Literature searches /document supply
- ⊙ Reference and referral services
- ⊙ Borrowing service to library members
- ⊙ Inter Library loan delivery service
- ⊙ Bibliographic service
- ⊙ Human rights electronic news bulletin
- ⊙ Data bank services
- ⊙ Orientation programmes for in-house users
- ⊙ Photocopying, scanning & printing documents
- ⊙ Disseminating most updated books, human rights news, article, report &
- ⊙ Government Policy documents etc.
- ⊙ More information on Library: www.isidelhi.org.in
- ⊙ Human rights bulletin blog: <http://blog.isidelhi.org.in>
- ⊙ Book Search: URL <http://isid.bestbookbuddies.com>

B. Publication

Publication is a hub for information, knowledge dissemination and promotion of intellectual resources of the Institute. The Department of Publication was envisaged publishing books, documents, compendiums etc., mainly on the basis of research and other allied activities conducted by various departments of the Institute. We also provide space to likeminded thinkers, academicians and activists to disseminate relevant information and knowledge pertaining to social issues in India and abroad highlighting the interest and concerns of the masses. The department is committed to publish all the research materials of the Institute at an affordable cost, and makes them available for the non-profit sector NGOs and civil society organizations.

The department of publication also has been networking with authors, editors and publishers to jointly publish books, monographs and book-lets and make them available to those who are engaged in social transformation. It is hoped that the Institute could generate awareness among the masses and thinkers paving way for advocacy and policy interventions in favour of the priority communities of the institute.

The numbers of people have visited the department and have been considerably increased especially on the occasions of seminars, conferences and other programmes held at the Institute. Such events also provide opportunities to publicize our activities among wider masses.

To reach out to the common people to get maximum benefited from the publication especially Legal Education Series and research materials; the department participated the following major book fairs last year.

1. Delhi Book Fair, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi from 26 August to 3 September, 2017.
2. Patna Book Fair, Gyan Bhawan, Bihar from 2 - 11 December, 2017.
3. World Book Fair, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi from 6 - 14 January, 2018.

During these book fairs, thousands of people visited the stall and appreciated the subjects we choose for publication. Legal Education Series both in Hindi and English are very much appreciated and pointed out that these kind of low priced legal books are not available anywhere in India. All those who visited the stall of the Institute in these book fairs invariably picked up at least one or two booklets saying that the institute is doing a good work for the common people. These legal literacy booklets have been becoming more essential, and there is a good demand in the market as well as numerous schools, colleges and universities.

Books demand and enquires have been coming from District Legal Service Authority (DLSA) various parts of all over India for the booklets and some of them are as follows:

1. Do you know your fundamental rights- English/ Hindi
2. What should know about FIR- English/ Hindi
3. Indian judicial systems- English/ Hindi
4. On your rights if arrested- English/ Hindi
5. Rights of children to free education- English/ Hindi
6. Law to protect human rights- English/ Hindi
7. Free legal service to the poor - English/ Hindi
8. Law against prev. of corruption- English/ Hindi -
9. Measures for eradication of children- English/ Hindi
10. Ensuring a safe environment- English/ Hindi

The department also takes care of printing, distribution and marketing of all Integrated Social Initiatives journals. In this way, we give visibility to Indian Social Institute by the dissemination and promotion of the intellectual resources of the Institute at the National Level and International Level.

C.Consultancy

C.1 JRS Afghan Outreach Assessment Study

The Assessment of JRS interventions in Afghanistan is undertaken by JRS South Asia in collaboration with Indian Social Institute with following major objectives.

- ▶ To help in documenting the shared mission journey, and in piecing together a comprehensive picture of how various interventions have contributed to achieve JRS vision, goals and priorities over the past 12 years in Afghanistan's socio-political context.
- ▶ To share lessons learned more widely with fellow Jesuits, other religious, friends and donors, government officials, partner organizations and collaborators of JRS.
- ▶ To help increase participation of the local communities JRS serves, to strengthen ownership of the interventions, and prepare local communities to move towards more a sustainable future.
- ▶ To understand possible socio-economic and educational ramifications of JRS interventions in Afghanistan, and thus make needed course corrections to discern and plan well for the journey that lies ahead.

Workshops for Impact Assessment

A preliminary visit to Afghanistan was undertaken during 15 to 20 October 2017 to assess the field situation and hold interactions with various stakeholders associated with JRS in Afghanistan.

A preliminary concept note and the proposal for the assessment study were presented to a select group of experts and JRS personnel from the field for their views before finalising the methodological details. The feedback and suggestions discussed at the presentations were assimilated in the final draft.

A brainstorming workshop on the JRS Afghanistan Impact Study was conducted on 12 February 2018. The agenda was to bring together a group of JRS AFG project / partners, NGO staff and Jesuits serving/who have served in Afghanistan to share ideas and discuss how various project interventions have helped to achieve the JRS goals and priorities over the last 12 years. Eighteen participants attended the workshop. Dr. Paul D'Souza facilitated the workshop.

C.2 Evaluation of Five Communities of Congregation of Jesus and Mary

Dr. Denzil Fernandes conducted an evaluation of five communities of the

Congregation of Jesus and Mary. Four of these communities were from India and one from the Philippines. The perceptions of CJM sisters, teachers and parents of schools, parishioners, clergy and religious working in the regions were analysed. Based on the responses of 1086 respondents and the financial status of the communities, evaluation reports were submitted for each community.

D. Conference and Residence facilities

D.1 Conference Unit

The Conference Unit of Integrated Social Initiatives (ISI) provides facilities to conduct conferences, training programs, seminars, workshops, consultations, etc. The unit provides support service to all the institute programmes, including staff development programs by providing the necessary ambience. The services of the unit are also extended to the priority group who work with vulnerable sections of the society like Dalit, Adivasis, minorities, women, children, refugees, street children, domestic workers, civil society and human right groups locally, nationally and internationally. The Conference unit plays a supportive role in achieving the vision and mission of the Indian Social Institute by allowing concessional rates to those who genuinely work with vulnerable section of the society.

D.2 Residence Unit

The Residence Unit of Integrated Social Initiatives (ISI) provides facilities of Boarding and lodging. We have 100 beds facilities with single room /double room and dormitories. The Residence unit services is a hospitality unit. It provides round the clock boarding and lodging services. In addition, it has a canteen that provides delicious meals at a reasonable price. These facilities are mainly extended to the training/workshop/seminars organised by ISI. Residence facilities are also provided to NGOs, priority groups who works with vulnerable sections of the society like the Dalits, Adivasis, Minorities, Women, Street Children, Domestic Workers, Civil Society and Human Right groups from Delhi and outside.



A. Administrative, Finance and Support Service

The Department of Administration (DA) comprises of General Administration (GA), Computer Section and office of the Executive Director (EDO).

A.1 The Office of the Executive Director operates in compliance with its duly adopted bye-laws, policies, and operating rules for overall growth of the Institute and to achieve the vision and mission of the Institute. The ED office has been developing and implementing a fundraising plan; writes grant applications; furnishes funding agencies with required progress reports of the various projects undertaken by the Institute. It is establishing, managing and administering the Institute's financial resources to ensure sound financial health of the Institute is maintained and sustained. Every department was asked to discuss and prepare annual budget for the following year, along with programmes, research, training, etc. The final proposed budget was presented to the Governing Body for their approval. Besides, the ED office takes care of all official records, documentation of official matters, public relations and contacts on behalf of the Institute.

A.2 The General Administration takes care of the reception at the Institute, the nitty-gritty of administrative details, leave, travel booking, contact with government offices and public utility services; the computer section provides support service to all the departments; The maintenance staff take care of the cleanliness and hygiene of the Institute. The computer section takes care of the technical aspects.

A.3 The Finance Department plays a supportive role in achieving the vision and mission of the Institute. The Institute has down the years developed finance management policy, transparent procedures, and periodic monitoring mechanisms so that the financial health of the Institute is maintained and sustained. The Institute also regularly updates itself and the staff on changing income tax rules and related laws so that every staff and the Institute strictly adhere to the laws of the land.

The Institute believes that financial audit and transparency in financial matters increases the motivation and commitment of the staff. As per the practice of the Institute, the department carried out half yearly audit and has been periodically distributing the budget realization statements to all the departments. Moreover, interim budget review was organised by the Institute. This helped every department to understand how the resources has been utilised till then and also to make a strategic financial plan for the following months.

Each head of account is allotted a code number while preparing the annual budget. This has resulted in accuracy and bringing more clarity to review the money allotted and actually utilized under each head. The finance department provided the necessary support to various departments in the budget preparation. This was a big learning exercise for the staff. The department also complied with filing of GST return, TDS return, FCRA return, Provident Fund return and other financial reports both manually and online within the stipulated time. It also prepares and obtains utilization certificates in order to submit them with the Funding Agencies and various Government Departments for the grants received and utilised.

B. Information about the Institute

B.1 Subalterns: Newsletter of the Institute

Subalterns is a quarterly news bulletin of the Institute, published and freely distributed by the Institute to share with its partners, like-minded organizations and well-wishers about the various engagements of the Institute. Every issue also carries some reflections on a current affair which have direct bearing on the lives of the poor. “Climate Change: A Call to Change Development Paradigms” (April - June 2017); “INDIA @ 70 years”(July-September 2017);”Social Conflict and Peace Building”(October-December 2017); “Relevance of the Constitution of India” (January - March 2018) were the four topics covered last year. This bulletin reaches almost 1000 organisations and individuals. Subalterns is also sent electronically. To receive your copy, send a mail to edoffice@isidelhi.org.in

B.2 Website

Various activities, reports, programmes etc., are regularly uploaded in the website www.isidelhi.org.in

B.3 Mailer

The Institute has introduced ISI News Mailer, which provides with a window of opportunity to communicate with our partners the works and engagements of the Institute in order to strengthen mutual relationship, exchange of views and promote collective action with and on behalf of the marginalized communities. To receive the mailer, send a mail to newsisi@isidelhi.org.in

B.4 Staff Activities

During 2017-18, Staff Forum has arranged the following programmes for the welfare of the staff members:

- 14 June 2017 : “Work-Life-Balance” session was conducted by Dr. Sachin Goyal, ANTARNAAD the session
- 31 July 2017 : A celebration of the feast day of St. Ignatius of Loyola the founder of the Society of Jesus. Fr. Sunny Jacob SJ, Secretary of Jesuit Education Association (JEA) was the Chief guest.
- 8 December 2017 : Workshop on “Tax Savings and Planning” by Mr. Josely Martins.
- 6 January 2018 : Annual Staff Family get-together
- 1 February 2018 : “Healthy Work Culture” conducted by Fr Norbert Menezes SJ
- 23 February 2018 : The Annual Staff Picnic to the Okhla Bird Sanctuary and the Botanical Garden



PARTNERS OF THE INSTITUTE (BOTH FUNDING AND WORK RELATED) PARTNERSHIPS

A. Government

- ⊙ Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi
- ⊙ Ministry of Tribal Affairs, New Delhi
- ⊙ Ministry of Women and Child Development, New Delhi
- ⊙ National Commission for Women, New Delhi
- ⊙ National Human Rights Commission, New Delhi
- ⊙ Delhi Minority Commission, New Delhi
- ⊙ National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR), Hyderabad

B. National and International Organizations

- ▣ Action Aid, New Delhi
- ▣ Institute of CSR Management, Delhi
- ▣ North East Social Research Centre (NESRC), Guwahati.
- ▣ ALBOAN, Spain
- ▣ Agriculture for Food Production (AFPRO)
- ▣ Caritas India, New Delhi
- ▣ CASA, New Delhi
- ▣ Change Alliance, New Delhi
- ▣ Danish Refugee Council
- ▣ Deutscher Caritas Verband, Germany
- ▣ Francis Xavier Foundation, Zürich
- ▣ IGSSS, New Delhi
- ▣ Indian Social Institute, Bangalore
- ▣ MISEREOR, Germany
- ▣ Missionsprokur der Jesuiten, Germany
- ▣ World Vision
- ▣ Young Men's Christian Organisation (YMCA)

C. Universities

- ▣ Jawaharlal Nehru University
- ▣ Jamia Millia Islamia University
- ▣ Delhi University
- ▣ University of Leeds
- ▣ Addis Ababa University



A Brief History:

The Indian Social Institute was founded, more than a centre of research, as an ideology to contribute to the task of social transformation. At the time of founding of the Institute, the then General of the Society of Jesus stated “the Institute should be founded for the serious study of the Indian social situation in all its aspects”. Adhering to this mandate the Institute has been ever in search of new ways of engaging in social transformation according to the signs of the times.

The Institute began its journey as ‘Indian Institute of Social Order’ in January 1951 in Pune in response to the challenges of nation-building and emerging new social order in the post-independent era. In 1958, the Institute was registered in Pune as Indian Social Institute. Realising the importance of being present in the national political capital, in 1961 the Institute was shifted to New Delhi and a new entity was registered under Xavier Institute of Social Order. However, later in 1969 the Institute was registered as ‘Indian Social Institute’.

In the first decade, till 1960s, the focus was on spreading social doctrine of the Church; in the following decade the Institute expanded its scope to accompany NGOs and focused on training, thus giving birth to Indian Social Institute, Bangalore. The third decade was marked with sensitivity to women’s issues and establishment of Mobile Orientation Team (MOT). In the 80s, the fourth decade, it made a definitive choice to align with people’s movements and accompany them. As the government opened itself in 1989 to Thatcher-Reagan neo-liberal philosophy the

Institute responded to the challenges of liberalization, privatization and globalisation (LPG). In the same decade the Institute adopted rights-based perspective as a cross-cutting subject permeating all the endeavours of the Institute which continues till today. In the new millennium, expanding civil society space and advocacy works have assumed greater significance aimed at policy changes. The Institute enjoys the status of an NGO with special consultation status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

All through these years the Institute has enjoyed great credibility among the academicians, activists, students, and marginalized communities through varied interventions like, action-based research, publications, capacity building programmes, and policy interventions through advocacy works. It has also provided space for like-minded persons and organisations to come together, reflect and respond with appropriate strategies. During this long journey many persons have contributed to the nurturing of its growth and also have taken shelter under the shades of its wings. The management and staff of the Institute earnestly hope that the Institute will grow further in the years to come to spread its fragrance far and wide.

Vision:

To build a just, humane, secular, democratic and inclusive Indian society wherein the poor and marginalized communities cherish equality, dignity, freedom, justice, peace and harmony.

Mission:

To engage in social transformation through socially relevant research, training, publication and advocacy works aimed at integral development of the marginalized communities, particularly the Dalits, Adivasis/tribals, women, minorities, unorganized and landless labourers in partnership with academicians, people's movements, human rights organizations and ecological movements nationally and internationally.

Approach:

The approach is both pedagogic and programmatic. It is pedagogic in the sense that our actions are aimed at creating critical consciousness, through action-reflection process, and eventually structural change in the system. It is programmatic in the sense that it is through different and concrete programmes that we try to achieve this structural change, knowing that, "For a successful revolution (transformation) it is not enough that there is discontent. What is required is a profound and thorough conviction of the justice, necessity and importance of political and social rights"



(B. R. Ambedkar), and having the conviction that, “A small body of determined spirits fired by an unquenchable faith in their mission can alter the course of history” (Mahatma Gandhi).

STRATEGIES

1. Action Research:

Over the years, there has been a concerted effort to combine activism and academic research, taking cognizance of the prevailing tension and conflict at many levels. This effort has brought activists and academicians together to promote substantive research, combined with meaningful activism, trying to bridge the gap between theory and practice. To effectively engage in research and expand knowledge base and analytical perspectives, the Institute collaborates with universities, academicians, research scholars from different disciplines and activists. Every research is planned to be taken to its logical end resulting in capacity building, publication and advocacy works.

2. Capacity Building:

Years of experience have enabled the Institute to engage in trainings, workshops and seminars as an integral part of its strategy, largely as outcome of researches of the institution. On specialized themes, issues and developmental concepts the Institute also organizes capacity building programmes. Each department is engaged in a focused and systematic manner capacity building of the priority groups at various levels, including issues related to policy interventions. To progressively realize alliance of the marginalized inter-departmental capacity building programmes are planned and implemented. The Department of Human Rights and Law promotes legal literacy among the NGOs, leaders of people’s movements and priority communities with training and legal series booklets in English and Hindi. Capacity building of urban poor was recently added as a new interventional space of the Institute. To impart social research skills and techniques the Institute conducts a course on Research Methodology as part of its core activity every year.

3. Advocacy:

Networking, campaign and advocacy are part of the modus operandi of the Institute, to protect, promote and progressively realise the human rights of the marginalized and vulnerable communities through interventional mechanisms. The Institute joins hands with grassroots organizations, people’s movements, NGOs, advocates, networks, civil society organizations and national and international organizations in advocating people’s rights to live a humane and dignified life. In order to intervene

at the systems level and to exert pressure on the corridors of power, the Institute is in live contact with bureaucrats, government officials, decision-makers, elected representatives, ministers and national commissions and institutions.

4. Publication:

The primary responsibility of the Publication Department is to publish books, reports, documents and compendiums prepared by the staff of the Institute and by others who write on themes compatible with the objectives of the Institute at an affordable cost and makes them available for the non-profit sector and civil society organizations. The Institute to its credit disseminates three journals: Social Action as a quarterly journal and Legal News and Views and HashiyekiAwaz as monthly magazines. All journals and magazines have ISSN code. Subalterns is a quarterly news bulletin of the Institute where current affairs are reflected from the perspective of the marginalised, along with ongoing engagements of the departments and news about the Institute. All these journals, magazines and newsletter are designed and marketed by the Publication Department.

5. Documentation and Library:

With the sudden surge of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), apart from maintaining a well catalogued library, this department gathers and disseminates information/data through documentation, pertaining to the priority communities through print and electronic media. It has also started a Human Rights News Bulletin, which is flashed to hundreds of recipients. A number of research scholars, activists, university students and administrators visit our library and some are members of the library too. The library has been computerized and automated to make it user-friendly.



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April 2017 – March 2018

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Shreya Jessica Dhan (part-time)
Dr. Ramya Ranjan Patel (part-time)

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Jacob K.A.
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NOTE

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