

DALIT STRUGGLES IN INDIA

Social Movements Calendar

Resource Book



Research & Coordination

P.T. George

Concept

Late Smitu Kothari

Preface

The Social Movements Calendar conceptualised by Late Smitu Kothari is an attempt to compile and present the vast research and documentation available on Social Movements and people's struggles in India. The first edition of the calendar was published in 2009 and subsequently, several editions were published on various themes. The prime focus of the Social Movements Calendar – 2017 is Dalit Struggles in India.

Even after 68 years of India's Independence and the trumpeting political rhetoric about the country being the largest democracy that stands for social and economic equality does not match the ground realities.

As per the 2011 census data, more than 200 million Dalits live in India, marginalised by the Caste system and lie at the bottom of India's social ladder. In spite of rapid economic growth in the country, the statistics of crimes against Dalits show a dreadful trend. According to official crime data, 27 atrocities against Dalits occur every day in any part of the country. Around 13 Dalits are murdered and 5 Dalits' homes or possessions are burnt every week. More than 6 Dalits are either kidnapped or abducted in a week. As regards the human rights violations against Dalits are concerned, Dalit women are the worst affected group in India. Around 3 Dalit women are raped every day, while 11 Dalits get beaten up by the upper castes on a daily basis. A serious crime is committed against Dalits every 18 minutes in India.

Notwithstanding the plethora of legal provisions, constitutional amendments and stringent court verdicts, the government has by and large failed to protect the lives of Dalits and put an end to discrimination, caste violence and atrocities against them. The conviction rate under SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act is only 15.71 percent while the pendency rate is as high as 85.35 percent. Apparently, under the present circumstances, Dr B.R. Ambedkar's dream of building an India where social and economic equality would be achieved with the help of powerful constitutional provisions has turned sour.

Given the gravity of the current situation, one may ask what should the Dalits do when their identity, culture and space is attacked so often? The immediate answer is Dissent – and the Dalits have been dissenting time and again and proven that the fiery burning voices of dissent cannot be crushed under any circumstances. The Dalits have risen up and raised their voice against crimes, against violence, against economic injustice and against social inequality. And they must continue to rise up again and again.

It is in this context that Intercultural Resources is bringing out the Social Movements Calendar 2017 – Dalit Struggles in India. This resource book is a companion to the Social Movements Calendar 2017 and contains a plethora of information and resources on diverse Dalit struggles that occurred over the last 100 years, spread over the subcontinent. It is a powerful compilation of angry protests, massive dharnas, fiery rallies, hunger strikes, pickets, street theatre, strikes, mass demonstrations and so on. Besides these, information on several important personalities, politicians, activists and scholars who have immensely contributed to nurturing the Dalit struggles in India also add colour to the resource book. A wide variety of information on various legal provisions, Acts, parliamentary and judicial interventions etc are also injected into the booklet to help understand the constitutional and legal angles.

We hope this resource book will be helpful as an inspiring research tool for everyone, especially students, social activists, journalists, researchers and those who are associated with or constantly engaged in Dalit struggles.

*We dedicate this Resource Book to the millions of discriminated
and marginalised Dálits who are struggling for equality*

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JANUARY

1 January 1818 – Battle of Bhima Koregaon between the British East India and the Maratha Confederacy

The battle of Bhima Koregaon was fought between the British East India Company and the Peshwa faction of the Maratha Confederation at Koregaon. The company troops included predominantly Mahar Dalit soldiers of the Bombay Native Light Infantry. A force of 500 Mahar soldiers who were treated as untouchables fought against the soldiers of Brahmin Peshwa Baji Rao-II and against the supremacy of the upper caste Brahmins and the Kshatriyas. The battle ended in victory over the Peshwas.

Articles:

Attri, P. S. (2010, January 1). 1“January 1818: ‘The Battle of Bhima Koregaon.’ *Countercurrents*. Retrieved July 27, 2016, from <http://www.countercurrents.org/attri010110.htm>

Websites:

Battle of Bhima Koregaon. (2016, October 10) In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 27, 2016, from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Koregaon

1 January 1848 – Jyotiba and Savitribai Phule start India's first school for girls in Pune

Jyotirao Phule and Savitribai Phule started India's first school for girls at Bhide Wada in Pune and Savitribai Phule was nominated as the first headmistress of the school.

Please Note: Some authors mention this date as 15 May 1848.

Articles:

Dhara, L. (2016, February 15). Feminist Phule. *Forward Press*. Retrieved July 27, 2016, from <https://www.forwardpress.in/2016/02/feminist-phule/>

Books:

Mani, B. R., & Sardar, P. (Eds.). (2008). *A Forgotten Liberator: The Life and Structure of Savitribai Phule*. Mountain Peak.

Films:

Chanakya Mandal Pariwar, Dharmadhikari, A., & Kanekar, V. (2014, January 8). *Vhay mi Savitribai* (Marathi). Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=34agWalr0PU&nohtml5=False>

1 January 1877 – Jyotiba Phule starts a newspaper ‘Deenbandhu’

Mahatma Jyotiba Phule and Krishnarao Bhaskar began publication of Deenbandhu on 1 January 1877 as part of the Dalit upliftment movement. It proved to be very useful and was a major branch of the Shatyashodak Samaj founded by Phule.

Articles:

Chatterjee, M. (2013, April-June). History of Marathi Journalism. *Press Institute of India*. Retrieved July 27, 2016, from <http://www.pressinstitute.in/history-of-marathi-journalism/>

Books:

Kumar, C.S. (2013, October) *Dalits and Alternative Media: A Study on Dalits' Engagement in Articulation of their Voices in the Indian Blogs and Web Portals*. Salem: Periyar University. Retrieved July 27, 2016, from http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in:8080/jspui/bitstream/10603/51215/9/09_chapter%202.pdf

1 January 1956 – Pasi Ratna Shri Ram Lakhan is born

Shri Ram Lakhan is a Dalit activist and author who fought for the cause of the Chamar and Pasi communities in his village and encouraged them to stop working for the Thakurs (the upper caste landlords), but for themselves. He wrote several articles and published booklets, meant to arouse the consciousness of the Dalits. He also organised 'meetings and seminars to discuss issues that helped boost the morale of Dalits.

Websites:

Pasi Ratna Shri Ram Laakhan. *Dalit Resource Centre*. Retrieved July 27, 2016, from http://www.dalitresourcecentre.com/ff1/?page_id=135

1 January 1979 – President of India announces his decision on setting up the Mandal commission

The decision to set up a Second Backward Classes Commission (popularly known as Mandal Commission) was made official by the President of India on 1st January 1979. The commission submitted its report in December 1980 which revealed that the population of OBCs, including the Hindus as well as non-Hindus, was around 52 percent of the total population at the time of reporting.

Articles:

The Mandal commission: Stirring the caste cauldron (2009, December 24). *India Today*. Retrieved from <http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/1979-The+Mandal+Commission:+Stirring+the+caste+cauldron/1/76365.html>

Books:

Verma, V. (2011). *Non-discrimination and Equality in India: Contesting Boundaries of Social Justice*. Oxford-UK: Routledge-Taylor & Francis India

1 January 1990 – Leaders of the United Republican Party of India visit the Koregaon Victory Pillar

On 1 January 1990, leaders of the United Republican Party of India visited the Koregaon Victory Pillar to commemorate the victory of the Mahar Soldiers over the Peshiawa at the battle between the British East India and the Maratha Confederacy in 1818. The leaders pledged before the pillar to defeat the

combined saffron forces of the BJP and the Shiv Sena at the Maharashtra state assembly election of February 1990.

Articles:

Kumbhojkar, S. (2012, October 20) Contesting Power, Contesting Memories: The History of the Koregaon Memorial. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 47(42), 103-107. Retrieved July 27, 2016, from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/283119330_Contesting_Power_Contesting_Memories_The_History_of_the_Koregaon_Memorial

2 January 1939 – Ranpur Prajamandal (Orissa) declared illegal, several leaders arrested

The Praja Mandal Movement was a peasant movement that took place in Orissa during the British Raj. It had a considerable influence on the politics of the province as it made an attempt to liberate the Dalits and the peasants from the atrocities of the upper castes and the landlords. In Orissa, the movement was declared unlawful by the ruler of Ranpur.

Articles:

Padhy, S. C. (2004). Popular History: A Case of Praja Mandal Movement in Ranpur. *Orissa Historical Research Journal*, 47(3), 55-67. Retrieved July 27, 2016, from <http://odisha.gov.in/e-magazine/Journal/journalvol3/pdf/55-67.pdf>

Books:

Samal, J.K. (1988) Praja Mandal Movement in the Orissa States. In Jena, B.B., & Baral, J.K. (Eds.). *Government and Politics in Orissa*. Print House (India).

2 January 1947 – Vice-President of the Delhi Scheduled Caste Association elected

Raisaheb Puranchand was a Dalit mason who became an engineer after having repaired a crack in the Taj Mahal. He came in contact with Dr Ambedkar when he was holding the charge of Department of Labour and of Public works and Construction. On January 2, 1947 he was elected vice-president of Delhi Scheduled Castes Association.

Articles:

'Did you know how Babasaheb Ambedkar honoured a semi-literate engineer?' (n.d.). Retrieved June 22, 2016, from <http://www.indiaparenting.com/kidcentric/learning/history/004.shtml>

Books:

Kshirasagara, R. (1994). *Dalit Movement in India and Its Leaders, 1857-1956*. New Delhi: M.D. Publications.

2 January 2004 – Dalits barred from entry into temple in Rajasthan

Several activists participating in the National Dalit Swadhiar rally while passing through Rajasthan were denied entry into Shrinath temple by the upper castes in Nathdwara. The incident happened despite a 15-year-old judgment

of the Rajasthan High Court which directed the state government to ensure unhindered access for Dalits to the temple.

Articles:

Iqbal, M. (2004, January 13). Dalits' barred entry into temple. *The Hindu*. Retrieved July 27, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/2004/01/14/stories/2004011407211100.htm>

2 January 2016 – Dalits in Haryana protest against desecration of Ambedkar's statue

Dalit community members blocked traffic in Kurukshetra, Haryana for over five hours to protest against desecration of Dr Ambedkar's statue in Ladwa. Protestors formed a human chain and sat on the roads disturbing traffic on the Ladwa-Yamunanagar and Ladwa-Karnal roads.

Articles:

Ambedkar's statue damaged Dalits protest (2016, January 3). *The Tribune*. Retrieved July 28, 2016, from <http://www.tribuneindia.com/news/haryana/ambedkar-s-statue-damaged-dalits-protest/178576.html>

3 January – 1831 – Savitribai Phule is born

Savitribai Jyotirao Phule (3 January 1831 – 10 March 1897) was a social reformer and poet. Savitribai along with her husband, Jyotirao Phule had played an important role in improving women's rights and education in India during British Raj. The couple founded the first women's school at Bhide Wada in Pune in 1848. She is also known as the First Lady Teacher of India.

Articles:

Savitribai Phule, Indian social reformer(2011, November 21).India Net Zone. Retrieved August 23, 2016, from http://www.indianetzone.com/2/savitribai_phule.htm

First Lady Teacher of India. (n.d.). Dr B. R. Ambedkars Caravan. Retrieved August 23, 2016, from <https://drambedkarbooks.com/2011/09/03/first-lady-teacher-of-india-savitribai-phule/>

Website:

Few poems by Savitribai Phule. (2015, January 3). Retrieved October 6, 2016, from DR. B. R. Ambedkar's Caravan, <https://drambedkarbooks.com/2015/01/03/few-poems-by-savitribai-phule/>

3 January 2016 – 10,000 Dalits in MP join Megh Sena to fight against 'atrocities'

Thousands of Dalits in Madhya Pradesh have united under the banner of 'Megh Sena' – a Dalit outfit created to fight increasing crimes and atrocities against Dalits. The idea of setting up Megh Sena was conceived by Rashtriya Sarv Meghvansh Mahasabha in Jaipur to work for the welfare of Dalits. The Madhya Pradesh state chapter of the sena was launched on January 3, 2016.

Articles:

10000 Dalits in M.P. join Megh Sena. (2016). *Hindustan Times*. Retrieved August 23, 2016, from <http://www.hindustantimes.com/indore/10-000-dalits-in-mp-join-megh-sena-to-fight-against-atrocities/story-qkm0Dt0zT9mzzxF8Uzo3YJ.html>

4 January 1954 – Dr Ambedkar inaugurates biopic on Mahatma Phule at Bombay

In spite of his deteriorating health, Dr Ambedkar inaugurated a film on Mahatma Jyotiba Phule, at a famous studio in Bombay (Mumbai). The film went on to win the first prestigious President's Silver Medal for Best Feature Film in Marathi in the 2nd National Film Awards function presented on December 21, 1955.

Articles:

04th January in Dalit history – Mahatma Phule film was inaugurated by Dr Ambedkar. (2015, January 4). Retrieved August 24, 2016, from <https://drambedkarbooks.com/2015/01/05/04th-january-in-dalit-history-mahatma-phule-film-was-inaugurated-by-dr-ambedkar/>

4 January 2015 – Dalit transgender Madhu Bai Kinnar is elected as the Mayor of Raigarh (Chhattisgarh)

Madhu Bai Kinnar beat her opponent from the ruling BJP by a margin of 4,500 votes and became the first transgender mayor in India. Madhu Bai comes from the low caste of Dalits or Untouchables and used to earn a living by singing and dancing on trains. The victory marked a milestone not only for the Dalit community but also the LGBT community.

Articles:

Alter, C. (2015, January 6). India's First Openly Transgender Mayor Elected. *Time*. Retrieved August 2, 2016, from <http://time.com/3656348/india-transgender-mayor/>

5 January 1905 – Dr Bhadant Anand Kausalyayan is born

Dr Bhadant Anand Kausalyayan was a Buddhist monk, a travelling scholar and a writer considered as one of the great activists of Buddhism of the 20th century. He was immensely influenced both by Mahapandit Rahul Sankrityayan and Dr Ambedkar and contributed a lot to Indian travel literature and Hindi.

Website:

Bhadant Anand Kausalyan. (2016, June 24). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved August 27, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhadant_Anand_Kausalyan

6 January 1929 – First All Assam Depressed Classes Conference begins

Due to Tribal dominance in Assam, there were no severe forms of untouchability practised and as a result, the Dalit movement was not prominent. The First All Assam Depressed Classes Conference was presided by Senapati Sonadhar Das.

During the conference the demand for separate electorate for the Depressed Classes was raised. The Dalit movement, however, took off under the leadership of the congress and not the Scheduled Caste Federation.

Books:

Das, B. (1968). *A Glimpse of Scheduled Castes in Assam*. New Delhi/ Guwahati: Omsons Publications.

Websites:

Dr Ambedkar Books. (n.d.). Retrieved August 25, 2016, from <https://drambedkarbooks.com/2015/01/06/6th-january-in-dalit-history-reservation-for-all-dalits-dr-ambedkars-dream-of-university-unfulfilled/>

6-8 January 1940 – Periyar and others hold meetings with Dr Ambedkar and Jinnah in Bombay (Mumbai)

E.V. Ramaswamy – better known as Periyar and his team members from Madras were given a grand welcome at Bombay and taken to the residence of Dr Ambedkar where they discussed social and political issues. Several meetings were held during his stay at Bombay including one with Mr Jinnah on 8 January.

Articles:

The historic meeting of Ambedkar, Jinnah and Periyar. (2009, July 27). Retrieved September 29, 2016, from <https://indianhistoriography.wordpress.com/2009/07/27/the-historic-meeting-of-ambedkar-jinnah-and-periyar/>

6 January 2010 – AICF files a PIL with the Supreme Court seeking reservations for Dalits

A public interest litigation was filed with the Supreme Court of India by All India Christian Federation (AICF) which sought reservation for converted Dalits irrespective of the religion they followed.

Articles:

Bhatnagar, R. (2010, January 7). Supreme Court seeks government's view on Dalit converts. *Daily News & Analysis*. Retrieved August 26, 2016, from <http://www.dnaindia.com/india/report-supreme-court-seeks-government-s-view-on-dalit-converts-1331818>

9 January 1939 – Prajamandal Movement in Orissa; Raja forced to release the arrested Prajamandal leaders

The Nayagarh Prajamandal was established on 6 June 1938. Peasants in the Orissa region raised several demands, such as ownership right over the land they have been cultivating for decades, curtailment of excessive rents and modification of forest laws. The ruling Raja attempted to repress the movement by putting a restriction on Prajamandal meetings and imprisonment of their leaders. However, following massive protests and people's demands Raja was forced to release the leaders. on 9 January 1939.

Articles:

Panda, S. K. (2012, August). Prajamandal Movement in Nayagarh. *Odisha Review*, 65-67. Retrieved July 28, 2016, from <http://odisha.gov.in/e-magazine/Orissareview/2012/August/engpdf/65-67.pdf>

Books:

Mishra, D.P. (1998) *People's Revolt in Orissa: A Study of Talcher*. New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers & Dist.

9 January 1974 – Dalit Panthers' morcha attacked in Naigaon Mumbai

On 9 January 1974, in protest against the arrest of Dalit Panther leaders, Yuvak Kranti Dal, a popular Dalit organisation took out a rally demanding the release of Raja Dhale and other Panther activists. During the rally, a Dalit youth was killed by a cement slab thrown from the terrace of a building.

Articles:

Rao, A. (2012). Stigma and Labour: Remembering Dalit Marxism. Retrieved July 28, 2016, from http://www.india-seminar.com/2012/633/633_anupama_rao.htm

Books:

Kumar, A. (2014). Dalit Panthers: Annihilating Caste: Class Enemies. In *Discrimination and Resistance: A Comparative Study of Black Movements in the US and Dalit Movements in India*. Jawaharlal Nehru University. Retrieved July 28, 2016, from http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/14528/1/11_chapter%205.pdf

9 January 2013 – Marimuthu Bharathan, a Dalit, wins Dutch Human Rights Tulip 2012 award

The 5th Human Rights Defenders Tulip was assigned to the Dalit activist and director of the Human Rights Education and Protection Council Marimuthu Bharathan. He was not able to attend the ceremony since the Indian government refused to give him a passport for his alleged involvement in the killings of 22 Dalits.

Articles:

Human Rights Tulip Award 2012 to Indian Dalit-Activist. (2013, January 8). *Cordaid*. Retrieved July 28, 2016, from <https://www.cordaid.org/en/news/human-rights-tulip-award-2012-indian-dalit-activist/>

10 January 1994 – Dalits attacked during unveiling of Ambedkar Statue in Tamil Nadu

Police attacked Dalits at Panayapatti village near Sattur in Virudhunagar (Dt.), Tamil Nadu while unveiling the statue of Dr Ambedkar.

Articles:

Jaoul, N. (2006) Learning the use of symbolic means: Dalits, Ambedkar statues and the state in Uttar Pradesh. *Contributions to Indian sociology*, 40(2). Retrieved July 28, 2016, from https://www.academia.edu/3196303/Learning_the_use_of_symbolic_means._Dalits_Ambedkar_statues_and_the_state_in_Uttar_Pradesh

Books:

Madhava Menon, N. R. (2003) *Criminal Justice India Series, Vol. 11*. Allied Publishers. Retrieved July 28, 2016, from <https://books.google.fr/books?id=S3f4sNPHuMgC&printsec=frontcover&hl=fr#v=onepage&q&f=false>

10 January 2005 – Telegu Dalit Poet Madduri Nagesh Babu passes away

Madduri Nagesh Babu a Dalit poet born into Mala community in coastal Andhra had written innumerable poems that reflected social inequality and rights violations and atrocities committed on Dalits, caste oppression, institutionalised violence etc. He was an ardent follower of Dr Ambedkar and his teachings.

Articles:

Kumar, P. K. (2007, November 12). Dalit Literary Narratives and Liberation Theology: "Naraloka Prathana" of Madduri Nagesh Babu. Retrieved October 12, 2016, from Untouchable spring అంటరాని వసంతం, <http://untouchablespring.blogspot.in/2007/11/dalit-literary-narratives-and.html>

Books:

Bharathi, T. (2008). *A History of Telugu Dalit Literature*. Delhi: Kalpaz Publications

10 January 2005 – 'Rail Roko' protest by MRPS

Madiga Reservations Porata Samithi (MRPS) held a 'rail roko' (stop train) protest on 10 January 2005 in response to a call to protest against the inaction of the Andhra Pradesh state government on the issue of introducing in Parliament a bill for the categorisation of Scheduled Castes. MRPS leaders gave a warning that delaying the introduction of the bill would incur the furore of the Madigas.

Articles:

Rail Roko by MRPS (2005, January 10). *The Hindu*. Retrieved August 30, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/2005/01/11/stories/2005011104590300.htm>

11 January 1950 – Dr Ambedkar begins his work on the Hindu Code Bill

Dr Ambedkar addressed the 2nd session of Siddharth College parliament in Bombay with the Hindu Code Bill which he had revised. The Hindu Code Bills were a set of laws aimed at reforming Hindu personal law.

Websites:

Hindu Code Bill. Discussion on the Hindu Code After Return of the Bill from the Select Committee (11th February 1949 to 14th December 1950). Retrieved July 28, 2016, from <http://www.ambedkar.org/ambcd/64A4.%20On%20The%20Hindu%20Code%20Bill.htm>

11 January 2012 – Statues of Mayawati and Elephants gets covered up in Uttar Pradesh

As per the directive of the Election Commission, a large number of statues of Kumari Mayawati and more than 75 stone elephants (symbol of the BSP) were

covered up during state assembly polls in Uttar Pradesh, following the model code of conduct.

Articles:

Mayawati statues: Race to cover India chief's monuments. *BBC News*. Retrieved July 28, 2016, from <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-16481185>

12 January 1918 – Depressed India Association formed

Ganesh Gawai wanted to raise awareness amongst the untouchables and help them in their fight against casteism and untouchability. He was against religious conversion and felt that the untouchability movement must be focused on removing casteism and untouchability from the Hindu religion. He formed the Depressed India Association at Bombay to unite all the depressed classes under one banner. The association was however registered on 10 April 1940.

Articles:

Aggarwal, M (2013, September 23). The Movement of the Depressed Classes for the Freedom of India. Retrieved July 28, 2016, from <http://www.historydiscussion.net/british-india/the-movement-of-the-depressed-classes-for-the-freedom-of-india/650>

Books:

Kshirasāgara, R. (1994). *Dalit Movement in India and Its Leaders, 1857-1956*. New Delhi: M.D. Publications.

12–13 January 1936 – The Depressed Classes Conference is held at Pune

Dr Ambedkar reiterated his desire to leave Hinduism - a resolution he took during the Yeola Conference. The Pune conference was presided over by Ray Bahadur N. Shiva Raj, a prominent leader of the depressed class federation who supported the Justice Party in Madras.

Articles:

Kadam, U.A. (n.d.) Fifty Years of Conversion: A Legacy Marginalised. Retrieved July 29, 2016, from https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Umesh_Kadam/publication/236590034_Fifty_Years_of_Conversion_A_Legacy_Marginalized/links/00b7d51cbd50bb78f0000000.pdf

Books:

Paswan, S., & Jaideva, P. (Eds). (2002). *Encyclopaedia of Dalits in India: Leaders*. Delhi: Gyan Publishing House.

R. Kshirasagara (1994). *Dalit Movement in India*. New Delhi: M.D. Publications.

12 January 1938 – Biggest Pre-Independence Peasant Mobilization in Bombay

More than 20,000 peasants marched to the Bombay Council hall to hold the biggest pre-independence peasant mobilisation in the state of Maharashtra. They demanded amongst many other demands, the enforcement of a minimum standard of wages for agricultural labourers and they demanded that the socially tyrannical landlordism of the Khoti and Inamdar system be abolished.

Articles:

Bhambhri, C. P., & Bhambhari, C. P. (1969, April-June). Nehru and Socialist Movement in India (1920-47). *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 30(2), 130-148.

Books:

Omvedt, G. (1994). *Dalits and the Democratic Revolution: Dr Ambedkar and the Dalit Movement in Colonial India*. Delhi: SAGE Publications India.

12 January 1948 – 14 January 1966 – Gujarat Dalits battle for 2 decades for a positive court verdict on temple entry

Members of the Swaminarayan sect in a bid to spoil the temple entry satyagraha movement, filed a petition in Ahmedabad High Court to stop Dalits from entering the temple on 12 January 1948. Although the court gave a favourable decree at the time, Muldas Vaishya and several others who launched the satyagraha fought an 18-year long court battle to gain a positive verdict from the Supreme Court on temple entry.

Articles:

Supreme Court of India (1966, January 14). *Sastri Yagnapurushadji and Others v/s. MuldasBrudardas Vaishya and Another*. Retrieved July 29, 2016, from <http://judis.nic.in/supremecourt/imgs1.aspx?filename=2757>

Books:

Mehta, M. (2002). The Dalit Temple Entry Movements in Maharashtra and Gujarat, 1930-1948. In Shinoda, T. *The Other Gujarat*. Popular Prakashan.

12 January 1953 – Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar is awarded Doctor of Literature degree from Osmania University

Dr Ambedkar on 12 January 1953 was awarded a Doctor of Literature (Honoris Causa) from Osmania University, Hyderabad for his achievements, contributions and for his status as the writer and father of the Indian Constitution.

Articles:

Das, B. (1963). Dr B.R. Ambedkar: The Greatest Indian. In *Thus Spoke Ambedkar, Vol. I*. Navayana. Retrieved July 29, 2016, from <http://www.countercurrents.org/das170812.htm>

12-13 January 2002 – Madhya Pradesh Govt. organises The Bhopal Conference to discuss Dalit issues

Hundreds of activists and intellectuals participated in a Government organised conference that discussed several Dalit issues. A declaration was released at the end of the conference. The Bhopal Declaration was an attempt to put forward an agenda and a debate on the future of STs and SCs in India and review the progress of Dalit movements.

Articles:

Nigam, A. (2002, March 30-April 5). In search of a Bourgeoisie: Dalit politics enters a New Phase. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 37(13), 1190-1193.

Pai, S. (2004, March 13-19). Dalit Question and Political Response: Comparative Study of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 39(11), 1141-1150.

12 January 2005 – NCDHR releases a report on the After-Effects of the Tsunami on Affected Dalit Communities

National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights released a report which reflected the condition of the Dalits who were affected by the Tsunami. The report points out a bitter truth that majority of the people affected by the Tsunami have been fisherfolks or lower caste Dalits. The report further points out the Dalits and Muslims affected by the Tsunami were not the real beneficiaries of relief operations and rehabilitation package.

Articles:

Gill, T. (2007, February). Making Things Worse. How 'Caste Blindness' in Indian Post-Tsunami Disaster Recovery Has Exacerbated Vulnerability and Exclusion. Retrieved July 29, 2016, from http://idsn.org/uploads/media/Making_Things_Worse_report.pdf

12 January 2016 – National Coalition on SCP TSP sends Pre-Budget consultation to the Finance ministry

The National Coalition on SCP TSP Legislation (NACSTL) submitted a memorandum of Schemes for the due amount that the Government has an obligation to allocate towards the development of SCs and STs in the country.

Articles:

Dalits fight for a fair share of the budget in India. (2016, January 13). International Dalit Solidarity Network. Retrieved July 29, 2016, from http://www.indianet.nl/da_meerinfo_e.html

13 January 2016 – In Abohar, Dalits observe 'black' Lohri festival

Dalits in Abohar, Punjab, observed a black Lohri in protest against SAD-BJP state government over the murder of a Dalit youth Bhim Tank, on December 11. The Dalit group is of the opinion that the government was shielding the accused.

Articles:

In Abohar, Dalits observe 'black' Lohri (2016, January 14). *Tribune India*. Retrieved July 29, 2016, from <http://www.tribuneindia.com/news/punjab/in-abohar-dalits-observe-black-lohri/183228.html>

14 January 1848 – Jyotiba Phule establishes the first school for girls in Pune

Country's first school for girls was started at Bhide's wada in Pune and Savitribai was nominated as the first headmistress of the school.

(Please note: Some records say that this event happened on 1 January while others quote it as 14 January.)

Articles:

First Lady' Teacher of India: Savitribai Phule (2016, June 20). Retrieved August 1, 2016, from <http://www.pharmacalling.in/2016/06/first-lady-teacher-of-india-savitribai.html>

Books:

Saini, D. (2014, January). Mahatma Jyotirao Phule and Peasants: A Historical Study. *Research Matrix*. 1(6), 1-3. Retrieved August 1, 2016, from http://www.researchmatrix.org/RM_JAN.pdf

14 January 1886 – Birthday of Babu Mangu Ram Mugowalia

Known as the prophet of the Dalit struggle in Punjab, Babu Mangu Ram founded the Ad-Dharmi movement of Punjab dedicated to attaining equality for the untouchables.

Websites:

Babu Mangu Ram Mugowalia. *Ambedkar Times*. Retrieved August 1, 2016, from http://www.ambedkartimes.com/babu_manguram.htm

Mangu Ram Mugowalia. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved August 1, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mangu_Ram_Mugowalia

14 January 1921 – The Cheramar Maha Jan Sabha, founded in Kerala by Pampady John Joseph

The Cheramar Maha Jan Sabha was founded in Kerala by Pampady John Joseph on 14 January 1921 to protest against the unequal treatment of Christian converts by the Catholic Church authorities. The movement fought against the attitudes of the Catholic Church and the traditional attitudes of the Hindu caste system.

Articles:

Balakrishnan (2013, November 24). Pampady John Joseph – Profile and Biography. *Spider Kerala*. Retrieved August 1, 2016, from <http://www.spiderkerala.net/resources/11236-Pampady-John-Joseph-Profile-Biography.aspx>

Pampady John Joseph birth fete (2013, 30 January). *The Indian Express*. Retrieved August 1, 2016, from <http://www.newindianexpress.com/states/kerala/article1441507.ece>

Books:

Kshīrasāgara, R. (1994). *Dalit Movement in India and Its Leaders, 1857-1956*. New Delhi: M.D. Publications.

14 January 1948 – 500 Dalit Satyagrahis gather at Kalupur, Ahmedabad, to support Kalaram Temple Entry agitation

The Kalaram Temple Agitation that took place in March 1930 under Dr Ambedkar had inspired the Temple Entry Agitation in Gujarat. The Act passed in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on 11 September 1947, granted legal entry of Dalits in temples.

Articles:

18 January 1948: Economic losses for mills due to strike by dalit mill workers. Retrieved October 21, 2016, from Dr B. R. Ambedkar's Caravan, <https://drambedkarbooks.com/2015/01/18/18th-january-in-dalit-history-dr-ambedkar-delivered-lecture-on-ranade-gandhi-and-jinnah/>

Books:

Mehta, M. (2002). The Dalit Temple Entry Movements in Maharashtra and Gujarat, 1930-1948. In Shinoda, T. *The Other Gujarat*. Delhi: Popular Prakashan.

14 January 1994 – The Marathwada University renamed to Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University

After 16 long years of Dalit struggle to rename the Marathwada University to Dr Ambedkar University, the Namantar Andolan (name change movement) finally bore fruit when on 14 January 1994 the university was renamed to Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University in recognition of B. R. Ambedkar who had strived hard to remove untouchability in India.

Websites:

Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University. (2016, August 3). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved August 1, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dr_Babasaheb_Ambedkar_Marathwada_University

14 January 2007 – K.G. Balakrishnan, a Dalit, appointed Chief Justice of India

Konakuppakatil Gopinathan Balakrishnan was the first judge from the state of Kerala to become the Chief justice of the supreme court. On 14 January 2007, he was appointed as the Chief justice of India by then President APJ Abdul Kalam becoming the first Dalit to hold the post of CJI.

Websites:

K.G. Balakrishnan. (2016, September 17). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved August 2, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/K._G._Balakrishnan

14 January 2009 – Orissa Temple purified after Dalit Minister's visit

A purification ritual was performed in a Hindu temple in Orissa (Odisha) after Orissa Women and Child Welfare Minister, Pramila Mallick, a Dalit entered the sanctum sanctorum of the Akhandalamani temple. Some priests were opposed to the Minister's entry into the inner chambers of the temple.

Articles:

Orissa temple 'purified' after Dalit minister's visit (2009, January 14). *The New Indian Express*. Retrieved August 1, 2016, from <http://www.newindianexpress.com/states/odisha/article23168.ece>

15 January 1948 – Dalit workers across Ahmedabad lock mill doors in solidarity with Swaminarayan Temple Entry Satyagraha

Dalit workers in Ahmedabad locked the gates of mills in support of the Swaminarayan Temple Entry Satyagraha as part of the Temple Entry Satyagraha.

Articles:

Karthikeyan, D. (2013, July 9). Reliving the historic temple entry. *The Hindu*. Retrieved August 1, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Madurai/reliving-the-historic-temple-entry/article4897572.ece>

Books:

Franco, F., Macwan, J., & Ranganathan, S. (2004). *Journeys to freedom: Dalit narratives*. Delhi: Popular Prakashan.

15 January 1956 – Birthday of Kumari Mayawati

Mayawati Prabhu Das (also known as Kumari Mayawati or Miss Mayawati) is a Dalit leader and 4 times Chief-Minister of Uttar Pradesh and President of Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) which focuses on social change to improve the welfare of the Dalits (Bahujans) in India. Mayawati was Chief Minister briefly in 1995 and in 1997, then from 2002 to 2003 and from 2007 to 2012.

Websites:

15 January 1956: Mayawati, BSP leader, was born. *Maps of India*. Retrieved August 1, 2016, from <http://www.mapsofindia.com/on-this-day/15-january-1956-mayawati-bsp-leader-was-born>

15 January 1988 – Shiv Sena holds demonstrations against publication of “Riddles in Hinduism”

Shiv Sena held demonstrations across the city of Mumbai over publication of Dr B.R. Ambedkar's “Riddles in Hinduism”. The Sena members termed the publication ‘blasphemous to Hindu deities and religion.’ On 5th February 1988, the publication proceeded after removing chapters related to Lord Ram and Lord Krishna.

Articles:

Anand, S. (2016, April 18). The Riddle of Riddles in Hinduism. *Outlook*. Retrieved August 1, 2016, from <http://www.outlookindia.com/magazine/story/the-riddle-of-riddles-in-hinduism/296962>

Books:

Ambedkar, B.R. (Dr). (1956). *Riddles in Hinduism*. A Dalit Bahujan Media. Retrieved September 1, 2016, from <http://www.satnami.com/riddles.pdf>

15 January 2011 – Fearing displacement Dalit villagers oppose inauguration of Kanhar Dam

Members of Sundari village held a protest against the inauguration of Kanhar Dam by Ms Mayawati, Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. Villagers were opposed

to the construction of a big dam but were in support of the construction of a small dam for irrigation. In the demonstration, a 100 km long protest march was also decided upon from Dudhi tehsil to Robertsganj District headquarter.

Articles:

Siddiqui, F.A. (2015, May 17). Why villagers protesting against UP dam project are living in fear. *Hindustan Times*. Retrieved August 1, 2016, from <http://www.hindustantimes.com/india/why-villagers-protesting-against-up-dam-project-are-living-in-fear/story-uKHKOyg0lPP7qS1W167dN.html>

Sinha, D. (2014, December 29). Kanhar Project in UP: Another unwanted dam. *SANDRP*. Retrieved August 1, 2016, from <https://sandrp.wordpress.com/2014/12/29/kanhar-project-in-up-another-unwanted-dam/>

Websites:

Delhi Solidarity Group (2015, July). Dams Built on Rivers of Blood. A Fact Finding Report on the State Repression at Kanhar Dam in Sonbhadra, UP. Retrieved August 1, 2016, from <http://www.indiaenvironmentportal.org.in/files/file/dsg-kanhar.pdf>

15 January 2014 – Americans declare empathy with Dalits at US Congress event

Descendants of prominent African American families, who led the civil rights movement, presented a Declaration of Empathy to the US Congress, appealing all Americans to stand in solidarity with the Dalits of South Asia to fight caste discrimination and caste-based slavery.

Articles:

Americans Declare Empathy with Dalits at US Congress event. *IDSN*. Retrieved August 2, 2016, from <http://idsn.org/americans-declare-empathy-with-dalits-at-us-congress-event/>

15 January 2014 – Death anniversary of Namdeo Dhasal, co-founder of the Dalit Panthers

Namdeo Laxman Dhasal was a Marathi Dalit activist. He was a prolific Marathi writer and poet who won the Padma Shri award in 1999 and a Lifetime Achievement Award from the Sahitya Akademi in 2004. He co-founded the Dalit Panthers along the lines of the American Black Panther movement.

Articles:

Pawar, Y. (2015, January 15). A year on, the storm called Namdeo Dhasal continues to rage. *DNA India*. Retrieved August 1, 2016, from <http://www.dnaindia.com/mumbai/report-a-year-on-the-storm-called-namdeo-dhasal-continues-to-rage-2052558>

Websites:

Namdeo Dhasal. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved August 1, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Namdeo_Dhasal

15 January 2016 – After 400 years of discrimination, Garhwal temple allows entry to Dalits and women

After being discriminated in the name of tradition for nearly 400 years, Dalits and women were finally allowed to enter the famous Parsuram temple in Garhwal's Jaunsar Bawar region of Uttarakhand.

Articles:

Sharma, R. (2016, January 20). Temple allows entry to Dalits, women after 400 years. *One India*. Retrieved August 1, 2016, from <http://www.oneindia.com/india/temple-allows-entry-dalits-women-after-400-years-1988760.html>

15 January 2016 – 26 Khandamal Dalit families threatened with eviction by Sangh Parivar supporters

Banabasi Surakshya Parishad, an organisation of tribals and Dalits in Kandhamal district of Odisha, alleged that 26 landless Dalit families living in Brahmanigaon have been facing eviction threats by Sangh Parivar activists and supporters. The Dalit families are threatened with displacement from the land they have been cultivating for decades which became part of a road development project as well as a site for a proposed temple which the Sangh Parivar wants to build.

Articles:

Gupta, S. (2016, February 9). The Dalit-Hindutva paradox. *The Hindu*. Retrieved August 2, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/the-dalithindutva-paradox/article8210119.ece>

16 January 1946 – Riots between touchables and untouchables erupt (Hindu – Mahar riots) as the fight for separate electorate continues

The signing of the Poona Pact in 1932 led to growing tensions and fights around separate electorates for Dalits and Caste Hindus. These political struggles often turned to street fights and quarrels between Dalit and Congress candidates. Increased atrocities on Mahar Dalits by caste Hindus led to the riots which are popularly known as Hindu-Mahar riots.

Articles:

Bandyopadhyay, S. (2000, October) Transfer of Power and the Crisis of Dalit Politics in India, 1945-47. *Modern Asian Studies*, 34(4), 893-942.

16-17 January 1986 – Houses of Madigas looted and destroyed during atrocities against them

Articles:

Srinivasulu, K. (2002). Caste, Class and Social Articulation in Andhra Pradesh: Mapping Differential Regional Trajectories. Retrieved June 29, 2016, from <http://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/2692.pdf>

16 January 2005 – Baldev Prasad Chintak is no more

Baldev Prasad Chintak was a prominent literary figure and revolutionary Dalit worker. He passed away on 16 January 2005 leaving behind a rich heritage of literature inspiring younger writers such as Bawant Ram, Ramadheen Verma and Babu Jaggu Ram.

Websites:

Baldev Prasad Chintak. *Dalit Resource Centre*. Retrieved August 3, 2016, from <http://ff1.dalitresourcecentre.com/baldev-prasad-chintak/>

17 January 1998 – Manyawar Kanshi Ram addresses a conference in Punjab

During this conference held at Hoshiarpur, Kanshi Ram said that the social and economic emancipation of Dalits could only be possible through power. Social justice alone will not empower the Dalits, but could only survive if they had a share of the political power as well.

Books:

Narayan, B. (2014). *Kanshiram: Leader of the Dalits*. New Delhi: Penguin UK.
Singh, M. (2000). *Punjab 1999: Political and socio-economic developments*. New Delhi: Anamika Publishers & Distributors.

17 January 2013 – European Parliament passes a resolution on violence against women in India

Articles:

European Parliament resolution on Violence against women in India. (2013, January 15). *Nordic Green Left European Parliamentary Group*. Retrieved October 21, 2016, from [http://www.guengl.eu/uploads/resolutions/P7_B\(2013\)0033_EN.doc](http://www.guengl.eu/uploads/resolutions/P7_B(2013)0033_EN.doc)

17 January 2016 – Dalit PhD scholar Rohit Vemula commits suicide in Hyderabad University

Rohith Vemula, a Dalit PhD scholar committed suicide leading to protests across Hyderabad Central University. The deceased was suspended by HCU in 2015, along with four other Dalit PhD scholars – all members of Ambedkar Students' Association at University of Hyderabad. Caste based discrimination from the university administration is alleged and believed to be the reason for suicide.

Articles:

Bhandaram, V. (2016, January 19). Hyderabad University suicide: Rohith Vemula hangs himself in campus, student unions protest. *First Post India*. Retrieved August 1, 2016, from <http://www.firstpost.com/india/dalit-phd-student-rohith-vemula-commits-suicide-hyderabad-central-university-students-cry-foul-2588166.html>
Janyala, S. (2016, January 20). Behind Rohit Vemula's suicide: how Hyderabad Central University showed him the door. *The Indian Express*. Retrieved August 1, 2016, from <http://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-news-india/behind-dalit-student-suicide-how-his-university-campus-showed-him-the-door/>

Websites:

Suicide of Rohith Vemula. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved August 1, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suicide_of_Rohith_Vemula

18 January 2006 – MRPS gives a clarion call for massive protests; terms it Kurukshetra

The Madiga Reservation Porta Samithi (MRPS) has been demanding that Madigas be included in SC list. As a result of the apathy and negligence of the state government, the MRPS declared to participate in a protest that would be held on the 21 January 2006 at Hyderabad. Its founder president Manda Krishna Madiga described the protest as 'Kurukshetram' to apply pressure on the Government for an assurance on SC Classification.

Articles:

Gudavarthy, A. (2005). Dalit and Naxalite Movements in AP: Solidarity or Hegemony?. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 5410-5418.

MRPS calls for massive participation. (2006 January, 18.). Retrieved September 1, 2016, from <http://www.vizaginfo.com/vnews/2006/january/MRPS.asp>

Books:

Charsley, S. (2009). Mobilising for advancement: the road to Dandora. *NFSC Books and Monographs*.

18 January 2016 – Students from Tata Institute of Social Sciences protest Vemula Suicide

More than 300 students from the Tata Institute of Social Sciences boycotted their lectures in protest against the unfair treatment to Dalit scholar Rohith Vemula which eventually led to his suicide. The students marched from campus to the Ambedkar garden in Chembur showing solidarity for the Dalit movement at large.

Articles:

Rao, Y. (2016). TISS students join protest against Rohith Vemula's death, boycott lectures. Retrieved October 12, 2016, from <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/TISS-students-join-protest-against-Rohith-Vemulas-death-boycott-lectures/articleshow/50630923.cms>

Gaikwad, R. (2016, January 19). Dalit scholar's suicide sparks protests in Mumbai. Retrieved October 12, 2016, from Mumbai Local, <http://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/mumbai/news/dalit-scholars-suicide-sparks-protests/article8122868.ece>

19 January 1912 – Manya Sangam Committee decides to work against social evils

The General Committee meeting of the Manya Sangam founded by Bhagya Reddi decided to work towards the removal of social evils in the society.

Books:

Krishna, P. (2014) Social Reform Movements in Hyderabad State. In *Social Reform Movements in Hyderabad State Contribution of Arigay Ramaswamy*. Osmania University. Retrieved August 1, 2016, from http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/25000/8/08_chapter_3.pdf

19 January 2005 – The Mahatma Ayyankali Smaraka (MAS) Trust gets formally registered

On 19th January 2005 the Mahatma Ayyankali Smaraka Trust was formally registered. The trust aimed at achieving economic justice for the Scheduled Castes and intended to mobilise economic resources of the Dalit community for establishing educational, cultural and industrial initiatives and thereby create employment opportunities for the members of the Maha Sabha as well as the Scheduled Castes.

Articles:

Oommen, T. K. (September 2001), "Civil Society: Religion, Caste and Language in India", *Sociological Bulletin*, 50 (2): 219–235, JSTOR 23619840

Books:

Nisar, M., & Kandasami, M. (2007), *Ayyankali — Dalit Leader of Organic Protest*. Calicut: Other Books.

Websites:

Ayyankali. (2016, August 22). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ayyankali>

19 January 2016 – Protest against Rohit Vemula's death intensifies

Protests over Rohith Vemula's suicide spread to more cities including Pune and Gandhinagar with people describing the incident as an "Institutional Murder." In Punjab activists from the Ambedkar Sena Moolnivasu burned an effigy of the Union Minister Smriti Irani and demanded the expulsion of Union Minister of State for Labour Bandaru Dattatreya over the suicide.

Articles:

Dalit student death: Protests over Rohit Vemula's alleged suicide spread to more cities. *The Economic Times*. Retrieved October 12, 2016, from http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2016-01-19/news/69900240_1_dalit-students-protesting-students-hunger-strike

19 January 2016 – Poet Ashok Vajpeyi returns degree to Hyderabad University to register protest against Vemula's death

Poet Ashok Vajpeyi returned his D.Litt degree awarded to him by Hyderabad University protesting the circumstances that led to the death of Dalit PhD scholar Rohith Vemula. He was quoted as saying "Hyderabad University's anti-Dalit attitude drives a young scholar to commit suicide. How can I continue to be on the honours list of the Hyderabad Central university?"

Articles:

Rohith Vemula suicide: Poet Ashok Vajpeyi returns his D Litt degree awarded by Hyderabad university (2016, January 19). Retrieved from <http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/rohith-vemula-suicide-poet-ashok-vajpeyi-returns-his-d-litt-degree-awarded-by-hyderabad-university/1/574324.html>

20 January 2015 – Odisha Dalit Adhikar Manch organises a protest Dharna demanding basic human rights, Bhubaneswar

The organisation demanded betterment in living conditions including drinking water, sanitation, homestead land, employment, quality education, medical facility etc., for the Dalits. They protested against the non-implementation of constitutional provisions, laws and programmes that ensure the survival and protection of the Dalits.

Articles:

Odisha Dalit Adhikar Manch Organizes Protest Dharana in Bhubaneswar Demanding Basic Human Rights to Live a Life with Dignity (2015, January 20). *Orissa Diary*. Retrieved August 1, 2016, from <http://orissadiary.com/CurrentNews.asp?id=56635>

21 January 2016 – “Banabasi Surakshya Parishad” condemn VHP attack on Dalits

A peoples organization, Banabasi Surakshya Parishad fighting for the cause of the Adivasis, Dalits and deprived sections of society condemned the Vishwa Hindu Parishad and its supporters for socially, economically and politically victimizing the less privileged and deprived section of society.

Articles:

Mohanty, N. (n.d.) Kandhamal Peace Centre Activities for the Period January to March 2016. CSSS. Retrieved August 4, 2016, from <http://www.csss-isa.com/kandhamal-peace-centre-activities-for-the-period-january-to-march-2016/>

22 January 1947 – The Constituent Assembly declares India as the Sovereign Republic

Books:

Ghosh, P. (2012) *Indian Government and Politics*. PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd.

Websites:

Wednesday, the 2nd January 1947, debates. Constituent Assembly of India – Volume II. Retrieved August 1, 2016, from <http://parliamentofindia.nic.in/ls/debates/vol2p3.htm>

22 January 1950 – Periyar arrested for publication of “Ponmozhiyal” (“Golden Sayings”)

Articles:

PAMK: Periyar E.V. Ramasamy. History from 1879 up to 1978. *Periyar Ambedkar Makkal Kazhakam*. Retrieved August 1, 2016, from <http://pamksocial.blogspot.in/2013/07/pamk-periyar-ev-ramasamy-history-from.html>

22 January 1998 – Kerala Pulayar Maha Sabha (KPMS) organises an agitation declaration rally and a public meeting at Kottayam

Kerala Pulayar Maha Sabha (KPMS) organised an agitation declaration rally and a public meeting at Kottayam on 22 January 1998. The agitation raised many demands including but not limited to a reservation in the appointments of private educational institutions; effectively implement reservation for SC category in cooperative institutions; an enquiry into the irregularities of the functioning of 'people's planning programme'; and an end to the atrocities against SC/ST.

Articles:

Major Dalit movements in the post-independence era. (2013). Retrieved from http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/15828/12/12_chapter%204.pdf

Books:

Sreekumar, T. T., & Parayil, G. (2010). Social space, civil society and transformative politics of new social movements in Kerala. *Development, Democracy, and the State: Critiquing the Kerala Model of Development*, 238-253.

Websites:

MY KPMS (2009). Kerala Pulayar Maha Sabha - KPMS Retrieved September 1, 2016, from <http://keralapulayarmahasabha.blogspot.in/>

22 January 2008 – Arunthathiyar Nambiyur protests against refusal of marriage hall for Dalits in Tamil Nadu

Protests started in Tamil Nadu after a man from the Arunthathiyar caste was refused a marriage hall because he was a Dalit. Intensifying the protest, ATP announced a demolition protest on the 22nd. 71 people including several women were arrested and released later on.

Articles:

71 held for threat to demolish marriage hall (2008, January 23). *The Hindu*. Retrieved August 1, 2016, from <http://www.hindu.com/2008/01/23/stories/2008012351530300.htm>

22 January 2011 – 15 Dalit families boycotted in Rampar Village, Gujarat, after entering temples

The dominant castes ordered a boycott of 15 Dalit families in Rampar village of Surendranagar district of Gujarat after they entered the Village temple. However, the Dalit families fought back unitedly by setting up their own economy.

Articles:

In Vibrant Gujarat, Dalits still outcasts (2011, April 14). *DNA India*. Retrieved August 1, 2016, from <http://www.dnaindia.com/india/report-in-vibrant-gujarat-dalits-still-outcasts-1531761>

22 January 2012 – Andhra Pradesh Dalits protest sacking of textile minister

The Madiga Reservation Porata Samiti (MRPS) had called for state-wide agitation in protest against the Dalit minister Mr Rao's removal. MRPS leaders warned of massive dharnas at Mandal headquarters, followed by road blockades all over the state. The group also threatened to boycott the Republic Day ceremony on January 26 and observe it as a black day.

Articles:

Rao, S. A. (2012, January 22). AP Dalits to protest textile minister removal. *India Today*. India Today. Retrieved from <http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/andhra-pradesh-dalits-protest-sacking-dr-p-shankar-rao/1/170072.html>

22 January 2012 – Over 40 Dalit homes burnt down by the upper castes in Lathor, Odisha

A minor scuffle between a 9th class Dalit boy and a shopkeeper escalated when Dalits who came to defend the boy against charges of theft were attacked by members of the upper caste. Fearing more violence Dalit left their houses which were later burned and destroyed by a mob of upper caste people leaving more than 50 Dalit families homeless.

Articles:

Boudha J., & Ratnakumar, D. (2012, January 24). Caste atrocity in Lathor: Over 50 Dalit homes burnt by upper castes. Retrieved August 1, 2016, from http://roundtableindia.co.in/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=4559:caste-atrocity-in-lathor-over-50-dalit-homes-burnt-by-upper-castes-&catid=119:feature&Itemid=132

Videos:

Victims of Caste Atrocity May Finally Get Justice (2013). (In Oriya language) *Video Volunteers*. Retrieved August 4, 2016, from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A8f2MljrQxw>

23 January 1933 – Governor General of India rejects the Madras Temple Entry Bill

The Madras Temple Entry Bill was introduced in the Madras Legislative Council on 1st November 1932 – the first of its kind in India. However, there was opposition to the bill from several quarters. It was stated that temple entry legislation constituted a violation of freedom of religious faith guaranteed by the royal proclamation of 1858. The Governor General of India rejected the bill on several grounds.

Books:

Ambedkar, B.R. (1945). *An Abject Surrender: Congress Beats An Inglorious Retreat*. In *What Congress and Gandhi Have Done to the Untouchables*. Retrieved August 1, 2016, from <http://www.ambedkar.org/ambcd/41E.What%20Congress%20and%20Gandhi%20CHAPTER%20IV.htm>

23 January 1945 – Panna Lal Punia is born

Panna Lal Punia is an Indian politician and Member of the Rajya Sabha from Uttar Pradesh since 2014. He was a Member of the Lok Sabha from 2009 to 2014. A Dalit leader of the Indian National Congress party, he is also the Chairperson of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and as such sits ex officio on the National Human Rights Commission.

Websites:

Detailed Profile: Shri P.L. Punia. *Government of India*. Retrieved August 1, 2016, from <http://www.archive.india.gov.in/govt/loksabhamphbiodata.php?mpcode=4292>
Panna Lal Punia Biography. *Elections India*. Retrieved August 1, 2016, from <http://www.elections.in/political-leaders/panna-lal-punia.html>

23–24 January 2015 – Meeting held to discuss the new Land Acquisition Act

A meeting was held to discuss the Ordinance Raj, Corporate Loot and People's Movements. The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 was repealed and a new law titled Right to Fair Compensation, Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 was passed in 2013. The meeting stressed on the scope of improvement in the new law and making it FRA and PESA compliant.

Articles:

Join the Meeting on Ordinance Raj, Corporate Loot and People's Movements Struggle for Land Rights (2015, January 16). *INSAF India*. Retrieved August 4, 2016, from <http://www.insafindia.com/2015/01/join-meeting-on-ordinance-raj-corporate.html>

24 January 1994 – DSS organises protest march against district administration, lathi charged

To protest against the indifference of the district administration towards atrocities on Dalit, Dalit Sangharsh Samiti organised a 3,000-strong half naked procession. The procession was lathi-charged injuring 100 DSS volunteers and critically injuring 11 students.

Articles:

Pinto, A.S.J. (1994, April 16-23). Atrocities on Dalits in Gulbarga: Upper Caste Hold on Police. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 29(16/17), 897-899.

24 January 1997 – National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) Incorporated as an Apex Institution

NSKFDC was incorporated as a 'Not For Profit' Organization with the objective of providing holistic socio-economic development support to the Safai Karamcharis (sanitation workers) and their dependents throughout India and to establish income generating projects for the Dalits.

Websites:

National Safai Karamcharis Finance And Development Corporation (NSKFDC). Retrieved August 4, 2016, from <http://nskfdc.nic.in/>

24 January 2012 – Public hearing of Social boycott and forced migration of Dalits organised

To commemorate the Republic Day of India, a public hearing was organised by Navsarjan on the social boycott and forced migration of Dalits and Tribals in 17 villages of Gujarat. Navsarjan a Gujarat-based grassroots Dalit organisation is dedicated to ensuring human rights for all.

Articles:

Continuing social boycott, forced migration of Dalit exposes talk of "harmonious" or "samras" village atmosphere in Gujarat villages. *Counterview*. Retrieved August 2, 2016, from <https://counterview.org/2013/08/12/continuing-social-boycott-forced-migration-of-dalits-exposes-talk-of-harmonious-or-samas-village-atmosphere-in-gujarat-villages/>

Websites:

Press release. *Navsarjan*. Retrieved August 2, 2016, from <http://navsarjan.org/pressRelease/navsarjan-organizes-public-hearing-on-social-boycott-and-forced-boycott-of-dalits-and-tribal-in-gujarat>

25 January 1999 – Dalits in Narayanpur and Shankarbigha (Bihar) murdered by the members of Ranvir Sena

On the night of 25 January 1999, members of Ranvir Sena murdered 23 Dalit men, women and children in Shankarbigha village, Bihar. The reason for the gruesome murder was the Dalits' suspected allegiance to the CPI(ML) and the MCC. The Sena members forcibly entered the thatched huts and indiscriminately fired upon the residents killing them.

Articles:

Pandey, A. (2015, January 16). In 1999 Massacre of Dalits in Bihar, All Acquitted, Questions Raised. *NDTV*. Retrieved August 2, 2016, from <http://www.ndtv.com/india-news/in-1999-massacre-of-dalits-in-bihar-all-acquitted-questions-raised-727990>

Books:

Narula, S. (1999). The Pattern of Abuse: Rural Violence in Bihar and the State's response. In *Broken People: Caste Violence Against India's "Untouchables."* Human Rights Watch. Retrieved August 2, 2016, from <https://www.hrw.org/reports/1999/india/India994-06.htm>

Websites:

Ranvir Sena. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved August 2, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ranvir_Sena

25 January 2015 – Kerala State Adivasi Women's Congress at Sulthanbathery, Wayanad

During the course of the women's congress, several incidences of physical violence and atrocities on Dalit and Adivasi women were discussed in a first step towards empowering marginalised women.

Website:

Ensuring equity in economic rights for Dalit and Adivasi women. (2015, February 19). Retrieved October 5, 2016, from Savari, <http://www.dalitweb.org/?p=2731>

25 January 2016 – RSS workers attack Dalit students in Dharavi, Mumbai

College students in Mumbai protesting against the suicide of Hyderabad Dalit scholar Rohith Vemula allege that they were beaten up by members of the Hindu right-wing association RSS, at a protest rally in Dharavi.

Website:

Dalit scholar Rohith Vemula suicide: Clash between RSS workers and protesting students in Dharavi, Mumbai. (2016, January 25). Retrieved October 5, 2016, from <http://www.india.com/news/cities/dalit-scholar-rohith-vemula-suicide-clash-between-rss-workers-and-protesting-students-in-dharavi-mumbai-889339/>

26 January 1968 – All India Scheduled Caste Federation conference held in Maharashtra

The conference held under the leadership of B. Shyam Sunder made a demand for separate settlement, separate electorate and separate university to be set up for the Dalits.

Books:

Paswan, S., & Jaideva, P. (Eds.) *Encyclopaedia of Dalits in India: Leaders*. Delhi: Gyan Publishing House, 2002.

Websites:

Scheduled Castes Federation. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved August 2, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scheduled_Castes_Federation

26 January 2000 – President K. R. Narayanan condemns caste in society

On his address to the nation on the eve of Republic Day, President K. R. Narayanan said: "untouchability is abolished by law, but the shades of it remain in the ingrained attitude nurtured by the caste system."

Articles:

Burns, J. F. (1997, July 26). Lowest-Caste Hindu Takes Office as India's President. *The New-York Times*. Retrieved August 2, 2016, from <http://www.nytimes.com/1997/07/26/world/lowest-caste-hindu-takes-office-as-india-s-president.html?pagewanted=all>

Websites:

K.R. Narayanan. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved August 5, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/K._R._Narayanan

26 January 2016 – Amended SC/ST Act comes into effect

The amended Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act widened the scope and definition of offences committed against SCs and STs. The major amendments to the act include the addition of new offences of atrocities, rationalisation of payment of relief amount, the establishment of exclusive special courts etc.

Articles:

Tougher SC/ST Act to come into force from Jan 26 (2016, January 25). *The Hindu Business Line*. Retrieved August 2, 2016, from <http://www.thehindubusinessline.com/news/tougher-scst-act-comes-into-force-from-jan-26/article8151037.ece>

27 January 1919 – Dr Ambedkar pleads for reservation of seats for untouchables

Dr Ambedkar appeared before the Southborough Committee on Franchise appointed by the British government to plead for a representative government in India. Englishmen were of the view that India was unfit for a representative government as its population was divided along castes and creed thus Ambedkar compared the racial discrimination in the US and India to campaign for a representative government.

Articles:

The birth of an idea(2013, July 28). *The Hindu*. Retrieved August 2, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-features/tp-sundaymagazine/the-birth-of-an-idea/article4961163.ece>

Websites:

Evidence Before the Southborough Committee on Franchise. Retrieved August 2, 2016, from <http://www.ambedkar.org/ambcd/07.%20Evidence%20before%20the%20Southborough%20Committee.htm>

27 January 2016 – Rohit Vemula's Suicide: 150 students go on hunger strike in Delhi

Alleging "delay in justice" to Hyderabad University research scholar who committed suicide, around 150 protesting students from varsities across Delhi who were detained earlier on Thursday decided to go on an indefinite hunger strike at Parliament Street police station in New Delhi. Student communities across India have demanded the resignation of HRD Minister, Smriti Irani.

Articles:

150 students on strike in Delhi. (2016, January 28). Retrieved September 27, 2016, from *The Week*, <http://www.theweek.in/news/india/scholar-suicide-150-students-go-on-hunger-strike-in-delhi.html>

28 January 1853 – Savitribai Phule begins the First Infanticide Prohibition Home in Pune

Savitribai Phule started the Balhatya Pratibadhak Griha (Infanticide Prohibition Home) to help women deliver their children and leave them there in foster care in case they cannot bring them up as a result of various social and economic issues. The home was set up with the aim of preventing infanticide which was well prevalent at that time as a result of caste based or social discrimination.

Articles:

Manas, M. (2012, January 28). Savitribai Phule: first woman teacher of India. Retrieved August 2, 2016, from <http://mukeshmanas.blogspot.in/2012/01/savitribai-phule-first-woman-teacher-of.html>

Website:

Agnihotri, S. (2016, January 3). Who is Savitribai Phule? What did she do for women's rights in India? Retrieved October 5, 2016, from <http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/who-is-savitribai-phule-what-did-she-do-for-womens-right-in-india/1/561392.html>

28 January 1866 – A widow remarriage institution opens in Pune

At a time when widow-remarriage was a non-existent practice, Vishnushastri Pandit, inspired by Phule's movement, opened an institution in Pune to promote widow remarriage, known as Punar Vivahtojak Mandal. At that time, this venture was a radical step towards social reformation.

Articles:

28th January in Dalit History – 28 January 1866: Vishnushastri Pandit, inspired by Phule's movement, opened an institution to promote widow remarriage known as *Punar Vivahtojak Mandal* in Pune. *Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's Caravan*. Retrieved August 2, 2016, from <https://drambedkarbooks.com/2015/01/28/28th-january-in-dalit-history-first-ever-infanticide-prohibition-home-of-india-was-started-by-savitribai-phule/>

28 January 2015 – Thousands of Dalits attend the Musahar Chetna Sammelan in Bihar

More than 2000 Musahar Dalits attended a state-level Musahar Chetna Sammelan (Musahar Consciousness Convention) organised in Patna, Bihar. During the convention, several schemes were announced that would benefit and uplift the Dalit community.

Articles:

Musahar Dalit Convention. (2015, January 28). *PACS India*. Retrieved August 2, 2016, from http://www.pacsindia.org/news_items/musahar-sammelan-28-01-2015

Websites:

Musahar. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved August 2, 2016, from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Musahar>

29 January 1904 – Mahapran Jogendernath Mandal is born

Mahapran Jogendernath Mandal was a Dalit leader from Namasudra family in Bengal. He was associated with the Scheduled Caste Federation in Bengal. As a leader of the Bengal unit, he allied with Muslim Leagues and mobilised sufficient voters to get Dr Ambedkar elected to the Constituent Assembly from Bengal. He was also one of the founding fathers of Pakistan.

Articles:

29th January in Dalit History – Birth anniversary of Jogendranath Mandal (2015, January 29). *Dr B. R. Ambedkar Caravan*. Retrieved August 2, 2016, from <https://drambedkarbooks.com/2015/01/29/29th-january-in-dalit-history-birth-anniversary-of-jogendranath-mandal/>

Websites:

Jogendra Nath Mandal. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved August 2, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jogendra_Nath_Mandal

Mahapran Jogendra Nath Mandal. *BAMCEF*. Retrieved August 2, 2016, from http://www.old.bamcef.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=45:mahapran-jogendra-nath-mandal-&catid=17:forefathers&Itemid=3

29 January 1953 – The First Backward Classes Commission established

The First Backward Classes Commission was established on 29 January 1953 by a Presidential Order under the chairmanship of Kaka Kalelkar. The commission submitted its report on 30 March 1955. The main purpose of the commission was to locate other socially and educationally backward classes that needed additional government support to bring them forward.

Articles:

First Backward Classes Commission, Census & Separation. (2012, June 14). *Chakra News*. Retrieved August 2, 2016, from <http://www.chakranews.com/first-backward-classes-commission-census-separation/2857>

Mondal, P. (2014, April 12) Kaka Kalelkar Commission. *Your Article Library*. Retrieved August 2, 2016, from <http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/essay/kaka-kalelkar-commission-useful-notes/35172/>

Websites:

Kalelkar Commission. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved August 2, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kalelkar_Commission

30–31 January 1944 – Second All India Scheduled Caste Federation Conference held at Kanpur

In 1944, the second All India Scheduled Caste Federation Conference was held at Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh) under the chairmanship of Rao Bahadur N. Shivraj, a renowned Dalit leader from Madras. The two-day conference went on until 31 January 1944. All India Scheduled Castes Federation was the first all-India political party exclusively meant for Scheduled Castes founded by Dr Ambedkar at Nagpur in 1942.

Articles:

Omvedt, G., & Patankar, B. (2012, April 9). The Dalit liberation movement in colonial period (part II). *Round Table India*. Retrieved August 22, 2016, from http://roundtableindia.co.in/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=4977:the-dalit-liberation-movement-in-colonial-period-part-ii&catid=118:thought&Itemid=131

30 January 2000 – Press release by Manyawar Kanshi Ram on the review of constitution

Manyawar Kanshi Ram had put out a press release in the backdrop of the Presidential Address of 27th January 2000, in which the then President of India, K.R. Narayanan advised the Government of India not to go for a review of the Constitution. The idea of a review of Constitution of India came into sharp focus after the then ruling alliance proposed to appoint a Review Commission which the opposition parties starkly objected in the parliament.

Articles:

“BSP will oppose constitution review.” (2000, March 21). *The Hindu*. Retrieved October 21, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/2000/03/21/stories/04212101.htm>
Sen, C. (2016, May 15). Book review: Kanshiram: Leader of the Dalits. *Two Circles*. Retrieved October 21, 2016, from <http://twocircles.net/2016may15/1463298298.html#.WAmufOV97iw>

30 January 2016 – 27th Birthday of Rohith Vemula

On 30th January 2016 the 27th birthday of Rohith Vemula was celebrated by commemorating his untimely death and by organising candlelight vigils at the University of Hyderabad and various other parts of the country. The Dalit scholar committed suicide in Hyderabad University on 17 January 2016. Caste discrimination by the University administration, foul play, social boycott coupled with excessive pressure from the HRD Ministry at the behest of the Union Ministers of the ruling party are alleged to be the reasons for his suicide. Some solidarity candlelight vigils were also held in the US.

Articles:

As it happened: Candlelight vigil begins at UoH (2016, January 29). *The Hindu*. Retrieved from <http://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Hyderabad/candle-light-vigil-for-rohith-vemula-rahul-gandhi-at-university-of-hyderabad/article8168674.ece>

31 January 1920 – Dr Ambedkar begins the publication of ‘Mook Nayak’, a weekly

‘Mook Nayak’ (The leader of the Dumb), a Marathi weekly was one of the first publications Dr Ambedkar had embarked upon. He started his first weekly on 31st January 1920 and envisaged it as a medium to articulate the voice of the ‘untouchables’ in their struggle against the caste system. Through this

publication, Ambedkar wanted to bring to light the humiliations suffered by the 'untouchables' and to fight for equal rights.

Articles:

Hiwrale, A. (2014, March 18). Ambedkar Social Work: Its Theory and Practice. *Indian Journal of Dalit and Tribal Social Work*, 2(1), 12-27. Retrieved August 2, 2016, from <http://www.ticijournals.org/IJDTSW/pdf/Anup%20Hiwrale%20Vol%202%20Issue%201%20No.2.pdf>

31 January 1988 – Kerala Sambavar Society's 57-day fast relay-satyagraha comes to an end

Kerala Sambavar Society (KSS) organised a historic 57-day fast relay-satyagraha from 6th December 1987 to 31st January 1988 in front of the state secretariat in Thiruvananthapuram to achieve various demands of the Sambavars. Later the satyagraha was followed by a 9-day hunger strike from 1st to 9th February 1988 by Pandalam Bharathan, the then general secretary of KSS.

Articles:

Tharakan P.K.M. (2008). *when the Kerala Model of Development Is Historicised: A Chronological Perspective*. Retrieved from <http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.424.3594&rep=rep1&type=pdf>

Websites:

History of Parayas. (2010, July 15). Retrieved September 1, 2016, from <https://dalitskerala.wordpress.com/2010/07/15/history-of-parayas/>

31 January 1990 – The SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act of 1989 comes into effect

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 came into effect on 31 January 1990. The Act was enforced to check and prevent the atrocities committed on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (SC & ST). The Act is popularly known as POA.

Articles:

Kocheril, D.G., Mathews, M.R., & Shankar, S. (n.d.) Scheduled Castes and Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act. *Legal Service India*. Retrieved August 2, 2016, from <http://www.legalserviceindia.com/article/l440-Scheduled-Castes-and-Tribes-Act-.html>

Websites:

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved August 2, 2016, from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scheduled_Caste_and_Scheduled_Tribe_\(Prevention_of_Atrocities\)_Act,_1989](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scheduled_Caste_and_Scheduled_Tribe_(Prevention_of_Atrocities)_Act,_1989)

31 January 2009 – Dalit students barred from Saraswati Puja in a school in Odisha

Some villagers and teachers belonging to the upper castes did not permit a group of Dalit students to offer prayers to Goddess Saraswati in a school in Kendrapada, Odisha. A police probe was ordered against the same.

Articles:

Dalit students barred from Saraswati puja in Orissa school. (2009, February 3). *TwoCircles*. Retrieved August 2, 2016, from http://twocircles.net/2009feb03/dalit_students_barred_saraswati_puja_orissa_school.html#.V4KOFrh97IU

31 January 2013 – Maila Mukti Yatra ends in New Delhi

Thousands of manual scavengers gathered in New Delhi to mark the end of their long march to eradicate manual scavenging. Although the practice is officially banned in India, hundreds of thousands of Dalit men and women are still forced into this ancient form of caste-based slavery.

Articles:

Forum against Manual Scavenging (2013, February 10). Manual Scavenging, Caste and Policy. *Countercurrents*. Retrieved August 2, 2016, from <http://www.countercurrents.org/fams100213.htm>

Rashtriya Garima Abhiyan (n.d.) Maila Mukti Yatra – 2012-13. Retrieved August 2, 2016, from <http://www.dalits.nl/pdf/MailaMuktiYatra2012-2013.pdf>

Videos:

Abhishek Shaw (2013, January 30). *Maila Mukti Yatra documentary 2012-13* Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VfgKnH6kSJc>

31 January 2013 – UNHCR observes ‘manual scavenging’ as a manifestation of caste-based violence

The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Navi Pillay during a conference observed: “manual scavenging in India is a clear manifestation of discrimination based on Caste and Gender.”

Articles:

Cleaning Human Waste. “Manual Scavenging,” Caste and Discrimination in India. (2014, August 25). *Human Rights Watch Report*. Retrieved August 2, 2016, from <https://www.hrw.org/report/2014/08/25/cleaning-human-waste/manual-scavenging-caste-and-discrimination-india>

Websites:

Manual Scavenging. (2013). International Dalit Solidarity Network. Retrieved August 2, 2016, from <http://idsn.org/key-issues/manual-scavenging/>

31 January 2016 – Dalits and Adivasis assert their right over the Sunderbans Forest

Around 4 million people who live in the Sunderbans forest have been struggling for co-existence along with tigers (a protected species). Of the 4 million, 3 million are Dalits and Adivasis who have been living off subsistence agriculture and are forest dependent. To create awareness about the plight of the Dalits and the Adivasis living in Sunderbans, a public hearing/panel discussion was conducted at the Press Club, Kolkata where more than 200 people participated. The public hearing was followed by a meeting of activists and panellists.

Articles:

Breaking the Chains of 'Historical Injustice': Dalits and Adivasis assert their rights over the Sundarban Forest. (2016, February 4). *World Forum of Fisher Peoples*. Retrieved August 2, 2016, from <http://worldfishers.org/2016/02/04/breaking-the-chains-of-historical-injustice-dalits-and-adivasis-assert-their-rights-over-the-sundarban-forest/>

Jalais, A. (2005). Dwelling on Morichjhanpi: When tigers became 'citizens', refugees' tiger-food.' *Economic and Political Weekly*, 1757-1762.

DALIT DIVIDE

TOP 5 Literacy rate (%)			TOP 5 Child sex ratio		
Caste group	Zone	Rate	Caste group	Zone	Ratio
Mahisyadas	NE	92.3	Bhuiya	East	1,001
Pulayan, Cheramar etc	South	90.7	Muchi, Rishi	NE	992
Jalia Kaibarta	NE	90.3	Jhalo, Malo	NE	984
Mahyavanshi, Dhed etc	West	82.2	Adi Karnataka	South	978
Ad Dharmi	North	81.5	Bauri	East	975
BOTTOM 5			BOTTOM 5		
Musahar	East	29.0	Chamar, Bhambi etc	West	882
Bhuiya	East	37.2	Mazhabi, Mazhabi Sikh	North	887
Bauri	East	50.5	Mahyavanshi, Dhed etc	West	889
Thori, Nayak	West	50.8	Ad Dharmi	North	891
Dusadh, Dhari etc	East	53.2	Bairwa, Berwa	West	895

Source: <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/photo/35858415.cms>

FEBRUARY

1 February 2007 – European Parliament finds Indian laws inadequate to protect Dalits

A resolution passed by the European Parliament found Indian laws and their enforcement to be inadequate for the protection of Dalits. The resolution further stated that atrocities, untouchability, illiteracy and inequality of opportunity continue to plague the lives of India's Dalits.

Articles:

Hidden Apartheid: Caste Discrimination against India's Untouchables. (2007, February 12). *Human Rights Watch*. Retrieved October 6, 2016, from, <https://www.hrw.org/report/2007/02/12/hidden-apartheid/caste-discrimination-against-indias-untouchables>

2 February 1901 – Shri B.H. Varale is born

Shri B.H. Varale (1901-1977) was an active member and participant of the Mahad Satyagraha of 1927. A close associate of Dr B R Ambedkar, Varale had dedicated his life to the cause of Dalits.

Articles:

Phonsa, H.R. (2016). Importance of February Month for Dalit Movement. *Dalit Society*. Retrieved June 20, 2016, from <http://dalitsociety.blogspot.in/2016/01/importance-of-february-month-for-dalit.html>

Books:

Kshirasagara, R. (1994). *Dalit movement in India and its leaders, 1857-1956*. Delhi: MD Publications Pvt. Ltd.

2 February 1913 – Dr Ambedkar's father, Subedar Ramji Maloji Sakpal passes away

Ramji Maloji Sakpal, the father of Dr Bhimrao Ambedkar, shaped much of his son's mind and personality. Dr Ambedkar dedicated his book, *The Problem of the Rupee*, to the memory of his parents as a token of his gratitude for the sacrifices they made in bringing him up.

Please note that there is some conflict regarding the year of this caption.

Articles:

2nd February in Dalit History: Death Anniversary of Subedar Ramji Maloji Sakpal. (2015). *Dr B. R. Ambedkar's Caravan*. Retrieved June 20, 2016, from <https://drambedkarbooks.com/2015/02/02/2nd-february-in-dalit-history-death-anniversary-of-subedar-major-ramji-maloji-sakpal/#more-2768>

Books:

Kadam, K. N. (Ed.). (2005). *Dr Babsaheb Ambedkar and the Significance of His Movement – A Chronology*. Delhi: Popular Prakashan.

2 February 1922 – Jagdeo Prasad (Bihar Lenin) is born

Jagdeo Prasad (2 February 1922 – 5 September 1974), better known as 'Lenin of Bihar' was a leader who fought for the cause of oppressed classes. His public meetings attracted thousands of Dalits, marginalised and poor people. Because of his huge popularity, the upper castes and the landlords (Bhumihars) considered him a nuisance.

Articles:

Amit. (2011). Jagdev Prasad. *Kushwaha Kshatriya Suryavanshi*. Retrieved June 20, 2016, from <http://kushwaha.in/jagdev-prasad/>

Phonsa, H.R. (2016). Importance of February Month for Dalit Movement. *Dalit Society*. Retrieved June 20, 2016, from <http://dalitsociety.blogspot.in/2016/01/importance-of-february-month-for-dalit.html>

2 February 2003 – 7000 Dalit residents evicted from their homes at Belilious Park, Kolkata

Rapid Action Force of Kolkata, accompanied by ambulances, fire brigades and bulldozers entered the Belilious Park in Howrah and forcibly evicted more than 7000 Dalit residents without any resettlement and rehabilitation plan.

Articles:

Bijo, F. (2004). The Great Indian Vanishing Act. *Human Rights Solidarity*. (14). No. 4, pp. 3-7. Retrieved June 20, 2016, from <https://scholarworks.iupui.edu/bitstream/handle/1805/3406/Human%20Rights%20Solidarity.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

2 February 2006 – National Rural Employment Guarantee Act comes into force

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, later renamed as "Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act" (MGNREGA), provides guaranteed wage employment for 100 days in a financial year to a rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work." Special provisions were made to provide guaranteed wage employment to Dalits, minorities, women and the disabled. Civil society organisations like National Conference of Dalit Organisations (NACDOR) among several others played a vital role in the implementation of the MGNREGA.

Articles:

Khera, R. (2008). Empowerment guarantee act, *Economic and Political Weekly*, 8-10.

Roy, A., & Dey, N. (2009, August 27). Dalits, the poor and the NREGA. *The Hindu*. Retrieved June 21, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/dalits-the-poor-and-the-nrega/article10429.ece>

Books:

Khera, R. (2011). *The battle for employment guarantee*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Websites:

MNREGA (The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005). *Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India*. Retrieved July 27, 2016, from <http://www.nrega.nic.in/netnrega/home.aspx#>

3 February 1928 – The Simon Commission reaches Bombay under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon

The British Government appointed the Simon Commission in November 1927 to investigate the progress of the governance scheme enacted by the Government of India Act 1919. The Commission on its arrival at Bombay was greeted with widespread protests. However, Dr Ambedkar submitted a memorandum on behalf of Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha (Depressed Classes Association), pleading for universal franchise and a quota of seats for Dalits.

Articles:

Dr Ambedkar with the Simon Commission, *Concerning the state of education of the depressed classes in the Bombay presidency*. Retrieved August 26, 2016, from <http://www.ambedkar.org/ambcd/14B.%20Dr%20Ambedkar%20with%20the%20Simon%20Commission%20B.htm>

Books:

Gundimeda, S. (2015). *Dalit Politics in Contemporary India*. New Delhi: Routledge.

Videos:

Dr Ambedkar meeting with Simon Commission in 1928, from the movie 'Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar.' Retrieved June 21, 2016, from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0uaJrOrwLyM>

3 February 2016 – Over 5,000 Dalit students lead a protest march in Bengaluru

Over 5,000 Dalit students marched towards Vidhana Soudha (State Legislature of Karnataka) from Freedom Park demanding better facilities. However, when the protesters tried to barge into the Vidhana Soudha, police resorted to mild lathi charge (baton) to disperse the crowd, thereby putting an abrupt end to the protest march.

Articles:

Gowhar, I. (2016). Over 5,000 Dalit students march in Bengaluru seeking better facilities. *The Hindu*. Retrieved June 21, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/bangalore/over-5000-dalit-students-march-to-vidhana-soudha-seeking-better-facilities/article8188818.ece>

3 February 2016 – Dalit students rally in Karnataka faces huge police repression

More than 30,000 Dalit students from all over Karnataka as part of Bahujan Vidyarthi Sangha (BVS) conducted a peaceful protest rally demanding reservations in the private sector and the boycott of the Global Investors Meet. The protest was subdued repressively and students jailed without bail for a period of 3 days.

Articles:

Navayan, K. (2016). Media Blackout on brutal lathi charge on Bahujan Students in Bangalore. *Karthik Navayan* (Blog). Retrieved June 21, 2016, from <https://karthiknavayan.wordpress.com/2016/02/09/media-blackout-on-brutal-lathi-charge-on-bahujan-students-in-bangalore/>

Videos:

Dalit Camera (2016, February 8). *BVS protest "without reservation, no Privatisation."* Retrieved February 3, 2016, from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RI3wVgovDzc>

4 February 1889 – First ever recorded intercaste marriage of Dr Yashwant with Radha

The first intercaste marriage in modern India took place between Dr Yashwant the adopted son of Jyotirao Phule and Savitribai and Radha, daughter of Satyashodhak Samaj leader Gyanoba Krishnaji Sasane.

Articles:

Ramdas, A. (2013). Crossing endogamic boundaries. *Savari*. Retrieved June 21, 2016, from <http://www.dalitweb.org/?p=2027>

Books:

Chandrasekhar, M. (2016). Marital status and Intercaste Marriages. In Chandrasekhar, M., *Political and Social Change and women in India*. Hamburg: Anchor Academic Publishing.

4 February 1946 – Mahatma Gandhi offers worship at Meenakshi-Sundareshwarar temple, along with Dalits

"I am delighted that my many-year-old desire has been fulfilled today," wrote Mahatma Gandhi in the visitors' book shortly after offering worship at the Meenakshi-Sundareshwarar temple in Madurai, Tamil Nadu. He was accompanied by Dalits and members of other "excluded communities." (Dorairaj, 2009)

Articles:

Dorairaj, S. (2009). No entry. *Frontline*. (Vol.26 - Issue 15. Jul. 18-31, 2009). Retrieved October 6, 2016, from <http://www.frontline.in/static/html/fl2615/stories/20090731261504000.htm>

4 February 1953 – Kanwal Bharti, a prominent Dalit writer is born

As the son of a cobbler who was brought up in difficult conditions in the slums of Rampur district, Uttar Pradesh, Kanwal Bharti grew up to become a distinguished Dalit writer and columnist. At the age of 15, he started writing poetry and articles to highlight the plight of the Dalits.

Articles:

Rashid, O. (2013, August 30). Education, not caste politics. *The Hindu*. Retrieved June 21, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/features/metroplus/society/education-not-caste-politics/article5072083.ece>

Books:

Ananta, A. M. (2004). *Multiple Marginalities: An Anthology of Identified Dalit Writings*. B. Narayan (Ed.). Delhi: Manohar Publishers & Distributors.

Websites:

Kanwal Bharti. (2016, February 24) In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 27, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kanwal_Bharti

4 February 1956 – Dr Ambedkar’s journal “Janata” renamed as “Prabuddha Bharat”

Dr Ambedkar’s journal *Janata* (The People) started in 1930 was renamed 26 years later as ‘*Prabuddha Bharat*’ (Enlightened India). He decided to change the name of the journal while launching the massive historic conversion to Buddhism.

Articles:

Kamble, R. (2001). Dr Ambedkar as Journalist. *Mulnivasi Bahujan Bharat*. Retrieved June 21, 2016, from <http://www.mulnivasibahujanbharat.org/MBBENG/15-May-2001/journalist.htm>

4 February 2016 – Dalit students skip Sadbhavna March at IIMC

A group of students held a “Sadbhavana march” on the campus of Indian Institute of Mass Communication (IIMC) to “dispel rumours of casteism.” Some Dalit students sceptical of the march did not participate in it as according to them, the march was organised in a manner that suggested as trying to malign the institution.

Articles:

Sadbhavana March at IIMC (2016, February 5). Retrieved June 27, 2016, from <http://www.bhadas4media.com/sabha-sangat/8627-sadbhavana-march-at-iimc>

5 February 1852 – Mahatma Phule requests economic assistance from Government for his educational institutions

Jyotirao Phule applied for economic assistance from the government as the financial position of his educational institutions was not sound. His application mentioned the first three schools for girls started during 1851-1852 at Chiplunkar Wada, Rasta Peth and Veral Peth. Savitribai Phule was the Headmistress in the first of these schools along with Vishnupant Moreshwar and Vitthal Bhaskar as co-teachers.

Articles:

Narke, H. (2008). On Savitribai Phule: Dnyanajyoti Savitribai Phule. In Sundararaman, T., *Savitribai Phule First Memorial Lecture 2008*. New Delhi: National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT).

Books:

O’Hanlon, R. (2002). *Caste, Conflict and Ideology: Mahatma Jotirao Phule and Low Caste Protest in Nineteenth-Century Western India*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

5 February 1951 – Dr Ambedkar introduces The Hindu Code Bill in Parliament

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, following India's Independence, entrusted Dr Ambedkar to codify and reform Hindu personal laws towards the establishment of a uniform civil code. The Hindu Code Bill was introduced in Parliament with the intention to liberalise the personal laws so as to broaden the freedom of the individual and the equality of men and women in the Hindu social system.

Articles:

Halli, C. S., & Mullan, S. M. (2016). Dr BR Ambedkar and Hindu Code Bill, Women Measure Legislation. *Imperial Journal of Interdisciplinary Research*, 2(3), 7-10.

Books:

Ambedkar, B. R. (1995). Hindu Code Bill. *Vasant Moon (edit.) Dr Baba Saheb Ambedkar Writings and Speeches*, 14. Mumbai: Education Department, Government of Maharashtra.

Websites:

Hindu Code Bills. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved August 26, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hindu_code_bills

5 February 1988 – Massive counter demonstration of Dalits pins the Government of Maharashtra to publish “Riddles”

In 1987, the Government of Maharashtra commenced a project to publish Dr B R Ambedkar's complete literary works. As part of this project, it brought out a volume that contained Dr Ambedkar's hitherto unpublished work, “Riddles in Hinduism” which led to a confrontation between those calling for a ban on the book and those who were in favour of its publication.

Articles:

Anand, S. (2016, April 18). The Riddle of Riddles in Hinduism. *Outlook*. Retrieved June 21, 2016, from <http://www.outlookindia.com/magazine/story/the-riddle-of-riddles-in-hinduism/296962>

6 February 1972 – Dev Kumar, Dalit writer and dramatist is born

Dev Kumar, belonging to the Bhangi community rose to become an accomplished Dalit writer and dramatist. He wrote several plays and performed in many of them with the aim of arousing Dalit consciousness. Some of his literary works include ‘Daastan,’ ‘More Bazaar,’ ‘Haan Haan Haan Main Bhangi Hoon’ etc. He also established the Apna Theatre in April 1992.

Articles:

Gahmari, D.C. (2015). Dalit Writer and Journalist: Dev Kumar. Retrieved June 21, 2016, from <http://chamaar-today.blogspot.in/2012/10/chamardalit-journalist.html?view=flipcard>

Books:

Narayan, B. (2006). *Women heroes and Dalit assertion in North India: Culture, identity and politics*. Delhi: SAGE Publications India.

Websites:

Dev Kumar. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 27, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dev_Kumar

6 February 2015 – NACDOR organises National Campaign on Nutrition for Dignity (NCND)

NACDOR is a national platform for the socially vulnerable and excluded communities with more than 2,100 Dalit outfits working in 24 states of India. The main aim of the NCND was to ensure nutritious diet security to Dalits and Adivasis. While running the campaign in Gujarat, it made a set of recommendations for grassroots action to eliminate the deficiency in the delivery of services for SC and ST.

Articles:

Report on the National campaign on Nutrition for Dignity (2015), *Gujarat State Coordination Committee Meeting*. Retrieved June 21, 2016, from <http://www.slideshare.net/mukhtaralam/report-of-scc-meeting-gujrat-6-feb>

“49% of Haryana's Dalit Kids are Malnourished” (2015, September 15). *Dalit Post*. Retrieved June 21, 2016, from <http://www.dalitcry.org/Downloads/sep-post-2015.pdf>

6 February 2016 – Socialist Party (India) organises rally to condemn the atrocities on Dalit students

The Socialist Party, together with other organisations staged a rally in Pune to condemn the atrocities on Dalits in campuses across the country. Rohith Vemula, a brilliant scholar of Hyderabad University, committed suicide after facing alleged caste-based discrimination with people calling his ‘suicide’ a case of ‘Institutional murder’.

Articles:

Apurva, (2016, February 1) Dalit scholar Rohit Vemula: The student leader, *The Indian Express*. Retrieved June 21, 2016, from <http://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-news-india/dalit-scholar-rohith-vemula-the-student-the-leader/>

7 February 1997 – The Virangana Udadevi Smarak Sansthan organises Pasi Conference at Haidar Garh

A huge Pasi conference was organised by the Virangana Uda Devi Smarak Sansthan in Haidar Garh, presided over by BSP leader R.K. Chaudhury. At this conference, white *sarees* were distributed among widows and the students who achieved exceptional results in their high school examinations were awarded prizes. (Gupta, 2004, p.214).

Articles:

Narayan, B. (2004). Inventing caste history: Dalit mobilisation and nationalist past. *Contributions to Indian sociology*, 38 (1-2), 193-220.

Books:

Gupta, D. (Ed.). (2004). *Caste in Question: Identity or Hierarchy?* Delhi: SAGE Publications India.

9 February 1948 – Parliament passes the Minimum Wages Bill

Ambedkar introduced the Minimum Wages Bill in the Parliament on 11 April 1946 which the parliament passed on 9 February 1948.

Articles:

Minimum wages act 1948 (2011). *International Labour Organisation*. Retrieved from <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/travail/docs/623/Minimum%20Wages%20Act%201948.pdf>

Books:

Kshirasagara, R. (1994). *Dalit Movement in India and Its Leaders, 1857-1956*. Delhi: M. D. Publications.

Websites:

Minimum Wages Act 1948. (2016, September 24). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 27, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minimum_Wages_Act_1948

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948. *Labour Department Haryana*. Retrieved July 27, 2016, from http://hrylabour.gov.in/docs/labourActpdfdocs/The_Minimum_Wages_Act.pdf

10 February 1920 – Rajamani Devi is born

Rajamani Devi belonged to the Mala community in Andhra Pradesh. During the Adi-Andhra movement, she rose to become the Joint Secretary of Schedule Caste Federation (SCF), Hyderabad on 16th July 1944 and later on became the President of the Women Section of SCF. She stood for election as an SCF candidate and won a seat in the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly at the first general elections held in 1952.

Books:

Jaideva, P. (2003). *Encyclopaedia of Dalits in India (14 Vols.)*. Delhi: Kalpaz publications.

10 February 1970 – Raisaheb Puranchand passes away

Although born into a jatav community, he went on to become a successful engineer and was eventually elected vice-president of Delhi Scheduled Castes Association on January 2, 1947. He was a dedicated follower of Dr Ambedkar and was highly influenced by him.

Articles:

'Did you know how Babasaheb Ambedkar honoured a semi-literate engineer?' (n.d.). Retrieved June 22, 2016, from <http://www.indiaparenting.com/kidcentric/learning/history/004.shtml>

Books:

Paswan, S., & Jaideva, P. (Eds.). (2002). *Encyclopaedia of Dalits in India: Leaders* (Vol. 4). Delhi: Gyan Publishing House.

10 February 1999 – Ranvir Sena kills 12 Dalits and injures 7 in Narayanpur village, Bihar

Ranvir Sena, the private army of upper caste Bhumihars (landlords) killed 12 Dalits at Narayanpur village in Bihar's Jehanabad district. The administration, which failed to pre-empt the attack despite having been forewarned remains apathetic.

Articles:

Biswas, S., & Tewari, A. (1999, February 22). The Dregs of War. *Outlook*. Retrieved June 22, 2016, from <http://www.outlookindia.com/magazine/story/the-dregs-of-war/207015>

Books:

Narula, S. (1999). *Broken People: Caste Violence against India's "untouchables."* *Human Rights Watch*. Retrieved October 5, 2016, from <https://www.hrw.org/reports/1999/india/>

11 February 1933 – Mahatma Gandhi starts "Harijan" a weekly publication as part of his campaign against untouchability

Mahatma Gandhi started the publication of a weekly journal 'Harijan' from Yerwada prison during British rule. He started three newspapers: *Harijan* in English, *Harijan Bandu* in Gujarati and *Harijan Sevak* in Hindi, which all conveyed his crusade against untouchability and poverty in rural areas.

Articles:

Choudhury, J. (2011, January). Gandhi's Padayatra in Orissa and Upliftment of Harijans. *Orissa Review*, 50, pp. 50-53.

Gupta, V.S. (2001, September-October). Mahatma Gandhi and Mass Media. *Employment News*, Vol. XXVI.

Websites:

Harijan (2016, February 22). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 27, 2016, from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harijan>

12 February 1894 – Shri Shyamlal Yadav is born

Shri Shyamlal Yadav after having experienced the exploitative and ugly nature of untouchability and caste politics, emerged as an important writer, intellectual and social reformer, fighting for the cause of Dalits. He expired on 5 June 1959 in Allahabad at the age of 65.

Articles:

Narayan, B. (2010). A book also travels: circulating small booklets in Dalit poorva. *South Asian History and Culture*, 2(1), 1-15.

Books:

Paswan, S., & Jaideva, P. (2002). *Encyclopaedia of Dalits in India: Leaders*. Delhi: Gyan Publishing House.

12 February 1938 – Ambedkar gives speech at the Bombay Presidency College Depressed Classes Youth Conference

Dr Ambedkar called upon the educated youth of depressed classes to take up the responsibility of uplifting their fellow mates and devote their life to the cause of Dalits. He further added that an educated person without *sheel* (moral character) and *janya* (humility) is more dangerous than a beast.

Articles:

Bajpai, V. (2015, July 15). Of Ambedkarites and communists; thoughts on some tensions and the struggle for annihilation of caste. *Laal Times*. Retrieved June 23, 2016, from <https://laaltimes.wordpress.com/2015/07/15/of-ambedkarites-and-communists-thoughts-on-some-tensions-and-the-struggle-for-annihilation-of-caste/>

12 February 1999 – President of India dismisses the Bihar state government

The murder of 12 innocent Dalits allegedly by the Ranveer Sena on 10th February 1999 raised a furore in the media and in the parliament that ultimately led the ruling NDA government at the centre to dismiss the Bihar government on account of failure to maintain law and order in the state.

Articles:

Diwanji, A.K. (1999, February 12). Rabri Devi dismissed, Bihar assembly placed under suspended animation. *Rediff News*. Retrieved June 23, 2016, from <http://www.rediff.com/news/1999/feb/12bihar4.htm>

Books:

Narula, S. (1999). *Broken People: Caste Violence against India's "Untouchables."* (Human Rights Watch Report, 1999). Retrieved October 5, 2016, from Human Rights Watch, <https://www.hrw.org/reports/1999/india/>
(2002). Selections from Regional Press, Volume 21. *Institute of Regional Studies-South Asia*.

14 February 1377 – Guru Ravidas is born

Guru Ravidas was a mystic saint, poet and a Guru of the Bhakti Movement, much venerated in the northern states of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra. As a social reformer, he fought against untouchability and social exclusion through Bhakti (Devotion). The Guru is also considered as the founder of Ravidassa religion, a group earlier associated with Sikhism. His image as an outcaste and a saint made him an important catalyst in the emergence of Dalit consciousness.

Articles:

Ram, R. (2008, November). Ravidass Deras and social protest: Making sense of Dalit consciousness in Punjab (India). *The Journal of Asian Studies*, 67(04), 1341-1364.

Books:

Schaller, J. (1994). Sanskritization, Caste Uplift and Social Dissidence in the Sant Ravidās Panth. In Lorenzen D. N. (Ed.) *Bhakti Religion in North India: Community Identity and Political Action*. New York: Suny Press

Websites:

Ravidas. (2016, October 2). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 27, 2016, from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ravidas>

14 February 1887 – Sant Ram a prominent Dalit activist is born (Punjab)

Devoted to the cause of Dalits and their upliftment, Sant Ram established his own organisation “Jat-Pat-Todak Mandal” which worked on to promote exogamous intercaste marriages and abolish caste system within the depressed classes.

Articles:

Phonsa, H.R. (2016). ‘Importance of February Month for Dalit Movement.’ *Dalit Society*. Retrieved June 23, 2016, from <http://dalitsociety.blogspot.in/2016/01/importance-of-february-month-for-dalit.html>

14 February 1981 – Phoolan Devi and her gang massacre twenty-two Thakur men in Behmai village

Portrayed as an act of lower-caste rebellion; the Phoolan Devi gang massacred 22 Thakur men in Behmai, only two of who were supposedly involved in the kidnapping and rape of Phoolan Devi. She later surrendered and served eleven years in prison, after which she became a politician. During her election campaign, she was criticised by the women widowed in the Behmai massacre.

Articles:

Devi, P. (1996, May 15). ‘They Passed Me From Man To Man, Blindfolded.’ *Outlook*. Retrieved June 23, 2016, from <http://www.outlookindia.com/magazine/story/they-passed-me-from-man-to-man-blindfolded/201360>

Books:

Devi, P., Cuny, M.-T., & Rambali, P. (1996). *I, Phoolan Devi: The Autobiography of India's Bandit Queen*. Boston: Little Brown

Walsh, J. E. (2006). *A brief history of India*. New York: Infobase Publishing.

Websites:

Caste-related violence in India. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 27, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caste-related_violence_in_India

14 February 1999 – CPI (ML) Liberation members kill seven members of the Ranvir Sena in Jehanabad district

On February 12, President of India dismissed the state government and imposed federal rule in Bihar. Two days later, in an alleged retaliation for the killings in Shankarbiga and Narayanpur, CPI (M-L) Liberation members reportedly killed people including four upper-caste Bhumihars (landlords), who were said to be Ranvir Sena supporters.

Articles:

Chaudhuri, K. (1999, February 27). Carnage in Narayanpur. *Frontline*, 16(05). Retrieved June 23, 2016, from <http://www.frontline.in/static/html/fl1605/16050280.htm>

Books:

Narula, S. (1999). Broken people: Caste violence against India's Untouchables. *Human Rights Watch*. Retrieved October 5, 2016, from <https://www.hrw.org/reports/1999/india/>

Websites:

Ranvir Sena. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 27, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ranvir_Sena

14 February 2006 – Bihar Chief Minister Nitish Kumar demands inclusion of Dalit Muslims in Scheduled Caste list

The then Bihar Chief Minister Mr Nitish Kumar endorsed the inclusion of Dalit Muslims in the Scheduled Caste list at a rally organised by the Pasmanda Muslim Mahaz in Rafiganj. He further stated that the socio-economic conditions of the Dalit Muslims were worse than their Hindu counterparts, who enjoyed constitutional protection.

Articles:

Ali, M. (2010). Politics of 'Pasmanda' Muslims. A Case Study of Bihar. *History and Sociology of South Asia*, 4(2), 129-144.

14 February 2007 – Dalit women fight against atrocities under the Dalit Sthree Sathi (DSS) banner

The first annual general body meeting of the DDS that took place in Hyderabad had attracted women from several districts of Andhra Pradesh. The meeting culminated in the adoption of a declaration seeking to end the exploitation of Dalit women at workplace. It also aimed to put an end to atrocities against women including trafficking, rape and attacks by the upper castes.

Articles:

Kasturi, S. M. (2013, October). Adapting communication to empower Dalit women: a case study of Dalit Sthree Sakthi. *International Journal of Social Science & Interdisciplinary Research*, 2(10). Retrieved June 23, 2016, from <http://sumankasturi.com/Adapting.pdf>

Mrudula, A., Callahan, J., & Kang, H. (2013). Gender and Caste Intersectionality in the Indian Context. *University Forum for Human Resource Development*. Retrieved June 28, 2016, from <http://www.ufhrd.co.uk/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/Mrudula-Callahan-Kang-full-paper.pdf>

15 February 2015 – Dalit Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (DICCI) hosts trade expo in Hyderabad

An Industrial and trade expo was organised in Hyderabad by the DICCI. The event that transpired for 3 days from February 11 to 13 brought together

more than 300 Dalit entrepreneurs from across the country, showcasing their products and services. In response to the demand of the DICCI, the Telangana govt announced an acre of land and Rs 5 crore financial assistance.

Articles:

Dalit chambers to host trade expo from Feb 13. (2015, February 11). *The Hindu Business Line*. Retrieved June 23, 2016, from <http://www.thehindubusinessline.com/news/national/dalit-chambers-to-host-trade-expo-from-feb-13/article6883282.ece>

Videos:

DICCI organizes three-day trade expo in Hyderabad (2015, February 11). *V6 News Telugu*. Retrieved July 27, 2016, from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pXiegPpwNCc>

Websites:

DICCI. Retrieved July 27, 2016, from <http://www.dicci.org/>

15 February 1949 – Namdeo Laxman Dhasal is born

Founder of the Dalit Panther and a recipient of the Padma Shri, Namdeo Laxman Dhasal (1949-2014) was a poet and fiction writer of repute. He was also awarded three Maharashtra State awards for his five collections of poems and the Nehru award for *Golapitha*. He died on 15 January 2014 at the age of 64.

Articles:

Kumar, A. (2014, March 15). Poetics of Subalternity: Remembering Namdeo Laxman Dhasal (1949-2014). *Mainstream*, LII (12).

Namdeo Dhasal, Maharashtra's firebrand Dalit poet and founder of Dalit Panthers Party, dies at 64. (2014, January 15). *India Today*. Retrieved June 23, 2016, from <http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/dalit-poet-namdeo-dhasal-dies-in-mumbai/1/336289.html>

Books:

Deo, V. (1996). Dalit Literature in Marathi. In Natarajan, N. (Ed) (1996) *Handbook of Twentieth-Century Literatures in India*. Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Publishing Group.

Namdeo Dhasal. (2016, September 25). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 27, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Namdeo_Dhasal

Dalit Panther. Retrieved July 27, 2016, from <http://www.dalitpanther.com/>

Videos:

Dalit Panthers; The Black Panthers of India Retrieved August 29, 2016, from https://youtu.be/a_i0qqnPx5Y

17 February 1879 – Poykayil Johannan is born

Poykayil Johannan (1879-1939), was a Dalit activist and a Christian preacher born on 17th February 1879 at Eraviperoor, Kerala. His father Kandan and mother Lechi both belonged to the Paraya caste, an untouchable group at the time. He established the Prathyasha Raksha Daiva Sabha (PRDS) in 1909 to

bring all the Dalits under one umbrella, irrespective of their caste loyalties. PRDS stood for the total unity of Dalits of various Jatis or castes.

Articles:

Mohan, P. S. (2005). Religion, social space and identity: the prathyaksha raksha daiva sabha and the making of cultural boundaries in twentieth century kerala 1. *South Asia: Journal of South Asian Studies*, 28(1), 35-63.

17 February 1937 – Independent Labour Party (ILP) wins 14 seats in provincial elections of Bombay Presidency

Formed under the leadership of Dr B. R. Ambedkar in August 1936 against the Brahmanical and capitalist structures of society, the ILP secured a total of 14 out of 17 seats in the provincial elections a year after its inception.

Articles:

Chiriyankandath, J. (1992). 'Democracy' under the Raj: Elections and separate representation in British India. *Journal of Commonwealth & Comparative Politics*, 30(1), 39-63.

Books:

Omvedt, G. (2008). *Ambedkar: Towards an Enlightened India*. London: Penguin UK.

Websites:

Independent Labour Party (India) (2016, April 15). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 27, 2016, from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Independent_Labour_Party_\(India\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Independent_Labour_Party_(India))

17 February 2014 – Dalit Mahila Swabhiman Yatra (Dalit Women's Self-respect March) begins

With an aim to put political pressure for justice on issues regarding women and caste, the Dalit Women's Self Respect march was organised by activists Asha Kowtal and Thenmozhi Soundararajan, covering 4 states of north India - Haryana, Delhi, UP and Bihar- and spanning a duration from February 17 to March 12.

Articles:

Cheruvillil, S.J. (2014, May 1). Dalit Women, Sexual Violence and the Geography of Caste: A Journey towards Liberation – An Interview with Asha Kowtal and Thenmozhi Soundararajan. *The Feminist Wire*. Retrieved June 27, 2016, from <http://www.thefeministwire.com/2014/05/dalit-women-sexual-violence/>

18 February 1879 – Kisan Faguji Bansod is born

Born in Mohapa near Nagpur, Maharashtra, Kisan Faguji Bansod belonged to the Mahar caste. He worked ceaselessly throughout his life for the upliftment of his brethren. To unite and organise the Dalits, he founded the Sanmarg Bodhak Asprushya Samaj at Nagpur in 1901, which became popular throughout the Vidarbha region. He started the journal Nirashrit Hind Nagarik in 1910; Vital Vidhvansak in 1913; Majur Patrika in 1918; and Chokha Mela during 1931-36. He died of cancer at the age of 67 at Nagpur.

Books:

Kshīrasāgara, R. (1994). *Dalit movement in India and its leaders, 1857-1956*. Delhi: MD Publications Pvt. Ltd.

Paswan, S., & Jaideva, P. (Eds.). (2002). *Encyclopaedia of Dalits in India: Reservation* (Vol. 5). Delhi: Gyan Publishing House.

18 February 1934 – Bharat Sant Samaj conducts meeting at Akola; includes saints from untouchables

The Bharat Sant Samaj (the Saints' organisation) was founded in a meeting at Shri Kshetra Ramtek on 10 April 1927 in the presence of several saints from the untouchables. Another such meeting was held in 1934, attended by several saints and social reformers who decided to support Dr Ambedkar to propagate his thoughts among the untouchables.

Books:

Kshīrasāgara, R. (1994). *Dalit movement in India and its leaders, 1857-1956*. Delhi: MD Publications Pvt. Ltd.

18 February 2016 – Congress Party conducts a Dalit conclave in Lucknow

Congress vice president Rahul Gandhi addressed a 'Dalit Leadership Development Conclave' in Lucknow, conducted by the UP Congress Committee. The conclave focused on the 'anti-Dalit' stance of the party's major political adversaries.

Articles:

Raghuvanshi, U. (2016, February 18). Congress ups its Dalit agenda: Rahul Gandhi to attend UP conclave today. *Hindustan Times*. Retrieved June 24, 2016, from <http://www.hindustantimes.com/india/congress-ups-its-dalit-agenda-rahul-gandhi-to-attend-up-conclave-today/story-2FodPsXoKWB0CnwxGoJqnK.html>

Rai, R. (2016, February 19) Only Congress has worked for Dalits: Rahul Gandhi. *India Today*. Retrieved June 24, 2016, from <http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/only-congress-has-worked-for-dalits-rahul-gandhi/1/600038.html>

18–19 February 2001 – Kula Nirmulana Porata Samithi (KNPS) holds its second state level conference at Ongole

KNPS (Caste Annihilation Struggle Committee) formed in Vijayawada in 1998, held its second state level conference in 2001. The resolutions adopted during the conference reflected an approach to integrate Dalit problems and movement with various other political and economic struggles that affected Dalits.

Articles:

Ajay, G. (2002). Class Struggle in Andhra Pradesh: Solidarity or Hegemony. In Ajay, G. *Fragmentation and Solidarity: A Study of Caste, Class and Gender Movements in Andhra Pradesh, 1985-95*, New Delhi: Jawaharlal Nehru University.

Ajay Gudavarthy. (2005). Dalit and Naxalite Movements in AP: Solidarity or Hegemony? *Economic and Political Weekly*, 40(51), 5410-5418. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4417554>

Videos:

Chandran, R. (2012, November 20) Duddu Prabhakar: Dalit movement at a crossroad – Interview with KNPS' President. *Round Table India*. Retrieved July 27, 2016, from http://roundtableindia.co.in/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=5972:duddu-prabhakar-dalit-movement-at-a-crossroads&catid=119:feature&Itemid=132

18 February 2008 – Arunthathiyars organise a protest

Aathithamizhar Peravai (ATP) organised a protest and blocked roads against social boycott and untouchability practices against Arunthathiyars in Tamil Nadu. The Vanniyar community retaliated the same evening by burning and damaging Arunthathiyar houses.

Articles:

ATP Achievements: Fight Against Atrocities. (2008). Retrieved September 7, 2016, from <http://www.aathithamizharperavai.com/fight%20against%20atrocities.html>

19 February 2003 – Muthanga police firing on Adivasis and Dalits

Adivasi Gothra Mahasabha in protest to the Government's delay in land allotment organised a dharna at Muthanga forest in Kerala. During the protest, a large contingent of armed constables of Kerala Police swooped down on the peaceful protesters and fired 18 rounds. In the mayhem a clash ensued which culminated in two immediate fatalities, a tribal activist and a police constable.

Articles:

Bijoy, C. R., & Raman, K. R. (2003). Muthanga: The real story: Adivasi movement to recover land. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 38(20).

Books:

Roy, A. (2006). *An Ordinary Person's Guide to Empire*. New Delhi: Penguin Books India.

Websites:

Muthanga Incident.(2016, October 12). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 27, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muthanga_incident

Videos:

Indiavision Online (2013, February 13). *Full Episode of Special Program on Muthanga Land Struggle HD*. Retrieved July 27, 2016, from https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_XSi-iwTCOk

20 February 1996 – Indian Bishops request Prime Minister for Statutory Benefits to Christian Scheduled Castes

A memorandum signed by 103 Bishops of India was submitted to the then Prime Minister, P. V. Narsimha Rao to include statutory benefits to Scheduled Caste converts to Christianity. Scheduled caste converts to Islam and Christianity still do not receive the same benefits as their other religious counterparts like the Hindu or Buddhists.

Articles:

Chandra, M. (2007, July 16). Will Dalit Christians Get Justice?. *Indian Dalit Muslims' Voice* Retrieved June 24, 2016, from <https://dalitmuslims.wordpress.com/2009/02/27/will-dalit-christians-get-justice/>

20–21 February 1981 – Dalit Hit Rakshak Samiti goes on a two-day strike in Gujarat

About 75000 Dalit textile mill workers answered the call for a protest by the Dalit Hit Rakshak Samiti and went on a two-day strike in Gujarat in support of the Reservation Agitation of 1981. In retaliation about 150000 upper caste mill workers observed three days strike on 23- 25 February 1981. (Franco et al., 2004).

Books:

Franco, F., Macwan, J., & Ramanathan, S. (2004). *Journeys to freedom: Dalit narratives*. Delhi: Popular Prakashan.

20 February 2014 – Church leaders speak against discrimination faced by Dalit converts

Faith representatives and religious leaders in a meeting of the National Council of Churches in India (NCCI) shared their concerns on the differential treatment faced by Dalit converts with U.N representative Dr Heiner Bielefeldt. As Dalit converts are excluded from the Prevention of Atrocities Act, human rights activists and members of the religious communities have been working tirelessly to bring equal rights to Dalit Christians and Muslims.

Articles:

Lodge, C. (2014, February 27). UN hears of religious discrimination against 'untouchables' in India. *Christian Today*. Retrieved June 27, 2016, from <http://www.christiantoday.com/article/un.hears.of.religious.discrimination.against.untouchables.in.india/36026.htm>

Dalit Christians and Dalit Muslims voice their concerns (2014, February 25). National Council of Churches in India. Retrieved June 27, 2016, from <http://www.nccindia.in/index.php/ncci-news/archive/356-dalit-christians-and-dalit-muslims-voice-their-concerns.html>

21 February 2008 – CPI(M) Delhi State Committee organises demonstrations at ITO, Delhi

CPI(M) organised a demonstration on Dalit social issues where a memorandum and charter of demands were submitted to Chief Minister Sheila Dixit related to various aspects of Dalit social development.

Websites:

Delhi: Demo Held on Dalit Issues. *People's Democracy*. Retrieved July 27, 2016, from http://archives.peoplesdemocracy.in/2008/0309_pd/03092008_demo.htm

22 February 2006 – CPI (M) holds first All-India Dalit Rights Convention in New Delhi

CPI (M) organized an All India Dalit Rights Convention in New Delhi for the first time to exclusively discuss the problems of Dalits. The convention adopted a resolution that identified the Dalits and Adivasis as those who had been victimized by the Hindu social order for thousands of years.

Articles:

Bharti, M. (2007, September 2). CPI (M) Organises Convention on Dalit Rights, *People's Democracy*, XXXI(35). Retrieved June 24, 2016, from http://archives.people democracy.in/2007/0902/09022007_delhi.htm

23 February 1928 – Rajvaidya Mata Prasad is born

As a Dalit, Rajvaidya Mata Prasad the prominent writer was the subject of ridicule and humiliation with regard to his education. Understanding the importance of education, he visited large number of villages to persuade parents to send their children to school for education and to create awareness among the Dalits, their social rights and roles.

Articles:

Rajvaidya Mata Prasad. *Dalit Resource Centre*. Retrieved June 24, 2016, from <http://ff1.dalitresourcecentre.com/rajvaidya-mata-prasad/>

23 February 2015 – Chitralkha, a Dalit woman autorickshaw driver ends her 122-day old strike

Chitralkha, a Dalit woman autorickshaw driver facing ostracism from other drivers, had been on strike since October, 2014. She called off her protest only when the then Chief Minister Mr. Oommen Chandy assured her that she would be rehabilitated in another town in Kannur district. But three months later, her struggle continues without much change.

Articles:

Khade, A. (2016, March 11). In God's Kerala, where communists ruled, Chitralkha fought against caste for 11 years. Retrieved September 5, 2016, from <http://www.indiaresists.com/gods-kerala-communists-ruled-chitralkha-fought-caste-11-years/>

23 February 2016 – Chalo Dilli! Protest March for Rohith Vemula

'Chalo Delhi' Rally from Ambedkar Bhawan in central Delhi to Jantar Mantar in Parliament Street was called by the Joint Action Committee for Social Justice, constituted in the aftermath of Rohit Vemula's suicide at Hyderabad Central University. Thousands of students and others descended on the streets of central Delhi marching from Ambedkar Bhawan to Jantar Mantar. The rally was followed by a public meeting.

Articles:

The “Chalo Delhi” rally. (2014). *Madhyamam.com*. Retrieved September 5, 2016, from <http://madhyamam.com/en/editorial/2016/feb/25/%E2%80%98chalo-delhi%E2%80%99-rally>

24 February 1901 – Jagannathan Shivashanmugam Pillai is born

A follower of Mahatma Gandhi, J.S Pillai was the first Dalit to become Mayor of the Corporation of Chennai. Later on he was elected Speaker of the State legislature after the 1946 elections. He went on to hold many other posts in the government and remained a distinguished and respected member of the Dalit community, until his death on New Year's day in 1975.

Websites:

Shivashanmugam Pillai (2016, June 14). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 27, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/J._Shivashanmugam_Pillai

24 February 2009 – Chengara Land Struggle continues for 19th month; 7000 Dalits families continue to live in Chengara

Around 7000 odd SC/ST landless Dalit families under the banner of Sadhujana Vimochana Samyuktha Vedi had waged a non-violent struggle in Chengara, Kerala demanding land for the landless Dalits and Tribals. The protesters had to confront non-cooperation from political parties as well as the ire of the locals. After 790 days of struggle, on 5 October 2009, the agitation was “settled” during a discussion between the leadership of the struggle and the Left Democratic Front (LDF) government.

Articles:

The Chengara Land Struggle. (2009). Retrieved September 5, 2016, from <http://chengarastruggle.blogspot.in/2009/02/update-chengara-land-struggle-24022009.html>

Websites:

Chengara Land Struggle. (2016, August 11). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved September 21, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chengara_struggle

26 February 1917 – First issue of the “Justice” newspaper English daily

To counter the Brahminic hegemony over journalism and journalistic endeavours in Madras, the South Indian People's Association was established by Non-Brahmin leaders. The new endeavour was primarily meant for publishing daily newspapers and to publicise the views of the non-Brahmins on public questions. The English daily *Justice* was first issued on 1917, February 26 and the Tamil daily *Tiravitan* was started in June 1917.

Articles:

Arooran, K. N. (1980). Caste & the Tamil Nation: The Origin of the Non-Brahmin Movement, 1905-1920. In Arooran, K. N., *Tamil Renaissance and Dravidian Nationalism 1905-1944*. Madurai: Koodal Publishers.

26 February 1946 – Dalit mill workers in Ahmedabad go on strike in protest against murder of Dalit leaders

Two leaders of the Gujarat Scheduled Caste Federation Jethakaka and Haribhai, were murdered when an angry mob attacked them with weapons during an election campaign procession on 24 February 1946 at Choryasini Chali. Two days later, Dalit mill workers of Ahmedabad decided to protest and went on a strike forcing 15 to 20 mills to remain closed. (Franco et al., 2004).

Books:

Franco, F., Macwan, J., & Ramanathan, S. (2004). *Journeys to freedom: Dalit narratives*. Kolkata: Samya.

26 February 1998 – Tamil Nadu police and DMK activists rampage a Dalit village in Gundupatti, Dindigul

Dalit residents from two villages in Kookal Panchayat were attacked by police and unidentified men thought to be affiliated with the ruling DMK party. The attackers looted, ransacked and destroyed property and assaulted women, children and the elderly.

Articles:

- Devi, V. V. (2000, June 24 – July 7). A cry for justice. *Frontline*, 17(13). Retrieved October 25, 2016, from <http://www.frontline.in/static/html/fl1713/17130480.htm>
- Kumar, G. P. (2002, November 11). Dharmapuri violence: Why are Dalits unsafe in Dravidian Tamil Nadu?. *Firstpost*. Retrieved October 25, 2016, from <http://www.firstpost.com/politics/dharmapuri-violence-why-dalits-are-unsafe-in-dravidian-tamil-nadu-522135.html>

Books:

Kala, S. K. (2012). Chapter VII – Movement of Scheduled caste women in Tamil Nadu. In Kala, S. K., *Women Movement in Tamil Nadu. A Study – 1951-2008 AD*. Tirunelveli: Manonmaniam Sundaranar University.

Videos:

Theeviravaadhigal trailer by Amudhan R.P. (Tamil) - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EhZOP9ywxuU>

26 February 2013 – Delhi becomes the first State of India to ban manual scavenging

Delhi government banned deployment of cleaning staff for the purpose of manual sewer cleaning, at the 'Swabhiman Diwas' celebrations. The government further made an announcement that it was facilitating amenities to the cleaning staff according to service rules. Although prohibited by law, manual scavenging is still in practice in several parts of the country. The 2011 census found 794,000 cases of manual scavenging across India.

Articles:

- Delhi becomes first State to ban manual scavenging. (2013, February 27). *The Hindu*, New Delhi. Retrieved June 27, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Delhi/delhi-becomes-first-state-to-ban-manual-scavenging/article4458271.ece>
- Lalchandani, N. (2016, May 15). Ugly truth: Manual scavenging is for real. *The Times of India*. New Delhi. Retrieved June 27, 2016, from <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/delhi/Ugly-truth-Manual-scavenging-is-for-real/articleshow/52284505.cms>

Websites:

- Manual scavenging. (2016, August 9). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 27, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manual_scavenging#cite_note-10

26 February 2010 – Arunthathiyars stage a demonstration in Salem

Members belonging to the Arunthathiyar community staged a demonstration in Salem, Tamil Nadu in protest against several Dalit groups who opposed the Tamil Nadu Government's decision to provide 3% reservation within reservation for the Arunthathiyar community.

Articles:

- Arunthathiyar act opposers draw criticism. (2010, February 27). *The Hindu*. Retrieved September 7, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/tp-tamilnadu/arunthathiyar-act-opposers-draw-criticism/article718719.ece>

28-29 February 2004 – East India Regional workshop on “Communalism and Dalits” held at Carey Centre, Gopalpur

East India Regional workshop on “Communalism and Dalits” was held on 28th and 29th February 2004 at Carey Centre, Gopalpur-on-Sea. Four states participated in the workshop namely Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Orissa.

Articles:

- Tagade, S. B. *Silent Game of Discrimination and Communalism. An Essay on Communalism in India*. Mumbai: Tata Institute of Social Sciences.

Websites:

- Workshops. *National Dalit Forum*. Retrieved July 27, 2016, from <http://www.nationaldalitforum.com/workshops.htm>

28–29 February 2008 – NDF organises National Conference on “The Economic Empowerment of Dalits”

National Dalit Forum organised a National Conference on “The Economic Empowerment of Dalits: Special Component Plan” on 28th and 29th February, 2008 at National Bal Bhawan, New Delhi.

Websites:

National Dalit Forum – <http://www.nationaldalitforum.com/workshops.htm>
 Special Component Plan (SCP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP). In *Arthapedia*. Retrieved October 25, 2016, from http://www.arthapedia.in/index.php?title=Special_Component_Plan_%28SCP%29_and_Tribal_Sub_Plan_%28TSP%29

Videos:

Special Component Plan scheme for SC/ST (Secretary of NDF) Part 1 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=POzyH_g3YTc
 Part 2 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7I2riN3O8TI>

CRIME AGAINST SCs: COMPARATIVE STUDY

Crime	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% variation in 2013 over 2012
Murder	624	570	673	651	676	3.84
Rape	1,346	1,349	1,557	1,576	2,073	31.54
Kidnapping/ abduction	512	511	616	490	628	28.16
Dacoity	44	42	36	27	45	66.67
Robbery	70	75	54	40	62	55
Arson	195	150	169	214	189	-11.68
Hurt	4,410	4,376	4,247	3,855	4,901	27.13
Protection of Civil Rights Act	168	143	67	62	62	0
SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act	11,143	10,513	11,342	12,576	13,975	11.12
Others	15,082	14,983	14,958	14,164	16,757	18.59
Total	33,594	32,712	33,719	33,655	39,408	17.09

Source: <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/photo/49489007.cms>

MARCH

1 March 1923 – Shantabai Krushnaji Kamble is born

Shantabhai Krushnaji is born in a Mahar family in Solapur, Maharashtra. She is a Marathi writer, Dalit activist, first Dalit woman teacher from Solapur and the author of the first Dalit-woman autobiography. Shantabai's autobiography *Majya Jalmachi Chittarkatha* was published as a complete book in 1986. It was also made into a television serial titled *Najuka* in the early 1980s. An ardent follower of Dr Ambedkar, she uses his teachings as a guiding force and inspiration in her life.

Articles:

Remembering Shantabai Krishnaji Kamble (2015, April 13). *Dr Ambedkar's Caravan*.

Retrieved October 7, 2016, from <https://drambedkarbooks.com/2015/04/13/Dalit-history-month-remembering-shantabai-krishnaji-kamble/>

Books:

Kamble, S.K. (1984). *Majya Jalmachi Chittarkatha* (The Illustrated Story of My Life). Usha Wagh.

March 1925 – Self-Respect movement begins in South India

Launched by Periyar E.V. Ramaswamy in Tamil Nadu, the Self-Respect movement was grounded on the concept of equality for all, irrespective of caste, income level or gender of the person. He encouraged the end of caste attachments, religion, Varna system and envisaged a rational country based on reason, understanding, desire and perspective.

Articles:

Veeramani, K. (2011, March). Self-Respect Movement in South India with special reference to Tamil Nadu. *The Modern Rationalist*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://www.modernrationalist.com/2011/march/page04.html>

Books:

Kannabiran, K. (2012). *Tools of justice: Non-discrimination and the Indian Constitution*. Delhi: Routledge India.

Websites:

Self-Respect Movement. (2016, June 7). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved October 8, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Self-Respect_Movement

March 2000 – Formation of International Dalit Solidarity Network

Founded in March 2000 and formally registered as an organisation in October 2003, International Dalit Solidarity Network advocates for Dalit human rights and tries to raise awareness of Dalit issues nationally and internationally. IDSN is based in Copenhagen, Denmark.

Articles:

Evans, M. (2014). Rikke Nöhrind: The International Dalit Solidarity Network. *International Service for Human Rights*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://www.ishr.ch/news/rikke-nohrind-international-Dalit-solidarity-network>

Books:

Sahoo, A. K., & De Kruijf, J. G. (2016). *Indian Transnationalism Online: New Perspectives on Diaspora*. Delhi: Routledge India

Websites:

International Dalit Solidarity Network (IDSN). *International Dalit Solidarity Network*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://idsn.org/about-us/>

1 March 1947 – Tebhaga Movement begins: police fire on Dalit peasants, kill four

1–4 March 2001 – NCDHR organises an international conference on caste-based discrimination

The National Campaign for Dalit Human Rights (NCDHR) organised an international conference in New Delhi as part of the campaign to include the issue of caste-based discrimination in the UN World (Durban Review) Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (WCAR). The conference, however, failed to serve as a platform to highlight caste discrimination.

Articles:

Akkara, A (2001, March 1) New Delhi Conference Condemns 'Immense Suffering in Caste System'. *Christianity Today*. Retrieved September 1, 2016, from <http://www.christianitytoday.com/ct/2001/marchweb-only/3-5-56.0.html>

Final Declaration of the Global Conference against Racism and Caste-based Discrimination. *Human Rights Watch*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from https://www.hrw.org/legacy/campaigns/caste/final_declaration.htm

Websites:

National Campaign for Dalit Human Rights. Retrieved September 1, 2016, from <http://www.ncdhr.org.in/aboutncdhr>

2 March 1930 – Dr Ambedkar launches the Temple Satyagraha at Kalaram Temple, Nasik

On March 2, 1930, Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar launched the temple entry movement in Kala Ram Mandir at Nasik, Maharashtra. The temple entry struggles, especially the Kalaram temple entry movement focused on the need to attain equal rights for all, particularly the Dalits' right to enter places of worship. It was not a movement to worship idols but to attain rights to temple entry.

Articles:

Chabukswar, S. (2013, March 2). Kalaram Temple Satyagraha History. *Siddhartha Chabukswar Blog*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://siddharthachabukswar.blogspot.in/2013/03/kalaram-temple-history.html>

Ohal, A. A. (2012, October). *Role of Dalits in Temple Entry Movement of Nasik. GOEIJR*, 1(3). Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://www.goeijr.com/upload/sep2012/13.pdf>

Books:

Keer, D. (1995). *Dr Ambedkar: Life and Mission*. Mumbai: Popular Prakashan.

Websites:

Kalaram Temple. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kalaram_Temple

2 March 2015 – Dalit and Adivasi activists protest against violation of their economic rights at Hyderabad in Telangana on 2 March 2015

2 March 2015 – Upper caste men attack and ‘urinate’ in Dalit youth’s mouth in Tamil Nadu

In a dreadful situation of caste violence and discrimination, a group of non-Dalit men beat up a 20-year-old Dalit youth and urinated in his mouth. The incident occurred during a temple festival at Karuvanur in Krishnagiri district.

Articles:

Kumaran, S. (2015, March 18). Upper caste men ‘urinate’ in Dalit youth’s mouth in Tamil Nadu. *The Times of India*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Upper-caste-men-urinate-in-Dalit-youths-mouth-in-Tamil-Nadu/articleshow/46605853.cms>

3 March 1977 – Chhattisgarh Mines Shramik Sangh (CMSS) established

Founded by Shankar Guha Niyogi in 1977, the Chhattisgarh Mines Workers Union (CMSS) formed the Chhattisgarh Mukti Morcha (CMM) in 1982 as their political front to fight for cultural identity and upliftment of workers and peasants who are largely Dalits and the Adivasis. CMM was instrumental in organising workers of the region to wage struggles for their economic demands.

Articles:

Shankar Guha Niyogi and the Chhattisgarh Peoples Movement. (1991, November). *People’s Union for Democratic Rights*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://www.puDrorg/sites/default/files/pdfs/niyogi.pdf>

Books:

Chandhoke, N. (2003). When the Voiceless Speak. A Case Study of the Chhattisgarh Mukti Morcha. In Tandon, R., & Mohanty, R. (Eds.) *Does Civil Society Matter? Governance in Contemporary India*. Delhi: Sage Publications India.

Websites:

Chhattisgarh Mukti Morcha. (2013, March 11). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved August 17, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chhattisgarh_Mukti_Morcha.

3 March 1997 – Gujarat Government adopts Employment of Manual Scavengers & Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act 1993

The Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993, drafted by the Ministry of Urban Development under the Narasimha Rao government, was passed by Parliament in 1993. On March 3, 1997, the act was finally adopted by the state of Gujarat.

Articles:

Gupta, K. (2015, May 31). Manual Scavenging in India: Issues and Challenges. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from https://www.academia.edu/12523982/Manual_Scavenging_in_India_Issues_and_Challenges

Know Your Rights: Human Rights and Manual Scavenging. (2011). *National Human Rights Commission*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://nhrc.nic.in/Documents/Publications/KYR%20Scavenging%20English.pdf>

Books:

Thekaekara, M. M. (2003). *Endless Filth: The Saga of the Bhangis*. London: Zed Books.

3 March 2007 – Christians and Muslims protest together to fight discrimination against Dalits

A number of Christian groups working towards the social development of Dalits along with hundreds of Dalit Muslims joined together in a protest demanding equal rights as well as an end to the discrimination against Christian and Muslim Dalits.

Articles:

Christians and Muslims join hands to fight discrimination against Dalits. (2010, October 8). *Brahmin Terrorism*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <https://brahminterrorism.wordpress.com/discrimination-against-Dalits-in-india/christians-and-muslims-join-hands-to-fight-discrimination-against-Dalits/>

3 March 2010 – Dalit MBBS student from AIIMS commits Suicide

Balmukund Bharati, a final year MBBS student at AIIMS, committed suicide as a result of alleged caste discrimination. However, the police and AIIMS administration refused to consider it a case of caste suicide but cited 'personal reasons' for the incident, without conducting any preliminary enquiry.

Videos:

Death of Merit: A Documentary (2011, 21min). Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <https://thedeathofmeritinindia.wordpress.com/2011/04/24/%E2%80%98the-death-of-merit%E2%80%99-a-documentary/>

4 March 2013 – House of Lords of the U.K Parliament pass an amendment to include caste as protected category

On 4th March 2013, the House of Lords approved an amendment to the Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Bill to outlaw Caste Discrimination in the

UK and to include Caste as a protected characteristic in law. Public rallies were also held as this amendment was rejected by the House of Commons on 16th April which was then approved by the U.K Parliament on the 23rd of April marking an important moment in the movement towards caste annihilation in the U.K.

Articles:

Jones, S. (2013, April 15). British Asians to protest against caste discrimination outside parliament. *The Guardian*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from: <https://www.theguardian.com/society/2013/apr/15/british-asians-parliament-caste-discrimination>

Muman, S. P. (2013, April 16). MPs Vote against banning Caste Discrimination in the UK. *Caste Watch UK*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from: <http://dsnuk.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/CasteWatchUK-Press-Release-16th-April-2013.pdf>

Videos:

Some of those affected by caste prejudice in Britain have been speaking to the BBC's Newsnight (2013, 10min). Retrieved August 17, 2016, from: <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-22163269>

5 March 2010 – Protest Campaign by Dalit Christians ends in a massive rally in Chennai

Thousands of Christians took part in a month-long 'march for justice' from Kanyakumari to Chennai to protest discrimination against Christian Dalits in India. On their arrival in Chennai on March 5, 2010, security forces arrested several catholic bishops and church leaders which led to a mass protest in the streets of Chennai marking the end of a long march.

Articles:

Akkara, A. (2010, March 5). Bishops' detention adds vigor to Dalit protest march in Tamil Nadu. *Catholic News Service*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://www.catholicnews.com/services/englishnews/2010/bishops-detention-adds-vigor-to-Dalit-protest-march-in-tamil-nadu.cfm>

6 March 1968 – Sahodaran Ayyappan passes away

Sahodaran Ayyappan, also known as Pulaya Ayyappan was a social reformer, journalist and politician of Kerala. An ardent follower of Sree Narayana Guru, he formed the Sahodara Sangam (*Brotherhood Association*) and started the journal "Sahodaram."

Articles:

Sekher, A. S. The Broken Buddha of Pattanam, Boddhisatvas in Disguise and the Silent Siddha of Kayikara: Iconology, Histories and Textuality of Buddhist Idols in Kerala. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from https://www.academia.edu/2538492/The_Broken_Buddha_of_Pattanam_Boddhisatvas_in_Disguise_and_the_Silent_Siddha_of_Kayikara_Iconology_Histories_and_Textuality_of_Buddha_Idols_in_Kerala

Books:

Sahadevan, M. (1993). *Towards Social Justice and Nation Making: A Study of Sahodaran Ayyappan*. Sophia DG.

Websites:

Sahodaran Ayyapan. (2016, May 27). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sahodaran_Ayyappan

7–8 March 2006 – National Conference on Violence against Dalit Women in Delhi

National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights (NCDHR) organised a conference where a large number of Dalit women participated and presented their cases of everyday abuse, violence and discrimination. The event led to the formation of the All India Dalit Mahila Adhikar Manch (AIDMAM) entrusted to look into and resolve such issues faced by Dalit women on a regular basis.

Articles:

National Conference on Violence against Dalit Women in Delhi. (2006, March). *NCDHR & NFDW*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from www.Dalits.nl/docs/Dalitwomen.doc

8 March – International Women's Day

8 March 2003 & 2009 – Aathi Thamizhar Peravai Women's Conference at Salem

Two conferences were held on 8th March 2003 and 2009 respectively in Salem to coincide with International Women's day. The one-day conference had a composite itinerary with an art exhibition, cultural, discussions and symposium on varied topics. The Motto of the conference was "Liberation of Arunthathiyar women is liberation to all."

Websites:

Achievements. *Aathi Thamizhar Peravai*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://www.aathithamizharperavai.com/Other%20achievements.html>

8 March 2010 – International Women's Day Rally, Patna

All India Dalit Mahila Adhikar Manch-National Campaign for Dalit Human Rights with Nari Gunjan Patna celebrated international Women's Day in Gandhi Maidan, Patna on 8th March 2010.

9 March 1924 – Ambedkar convenes a meeting at Bombay; resolves to launch Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha

After much discussion and debate, Dr Ambedkar founded the 'Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha' on July 20, 1924. It was established with an aim to bring about socio-political awareness among the untouchables by removing difficulties of the untouchables and placing their grievances before the government.

Websites:

Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha. (2015, April 5). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bahishkrit_Hitakarini_Sabha

Videos:

Siddhartha Chabukswar (2013, March 28). *15 Dr. Ambedkar launched Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha in 1924* Retrieved from https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zinxG_Xp0xE

9 March 2007 – 70th International Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) is a United Nations convention which seeks to promote unity and understanding among all races and to eliminate any form of racial discrimination.

Articles:

Consideration of Reports submitted by States Parties under Article 9 of the Convention. (2007, March 9). *International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from http://www.Dalitsolidarity.org/pdfs/cerd_c_ind_co_19.pdf

Websites:

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Convention_on_the_Elimination_of_All_Forms_of_Racial_Discrimination

10 March 1897 – Savitribai Phule passes away

Described as one of the first generation modern Indian feminists, Savitribai Jyotirao Phule was born in 1831 in Naigaon, Maharashtra. Well known as a social reformer, teacher and poet, Savitribai became a prominent figure in gender rights and played an important role in fighting for women's rights in India during British rule. She died in social service having contracted the bubonic plague disease while caring for affected patients.

Articles:

Agnihotri, S. (2016, January 3). Who is Savitribai Phule? What did she do for women's rights in India? *India Today*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/who-is-savitribai-phule-what-did-she-do-for-womens-right-in-india/1/561392.html>

Chimurkar, R. (2015, December 11). Savitribai Phule: The Mother of Modern Education. *Counter Currents*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://www.countercurrents.org/chimurkar111215.htm>

Books:

Mani, B. R., & Sardar, P. (Eds.). (2008). *A Forgotten Liberator: The Life and Structure of Savitribai Phule*. New Delhi: Mountain Peak.

Websites:

Savitribai Phule. (2016, October 9). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Savitribai_Phule

11 March 1811 – Shri Hari Chand Thakur is born

Born in the Namasudra Community in Bengal, Shri Hari Chand Thakur founded the Matua Sect for the Matua community primarily consisting of Dalits. His teachings stressed on equality, encouraged the idea of gender equality and discouraged gender bias. He also fought against early marriage and encouraged widow remarriage at a time when widow remarriage was almost non-existent.

Articles:

Chatterji, S. A. (2011, April 15). Purna Brahma Shree Shree Harichand Thakur. *The Indian Express*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://archive.indianexpress.com/news/purna-brahmo-shree-shree-harichand-thakur/776241/>

Khobragade, P. H. (n.d.). Lest we forget – 11 March 1811: Shri Hari Chand Thakur birth anniversary. *Mulnivasi Organiser*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://mulnivasiorganiser.bamcef.org/?p=163>

Books:

Paswan, S., & Jaideva, P. (Eds) (2002). *Encyclopaedia of Dalits in India: Leaders*. New Delhi: Kalpaz Publications. Retrieved July 18, 2016, from https://books.google.co.in/books?id=_DMUdof3ZQMC&printsec=frontcover&hl=fr#v=onepage&q&f=false

Websites:

Sri Sri Harichand Thakur. (2016, July 16). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sri_Sri_Harichand_Thakur

11 March 2000 – Seven Dalits burnt alive in Kambalpalli, Karnataka

In Kambalpalli village in Kolar district, Karnataka 7 Dalits were burnt alive on March 11, 2000, by an upper caste mob. In what is considered as a serious setback for the Dalits in the state and all over India, the Karnataka High Court on December 2006 acquitted all of the accused involved in the massacre.

Articles:

(2014). Kambalpalli Dalit massacre, HC upholds acquittal of accused. *Business Standard*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from http://www.business-standard.com/article/current-affairs/kambalpalli-Dalit-massacre-hc-upholds-acquittal-of-accused-114082101197_1.html

11 March 2011 – National Workshop on Manual Scavenging and Sanitation by NHRC, New Delhi

A one-day National Workshop on manual scavenging and sanitation was organised by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC). The workshop came to the conclusion that continuance of manual scavenging in the country is a national shame. The workshop also observed that the statistics as projected by various public agencies did not match the ground realities.

Articles:

Know Your Rights: Human Rights and Manual Scavenging (2011). *National Human Rights Commission*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://nhrc.nic.in/Documents/Publications/KYR%20Scavenging%20English.pdf>

National workshop on manual scavenging and sanitation (2011). *National Human Rights Commission*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://nhrc.nic.in/dispatch.asp?fno=2306>

12 March 1992 – Govt. of India constitutes a National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

In 1990 the Commission for SCs and STs was renamed as the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by passing the 65th amendment bill, 1990 of the constitution. The first Commission was constituted on 12 March 1992 with Shri S.H. Ram Dhan as chairman.

Articles:

Jain, H.C., & Venkata Ratnam, C.S. (1994). Affirmative Action in Employment for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in India. *International Journal of Manpower*, 15(7), 6-25.

Rachna, M. (2013). National Commission for Scheduled Castes: An Analysis of the Annual Report of National Commission for Scheduled Castes 2004-5 with Respect to the Development of Primary Education of the Scheduled Castes in India. *International Journal of Educational Planning & Administration*, 3(2). Retrieved August 16, 2016, from http://www.ripublication.com/ijepal/ijepav3n2_01.pdf

Websites:

National Commission for Scheduled Castes. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://www.ncsc.nic.in/pages/view/73/68-introduction>

12 March 2014 – Dalit Mahila Swabhiman Yatra concludes in Delhi

The Dalit Women's Self-Determination March covered North Indian states namely Haryana, Delhi, UP and Bihar and lasted about a month, from February 17 to March 12. The yatra was an expression of women's issues and caste discrimination that aimed at putting political pressure on the administration and government officials for quick redress of issues faced by Dalit women.

Articles:

Kowtal, A. (2014, February 16). Dalit Mahila Swabhiman Yatra. *Round table India*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from http://roundtableindia.co.in/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=7230:Dalit-mahila-swabhiman-yatra&catid=119:feature&Itemid=132

12 March 2015 – Police arrest Dalit protesters in New Delhi

Police in Delhi came down heavily on dozens of Dalit and Adivasi students and activists and arrested them from Shastri Bhavan when they demanded a meeting

with the Union Minister of Human Resource Development, Smriti Irani, over unfair budgetary allocations in the education of Dalit and Adivasi students.

Articles:

Government clampdown on a protest over unfair budgetary allocations in education for SCs/STs. *Two Circles.Net*. (2015, 12 March). Retrieved September 11, 2016, from <http://twocircles.net/2015mar12/1426175227.html#.V8kKOZh96M8>

Videos:

Aakhar Productions Video Documentation film making (2015, March 12). *Govt. Clampdown on Dalit, Adivasi protesters demanding right to higher education* Retrieved from <https://youtu.be/J1cAYFWA8IQ>

13 March 1927 – Foundation of Samta Sainik Dal (Army of Soldiers for Equality)

The non-political organisation Samta Sainik Dal was founded by Dr B.R. Ambedkar with its core principle of establishing “Equality” among the masses and safeguarding the rights of the oppressed, through annihilation of the caste system.

Websites:

About. *Samata Sainik Dal*. (2016, September 13). Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://ssdindia.org/about/>

13 March 1997 – The Virangana Udadevi Smarak Sansthan organises rallies in Hasanpur and Khetni

The organisation involved in mobilising the Pasi community on socio-political issues organised two big rallies in Hasanpur and Khetni near Hardoi district in Uttar Pradesh.

Articles:

Narayan, B. (2004, February). Inventing Caste History: Dalit Mobilisation and Nationalist Past. *Contributions to Indian sociology*, 38(1-2), 193-220.

Books:

Gupta, D. (Ed.). (2004). *Caste in Question: Identity or Hierarchy?* SAGE Publications India, 214. Retrieved July 26, 2016, from <https://books.google.co.in/books?id=bgpElb4tNjgC&printsec=frontcover&hl=fr#v=onepage&q&f=false>

14–15 March 1936 – Muldas Vaishya founded ‘Maha Gujarat Dalit Harijan Samaj’ to unite Dalit communities of Gujarat

Shri Muldas Vaishya established Maha Gujarat Dalit Harijan Samaj at a convention held in Ahmedabad. The main objective of the Samaj was the overall socio-economic and political development of the Dalits in Gujarat through assertion of their economic, political and social capabilities, to help them resist forces of caste, gender and religious discrimination.

Books:

Krishan, S. (2005). *Political Mobilization and Identity in Western India, 1934–47*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.

14 March 2007 – Nandigram Massacre: several Dalit villages killed and wounded in Nandigram firing

When the CPI-M led government in West Bengal attempted to forcibly acquire 10,000 acres of prime agricultural land for an SEZ, the farmers and the villagers – a large number of them Dalits, resisted by forming a Bhoomi Raksha Committee. The Harnad Bahini, the private army of the CPI-M forcibly entered the village and forcibly and violently tried to evacuate the poor villages. During the attack police fired at the villages killing 14 and injuring 70 others.

Articles:

- Kazi, T. (2007, May 5). Nandigram, an atrocity on Dalits. *India Together*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://indiatogether.org/nandigram-society>
- People's Tribunal on Nandigram. (2007, August 9). Nandigram Violence: A 'State Sponsored Massacre'. *Counter Currents*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://www.countercurrents.org/tribunal090807.htm>

Websites:

- Nandigram violence. (2016, October 6). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nandigram_violence

15 March 1934 – Kanshi Ram is born

Manyavar Kanshi Ram was a popular political figure in the Dalit movement in Northern India, especially in the state of Uttar Pradesh. He tirelessly worked for the upliftment and political mobilisation of the Dalits, terming the Dalit movement in U.P as the Bahujan Movement. He founded Dalit Shoshit Samaj Sangharsh Samiti (DS-4), the All India Backward and Minority Communities Employees' Federation (BAMCEF) in 1971 and the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) in 1984.

Articles:

- Narayan, B. (2012, May 11). Ambedkar and Kanshi Ram — so alike, yet so different. *The Hindu*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/ambedkar-and-kanshi-ram-so-alike-yet-so-different/article3405293.ece>
- Omvedt, G. (1994). Kanshi Ram and the Bahujan Samaj Party. In K. L. Sharma (ed.), *Caste and Class in India*, Jaipur: Rawat Publications, 153-169.
- Teltumbde, A. (2006, November 4-10). An Enigma Called Kanshi Ram. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 41(43/44), 4531-4532.

Websites:

- Kanshi Ram. (2016, October 16). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kanshi_Ram
- Maneuver Sahib Shri Kanshi Ram Ji. *Bharti Shoshit Samaj Sangharsh Sangathan*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://bs4.in/maneuver-sahib-shri-kanshi-ram-jil/>

15 March 1948 – The Minimum Wages Act is passed

The Minimum Wages Act 1948 is an Act of Parliament of India passed on 15 March 1948. The Act tried to regulate the minimum wages that must be paid to skilled and unskilled labours. The constitution of India has defined 'living

wage' as the amount of money needed for a worker which will enable him/her to ensure a basic standard of living including good health, dignity, comfort, education and provide for any contingency.

Articles:

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948. (1948). Retrieved October 28, 2016, from <http://labour.nic.in/sites/default/files/TheMinimumWagesAct1948.pdf>

Websites:

Minimum wages act 1948 (2016). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved October 28, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minimum_Wages_Act_1948

15 March–23 April 1983 – Kanshi Ram launches 'Miracle of Two Feet and Two Wheels' and begins a 'Cycle March'

Manyawar Kanshi Ram through the Dalit Shoshit Samaj Sangharsh Samiti (DS 4) launched a 4200 km 'Cycle March,' called "The miracle of two feet and two wheels" which travelled through 7 states in North India. The main aim of the march was to mobilise and educate the Dalits, the oppressed and the exploited.

Articles:

Kumar, V. (2013, March 18). Dynamics Of Kanshi Ram's Movement. *Counter Currents*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://www.countercurrents.org/vkumar180313.htm>

Books:

Pai, S. (2002). *Dalit Assertion and the Unfinished Democratic Revolution: The Bahujan Samaj Party in Uttar Pradesh*. New Delhi: SAGE Publications India.

Gundimeda, S. (2015). *Dalit politics in contemporary India*. Delhi: Routledge India.

16 March 2015 – Resolution condemning caste-based discrimination introduced in US congress

US Congresswoman Eleanor Holmes Norton introduced a resolution in the US Congress on 16 March, 2015 condemning caste-based discrimination and pleaded for the support of the international community to act on this. A few days later, during the 1st Global Conference on Dalit Rights, which took place in Washington DC from 19-21st of March, the participants honoured the Congresswoman for introducing the resolution.

Articles:

Resolution condemning caste-based discrimination introduced in US congress – international Dalit solidarity network. (2015, March 24). *IDSN*. Retrieved October 27, 2016, from International Dalit Solidarity Network, <http://idsn.org/resolution-condemning-caste-based-discrimination-introduced-in-us-congress/>

16 March 2016 – National Peoples Tribunal on Atrocities against the Dalits at Vishwa Yuva Kendra, New Delhi

A tribunal was organised by National Dalit Movement for Justice with the aim to uphold the constitutional rights of the Dalit people. A total of 18 cases of

“Untouchability” practices and atrocities were presented before the Jury Panel, consisting of many eminent persons from different organisations.

Articles:

National Peoples Tribunal 16 Mar. 2016 (2016, January-April). Vishwa Yuva Kendra. Chanakyapuri, New Delhi. *NCDHR Newsletter*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from http://www.ncdhr.org.in/newsletter/NCDHR%20Quarterly%20News%20Letter%20%20Jan%20-%20April%202016_June%2022.pdf/view (2016, March 15) National People’s Tribunal on Atrocities against Dalits – Press Invite. *SIAWI*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://www.siawi.org/article11096.html>

17 March 2015 – The Supreme Court scraps the “Jat Reservation” in nine states

The Supreme Court in the “Jat Reservation” case concluded that the inclusion of politically organised communities like the Jats in the Central list of (OBCs) would spell foul for other backward classes. The Supreme Court opined that the backwardness of a class must be according to social, economic and political factors and not solely based on caste and thus directed the government to recognise and consider emerging socially and educationally backward groups like the transgender.

Articles:

Supreme Court scraps reservation for Jats in 9 states. (2015, March 17). *India Today*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/jat-reservation-obc-status-backward-class-centre-supreme-court-upa/1/424214.html>

18 March 1953 – President of India inaugurates the First Backward Classes Commission (Kalelkar Commission)

The first All India Backward Classes Commission was set up by a presidential order on 29 January 1953 and formally inaugurated on 18th march, 1953 under the chairmanship of Kaka Kalelkar. The Commission submitted its report on 30 March, 1955 which contained a list of 2,399 backward castes or communities treated as socially and educationally backward.

Articles:

Ramaiah, A. (1992, June 6). Identifying Other Backward Classes. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 27(23), 1203-1207.

Sudrania, O. P. (2012, June 14). First Backward Classes Commission, Census & Separation. *Chakra News*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://www.chakranews.com/first-backward-classes-commission-census-separation/2857>

Books:

Rana, M. S. (2008). *Reservations in India: Myths and Realities*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company. Retrieved July 20, 2016, from <https://books.google.co.in/books?id=NN8VJ41kFO0C&printsec=frontcover&hl=fr#v=onepage&q&f=false>

Websites:

Kalelkar Commission. (2016, September 24). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kalelkar_Commission

19 March 1921 – Second Andhra State Adi Andhra Mahasabha conference begins

The Andhra Maha Sabha (AMS) has been at the forefront of democratic struggles since the early decades of the 20th Century. During the second Andhra State Adi Andhra Mahasabha held at Eluru (Andhra Pradesh), Kusuma Dharmanna presented 'Nimna Jati Vimukti Tarangani,' a presentation which focused on the services rendered by Dalits to the nation as well as the sufferings endured by them and suggested measures for their liberation. The presentation was later published in the form of a booklet.

Articles:

Srinivasulu, K. (2002). Caste, Class and Social Articulation in Andhra Pradesh: Mapping Differential Regional Trajectories. Retrieved June 29, 2016, from <http://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/2692.pdf>

Books:

Bharathi, T. (2008). *A History of Telugu Dalit Literature*. Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.

19 March 1928 – Dr Ambedkar introduces a bill to amend the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act

Taking great interest in labour problems, Ambedkar sought to end the deteriorative practice of the Hereditary Offices Act and the 'Mahar watan' system of making the Mahars work longer hours for low pay, without any defined duties of the Mahar watandar. He introduced a bill in the Bombay legislative council to amend the Bombay Hereditary Office Act, 1874.

Articles:

Ray, I. A., & Ray, S. (2011). B.R. Ambedkar and his philosophy of Land Reform: An evaluation. *Afro-Asian Journal of Social Sciences*, 2(2-1), 1-19. Retrieved July 22, 2016, from <http://onlineresearchjournals.com/aaajoss/art/60.pdf>

Books:

Paswan, S & Jaideva, P. (2002). *Encyclopaedia of Dalits in India*. Kalpaz Publications.

19 March 2001 – Thousands of farmers including Dalits gherao Parliament and hold rally against WTO

19 March 2015 – Satyashodhak Buddhist Activist, Hanumant Upare passes away

Social activist and Satyashodhak OBC Parishad activist Hanumant Upare passed away in Mumbai at the age of 62 following a brief illness. He advocated that the OBC's were originally 'Nagvanshis or Descendants of Ashoka, all Buddhist. Following this, he started a movement of returning to Buddhism, terming it 'Ghar Wapsi' (Returning home) instead of a religious conversion.

Articles:

Satyashodhak Buddhist Activist Dies: Heart of OBC's cry. (2015, March 19). *Atrocity News*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <https://atrocitynews.wordpress.com/2015/03/19/satyashodhak-buddhist-activist-dies-heart-of-obcs-cry/>

19–21 March 2015 – 1st Global Conference on Defending Dalit Rights begins at Washington, D.C.

The First Global Conference on Defending Dalit Rights was organised by the International Commission for Dalit Rights (ICDR) and the Global Conference Organizing Committee (GCOC). The conference was well attended by participants from several universities and Dalit organisations from several caste-affected countries.

Articles:

Manchala, D. (2015). Historic Dalit Conference Endorses Global Dalit Rights Declaration and Establishes Greater Solidarity With African American Leaders and Activists. *Global Ministries*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from http://www.globalministries.org/historic_Dalit_conference_endorses_global_Dalit_rights_declaration

Websites:

Global Conference on Defending Dalit Rights. *International Commission for Dalit Rights*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://icdrintl.org/global-initiatives/global-conference/>

20 March 1927 – Dr Ambedkar launches the famous Mahad Satyagraha

Dr Ambedkar on 20 march, 1927 led the Mahad satyagraha to allow untouchables to use water from the Chaudar tank in Mahad, Maharashtra. The Satyagraha was a symbolic moment in the movement for caste annihilation. It was not just a movement of human rights or the right to drink water but a one for the reconstruction of society along the lines of equality, liberty and justice.

Articles:

Pradeep. (2015, March 20). 20th March in Dalit History – Mahad Satyagraha. *Dr B. R. Ambedkar's Caravan*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <https://drambekarbooks.com/2015/03/20/20th-march-in-Dalit-history-mahad-satyagraha/>

Books:

Ahir, D. C. (1990. B.). *The Legacy of Dr Ambedkar (Bharat Ratna)*. Delhi: B.R. Publishing Corporation.

Rao, A. (2009). *The Caste Question: Dalits and the Politics of Modern India*. University of California Press.

Websites:

Mahad Satyagraha. (2016, October 16). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahad_Satyagraha

Videos:

Siddhartha Chabukswar (2013, March 28). *17 Dr. Ambedkar launches Mahad Satyagraha in 1927* Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JwhiQP3jt4>

20 March – Social Empowerment Day

The Ministry of Social Justice, Government of India in 2013, declared “20 March” as “Social Empowerment Day” to commemorate the Mahad Satyagraha led by Dr B R Ambedkar on 20 March 1927.

Articles:

Khade, A. (2016, March 21). Revisiting Mahad Satyagraha in 21st century India. *Round Table India*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from http://roundtableindia.co.in/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=8517:revisiting-mahad-satyagraha-in-21st-century-india&catid=129&Itemid=195

21–22 March 1920 – Conference of the Untouchables begins in the Princely state of Kolhapur

Dr Ambedkar presided over the conference held at Mangaon. It was attended by Shahu Maharaj, who declared “you (Bahujan Samaj) have found your saviour in Ambedkar. I am confident that he will break your shackles.”

Articles:

Phonsa, H. R. (2011, June 5). Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj, A Revolutionary King (1874-1922). *Early Times*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://earlytimes.in/newsdet.aspx?q=72569>

21–24 March 2009 – Global Ecumenical Conference on Justice for Dalits and The Bangkok Declaration

Around a hundred participants from various Christian denominations attended the conference held in Bangkok, Thailand to address the largest systemic violation of human rights in several Asian countries including India.

Articles:

Global ecumenical conference on justice for Dalits march 21-24, 2009, Bangkok, Thailand: The Bangkok declaration and call1 (2009). *International Review of Mission*, 98(2), 362–369. doi:10.1111/j.1758-6631.2009.00027_1.x

21 March 2016 – Dalit CPI (ML) activists brutally killed in Bihar

Two Dalit CPI(ML) activists leading an ongoing struggle for the landless were brutally killed by the men of BJP-supported feudal criminal Surendra Singh in Begusarai district of Bihar. They were both members of the party's Begusarai block committee.

Articles:

Ghastly Murders of CPI (ML) Activists in Begusarai. (2016, March 22-28). *ML Update*, 19(13). Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://cpiml.org/ml-update/vol-19-no-13/ghastly-murders-of-cpiml-activists-in-begusarai>

22 March 2016 – Brutal police attack on Dalit Students and Faculty at Hyderabad Central University

Students and faculty of Hyderabad central university were brutally attacked by Hyderabad Police as they protested against the resumption of Vice Chancellor

Appa Rao Poddile. A number of students and faculty members were injured in the police attack while many other students and two faculty members were detained by the police.

Articles:

(2016, March 26). Police brutality at Hyderabad University rocks Telangana assembly. *The Indian Express*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-news-india/police-brutality-at-hyderabad-central-university-rocks-telangana-assembly/>

Nigam, A. (2016, March 26). CPDR Condemns the Brutal Police Attack on the Dalit Students and Faculty at Hyderabad Central University. *Kafila*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <https://kafila.org/2016/03/26/cpdr-condemns-the-brutal-police-attack-on-the-Dalit-students-and-faculty-at-hyderabad-central-university/>

23-24 March 1918 – All Indian Depressed Classes Conference begins in Bombay

The Depressed Classes Mission Society of India held its first All India Conference on 23-24 March 1918 in Mumbai. Dr B.R. Ambedkar, being critical of activities started by upper caste leaders did not participate in the conference even as prominent leaders like Vitalbai Patel, Bipin Chandrapal, B.G Tilak and others were present at the meeting.

Articles:

Nayyar, S. (2003, March). Life And Mission Of Dr Ambedkar. *Esamskriti*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://www.esamskriti.com/essay-chapters/Life-and-Mission-of-Dr-Ambedkar-3.aspx>

Usha, K. B. (2009, November 14). Dr B. R. Ambedkar – The champion of women's rights. *Samyukta*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://samyukta.info/site/node/225>

23 March 1951 – Pasi writer Rajkumar Itihaaskar is born

Rajkumar Pasi or Rajkumar Itihaaskar as he was later known was a new title given to him by the readers because of his contribution to the history of the Pasi community. His first booklet, 'Bijli Pasi ki Aitihāsikta' was published in 1991.

Articles:

(2006). Report On Second Basti/Village conference, Gari Kanoura, Lucknow, UP July 15 to 16, 2006. *Dalit Resource Centre*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://ff1.Dalitresourcecentre.com/report-on-second-bastivillage-conference-gari-kanoura-lucknow-up-july-15-to-16-2006/>

23 March 1997 – Ten landless Dalit labourers killed in Haibaspur village, Patna district, Bihar

Ten landless labourers were killed for apparently aligning themselves with the CPI(M-L) Party Unity. The Ranvir Sena after the killings inscribed its organisation's name in blood on the rim of a dry well. Party Unity forces in retaliation killed six Ranvir Sena supporters on April 21, 1997.

Books:

Narula, S. (1999). The Pattern of Abuse: Rural Violence in Bihar and the State's response. In *Broken People: Caste Violence Against India's "Untouchables."* Human Rights Watch. Retrieved August 2, 2016, from <https://www.hrw.org/reports/1999/india/India994-06.htm>

Websites:

Ranvir Sena. In *Wikipedia*. (2016, October 1). Retrieved August 16, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ranvir_Sena

23 March 2014 – Four Dalit girls get drugged and raped in Bhagana, Haryana

4 Dalit girls belonging to the Dhanak and Balmiki communities were abducted, drugged and raped by upper caste Jat men. It took two days for the state police to register a crime, conduct a medical examination and facilitate testimony. The five accused have been arrested, but victims and their families allege that the investigation is stalled.

Articles:

Dubey, P. (2015, July 1). A Portrait of the Indian as a Young Dalit Girl. *The Ladies Finger*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://theladiesfinger.com/a-portrait-of-the-indian-as-a-young-Dalit-girl/>

24 March 1977 – Babu Jagjivan Ram becomes the Deputy Prime Minister of India

In 1977 shortly after Prime Minister Indira Gandhi announced elections, signalling an end to the emergency, Jagjivan Ram along with other politicians, founded the Congress for Democracy which later merged with the Janata alliance. Between March 1977 and August 1979, Jagjivan Ram a Dalit served as Deputy Prime Minister in India's first non-Congress government with Morarji Desai as its Prime Minister.

Articles:

Paswan, S. (2016, July 9). Remembering Babuji. *The Indian Express*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/columns/babu-jagjivan-ram-dali-leader-babuji-2902184/>

Websites:

Babu Jagjivan Ram. Dalit Vision. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://Dalitvision.blogspot.in/2012/04/babu-jagjivan-ram-ram-was-one-of.html>

25 March 1922 – The Government accepts the nomenclatures of the Adi-Andhra Mahajan Sabha

Although not fully enforced until 1924, the Government issued an order directing the use of the term "Adi-Dravida" in Tamil Districts, the term "Adi-Andhra" in Telugu Districts and "Adi-Karnataka" in Karnataka Districts in place of names like Panchamas and Paraiyas.

Articles:

Ranjith, A. (2014, January). Organisations of Depressed Classes In Late Colonial Tamil Nadu. *Indian Streams Research Journal*, 3(12). Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://isrj.org/UploadedData/4035.pdf>

Sadayamuthu, J. (2015, July). Nomenclature of Untouchables – Revisited. *Golden Research Thoughts*, 5(1). Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://aygrt.isrj.org/UploadedData/6075.pdf>

26 March 1939 – The ruler of Dewas observes 26 March 1939 as Harijan day

The Maharaja, Vikramasimha Rao Pawar ruler of Dewas kingdom gave special instructions to observe 26 March 1939 as Harijan Day. In his effort to remove stigma on untouchability, the Maharaja himself participated in the community dinner on that evening.

Articles:

Lenin, E. (2014, March). Human Rights of Dalits. *Golden Research Thoughts*, 3(9). Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://aygrt.isrj.org/UploadedData/3512.pdf>

Books:

Kshirasagara, R. (1994). *Dalit Movement in India and Its Leaders, 1857-1956*. M. D. Publications. Retrieved July 12, 2016, from <https://books.google.co.in/books?id=Wx218EFVU8MC&printsec=frontcover&hl=fr#v=onepage&q&f=false>

26 March 2015 – Protest against Manual Scavenging in Tamil Nadu

At a protest against manual scavenging, members of the Thanthai Periyar Ravidar Kazhagam (TPDK) were arrested by the police in Coimbatore. The protest started after around 10 workers were found cleaning the underground drain without any protective gear.

Articles:

Premkumar, R. (2015, March 27). Workers Found Cleaning Drain without Protective Gear in Coimbatore. *The New Indian Express*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from http://www.newindianexpress.com/states/tamil_nadu/Workers-Found-Cleaning-Drain-without-Protective-Gear-in-Coimbatore/2015/03/27/article2731868.ece

Protest against manual scavenging. (2015, March 27). *The Hindu*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/tp-tamilnadu/protest-against-manual-scavenging/article7037951.ece>

27 March 2014 – Supreme Court passes judgment on Safai Karamchari Andolan

The Supreme Court passed a Judgment order directing all the State Governments and the Union Territories to fully implement and take appropriate action for violation of the provisions contained in “*The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013*.” The court also included compensation for the bereaved families and the criminalisation of such manual scavenging and sewer cleaning even in emergency situations.

Articles:

Malpani, S. (2014, July 14). Supreme Court Judgement Striving to Fully Eradicate Manual Scavenging in India: Another Attempt in Vain? *Journal of Indian Law and Society*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <https://jilsblognujs.wordpress.com/2014/07/14/supreme-court-judgement-striving-to-fully-eradicate-manual-scavenging-in-india-another-attempt-in-vain/>

Websites:

The Gazette of India. (2013). *The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013*. Retrieved on September 8, 2016, from <http://indiacode.nic.in/acts-in-pdf/252013.pdf>

29 March–2 April 1993 – Declaration of the Regional Meeting for Asia of the World Conference on Human Rights

The representatives of the Asian States who met in Bangkok in 1993, in the context of preparations for the World Conference on Human rights, adopted “The Bangkok Declaration,” which contains the aspirations and commitments of the Asian region.

Articles:

Report by the Secretariat, Bangkok NGO Declaration on Human Rights. (1993, April 19). *General Assembly, United Nations*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://www.internationalhumanrightsexicon.org/hrdoc/docs/bangkokNGO.pdf>

Books:

Sik, K. S., Syatauw, J. J. G., & Pinto, M. C. W. (Eds.). (1994). *Asian Yearbook of International Law: 1993 (Vol. 3)*. Leiden, Boston: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers.

29 March 2007 – Supreme Court puts an Interim Stay on 27 per cent reservation quota for the OBCs

The Supreme Court stayed the law providing for 27 percent reservation for OBCs in educational institutions like IITs and IIMs, holding that the 1931 census could not be a determinative factor for identifying the OBCs for the purpose of providing reservation. It also observed that “reservation cannot be permanent and appear to perpetuate backwardness.”

Articles:

SC stays 27% quota for OBCs in IITs, IIMs. (2007, March 29). Retrieved October 8, 2016, from The Economic Times, <http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/sc-stays-27-quota-for-obcs-in-iits-iims/articleshow/1828065.cms>

Sudrania, O. P. (2012, June 14). First Backward Classes Commission, Census & Separation. *The Chakra*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://www.chakranews.com/first-backward-classes-commission-census-separation/285/>

Websites:

Other Backward Class. (2016, September 5). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Other_Backward_Class

29 March 2007 – Hearing on Caste Discrimination at British Parliament

Stephen Crabb, Chairman of the Conservative Party Human Rights Commission, held a hearing in the British Parliament on Caste Discrimination in India, during the week that marked the 200th anniversary of the abolition of the trans-Atlantic slave trade.

Articles:

Britain deplores caste discrimination in South Asia. (2007, March 31). *Atrocity News*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <https://atrocitynews.wordpress.com/2007/03/31/britain-deplores-caste-discrimination-in-south-asia/>

Hearing on Caste Discrimination: Briton Parliament. (2007, March 31). *Atrocity News*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <https://atrocitynews.wordpress.com/2007/03/31/hearing-on-caste-discrimination-briton-parliament/>

30 March 1924 – The Vaikom Satyagraha against Untouchability begins in Travancore

Vaikom Satyagraha in Travancore was an agitation against untouchability in Hindu society. The movement was aimed at securing freedom of movement for all sections of society through the public temple roads at Vaikom, Kerala. The Satyagraha ended as it entered its 20th month when all temple roads except the eastern side were opened to all members of the public.

Articles:

Nair, P. K. N. (n.d). Freedom Movement in Kerala – A Ray of Liberation. *Press Information Bureau, Govt. of India*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://pib.nic.in/feature/feyr98/fe0798/PIBF0707981.html>

Books:

Raimon, S. (2006). *Selected documents on Vaikom satyagraha*. Kerala State Archives Dept., Govt. of Kerala.

Websites:

History of Vaikom Satyagraha. *History Corner*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://historycorner.expertscolumn.com/article/history-vaikom-satyagraha>

30 March 1955 – The First Backward Classes Commission submits its report to the Government

The First Backward Class Commission was set up on 29 January 1953, under the chairmanship of Kaka Kalelkar. The commission submitted its report on 30 March 1955 which listed 2,399 backward castes or communities, with 837 of them classified as 'most backwards'. The report stated that while classifying backward classes the factors to be considered would be their traditional occupation, literacy rate and the size of a community etc.

Articles:

Report of the backward classes commission (Kalelkar), 1955. (1991, April-June). *Journal of Indian School of Political Economy*, 3(2), 337-348. Retrieved August 16,

2016, from <http://www.ispepune.org.in/PDF%20ISSUE/1991/JISPE2/report-backward-classes-comission.pdf>

Sundrania, O.P. (2012, June 14). First Backward Classes Commission, Census & Separation. *The Chakra*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://www.chakranews.com/first-backward-classes-commission-census-separation/2857>

Websites:

Kalelkar Commission. (2016, September 24). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kalelkar_Commission

31 March 1995 – Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act comes into force

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act was enacted on 1989. The Act aimed at prevention of atrocities against the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and came into force when the rules were framed on 31st March 1995.

Articles:

Louis, P. (2003). Scheduled Castes and Tribes: The Reservation Debate. *Economic and Political Weekly*. Vol. 38, No. 25 (Jun. 21-27, 2003), pp. 2475-2478.

Thorat, S. (2002). Oppression and Denial: Dalit Discrimination in the 1990s. *Economic and Political Weekly*. Vol. 37, No. 6 (Feb. 9-15, 2002), pp. 572-578.

Books:

Awasthi, S. K. (1999). *The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989*. Allahabad: Premier Publishing Company.

Ghosh, P. (2012) *Indian Government and Politics*. New Delhi: PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd.

Websites:

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. (2016, September 22) In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scheduled_Caste_and_Scheduled_Tribe_\(Prevention_of_Atrocities\)_Act,_1989](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scheduled_Caste_and_Scheduled_Tribe_(Prevention_of_Atrocities)_Act,_1989)

31 March 2013 – Women activists protest murder of a Dalit woman in Mandai village, Bihar

Women activists from several organisations staged angry protests on National Highway 28 in Muzaffarpur district, Bihar after a Dalit woman activist was found dead at Mandai village. The victim, allegedly raped and murdered was an active member of Janwadi Mahila Samiti, a local women's organisation that had been probing the irregularities of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and Public Distribution Scheme (P.D.S.).

Articles:

Gaikwad, R. (2013, March 31). Women activists protest 'murder' of Dalit woman. *The Hindu*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/women-activists-protest-murder-of-Dalit-woman/article4565975.ece>

APRIL

1 April 2016 – Tension in Sigaranahalli, Karnataka as upper castes oppose Dalit entry into temple

Tension erupted in Sigaranahalli village (Hassan district), Karnataka following upper caste opposition to Dalit entry into the Basaveshwara temple. Senior police officers were surrounded by villagers as they were engaged in heated arguments. Dalit families had previously demanded the district administration to ensure they were also allowed to participate in the Durga Parameshwara Jatra Mahotsava, beginning from 1st April.

Articles:

Tension as villagers oppose Dalit entry into temple (2016, April 1). *The Hindu*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/karnataka/tension-as-villagers-oppose-dalit-entry-into-temple/article8422632.ece>
Vasant, N. (2016, September 4) Historic Win for Sigaranahalli Dalits. *Peoples Democracy*. Retrieved September 9, 2016, from http://peoplesdemocracy.in/2016/0501_pd/historic-win-sigaranahalli-dalits

2 April 2016 – Protest at Bengaluru Town Hall to demand justice for Delta Meghwal

On 29th March 2016 the lifeless body of a 17-year-old Dalit girl, Delta Meghwal, was found in the water tank of the Jain Adarsh Teacher Training Institute for girls in Nokha, Bikaner under suspicious circumstances. Civil society groups formed a coalition called 'Bangalore Coalition for Justice for Delta Meghwal,' which undertook a protest on 2nd April 2016 at Town Hall, Bangalore.

Articles:

Karthik Navayan. (2016, April 6). Retrieved September 9, 2016, from <https://karthiknavayan.wordpress.com/page/5/>
The real story behind the rape and killing of Dalit girl student, Delta Meghwal. (2016, April 4). Retrieved July 28, 2016, from Sabrang, <https://sabrangindia.in/article/real-story-behind-rape-and-killing-dalit-girl-student-delta-meghwal>

Videos:

First India News (2016, April 24). *Investigation of Delta Meghwal murder case | part 1 | Tehquikat*. Retrieved September 9, 2016, from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QoSSkHNSYN4>

3 April 1927 – Dr Ambedkar begins 'Bahishkrit Bharat,' a Marathi newspaper

Dr Ambedkar started his second fortnightly Marathi newspaper, "Bahishkrit Bharat" on April 3, 1927, to keep the untouchables informed on situations of caste discrimination and to attract enlightened Hindus to his cause. This fortnightly newspaper was published for about 2 years.

Articles:

From the pages of Bahishkrit Bharat. (2015, October 1). *Round Table India*. Retrieved July 28, 2016, from, http://roundtableindia.co.in/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=8363:from-the-pages-of-bahishkrit-bharat&catid=116:dr-ambedkar&Itemid=128

3 April 1950 – The Bombay Khoti Abolition Act, 1949 is passed

The Khoti system was an exploitative land tenure system in southern Konkan region. Dr Ambedkar had introduced a bill against it in September 1937 which was finally passed as the Bombay Khoti Abolition Act in 1950.

Articles:

Bombay High Court. (1950, April 03). *BOMBAY ACT No. VI OF 1950.1 [THE BOMBAY KHOTI ABOLITION ACT, 1949.]*. Retrieved July 28, 2016, from Bombay High Court, <http://bombayhighcourt.nic.in/libweb/acts/1950.06.pdf>

Books:

Suradhkar, S. P. (2013). *The Anti-Khoti Movement in the Konkan, c. 1920-1949. NLI Research Studies Series No. 106/2013*. V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida, Uttar Pradesh. Retrieved August 4, 2016, from http://www.academia.edu/8800758/The_Anti-Khoti_Movement_in_Konkan_Region_c._1920-1949

3 April 1935 – Dr Ambedkar delivers a speech “Why Religion is necessary”

In 1935 at Nasik district, Maharashtra, Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar had declared his strong resolve to change his religion. He had declared that he was born as a Hindu but will not die as one. About a year later, a massive Mahar conference was held on May 30 and 31, 1936, in Mumbai, to assess the impact of that declaration on Mahar masses.

Articles:

Speech by Dr B.R. Ambedkar. *Round Table India*. Retrieved October 29, 2016, from http://roundtableindia.co.in/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1127:speech-by-dr-br-ambedkar&catid=116&Itemid=128

3 April 2013 – Maharashtra Police arrest Sheetal Sathe and Sachin Mali

Maharashtra Police Anti-Terrorism Squad on 3 April 2013 arrested Sheetal Sathe and her husband Sachin Mali under the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act, claiming their alleged association with the Naxalites. Both Sheetal and Sachin are members of Kabir Kala Manch (KKM), a Pune-based cultural group fighting against social injustice for depressed groups including Dalits, through the use of performing arts. The arrests are being seen as an attempt by government machinery to muffle the voices of dissent against Dalit atrocities.

Articles:

Sheetal Sathe arrested: Govt's way of ending Dalit protests? 2013, April 10). *Kabir Kala Manch-Defence Committee*. Retrieved July 28, 2016, from <https://kabirkalamanch.wordpress.com/2013/04/10/sheetal-sathe-arrested-govts-way-of-ending-dalit-protests/>

Websites:

Kabir Kala Manch (2016, January 10). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved September 9, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kabir_Kala_Manch

3 April 2013 – Dalits protest against upper caste atrocities in Puri village

Dalit families of Andalsingh staged a *dharna* in front of the office of Superintendent of Police (SP) in Odisha after the police failed to protect them against attacks by upper caste families. The attacks allegedly took place as Dalits had opposed the upper caste families' plan to acquire the public ground used for 'Dola Yatra' in the village.

Articles:

Dalits protest atrocities by upper caste in Puri village. (2013, April 4). *Orissa Post*, p. 4. Retrieved August 5, 2016 from <http://www.orissapost.com/epaper/040413/p4.htm>

4 April 2007 – Dalit students 'purified' with cow urine

Two upper caste teachers of a Zilla Parishad school in Surewadi village in Bhandara district of Maharashtra were arrested under the Protection of Civil Rights (PCR)-Act for conducting a "purification" ceremony by sprinkling cow urine on Dalit students on April 4, 2007.

Articles:

Deshpande, V. (2007, April 23). Raising Khairlanji ghost: Dalit students "purified" with cow urine. *The Indian Express*. Retrieved from <http://archive.indianexpress.com/news/raising-khairlanji-ghost-dalit-students--pu/29089/>

4 April 1997 – 11 of the 14 accused in the Golana Dalit massacre gets life imprisonment

On 25 January 1986, several Dalits belonging to Golana in Gujarat were murdered by Darbars regarding some land right issues. The Dalits, by right, were to be accorded the wasteland which the Darbars were using as storage space. Almost 10 years after the gruesome murder of several Dalits, 11 of the 14 accused in the Golana Dalit massacre were sentenced to life imprisonment.

Articles:

The Golana massacre is a grassroots of dalit. (2013, April 15). *Pochabbhai Foundation*. Retrieved October 18, 2016, from <https://sonalchauhan1.wordpress.com/2013/04/15/the-golana-massacre-is-a-grassroots-of-dalit/>

Books:

Franco, F., Macwan, J., Ramanathan, S., & Franco, O. (2004). *Journeys to freedom: Dalit narratives*. Kolkata: Samya.

Videos:

IPMConnect (2013, November 16). *Daniben speaks about the massacre and her husband Pochabbhai*. Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BZnfXmtosNs>

4 April 2009 – Dalit groups protest against Congress in Chandigarh, Punjab

Members of various Dalit organisations across Chandigarh, Punjab burnt an effigy of Congress candidate Pawan Kumar Bansal protesting the clean chit given to H S Lucky, president of the Chandigarh Territorial Youth Congress accused of making casteist remarks during the Congress Padyatra (foot march) in Mauli Jagran.

Articles:

Dalit groups protest against Cong (2009, April 4). *The Indian Express*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://archive.indianexpress.com/news/dalit-groups-protest-against-cong/443037/>

5 April 1908 – Babu Jagjivan Ram is born

Babu Jagjivan Ram (5 April 1908–6 July 1986), popularly known as Babuji, was an eminent activist and politician from Bihar belonging to the Chamar caste. A prominent leader of the Dalit community, he played an important role in founding the All-India Depressed Classes League, an organisation dedicated to Dalit upliftment.

Articles:

Babu Jagjivan Ram: A Profile. *Jagjivan Ram Foundation*. Retrieved July 29, 2016, from, <http://jagjivanramfoundation.nic.in/pdf/Speeches%20in%20Parliament/JAGJIVAN%20RAM-PROFILE.pdf>

5 April 2011 – In a land grab fight by the Upper castes, a Dalit woman dies in Bihar

On April 5th, Belwanti Devi was shot to death during a protest in Patna, Bihar. The protest was spurred by a land grab in a Mussahar Dalit community when Jai Niwas Constructions (aka Amit Constructions) began the process of erecting a new development project on the community graveyard. Several days of protests and violence ensued.

Articles:

Jaawalgekar, V. (2012, June 15). India: Land and life lost in Bihar. *Minority Voices Newsroom*. Retrieved July 30, 2016, from, <http://www.minorityvoices.org/news.php/en/1120/india-land-and-life-lost-in-bihar>

Videos:

Video Volunteers (2011, July 18). *Land and life lost in Bihar*. Retrieved September 9, 2016, from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YEjw9xVZEh4>

5 April 2016 – 6 arrested for beating, stripping Dalit teens in Rajasthan

Six persons were arrested on 5th April 2016 for allegedly beating and stripping three Dalit teenagers in Laxmipura village in Chittorgarh district of Rajasthan. The assailants suspected the boys of having stolen a motorcycle.

Articles:

Singh, M. P. (2016, April 6). Chittorgarh: Three Dalit boys stripped and beaten for "theft," six arrested. *The Indian Express*. Retrieved from <http://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-news-india/chittorgarh-three-dalit-boys-stripped-and-beaten-for-theft-six-arrested/>

6 April 1999 – National Commission for Safai Karamcharis and Central Government organise a joint meeting to find ways to end manual scavenging

In coordination with the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis, the Central Government organised a joint meeting on 6 April 1999 to figure out solutions that would end the degrading and inhuman practice of manual scavenging.

Articles:

Baruah, A. (2014). The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013: A Review. *Space and Culture, India*, 1(3), 9-17.

Books:

Pathak, B. (1999). *Road to freedom: a sociological study on the abolition of scavenging in India*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass Publishers.

Srivastava, B. N. (1997). *Manual Scavenging in India: A Disgrace to the Country*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.

Websites:

Manual Scavenging. In *Wikipedia*. (2016, October 16). Retrieved July 30, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manual_scavenging

6 April 2016 – SC/STs, Dalits, disabled to get 100% fee waiver at IITs

Union Human Resource Development minister Mrs Smriti Irani promised a fee waiver for all SC/ST, Dalit and physically challenged students of all branches of Indian Institute of Technology (IIT). Many expressed their anger at this decision of compensatory discrimination on the grounds that it should be based on the financial capacity of the students rather than caste. The decision came after an IIT panel cleared the proposal for a fee hike from INR 90,000 to INR 200,000.

Articles:

Bhatt, H. (2016). SC/STs, Dalits, disabled to get 100% fee waiver at IITs. *The Times of India*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/SC/STs-Dalits-disabled-to-get-100-fee-waiver-at-IITs/articleshow/51720494.cms?>

7 April 2010 – Laxmanpur Bathe Massacre: Court gives death sentence to 16 of the 26 accused

A Patna court sentenced 16 men to death and life imprisonment to 10 others convicted in the Laxmanpur Bathe Carnage in Bihar however, on 9th October 2013, the verdict was overturned by the Patna high court which acquitted all the accused due to lack of evidence.

Articles:

Bhatia, B. (1997). Massacre on the banks of the Sone. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 3242-3245.

Laxmanpur-Bathe massacre case: HC order unacceptable, says Left. (2013, October 11). *The Hindu*. Retrieved July 31, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/laxmanpurbathe-massacre-case-hc-order-unacceptable-says-left/article5224978.ece> Laxmanpur-Bathe Massacre. (2013, November 14). *Kractivism*. Retrieved July 31, 2016, from <http://www.kractivist.org/tag/laxmanpur-bathe-massacre/>

Websites:

Laxmanpur Bathe.(2016, June 15). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 31, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laxmanpur_Bathe

Videos:

Laxmanpur-Bathe massacre: All 26 accused got benefit of doubt, say lawyers. (2013, October-11). *Pradesh 18*. Retrieved September 16, 2016, from <http://english.pradesh18.com/videos/bihar/laxmanpur-bathe-massacre-all-26-accused-got-benefit-of-doubt-say-lawyers-228801.html>

7 April 2014 – Upper caste men burn down Dalit homes in Bihar village

On April 7, 2014, 12 'upper caste' men burnt down the houses of 4 Dalit families from Maha Dalit Tola area of Chitauria Village in Katihar, Bihar. The conflict arose because the attackers had been trying to forcefully evict the residents.

Videos:

Video Volunteers (2014, September 27). Upper caste men burn down Dalit homes in Bihar village. Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CFBwDVDMLHc>

8 April 1946 – Ambedkar sets up the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund for the welfare of the workers

On 8th April 1946, Dr Ambedkar managed to create the 'Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund' that promoted the welfare of workers employed in the Mica industry. The fund envisaged for providing housing, water supply, education, entertainment, co-operative arrangements and other benefits.

Articles:

Dr Ambedkar and labour day. (2016, April 30). *Dr B. R. Ambedkar's Caravan*. Retrieved October 14, 2016, from <https://drambedkarbooks.com/2016/04/30/dr-ambedkar-and-labour-day/>

The Mica Mines Labor Welfare Fund Act, 1946. (1946, April 23). *The government of India*. Retrieved July 31, 2016, from <http://www.labour.nic.in/sites/default/files/THEMICAAct1946.pdf>

8–9 April 2012 – National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) visits Odisha, to assess atrocities on Dalits

On 8 April, the NHRC organised an open hearing in Puri, Odisha for Dalit victims to express their grievances. The following day on 9th April, several organisations participated in discussions at Bhubaneswar where National Dalit Movement for Justice (NDMJ) presented a fact sheet on the implementation of the SCs and STs (PoA) Act 1989 and Rules 1995 in the state.

Websites:

NCDHR Newsletter March-May 2012. Retrieved July 30, 2016, from <http://ncdhr.org.in/newsletter/Newsletter%20Mar-May%202012.pdf>

9 April 2014 – Dalit women inspire audiences at the ‘Women in The World Summit’, New York

The audiences at the ‘Women in the World summit’ stood behind the Dalit women as they stressed on caste-based sexual violence as a human rights violation carried on throughout centuries. Explaining that Dalit women are seen as voiceless, stripped, beaten and as sexual objects constantly being violated, U.S Dalit Filmmaker Thenmozhi Soundararajan retorted that the shame is not on the women but on India.

Articles:

Dalit women ignite the audience at the Women in The World Summit in New York. (2014, April 09). *International Dalit Solidarity Network*. Retrieved July 31, 2016, from <http://idsn.org/dalit-women-ignite-the-audience-at-the-women-in-the-world-summit-in-new-york/>

Videos:

2014 women in the world summit. Retrieved September 12, 2016, from <http://livestream.com/accounts/3328422/events/2868233/videos/47165291/player?autoplay=false&height=360&mute=false&width=640%22%20width=%22640%22%20height=%22360%22%20frameborder=%220%22%20scrolling=%22no%22>

9 April 2015 – Landless Dalit March in Bihar

On 9th April, a massive protest consisting of 400 Dalits was staged at the main gates of Bihar’s Legislative Assembly. The protesters had put forward five demands and asked the government to keep its promise of providing tenancy to 3.78 lakh landless Dalits affected by floods. A lathi charge was ordered on the peaceful protest as the assembly was in session and around 25 women were injured in the violence that ensued.

Videos:

VideoVolunteers (2015, April 8). *Landless Dalits march for their right to land* Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P5OhWLDNkz0>

VideoVolunteers (2015, April 10). *UPDATE: Landless dalits march for their right to land*. Retrieved from https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zTy1x6zhq_4

10 April 1927 – The Bharat Sant Samaj (Saints Organisation) is founded

Founded by Shri Patit Pawan Das, the Bharat Sant Samaj was to include untouchable saints amongst its ranks. Patit Pawan Das tried to motivate the sadhus belonging to the untouchables to come together and join the samaj in their mission towards social equality.

Books:

Jaideva, P. (2002). *Encyclopedia of Dalits in India (in 11 Vols.) Leaders (Vol. 4)*. Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.

10 April 1997 – Ranvir Sena massacres eight residents in Ekwari village in Bhojpur district, Bihar

Members of the Ranvir Sena gunned down eight residents of Ekwari village in Bhojpur district as police officers stationed nearby stood and watched. Ekwari is known to many as the birthplace village of the CPI (M-L) in 1970. Seven of the eight killed belonged to the lower castes like Lohars, Chamars, Dhobis and Kahars.

Articles:

The pattern of abuse: Rural violence in Bihar and the state's response. (1999). *Human Rights Watch*. Retrieved from <https://www.hrw.org/reports/1999/india/India994-06.htm#TopOfPage>

Books:

Mendelsohn, O., & Vicziany, M. (1998). *The Untouchables: Subordination, Poverty and the State in Modern India* (Vol. 4). UK: Cambridge University Press.

10 April 2008 – Supreme Court upholds 27% OBC Quota in Government institutions

On 10 April 2008, the Supreme Court upheld the law for the provision of 27% quota for candidates belonging to the Other Backward Classes in IITs, NITs, IIMs, AIIMS and other central educational institutions but excluded the "creamy layer" among the OBCs from the benefit. However, the "creamy layer" exclusion would not be applied to the SC/STs.

Articles:

Chauhan, C. P. S. (2008). Education and caste in India. *Asia Pacific Journal of Education*, 28(3), 217–234.

SC upholds 27 per cent quota for OBCs (2008, April 10). *India Today*. Retrieved August 08, 2016 from <http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/Supreme+Court+upholds+27+per+cent+quota+for+OBCs/1/6849.html>

10 April 2014 – Dalit villagers attacked for casting votes in Giridih

Dalit villagers from Gardih in Giridih district, Jharkhand were attacked by upper caste bhumihars (landlords) when they tried to cast their vote for the CPI (M-L) party in Jamua (Koderma Constituency). The Upper caste BJP supporters attacked with *lathis*, bricks and stones injuring many Dalit voters.

Articles:

- Kumar, C. (2015). Electoral Violence, Threats and Security: Problems and Prospects for Indian Democracy. *American Journal of Social Science Research*, 1(1), 38-51.
- Yadav, A. (2014, April 24). Dalit villagers attacked for casting votes in Giridih. *The Hindu*. Retrieved August 8, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/elections/loksabha2014/central/dalit-villagers-attacked-for-casting-votes-in-giridih/article5942636.ece>

10 April 2016 – Thousands of Dalit families threaten to convert to Islam after rape and suicide of Dalit girl

Ghaziabad district's Bamheta village was rife with tension since the alleged gang rape of a Dalit schoolgirl on March 29, 2016. The victim burnt herself to death on April 6 after the incident. In protest, thousands of Dalit families in the village threatened mass conversion to Islam.

Articles:

- Rana, U. (2016, April 10). After "rape," suicide of Dalit girl, a thousand Dalit families threaten to convert to Islam. *The Times of India*. Retrieved from <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/meerut/After-rape-suicide-of-Dalit-girl-a-thousand-Dalit-families-threaten-to-convert-to-Islam/articleshow/51769206.cms>

11 April 1827 – Jyotirao Govindrao Phule is born

Jyotirao Govindrao Phule was an eminent activist, thinker and social reformer, from Maharashtra. His extended work covered several areas of life, such as eradication of untouchability; abolition of the caste system, women's emancipation and the reform of Hindu family life. He is most notable for his contributions in the field of women's education along with his wife Savitribai Phule.

Books:

- Keer, D. (1964). *Mahatma Jyotirao Phule – The Father of Our Social Revolution*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
- Patil, P. G. (1991). *Collected Works of Mahatma Jyotirao Phule*. Bombay: Education Department, Government of Maharashtra.

Websites:

- Jyotirao Phule.(2016, October 14). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved August 02, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jyotirao_Phule

11 April 1946 – Dr Ambedkar Introduces the Minimum Wages Bill in the parliament

In 1946 Dr Ambedkar introduced a bill in the central Legislative Assembly on the recommendations of the 8th standing labour committee regarding the

appointment of minimum wage for the workers, which in 1948 became a law of minimum wage.

Articles:

Prakash, A. (2015, April 15). Ambedkar beyond Dalit Iconography: Architect of the modern India. *Indus Research Center*. Retrieved August 2, 2016, from <http://www.indusresearch.org/ambedkarbeyonddaliticonography/>

Books:

Kshirsagar, R. K. (1994). *Dalit movement in India and its leaders: 1857-1956*. New Delhi: M D Publications Pvt.

Websites:

Minimum Wages Act 1948. (2016, October 16). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved August 02, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minimum_Wages_Act_1948

11 April 2013 – Protest Against Laxmipetta Massacre, Hyderabad

Activists organised a 4-day protest from 11th - 14th April in Hyderabad demanding justice for victims of the Lakshmipeta Massacre. On 12th June 2012, five Dalit men were killed and several others injured by members of the Kapu community, a politically and economically dominant caste.

Articles:

Thakaram, B. (2012). Laxmipeta: Deadly Combination of Caste and Political Power. *Economic & Political Weekly*, Vol. 47(Issue No. 28). Retrieved September 12, 2016, from <http://www.epw.in/node/126711/pdf>

Video:

Dalit Camera (2013, April 11). *Koti: All political parties are never for SC/ST/OBC*. Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tiGMf6po4EQ>

13 April 2013 – Attack on Dalits in Pabnava, Kaithal district, Haryana

On 13 April, the Dalit Community in Pabnava village were attacked and their houses looted by a mob belonging to the 'Rod/Ror' dominant caste. Following the attack, some 200 Dalit families fled the village. The violence started after a Dalit youth married an upper caste girl from the Ror community.

Articles:

200 Dalit Families Attacked and Ransacked In Kaithal, Haryana on 13th April 2013. (2013). Retrieved from http://idsn.org/wp-content/uploads/user_folder/pdf/New_files/India/2013/Haryana_caste_violence_-_fact_finding_report.pdf

200 Dalit families flee village after attack by upper caste group (2013, April 17). *The Hindu*. Retrieved from <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/200-dalit-families-flee-village-after-attack-by-upper-caste-group/article4624346.ece>

13 April 2016 – Bhim Yatra culminates at Jantar Mantar with a massive Dharna

The 125-day Bhim yatra under the banner of Safai Karamchari Andolan (SKA) which started from Assam, after traversing through 500 districts from various

states of India, culminated in a massive rally at Jantar Manar, New Delhi. The public rally involved a public hearing on victims who died cleaning sewers and septic tanks. During the rally, several leaders from the SKA spoke about the plight of the sewage cleaners in India and raised their voice against the callousness of the state and civil society in providing them equal rights and safe working conditions.

Articles:

Bhim Yatra (2016). *Economic and Political Weekly*, 51(1), 4–6. Retrieved from <http://www.epw.in/journal/2016/1/letters/bhim-yatra.html>

Garade, S. (2016, April 14). Bhim Yatra- So that there are no more killings. *People's Voice*. Retrieved October 14, 2016, from <http://peoplesvoice.in/2016/04/14/bhim-yatra-no-killings/>

13 April 2016 – Dalit groups begin hunger strike against untouchability in Sigaranahalli, Karnataka

Dalits residents and members of the Dalit Hakkugala Samiti began a hunger strike opposing the practice of untouchability at Sigaranahalli village in Hassan district of Karnataka. As many as 100 people participated, most of whom were members of pro-Dalit organisations.

Articles:

Dalits groups begin hunger strike (2016, April 14). *The Hindu*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/karnataka/dalits-groups-begin-hunger-strike/article8474123.ece>

14 April 1891 – Dr B. R. Ambedkar is born

Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, popularly known as Babasaheb, was an economist, politician and social reformer. He was at the forefront of the movement for social justice and equal rights for the untouchables (Dalits), workers, women and lower classes. He was Independent India's first law minister and the principal architect of the Constitution of India.

Articles:

Rai, K. (2016). Dr B.R. Ambedkar. *Imperial Journal of Interdisciplinary Research*, 2(4). Retrieved from <http://imperialjournals.com/index.php/IJIR/article/view/377/366>

Books:

Rajasekhariah, A. M. (1971). *BR Ambedkar: the politics of emancipation*. Bombay: Sindhu Publications.

Sesharaghavachar, D. S. (2014). *Dr BR Ambedkar* (Vol. 24). Litent.

Websites:

B. R. Ambedkar (2016, October 16). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/B._R._Ambedkar

Videos:

Rameez T (2011, December 12). *Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar*. (English). Retrieved from https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yv6aU-_9xQ0

14 April 1980 – BAMCEF introduces Ambedkar Mela

One of the biggest mobilising campaign undertaken by the BAMCEF, the “Ambedkar Mela on Wheels” took place across nine north Indian states and was spread over a period 2 months starting on 14th April 1980. This unique show on tour was an oral and pictorial account of Ambedkar’s life and worldviews together with contemporary material on oppression and atrocities against Dalits. The aim of the roadshow was to educate the oppressed classes and arouse common sentiments.

Articles:

14 June 1980: ‘Ambedkar mela on wheels’ which was started by Manyawar Kanshi Ram came to an end. (2015, June 14). *Dr B.R. Ambedkar’s Caravan*. Retrieved October 14, 2016, from <https://drambedkarbooks.com/tag/dr-ambedkars-contribution/>

Books:

Gundimeda, S. (2015). *Dalit politics in contemporary India*. London, United Kingdom: Routledge India.

Sadangi, H. C. (2008). *Dalit: the downtrodden of India*. Delhi: ISHA Books.

Websites:

BAMCEF (2016, September 23). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved September 14, 2016, from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BAMCEF>

14 April 1984 – Founding of Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) by Kanshi Ram

The Bahujan Samaj party was founded in 1984 by Kanshi Ram, a member of the Dalit community, deeply inspired by the teachings of Dr B.R. Ambedkar. It was formed to represent the Bahujans (People in the majority) referring to those who were subject to discrimination. Its Ideology is the “Social transformation and economic emancipation of the Bahujan Samaj” or the oppressed classes such as Scheduled castes, Scheduled tribes, Other Backward Classes and religious minorities.

Articles:

Bahujan Samaj party (BSP). (2016). Retrieved August 10, 2016, from <http://www.elections.in/political-parties-in-india/bahujan-samaj-party.html>

Books:

Duncan, I. (1999). Dalits and politics in rural north India: The Bahujan Samaj party in Uttar Pradesh. *The Journal of Peasant Studies*, 27(1), 35-60.

Omvedt, G. (1994). *Kanshi Ram and the Bahujan Samaj Party: Caste and Class in India*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

Pai, S. (2002). *Dalit assertion and the unfinished democratic revolution: The Bahujan Samaj Party in Uttar Pradesh*. Delhi: SAGE Publications.

Websites:

Bahujan Samaj party (2016, October 14). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved August 10, 2016 from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bahujan_Samaj_Party

14 April 1990 – Birth Centenary of Dr Ambedkar

The government of India honoured Dr Ambedkar (posthumously) by awarding the nation's highest civilian award, Bharat Ratna on 14 April 1990, and declared the year 1990-91 being his centenary year, as the Year of Social Justice.

Articles:

Raghavendra, R. H. (2016). Dr BR Ambedkar's Ideas on Social Justice in Indian Society. *Contemporary Voice of Dalit*, 8(1), 24-29.

Books:

Khirsagar, R. K. (1994). Principle Dalit Leaders. In *Dalit movement in India and its leaders, 1857-1956* (1st ed.) (p. 165). New Delhi, India: M D Publications Pvt.

14 April 1992 – Dev Kumar sets up Apna theatre

A writer and dramatist, Dev Kumar on 14th April 1992, set up his own theatre known as the 'Apna Theatre' after he realised that print as a medium was not reaching out to the masses. Through this theatre, he wished to educate and arouse the consciousness of the Dalit people.

Articles:

Lee, J. (2008). "It's the story of our own village": A journey in Indian street theatre. *Theater*, 38(1), 77–91. doi:10.1215/01610775-2007-019

Websites:

Dev Kumar (2012). *Dalit resource centre*. Retrieved August 10, 2016, from <http://ff1.dalitresourcecentre.com/dev-kumar/>

Dev Kumar (2016). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dev_Kumar

14 April 1998 – Upper caste landlords impose a social boycott on Dalits in Vasi, Andhra Pradesh

For objecting illegal encroachment over government land, the Dalits of Vasi hamlet were subject to social boycott imposed upon them by the dominant caste landlords of the village. Unable to earn a livelihood or participate in social and cultural life, 65 of the 80 Dalit families originally living in the village left.

Articles:

Chapter-2 Atrocities Against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. (2014). Retrieved from http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/26529/1/11_chapter%202.pdf

Social Boycott Imposed on Dalits for Objecting to Illegal Encroachment upon Govt. Land. *Dalit Shree Shakti (DSS)*. Retrieved October 15, 2016, from <http://www.annihilatecaste.in/atrocities-all-case-studies/page/222/>

14 April 2001 – Dalit Adivasi Bahujan Minority Students Association (DABMSA) Founded

The rustication of several Dalit students in HCU, in 2001 led to the formation of Dalit Adivasi Bahujan Minority Students Association (DABMSA). The

association has been very vigilant against any violation of the reservation policies keeping its motto "Organize, Educate, Agitate" in mind.

Articles:

Dalit Adivasi Bahujan Minority Students Association (DABMSA) events. (2016).

Retrieved August 10, 2016, from <http://allevents.in/org/dalit-adviasi-bahujan-minority-students-association-dabmsa/2256778>

Garalytė, K. (2015). Subaltern autonomy: Dalit students' identity politics in India. *Grupės ir aplinkos*, 2015, nr. 4, p. 49-76.

14 April 2007 – Suffering Dalits embrace Buddhism

Around a thousand Dalits in Orissa's Kendrapda district embraced Buddhism, to protest against their being denied entry into the 300-year-old Jagannath temple by upper castes and the local administration, despite a court order.

Articles:

14th April; suffering Dalits embrace humanistic religion. (2007, April 14). *Atrocity News*. Retrieved from <https://atrocitynews.wordpress.com/2007/04/14/14th-april-suffering-dalits-embrace-humanistic-religion/>

14 April 2010 – Cobblers Rehabilitation Conference

The Arunthathiyars in Tamil Nadu had long been forced to work as cobblers on streets, roads and bus stands as a result of their social circumstances. They have been suppressed with minimum or no wages for their livelihood. Due to continued government apathy regarding the rehabilitation programmes for the cobblers, a one day "Cobblers Rehabilitation Conference" was held on 14th April 2010 in Erode, Tamil Nadu.

Articles:

Cobblers Rehabilitation Conference. (2010). Retrieved August 10, 2016, from <http://www.aathithamizharperavai.com/crhc.html>

Videos:

ATP Martin (2010, June 27). *ATP's Cobblers rehabilitation conference – 14 April 2010 erode - part 1*. Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QW5cGwIJgGA>

14 April 2012 – A Run for Caste-free India

A running event was conducted on 14th April 2012 by Shanti Chakra International to commemorate the 121st birthday of Babasaheb Dr BR Ambedkar and towards realising his vision of a caste-free India.

Articles:

Navayan, K. (2012, April 3). Caste free India - A cherished dream – run for caste free India on 14th April 2012. Retrieved from <https://karthiknavayan.wordpress.com/2012/04/03/caste-free-india-a-cherished-dream-run-for-caste-free-india-on-14th-april-2012/>

Videos:

Enlightened India (2013, April 11). Run For Caste Free India - 2012 (edited with Jayaraju's track) Retrieved from [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\\$9iFCX0pSpk](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=$9iFCX0pSpk)

14 April 2013 – Dalits launch land rights campaign

The National Alliance on Dalit Land Rights (NADLR) along with the Ekta Parishad launched a campaign to assert Dalit rights to land and to mobilise the Dalits to take up issues of land rights. Demands included equitable distribution of land, reclamation of land earmarked for Dalits but under illegal occupation by non-Dalits, and freeing of land from Non-Resident Indians and corporations who do not use arable land for agriculture.

Articles:

Dalits launch land rights campaign (2013, April 17). *International Dalit Solidarity Network*. Retrieved from <http://idsn.org/dalits-launch-land-rights-campaign/>

14 April 2014 – Madina (Haryana) Murders: Dalits start indefinite 'dharna'

Following police inaction on the murder of two Dalit youths, the Dalit community on 14 April started an indefinite dharna in protest outside the local congress office. The two youths were allegedly shot dead by members of upper castes in Medina village. The protesters amongst other demands have pressed for the immediate arrest of those involved.

Articles:

Madina murders: Dalits start indefinite 'dharna' at Rohtak (2013, April 8). *ZeeNews*. Retrieved from http://zeenews.india.com/news/haryana/madina-murders-dalits-start-indefinite-dharna-at-rohtak_840717.html

14 April 2016 – First Dr Ambedkar statue installed in Hungary

The Jai Bhim Network, an organisation working to help the Roma community in Europe installed a statue of Dr Ambedkar in Hungary, on 14th April 2016, at Dr Ambedkar School in Sajokaza. The Jai Bhim network is an organisation employing Ambedkarite ideologies to help the Roma community derogatorily known as Gypsies across Europe.

Articles:

Encountering Ambedkar in Hungary(2009). *Dr B. R. Ambedkar's Caravan*. Retrieved September 14, 2016, from <https://drambedkarbooks.com/2009/11/22/encountering-ambedkar-in-hungary/>

First Dr Ambedkar statue installed at the heart of Europe – Hungary! (2016, April 15). *Dr B. R. Ambedkar's Caravan*. Retrieved August 10, 2016, from <https://drambedkarbooks.com/2016/04/15/first-dr-ambedkar-statue-installed-at-the-heart-of-europe-hungary/>

Videos:

Dr Ambedkar's Caravan (2011, October 30). *Dr Ambedkar in Hungary - activities of jai Bhim network, Hungary* Retrieved from <https://youtu.be/7RyNNX-DInE>

15 April 1948 – Dr Ambedkar marries Dr Sharda Kabir

Ambedkar's first wife 'Ramabai' passed away in 1935 following a long illness. In the late 1940's, Ambedkar suffering from some medical problems went

to Bombay for treatment where he met his second wife Dr Sharada Kabir, a Brahmin, whom he married on 15 April 1948, at his home in New Delhi.

Articles:

Why Ambedkar married a brahmin. (2008, September 21). *Samatha India*. Retrieved October 17, 2016, from <https://samathain.wordpress.com/2008/09/21/why-ambedkar-married-a-brahmin/>

Why Babasaheb Married a Brahmin. (2007, December 14). *Dalit Nation*. Retrieved October 17, 2016, from <https://dalitnation.wordpress.com/2007/12/14/why-babasaheb-married-a-brahmin/>

16 April 2010 – Dalits start relay hunger stir in Chikmagalur jail, Karnataka

Eighteen Dalits who were arrested during a protest demonstration that demanded rehabilitation for Dalit families of Machagondanahalli colony refused to be bailed out and to further strengthen their struggle, began a relay hunger strike inside Chikmagalur jail.

Articles:

Dalits start relay hunger stir in jail (2010, April 17). *Deccan Herald*. Retrieved October 17, 2016, from <http://www.deccanherald.com/content/64417/dalits-start-relay-hunger-stir.html>

16 April 2014 – Bhagana (Haryana) Dalit rape case; Dharna at Jantar Mantar

After a gruesome gang rape incident of four Dalit girls of Bhagana on March 23 by five men of the Jat community, 90 families from the Dhanuk community, started a dharna at Jantar Mantar, Delhi on April 16, 2014, demanding justice and compensation.

Articles:

Masoodi, A. (2014). In Bhagana, an unending wait for justice. *LiveMint*. Retrieved from <http://www.livemint.com/Politics/dPD6Y5JRZuef53JrT8kZcM/In-Bhagana-an-unending-wait-for-justice.html>

Sexual Assault on Four Girls in Haryana in the Context of Dalit Rights to Common land: A status report on Bhagana by AFDR, PUDR and WSS. Retrieved October 17, 2016, from https://wssnet.files.wordpress.com/2014/07/afdr_pudr_wss_visit-to-bhagana-village-on-may-13_final1.pdf

16 April 2016 – Dalit Barred from entering a water tank; 4 culprits held

The Kottampatti Police registered a case against four caste Hindus under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, on charges of preventing a Dalit from taking a bath in a common water tank and allegedly assaulting him after an altercation.

Articles:

Dalit barred from entering tank, 4 booked (2016, April 16). *The New Indian Express*. Retrieved October 17, 2016, from http://www.newindianexpress.com/states/tamil_nadu/Dalit-Barred-from-Entering-Tank-4-Booked/2016/04/20/article3389194.ece

17 April 2012 – All accused in 1996 Bathani Tola (Bihar) Dalit carnage acquitted

The Patna High Court on 17th April overturned the verdict of the Ara Sessions Court citing 'defective evidence' which acquitted all 23 persons accused of perpetrating the massacre of 21 Dalits at Bathani Tola in Bhojpur in 1996. The NDA government in Bihar under the leadership of Chief Minister Mr Nitish Kumar moved the Supreme Court challenging the Patna High Court order the next day on 18th April 2012.

Articles:

Banerjee, S. (2012, April 17). All accused in 1996 Bihar Dalit carnage acquitted. *The Hindu*. Retrieved October 17, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/all-accused-in-1996-bihar-dalit-carnage-acquitted/article3321368.ece>

Bhatia, B. (2013). Justice, not vengeance: The Bhatani Tola massacre and Ranvir Sena in Bihar. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 50(23), 7–8. Retrieved October 19, 2016 from <http://www.epw.in/journal/2013/38/special-articles/justice-not-vengeance.html?destination=node/128379>

Websites:

1996 Bathani Tola massacre (2016, June 15). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved October 19, 2016 from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1996_Bathani_Tola_massacre

Videos:

Kasthaturi (2013). *After the aftermath - documentary on Bathani Tola massacre* Retrieved October 19, 2016, from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=12tiKnma57M>

17 April 2012 – Dalit Rally across Sholapur district in Maharashtra

On 17 April, a mass awareness rally was organised comprising 1500 Dalit activist to address the issue of atrocities on Dalit and the usage of SCs & STs (Prevention of Atrocities).

Articles:

Rally across Sholapur district in Maharashtra, 17 April (2012, March). *NCDHR Newsletter*. Retrieved from <http://www.dalits.nl/pdf/NCDHR-Newsletter1203.pdf>

17 April 2016 – Alleging socio-economic boycott, Nallampatti Dalits want case registered against upper caste community

Dalit residents of Rice Mill Pudur Colony at Nallampatti, Tamil Nadu demanded the Thingalur police to register a complaint against members of upper caste community over denial of livelihood for the last one month. The

relations between the two communities worsened as a result of the death of Dalit worker Chinnaswamy under suspicious conditions. It is alleged that the 55-year-old worker was murdered by upper caste groups for his stringent stand on Protection of Civil rights.

Articles:

Nallampatti Dalits want case registered against upper caste community (2016, April 18). *The Hindu*. Retrieved October 17, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/nallampatti-dalits-want-case-registered-against-upper-caste-community/article8488057.ece>

18 April 2008 – Dalits stage dharna against upper caste atrocities

Alleging atrocities and social ostracisation by upper caste people, 36 Dalit families from Sindhaba village of Digapahandi block in Ganjam district, Odisha, demanded the withdrawal of false cases filed against them and that those involved in the atrocities be arrested

Articles:

Dalits stage dharna (2008, April 19). *The Hindu*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/tp-otherstates/dalits-stage-dharna/article1241852.ece>

18 April 2011 – Public Hearing on Unlawful Demolition in Baljeet Nagar, New Delhi

A public hearing was organised in Baljeet Nagar/Gayatri Colony at West Patel Nagar, New Delhi, where a large-scale demolition by DDA had affected 4000 residents of the colony. The hearing was in response to the violation of High Court orders that mandated immediate provision of basic facilities, such as water, food and sanitation to the residents.

Articles:

Public Hearing on Unlawful Demolition in Baljeet Nagar, New Delhi on April 18, 2011 (2011). *NCDHR Newsletter*. Retrieved from <http://www.ncdhr.org.in/newsletter/NCDHR%20Newsletter%20April11.pdf>

19 April 1936 – Harijan Sevak Sangh observes ‘Temple Entry Day’ in Kerala

Kerala Harijan Sevak Sangh gathered the support of upper castes for temple entry and observed April 19, 1936, as the “Temple Entry Day” in Kerala

Articles:

Chapter-VI Temple Entry Freedom In Kerala. *Mahatma Gandhi University Kottayam*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/31712/12/chapter%206.pdf>

Websites:

Temple Entry Proclamation. (2016, October 6). In *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Temple_Entry_Proclamation&oldid=742865885

19 April 2014 – Chitralekha on an Indefinite Dharna in front of Kannur Collectorate in Kerala.

Chithralekha, A Dalit woman auto driver, who had been fighting caste atrocities of the CITU/CPM in Payannur, Kannur since 2005 started an indefinite dharna outside the Kannur collector's office at 10 am on 19th April 2014. She was supported by various activists and intellectuals who participated in the dharna along with Chitralekha and her family.

Articles:

Indefinite Dharna in front of Kannur Collectorate from 2014 April 19th onwards. (2014, April). *Savari*. Retrieved from <http://www.dalitweb.org/?p=2507>

19 April 2016 – Dalits in Hassan village assaulted for refusing to do traditional chores

Seven Dalits, including four women, were beaten up by upper caste people at Thimmanahalli in Alur taluk, Hassan district of Karnataka. They were assaulted as they refused to do derogatory traditional chores that included sweeping the streets and removing the carcasses of animals.

Articles:

Sathish, G. T. (2016, April 23). Dalits in Hassan village assaulted for refusing to do traditional chores. *The Hindu*. Retrieved October 17, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/dalits-in-hassan-village-assaulted-for-refusing-to-do-traditional-chores/article8511385.ece>

21 April 1999 – April 21: Ranvir Sena massacres 12 at Sindani village, Gaya district

In eastern India the members of Ranvir Sena, a private militia backed by upper-caste landlords killed 12 Dalits in the village of Sindani, Bihar. It was believed to be retaliation for the killing of 35 upper caste Hindus by Communist rebels a month before.

Articles:

Militia kills 12 lower-caste people (1999, April 23). *The Observer*. Retrieved August 12, 2016, from http://www.archives.nd.edu/observer/1999-04-23_v32_129.pdf
Ranvir Sena (2001). *SATP*. Retrieved August 5, 2016, from http://www.sarp.org/satporpt/countries/india/terroristoutfits/Ranvir_Sena.htm

21 April 2007 – Dalits protest 'defacement' of Ambedkar statue

Dalit residents of Arjun Nagar and the neighbouring Panchsheel Nagar of Bhopal protested the alleged defacement of a statue of Babasaheb Ambedkar near Arjun Nagar in New Bhopal area.

Articles:

Dalits protest "defacement" of Ambedkar statue (2007, April 23). *The Hindu*. Retrieved from <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/dalits-protest-defacement-of-ambedkar-statue/article1832238.ece>

21 April 2010 – Dalit massacre in Mirchpur, Haryana

Following a drunken brawl between a Dalit and jat youth, tension-filled days culminated in a savage attack on the Dalit community in Mirchpur, Haryana on the 21st of April. A Disabled Dalit girl and her father were burnt alive by the mob as they set fire to 18 Dalit homes.

Articles:

Haryana killings cause outrage (2010, April 28). *International Dalit Solidarity Network*. Retrieved October 17, 2016, from <http://idsn.org/haryana-killings-cause-outrage/>

Ramaiah, A. (2011). Growing crimes against Dalits in India despite special laws: Relevance of Ambedkar's demand for 'separate settlement.' *Journal of Law and Conflict Resolution*, 3(9), 151–168.

21 April 2016 – West UP Dalits threaten conversion

Denied social justice, west UP's oppressed Dalits threatened to opt out of the Hindu fold. On 21 April Lohia Nagar resident, Anoop Kumar Jatav alleged that he had been attacked twice in the past 10 days. Because of lack of police action the assailants get emboldened and continue to perpetrate violence on the Dalits. Jatav further alleged that if the police fail no action was taken in his case and threatened to convert to Islam if the police do not bring his tormentors to justice.

Articles:

Rana, U. (2016, February 21). Denied justice, west UP Dalits play conversion card. *The Times of India*. Retrieved October 17, 2016, from <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/meerut/Denied-justice-west-UP-Dalits-play-conversion-card/articleshow/51931728.cms>

22 April 1996 – Ranvir Sena kills 5 in Nanaur Village, Bihar

On April 22, 1996, the sena gunned down five members of a marriage party in Nanaur village. The victims were believed to be CPI (M-L) supporters.

Articles:

Ranjan, P. (2015, August 8). Ranvir Sena and Bihar's newspapers. *Forward Press*. Retrieved August 12, 2016, from <https://www.forwardpress.in/2015/08/ranvir-sena-and-bihars-newspapers/>

Books:

Narula, S.(1999). *Broken People: Caste Violence Against India's "untouchables."* Human Rights Watch.

22 April 2014 – Andhra Pradesh HC overturns the judgment of Special Courts in Chundru (Tsundur) massacre case

On 22nd April 2014, the Andhra Pradesh High Court overturned the judgement of a special court that had sentenced 21 people to life and 35 others to one year jail in the gruesome massacre of Dalits in Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh in 1991.

Articles:

- Andhra HC strikes down all sentences in Dalit massacre (2014). *India Today*. Retrieved August 13, 2016, from <http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/tsundur-massacre-case-andhra-pradesh-high-court-dalit-killings/1/357075.html>
- Gatade, S.(2014, April 30). Tsundur massacre: Normalising injustice the judicial way by Subhash Gatade. *Countercurrents*. Retrieved August 12, 2016, from [countercurrents.org, http://www.countercurrents.org/gatade300414.htm](http://www.countercurrents.org/gatade300414.htm)
- Liang, L. (2014, August 5). The Chundur caste atrocity – discussing a retrograde judgment. *Kafila*. Retrieved from <https://kafila.org/2014/08/05/the-chundur-caste-atrocity-discussing-a-retrograde-judgment-anonymous/>

Websites:

- Tsundur massacre.(2016, September 18). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved August 13, 2016from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tsundur_massacre

23 April 2007 – BDSS protest against Nandigram Mass-Killing

The Bangla Dalit Sahitya Sanstha came forward to observe an evening on 23rd of April, 2007 in the Tripura Hitsadhini Sabha of Kolkata arranging a ‘Dalit Kavita Pather Asarâ’ to protest against the Nandigram mass-killing of West Bengal. It was a protest through the use of art, literature, drama and culture.

Articles:

- Bhattacharya, M. (2007). Nandigram and the Question of Development. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 42(21), 1895-1899. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4419625>
- Biswas, M. M. (2010, December 21). Why Dalits in west Bengal are on protest. *Round Table India*. Retrieved August 12, 2016, from http://roundtableindia.co.in/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=3084:why-dalits-in-west-bengal-are-on-protest-103&catid=119&Itemid=132

Websites:

- Nandigram violence (2016, October 18).In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nandigram_violence

23 April 2007 – Sanjukta Sanrakshan Morcha holds massive protest in Kolkata

In West Bengal, members belonging to the SC/STs, OBCs and Minorities came together to form a united platform ‘Sanjukta Sanrakshan Morcha,’ to protest against the lack of implementation of their due quota/reservation in services which they are able to enjoy as a constitutional right. Thousands of Dalits and others marched the streets of Kolkata and presented their grievances to the Governor.

Articles:

- Biswas, M. M. (2010, December 21). Why Dalits in west Bengal are on protest. *Round Table India*. Retrieved August 12, 2016, from http://roundtableindia.co.in/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=3084:why-dalits-in-west-bengal-are-on-protest-103&catid=119&Itemid=132

23 April 2008 – Special drive to expedite probe into Dalit atrocities

The Odisha government said that a special drive would be launched to expedite the probe into the cases pertaining to atrocities on Dalits. The decision was taken at a meeting of the Scheduled Castes Welfare Advisory Board chaired by Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik.

Articles:

Atrocities on Dalits: Probe to be expedited (2008, April 24), *The Hindu*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/tp-otherstates/atrocities-on-dalits-probe-to-be-expedited/article1244819.ece>

24 April 1935 – Pampady John Joseph submits a Memorandum to British Parliament

Pampady Joseph on 24 April 1935 presented a memorandum to the British Parliament and requested it to accord all the civil rights to untouchables at par with the others as he had seen the effects of caste discrimination first hand. He advised the untouchable Christians to construct their own Churches as they did not get equal privilege and were discriminated against.

Books:

Paswan, S., & Jaideva, P. (Eds.). (2002). Other Prominent Leaders. *Encyclopaedia of Dalits in India* (pp. 188–189). New Delhi, India: Kalpaz Publications.

Websites:

Pampady John Joseph (2016, August 8). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pampady_John_Joseph

24 April 2010 – Fact-finding team on Mirchpur carnage

On 24 April, 2010 the National Dalit Movement for Justice (NDMJ) of National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights (NCDHR) facilitated a fact-finding visit to Mirchpur in Haryana's Hisar district where a 17-year-old girl and her 60-year-old father were burnt alive on 21 April by a Jat mob that also set fire to and looted 18 Dalit homes.

Articles:

Fact-finding report of mirchpur carnage against Dalits on 21 April 2010. (2010, April). *NCDHR Newsletter*. Retrieved August 13, 2016, from <http://www.ncdhr.org.in/ndmj/key-activities/Fact%20Finding%20Report%20Finalpdf2.pdf>

24 April 2012 – Dalits and Adivasis (Tribals) march towards Parliament

Thousands of Dalits marched towards the Indian Parliament to assert their rights to funds earmarked for Dalit development. These funds have been diverted and misallocated to benefit other sections of society at the cost of the Dalits. The funds that were intended for Dalit development could lift millions of Dalits out of extreme poverty.

Articles:

Protest march against diversion of funds meant for Dalits (2012, April 27). *International Dalit Solidarity Network*. Retrieved October 17, 2016, from <http://idsn.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/2012-India.pdf>

24 April 2016 – Dalits demand entry into the temple

Following the event In September 2015 when four Dalit women were fined by upper castes for entering the temple, Dalits have been protesting and demanding entry into the village temple and village hall. On 24th April 2016 Dalits of Sigaranahalli in Holenarsipur Taluk after 8 months of struggle, offered prayers at the Basaveshwara Temple. Around 30 members of the Dalit colony entered the temple.

Articles:

Hassan (2016, April 25). Dalits finally gain entry to Basaveshwara temple. *The Hindu*. Retrieved from <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/karnataka/dalits-finally-gain-entry-to-basaveshwara-temple/article8516742.ece?textsize=large&test=1>

25 April 2013 – Makkal Katchi and Dalits in Marakkanam Village clash

A violent clash took place between Pattali Makkal Katchi (PMK) cadres and Dalit villagers at Marakkanam in Viluppuram district, Tamil Nadu which led to the death of a PMK worker on 25th April 2013. The Sessions Court convicted six people of murder and sentenced them to life imprisonment in connection with the violence.

Articles:

Sivaraman, R. (2016, February 3). 2013 Marakkanam violence: Six sentenced to life. *The Hindu*. Retrieved October 17, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/2013-marakkanam-violence-six-get-lifer/article8187916.ece>

Websites:

2013 Marakkanam violence. (2016, June 28). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2013_Marakkanam_violence

25 April 2005 – Caste based attack on Dalits in Odisha

In a case of caste-related violence, members of the upper caste of Kurumpada attacked Dalits and destroyed homes in Bhoi Sahi in Narangada Village in Khurda District, Orissa.

Articles:

Indian Human Rights Report 2006. (2007). Retrieved from <http://www.achrweb.org/reports/india/AR06/orissa.htm>

26 April 2004 – First Supreme court hearing on the case of the Dalit Christian reservation

Following a writ petition filed in Supreme Court of India with regard to the case of Dalit Christian reservation, there have been several hearings in the court. The first Supreme Court hearing was held on April 26, 2004.

Articles:

Chandra, M. M. (2007, July 16). Will Dalit Christians get justice? By M. Madhu Chandra. *Countercurrents*. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from [countercurrents.org, http://www.countercurrents.org/chandra160707.htm](http://www.countercurrents.org/chandra160707.htm)

26 April 2006 – Anti-Reservation protests in New Delhi

The sudden eruption of anti-reservation protests, especially in the northern part of India were sparked by the government's proposal to reserve 27% seats for the OBCs and backward classes in premier educational institutions of the country. A large number of students especially from the upper castes saw that the government's decision disregarded merit and favoured vote bank politics. A series of protests were held in New Delhi beginning on 26 April 2006.

Websites:

2006 Indian anti-reservation protests (2016, September 18). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Indian_anti-reservation_protests

Videos:

2006 Indian anti-reservation protests – topic. Retrieved September 15, 2016, from <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCeMQkND17m1HLHKvyNmyZIA>

27-28 April 1995 – Dalit Christians hold dharna in New Delhi

Dalit Christians from all over India convened in New Delhi to demand the extension of Scheduled Caste status and its privileges to Dalit Christians. While Hindu, Sikh and Buddhist Dalits are already entitled to the privileges that come with Scheduled Caste status, Dalit Christians are denied these privileges on the grounds that Christianity does not have caste based discrimination.

Articles:

Louis, P. (2007). Caste-based Discrimination and Atrocities on Dalit Christians and the Need for Reservations. *Indian Institute of Dalit Studies*. Retrieved October 17, 2016, from <http://www.dalitstudies.org.in/download/wp/0704.pdf>

Louis, P. (2007). Dalit Christians: Betrayed by State and Church. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 1410-1414.

Jenkins, L. D. (2001). Becoming backward: Preferential policies and religious minorities in India. *Commonwealth and Comparative Politics*, 39(2), 32-50.

Website:

Demonstrations and Rallies. Retrieved August 16, 2016, from, <http://www.dalitchristians.com/Html/demonstration.htm>

28 April 2007 – Landless Dalit families stage dharna in Bijapur, Karnataka

Dalits from Kurubaradinni and Nagaradinni village, Karnataka staged a dharna, under the banner of Bhumi Beku Raitha Andolana Samiti on 28 April, seeking redress for the wrongs done to them by the landlords. The agricultural land given to them had been re-occupied by landlords.

Articles:

George, G. M. (2001). The Politics of Land and the Besieged Lot. *Countercurrents*. Retrieved August 02, 2016, from <https://www.countercurrents.org/hr-george281203.htm>

Landless Dalit families stage dharna in Bijapur. (2007, April 30). *The Hindu*. Retrieved August 2, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/tp-karnataka/landless-dalit-families-stage-dharna-in-bijapur/article1835547.ece>

28 April 2008 – Petition against double tumbler practice

In a village in Thenkasi, (Ayyapuram village) of Thirunelveli district in Tamil Nadu, the double tumbler system is still prevalent where the lower castes or Dalits are given separate tumblers/glasses (often marked with paint to identify it) in tea stalls. Dalits are also prohibited from sitting on benches meant for the upper castes. Aathi Thamizhar Peravai (ATP) took up the issue and held protests.

Articles:

Double-tumbler practice alleged. (2008, April 29). *The Hindu*. Retrieved August 2, 2016, from <http://www.hindu.com/2008/04/29/stories/2008042955690500.htm>

28 April 2016 – Dalit girl brutally raped and murdered, Kerala

A Dalit law student was found raped and murdered in Perumbavoor (Ernakulam district), Kerala on April 28, 2016. The body of the student had several deep stab wounds and was disembowelled. According to the police, the gruesome incident took place in broad daylight, but none of the neighbours intervened.

Articles:

Rajeevan, R. (2016) Dalit student allegedly raped and murdered in Kerala. *India Today*. Retrieved October 17, 2016, from <http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/dalit-student-brutally-raped-and-murdered-in-kerala/1/656891.html>

29 April 1968 – Formation of Bhim Sena by B. Shyam Sunder at Gulbarga, Karnataka

As part of the 77th birth anniversary year of Dr B. R. Ambedkar, B. Shyam Sunder launched the Bhim Sena in Gulbarga (Karnataka) on 29 April 1968. Named after Dr Ambedkar, the Bhim Sena was founded as a caste struggle with an aim to fight against caste-based atrocities and discriminations, militarily. Shyam Sunder wished to form a Dalistan (Dalit nation or Dalit country) and it was for this reason that the Bhim Sena was particularly popular.

Articles:

Yadav, M. (1998). The Career of Dalit Movement in Karnataka. *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, 1(1).

Books:

Michael, S. M. (1999). *Untouchable, Dalits in Modern India*. Boulder, Colorado: Lynne Rienner Publishers.

Shinde, P. K. (2006). *Dalits and human rights*. New Delhi: Isha Books.

Website:

B. Shyam sunder(2016). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/B._Shyam_Sunder

29 April 1947 – The Advisory Committee on fundamental rights decides to abolish untouchability

The Advisory committee, of which Ambedkar was a part of, passed an interim report that set forth provisions that would later form the body of fundamental rights of the Indian constitution. Untouchability was abolished in clause six of the interim report adopted on 29 April 1947 which read “Untouchability” in any form is abolished and the imposition of any disability on that account shall be an offence.’

Articles:

Constitutional Validity of Reservation – Judicial Response. (1984). Retrieved September 16, 2016, from http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/38799/11/11_chapter_5.pdf

Galanter, M. (1969). Untouchability and the Law. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 131-170.

Removal of Untouchability. *Bombay Sarvodaya Mandal and Gandhi Research Foundation*. Retrieved July 29, 2016, from *Mahatma Gandhi*, <http://www.mkgandhi.org/yeravda/chap08.htm>

Books:

Keane, D. (2007). *Caste-based Discrimination in International Human Rights Law*. Aldershot, England: Ashgate Publishing.

Websites:

Untouchability (2016, October 14). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Untouchability>

30 April 1933 – In Tamil Nadu, Harijan Sevak Sangh celebrates All India Harijan Day

In Madras on 30th April 1933, members of the Harijan Sevak Sangh celebrated the day as All India Harijan Day. The members of the group undertook social work by cleaning up hundreds of colonies throughout the Madras Presidency. They also freely distributed essential groceries items to thousands of Dalit boys and girls. The celebration was part of an effort to encourage the public to get rid the practice of untouchability in the region.

Articles:

Harijan Diwas and Other National Festivals (2016). *Harijan Sevak Sangh*. Retrieved July 29, 2016, from <http://gandhicreationhss.org/harijandn.php>

Harijan Sevak Sangh in Tamil Nadu. (2010). Retrieved from http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/683/9/09_chapter3.pdf

Websites:

Harijan Sevak Sangh. (2016, July 26). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 29, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harijan_Sevak_Sangh

30 April 2008 – Dalit Child hurled into the fire in Mathura, UP.

An upper caste youth hurled a six-year-old Dalit girl into a pit of burning waste after she “trespassed into a Thakur area” of Tarauli village, 55 kilometres from Mathura. The accused has been charged under IPC section 307 (attempt to murder) and under the SC/ST Act. This gruesome incident serves as a chilling reminder of the extreme caste divisions that still exist in contemporary India.

Articles:

Parashar, A. (2008, May 1). For “entering upper caste area,” Dalit child hurled into fire pit near Mathura. *The Indian Express*. Retrieved August 2, 2016, from <http://archive.indianexpress.com/news/for--entering-upper-caste-area--dalit-child-hurled-into-fire-pit-near-mathura/303985/>

Siddiqui, P. I. (2016, January 27). 6-yr-old Dalit girl thrown into fire. *The Times of India*. Retrieved August 2, 2016, from <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/6-yr-old-Dalit-girl-thrown-into-fire/articleshow/2999681.cms>

(Population in lakh)

Year	Total Population	Scheduled Castes Population	Scheduled Caste Population as %age of total Population	Decennial Growth	
				Total	Scheduled Castes
1971	883.41	185.49	21.00	19.78	20.45
1981	1108.62	234.53	21.16	25.49	26.44
1991	1391.12	292.76	21.04	25.48	24.83
2001	1661.98	351.48	21.15	25.85	25.33

Source: <http://2.bp.blogspot.com/-zCJe9Mc4cjM/TljGBpOhnNI/AAAAAAAAAGw/f9M-wftecMM/s1600/Screen%2Bshot%2B2011-11-08%2Bat%2B11.32.15%2BAM.png>

MAY

1 May – World Labour/Workers Day

May Day in India is largely associated with various labour movements that struggled to achieve equality for labourers. Several labour movement groups, trade and labour unions affiliated to various political parties celebrate the Labour Day as “Kamgar Divas” or “Kamgar Din,” often marked by large public meetings and rallies to emphasise ‘Workers’ Rights.’ The first ‘May Day’ celebration in India was organised in Madras (Chennai) by the Labour Kisan Party of Hindustan on 1 May 1923, the day when the red flag was used for the first time in India.

Articles:

International labour day: All you should know about it (2016, April 30). *India Today*. Retrieved September 15, 2016, from <http://indiatoday.intoday.in/education/story/international-labour-day-observed-worldwide/1/433221.html>

Labour - May Day with a Difference. (1976, May 22). *Economic and Political Weekly*, 11(21), 769-770. Retrieved August 6, 2016, from http://www.epw.in/system/files/pdf/1976_11/21/labour_may_day_with_a_difference.pdf

Websites:

International Workers Day. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Workers%27_Day

1 May 1909 – Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj of Kolhapur opens a school for the untouchables

Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj of Kolhapur was one of the foremost social reformers in India. He contributed immensely to the education of the non-Brahmin communities especially the untouchables. As part of his reforms to uplift the marginalised, he opened a school for the untouchable Mahar students at Udagaon, Maharashtra on 1 May 1909.

Articles:

Copland, I. (1973). The Maharaja of Kolhapur and the Non-Brahmin Movement 1902-10. *Modern Asian Studies*, 7(2), 209-225.

Books:

Vaidya, G. N. (1974). *Shahu Chhatrapati: a ruler and a revolutionary*. Kolhapur: Shri Valli University.

1 May 1979 – Commemorative postage stamp in honour of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj

Rajarshi Shahu Chhatrapati (26 June 1874–6 May 1922) was the ruler of princely state of Kolhapur credited for his immense contribution to the education and social uplift of the weaker sections of society. He was an extremely liberal

ruler, gifted with great foresight and democratic vision for the people of his principality. On 1 May 1979, the Postal department released a commemorative postage stamp in his honour.

Articles:

Chatrapati Shahu Maharaj (born on 26th June). (2016). *Mulnivasi Organiser*.

Retrieved August 6, 2016, from, <http://mulnivasiorganiser.bamcef.org/?p=408>

Commemorative Postage Stamps of India. (n.d.). Retrieved September 15, 2016, from Postage Stamps, <http://postagestamps.gov.in/CommemorativePostageStamps.aspx>

Websites:

Shahu of Kolhapur. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved, September 19, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Shahu_of_Kolhapur&oldid=740137568

1–3 May 1999 – Thousands undertake a 400 km Anti-Untouchability Padayatra in Andhra Pradesh

More than 2000 people walked 400 kilometres in an 'Anti-Untouchability Padayatra' (foot march) from Srikakulam to Vishakhapattanam (Andhra Pradesh) to spread the message, "Dalit Rights are Human Rights." The padyatris (foot marchers) distributed campaign literature to the Dalit villagers along the way, during their long arduous journey.

Books:

Shinde, P. K. (Ed.). (2005). *Dalits and human rights: Dalits: Security and rights implications* (Vol. 2). Delhi: Isha Books.

1 May 2003 – Young Dalit Buddhist murdered for celebrating Ambedkar Jayanti

22-year-old Manik Udaage, a Dalit Buddhist, was murdered on 1 May by some caste Hindus for defying for celebrating Ambedkar Jayanti on 14 April 2003. The upper caste members of the Maratha community in Chikhali village of Pune district were opposed to the celebrations and considered it as an act of defiance of upper caste norms. The victim was abducted from his home and taken to a stone mine in Moshi where some upper caste goons crushed his head with a big stone.

Articles:

Where is state protection as violence against Dalits rise in Maharashtra, asks NCDHR. (2014, May 13). National Campaign on Dalit and Human Rights. Retrieved August 8, 2016, from <http://www.ncdhr.org.in/media-library/press-release/where-is-state-protection-as-violence-against-dalits-rise-in-maharashtra-asks-ncdhr/>

3 May 1920 – Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj declares the *vetth veral* (forced labour) a punishable offence.

Shri Sahu Maharaj was all for abolishing untouchability and the practice of forced labour. He adopted various measures and took an important step towards its abolishment. He issued an order on 3rd May 1920 which called for severe

punishment for those who employed any backward class individual into forced labour for personal purposes. No one was to be employed into *veth veral* for anything other than official work.

Articles:

Guru, G. (2004). Dalit vision of India: from Bahishkrut to Inclusive Bharat. *Futures*, 36(6), 757-763.

Khane, B.D. (n.d.). Hundred years of Reservation (1902–2002): Shahu's crusade against Untouchability. Retrieved August 09, 2016, from [mulnivasibahujanbharat.org/MBBENG/15-Jun-2002/resrv100.htm](http://www.mulnivasibahujanbharat.org/MBBENG/15-Jun-2002/resrv100.htm)

3 May 2016 – Women lead protest against the murder of Dalit Law student in Kerala

A 30-year-old woman a Dalit, as well as a student of law, was found murdered in Kuruppampady village, Kerala on 28 April 2016. Her brutal rape and murder sparked widespread protests across Kerala and on 3rd May 2016, a massive women-led protest demanding justice for the victim was organised in front of the Kerala Secretariat. Women from various sections of the society including activists, media persons and members of various political parties attended the protest.

Articles:

How Kerala is rising up in fury against Dalit girl's rape and murder. (2016, May 3). *The News Minute*. Retrieved August 11, 2016, from <http://www.thenewsminute.com/article/how-kerala-rising-fury-against-dalit-girls-rape-and-murder-42619>

Widespread protest against Dalit woman's murder. (2016, May 3). *The Hindu*. Retrieved August 11, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/kerala/widespread-protest-against-dalit-woman-murder/article8551434.ece>

3 May 2016 – Dalits in Himachal Pradesh protest against HP Government

Hundreds of Dalits under the banner of Himachal Kisan Sabha (HKS) undertook a massive rally in Shimla to protest against the government's policy of removing Dalits from their land in the name of development.

Videos

Dalit Camera (2016, May 3). *Dalits in Shimla rally to protest HP government (HKS)*. Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1OLuR8IXVUs>

Dalit Camera (2016, May 3). *History of dalits land movement in Himachal Pradesh part 1-2*. Retrieved from <https://youtu.be/9QObW88qZco>

4 May 1955 – Dr Ambedkar forms the Bharatiya Bauddha Maha Sabha (The Buddhist Society of India)

Dr Ambedkar turned his attention to Buddhism in the 1950s. He formed the Bharatiya Bauddha Maha Sabha or the Buddhist Society of India in 1955 to undertake preaching and propagation of Buddhism.

Please note: The date mentioned in this event is approximate.

Articles:

Singh, L. (2015). Movement for the Changing Social Status of Untouchables in India: A Sociological Study. *International Journal of Humanities Social Sciences and Education*, 2(1), 138-143. Retrieved September 16, 2016, from <http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.676.7968&rep=rep1&type=pdf>

Books:

Kshirsagar, R. K. (1994). *Dalit movement in India and its leaders, 1857-1956*. New Delhi: M D Publications Pvt.

Narake, H. & Kamble, N. G. (Eds.). (2003). *Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Writings and Speeches* (Vol. 17, Part-2). Retrieved September 16, 2016, from https://www.mea.gov.in/Images/attach/amb/Volume_17_02.pdf

5 May 1914 – Iyothee Thass passes away

C. Iyothee Thass (20 May 1845 – 5 May 1914) was a prominent anti-caste activist and a practitioner of Siddha medicine. He was from the Paraiyar community and is regarded as a pioneer of the Dravidian Movement. He converted to Buddhism and urged Dalits to embrace Buddhism for annihilating the caste system. He demonstrated that untouchables were originally Buddhists and that untouchability was imposed upon them for opposing the orthodox practices of Hindu Brahmins.

Articles:

Kandasamy, M. (2008). Dalits and the Press in India with Specific Reference to Pandit C. Iyothee Thass and the Tamilian Weekly. *Contemporary Voice of Dalit*, 1(2), 125-146.

Karthikeyan, D. (2012, May 20). Remembering the precursor of Dravidian movement. *The Hindu*. Retrieved August 8, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/tp-tamilnadu/remembering-the-precursor-of-dravidian-movement/article3438425.ece>

Books:

Ayyathurai, G. (2011). *Foundations of Anti-caste Consciousness: Pandit Iyothee Thass, Tamil Buddhism, and the Marginalized in South India*. (Doctoral dissertation). Retrieved September 16, 2016, from <http://academiccommons.columbia.edu/catalog/ac:163650>

Geetha, V. & Rajadurai, S.V. (1998). *Towards a non-Brahmin millennium: from Iyothee Thass to Periyar*. Calcutta: Samya.

Websites:

Iyothee Thass. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved August 08, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iyothee_Thass

5 May 2007 – Thorat Committee presents its report on Caste Discrimination in AIIMS to the Government

In September 2006, Government of India established a committee to investigate caste-based discrimination and harassment of SC/ST students at All India

Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) under the leadership of Professor S. K. Thorat. On 5 May 2007, the Committee submitted its report to the government which showed that it was not only the SC/ST students, but a handful of SC/ST faculty also suffered caste discrimination.

Articles:

Prof. Thorat committee report on caste discrimination in AIIMS, New Delhi (2007). (2011, May 17). *The Death of Merit*. Retrieved August 8, 2016, from <https://thedeathofmeritinindia.wordpress.com/2011/05/17/prof-thorat-committee-report-on-caste-discrimination-in-aiims-new-delhi-2007/>

Thorat Committee Report. (2007, June 02). *Economic and Political Weekly*. Retrieved August 8, 2016, from http://www.epw.in/system/files/pdf/2007_42/22/Thorat_Committee_Report_Caste_Discrimination_in_AIIMS.pdf

6 May 1918 – Untouchability Conference / Depressed Classes Mission Conference at Bijapur

The 2nd conference of the All India Depressed Classes Conference was held at Bijapur on 6 May 1918 under the president ship of BM Kamat. Several members from various untouchable communities including many prominent leaders participated in the conference. A resolution for the removal of untouchability in public places like schools, hospitals, temples was also passed.

Articles:

Lenin, E. (2014). Human Rights of Dalits. *Golden Research Thoughts Journal*, 3(9), 3. Retrieved September 18, 2016, from <http://aygrt.isrj.org/UploadedData/3512.pdf>

Books:

The Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi (Vol. 17, Electronic Book) (1965). Retrieved September 18, 2016, from <http://www.gandhiashramsevagaram.org/gandhi-literature/mahatma-gandhi-collected-works-volume-17.pdf>

6 May 1922 – Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj passes away

Rajarshi Shahu or Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj (26 June 1874 – 6 May 1922) is credited with working for the education and betterment of lower castes in his state. He implemented many rules and laws to benefit the lower section of society, going to the extent of making forced labour punishable and providing reservation in government offices. Shahu Maharaj was a progressive and wise king and ruled Kolhapur from 1844 to 1922.

Articles:

6th may in Dalit history – death anniversary of Shahu Maharaj – A Bahujan revolutionary. (2015, May 6). *Dr B. R. Ambedkar's Caravan*. Retrieved September 16, 2016, from <https://drambedkarbooks.com/2015/05/06/6th-may-in-dalit-history-death-anniversary-of-shahu-maharaj-a-bahujan-revolutionary/>

Websites:

Shahu of Kolhapur. (2005, July 3). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved August 8, 2016, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shahu_of_Kolhapur

6 May 1945 – Meenambal Shivraj presides over the All India SCF women's conference at Bombay

Annai Meenambal Shivaraj was a political leader and a faithful member of the Scheduled Castes Federation. She presided over the All India SCF conference held on 6th May 1945 at Bombay.

Articles:

India's First scheduled class woman leader - Annai Meenambal Sivaraj. (2014, November 30). Retrieved September 17, 2016, from Ambeth, <http://ambedkarambeth.blogspot.in/2014/11/indias-first-dalit-woman-leader-annai.html>

Books:

Jaideva, P. & Paswan, S. (Eds.). (2003). *Encyclopaedia of Dalits in India* (Vol. 4). Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.

7 May 1981 – KPMS holds a massive rally and dharna in front of Taluk Offices

Kerala Pulayar Maha Sabha held a massive rally in front of Taluk offices, secretariats and collectorates and demanded various community rights for the Dalits in Kerala. Through a series of dharnas, rallies and protests, they pressured the government for fulfilling various demands of the Maha Sabha made at the Annual Conference of KPMS at Trivandrum that year.

Articles:

Basu, R. (2016). A page from Dalit history in Kerala: The Pulaya Movement in Travancore–Cochin in the pre-Communist phase. *Studies in People's History*, 3(1), 45-58.

Websites:

Kerala Pulayar Maha Sabha. (2009). Retrieved September 18, 2016, from <http://keralapulayarmahasabha.blogspot.in/>

8 May 2015 – Private Member Bill introduced in the Rajya Sabha to facilitate members of Valmiki sect to become priests in Hindu temples

Tarun Vijay, a BJP MP introduced a 'Private Member Bill' in the Rajya Sabha, to legally facilitate members of the Valmiki Scheduled Caste to become priests in temples provided they had the requisite training. "Valmikis are the lowest of low class, and if they are granted rights to temple priesthood, then other classes would naturally follow," said Tarun Vijay.

Articles:

Jagannath. G. (2015, May 11). Supreme court order to break barriers?. *Deccan Chronicle*. Retrieved August 9, 2016, from <http://www.deccanchronicle.com/150511/nation-current-affairs/article/supreme-court-order-break-barriers>

Mathew, L. (2015, May 8). A Push for the Valmiki, from Scavenger to Priest. *The Indian express*. Retrieved August 9, 2016, from <http://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-others/a-push-for-the-valmiki-from-savenger-to-priest/>

9 May 2012 – Thousands of Dalits and Adivasis (Tribals) demand rightful share in state and union budgets

The SC/ST Budget Adhikar Andolan, a coalition of civil society organisations across the country organised a march in New Delhi on 9th May 2012. The protest march was an attempt to reclaim the rightful share in the funds allocated for Dalits which are usually diverted towards other general schemes. Shouting slogans “Sau Mein Pachees Haq Hamara,” the protesters demanded 25 per cent of the budget share for proper implementation of the Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan meant to benefit Dalits and Adivasis.

Articles:

Mass protests in India to reclaim Dalit budgetary rights. (2012, May 10).

International Dalit Solidarity Network. Retrieved August 9, 2016, from <http://idsn.org/mass-protests-in-india-to-reclaim-dalit-budgetary-rights/>

SC/ST Budget Adhikar Andolan. (2012, May 9). Sau Mein Pachees Haq Hamara [Press Release]. *International Dalit Solidarity Network*. Retrieved September 18, 2016, from http://idsn.org/wp-content/uploads/user_folder/pdf/New_files/India/2012/press_release_09_05_12.pdf

10 May 1951 – Jawaharlal Nehru moves a Bill to amend the Constitution of India for the first time

The Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951 was first moved by Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru on 10 May 1951 and enacted by Parliament on 18 June 1951. It made several changes to the Fundamental Rights provisions of the constitution, providing laws against abuse of freedom of speech and expression, the validation of *Zamindari* abolition laws, and clarified that the right to equality does not bar the enactment of laws which provide “special consideration” for weaker sections of society.

Books:

Joshi, G. N. (1975). *The Constitution of India*. Delhi: Macmillan Company of India.

Websites:

First Amendment of the Constitution of India. (2009, August 24). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved August 13, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India

The Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951. (n.d.). Retrieved August 13, 2016, from <http://indiacode.nic.in/coiweb/amend/amend1.htm>

10 May 2016 – The Dalit Coordination Movement announces a dawn-to-dusk hartal (strike) in Kerala

Protesting the delay in providing justice to Dalit Law student who was brutally raped and murdered in Perumbavoor, Kerala, the Dalit Coordination Movement announced a dawn to dusk hartal all over Kerala. The Dalit Coordination Movement is a fraternity of over 30 Dalit organisations.

Articles:

Hartal by Dalit forums today. (2016, May 10). *The Hindu*. Retrieved September 19, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/kerala/hartal-by-dalit-forums-today/article8578200.ece>

Jisha rape and murder: Dalit organisation declares hartal; LDF refuses to support. (2016, May 10). *The News Minute*. Retrieved August 9, 2016, <http://www.thenewsminute.com/article/jisha-rape-and-murder-dalit-organization-declares-hartal-ldf-refuses-support-42978>

12 May 1976 – KPMS submits a charter of demands to Government of Kerala to extend SC reservation quota for another 10 years

P. K Chathan Master, the president of Kerala Pulayar Maha Sabha (KPMS) prepared a 'Charter of Demands' and submitted it to the Government of Kerala on 12th May 1976. Some of the important demands mentioned in the charter were: a) Extension of SC reservation quota for another 10 years, distribution of 50% of the surplus land to Harijans; b) Education and hostel accommodation facilities for SC children; c) Removal of unemployment; d) Provision for loans and minimum wage and so on.

Articles:

Devika, J. (2013). Contemporary Dalit Assertions in Kerala: Governmental Categories vs. Identity Politics? *History and Sociology of South Asia*, 7(1), 1-17.

Books:

Joseph, T. (2010). Empowerment Of Dalits And The Role Of Dalit Movements In Kerala: A Study of Kottayam District (Doctoral Thesis, Mahatma Gandhi University, Kerala, India). Retrieved August 08, 2016, from http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/15828/12/12_chapter%204.pdf

13 May 2006 – Hunger strike at AIIMS by Medical Students

The Bill for reservation for Other Backward Castes (OBCs) was sought to be introduced by the Government of India in the month of April. Some groups of students opposed to such reservation launched an agitation called the Anti-OBC Reservation Agitation (ARA) in the month of May 2006. The students of All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) in consultation with other medical institutes started a hunger strike on the 13th of May 2006 under the banner of Youth For Equality.

Articles:

Capron, C. (2012, November 25). Students and doctors protest reservation/affirmative-action system in India, 2006-2008. Retrieved September 21, 2016, from <http://nvdatabase.swarthmore.edu/content/students-and-doctors-protest-reservationaffirmative-action-system-india-2006-2008>

Website:

2006 Indian Anti-reservation Protests. (2006, May 25). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved August 09, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Indian_anti-reservation_protests

13 May 2007 – Ms Mayawati sworn in as Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh for the 4th time.

Bahujan Samaj Party registered a major electoral win in the state of Uttar Pradesh forming a majority government after 1991. In 2007, Ms Mayawati became the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh for the fourth time after a landslide victory. She was the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh in 1995 and again in 1997, then from 2002 to 2003 and from 2007 to 2012 becoming the first U.P. Chief Minister to last a full term of 5 years.

Articles:

Gupta, D. & Kumar, Y. (2007). When the Caste Calculus Fails: Analysing BSP's Victory in UP. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 42(33), 3388-3396.

Mayawati, the first CM to complete five years in U.P. (2012, March 7). *The Hindu*. Retrieved from <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/mayawati-the-first-cm-to-complete-five-years-in-up/article2967742.ece>

Books:

Farndon, J. (2007). *India Booms: The Breathtaking Development and Influence of Modern India*. United Kingdom: Virgin Books.

Shukla, A. K. (2007) *Women Chief Ministers in Contemporary India*. New Delhi: A P H Publishing.

Websites:

Uttar Pradesh legislative assembly election, 2007 (n.d.). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uttar_Pradesh_Legislative_Assembly_election,_2007

Mayawati. (2016, October 20). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved, October 20, 2016, from <https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Mayawati&oldid=745391684>

14 May 2015 – Jat-Dalit violence in Dangawas, Rajasthan

A small dispute over land between Jat members and Dalits in Dangawas village of Rajasthan's Nagaur district led to a big violent conflict that left 4 Dalits dead and many others injured.

Articles:

Husain, Z. (2015, May 16). Rajasthan: Dalits killed, thrashed in violence over land dispute. *The Hindustan Times*. Retrieved August 9, 2016, from <http://www.hindustantimes.com/india/rajasthan-dalits-killed-thrashed-in-violence-over-land-dispute/story-w5UXl7euB7BZtXI4zFNGCM.html>

Jats crush 3 Dalits under tractors in Rajasthan. (2016, January 15). *The Times of India*. Retrieved August 9, 2016, from <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Jats-crush-3-dalits-under-tractors-in-Rajasthan/articleshow/47304040.cms>

15 May 1921 – Shree Narayana Guru presides over Sahodhara Sangham convention

Shree Narayan Guru presided over the All Kerala Sahodhara Sangham convention in Alwaye on 15th May 1921 where he gave the message that there is nothing maleficent in inter-dining and inter-marrying among different caste

groups. This helped Sahodara Sangam, an initiative by Sahodaran Ayyappan towards the elimination of caste from society.

Books:

Kochukrishnan, R. (2011). *Sahodharan Ayyappan and the Socio-Political Movement in Kerala Sahodara Movement*. (Doctoral Thesis, University of Kerala). Retrieved August 09, 2016, from http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/4181/8/08_chapter%202.pdf

Websites:

Sahodaran Ayyappan. (2016, May 27). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved August 09, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sahodaran_Ayyappan

Sahodaran Ayyappan. (n.d.). *Sree Narayana Guru*. Retrieved August 09, 2016, from <http://www.sreenarayanaguru.in/content/sahodaran-ayyappan>

15 May 1936 – Dr Ambedkar publishes the “Annihilation of Caste”

On May 15, 1936, Dr B.R. Ambedkar published ‘Annihilation of Caste’ at his own expense after being denied publishing as it had contents that were against Hinduism and its *Shastras*. In the book, Dr Ambedkar audaciously affirmed humanity and negated caste. The book was a categorical denunciation of Hinduism and its Caste system.

“*What the Communist Manifesto is to the capitalist world, Annihilation of Caste is to India.*” — Anand Teltumbde

Articles:

Teltumbde, A. (2014). No Swachh Bharat without Annihilation of Caste. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 49(45), 12.

Books:

Ambedkar, B. R. (2014). *Annihilation of caste: The annotated critical edition*. London/ Brooklyn: Verso Books.

Websites:

Annihilation of Caste. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved August 09, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Annihilation_of_Caste

17 May 1936 – The Youth League of Ambedkarites formed at Hyderabad

The Youth League of Ambedkarites was formed on 17 May 1936 by P.R. Venkataswamy and B.S. Venkatarao at Hyderabad to organise and unite the Dalit youth under one banner. It aimed to support the mission of Dr Ambedkar to lead Dalits out of Hinduism and to help them overcome social, economic and political oppression. The league was later renamed as Hyderabad Depressed Classes Association.

Articles:

Charsley, S. (2002). Evaluating Dalit Leadership: PR Venkatswamy and the Hyderabad Example. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 37(52), 5237-5243.

Ramaswamy, U. (1986). Protection and inequality among Backward groups. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 21(9), 399-403

17 May 2007 – Police foil Madiga protest plans in Hyderabad

Manda Krishna Madiga, the leader of Madiga Dandora had announced that he would stage a dharna in front of the Chief Minister's office to demand the categorising of Scheduled Castes in the state. Members of Madiga Dandora were stopped before they reached the spot of dharna. This event also lit the Madiga-Mala animosity as Mala Maha Nadu President Karem Sivaji was opposed to the dharna.

Articles:

Kaushik, K. (2007, May 18). Police foil Madiga protest plans in Hyderabad. *The Indian Express*. Retrieved from <http://archive.indianexpress.com/news/police-foil-madiga-protest-plans-in-hyderabad/31222/>

20 May 1845 – Iyothee Thass is born in Coimbatore

C. Iyothee Thass (20 May 1845- 5 May 1914) was a prominent anti-caste activist and a practitioner of Siddha medicine from the Paraiyar caste. Regarded as a pioneer of the Dravidian Movement in South India, he converted to Buddhism and asked all Paraiyars to convert to Buddhism as he saw it as the original religion of the Untouchables.

Articles:

J, Bala. (2014, June 27). Pandit Iyothee Thass and the revival of Tamil Buddhism. *Round Table India*. Retrieved August 10, 2016, from, http://roundtableindia.co.in/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=7569:pandit-iyothee-thass-and-the-revival-of-tamil-buddhism&catid=119:feature&Itemid=132

Books:

Y. Rajadurai, G. (1998). *Towards a Non-Brahman Millennium: From Iyothee Thass to Periyar*. Calcutta: Samya.

Websites:

Iyothee Thass. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iyothee_Thass

21 May 2007 – Misra Commission submits report to Government

National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities or Ranganath Misra Commission was constituted by the Government of India on 29 October 2004. The objective of the commission was to look into various issues related to Linguistic and Religious minorities in India. The commission submitted the report to the Government on 21 May 2007.

Articles:

Louis, P. (2007). Dalit Christians: Betrayed by State and Church. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 42(16), 1410-1414

Misra, R., Mahmood, T., Wilson, A., Singh, M., & Das, A. (2007). Report of the National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities. *Report submitted to the Ministry of Minority Affairs, New Delhi*.

Websites:

National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities. In *Wikipedia*, Retrieved, February 11, 2015, from https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=National_Commission_for_Religious_and_Linguistic_Minorities&oldid=646679717.

21 May 2012 – Caste oppression forces Dalits to flee village

The Jats of the Bhagana village socially boycotted the Dalits living there when they made demands for the plots of land that were supposed to be allotted to them as per the orders of the previous Sarpanch. The upper caste members retaliated by denying them access to drinking water and the public road. Upper caste atrocities and abuse on Dalits led to the exodus of 70 families from the village.

Articles:

'Discrimination' forces 70 Dalit families out of their village in Haryana town. (2012, May 23). *India Today*. Retrieved September 19, 2016, from <http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/dalit-families-out-of-their-village-haryana-town/1/197231.html>
Jain, P. (2012, June 16). A wall adds to Haryana's caste divide. *Teelka magazine*, 9(24). Retrieved September 19, 2016, from <http://www.tehelka.com/2012/06/a-wall-adds-to-haryanas-caste-divide/>

22 May 1888 – Bhagya Reddy Varma is born

Bhagya Reddy Varma or Madari Bagaiah (May 22, 1888 – July 2, 1950), known as the "Father of Dalit Movement in Andhra Pradesh," was one of the pioneering leaders of the Adi-Hindu (Original Hindu) Movement. He was a social reformer who fought against untouchability and backwardness among the untouchables in the princely state of Hyderabad. He belonged to the Mala caste and had suffered a lot of caste oppression. Educating the Dalits became his mission and during his lifetime he founded 25 schools for Dalits in the Hyderabad region.

Books:

Charsley, S. (2009). *Mobilising for advancement: the road to Dandora*. Chennai: NFSC Books and Monographs.

Websites:

Bhagya Reddy Varma. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhagya_Reddy_Varma

22 May 1936 – "All Religious Conference" at Lucknow; prominent Dalit leaders attend

After Dr B. R. Ambedkar expressed his desire to leave Hindu religion at the Yeola Conference in Nasik, 1935, he was approached by leaders of various faiths. On 22nd May 1936, an All Religious Conference was held at Lucknow to discuss the pros & cons of conversion for the Dalits. Although Ambedkar was absent, the conference was attended by prominent Dalit leader Jagjivan

Ram. Several Muslim, Christian, Sikh and Buddhist representatives presented the tenets of their respective religions in an effort to win over the Dalits.

Books:

Grey, M. C. (2010). *A cry for dignity: Religion, violence and the struggle of Dalit women in India*. London: Equinox.

Jondhale, S., & Beltz, J. (Eds.). (2004). *Reconstructing the world: B.R. Ambedkar and Buddhism in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Websites:

Dalit Buddhist movement. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved, October 16, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Dalit_Buddhist_movement&oldid=744696641

22 May 2007 – MRPS President Madiga Krishna ends hunger fast

Madiga Reservation Porata Samithi (MRPS) President Manda Krishna Madiga ended his fast following an assurance by the panel of all party leaders. The leaders said they would take the responsibility for bringing pressure on the Central Government for early classification of the Scheduled Caste reservations in the State.

Articles:

MRPs President Madiga ends fast. (2007, May 22). *Andhra News*. Retrieved August 10, 2016, from <http://www.andhranews.net/state/2007/May/22-MRPS-President-Madiga-Krishna-ends-fast.asp#ixzz4GvlfuTgL>

22 May 2015 – Ambedkar-Periyar Study Circle derecognised at IIT Madras

On 22 May 2015, the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras (IITM), derecognised a student group named Ambedkar-Periyar Study Circle (APSC). The Dean followed up on an advisory note received from the Under-Secretary to the Human Resource Development Ministry, Government of India. Following the controversy and protests around the issue, the group was finally re-recognised on June 7, 2016.

Articles:

Derecognition of Ambedkar – Periyar study circle in IIT Madras undemocratic. (2015, May 29). Retrieved September 24, 2016, from Countercurrents, <http://www.countercurrents.org/apsc290515.htm>

IIT Madras and Modi Government Play Big Brother, Ban Student Group. (2015, May 29). *The Wire*. Retrieved September 21, 2016, from <http://thewire.in/2688/iit-madras-and-modi-government-play-big-brother-ban-student-group/>

24 May 2011 – Dalits to Buddhism en masse in Udupi, Karnataka

At least two thousand Dalits converted to Buddhism on May 24, 2011, in Udupi, Karnataka. The state ceremony (Dhamma Dheekshe) was administered by Buddhist Monks Manorakkhita Bhanteji, Long Sang and Ten guru, Dalits

convert to Buddhism to escape caste discrimination within Hinduism as well as to receive the benefits of the Scheduled Caste order. Christian and Muslim Dalits are not guaranteed the same benefits as their Hindu and Buddhist counterparts.

Articles:

Carvalho, N. (2011, May 26). At least 2 thousand Dalits convert to Buddhism to escape marginalisation. *Asia News*. Retrieved August 9, 2016, from, <http://www.asianews.it/news-en/At-least-2-thousand-Dalits-convert-to-Buddhism-to-escape-marginalization-21670.html>

Udupi: A large number of Dalits Embrace Buddhism. (2011, May 24). Retrieved August 9, 2016, from http://www.daijiworld.com/news/news_disp.asp?n_id=103144

24 May 2016 – Police unleashes violence on Dalit peasants in Balad Kalan, Punjab

Several incidences of police lathi-charge and firing on protesting Dalit peasants were reported from Balad Kalan village of Bhawanigarh tehsil in Punjab. On 24 May 2016, police lathi-charged farmers of Balad Kalan protesting against the fraud in the auction of panchayat land by rich-farmers-administration nexus. Many protestors, including women, sustained serious injuries and scores were arrested.

Articles:

Janhastakshep. (2016, May). *Peasants battle cry for land in Punjab: An investigation into police and land-lord repression on land struggle of Dalit peasants in villages of Sangrur district of Indian Punjab*. Retrieved August 29, 2016, from <http://www.countercurrents.org/Dalit%20Collective.pdf>

Jha, A. (2016, June 15). *How Dalit peasants are fighting against Jat landlords in Punjab, and winning*. Retrieved August 23, 2016, from <http://www.youthkiawaaz.com/2016/06/dalit-peasants-struggle-sangrur-district/>

25 May 1950 – Dr Ambedkar participates in the World Buddhist Conference at Colombo, Sri Lanka

Articles:

Gokhale, B. G. (1999). Theravada Buddhism and modernization: Anagarika Dhammapala and BR Ambedkar (leaders of Buddhist revival in Sri Lanka and India). *Journal of Asian and African Studies*, 34(1).

Queen, C. S. (1996). Dr Ambedkar and the hermeneutics of Buddhist liberation. *Engaged Buddhism: Buddhist Liberation Movements in Asia*, 45-72.

Books:

Naik, C. D. (2003). *Thoughts and philosophy of Dr B.R. Ambedkar*. New Delhi: Sarup & Sons.

26 May 1935 – Mata Ramabai Ambedkar passes away

Mata Ramabai was married to Dr B.R. Ambedkar when she was only nine years old. Dr Ambedkar succeeded in obtaining higher degrees in education only

due to the moral and emotional support of Mata Ramabai. She was adamant at working for the upliftment of the poor and overcame all obstacles through sheer determination. She passed away on 26th May 1935 and more than 10000 people attended her funeral procession.

Articles:

26th May (1935) in Dalit History – Death anniversary of Mata Ramabai Ambedkar. Retrieved August 10, 2016, from Dr B.R. Ambedkar's Caravan, <https://drambedkarbooks.com/2015/05/26/26th-may-1935-in-dalit-history-death-anniversary-of-mata-ramabai-ambedkar/>

Khajane, M. (2016, April 16). The life and times of Ramabai Ambedkar. *The Hindu*. Retrieved September 21, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/mumbai/entertainment/the-life-and-times-of-ramabai-ambedkar/article8478085.ece>

Videos:

Shemaroo Movies (2015, April 9). *Ramabai Bhimrao Ambedkar (dubbed)* Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hF03tjMa54c>

26 May 2000 – Dalits protesting illegal liquor brewing murdered

Tensions arose as a result of Dalit opposition to dominant castes 'illegal liquor' business in Puliyangudi village, Cuddalore District in Tamil Nadu. On 26th May 2000, dominant caste Vanniyars murdered three young Dalit men, Mathiyalagan, Gandhi and Vellayan. This attack was in retaliation to the supposed defiance of the Dalits to the Illegal liquor business.

Articles:

Vishwanathan, S. (2000). Victims of bias. *Frontline*. 17(12). Retrieved August 8, 2016, from <http://www.frontline.in/static/html/fl1712/17121060.htm>

Books:

Jesi, M. (2014). Justice Denied People Betrayed: Implementation Of SC/ST (PoA) Act in Tamil Nadu-A Study 2007-2012 (Geetha, V. & Revathy, R, Trans.). Retrieved from http://www.annihilatecaste.in/uploads/downloads/doc_150326094908_30480.pdf

27 May 1979 – Formation of Kerala Sambavar Society (KSS) at Aluva

Headquartered at Ernakulam, the Kerala Sambavar Society (KSS) is an organisation dedicated to the upliftment and welfare of the Sambava (Parayar) community – a Scheduled Caste. It was established on 1979 May 27 with a four-tier committee system, beginning with Saghayogham at the grassroots level, Taluk Union Committee, at the next higher level, District Committee, at the district level and the State Committee at the apex level, functioning in Kerala State.

Articles:

History of the Parayas. (n.d.). Retrieved August 8, 2016, from <https://dalitskerala.wordpress.com/2010/07/15/history-of-parayas/>

Websites:

Kerala Sambavar Society. (n.d.). Retrieved August 8, 2016, from <http://www.keralasambavarsociety.com/aboutus.html>

27 May 2007 – Thousands Convert to Buddhism on the 50th Anniversary of Dr Ambedkar's conversion

Several thousand Dalits from various corners of the country converged at Mahalaxmi Race Course in Mumbai on 27th May 2007 to commemorate the 50th anniversary of B.R. Ambedkar's conversion to Buddhism. More than 1 lakh Dalits and tribals embraced Buddhism on that day – considered to be one of the largest mass religious conversions in the country.

Articles:

BBC (2007, May 27). Mass Dalit conversions in Mumbai. *BBC News*. Retrieved from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/6695695.stm
50 years after Ambedkar's conversion. (2006, October 14). Retrieved August 8, 2016, from http://sepiamutiny.com/blog/2006/10/14/fifty_years_ago/

Videos:

Matrix49451 (2012, January 18). *Mass acceptance of Buddha Dhamma Deeksha – A tribute to Babasaheb Ambedkar* Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c1jXvXdyPQ>

29 May 1928 – Dr Ambedkar raises concerns with the Simon Commission.

Dr B. R. Ambedkar on behalf of the Bahishkrita Hitakarini Sabha (Depressed Classes Institute of Bombay) raised issues concerning the state of education of the Depressed Classes in the Bombay presidency in front of Simon Commission (Indian Statutory Commission) on 29th May 1928 at Damodar Hall Parel, Bombay.

Articles:

29th May in Dalit History – Dr Ambedkar with the Simon Commission. *Dr B.R. Ambedkar's Caravan*. Retrieved October 24, 2016, from <https://drambedkarbooks.com/2015/05/29/29th-may-in-dalit-history-dr-ambedkar-with-the-simon-commission/>

Books:

Bakshi, S. R. (1977). *Simon Commission and Indian Nationalism*. New Delhi: Munshilal Manoharlal Publishers.
Jatava, D. R. (1979). *Dr Ambedkar's role in national movement, 1917-1947*. New Delhi: Bauddha Sahitya Sammelan.

Websites:

Simon Commission. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved October 24, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Simon_Commission

29 May 1972 – Formation of the Dalit Panthers in Mumbai

Dalit Panthers, a revolutionary anti-caste organisation was founded on 29 May 1972 by Namdeo Dhasal and J V Pawar in Mumbai. It was inspired by the 'Black Panther Party', a revolutionary party amongst African Americans that emerged in the United States from 1966-1982.

Articles:

Contursi, J. A. (1993). Political theology: Text and practice in a Dalit Panther community. *The Journal of Asian Studies*, 52(2), 320-339.

Dalit Panthers Another View. (1974). *Economic and Political Weekly*, 9(18), 715-16. Retrieved August 07, 2016, from http://www.epw.in/system/files/pdf/1974_9/18/dalit_panthers_another_view.pdf

Books:

Murugkar, L. (1991). *Dalit panther movement in Maharashtra: A sociological appraisal*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.

Websites:

Dalit Panthers. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved September 20, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dalit_Panthers

30 May 1968 – Kerala Pulayar Maha Sabha (KPMS) and Harijan Joint Council demand rights for Dalits.

The KPMS have consistently been involved in confronting different problems faced by the Dalit community for a long period. As the largest caste organisation of Dalits, the Sabha collaborated with other Dalit organisations to address the varied problems faced by the whole dalit community in the state. It had prepared a memorandum concerning various demands of the Dalits on 30th May 1968 and organised agitations to achieve its demands under the aegis of the Harijan Joint Council a common platform of different SC organisations.

Articles:

Joseph, T. (2010). *Empowerment of Dalits and The Role of Dalit Movements in Kerala: A Study of Kottayam District* (Doctoral Thesis, Mahatma Gandhi University, Kerala, India). Retrieved August 08, 2016, from http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/15828/12/12_chapter%204.pdf

30 May 2014 – JNU Students Union protests against the rape and murder of Dalit girls in UP

Jawaharlal Nehru University Students' Union (JNUSU) demonstrated outside the Uttar Pradesh Bhawan, in New Delhi on 30 May to protest against the alleged rape and murder of two Dalit girls in Uttar Pradesh. Two minor Dalit girls were raped and found hanging from a tree in Katra village. The incidence sparked unrest among the villagers who accused the police of inaction.

Articles:

JNUSU protests over alleged rape and murder of two Dalit girls in Uttar Pradesh (2014, May 30). *Business Standard*. Retrieved September 20, 2016, from http://www.business-standard.com/article/news-anil/jnusu-protests-over-alleged-rape-and-murder-of-two-dalit-girls-in-uttar-pradesh-114053001482_1.html

Websites:

Jawaharlal Nehru university students' union. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jawaharlal_Nehru_University_Students%27_Union

30 May to 1 June 1920 – Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj of Kolhapur presides over a conference of untouchable representatives at Nagpur

A conference of the representatives of the untouchables was held at Nagpur on 30-31 May and 1 June 1920. It was presided over by Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj of Kolhapur. The conference that went on for three days was attended by delegates from Bombay, Berar, Madras, and Bengal. B.R. Ambedkar, S.N. Shivatarkar, S.J. Kamble, Kisan Fagu Bansod and several others addressed the Conference.

Articles:

Lal, C. (2008, April 22). Dr Ambedkar: An Ambassador of Humanity. *Mainstream Weekly*, 56(18). Retrieved September 20, 2016, from <https://www.mainstreamweekly.net/article647.html>

Lenin, E. (2014). Human Rights of Dalits. *Golden Research Thoughts Journal*, 3(9). Retrieved August 29, 2016, from <http://aygrt.isrj.org/UploadedData/3512.pdf>

Books:

Jaideva, P. & Paswan, S. (Eds.). (2003). *Encyclopaedia of Dalits in India* (Vol. 4). Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.

30 May 1936 – Bombay Presidency Conversion Conference in Bombay; Dr Ambedkar advises his brethren to discard Hinduism

Bombay Presidency Conversion Conference (Mumbai Elaka Mahar Parishad) of Mahars was held at Naigaum (Dadar) to voice their opinion on the issue of conversion. Mr Subha Rao, popularly known as Hyderabad Ambedkar, presided over the conference. During the conference, Dr Ambedkar advised his brethren to discard Hinduism.

Articles:

Guru, G. (1993). Dalit movement in mainstream sociology. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 28(14), 570-573.

Zelliot, E. (1970). Mahar and Non-Brahman Movements in Maharashtra. *Indian Economic & Social History Review*, 7(3), 397-415. doi: 10.1177/001946467000700304

30-31 May 1941 – Conference of All India Depressed Classes Association at Parbhani, Maharashtra

An All India Depressed Classes Association Conference was held on 30-31 May 1941 at Parbhani in Aurangabad District of Maharashtra under the chairmanship of B. Shyam Sunder. In the conference, it was decided that in order to improve the condition of the untouchables they should abandon their traditional occupations and activities to liberate themselves from the clutches of untouchability and the caste system.

Articles:

Dalit Visionary. (n.d.). *Chamar Tab aur Ab*. Retrieved August 07, 2016, from <http://chamaar-today.blogspot.in/2011/09/chamar-visionary.html?view=timeslide>

Books:

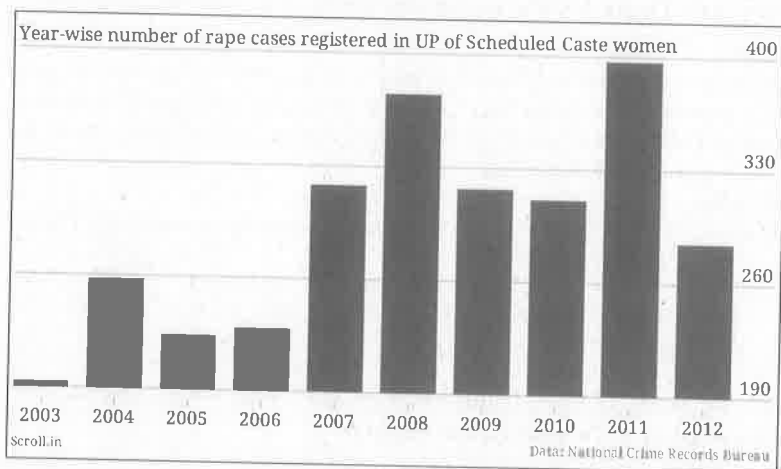
- Kamble, J. R. (1979). *Rise and awakening of Depressed Classes in India*. New Delhi: National Publishing House.
- Michael, S. M. (Ed.). (1999). *Untouchable: Dalits in Modern India*. U.S.A.: Lynne Rienner Publishers.

31 May 1995 – 70,000 people participate in the first meeting of the Madiga Reservation Porata Samithi's rally at Ongole (Andhra Pradesh)

Madiga Reservation Porata Samithi (MRPS) – an organisation formed to fight for reservation for the Madigas – held a massive rally and its first public meeting in Ongole town, Andhra Pradesh. The President of the MRPS, Manda Krishna Madiga was the chief speaker, and Sri P. Krupakar Madiga, President of the MRPS unit, Ongole District presided over the meeting. The meeting had a massive turnout of more than 70,000 Madigas.

Articles:

- Gudavarthy, A. (2005). Dalit and Naxalite Movements in AP: Solidarity or Hegemony? *Economic and Political Weekly*, 40(51), 5410-5418.
- Madiga Reservation Porata Samithi (MRPS). (2016, June 19). Retrieved September 19, 2016, from <http://backwardcaste.npage.de/about-mrps.html>



Source: https://s3-ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com/scrollstorage/1401677840-851_rape1.png

JUNE

1 June 1869 – Mahatma Phule publishes Chatrapati Shivajiraje Bhosle Yancha

Jyotirao Phule in 1869 published a 'Powada' (Marathi Ballad) on the Maratha king Shivaji. The Powada titled 'Chatrapati Shivajiraje Bhosle Yancha' celebrated the achievements of Shivaji as the ideal kshatriya raja and portrayed Shivaji as a just ruler dedicated to the upliftment of the Shudras in contradiction to the discordant Brahmanical appropriation of Shivaji.

Articles:

Joshi, S. & Raman, K.S. (1991, May 25). Jotirao Phule: An Incomplete Renaissance. *Economic and Political Weekly*. Vol. 26, No. 21, pp. 1325-1327.

Dr Ambedkar's Caravan.(n.d.). Retrieved August 15, 2016, from <https://drambedkarbooks.com/2015/06/01/1st-june-1873-in-dalit-history-mahatma-jyotirao-phule-published-gulamgiri-book/>

1 June 1873 – Mahatma Jyotirao Govindrao Phule publishes Gulamgiri (Slavery)

The publication of 'Gulamgiri' (Slavery) authored by Mahatma Phule was intended to expose the struggles of the depressed and the downtrodden masses in India.

Books:

Gautam, S. S. (Ed.). (2007). *Gulamgiri*. Delhi: Gautam Book Centre.

1 June 1920 – First All India Conference of the Depressed Classes concludes at Nagpur (30-31 May and 1 June 1920)

The First All India Conference of the Depressed Classes was held at Nagpur on 30-31 May and 1 June 1920, presided over by Chatrapati Shahuji Maharaj. Dr Ambedkar, among others, addressed the conference. It was attended by delegates from Bombay, Berar, Madras and Bengal. The conference resolved to have true representatives of the 'Depressed Classes' in the legislature.

Articles:

Lenin, E.(2014). Human Rights of Dalits. *Golden Research Thoughts Journal*, 3(9), 3. Retrieved August 29, 2016, from <http://aygrt.isrj.org/UploadedData/3512.pdf>

1 June 1977 – Dalit Sangharsha Samiti (DSS) is established in Karnataka

The Dalit Sangharsha Samiti (DSS) was established with an aim to educate, emancipate and lead the Dalits in their agitation against the oppressive and exploitative system, to establish a casteless and classless society through the amelioration of the Dalits. It came into existence in June 1977 and became one of the strongest Dalit movement in the country.

Please note: The exact date for this event is not available.

Articles:

Prahalladappa, M. H. (2013). Impact Of DSS And Dalit Movement On Emerging Dalit Leadership In Karnataka. *Research Directions*, 1(2). Retrieved August 19, 2016, from <http://researchdirection.org/uploadarticle/21.pdf>

Yadav, M. (1998). Career of Dalit Movement in Karnataka. *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, 1(1), 116. Retrieved August 26, 2016, from http://www.isec.ac.in/JSED/JSED_V1_I1_116-136.pdf

Videos:

Dalit Camera (2014, November 6). *History of Dalit Sangharsh Samithi (DSS) movement in Karnataka* Retrieved August 29, 2016, from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7yVFpaKNVeY>

1 June 1941 – Formation of the Hyderabad State Adi-Hindu Mahasabha

Presided over by B.G. Madre, the Hyderabad State Adi-Hindu Mahasabha was established on 1 June 1941. It was later known as the Hyderabad State Scheduled Castes Federation and got affiliated to the All India Scheduled Castes Federation which was founded by Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar. The Mahasabha aimed to unite the untouchables and develop the underprivileged through peaceful and constitutional means.

Articles:

Ramaswamy, U. (1986). Protection and Inequality among Backward Groups. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 21(9), 401. Retrieved August 22, 2016, from http://www.epw.in/system/files/pdf/1986_21/9/special_articles_protection_and_inequality_among.pdf

Books:

Kshirasagara, R. (1994). *Dalit movement in India and its leaders: 1857-1956*. New Delhi: M D Publications Pvt.

1 to 12 June 2015 – AIDMAM embarks on a 10-day Dalit-Adivasi Mahila Swabhimani Yatra

All India Dalit Mahila Adhikar Manch (AIDMAM), organised a 10-day self-respect march beginning from 1 June 2015. The Yatra was modelled around various other different Dalit women's Self-Respect marches and passed through 11 districts in the state of Odisha. It aimed to unite Dalit and Adivasi women in the state to fight for justice.

Articles:

Dalit-Adivasi women rise up: A Swabhimani Yatra across Odisha. (2015, June 12). *Countercurrents.org*. Retrieved August 22, 2016, from, <http://www.countercurrents.org/pr120615.htm>

Dalit and Adivasi women's march for self-respect meets violence, injustice and police negligence. (2015, July 2). *International Dalit Solidarity Network*. Retrieved August 29, 2016, from <http://idsn.org/dalit-and-adivasi-womens-march-for-self-respect-in-india-meets-violence-injustice-and-police-negligence/>

Websites:

All India Dalit Mahila Adhikar Manch. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved August 22, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/All_India_Dalit_Mahila_Adhikar_Manch

2 June 2000 – Viduthalai Chiruthaigal party announces a ‘Total-Bandh’ in Cuddalore

Dalits in Cuddalore District of Tamil Nadu have often raised their voice against illegal sale of arrack (a local alcoholic drink). On 26 May 2000, 3 Dalits were murdered for raising their voice against the sale of illicit liquor in Puliyadi village. To protest against the atrocities committed on Dalits, the Viduthalai Chiruthaigal announced a ‘Total Bandh’ in Cuddalore on 2 June 2000. However, it had to be postponed due to the preventive arrests of thousands of Dalits in the area.

Articles:

Thirumaavalavan. (2004). Does it take guts to cut the throats of sleeping men? In *Uproot Hindutva: The fiery voice of the liberation panthers* (p. 54). India: Popular Prakashan. Retrieved August 22, 2016, from <http://fliphtml5.com/ognk/fmns/basic/51-100>

3 June 2014 – Protest March against Caste Atrocities by Dalit Online Movement

On 3rd June 2014, ‘The Dalit Online Movement’, a Facebook group called in a protest march at Palayam Rektha Sakshi Mandapam, Kerala. The march was organised to protest against the gangrape and murder of two teenage dalit girls in Badaun, U.P. as well as a reaction to increased atrocities on the Dalits in India.

Videos:

Meenu Vijayan (2014, June 3). *Protest march against caste atrocities – Dalit online movement*. Retrieved August 29, 2016, from https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h_A-KL2wGuo

3 June 2016 – Dalit houses burnt; Upper caste attack alleged

Eleven Dalit houses were burnt down allegedly by the upper caste (Sabarna) of the village Kamagarh in Ganjam District, Odisha. The victims lodged a complaint against the 19 miscreants involved and a FIR was registered under various sections of the IPC and the POA of 1989.

Articles:

Pradhan, P. (2016). Burning of Dalit Houses at Kamagarh and Deliberate Inaction by the Government Machinery. *PUCL BULLETIN*, 36(7), 6–7. Retrieved August 22, 2016, from <http://www.pucl.org/bulletins/2016/PUCLjul2016.pdf>

4 June 2014 – Dalit families protest along with social workers and activists, New Delhi

Dalit residents of Bhagana including the families of the rape survivors from Bhagana protested against their forced eviction from their camp at Jantar Mantar.

Fearing violence from dominant castes back in their village, they requested the government to give them land where they can live in peace. Representatives of women's organisations along with the mothers of the two rape survivors marched to the Parliament Street police station to present a memorandum requesting that they are allowed to stay at Jantar Mantar to continue their protest.

Articles:

Sen, K. M. (2014, June 5). Delhi police molest women protestors. *Feminists India*. Retrieved August 22, 2016, from News, <http://feministsindia.com/delhi-police-molest-women-protestors/>

Speak! The Truth is Still Alive: Land, Caste And Sexual Violence Against Dalit Girls & Women In Haryana: A Report By Women Against Sexual Violence And State Repression (2014). New Delhi: Women Against Sexual Violence and State Repression. Retrieved August 22, 2016, from <http://www.indianet.nl/pdf/Speak.pdf>

5 June 1993 – The Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993

An Act to provide for the prohibition of employment of manual scavengers as well as construction or continuance of dry latrines and for the regulation of construction and maintenance of water-seal latrines and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Articles:

The Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993. (1993). Retrieved 22 August 2016, from <http://mssurvey.nic.in/PDF/The%20prohibition%20act%20of%201993.pdf>

The Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (prohibition) Act, 1993. *Human Rights Watch*. Retrieved September 19, 2016, from <https://www.hrw.org/reports/1999/india/India994-19.htm>

5 June 2003 – Uprising against Jatt Sikh Landlords in Talhan

In 2003, the Talhan village Gurudwara endured a bitter dispute between Jatt Sikh and Chamars. The Chamars confronted the Jatt Sikh Landlords, who refused to give the Chamars a share in the governing committee of a shrine dedicated to Shaheed Baba Nihal Singh. The shrine had earned 3-7 crores Indian rupees but the Dalits despite their large numbers were denied a place in the committee because of local traditions.

Articles:

Jodhka, S., & Prakash Louis. (2003). Caste Tensions in Punjab: Talhan and Beyond. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 38(28), 2923-2926. Retrieved August 28, 2016, from <http://www.countercurrents.org/dalit-louis240703.htm>

Swami, P. (2003). Unquiet peace in Talhan. *Frontline*, 20(14). Retrieved August 28, 2016, from <http://www.frontline.in/static/html/fl2014/stories/20030718002603500.htm>

6 June 1899 – Sivakasi Revolt between the Nadars and the Maravars

On 6 June, a group of 5,000 Maravars gathered into a mob from all parts of the surrounding villages and towns. Opposed by about 1500 Nadars, the attack lasted for nearly 2 hours resulting in the Maravars being sent into retreat. A total of 21 people were known dead. The Maravar retaliated by attacking the Nadars scattered around Sivakasi, leaving 3 Nadars dead. The riot eventually came to an end after the intervention of the military in mid-July 1899.

Websites:

Sivakasi riots of 1899. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved August 22, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sivakasi_riots_of_1899

7 June 1945 – Dr Ambedkar demands equal representation for Scheduled Castes in the Executive Council

Dr Ambedkar in a letter that he wrote to Field Marshall Lord Viscount Wavell sought adequate representation of the scheduled castes in the Executive council. He directed his attention towards the inadequacies in allotting seats to different groups in the council. Ambedkar felt that seats should be allocated on the basis of needs.

Articles:

7th June in Dalit History – Dr Ambedkar demanded equal representation of Scheduled Castes in the Executive Council. *Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's Caravan*. Retrieved August 28, 2016, from <https://drambedkarbooks.com/2015/06/07/7th-june-in-dalit-history-dr-ambedkar-demanded-equal-representation-of-scheduled-castes-in-the-executive-council/>

8–11 June 2006 – Dalit Resource Centre holds first village conference

The first village conference in a series of six focused on Dalits was organised by Dalit Resource Centre, GB Pant Social Science Institute at Ajuha Bazaar in the district, Kaushambi, Uttar Pradesh for three days from 8–11th June 2006.

The conference was a part of the Project 'Dalit Popular Booklets, Democratic Participation, and Dalit Public Sphere: A Project for Research, Documentation and Advocacy' funded by the Ford Foundation, New Delhi.

Articles:

Report on First Village conference Ajuha Bazaar, District – Kaushambi, Uttar Pradesh June 8 to 10, 2006. (2006, July). *Dalit Resource Centre*. Retrieved August 28, 2016, from <http://f1.dalitresourcecentre.com/report-on-first-village-conference-ajuha-bazaar-district-kaushambi-uttar-pradesh-june-8-to-10-2006/>

10 June 1936 – Buddhist Monk Loknath meets Dr Ambedkar

Ambedkar was visited by Buddhist monk Lokanatha at his residence in Dadar, Mumbai on 10 June 1936. Loknath tried to persuade Ambedkar to embrace Buddhism. It was later confirmed by the Buddhist monk that Ambedkar was

impressed with Buddhism and that his own ambition was to convert all Dalits to Buddhism.

Websites:

Dalit Buddhist movement. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved August 29, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dalit_Buddhist_movement#B._R._Ambedkar

Lokanatha (Italian Buddhist monk). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved September 19, 2016 from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lokanatha_\(Italian_Buddhist_Monk\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lokanatha_(Italian_Buddhist_Monk))

11 June 2014 – Groups of women in Kerala protest Badaun Rape

A group of women in Ernakulam, Kerala in protest to the Badaun Rape appeared in public with their shoulders and legs bared. The women were wrapped in tricolour banners to represent the Indian national flag, with anti-rape messages printed on them.

Articles:

Pennu, I. (2014, June 10). This Unique Anti-Rape Protest by Women in India Has Shocked Kerala. *Global Voices*. Retrieved from <https://globalvoices.org/2014/06/10/this-unique-anti-rape-protest-by-these-women-has-shocked-kerala/>

Websites:

2014 Badaun gang rape allegations. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved September 19, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2014_Badaun_gang_rape_allegations

11-12 June 1926 – Mangu Ram Mugowalia starts Ad Dharm Movement

Ad Dharm movement was founded formally on June 11, 1926, under the leadership of Babu Mangu Ram, its ideology and plan-of-action were aimed towards the empowerment of the downtrodden and the underprivileged but movement struggled to provide an egalitarian social set-up for the Dalits.

Articles:

11th June in Dalit History – Ad Dharm Movement was launched by Babu Mangu Ram Mugowalia. (2015, July 11). *Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's Caravan*. Retrieved August 28, 2016, from <https://drambekarbooks.com/2015/06/11/11th-june-in-dalit-history-ad-dharm-movement-was-launched-by-babu-mangu-ram-mugowalia/>

Chumber, P. K. (2012, July 11). The Ad Dharm Movement: The Pioneer Dalit Movement of North India. *Ambedkar Times*. Retrieved August 28, 2016, from http://www.ambedkartimes.com/the_ad_dharm.htm

12 June 2012 – Another chapter added to the long list of Dalit Massacres; the Laxmipeta Massacre.

On June 12, 2012, a minor land dispute between the Dominant Kapus and backward Malas led to a violent incident which in turn left five Mala Dalits dead and 20 others severely injured.

Articles:

- Das, C. (2012, July 5). Lakshmipeta massacre. *Round Table India*. Retrieved August 23, 2016, from http://roundtableindia.co.in/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=5368:lakshmipeta-massacre&catid=119&Itemid=132
- Patanaik, K. S. (2012, June 19). Four Dalits killed brutally at Lakshmipeta in Odisha. *Merinews*. Retrieved August 23, 2016, from <http://www.merineews.com/article/four-dalits-killed-brutally-at-lakshmipeta-in-odisha/15870990.shtml>

13 June 2014 – Dalit women group in New Delhi protests against Baduan Gangrape

Members of Rashtriya Dalit Mahila Andolan in reaction to the gangrape and murder of Dalit teens in Badaon, Uttar Pradesh, protested outside Uttar Pradesh Bhawan against the Uttar Pradesh government, in New Delhi, India. The Gangrape and murder of two teenage cousins had sparked global outrage and highlighted the problem of sex-related crimes in India.

Articles:

- Dalit women group protests against Baduan Gangrape case. (2014, June 13). *Getty images*. Retrieved August 23, 2016, from <http://www.gettyimages.in/event/dalit-women-group-protests-against-baduan-gangrape-case-497642809#protesters-from-rashtriya-dalit-mahila-andolan-shout-slogans-during-a-picture-id450559716>
- Police break up women's protest against U.P. Rapes (2014, June 5). *The Hindu*. Retrieved August 23, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Kochi/police-break-up-womens-protest-against-up-rapes/article6084788.ece>

14 June 1928 – Dr Ambedkar starts the Depressed Classes Education Society

With an aim to spread education amongst the untouchables, Dr B.R. Ambedkar established the Depressed Classes Education Society. The Bombay government initially sanctioned five hostels in different areas of Maharashtra for the special benefit of high school students belonging to the depressed classes.

Articles:

- 14th June in Dalit history – depressed classes education society established by Dr Ambedkar. (2015, June 14). *Dr B. R. Ambedkar's Caravan*. Retrieved August 23, 2016, from <https://drambedkarbooks.com/2015/06/14/14th-june-in-dalit-history-depressed-classes-education-society-established-by-dr-ambedkar/>

14 June 2015 – Ambedkar's statue vandalised in Punjab; Dalits block roads in protest

Members of Dalit community blocked traffic on Phagwara-Chandigarh bypass in front of Palahi village in protest to the damage done to the Ambedkar statue at Palahi Village. The statue was vandalised, the raised arm was found damaged and twisted.

Articles:

Ambedkar statue vandalised; Dalits protest (2015, June 15). *The Hindu*. Retrieved August 23, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/ambekar-statu-vandalised-dalits-protest/article7316268.ece>

Ambedkar's statue vandalised in Punjab (2015, June 14). *India Today*. Retrieved August 23, 2016, from <http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/ambekar-statu-vandalised-protests-by-dalits/1/444472.html>

14 June 2016 – Land struggle of Punjab Dalit peasants

Delhi based civil rights organisation 'Janhastakshep' released a report on 'Dalit peasants movement in Punjab' that started in Barnala district and spread to more than 102 villages. The dalit peasants demanded land reserved for them under the Nazool Lands (Transfer) Rules (1956) and the Punjab Village Common Lands Regulation Act (1961). The Former provided land to the landless villagers of the Scheduled Caste and the latter provided land for residential purposes to members of Scheduled Castes and OBC's.

Articles:

Jha, A. (2016, June 15). How Dalit peasants are fighting against Jat landlords in Punjab, and winning. *Youth Ki Awaaz*. Retrieved August 23, 2016, from <http://www.youthkiawaaz.com/2016/06/dalit-peasants-struggle-sangrur-district/>

Mishra, I. & Bajpai, V. (2016, May). Peasants battle cry for land in Punjab: An investigation into police and landlord repression on land struggle of Dalit peasants in villages of Sangrur district of Indian Punjab. *Countercurrents.org*. Retrieved August 29, 2016, from <http://www.countercurrents.org/Dalit%20Collective.pdf>

17 June 1883 – MC Rajah, Dalit Politician and social activist is born

Rao Bahadur Mylai Chinna Thambi Pillai Rajah was a Paraiyar politician, a social and political activist from the Indian state of Tamil Nadu. Born to a poor family, he entered politics early and became a leader of the Paraiyars in the Justice party.

Articles:

Nagoorkani, P. (2013). M.C. Rajah -a Precursor of B.R. Ambedkar and Rajah Moonje Pact –a Forerunner of Poona Pact. *Indian Streams Research Journal*, 3(6), 1–4. Doi: 10.9780/22307850

Websites:

M. C. Rajah. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved, September 1, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=M._C._Rajah&oldid=737230033

18 June 1908 – P. Kakkan, Dalit leader from Tamil Nadu is born

P. Kakkan was a Dalit leader, freedom fighter and Indian politician. He served as a member of the Constituent Assembly of India, a Member of Parliament, President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee and in various ministerial portfolios in Congress governments in the erstwhile Madras state between 1957 and 1967.

Articles:

Ilavaluthy, M. (2014, June 18). *Forbidden history: Kakkan, a man of austerity*. Retrieved August 29, 2016, from <http://ilavaluthy.blogspot.in/2014/06/forbidden-history-kakkan-man-of.html>

Websites:

P. Kakkan. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved, September 11, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=P._Kakkan&oldid=738940900

18 June 1941 – Ayyankali passes away

Born into the Pulayar community, Ayyankali was a contemporary of Ambedkar. He was a renowned social reformer who worked for the advancement of the untouchables in the then princely state of Travancore in British India. His efforts inspired and influenced many changes in improving the social well-being of the people referred to as Dalits today. He died of Asthma on June 18, 1941.

Articles:

18th June (1941) in Dalit history – death anniversary of Ayyankali. (2015, June 18). *Dr B. R. Ambedkar's Caravan*. Retrieved August 23, 2016, from <https://drambedkarbooks.com/2015/06/18/18th-june-1941-in-dalit-history-death-anniversary-of-ayyankali/>

Books:

Kshirsagar, R. K. (1994). Dalit Leaders. In *Dalit movement in India and its leaders, 1857-1956* (1st. Ed.) (p. 172). New Delhi: India: M D Publications Pvt.

Websites:

Ayyankali. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved August 23, 2016, from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ayyankali>

18 June 1951 – Parliament passes the First Amendment act of the Constitution

The first amendment of the constitution of India was enacted in 1951. It made changes to the fundamental rights provisions of the constitution. It was moved by the then Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru on 10 may 1951 and enacted by the Indian Parliament on 18 June 1951.

Articles:

The Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951. Retrieved August 23, 2016, from <http://indiacode.nic.in/coiweb/amend/amend1.htm>

Websites:

First Amendiment of the Constitution of India. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved, September 26, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=First_Amendment_of_the_Constitution_of_India&oldid=741224950

19 June 1907 – Iyothee Thass launches Oru Paisa Tamizhan (One PaiseTamilian)

The Oru Paisa Tamilan was a Tamil language weekly published and edited by prominent Dalit activist, IyotheeThass. It was later renamed simply as Tamilan

and ceased publication in 1934. The magazine laid the foundation for Dravidian politics and Tamil Nationalism.

Websites;

Iyothee Thass. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved August 29, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iyothee_Thass

Oru Paisa Tamilan. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved August 29, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oru_Paisa_Tamilan

19 June 1966 – Thousands of Dalits enter Kalupur Swaminarayan Temple

After getting a Supreme Court order on 18 December 1965 that legally entitled every citizen of India to enter Kalupur Swamy Narayan Temple, thousands of people on 19 June 1966, gathered at the temple to witness the "Entry Procession." Although the temple authorities were shocked by the Supreme Court order, they were forced to open the gate of the temple for the Dalits.

Books:

Franco, F., Macwan, J., Ramanathan, S., & Franco, O. (2004). *Journeys to freedom: Dalit narratives*. Kolkata: Samya.

19 June 2015 – Tension prevails in parts of Madurai after miscreants damage Ambedkar's statue

Tension prevailed as a statue of B R Ambedkar in Avaniapuram, Madurai was found damaged on 19 June 2015. There were minor damages done to the index finger and thumb of the right hand of the statue and the spectacles, made of iron, were also damaged. Members of various Dalit outfits protested causing road blockades in several parts of Madurai.

Articles:

Veerappan, D. (2016, January 16). Tension prevails in parts of Madurai district after miscreants damage Ambedkar statue. *The Times of India*. Retrieved August 24, 2016, from <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chennai/Tension-prevails-in-parts-of-Madurai-district-after-miscreants-damage-Ambedkar-statue/articleshow/47733788.cms>

20 June 1921 – The Madras Labour Union organises a protest against Buckingham and Carnatic mills

Protesting against low wages and working conditions, the Madras Labour Union organised a strike of workers from the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills. On 20 May 1921, the workers in the Spinning Department of the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills refused to work until the management agreed to discuss their wage rise demands.

Books:

Reddy, K. V. (2005). *Working class and freedom struggle: Madras presidency, 1918–1922*. New Delhi: Mittal Publications.

Websites:

1921 Buckingham and Carnatic Mills strike. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved, March 13, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=1921_Buckingham_and_Carnatic_Mills_strike&oldid=709777077

19/20 June 1946 – People's Education Society founded its first college in Bombay.

On 19th/20th June 1946, Siddharth College of Arts, Science and Commerce was started in Mumbai by the People's Education Society. Dr Ambedkar was the Chairman.

Please Note: There is a controversy regarding the exact date, it is either 19/20 June.

Articles:

Kshirsagar, R. K. (1994). Chronology of Events and Achievements. In *Dalit movement in India and its leaders, 1857-1956* (1st Ed.) (p. 129). New Delhi: M D Publications Pvt.

Websites:

Siddharth college of Arts, science & Commerce. Retrieved August 24, 2016, from <http://www.siddharthcollegeofasc.com/Profile1.aspx>

20 June 1947 – Scheduled Caste Members vote for the Partition resolution in the Bengal Legislative Assembly

Dalit opinion was divided on the issue of the partition of Bengal as many Namasudra leaders viewed Muslim majority as the ultimate threat to the well-being of the community. Accordingly, partition and the creation of a Hindu majority province in West Bengal were seen as the only viable option for economic and political survival. 25 of the 30 Scheduled Caste Members voted for the Congress-Mahasabha sponsored Partition resolution in the Bengal Legislative Assembly on 20 June 1947

Articles:

Bandyopadhyay, S. (2009). Partition and the Ruptures in Dalit identity politics in Bengal. *Asian Studies Review*, 33(4), 459. doi:10.1080/10357820903363736

20 June–3 July 2006 – Rozgar Adhikar Yatra begins from Bundelkhand region, Uttar Pradesh

To protest against the improper implementation of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) in Uttar Pradesh, NACDOR initiated a 'Rozgar Adhikar Yatra' in 22 districts of U.P covered under NREGA. The Yatra began on 20th June from Lalitpur (Bundelkhand Region) travelling 4000 kilometres and covering all 22 districts and finally culminating at Lucknow in a massive rally for Rozgar on July 3, 2006.

Articles:

The People's Verdict: Outcomes of the National Tribunal on NREGA- supported by PACS (2006, November). *Wada Na Todo Abhiyan*. Retrieved October 19, 2016,

from <http://wadanatodo.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/NREGA-Tribunal-Outcomes.pdf>

To keep them busy and make a living, *Development Alternatives*. Retrieved August 30, 2016, from http://www.devalit.org/newsletter/may07/of_1.htm

21 June 2014 – Global Protest against Caste Discrimination

The International Commission for Dalit Rights (ICDR) on 21 June 2014 hosted a Global March Against Caste-Based Discrimination. It was hosted against the backdrop of the gruesome rapes (Badaun case) and honour killing of Dalits in U.P and other states of India. The event was well-attended, with approximately five hundred individuals from various U.S. states, Canada, England, Nepal and India showing their support for the nearly 260 million caste-affected Dalits across the world.

Articles:

The anti-caste discrimination alliance (ACDA) Global Day of Action Against Caste Discrimination. (2014). *International Dalit Solidarity Network*. Retrieved October 19, 2016, from http://idsn.org/wp-content/uploads/pdfs/July2014/The_Anti_Caste_Discrimination_Alliance.pdf

Peralta, A. de. (2014, July 29). March to protest caste system in India draws Hundreds. *Asian fortune*. Retrieved August 30, 2016, from <http://www.asianfortunenews.com/2014/07/march-to-protest-caste-system-in-india-draws-hundreds/>

22 June 1813 – William Wilberforce delivers speech on ‘Caste System in India’ in the House of Commons

More than two hundred years ago, on 22 June 1813, William Wilberforce gave a major speech in the House of Commons about India and the caste system. He said that the caste system “must surely appear to every heart of true British temper to be a system at war with truth and nature.”

Articles:

Alton, D. (2014, February). Make Caste History – International Conference on Dalits and Caste Discrimination – London February 2014. Retrieved August 30, 2016, from <https://davidalton.net/2014/02/17/make-caste-history-international-conference-on-dalits-and-caste-discrimination-london-february-2014/>

Websites:

William Wilberforce. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved, October 19, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=William_Wilberforce&oldid=745201155

23 June 1947 – Dr Ambedkar ceases to be a member of the Constituent Assembly

On declaration of an independent Pakistan, Dr Ambedkar ceased to be a member of the Constituent Assembly on 23rd June 1947. He was soon re-elected due to his indispensable need in the Assembly.

Articles:

Meloth, K. (2015, December 20). Chapter-III – Dr Ambedkar and Constituent Assembly Election. *Idaneram*. Retrieved August 30, 2016, from <http://idaneram.com/2015/12/20/chapter-iii-dr-ambedkar-and-constituent-assembly-election/>

23 June 2000 – Viduthalai Chiruthaigal organises a massive rally in Chennai against atrocities and murder of Dalits.

Viduthalai Chiruthaigal organised a massive rally on 23rd June 2000 in Chennai to protest the killing of 3 Dalits in Puliyandi village that took place on 2nd June 2000 and demanded a CBI probe into the incident. Dalits who participated in the rally were beaten by caste fanatics on their way back home which led to total unrest in the district for weeks.

Articles:

Thirumaavalavan. (2004). Does it take guts to cut the throats of sleeping men? In *Uproot Hindutva: The fiery voice of the liberation panthers* (p. 54). Mumbai: Popular Prakashan. Retrieved August 22, 2016, from <http://fliphtml5.com/ognk/fmns/basic/51-100>

25 June 1959 – Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Shikshan Sahayak Mandal (Educational Assistance Committee) is founded in Nasik

Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Shiksha Sahayak Mandal was founded on 25 June 1959 as a memorial to Dr B.R. Ambedkar. It was established to cater to the educational and residential needs of scheduled caste students coming from rural areas.

Articles:

25th June (1959) in Dalit History – Foundation of Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Shikshan Sahayak Mandal. (n.d.). *Dr B. R. Ambedkar's Caravan*. Retrieved August 24, 2016, from <https://drambedkarbooks.com/2015/06/25/25th-june-1959-in-dalit-history-foundation-of-dr-babasaheb-ambedkar-shikshan-sahayak-mandal/>

26 June 2013 – Venture Capital Fund for Dalit Entrepreneurship is established

A venture capital fund, registered with the SEBI, was started to help promote entrepreneurship among the Scheduled Castes and to facilitate the establishment of units by underprivileged entrepreneurs.

Articles:

Call to promote Dalit entrepreneurship (2013, June 26). *The Hindu Business Line*. Retrieved from <http://www.thehindubusinessline.com/news/national/call-to-promote-dalit-entrepreneurship/article4853094.ece>

26 June 1874 – Chatrapati Shahu Maharaj of Kolhapur is born

Shri Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj was the first Maharaja of the Indian princely state of Kolhapur to implement Reservation Policy (Provided 50% Reservation

in his state, on 26 July 1902). He also worked towards educating the poor, eventually providing free education to all in the state. He was hailed as a visionary and has done much for the benefits of the lower castes, appealing for a caste-free India and abolition of untouchability.

Articles:

Chatrapati Shahu Maharaj. *Mulnivasi Organiser*. Retrieved August 24, 2016, from, <http://mulnivasiorganiser.bamcef.org/?p=408>

26 June 1874: Birthdate of Rajarshi Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj. *Dr B. R. Ambedkar's Caravan*. Retrieved August 24, 2016, from <https://drambedkarbooks.com/2011/06/26/26-june-1874-birth-anniversary-of-rajarshi-shahu-chhatrapati-maharaj/>

Websites:

Shahu of Kolhapur. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved, September 19, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Shahu_of_Kolhapur&oldid=740137568

29 June 2016 – Dalits angry over demolition of Ambedkar Bhavan in Mumbai

Following the demolition of the historic Ambedkar Bhavan in Dadar, Mumbai, activists from various Dalit organisations staged a protest at the Rani Channamma Circle. Dalit leader Mallesh Chougule submitted a memorandum to deputy commissioner demanding the arrest of those involved in the destruction of Ambedkar Bhavan.

Articles:

Dalits angry over the demolition of Ambedkar Bhavan (2016, June 29). *The Hindu*. Retrieved August 29, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/karnataka/dalits-angry-over-demolition-of-ambedkar-bhavan/article8788045.ece>

30 June 1855 – Santal Rebellion begins

The Santal rebellion was a native rebellion of the Santals in present day Jharkhand, in eastern India against both the British colonial authority and corrupt upper caste *Zamindari* system. On 30 June 1855, two Santal rebel leaders, Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu, mobilised thousands of Santhals and declared a rebellion against British rulers. The rebellion started in reaction to the racism and corrupt practices of the upper castes.

Articles:

Archer, W. G., & Culshaw, W. J. (1945). The Santal rebellion. *Man in India*, 25(4), 218-39.

The Hul: Santal revolt and fight for freedom. Retrieved August 24, 2016, from <http://www.santhaedisom.com/2014/06/the-hul-santal-revolt-and.html>

Websites:

Santal rebellion. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved August 24, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Santal_rebellion

30 June 1947 – Dr Rajendra Prasad requests Mr B. G. Kher to elect Dr Ambedkar from Bombay constituency

After Dr B.R. Ambedkar ceased to be a member of the Constituent Assembly, there was a void in the Assembly. His indispensable contribution to the drafting of the Constitution and to the Constituent Assembly made Dr Rajendra Prasad request Mr B.G. Kher to elect Dr Ambedkar immediately from Bombay constituency.

Articles:

30th June in Dalit history – Dr Rajendra Prasad requested Mr B. G. Kher, to elect Dr Ambedkar immediately. (2015, June 30). *Dr B. R. Ambedkar's Caravan*. Retrieved August 24, 2016, from <https://drambekarbooks.com/2015/06/30/30th-june-in-dalit-history-dr-rajendra-prasad-requested-mr-b-g-kher-to-elect-dr-ambedkar-immediately/>

Books:

Chavan, S. (2000). *The makers of Indian constitution: Myth & reality*. New Delhi: Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.

30 June 1936 – Ram Prakash Saroj is born

Ram Prakash Saroj was born on 30th June 1936 in a village named Sarai Rajai, Pratapgarh and was brought up by his parents, Mangru Ram and Subodhana. Having faced caste discrimination during his formative years, he aimed high and qualified for the prestigious Indian Police Service, serving until his retirement as Additional Director General of Police.

Articles:

Ram Prakash Saroj. Retrieved August 24, 2016, from <http://ff1.dalitresourcecentre.com/ram-prakash-saroj/>

SECOND AMONG EQUALS

Some Dalit groups claim they are not benefiting as much from reservation as the 'advanced' Dalits

THE 'DEPRIVED' DALITS

- Valmiki (sanitation workers) in north India
- Mangs in Maharashtra
- Madigas in Andhra Pradesh

THEIR DEMAND

A sub-quota within the Scheduled Caste category

THE 'ADVANCED' DALITS

- Leather workers caste in North India
- Mahars in Maharashtra
- Malas in Andhra Pradesh

USHA MEHRA COMMISSION IN ANDHRA PRADESH (2008)

FINDINGS

- 'Advanced' Mala caste in IAS and IPS 76% to 86%
- Representation of the Madiga community 13% to 23%

SOCIOLOGIST S.S. JODHKA'S STUDY IN PUNJAB

FINDINGS

- 105 Number of IAS officers from Scheduled Castes
- 3 IAS officers from Balmiki-Mazhabi (same as Valmiki) community

Source: http://www.thehindu.com/multimedia/dynamic/02559/Dalit_graph_2559514g.jpg

jpg

JULY

2 July 2012 – Haryana Dalits leading a semi-nude protest march reach Delhi

Facing endless caste atrocities and discrimination, the Dalits of Haryana decided to protest the injustice and apathy of the Haryana government by organising a march from Hisar to Delhi by walking half-nude in the scorching summer heat. The protesters began their march on 30th June from Hisar and reached Delhi on the 2nd July.

Videos:

Ambedkartimes. (2012, July 2). Day 2 of Half-nude protest march of Dalits of Haryana in Delhi coverage by Nikhil Sablania. *You Tube*. Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kupEM7kEYT5>

2 July 2014 – UN CEDAW Committee raises serious concern for Dalit women and the lack of implementation of laws

In the U.N. Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) review of India on 2nd July 2014, the issues of Dalit women and girls were brought up by several experts pointing out the lack of implementation of laws with regard to the struggles faced by Dalit women.

Articles:

Byrnes, A. C. (1989). Other Human Rights Treaty Body: The Work of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, *Yale Journal of International Law*, 14(1), 1-67.

UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) review of India (2, July 2014) in the 58th session of the Committee. (2014, July). *International Dalit Solidarity Network*. Retrieved June 29, 2016, from http://idsn.org/wp-content/uploads/pdfs/July2014/CEDAW_review_of_India_note_July_2014.pdf

Books:

Ghosh, G. K., & Ghosh, S. (1997). *Dalit Women*. New Delhi: APH Publishing.

Rege, S. (2006). *Writing Caste, Writing Gender: Reading Dalit Women's Testimonios*. New Delhi: Zubaan.

Websites:

International Dalit solidarity network - end caste discrimination. (2016, October 21). Retrieved October 25, 2016, from <http://idsn.org/>

2 July 2015 – Miscreants cause trouble during a protest march by Dalits in Shirdi, Maharashtra

The 'Akrosh morcha,' was an agitation to protest against the frequent attacks on Dalits. The agitation was met with disturbances when miscreants ransacked shops and eateries in Shirdi. On 16th May 2015, a Dalit youth was beaten to

death for keeping a song on BR Ambedkar as his mobile ringtone. Activists from Dalit organisations demanded that Ahmednagar district is declared a 'Dalit atrocity affected district.'

Articles:

Condemn and protest the brutal killing of a Dalit youth in Shirdi, Maharashtra. (2015, May 23). *Progressive Student's Forum (TISS)*. Retrieved September 12, 2016, from <https://progressiveforumtiss.wordpress.com/2015/05/23/condemn-and-protest-the-brutal-killing-of-a-dalit-youth-in-shirdi-maharashtra/>

Two more held in Dalit atrocity case in Shirdi (2015, May 29). *The Hindu*. Retrieved September 11, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/mumbai/two-more-held-in-dalit-atrocity-case-in-shirdi/article7258052.ece>

3 July 1851 – Mahatma Jyotiba Phule starts girl's school in Anna Chiplunkar's house at Bhudwar Peth, Pune

Mahatma Jyotiba Govindrao Phule and his wife Savitribai Phule were pioneers of women's education in India and influenced Indian society towards a positive emancipation and upliftment of women. They founded a number of formal schools for girls including India's second girls' school in Chiplunkarwada, Pune.

Articles:

Dabholkar, V. (2010, June 21). *Jyotiba & Savitri Phule's girl school (1851): A radical innovation*. Retrieved September 12, 2016, from Catalign Innovation Consulting, <http://www.catalign.in/2010/06/jyotiba-savitri-phules-girl-school-1851.html>

Sirswal, D. R. (2013). Mahatma Jyotiba Phule: A Modern Indian Philosopher. *Darshan: International Refereed Quarterly Research Journal for Philosophy and Yoga*, 1, 3-4. Retrieved on June 29, 2016, from <http://drsirswal.webs.com/documents/Jyotiba%20Phule%20%20A%20Modern%20Indian%20Philosopher.pdf>

Books:

Bhattacharya, S. (Ed.). (2002). *Education and the Disprivileged: Nineteenth and Twentieth Century India*. New Delhi: Orient Longman.

Mazumdar, V. (1985). *Emergence of Women's Question in India and Role of Women's Studies*. New Delhi: Centre for Women's Development Studies.

3 July 2006 – Rozgar Adhikar Yatra Culminates at Lucknow with a massive rally

In Uttar Pradesh, PACS (Poorest Area Civil Society) Programme partners in 13 districts participated in a state-wide Rozgar Adhikar Yatra organised by the National Confederation of Dalit Organisations (NACDOR). The organisations were closely involved in the planning and mobilisation of the yatra, which concluded with a massive 'Rozgar Adhikar Sammelan' in Lucknow on July 3 and formal adoption of a Lucknow Declaration.

Articles:

To keep them busy and make a living. (2007, May). *PACS India*. Retrieved September 12, 2016, from http://www.devalt.org/newsletter/may07/of_1.htm

3 July 2007: Mayawati becomes member of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council (MLC)

A Dalit politician and a member of the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) of Uttar Pradesh, Kumari Mayawati was elected a member of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council (the upper house of the state assembly) on 3 July 2007 declaring that she chose to become MLC to concentrate on the development of all the 403 assembly constituencies of Uttar Pradesh. She has served the state for four terms as the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh.

Articles:

Burke, J. (2012, February 13). Mayawati – The Untouchable idol of India's most populous state. *The Guardian*. Retrieved September 11, 2016, from <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2012/feb/07/mayawati-profile-uttar-pradesh-chief-minister>

Duncan, I. (1999). Dalits and politics in rural north India: The Bahujan Samaj party in Uttar Pradesh. *The Journal of Peasant Studies*, 27(1), 35-60.

Books:

Bose, A. (2009). *Behenji: a political biography of Mayawati*. New Delhi: Penguin India

4 July 1927 – All India Anti-Untouchability Conference begins at Bangalore

In the 19th and early 20th century, Dalits in India were denied basic civil rights. They were prohibited in many public places like schools, temples, public roads etc. The very sight of them was even considered to pollute the Brahmins. Protesting against such inhumanity, several Anti-Untouchability conferences took place in various parts of the country. On 4th July 1927 an All India Anti-Untouchability Conference was held in Bangalore under the leadership of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj.

Article:

Jamnalal Bajaj. (2013, December 28). Retrieved September 12, 2016, from http://www.veethi.com/india-people/jamnalal_bajaj-profile-3743-23.htm

Patankar, B., & Omvedt, G. (1979). The Dalit Liberation Movement in Colonial Period. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 409-424.

Books:

Nanda, B. R. (1990). *In Gandhi's footsteps: the life and times of Jamnalal Bajaj*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Omvedt, G. (1994). *Dalits and the democratic revolution: Dr Ambedkar and the Dalit movement in Colonial India*. New Delhi: SAGE Publications India.

5 July 1942 – Guru Prasad Madan is born

Guru Prasad Madan was born in Ajuha Bazar village, Allahabad District. He was also a well-known poet who was engaged in his traditional occupation of

leather work and vegetable trade. Fortunate enough to escape caste humiliation because of his father's respectable position in village society, he dedicated his work towards helping the marginalised and deprived section of society.

Articles:

Guru Prasad Madan. (2012). *Dalit Resource Centre*. Retrieved September 12, 2016, from, <http://ff1.dalitresourcecentre.com/guru-prasad-madan/>

Videos:

Guru Prasad Madan (2015, July 9). *Dr Ambedkar's message and his follower poem by Guru Prasad Madan* Retrieved September 11, 2016, from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=udKgnDzpD08>

5 July 1958 – Dayal Anandrao Bahadure is born

Dayal Anandrao Bahadure was All India National President of Bhartiya Dalit Panther Party. He is currently the All India National Secretary of Republican Party of India (Athavale) [RPI (A)]

Articles:

Republican Panther Dayalji Bahadure Saheb. *Dayal Bahadure*. Retrieved September 12, 2016, from <http://dayalbahadure.blogspot.in/p/personal-details.html>

Websites:

Dayal Bahadure. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved September 11, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dayal_Bahadure

6 July 1986 – Babu Jagjivan Ram passes away

Jagjivan Ram, popularly known as Babu Jagjivan Ram was a champion of depressed classes and a crusader for social justice. As a parliamentarian, he had played a significant role in the upliftment of the Dalits. He held various ministerial offices in the government with different portfolios of Labour, Defence among others. He was also the Deputy Prime Minister in the first Non-Congress Government of India in 1977.

Articles:

Babu Jagjivan Ram—A Profile. Retrieved September 11, 2016, from <http://jagjivanramfoundation.nic.in/pdf/Speeches%20in%20Parliament/JAGJIVAN%20RAM-PROFILE.pdf>

Phonsa, H. R. (2012, April 4). Babu Jagjivan Ram. *Dalit Vision*. Retrieved September 12, 2016, from, <http://dalitvision.blogspot.in/2012/04/babu-jagjivan-ram-ram-was-one-of.html>

Books:

Gandhi, K. (2011). *Babu Jagjivan Ram: A Paradigm Of Dalit Consciousness*. Retrieved August 26, 2016, from, <http://www.dayafterindia.com/detail.php?headline=content&catid=4780>

Singh, N. N. (1977). *Jagjivan Ram: Symbol of Social Change*. New Delhi: Sundeep Prakashan.

7 July 1994 – Madiga Reservation Porata Samiti (MRPS) vows to fight for the rights of the Dalits and the socially backward communities in Andhra Pradesh

The Madiga categorised as a Scheduled Caste community are found scattered in the southern Indian states of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. One of the largest scheduled caste groupings in South India, the Madigas oppressed by the upper castes have been reduced to leather workers and landless agricultural labourers. The MRPS headed by Manda Krishna Madiga has been fighting for the rights of the Madigas, to restore them to their former glory.

Articles:

Rao, V. R. *The Madiga community of Andhra Pradesh*. Retrieved August 26, 2016, from <http://indculture0.tripod.com/madiga.htm>

Starring Madiga and dappu. (2004, September 10). *The Hindu*. Retrieved September 28, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/lf/2004/09/10/stories/2004091002370200.htm>

Teltumbde, A. (2009). Reservations within reservations: A solution. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 16-18.

Website:

Manda Krishna Madiga. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved September 11, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manda_Krishna_Madiga

8 July 1936 – Depressed Classes Conference begins at Rajnandangaon

The Depressed Classes Association founded by Dr Ambedkar was aimed at political empowerment of the depressed classes and demanded separate electorates for the depressed classes. The Rajnandangaon depressed classes conference was held under the presidentship of Babu Bansilal Ramteke to support the conversion resolution of Dr Ambedkar in 1936.

Articles:

Baader, G. (1937). The Depressed Classes of India: Their Struggle for Emancipation. *Studies: An Irish Quarterly Review*, 399-417.

Historical Developments of July Month. (1969). Retrieved September 28, 2016, from <http://www.ambedkar.org/bamcef/journal/july02/devJuly.html>

Books:

Jaideva, P. & Paswan, S. (Eds.) (2003) *Encyclopaedia of Dalits in India (14 Vols.)*. Delhi: Kalpaz publications.

Kamble, J. R. (1979). *Rise and awakening of Depressed Classes in India*. New Delhi: National.

8 July 1939 – Historic moment as Dalits enter Meenakshi temple in Madurai, Tamil Nadu

On 8 July 1939, The Dalits and Nadars in Madras Presidency of British India successfully entered the famous Meenakshi Sundareshwarar Temple in Madurai

and created history in the long struggle against untouchability in the country. It was of symbolic significance in the socio-cultural history of Tamil Nadu as it paved the way to other historic entries to temples in Thanjavur, Tiruchi and Kumbakonam among others.

Articles:

Rajendran, S. P. (2016, August 14). Tamil Nadu: 75 Years of the Historic Entry Into Madurai Meenakshi Temple. *Peoples' Democracy*. Retrieved August 18, 2016, from http://peoplesdemocracy.in/2014/0713_pd/tamil-nadu-75-years-historic-entry-madurai-meenakshi-temple

Yamunan, S. (2014, July 8). When Madurai set the tone for Dalit rights. *The Hindu*. Retrieved August 18, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/when-madurai-set-the-tone-for-dalit-rights/article6187351.ece>

Books:

Chidambaram Pillai, P. (1933). *Right of Temple-entry*. Chidambaram Pillai.

Gorringe, H. (2005). *Untouchable citizens: Dalit movements and democratisation in Tamil Nadu*. New Delhi: Sage Publications Pvt.

Websites:

Madurai A. Vaidyanatha Iyer. Retrieved August 18, 2016, from http://www.maduraiavaidyanathaiyer.com/site_en.htm

9 July 1929 – Dalits undertake Satyagraha at Khulna (Bengal) before the Temple of Kali

The Dalits of Bengal organised the Khulna Satyagraha before the temple of Kali in 1929 to allow them entry to temples and places of worship. Their main aim of the satyagraha was the removal of all such disabilities and discrimination faced by the Dalits with regard to temple entry and religious segregation.

Books:

Dass, N., Mohan. (2010). *Dalit freedom fighters*. New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House.

Jadhav, K. N. (2005). *Dr Ambedkar and the Significance of His Movement*. Mumbai: Popular Prakashan.

9 July 1972 – Formation of Dalit Panthers at Siddharth Vihar, Bombay (Mumbai)

At the meeting organised on 9th July 1972 by Dalit youths at Siddharth Vihar, Bombay, the Dalit Panther formally came into existence. Dalit Panther is a revolutionary anti-caste organisation, founded by Namdeo Dhasal and J V Pawar on 29 May 1972 in Mumbai.

Please note: There is some confusion about the exact date of the formation of Dalit Panthers. Various records quote different dates and months. Some records say it was formed in July, while some other says it was in April and Wikipedia quotes May.

Articles:

Contursi, J. A. (1993). Political theology: Text and practice in a Dalit Panther community. *The Journal of Asian Studies*, 52(02), 320-339.

Dalit Panthers. (2015, April 13). *Dalit Nation*. Retrieved August 19, 2016, from <https://dalitnation.com/2015/04/13/dalit-panthers/>

Books:

Chandra, K. (2007). *Why ethnic parties succeed: Patronage and ethnic head counts in India*. Cambridge University Press.

Murugkar, L. (1991). *Dalit panther movement in Maharashtra: A sociological appraisal*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.

Websites:

Dalit panthers. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved September 11, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dalit_Panthers

10 July 1932 – All India Depressed Classes Conference at Bombay (Mumbai)

All India Depressed Classes Conference held in Bombay, 1932 was an assurance given to secure the representation of the depressed classes in appointments to the public services, subject to such educational qualification.

Articles:

Historical developments of July month. *Mulnivasi Organiser*. Retrieved September 11, 2016, from <http://mulnivasiorganiser.bamcef.org/?p=469>

Books:

Kamble, J. R. (1979). *Rise and awakening of Depressed Classes in India*. New Delhi: National.

11 July 1996 – Bathani Tola massacre – 21 Dalits killed by the Ranvir Sena in Bathani Tola, Bhojpur

In another shocking incident of caste violence, the Ranveer Sena - a private militia of the upper caste Bhumihars - massacred 21 Dalits in Bathani Tola, in Bhojpur district, Bihar. Among the dead were 11 women, 6 children and 3 infants. The massacre lasted for three hours with the police personnel not intervening even though they were posted just 100 metres away from the village.

Articles:

Ali, M. (2012, July 16). Justice for Bathani Tola massacre victims demanded. *The Hindu*. Retrieved September 11, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Delhi/justice-for-bathani-tola-massacre-victims-demanded/article3644998.ece>

Sinha, A., & Indu Sinha. (1996). State, Class and 'Sena' Nexus: Bathani Tola Massacre. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 31(44), 2908-2912. Retrieved September 11, 2016, from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4404736>

Books:

- Ghosh, S. K. (2000). *Bihar in Flames*. New Delhi: APH Publishing.
Narula, S. (1999). *Broken People: Caste Violence against India's "untouchables."* New York: Human Rights Watch.

Videos:

- Kastchaturi (2013, October 20). *After the aftermath - documentary on Bathani Tola massacre*. Retrieved September 11, 2016, from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=12tiKnma57M>

11 July 1997 – Police open fire on Dalits in Ramabai Ambedkar Nagar Colony

Following the desecration of an Ambedkar statue with a garland of sandals, residents of Ramabai Ambedkar Nagar Colony in Bombay (Mumbai) gathered in large numbers to protest this act of disrespect. During the protest meeting, a team of State Reserve Police opened fire on the crowd with live ammunition killing 10 and injuring 26 others. According to the Human rights activists and colony residents, the firing was unprovoked and caste-motivated.

Articles:

- Bal, P. (1997). Driven to the Wall: Dalits under Shiv Sena-BJP Rule. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 32(31), 1948-1950.
Police Firing at Ramabai Ambedkar Nagar: a joint fact-finding report. (1997, July 17). *Lokshahi Hakk Sanghathana & Committee for the Protection of Democratic Rights*. Retrieved September 11, 2016, from <http://www.unipune.ac.in/snc/cssh/humanrights/02%20STATE%20AND%20ARMY%20%20POLICE%20REPRESSION/G%20MAHARASHTRA/7.pdf>
Ramabai firing: residents to stage protest on June 16. (2009, June 12). *The Indian express*. Retrieved September 11, 2016, from <http://indianexpress.com/article/cities/mumbai/ramabai-firing-residents-to-stage-protest-on-june-16/>

Books:

- Narula, S. (1999). *Broken People: Caste Violence against India's "untouchables."* New York: Human Rights Watch.

Websites:

- 1997 Ramabai killing. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved September 11, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1997_Ramabai_killings

11 July 2016 – Flogging of Five Dalit men takes place in Una town, Gujarat

Just two days after the murder of a Dalit farmer in Sodhana, in Una Taluka of Gujarat, another major incident of atrocity on the Dalits surfaced there on July 11, 2016. Five Dalit men were beaten up violently with iron pipes, rods and knife while they were skinning a dead cow in their village Mota Samadhiyala. The victims were then loaded in a jeep and taken around Una town where they

were stripped, beaten up and thrashed in full public view by the perpetrators who claimed to be members of Shiv Sena and *Gau rakshaks* (cow vigilantes). The video of the attack on the Dalits uploaded on social media went viral which forced the state to take action. Massive protests also ensued following the event.

Articles:

Gujarat has history of atrocities and discrimination against Dalits. (2016, July 21). *The Hindu*. Retrieved October 17, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/gujarat-has-history-of-atrocities-and-discrimination-against-dalits/article8876913.ece>

Vaya, S. (2016, July 27). As Dalit Protests in Gujarat Continue, a Look at What's Behind Them. *The Wire*. Retrieved October 16, 2016, from <http://thewire.in/54094/dalit-agitation-gujarat-una/>

Videos:

Tv9 Gujarati (2016, July 20). *Una Dalit atrocity: Video shows Dalits beaten up with POLICE baton - tv9 Gujarati*. Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ovj-Pjxc8oE>

Indian Express Online (2016, July 13). *Video of 7 Dalits being assaulted for skinning A dead cow*. Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BLgIQYbsNGU>

13 July 1930 – All India Depressed Classes Association holds Executive Committee meeting at Shimla

The All India Depressed Classes Association's Executive Committee meeting was held at Royal Hotel in Shimla. During the meeting, the committee not only condemned the civil disobedience movement but along with the Bengal Depressed Classes Association sent memorandums to the Colonial government demanding adequate representation of the Depressed Classes in the 2nd Round Table Conference.

Articles:

13th July (1930) in Dalit History – All India Depressed Classes Association's Executive Committee meeting at Shimla. (2015, July 13). *Dr B. R. Ambedkar's Caravan*. Retrieved September 12, 2016, from <https://drambedkarbooks.com/2015/07/13/13th-july-1930-in-dalit-history-all-india-depressed-classes-associations-executive-committee-meeting-at-shimla/>

Bengal depressed Classes Association. *Banglapedia*. Retrieved September 12, 2016, from http://en.banglapedia.org/index.php?title=Bengal_Depressed_Classes_Association

13-15 July 1997 – Fact-finding team visits Ramabai Ambedkar Nagar colony to probe the murder of the Dalits.

A fact-finding mission was conducted to ascertain facts regarding the police firing on Dalits in Ramabai Ambedkar Nagar Colony in Bombay. What emerged was a stark contrast to the report with two versions being provided by both parties. The police version was completely different from what eyewitnesses and the residents provided.

Articles:

Police Firing at Ramabai Ambedkar Nagar: a Joint Fact-finding report. (1997, July 17). *Lokshahi Hakk Sangbathana & Committee for the Protection of Democratic Rights*. Retrieved September 11, 2016, from <http://www.unipune.ac.in/snc/cssh/humanrights/02%20STATE%20AND%20ARMY%20-%20POLICE%20REPRESSION/G%20MAHARASHTRA/7.pdf>

Books:

Narula, S. (1999). *Broken People: Caste Violence Against India's "untouchables."* New York: Human Rights Watch.

14 July 1941 – Dr Ambedkar submits a memorial to Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay regarding Mahar Watans

Dr Ambedkar was opposed to Mahar Watan as he felt that it was preventing the Mahars from their all-round progress. He was the first to introduce a bill for its abolition. He introduced a bill in Poona Session of Bombay legislative council in 1937 to abolish the Mahar Watan.

Articles:

Government of Maharashtra – The Maharashtra Inferior Village Watans Abolition Act. *Bombay High Court*. Retrieved September 11, 2016, from <http://bombayhighcourt.nic.in/libweb/acts/1959.01.pdf>

Ray, I. A., & Ray, S. (2011). B.R. Ambedkar and his philosophy of Land Reform: An evaluation. *Afro Asian Journal of Social Sciences*, 2, 1-19 & 2(2).

Books:

Wankhede, D. M. R. (2009). *Geographical Thought of Doctor BR Ambedkar*. Delhi: Gautam Book Centre.

14 July 2010 – Court reduces death penalty to 25 years imprisonment in Khairlanji case

On 29th September 2006, four members of a Dalit family in Khairlanji, Maharashtra were brutally slaughtered by members of the politically dominant Kunbi Caste. After four years On 14 July 2010 the previous court verdict that awarded death penalty to six of the convicted was overturned by the Nagpur bench of the Bombay high court and reduced to 25 years of imprisonment sparking off statewide protests against the injustice towards the Dalits and lower castes.

Articles:

Khairlanji case: HC commutes death sentence for six. (2010, July 15). *The Hindu*. Retrieved September 29, 2016, from National, http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/khairlanji-case-hc-commutes-death-sentence-for-six/article515769.ece?utm_expid=20446343-20.e2rfl295QvqC-RRmKFLQNA.0&utm_referrer=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.google.co.in%2F

Teltumbde, A. (2007). Khairlanji and its aftermath: Exploding some myths. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 1019-1025.

Guru, G. (1994). Understanding Violence against Dalits in Marathwada. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 469-472.

Websites:

Khairlanji massacre. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved September 11, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khairlanji_massacre

15 July 1931 – Kambham Gnana Sathya Murthy is born

He was popularly known as Siva Sagar in the literary world and was born on 15th July in Adavikolanu of west Godavari District. Sathya Murthy was a committed writer and always concentrated his writings in pointing out the social and political exploitation in society, especially of the Dalits. Satyamurthy formed the Peoples War Group (PWG) in the 1980s along with the legendary leader Kondapalli Sektaramaiah. The People's War Group was formed as an armed guerrilla force to wage war against landlords and their injustice. As a leader of the PWG he played a vital role in bringing the splinter groups of Marxist-Leninist parties into one fold.

Articles:

Guha, R. (2007). Adivasis, Naxalites and Indian Democracy. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 3305-3312.

Books:

Bharathi, T. (2008). *A history of Telugu: Dalit literature*. Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.

15 July 1946 – The Scheduled Caste Federation begins Poona Satyagraha

The cabinet mission arrived in India on 24th March 1946. On 16th May it declared its plans which had no references to the demands of the Scheduled Castes. In view of the apathetic attitude of the Cabinet mission, the SCF started a satyagraha on 15th July 1946 in Poona under the leadership of P.N. Rajbhoj. Similar satyagrahas were launched at Bombay, Nagpur, Lucknow and at several other places.

Articles:

Dr Ambedkar and all India scheduled Castes federation. *Mulnivasi Organiser*. Retrieved August 29, 2016, from <http://mulnivasiorganiser.bamcef.org/?p=257>

Books:

Paswan, S. & Jaideva, P. (Eds.) (2003) *Encyclopaedia of Dalits in India* (14 Vols.). Delhi: Kalpaz publications.

Kumar, R. (2008). *Ambedkar and his writings: a look for the new generation*. Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.

16 July 1998 – 30 Dalits hacked to death and set on fire in Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh

On July 16, 1998, in Kurnool district in the state of Andhra Pradesh, at least eight and as many as thirty lower-caste villagers were hacked to death; their

bodies thrown into one of hundred houses that had been set on fire. The killings were reportedly carried out in retaliation for the murder of a high-caste community member by members of the People's War Group.

Articles:

Charsley, S. (2009). Village conflict and atrocities. *NFSC Books and Monographs*. Retrieved September 11, 2016 from file:///C:/Users/ABC/Downloads/730-3040-1-PB.pdf

HRW letter: Killings of Dalits in Andhra Pradesh (India). (2010, February 11). *Human Rights Watch*. Retrieved September 13, 2016, from, <https://www.hrw.org/news/1998/07/28/hrw-letter-killings-dalits-andhra-pradesh-india>

16 July 2014 – SCs and STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill 2014 is introduced in the parliament

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill, 2014 was introduced in the Lok Sabha by the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Mr. Thaawar Chand Gehlot on July 16, 2014. The Bill sought to amend the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

Articles:

Saikia, S. (2014). Discrimination of Fundamental Rights: A Critical Review of the Present Caste Based Status of Dalit's in India. *Journal of Social Welfare and Human Rights*, 2(1), pp.41-52.

Javaid, U., Majid, A., & Zahid, S. F. (2014). Low Caste in India (Untouchables). *South Asian Studies*, 29(1), 7.

Books:

Naval, T. R. (2001). *Law of Prevention of Atrocities on the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes*. Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.

17 July 1930 – Baburao Bagul is born

Baburao Bagul was a Marathi writer on Dalit issues. He was a pioneer of modern Marathi literature and an important figure in the Indian short story circuit during the late 20th century. Among his many important works, his first collection of stories *jevha mi Jat Chorali* (When I had Concealed My Caste) has been considered as the epic of the downtrodden.

Articles:

Bagul, B. (1992). Dalit Literature is but Human Literature. *Poisoned Bread: Translations from Modern Dalit Literature*, 271-89.

Bagul, B. (1992). Mother. *Poisoned Bread*, 183-190.

Das, S. (2015, January). Dalit Feminism and Baburao Bagul's Short Story "Mother." *Indian Ruminations*. Retrieved October 17, 2016, from <http://www.indianruminations.com/contents/articles/dalit-feminism-and-baburao-bagul-short-story-mother-swayamdipta-das-kolkata/>

Websites:

Baburao Bagul. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved October 17, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baburao_Bagul

Books:

Dangle, A. (1992). *No Entry for the New Sun*. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan.

Prasad, A. N. (2007). *Dalit literature: a critical exploration*. Delhi: Sarup & Sons.

17 July 1939 – The Madras Temple Entry Ordinance gets promulgated

Following the temple entry, the then Chief Minister of Madras Presidency C. Rajagopalachari introduced a legislation for the removal of the civil and social disabilities against the depressed classes. This legislation included the Temple Entry Authorisation and Indemnity Act, 1939. The Madras Temple Entry Ordinance 1 of 1939 was promulgated on July 17, 1939.

Articles:

A major step towards struggle for social equality. (2012, July 13). *The Hindu*. Retrieved October 17, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-features/tp-editorialfeatures/a-major-step-towards-struggle-for-social-equality/article3633547.ece>

Sivarajah, P. (2016, July). Meenakshi Sundareswarar temple entry re-enacted. *The Times of India*. Retrieved October 17, 2016, from <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/madurai/Meenakshi-Sundareswarar-Temple-entry-re-enacted/Articleshow/53124955.cms>

Books:

Fuller, C. J. (2003). *The renewal of the priesthood: modernity and traditionalism in a south Indian temple*. New Jersey: Princeton University Press.

Kumar, S. (2005). Idioms, symbolism and divisions: Beyond the black and white towns in Madras, 1625–1850. *Colonial and Post-Colonial Geographies in India*. California: Sage Publications, 23-48.

Websites:

Temple entry proclamation. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved September 11, 2016 from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Temple_Entry_Proclamation

17 July 1940 – Nand Kishore Siddharth is born

Nand Kishore was born in Gosainganj village near Lucknow on 17th July 1940. He had an inclination towards social issues concerning Dalit communities from a very young age and took part in various processions, meeting and protest marches on these issues. He engaged in social issues concerning the depressed communities in a constructive way combining activism and literature. He continued to work for the growth of Dalit literature along with his social work for the upliftment of Dalits.

Articles:

Nand Kishore Siddharth. *Dalit Resource Centre*. Retrieved October 13, 2016, from <http://www.dalitresourcecentre.com/nand-kishore-siddharth/>

Books:

Kshirsagar, R. K. (1994). *Dalit movement in India and its leaders: 1857-1956*. New Delhi: M D Publications Pvt.

17–20 July 1942 – Dr Ambedkar forms the All India Scheduled Castes Federation

All India scheduled castes federation was the first all-India political party exclusively for Scheduled Castes. The SCF was founded by Dr Ambedkar during the national convention of the Scheduled castes held at Nagpur from 17 to 20 July, 1942. The convention was presided by Rao Bahadur N. Shivraj, a renowned Dalit leader from Madras.

Articles:

All India scheduled castes federation. (2016, May 14). *Dr B.R. Ambedkar's Caravan*. Retrieved October 17, 2016, from <https://drambedkarbooks.com/tag/all-india-scheduled-castes-federation/>

Dr Ambedkar and all India scheduled Castes federation. *Mulnivasi Organiser*. Retrieved September 13, 2016b, from <http://mulnivasiorganiser.bamcef.org/?p=257>

Books:

Dube, S. (1998). *Untouchable Past: Religion, identity, and power among a central Indian community, 1780-1950*. Albany: State University of New York Press.

17 July 1978 – Namantar Andolan: Rioters in Parbhani stop traffic and cut telephone lines

The Namantar Andolan was a dalit movement to change the name of Marathwada University in Aurangabad, Maharashtra, to Dr Ambedkar University. It achieved success in 1994 when a compromise was struck and the name changed to Dr Ambedkar Marathwada University. Violence occurred in Parbhani District on 17th July 1978 when agitators stopped the buses and trains and even cut the telephone lines.

Articles:

Guru, G. (1994). Understanding Violence against Dalits in Marathwada. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 469-472.

In Memoriam: Namavistar – contours of the Namantar struggle for renaming of Marathwada University. *Sanhati*. Retrieved September 5, 2016, from <http://sanhati.com/excerpted/12585/>

Punalekar, S. P. (1982). Caste, Class, and Reaction: An Overview of the Marathwada Riots. *Society and Change*, 3, 26-36.

Books:

Kumar, V. (2006). *India's roaring revolution dalit assertion and new horizons*. Delhi: Gagandeep Publications.

Omvedt, G. (2006). *Dalit visions: The anti-caste movement and the construction of an Indian identity*. New Delhi. Orient Blackswan.

Websites:

Namantar Andolan. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved September 11, 2016 from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Namantar_Andolan

17 July 1985 – Karamchedu Massacre

Karamchedu Massacre refers to an incident which occurred in Karamchedu, Andhra Pradesh on 17th July 1985, where a conflict between Madiga Dalits and upper caste landlords predominantly from the Kamma caste resulted in the killing of six Dalits and grievous injuries to 20 more.

Article:

Balagopal, K. (1991). Post-Chundur and Other Chundurs. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 2399-2405.

History of Karamchedu and what actually happened? (2011, July 21). *Round Table India*. Retrieved September 5, 2016, from http://roundtableindia.co.in/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=3450:history-of-karamchedu-and-what-actually-happened-&catid=118:thought&Itemid=131

Books:

Ilaiah, K. (2010). *The weapon of the other: Dalit Babujan writings and the remaking of Indian nationalist thought*. Delhi: Pearson Education India.

Shinde, P. K. (2005). *Dalits and Human Rights: Dalits and racial justice* (Vol. 1). Delhi: Isha Books.

Websites:

Karamchedu massacre. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved September 11, 2016 from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karamchedu_massacre

17 July 1997 – K R Narayanan gets elected to be the President of India

Kocheril Raman Narayanan, a former diplomat was elected to the presidency of India on 17th July 1997. He rose from the bottom of India's caste system to become India's first Dalit President.

Articles:

Anthony, P. J. (2005, November 10). K. R. Narayanan dies at 85; 'untouchable' India President. *Asia Pacific*. Retrieved September 11, 2016 from http://www.nytimes.com/2005/11/10/world/asia/k-r-narayanan-dies-at-85-untouchable-india-president.html?_r=0

Kurian, N. J. (2005). K R Narayanan: Making of a President. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 5386-5387.

Websites:

K. R. Narayanan. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved September 11, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/K._R._Narayanan.

18 July 1881 – Mahatma Jyotirao Phule publishes the book “Shetkaryacha Asud”

Mahatma Jyotiba Phule published his book *Shetkaryacha Asud*, (whipcord of the cultivators) in 1881 in which he critiqued the exploitation of Dalits and the Adivasis peasantry both by the British and the upper caste Brahmins.

Articles:

Naito, M. (1997). Anti-Untouchability Ideologies and Movements in Maharashtra from the Late Nineteenth Century to the 1930s. In H. Kotani (Ed.), (1999). *Caste System, Untouchability and the Depressed*. New Delhi: Manohar Publishers & Distributors. Retrieved September 11, 2016 from <https://theannihilationofcastereadinggroup.files.wordpress.com/2013/03/castesystemuntouchabilityandthedepressed.pdf>

Websites:

Shetkaryacha Asud. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved September 11, 2016 from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shetkaryacha_Asud

18 July 1927 – B. R. Ambedkar addresses a meeting of Depressed Classes women

Dr Ambedkar was a champion of the depressed classes and worked throughout his life to mobilize and develop them. He was an ardent supporter of labor and gender rights. On 18th July 1927 he addressed a meeting of Depressed Classes women where he said, 'I measure the progress of community by the degree of progress which women have achieved.'

Articles:

Darapuri, S. (2013, April 15). *Dr Ambedkar as the champion of women's rights by Shura Darapuri*. *Countercurrents.org*. Retrieved September 11, 2016, from <http://www.countercurrents.org/darapuri150413.htm>

Dr B. R. Ambedkar and International Women's Day. *Dr B.R. Ambedkar's Caravan*. Retrieved September 11, 2016, from <https://drambekarbooks.com/2015/03/07/dr-b-r-ambedkar-and-international-womens-day/>

18 July 1942 – Dr Ambedkar addresses a gathering at Nagpur during the All India Conference of the Depressed Classes

At the Nagpur gathering of the All India Conference of the Depressed Classes, Dr Ambedkar addressed a mammoth gathering of thousands of people who were present to cheer for their chosen leader. He concluded with an advice to members of the depressed classes "educate, agitate and organize."

Articles:

18-19th July (1942) in Dalit History – All India Conference of the Depressed Classes was held at Nagpur 1 Vote. (2015, July 18). *Dr B.R. Ambedkar's Caravan*. Retrieved September 11, 2016, from <https://drambekarbooks.com/2015/07/page/6/>

Books:

Ambedkar, B. R. (2010). If Democracy Dies, It will be our Doom. In *Words of Freedom: Ideas of A Nation: B. R. Ambedkar*. New Delhi: Penguin Books.

18 July 1958 – Doffers Mill Workers Agitation – thousands of Dalit mill workers go on a strike demanding wage hike

The Doffer's Mill Worker's Agitation in Ahmedabad was spearheaded by workers engaged in the labour intensive spinning mills. It was a note worthy Mill workers' strike with regard to Dalit unity as nine thousand workers of Doffers Mill went

on strike on 18th July 1958 to demand a wage hike. The protesters held a massive rally starting from Hiralal ni Chali, Ahmedabad.

Books:

Franco, F., Macwan, J., & Ramanathan, S. (2004). *Journeys to freedom: Dalit narratives*. Kolkata: Samya.

18 July 1969 – Annabhau Sathe passes away

Annabhau Sathe was a social reformer and writer from Maharashtra, India. Born a Dalit into the Mang caste, his upbringing and identity were central to his writing and political activism. Despite the lack of formal education, Sathe wrote many novels in Marathi among which 'Fakira' his most famous work, received the state government award in 1961.

Articles:

18th July (1969) in Dalit History: Death anniversary of Dalit writer Annabhau Sathe. *Dr B.R. Ambedkar's Caravan*. Retrieved September 11, 2016, from <https://drambedkarbooks.com/2015/07/18/18th-july-1969-in-dalit-history-death-anniversary-of-dalit-writer-annabhau-sathe/>

Websites:

Annabhau Sathe. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved September 11, 2016 from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Annabhau_Sathe

18 July 1999 – Thirumavalavan gives speech at Emmeneswaram flag raising ceremony of the Liberation Panthers, Tamil Nadu

Leader of the Liberation Panthers, Thirumavalavan at a flag raising ceremony on 18 July, 1999 proclaimed the Liberation Panther movement as a historic moment in the political movement of Tamil Nadu working for the downtrodden in society.

Articles:

Fuller, C. J. (2007). Untouchable citizens: Dalit movements and democratization in Tamil Nadu. *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute*, 13(1), 253-255.

Gorringe, H. (2011). Party political panthers: Hegemonic Tamil politics and the Dalit challenge. *South Asia Multidisciplinary Academic Journal*. Retrieved from <https://samaj.revues.org/3224?lang=en>

19 July 2016 – Protest against demolition of Ambedkar Bhawan in Mumbai

On 19th July 2016, thousands of B.R. Ambedkar supporters organized a massive protest in South Bombay against the demolition of the historic Ambedkar Bhawan in Dadar on June 25. The building was built by B R Ambedkar out of his own money to provide a place for ostracised Dalits at that time. It also housed a printing press for publishing Dalit literature.

Articles:

Thousands gather in Mumbai to decry Ambedkar Bhawan demolition. (2016, July 19). *The Times of India*. Retrieved September 11, 2016, from <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/mumbai/Thousands-gather-in-Mumbai-to-decry-Ambedkar-Bhawan-demolition/Articleshow/53290022.cms>

Opposition outcry in RS over Ambedkar Bhawan demolition in Mumbai (2016, July 19). *The Hindu*. Retrieved September 11, 2016 from <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/oppositon-outcry-in-rs-over-ambedkar-bhawan-demolition-in-mumbai/article8870187.ece>

Videos:

Chetan naik (2016, July 19). *Protest against demolition of Ambedkar Bhawan*. Retrieved October 26, 2016, from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qlAOXdHBgHM>

20 July 1924 – Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar establishes Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha at Bombay

Ambedkar established the 'Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha' on 20th July 1924, through which he wanted to "light the fire of self-help and Self-respect among the untouchables bringing them under one banner." It was a central institution for the benefit of the untouchables and to place their grievances to the relevant government authorities. Its founding principles were "Educate, Agitate and Organize."

Articles:

Mahesh, & Thakur, A. K. (2015). Social justice in India and contribution of various people in the Upliftment of Dalits. *International Journal of Multidisciplinary and Current Research*, 3(1), 107. Retrieved September 11, 2016 from <http://ijmcr.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Paper22105-107.pdf>

Books:

Kshīrasāgara, R. (1994). Dalit Organisations. In *Dalit movement in India and its leaders, 1857-1956* (p. 82).

Websites:

Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved September 11, 2016 from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bahishkrit_Hitakarini_Sabha

20 July 2010 – Dalits in Savanur town, Karnataka protest by smearing themselves with human excreta

On 20 July 2010, manual scavengers of Savanur, a small town in Haveri district of north Karnataka, protested against their conditions of living. The manual scavengers from the *Bhangi* caste had covered themselves with human excreta to protest their impending eviction and denial of water by the Town Municipal Corporation (TMC).

Articles:

Pinto, E. P., & Obalesha, K. B. (2014). Anatomy of an Inhuman Form of Protest by Bhangis to Assert their Human Dignity against Social Savanur and Manual Scavengers: Another loud cry for social justice. (2010, August 3). *PUCL Karnataka*. Retrieved September 11, 2016, from, <http://puclkarnataka.org/?p=217>

Books:

Mansi, S., & Umesh Babu, M. S. (2014). Small Conflict Uncovers Big Issues: Conflict between the Manual Scavenging Community and Savanur Town. In K. J. Joy, S. Paranjape, & S. Bhagat (Eds.), *Conflicts Around Domestic Water And Sanitation In India Cases, Issues And Prospects* (pp. 167–181).

Videos:

puclksite (2010, August 8). *Dalit protests at Savanur* Retrieved September 11, 2016 from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2ebHfUNoxU8>

21 July 2010 – Dalit Christians and Muslims threaten to withdraw support for the Congress

Angry Dalit Christians have threatened to withdraw the support for the ruling congress party in New Delhi if their demands for quota benefits remained unmet. Dalit Christians all over India joined the July 21st demonstration, the latest in a series of protest to press the government to address their grievances.

Articles:

Vij, S. (2011, July 28). *The unending struggle of Dalit Christians and Dalit Muslims for equality: S. Japhet and Y. Moses*. Retrieved September 11, 2016, from <https://kafila.org/2011/07/28/the-unending-struggle-of-dalit-christians-and-dalit-muslims-for-equality-s-japhet-and-y-moses/>

Dalits Christians threaten to abandon congress if "reservations" denied. (2010, July 22). Retrieved September 11, 2016, from <http://www.persecution.in/content/dalits-christians-threaten-abandon-congress-if-reservations-denied>

21–22 July 2000 – Neemrana Declaration: Human Rights activists and civil society groups from South Asia meet at Rajasthan, India

The convention was held at Neemrana fort, Rajasthan India on July 21–22, 2000 with an aim to foster unity amongst South Asian countries to recognise human rights violations and work towards its removal. The convention agreed to set up a voluntary democratic organization called 'South Asians for Human Rights' (SAHR).

Articles:

Neemrana declaration. Retrieved September 11, 2016, from http://www.hurights.or.jp/archives/other_documents/section1/2000/03/neemrana-declaration-2000.html

History. *South Asians for Human Rights*. Retrieved October 20, 2016, from http://www.southasianrights.org/?page_id=22

SAARC by South Asian Media Net. Retrieved October 20, 2016, from ISSUU, https://issuu.com/south_asian_media_net/docs/saarc_2

22 July 2015 – Madiga community members stage shirtless protest in Karnataka; demand internal reservation for SCs

Activists of 'Madiga Dandora', a Dalit organisation staged a semi-nude protest demonstration in Ballari, Koppal and Bidar on 22nd July 2015, demanding the early implementation of the Justice A. J. Sadashiva Commission report on providing internal reservation to Scheduled Castes.

Articles:

Chandrasekaran, L. (1992). Social mobility among the Madiga of Karnataka. *Sociological bulletin*, 41(1/2), 119-144.

Charsley, S. (2009). The organisation of Madiga life. *NFSC Books and Monographs*. Madiga community members stage shirtless protest (2015, July 23). *The Hindu*. Retrieved September 11, 2016 from <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/karnataka/madiga-community-members-stage-shirtless-protest/article7454338.ece>

23 July 1999 – Thamirabarani Dalit massacre – Police fire on peaceful protests; 17 Dalit workers die

Manjolai Labourers massacre or Thamirabarani massacre of 23 July 1999 resulted in the death of 17 labourers, including two women and a two-year-old child, when they fell into the river to escape the Tamil Nadu Police lathi-charge. The public organized a procession to Tirunelveli Collectorate to submit a memorandum demanding wage increase and other benefits for the tea plantation workers of Manjolai estate where an altercation between the police and the marchers resulted in the lathi-charge by police.

Articles:

Jayasekera, D. (1999, August 11). Brutal police attack claims 17 lives in southern India. *World Socialist Web Site*. Retrieved September 11, 2016, from <https://www.wsws.org/en/articles/1999/08/ind-a11.html>

Police killings in Tamil Nadu, India. (1999, August 19). *Human Rights Watch*. Retrieved September 11, 2016, from <https://www.hrw.org/news/1999/08/06/police-killings-tamil-nadu-india>

Websites:

Manjolai Labourers massacre. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved September 11, 2016 from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manjolai_Labourers_massacre

24 July 2002 – KR Narayanan ends his Presidency term

KR. Narayan ended his presidency on 24 July 2002. He reflected back on his tenure as the President of India, which was a very painful experience for him due to the limitations of the post of the President of India.

Articles:

Subrahmaniam, V. (2005, November 10). K.R. Narayanan — president who defied stereotype. *The Hindu*. Retrieved September 11, 2016 from <http://www.thehindu.com/2005/11/10/stories/2005111003281400.htm>

Websites:

K. R. Narayanan. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved September 11, 2016 from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/K._R._Narayanan#Demission_of_office

25 July 1997 – K R Narayanan becomes the first Dalit to be the President of India

KR. Narayan was elected to the Presidency of India on 17th July, 1995 and sworn in as the President of India on 25th July 1997 by Chief Justice J.S Verma in the central hall of parliament. He was the first Dalit to become the President of India.

Articles:

Diwanji, A. K. The importance of a Dalit President. *Rediff News*. Retrieved September 11, 2016, from <http://ia.rediff.com/news/jul/11amber.htm>

Books:

Sharma, S. R. (1998). *K.R. Narayanan: Just the president of India*. Jaipur: Sublime Publications.

Websites:

K. R. Narayanan. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved September 11, 2016 from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/K._R._Narayanan#Presidency

25 July 2001 – Masked men assassinate ‘Bandit Queen’ Phoolan Devi in New Delhi

Phoolan Devi (also known as Bandit Queen) was shot dead by three masked gunmen outside of her official Delhi bungalow on Asoka Road. She was shot five times, three to the head and two to her body. The prime suspect Sher Singh Rana later surrendered to the police claiming to have murdered Phoolan Devi in revenge for the upper caste men she gunned down in the Behmai Massacre.

Articles:

Jain, A. (2014, August 8). Sher Singh Rana convicted, 10 others acquitted. *The Hindu*. Retrieved September 11, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/phoolan-devi-murder-case-court-convicts-sher-singh-rana-acquits-10-others/article6295819.ece>

Books:

Moxham, R. (2010). The End of a Vendetta. In *Outlaw: India's bandit queen and me*. London: Rider & Co.

Websites:

Phoolan Devi. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved September 11, 2016 from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phoolan_Devi#Assassination

25 July 2011 – Dalit Christians and Muslims demand statutory benefits; begin 3 day hunger strike at Jantar Mantar, New Delhi

Christian groups came together for a 3 day hunger strike on 25 July, 2011 to demand statutory benefits for fellow Christians from former untouchable castes.

The hunger strike and the rally were organized by the National Coordination Committee for Dalit Christians, a joint body set up by the Bishops' Conference and the National Council of Churches in India demanding equal rights for all citizens irrespective of religion.

Articles:

Christian dalit protest continues. *UCA News*. Retrieved October 18, 2016, from <http://www.ucanews.com/news/christian-dalit-protest-begins/24904>

26 July 1859 – Channar Revolt/Channar Lahala – The King of Travancore proclaims the right of Nadar climber women to wear upper clothes

On 26th July 1859 under pressure from Madras Governor Charles Trevelyan, the king of Travancore issued an order granting permission and the right for all Nadar women to cover their chest, either by wearing jackets like the Christian Nadars or tie a coarse cloth around their upper body like the low caste fisherwomen. However, they were still not allowed to cover their chest in the style of upper caste women.

Articles:

A struggle for decent dress. (2009, July 27). *The New Indian Express*. Retrieved October 15, 2016, from <http://www.newindianexpress.com/states/kerala/article100440.ece?service=print>.

Websites:

Channar revolt. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved October 15, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Channar_revolt.

26 July 1902 – Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj declares 50% reservation for Dalits in his princely state

Shahu Maharaj on 26 July 1902 implemented 50% Reservation for the backward Classes in Kolhapur State Services for government department's posts against tough opposition from upper caste Brahmin ministers who numbered over 98% in his Cabinet.

Articles:

Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj, a revolutionary king (1874-1922). *Early Times*. Retrieved September 13, 2016, from <http://earlytimes.in/m/newsdet.aspx?q=126816>

6th May in Dalit History – Death anniversary of Shahu Maharaj – *Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's Caravan*. Retrieved October 15, 2016 from <https://drambedkarbooks.com/..6th-may-in-dalit-history-death-anniversary-of-shahu>.

Books:

Jadhav, K. N. (2005). *Dr Ambedkar and the Significance of His Movement*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.

Kshirasāgara, R. (1994). *Dalit movement in India and its leaders, 1857-1956*. Delhi: MD Publications Pvt. Ltd.

26 July 1917 – Shahu Maharaj makes primary education free and compulsory in Kolhapur principality

Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj did his best to make education and jobs available to all those living in his domain. He tried to remove superstitions from the mind of the backward classes by giving them free and compulsory education. The provisions of primary education to all regardless of caste and creed was one of the most significant moves of Shahu Maharaj.

Articles:

Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj, a revolutionary king (1874-1922). *Earlytimes*. Retrieved September 13, 2016, from <http://earlytimes.in/m/newsdet.aspx?q=126816>

Historical developments of July month. *Mulnivasi Organiser*. Retrieved September 11, 2016b, from <http://mulnivasiorganiser.bamcef.org/?p=469>

26 July 1927 – The Depressed Classes of Amravati gives an ultimatum to the temple authorities for temple entry

The Satyashodhak movement was instrumental in providing help to different backward classes fighting for their social and religious rights. The movement for allowing entry into Ambadevi temple at Amravati was led by Dr Panjabrao Deshmukh and other workers of Satyashodhak Samaj in 1927

Articles:

Historical developments of July month. *Mulnivasi Organiser*. Retrieved September 11, 2016c, from <http://mulnivasiorganiser.bamcef.org/?p=469>

Books:

Kadam, K. N. (1991). *Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and the significance of his movement: A chronology*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.

Jaideva, P. (2003). *Encyclopaedia of Dalits in India (14 Vols.)*. (S. Paswan & J. Paramanshi, Eds.). Delhi: Kalpaz publications.

27 July 1953 – Katti Padma Rao is born

Katti Padma Rao is a prominent Dalit scholar and activist from Andhra Pradesh. He founded the Andhra Pradesh Dalit Mahasabha, a people's organisation that spearheaded the Dalit movement in the southern state of Andhra Pradesh in the aftermath of the 1985 Karamchedu massacre.

Books:

Gundimeda, S. (2015). *Dalit Politics in Contemporary India*. Oxon: Routledge.

Websites:

Katti Padma Rao. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved September 11, 2016 from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Katti_Padma_Rao

27 July 1978 – Namantar Andolan (Name Change Movement) begins

Namantar Andolan was a dalit movement to change the name of Marathwada university in Aurangabad, Maharashtra, India to Dr Ambedkar university. The

university executive body passed a resolution to rename the university and the series of decision that followed was the catalyst for rioting, which began on 27th July 1978.

Articles:

Sirsat, P. (2015, January 13). In Memoriam, Namavistar – contours of the Namantar struggle for renaming of Marathwada university. *Sanhati*. Retrieved October 18, 2016, from <http://sanhati.com/excerpted/12585/>

Books:

Omvedt, G. (1993). *Reinventing revolution: New social movements and the socialist tradition in India*. Champaign, IL, United States: M.E. Sharpe.

Websites:

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved October 17, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dr._Babasaheb_Ambedkar_Marathwada_University

Namantar Andolan. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved September 11, 2016 from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Namantar_Andolan

29 July 1927 – 9th Edition of Bahishkrit Bharat Fortnightly published

Dr Ambedkar started publications of a newspaper Mook Nayak (Mute Hero) and a fortnightly Bahishkrit Bharat (Outcasted India) to give voice to untouchables in the society and a platform to share their problems. In the 1920's there were no newspapers in India fully devoted to the cause of the untouchables. Dr Ambedkar tried to fill that gap by starting various publications dedicated to the struggles of the Dalits. He started the Mook Nayak on June 1920 and the Bahishkrit Bharat on April 1927 with the 9th edition of it published on 29 July 1927.

Articles:

Rather, M. A., & Kaithal, S. (2015). Social and political ideas of Ambedkar. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Invention*, 4(1), 2319.

Retrieved from [http://www.ijhssi.org/papers/v4\(1\)/Version-1/B041010305.pdf](http://www.ijhssi.org/papers/v4(1)/Version-1/B041010305.pdf)
International journal of Multidisciplinary educational research. (2015). Retrieved October 3, 2016 from [http://s3-ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com/ijmer/pdf/volume4/volume4-issue8\(2\)-2015.pdf](http://s3-ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com/ijmer/pdf/volume4/volume4-issue8(2)-2015.pdf)

Books:

Mishra, S. (1922). *Bahishkrit Bharat* [Outcasted India]. Kanpur: Pratap Pustakalaya.

30 July 2015 – Village council in Bagphat, Uttar Pradesh orders Dalit sisters to be raped and paraded naked

A village council in Uttar Pradesh ordered two Dalit sisters to be raped and paraded naked on account of their brother eloping with a married higher caste Jat woman. The Khap panchayat (traditional village councils) although have no legal sanction, are notorious for adjudicating and issuing sanctions over personal matters.

Articles:

India village council orders rape of two sisters. *Al Jazeera*. Retrieved June 30, 2016, from <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2015/08/india-village-council-orders-rape-sisters-150829145847675.html>

31 July – Death anniversary of Shaheed-i-Azam Sardar Udham Singh

Shaheed Udham Singh was an Indian revolutionary best known for assassinating Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the former Lieutenant Governor of Punjab in British India in what was considered as a revenge for the Jallianwalah Bagh Massacre. A district (Udham Singh Nagar) of Uttarakhand was named after him in October 1995 by Mayawati government.

Articles:

Fenech, L. E. (2002). Contested nationalisms; negotiated terrains: The way Sikhs remember Udham Singh 'Shahid' (1899–1940). *Modern Asian Studies*, 36(04), 827–870.

Maighowalia, B. S. (1969). *Sardar Udham Singh: A Prince Amongst Patriots of India, the Avenger of the Massacre of Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar*. Chhabra Printing Press.

Singh, N. (2007). Reinterpreting Shaheed Udham Singh. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 21–23.

Books:

Lamba, K. G. (1999). *Dynamics of Punjabi Suba Movement*. New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publications.

Singh, S. (2016). *A Great Patriot and Martyr Udham Singh*. Mohali: Unistar Books.

Videos:

Moviebox Record Label (2014, March 19). *Shaheed Udham Singh- Official Full Film*. Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r1cnAv1-bUE>

31 July 2007 – 21 persons accused in the Tsundur (Chundur) Massacre sentenced to life imprisonment

Chundur Massacre/Tsundur Massacre took place in 1991 in Chundur village (Guntur District), Andhra Pradesh where 13 Dalits were massacred by the upper-caste Reddy men. The case was tried by a special court that convicted 56 people out of which, 21 were given life imprisonment.

Articles:

Ambedkar, S. N. (1998). Atrocities against Dalits: A Systematic Analysis of Chundur Carnage in Andhra Pradesh. *Current Trends in Indian Politics*, 225.

Balagopal. K. (2009). Post-Chundur and Other Chundurs. *Balagopal*. Retrieved June 30, 2016, from http://balagopal.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/10/Post-Chundur_and_Other_Chundurs.pdf

Kannabiran, V., & Kannabiran, K. (1991). Caste and gender: Understanding dynamics of power and violence. *Economic and political weekly*, 2130–2133.

Videos:

Dalit Camera (2014, April 23). *Advocate Tarakam on Tsundur judgement of AP high court*. Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BjaazZOVG9Q>

AUGUST

1 August 1920 – Annabhau Sathe is born

Annabhau Sathe (1 August 1920–18 July 1969) was a social reformer, folk poet, and Dalit writer from Maharashtra. An ardent follower of Dr Ambedkar, he was a self-taught and a highly respected literary figure with over 35 Marathi fictions to his credit. His use of folkloric writing styles popularised him and made his work accessible to many different communities. He received the State Government award in 1961 for his novel titled 'Fakira.'

Articles:

Gaikwad, B. N. (2013, February). Manifestation of Caste and Class in Anna Bhau Sathe's *Fakira* and Baburao Bagul's *Jenvha Mi Jaat Chorli Hoti*. *The Criterion*. Issue 12, February 2013. ISSN 0976-8165. Retrieved October 13, 2016, from <http://www.the-criterion.com/V4/n1/Baliram.pdf>

Omvedt, G. (1987). Dalit literature in Maharashtra: Literature of social protest and revolt in western India. *Comparative Studies of South Asia, Africa and the Middle East*, 7 (1 and 2), 78-85.

Zelliot, E. (1978). Dalit – New Cultural Context of an Old Marathi Word. *Language and Civilization Change in South Asia*, 11, 77-97.

Books:

Korde, B. (2003). *Anna Bhau Sathe*. (Marathi). New Delhi: Sahitya Akademi Publications.

Awad, M. (2010). *Life and work of Annabhau Sathe*. New Delhi: Gaur Publisher and Distributors.

Websites:

Anna Bhau Sathe. (Translation: Dr Vilas Salunke). (2013, April 22). *Unique Features*. Retrieved October 13, 2016, from <http://uniquefeatures.in/e-sammelan-13/Anna-Bhau-Sathe>

1 August 2002 – Government of India releases a postage stamp on Annabhau Sathe

On the occasion of his birth anniversary, the Government of India released a postage stamp of renowned folklorist, social reformer and poet Annabhau Sathe on 1 August 2002 and granted him sainthood by declaring him a saint of Maharashtra.

Websites:

1st August (2002) in Dalit history – Government of India issued stamp on Annabhau Sathe. *Dr B.R. Ambedkar's Caravan*. Retrieved September 23, 2016, from <https://drambedkarbooks.com/2015/08/01/1st-august-2002-in-dalit-history-government-of-india-issued-stamp-on-annabhau-sathe/>

1 August 2006 – India's First Dalit Woman Sociologist C. Parvathamma passes away

C Parvathamma was the first Dalit woman Sociologist of India and former Head of Department of Sociology at the University of Mysore. A brilliant and respected teacher, Prof. Parvathamma received her PhD from Victoria University, Manchester, U.K. For her contributions to the field of academia, she was awarded the Rajyothsava Award (1990), Gargi Award (1999) and Nadoja Award (2005).

Articles:

Parvathamma, C. (1964). Elections and Traditional Leadership in a Mysore Village. *Economic Weekly*, 17 (10), 475-83.

Professor C. Parvathamma - scholar of the year 2006. (2011, April 13). *Great Scholars and Humanitarians of India*. Retrieved October 13, 2016, from <http://greatscholar.blogspot.in/2007/03/professor-cparvathamma-scholar-of-year.html>

Books:

Parvathamma, C. (1984). *New horizons and scheduled castes*. New Delhi: APH Publishing.

1 August 2007 – Special court convicts 56 accused in the Tsundur Dalit massacre

13 Dalits were brutally killed, and many more injured on August 6, 1991 in the Tsundur massacre which occurred in Tsundur (Chundur) village, Andhra Pradesh by members of the dominant Reddy caste. In light of the ghastly incident, the country's first ever special court set up for cases under SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act, sentenced the 21 accused to life imprisonment and 35 others to simple imprisonment on 1st August 2007.

Articles:

Apex court issues notice to accused in Tsundur Dalits' massacre case. *Deccan Chronicle*. (2016, September 23). Retrieved September 23, 2016, from <http://www.deccanchronicle.com/140731/nation-crime/article/apex-court-issues-notices-accused-tsundur-dalits%E2%80%99-massacre-case>

Jonathan, S. P. (2013, August 7). Tsundur Dalit massacre: A blood-soaked chapter in modern history. *The Hindu*. Retrieved September 23, 2016, from Andhra Pradesh, <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/andhra-pradesh/tsundur-dalit-massacre-a-bloodsoaked-chapter-in-modern-history/article4996786.ece>

4 August 1923 – Bombay Legislative Council allows Dalits access to public places under its jurisdiction

The Bombay Legislative Council adopted a resolution to allow the Untouchables to use all public watering places, wells and dharamshalas (rest houses for pilgrims) that are within its purview.

Articles:

Hidden Apartheid Caste Discrimination against India's "Untouchables." *Human Rights Watch*. Retrieved September 23, 2016, from <https://www.hrw.org/report/2007/02/12/hidden-apartheid/caste-discrimination-against-indias-untouchables>

Galanter, M. (1969). Untouchability and the Law. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 131-170.

Books:

Jaffrelot, C. (2005). *Dr Ambedkar and Untouchability: Analysing and Fighting Caste*. Hyderabad: Orient Blackswan.

Kshīrasāgara, R. (1994). *Dalit movement in India and its leaders, 1857-1956*. New Delhi: MD Publications Pvt. Ltd.

Sharma, G. S. (1975). *Legislation and Cases on untouchability and Scheduled Castes in India*. Bombay: Allied Publishers.

4 August 1939 – Madras Legislative Assembly passes the Temple Entry Bill despite strong opposition

Inspired by C. Rajagopalachari, the 'Madras Temple Entry Ordinance' of 1939 was promulgated on 17th July 1939. Despite opposition from T.T. Krishnamachari, the bill was passed in the Assembly on 4th August. After further protests from Kr. Venkatarama Iyer, the bill was passed in the legislative council on August 8th. It finally received the assent of Viceroy Lord Linlithgow on September 4, 1939.

Articles:

A major step towards struggle for social equality (2012). *The Hindu*. Retrieved September 23, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-features/tp-editorialfeatures/a-major-step-towards-struggle-for-social-equality/article3633543.ece>

Asirvatham, E. (1940). Law and Administration in the Madras Presidency 1937—39. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 2 (1), 92-107.

Karthikeyan, D. (2013). Reliving the historic temple entry. *The Hindu*. Retrieved September 23, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Madurai/reliving-the-historic-temple-entry/article4897572.ece>

Books:

Rengaraju, G. (2006). *Temple Entry Politics in Colonial Tamil Nadu*. Chennai: Pava Publications.

Websites:

Madras Presidency. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved September 23, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Madras_Presidency

4 August 1978 – Jogendra Kawade leads a march to Nagpur to rename Marathwada University

Jogendra Kawade on 4th August 1978 led a march from Deekshabhoomi to D.M. office in Nagpur to petition the renaming of Marathwada University to

Dr Ambedkar University. The peaceful gathering and protest march was met with violence. Dalit groups later started the Namantar Andolan which went on for almost two decades. A compromise was struck in 1994 and the university was renamed 'Dr B.R. Ambedkar Marathwada University.'

Articles:

Ganguly, D. (2009). Pain, personhood and the collective: Dalit life narratives. *Asian Studies Review*, 33 (4), 429-442.

Heuzé, D. G. (2011). Tej City. Protests in Mumbai, 1988-2008. *South Asia Multidisciplinary Academic Journal*, (5).

Websites:

Namantar Andolan. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved September 23, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Namantar_Andolan

Namantar Shahid Smarak. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved September 23, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Namantar_Shahid_Smarak

4 August 2007 – Chengara Land struggle begins in Kerala

As a reaction to the broken promises and assurances of the Kerala government to allot land to the landless, around 300 landless Dalits and Adivasis under the banner of Sadhu Jana Vimochana Samara Vedi (SJVSU) led a non-violent struggle at Chengara estate of 'Harrisons Malayalam Ltd,' marking the beginning of the Chengara Land Struggle.

Articles:

Devika, J. (2013). Contemporary Dalit Assertions in Kerala: Governmental Categories v/s Identity Politics? *History and Sociology of South Asia*, 7 (1), 1-17.

The Chengara land struggle. (2008, August). Retrieved September 23, 2016, from <http://chengarastruggle.blogspot.in/>

Websites:

Chengara struggle. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chengara_struggle

4 August 2015 – SCs and STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill 2014 is passed in the parliament

The SC/ST (PoA) Amendment Bill 2014 was introduced in the parliament on 7 July 2014 and referred to the standing committee on the same day. It was subsequently passed by the Lok Sabha on 4 August 2015 replacing the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Ordinance 2014.

Articles:

Dasgupta, P. (2014). Constitutional safeguards for the welfare of dalits in India. *Zenith International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research*, 4 (3), 33-50.

Gupta, S. (2015). Lok Sabha passes SC/ST amendment bill. Retrieved September 23, 2016, from <http://www.livemint.com/Politics/ILV8Ht8QYulfYLQM3SLeSK/Lok-Sabha-passes-SCST-amendment-bill.html>

Websites:

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved September 23, 2016, from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scheduled_Caste_and_Scheduled_Tribe_\(Prevention_of_Atrocities\)_Act,_1989](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scheduled_Caste_and_Scheduled_Tribe_(Prevention_of_Atrocities)_Act,_1989)

5 August 2016 – Dalit Asmita Yatra to Una begins at Ahmedabad

Hundreds of Dalits began the 'Dalit Asmita Yatra,' a foot march from Ahmedabad to Una town in Gir Somnath district of Gujarat. The 380-km long yatra started from Vejalpur area of Ahmedabad demanding justice for the Una flogging incident where four Dalit youth were tied to a jeep and beaten up in public. The Dalit foot marchers converged at Una town and unfurled the national flag on 15 August and took a vow to stop traditional practices such as skinning of dead animals.

Articles:

Dalit protests: Footmarch from Ahmadabad to converge in Una on 15 august (2016, August 5). *First Post*. Retrieved October 13, 2016, from <http://www.firstpost.com/india/dalit-protests-foot-march-from-ahmadabad-to-converge-in-una-on-15-august-2937288.html>

6 August 1991 – Tsundur (Chundur) massacre of Dalits

At least 8 and up to 20 Dalits killed and many more were injured in a mass assault by members of the dominant 'Reddy' caste in Chundur (Tsundur) Village in Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh.

Articles:

Jonathan, S. P. (2013, August 7). Tsundur Dalit massacre: A blood-soaked chapter in modern history. *The Hindu*. Retrieved September 23, 2016, from Andhra Pradesh, <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/andhra-pradesh/tsundur-dalit-massacre-a-bloodsoaked-chapter-in-modern-history/article4996786.ece>

Books:

Bharathi, T. (2008). *A history of Telugu Dalit literature*. New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House.

Websites:

Tsundur massacre. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved September 23, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tsundur_massacre

6 August 2013 – Dalits gather at Raktha Shetram to pay homage to the victims of Tsundur Massacre

Twenty-two years ago on 6 August 1991, Tsundur village in Andhra Pradesh witnessed the brutal massacre of Dalits in a carnage unleashed by the upper castes in the area. On 6th August 2013 – twenty-two years after the bloody massacre, the Dalit families residing in the village converged at 'Raktha Shetharam' - the place where the bodies of Dalits were buried – and held a peaceful meeting to pay homage to those who died during the Tsundur massacre.

Articles:

Jonathan, S. P. (2013, August 7). Tsundur Dalit massacre: A blood-soaked chapter in modern history. *The Hindu*. Retrieved October 20, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/andhra-pradesh/tsundur-dalit-massacre-a-bloodsoaked-chapter-in-modern-history/article4996786.ece>

6 August 2013 – U.P Government arrests Dalit intellectual Kanwal Bharti

Dalit intellectual Kanwal Bharti was arrested over a Facebook status that was critical of the Uttar Pradesh government and senior Samajwadi Party leaders over the suspension of IAS officer Durga Shakti Nagpal. He was charged under Sections 153/295-A of the IPC.

Articles:

Rashid, O. (2013, August 6). Dalit intellectual arrested for taking on Akhilesh government on Facebook. *The Hindu*. Retrieved September 23, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/dalit-intellectual-arrested-for-taking-on-akhilesh-government-on-facebook/article4995862.ece>

Tripathi, A. (2016, January 22). UP cops arrest dalit writer for a Facebook post criticising UP Govt on Durga Nagpal Issue. *The Times of India*. Retrieved September 23, 2016, from <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/UP-cops-arrest-dalit-writer-for-Facebook-post-criticizing-UP-govt-on-Durga-Nagpal-issue/articleshow/21653831.cms>

7 August 1990 – Government accepts recommendations of Mandal Commission Report

Former Prime Minister V P Singh announced in Parliament that the government had accepted the Mandal Commission report, which recommended 27% reservation for OBC candidates at all levels of its services.

Articles:

Balogopal, K. (1990). This anti-Mandal mania. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 2231-2234.

Kumar, D. (1992). The affirmative action debate in India. *Asian Survey*, 32 (3), 290-302.

Sheth, D. L. (1996). Changing Terms of Elite Discourse: The Case of Reservation for 'Other Backward Classes.' *Region, Religion, Caste, Gender and Culture in Contemporary India*, 3, 314-333.

Sunday Story: Mandal Commission report, 25 years later (2015, September). *The Indian express*. Retrieved September 23, 2016, from <http://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-others/sunday-story-mandal-commission-report-25-years-later/#sthash.hVSOgSrC.dpuf>

Websites

Mandal commission. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved September 23, 2015, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mandal_Commission

7 August 2013 – Safai Karamcharis threaten to block parliament over failure in abolishing Manual Scavenging

In a demonstration organised by Safai Karamchari Andolan (SKA), hundreds of manual scavengers protested in Delhi against government apathy in abolishing the inhuman practice of manual scavenging. Protesters from Delhi, Haryana, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha and other states urged the government to speed up the passage of 'The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Bill, 2012.'

Articles

Manual scavenging. (2016, April). *Dalit Network Netherland*. Retrieved September 23, 2016, from <http://www.dalits.nl/manualscavenging.html>
Pinto, E. P., & Obalesha, K. B. Anatomy of an Inhuman Form of Protest by Bhangis to Assert their Human Dignity against Social Discrimination.
'Stop manual scavenging.' (2003, August). *Hard News*. Retrieved September 23, 2016, from <http://www.hardnewsmedia.com/2013/08/6018#sthash.WjBllsXV.dpuf>

8 August 2011 – Dalit minorities hold a big rally in Gajapati

Around 10,000 members of the oppressed minority communities of Gajapati district, including Dalit Christians and Muslims demanded their inclusion in the scheduled caste category and the right to affirmative action.

Articles:

Crying for justice. (2015, December 24). *Sabrang India*. Retrieved September 23, 2016, from <https://www.sabrangindia.in/article/crying-justice>
The invincible flame of Narayanpatna: An interview with Dandapani Mohanty. (2012). *Kractivist*. Retrieved September 23, 2016, from <https://kractivist.wordpress.com/2012/12/03/the-invincible-flame-of-narayanpatna-an-interview-with-dandapani-mohanty/>

8 August 2015 – Around 100 Dalit families from Hisar district convert to Islam

Around 100 families from Bhagana village of Hisar district converted to Islam at Jantar Mantar in New Delhi. They claimed that they were forced to take the step as the government failed to address their complaints of incessant persecution and harassment by the upper castes.

Articles:

100 Dalit families of Hisar village convert to Islam at Jantar Mantar. (2015). *Hindustan Times*. Retrieved September 23, 2016, from <http://www.hindustantimes.com/punjab/100-dalit-families-of-hisar-village-convert-to-islam-at-jantar-mantar/story-I5kwqow7AGp7h7yYlumMDP.html>

8–9 August 1930 – First Conference of the All India Depressed Classes Congress held at Nagpur

The First Conference of the All India Depressed Classes Congress was held in Nagpur under the Presidentship of Dr Ambedkar who took a clear anti-congress stance and a mildly anti-British position.

Articles

Bandyopadhyay, S. (1945). Transfer of power and the crisis of Dalit politics in India, 1945-47. *Modern Asian Studies*, 34 (4), 893-942. Retrieved September 23, 2016, from https://drambedkarbooks.files.wordpress.com/2009/03/crisis-of-dalit-politics-in-india_1945-47.pdf

10 August 1991 – Victims of Tsundur massacre buried; Procession attended by thousands of Dalits

A 15km long procession carrying the dead bodies of victims of Tsundur massacre was taken out by thousands of Dalits from nearby Villages in Guntur district. The bodies were buried in the middle of Reddy colony and the spot was named Rakta Kshetram (Blood soaked field).

Articles:

Acquitted in Tsundur Dalit massacre case of 1991 get busy campaigning. (2014). *Hindustan Times*. Retrieved September 23, 2016, from <http://www.hindustantimes.com/india/acquitted-in-tsundur-dalit-massacre-case-of-1991-get-busy-campaigning/story-wd8M0MkT2pQ0YXXZ4A49uM.html>

Websites:

Tsundur. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tsundur>

10 August 2011 – Christians observe Black Day; protest against denial of scheduled caste status to Dalit Christians

In protest to the denial of Scheduled Caste status to their Dalit brethren, Christians from around the country united to observe "Black Day." People wore black badges in silent protest and organised prayers all over the country.

Articles

Dalit groups give political warning to UPA over SC status. *Two Circles*. Retrieved September 26, 2016, from http://twocircles.net/2011jul28/dalit_groups_give_political_warning_upa_over_sc_status.html

Dalits denounce anti-secular order geared to promoting caste Hindu hegemony by Yoginder Sikand. (2011). *Counter-Currents*. Retrieved September 26, 2016, from <http://www.countercurrents.org/sikand070811.htm>

10 August 2015 – Indian Christians rally for equal rights for Dalit Christians and Dalit Muslims

Dalit Christian protesters observing "Black day" on 10th August gathered outside the Sacred Heart Cathedral in New Delhi to demand special rights for Dalit Christians and Dalit Muslims. Standing up against religious discrimination, they demanded rights which were enjoyed by their Hindu counterparts

Articles

Beita, B. C. (2015). Christians demand equal rights for Dalit Christians, observe black day. *Christian Today*. Retrieved September 26, 2016, from <http://www.christiantoday.co.in/article/christians.demand.equal.rights.for.dalit.christians.observe.black.day/17800.htm>

Jenkins, L. D. (2001). Becoming backward: Preferential policies and religious minorities in India. *Commonwealth and Comparative Politics*, 39 (2), 32-50.

12 August 1994 – National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (Sanitation workers) constituted

The National Commission for Safai Karamcharis was constituted on 12 August 1994 initially, for a period of 3 years under the provision of the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis Act, 1993 to safeguard the interests and rights of Safai Karamcharis.

Articles:

The national commission for Safai Karamcharis act, 1993. *India Kanoon*. Retrieved September 26, 2016, from <https://indiankanoon.org/doc/1345973/>

Websites:

National commission for Safai Karamcharis. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Commission_for_Safai_Karamcharis

12 August 2013 – Rashtriya Garima Abhiyan launches 'Knock the door' campaign for the elimination of manual scavenging from Indian Railways

Rashtriya Garima Abhiyan launched a campaign in New Delhi for early passage of the legislation and inclusion of demands regarding rehabilitation and total elimination of manual scavenging in the Indian Railways. Liberated manual scavenger women through this campaign went door-to-door knocking on Parliamentarians homes and appealing them for an enactment of the bill.

Articles:

Knocking the door of parliamentarian for early passage of law on manual scavenging eradication. (2013, August 17). *Merinews*. Retrieved September 26, 2016, from <http://www.merineews.com/clogArticle/knocking-the-door-of-parliamentarian-for-early-passage-of-law-on-manual-scavenging-eradication/15889113>

Prabhat, A., & Bhattacharya, P. (2016). Manual Scavenging- The Oppression Continues. *International Journal Of Socio-Legal Analysis and Rural Development*. Retrieved from <http://ijsard.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/MANUAL-SCAVENGING-THE-OPPRESSION-CONTINUES.pdf>

Websites:

Manual scavenging. *Dalit Networks Nederland*. Retrieved September 26, 2016, from <http://www.dalits.nl/manualscavenging.html>

12 August 2014 – UN recommends India to end caste-based violence against women and the Devadasi practice

Raising serious concern about human rights violations against Dalit women, caste-based violence and rape, and the lack of implementation of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act meant to protect Dalit women, the U.N Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against

Women (CEDAW) provided recommendations to the State party to safeguard the rights of women through proper implementation and amendment of laws.

Articles:

Special Rapporteur on Violence against women, its causes and consequences finalises country mission to India. Retrieved September 26, 2016, from <http://www.unic.org.in/display.php?E=12739&K=Violence>

UN recommends India take action to end caste-based violence against women and the Devadasi practice - international Dalit solidarity network. (2014). *International Dalit Solidarity Network*. Retrieved September 26, 2016, from Dalit Women, <http://idsn.org/un-recommends-india-take-action-to-end-caste-based-violence-against-women-and-the-devadasi-practice/>

Websites:

Dalit network Netherlands (DNN). Retrieved September 26, 2016, from http://www.dalits.nl/dnn_vrouwen_e.html

14 August 1931 – Ambedkar and Gandhi meet to discuss untouchability in Bombay

Gandhi and Ambedkar met in at Mani Bhavan, Bombay to discuss untouchability and debate on the status and problems of untouchables. The differences in their opinions can be traced to this meeting. For Ambedkar true upliftment of the untouchables would not only come from the right to enter temples but through active participation in the decision-making policies and process.

Articles:

Ambedkar and Gandhi: A tricky relationship. (2015). *Intellectual Post*. Retrieved September 26, 2016, from <http://intellectualpost.com/ambedkar-and-gandhi-a-tricky-relationship/>

Siddhartha. Gandhi and Ambedkar: Diverging perceptions in the struggle against oppression. *Pipal Tree*. Retrieved September 26, 2016, from http://pipaltree.org.in/static/uploads/Gandhi_and_Ambedkar_complementary_pathways.pdf

The Meeting between Gandhi and Ambedkar on August 14, 1931, at Mani Bhavan, Malabar Hill, Bombay. *Columbia University*. Retrieved September 26, 2016, from <http://www.columbia.edu/itc/meaac/pritchett/00ambedkar/timeline/graphics/gandhi1931.html>

14 August 1993 – The National Commission for Backward Classes established as a Statutory Body

Formed on August 14, 1993, under the provisions of the National Commission for Backward Classes Act 1993, the commission was the outcome of the Mandal case Judgement.

Websites:

Mandal commission. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mandal_Commission

National commission for backward classes. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Commission_for_Backward_Classes

15 August 1936 – Dr Ambedkar forms the Independent Labour Party (ILP) at Bombay

Independent Labour Party (ILP) was a political organisation formed under the leadership of Dr B. R. Ambedkar in 1936. The party intended to fight against the Brahmanical and capitalist structures in the society. ILP campaigned for the welfare of the working class especially those at the lower rung.

Articles:

Omvedt, G. (1990). Ambedkar and Dalit labour radicalism: Maharashtra, 1936-1942. *Comparative Studies of South Asia, Africa and the Middle East*, 10(1), 12-22. <http://doi.org/10.1215/07323867-10-1-12>

Books:

Zene, C. (2013). The Political Philosophies of Antonio Gramsci and BR Ambedkar: Itineraries of Dalits and Subalterns (Vol. 25). Routledge.

Websites:

Independent Labour Party (India). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved October 20, 2016, from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Independent_Labour_Party_\(India\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Independent_Labour_Party_(India))

15 August 1972 – “Black Independence Day” by Raja Dhale published in Sadhana

On the day of Independence in 1972, the article Kala Swatantra Din (Black Independence day) written by Raja Dhale was published in a special issue of the Sadhana sparking a controversy. It created a great sensation publicising the Dalit Panthers throughout Maharashtra and the recognition of Dhale as a prominent leader of the Panthers.

Websites:

Dalit panthers. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved September 26, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dalit_Panthers

Dayal Bahadure. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved September 26, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dayal_Bahadure

15 August 1997 – Dalits in Tamil Nadu decide to observe the 50th Independence Day as Black Day

In protest against the atrocities and caste-based violence committed against them, Dalits in Tamil Nadu amidst stringent security vigilance united and gathered in thousands and observed the 50th Independence days as 'Black'.

Articles:

Moorthy, N. S. Dalits in Tamil Nadu to observe august 15 as black day. *Rediff on the Net*. Retrieved September 26, 2016, from <http://www.rediff.com/news/aug/11tn.htm>

15 August 2010 – Police arrest 5 Members of Human Rights Group on false charges

Five human rights workers of Dalit Foundation, including three women, were arrested on false charges of impersonation among others while they were on a field visit in Tamil Nadu investigating cases of Dalit Oppression.

Articles:

Arrest of 5 Human Rights Trainees of Dalit Foundation in Tamil Nadu, India. *Peoples watch*. Retrieved September 26, 2016, from http://peopleswatch.org/dalit_trainees_arrest/?page_id=34

People's watch. (2010). Retrieved September 26, 2016, from <http://www.peopleswatch.org/blog.php>

15 August 2016 – Dalit Pride March converges at Una

Thousands of Dalits have staged a massive protest in Gujarat in response to atrocities against the community. The 10-day "Dalit Pride March" which began from Ahmedabad on 5 August 2016 culminated in Una town in southern Gujarat on 15 August 2016 - India's Independence Day. During the convergence meeting, Dalits pledged to seek "freedom from atrocities and caste-based discrimination."

Articles:

Iqbal, J. (2016, August 16). India's Dalits demand freedom from caste discrimination. *Al Jazeera*. Retrieved October 20, 2016, from <http://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/inpictures/2016/08/india-dalits-demand-freedom-caste-discrimination-160816080245084.html>

16 August 1932 – British PM Ramsay MacDonald declares his famous "Communal Award"

British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald to safeguard and protect the minorities and depressed classes from the majority community, declared his famous 'Communal Award' granting separate electorates to different groups of society.

Books:

Samaddar, R., & Sen, S. K. (2014). *New Subjects and New Governance in India*. New Delhi: Routledge.

Samaddar, R. (2016). *Neo-Liberal Strategies of Governing India*. New Delhi: Routledge.

Website:

Communal award. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved October 21, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communal_Award

Mondal, P. (2014, January 6). Notes on communal award and Poona pact. Retrieved September 26, 2016, from History, <http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/history/notes-on-communal-award-and-poona-pact/23455/>

16 August 1992 – Chunni Kotal, the first woman graduate among Lodha Shabars, commits suicide

Chuni Kotal was a Dalit-Adivasi and the first woman graduate of the Lodha Shabar tribe. Her suicide was a result of years of caste discrimination. Later, her story was highlighted by noted writer-activist Mahasweta Devi in her book in Bengali, *Byadhkhanda* in (1994), (The Book of the Hunter (2002)).

Articles:

Chuni Kotal, Vidyasagar University and an anthropologist's suicide. (2011). Retrieved September 26, 2016, from <https://thedeathofmeritinindia.wordpress.com/2011/05/07/chuni-kotal-vidyasagar-university-and-an-anthropologists-suicide>

Devi, M. (1992). Story of Chuni Kotal. *Economic & Political Weekly*, Vol. 27 (Issue No. 35). Retrieved September 26, 2016, from http://www.epw.in/system/files/pdf/1992_27/35/commentary_story%20of%20chuni%20kotal.pdf

Website:

Chuni Kotal. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved September 26, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chuni_Kotal

16 August 2015 – 70 arrested for attacking Dalit houses In Tamil Nadu

Over 70 people were arrested for burning and damaging houses of Dalits during a temple car procession in Tamil Nadu. Violence erupted after a group of Vanniyars tried to stop the Dalit temple procession by digging up the roads and pathways while attacking the devotees and police with stones and petrol bombs.

Articles:

Dalit houses torched for taking out a procession in Tamil Nadu village: How the conflict unfolded (2015, August 18). *First Post*. Retrieved October 21, 2016, from <http://www.firstpost.com/india/dalit-houses-torched-taking-procession-tamil-nadu-village-conflict-unfolded-2396828.html>

Janardhanan, A. (2015, August 17). Tamil Nadu: Vanniyars attack Dalit procession, torch huts. *The Indian express*. Retrieved September 26, 2016, from <http://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-others/tamil-nadu-vanniyars-attack-dalit-procession-torch-huts/>

18 August 2014 – Chitralkha, Dalit woman auto-rickshaw driver in Kerala attacked

Chitralkha, Dalit woman auto-rickshaw driver in Kerala was attacked yet again under the leadership of CPM branch secretary Jyotish Kumar. The district administration was apathetic and refused to protect her and didn't even file a case. Instead, a case was filed against Chitralkha's husband Sreeshkant.

Articles:

Dalit woman auto driver again on the Warpath. (2014, April 19). Retrieved September 26, 2016, from <http://www.newindianexpress.com/states/kerala/Dalit-Woman-Auto-Driver-Again-on-the-Warpath/2014/04/19/article2177428.ece>

19 August 1917 – First conference of the Justice Party held in Coimbatore

The first and most important conference of the Justice Party was organised by T. A. Ramalingam Chetty in Coimbatore. It was the first Non- Brahmin conference convened under the presidency of Ramarayingar with an aim to

create and promote the educational, social, economic and political progress of the Non-Brahmin communities in South India.

Articles:

- Parameswaran, P. S. (2016). Non-Brahmin movement and its impact of Tamil Nadu. *Paripex- Indian Journal of Research*, 5(5). Retrieved from http://worldwidejournals.com/paripex/file.php?val=May_2016_1462628758__74.pdf
- Reddy, S. G. (2011, December 30). Caste, Politics and Social Conflict. *Social Sciences*. Retrieved September 26, 2016, from <http://www.socialsciences.in/article/caste-politics-and-social-conflict>

19 August 1942 – Babu Jagjivan Ram gets arrested for participating in the Quit India Movement

Following the announcement of Quit India Movement In 1942 as most of the INC leaders were arrested, Jagjivan Ram took charge in Bihar and headed a mass movement against the British. Following this, Babuji, as he was popularly known was arrested in Patna from his house.

Articles:

- Babu Jagjivan ram. *Babu Jagjivan Ram National foundation*. Retrieved September 26, 2016, from <http://jagjivanramfoundation.nic.in/bio-1.htm>
- Singh, K. (2012, April 4). An able administrator. *Hindustan Times*. Retrieved September 26, 2016, from <http://www.hindustantimes.com/india/an-able-administrator/story-Q1cAlpGSuCiufAEJlpXkO.html>

20 August 1856 – Shree Narayana Guru is born

Shree Narayana Guru was born in Chempazhanthi hamlet near Thiruvananthapuram. Born an Avarna, meaning 'Without a Varna', he was subject to caste ridicule. He worked untiringly to help the lower castes and reform Hindu society.

Websites:

- Narayana Guru. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved, September 26, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Narayana_Guru&oldid=741283874
- Sri Narayana Guru. Retrieved September 26, 2016, from http://www.worldlibrary.org/articles/sri_narayana_guru

20 August 1917 – Secretary of State for India calls for more Indian representation in Government institutions

Edwin Montagu, the Secretary of State for India proposed political reforms to increase Indian representation in the administration and to gradually develop self-governing institutions in India. The reforms are known as the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms or briefly as Mont-Ford reforms named after the Secretary of State for India, Edwin Samuel Montagu and the Viceroy of India, Lord Chelmsford.

Articles:

Montagu declaration 1917 (2011, October 22). *General Knowledge Today*. Retrieved September 26, 2016, from <http://www.gktoday.in/montagu-declaration-1917/>

20 August 2002 – 120 Dalit families face social boycott in A.P

About 120 Dalit families of Mittamanupalle village in Mydukur Mandal faced a social boycott and were prevented from entering the main village ever since they were attacked and their hutments burnt on July 23. On the day of the Incident, a mob of 300 upper caste men from Mittamanupalle and Kesavapuram villages assaulted the Dalits and the police.

Articles:

Persecuted Dalits protest (2002, August 20). *The Hindu*. Retrieved September 26, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/thehindu/2002/08/20/stories/2002082003510400.htm>

Violence: The Social Edifice-Report on Prevention of Atrocities against SCs & STs. (2005). *NHRC*. Retrieved October 21, 2016, from <http://nhrc.nic.in/Documents/Publications/reportKBSaxena.pdf>

Websites:

Digest of atrocities/violence/killings against Dalits, July-December 2002. (2003). Retrieved September 26, 2016, from <http://www.indianet.nl/atroc2.html>

20 August 2005 – Upper caste threatens a Dalit girl for riding a bicycle to College

Mamata Nayak became the first girl from Bauri Community to pass the matriculation exam in Bhubaneswar after which she took admission in Madanpur College, 7Kms from her Village. The Upper Caste threatened her with dire consequences over riding a bicycle through their village to college which was seen as defiance of caste norms.

Articles:

A collection of articles from PWTN. (2005, August 20). Retrieved September 26, 2016, from <https://www.mail-archive.com/zestcaste@yahoogroups.com/msg01328.html>

Ahmed, F. (2005, September 19). Cycle of change. *India Today*. Retrieved October 21, 2016, from <http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/orissa-dalit-girl-defies-caste-ban-cycles-her-way-to-college-and-creates-mini-revolution/1/192953.html>

Citizens' Report on State Of "Rights Of The Child" In Orissa (2007-08). *Orissa Alliance On CRC*. Retrieved October 21, 2016, from <http://www.pecuc.org/pecuc/Upload/CenterOfRight/98.pdf>

20 August 2016 – Protest Outside Indian High Commission in London; protesters demand an end to caste discrimination in India

More than 200 demonstrators under the banner of South Asia Solidarity Group (SASG) protested outside Indian High Commission in London against anti-

Dalit violence in India. Protesters, mostly belonging to various organisations in the UK shouted slogans “Manuvad se azadi”, “Brahmanwad se azadi”, “chuchoot se azadi”, “leke rahenge azadi” (we want freedom from Manu—an ancient scripture preaching casteism—untouchability. We will get our freedom).

Articles:

End cast discrimination in India: 20 august 2016 – protest outside Indian high commission in London. (2016, August 19). *The London Post*. Retrieved October 14, 2016, from <http://thelondonpost.net/2016/08/end-cast-discrimination-in-india-20-august-2016-protest-outside-indian-high-commission-in-london/>

Khan, M. G. (2016, August 22). Activists Demonstrate Against Caste Violence Outside Indian Mission in London. *The Milli Gazette*. Retrieved October 14, 2016, from <http://www.milligazette.com/news/14671-activists-demonstrate-against-caste-violence-outside-indian-mission-in-london>

21 August 1889 – Sahodaran Ayyappan is born

Sahodaran Ayyappan was born into a traditional Ezhava family of Cherai in Vypin Island of Ernakulam district as the son of Kumabalathuparambil Kochavu Vaidyar and Unnuli. He was a renowned social reformer, journalist and politician working for the lower classes.

Articles:

Balakrishnan. (2013, November 28). Sahodaran Ayyappan – A reformist from Kerala. *Spider Kerala*. Retrieved September 26, 2016, from <http://www.spiderkerala.net/resources/11251-Sahodaran-Ayyappan-A-Reformist-from-Kerala.aspx>

Websites:

Sahodaran Ayyappan. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sahodaran_Ayyappan

21 August 1967 – Narayana Guru commemorated on postage stamp

Narayan Guru was born into a Kerala family of Avarna people. Facing much social injustice and caste atrocities, he became a social reformer rejecting casteism and promoted the ideals of spiritual freedom and social equality. For his efforts and his work for the social uplift of the downtrodden, the Government of India commemorated him on an Indian postage stamp of 15 Paise on August 21, 1967.

Websites:

Narayana Guru. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved, September 26, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Narayana_Guru&oldid=741283874

Narayana Guru. *Indian Post*. Retrieved September 26, 2016, from <http://www.indianpost.com/viewstamp.php/Color/Dark%20Brown/NARAYANA%20GURU>

Stamps titled Sree Narayana Gurudev (2015, June 03). Retrieved September 26, 2016, from <http://gurudevsn.net/stamps-titled-sree-narayana-gurudev/>

21 August 1988 – The Scheduled Caste Liberation Movement (SCALM) founded; holds its first conference in Chennai

The Scheduled Caste Liberation Movement (SCALM) was started when Dalit leaders from different dominant political parties came together to form their own Dalit groups and movement. Its first conference was held in Chennai on 21 August 1988 where BSP leader Kanshi Ram addressed a rally of more than a million Dalits.

Articles

Anbuselvam. (2013, May 27). Struggles of the scheduled caste liberation movement in Tamil Nadu. *Round Table India*. Retrieved September 26, 2016, from http://roundtableindia.co.in/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=6586:struggles-of-the-scheduled-caste-liberation-movement-in-tamil-nadu&catid=119&Itemid=132

Contextualising Dalit movement in south India: Selfhood, culture and economy. *Vikalp Alternatives*. (2005). Retrieved October 21, 2016, from <http://vakindia.org/archives/Vikalp-Aug2005.pdf>

22 August 2012 – Dalit outfits in Karnataka protest against Sadashiva panel report

Members of various Dalit organisations organised a procession outrightly rejected recommendations of the Sadashiva Commission report citing that it was aimed at creating a divide amongst the scheduled caste people.

Articles:

Dalit outfits protest against Sadashiva panel report. (2012, August 23). *The Hindu*. Retrieved September 26, 2016, from KARNATAKA, <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/tp-karnataka/dalit-outfits-protest-against-sadashiva-panel-report/article3809913.ece>

22 August 2012 – SC/ST Employees Protests against Scrapping Reservation in Promotions

Various SC/ST employees joined together in a mass rally to protest against the U.P government for accepting the Supreme Court order that declared unconstitutional a section of the U.P Public Service (reservation for SC, ST and OBC) Act-1994, which gave reservation in promotion in government departments.

Articles:

Won't vacate our seats, say SC/ST staff facing demotion (2016). *The Times of India*. Retrieved September 26, 2016, from <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/lucknow/Wont-vacate-our-seats-say-SC/ST-staff-facing-demotion/articleshow/46810023.cms>

24 August 2013 – Dalit Girl raped and murdered in Haryana

A 20-year-old Dalit girl while on her way to write an examination was brutally raped and murdered in Jind, Haryana. Her mutilated body was found near a canal the next day by the police.

Articles:

Menon-sen, K. (2016). Sexual violence against Dalit girls and women in Haryana, India. Retrieved from http://www.academia.edu/8207826/Sexual_violence_against_Dalit_girls_and_women_in_Haryana_India

Rape and murder of a Dalit girl in Jind, Haryana. (2013, September 20). Retrieved September 26, 2016, from <https://wssnet.org/2013/09/20/rape-and-murder-of-a-dalit-girl-in-jind-haryana/>

Wal, A. (2015). The bizarre story of rape and murder of a Dalit girl in Haryana. *Tehelka*. Retrieved September 26, 2016, from <http://www.tehelka.com/2013/08/the-bizarre-story-of-rape-and-murder-of-a-dalit-girl-in-haryana/>

24 August 2015 – Dalit Woman Stripped Naked and Force Fed Urine in Madhya Pradesh

A 45-year-old Dalit Woman was beaten, stripped and forced to drink Urine over a Land dispute In Madhya Pradesh.

Articles:

Dalit woman stripped naked and force fed with urine in Madhya Pradesh. (2015, September 3). *The Logical Indian*. Retrieved September 26, 2016, from <https://thelogicalindian.com/news/dalit-woman-stripped-naked-and-force-fed-with-urine-in-madhya-prades/>

25 August 1853 – Chattampi Swamikal is born

Chattampi Swamikal belonged to the Nair caste and was highly concerned with improving the social and religious life of the marginalised. His work inspired and influenced the inception of many social, political and religious movements aimed at improving the lives of the lower caste in Kerala.

Websites:

Chattampi Swamikal. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved, September 27, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Chattampi_Swamikal&oldid=740516930

25 August 1967 – Formation of Shoshit Dal in Bihar

The Sanyukta Socialist Party with 69 MLAs was the biggest alliance partner of the coalition government, the first Non-congress govt in Bihar. Even then its leader Karpoori Thakur, a prominent backward caste leader could only become Deputy C.M. Following this Jagdeo Prasad or the 'Lenin of Bihar' as he was known, revolted against it and split the SSP legislature party and formed the Shoshit Dal on 25, August 1967.

Articles:

Blair, H. W. (1973). Minority electoral politics in a North Indian state: Aggregate data analysis and the Muslim community in Bihar, 1952-1972. *The American Political Science Review*, 67 (4), 1275-1287. doi:10.2307/1956548. Retrieved, September 27, 2016 from http://www.jstor.org/stable/1956548?seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents

Yadav, A. (2011, February 2). The comet of social revolution: Bihar Lenin - martyr Jagdeo Prasad. *Countercurrents.org*. Retrieved September 27, 2016, from <http://www.countercurrents.org/ayadav020211.htm>

25 August 2015 – Patel community from Gujarat rally for reservation

Gujarat saw episodes of violence as Patel, one of India's most prosperous community demanded reservation. The Dominant class in Gujarat demanded backward class status as they believed they have long been affected by the system of affirmative action providing reservations for the weaker sections of society. Hardik Patel, a 22-year-old Bachelors student emerged as the face of the movement.

Articles:

Desai, D. (2015, August 24). The Patels are on the Warpath, and the BJP is very worried. *The Wire*. Retrieved September 27, 2016, from, <http://thewire.in/9121/the-patels-are-on-the-march-and-the-bjps-worried/>

25–28 August 2008 – Riots in Kandhamal as Hindu mobs ransack Dalit/Adivasi Christian settlements

Following the murder of Hindu monk Swami Lakshmananda Saraswati and four of his disciples in Kandhamal, angry mobs attacked Christian settlements killing at least 45 people leaving 1400 Christian homes and 80 places of worship destroyed. An additional 18,500 Christians mostly Dalits and Adivasis were forced to relocate to refugee camps.

Articles:

Das, P. (2010, August 28). Living in fear. *Frontline*. Retrieved September 27, 2016, from <http://www.frontline.in/static/html/fl2718/stories/20100910271803700.htm>

Digal, S. (2008, August 28). Kandhamal communal violence. *Countercurrents.org*. Retrieved September 27, 2016, from <http://www.countercurrents.org/kandhamal.htm>

20 feared dead as Hindu-Christian riots spread in India (2008, September 16). *CNN*. Retrieved from <http://edition.cnn.com/2008/WORLD/asiapcf/09/16/india.riots/>.

27 August 1944 – Formation of Dravidar Kazhagam (DK)

The Dravidar Kazhagam party was the result of the merger of two entities in 1938; The Self-Respect Movement and the Justice Party under the leadership of Periyar E.V Ramaswamy. The name of the party was changed to Dravidar Kazhagam in 1944 at the 16th annual confederation in Salem.

Articles:

Lal, A. (2016, April 27). The Dravida Family Tree. *The Indian express*. Retrieved September 27, 2016, from <http://indianexpress.com/article/explained/dravidian-movement-family-tree-jayalalithaa-tamil-nadu-elections-karunanidhi-dmk-aiadmk-vaiko-2771834/>

Websites:

- Dravidar Kazhagam, In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved, September 27, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Dravidar_Kazhagam&oldid=735274742
- Justice Party (India). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved, September 27, 2016, from [https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Justice_Party_\(India\)&oldid=733422393](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Justice_Party_(India)&oldid=733422393)

27–31 August 2005 – Dalit houses burnt down at Gohana in Haryana

Following a scuffle between some Dalit and Jat youth, a Jat man succumbed to his injuries and died. Caste rivalry between Dalits and Jats aggravated into violence and destruction of property. Around 60 houses of Dalits were burnt down which led to a mass exodus of Dalits from Gohana.

Articles:

- Rajalakshmi, T. K. (2005). Fire of aggression. (2005). *Frontline*. Retrieved from <http://www.frontline.in/static/html/fl2219/stories/20050923005512400.htm>
- Teltumbde, A. (2012, November 3). Jatland of Haryana: A rapists' republic. *Countercurrents.org*. Retrieved September 27, 2016, from <http://www.countercurrents.org/teltumbde031112.htm>

28 August 1863 – Mahatma Ayyankali is born

Mahatma Ayyankali was born in Travancore, Kerala into the Pulaya caste. Although a low caste by birth, he worked tirelessly for the social and economic development and welfare of the Dalits or untouchables in the then princely state of Travancore. In 1893, he courageously rode through from Venganoor to Trivandrum on a bullock cart, in what later came to be described in the annals of regional history as the 'Villuvandi Yatra'. In those days, the untouchables were neither allowed to use the public streets nor ride atop a cart.

Articles:

- Ayyankali: Reformer par excellence. *The Herald of India*. Retrieved October 14, 2016, from <http://www.heraldofindia.com/article.php?id=635>
- Greeshmam, G. (2016). Mahatma Ayyankali: The revolutionary The Legend. *Academia*. Retrieved September 27, 2016, from http://www.academia.edu/11553826/Mahatma_Ayyankali_The_Revolutionary_The_Legend

Website:

- Ayyankali. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved September 27, 2016, from <https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Ayyankali&oldid=740509671>

28 August 1991 – 'Chalo Chundur Rally' held for victims of Chundur Massacre.

The 'Chalo Chundur Rally' was organised by 21 pro-Dalit organisations that demanded the arrest of Tsundur massacre culprits and immediate relief measures to the victims. The rally was foiled by the police by imposing section 144 in several parts of Andhra Pradesh.

Articles:

Duddu Prabhakar: Dalit movement at a crossroads. (2012, November 20). *Round Table India*. Retrieved September 27, 2016, from http://roundtableindia.co.in/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=5972:duddu-prabhakar-dalit-movement-at-a-crossroads&catid=119:feature&Itemid=13

Website:

Katti Padma Rao. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved September 27, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Katti_Padma_Rao

28 August 2008 – NHRC organises a workshop on Manual Scavenging in New Delhi

As part of its programmes to commemorate the 60th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, a national workshop on Manual Scavenging and Sanitation was organised in New Delhi by National Human Rights Commission to increase awareness about one's own rights and the provisions provided by the government to protect from manual scavenging.

Articles:

Malik, V. (2012). Human Rights and Manual Scavenging. *NHRC*. Retrieved from <http://nhrc.nic.in/Documents/Publications/KYR%20Scavenging%20English.pdf>
Prohibition of Manual Scavenging. *Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation*. Retrieved September 27, 2016, from <http://www.pib.nic.in/newsite/erecontent.aspx?relid=69976>

Social Inclusion of Manual Scavengers. (2012, December). *United Nations Development Programme*. Retrieved from <http://www.in.undp.org/content/dam/india/docs/pub-povertyreduction/Social-inclusion-of-Manual-Scavengers.pdf>

29 August 1947 – Dr Ambedkar is appointed Chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee

Upon India's independence, the new Congress-led government on 29 August, appointed Dr B.R. Ambedkar as the Chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee, to write India's new constitution.

Articles:

Some facts of the constituent assembly. *Indian Parliament*. Retrieved September 27, 2016, from <http://parliamentofindia.nic.in/ls/debates/facts.htm>

Website:

Constitution of India. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved, September 27, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Constitution_of_India&oldid=741225467

30 August 2010 – Minister of Home Affairs admits to inefficiency of the SC/ST Act in a speech in Parliament

The purpose of the SC/ST Act was to help social inclusion of Dalits into Indian society. P. Chidambaram, the then Union Minister for Home Affairs admitted in Parliament that the Act had failed to live up to its expectations due to the inefficiency and failure of the administration in implementing the Act.

Website:

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved, September 27, 2016, from [https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Scheduled_Caste_and_Scheduled_Tribe_\(Prevention_of_Atrocities\)_Act,_1989&oldid=740613223](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Scheduled_Caste_and_Scheduled_Tribe_(Prevention_of_Atrocities)_Act,_1989&oldid=740613223)

30 August 2013 – Dalits to protest death and alleged rape of Haryana girl on 31st August 2013

Civil society organisations and Dalit groups gathered and informed news organisations that a large protest demonstration would be held in New Delhi on 31 August 2013, against the inaction of authorities over the rape and murder of a 20-year old Dalit woman in Haryana. The dead body of the Dalit woman was found on 25 August. Her family members and several others alleged that the young girl was gang-raped and murdered.

Articles:

Strong Dalit protests over Haryana death. (2013, August 30). *International Dalit Solidarity Network*. Retrieved September 27, 2016, from Dalit Women, <http://idsn.org/strong-dalit-protests-over-haryana-death/>

Trivedi, D. (2013, August 30). Villagers demand justice for Dalit girl's death in Haryana. *The Hindu*. Retrieved September 27, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/villagers-demand-justice-for-dalit-girls-death-in-haryana/article5075966.ece>

31 August 1955 – Dr Ambedkar establishes the Bombay State Inferior Village Servants Association at Dadar, Bombay

With its office at Gokuldas Pasta Road, Dadar, Bombay, the Bombay State Inferior Village Servants Association was established with an aim to improve the living and working conditions of the hereditary village servants.

Books:

Kshirsagar, R. K. (1994). *Dalit movement in India and its leaders: 1857-1956*. New Delhi: M D Publications Pvt.

31 August 1949 – Enquiry Committee for the Scavengers Living Conditions in the State of Bombay submits its report

The government of Bombay appointed a committee known as the 'Scavengers Living Conditions Enquiry Committee' in 1949. It was chaired by Shri V.N Barve to study and inquire into the living conditions of the scavengers and to adopt policies to improve their conditions.

Articles:

Report of the Task Force for tackling the problem of Scavengers. (1991). *The government of India: Planning Commission*. Retrieved October 19, 2016, from http://planningcommission.nic.in/reports/publications/task_tacklingtheprob.pdf

Books:

Srivastava, B. N. (1997). *Manual scavenging in India: A disgrace to the country*. New Delhi: Published for Sulabh International Social Service Organisation by Concept Pub. Co.

Websites:

Manual Scavenging. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved October 19, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manual_scavenging

31 August 2002 – Separate police stations to try cases of caste atrocities being conceptualised in Hyderabad

Andhra Pradesh state government was considering the idea of setting up a police station in every district, to exclusively deal with cases relating to atrocities on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and a special court for such cases in every two districts.

Articles:

Separate police stations to try cases of atrocities. (2002, August 31). *The Hindu*. Retrieved October 19, 2016, from <http://www.hinduonnet.com/thehindu/2002/08/31/stories/2002083103560300.htm>

31 August 2012 – Government to Introduce new bill to prevent Manual scavenging

The Indian government planned to introduce a new legislation to end the practice manual scavenging due to the failure of the 1993 law. The practice of manual scavenging although should have been banned in the country, is still prevalent in many states. The new bill includes tough penalties for those who continue to employ people as manual scavengers.

Articles:

Employers of manual scavengers to face prison. (2012, August 31). *International Dalit Solidarity Network*. Retrieved September 27, 2016, from <http://idsn.org/employers-of-manual-scavengers-to-face-prison/>

Manual Scavenging. (2012, March 31). *Kractivist*. Retrieved September 27, 2016, from <http://www.kractivist.org/tag/manual-scavenging/>

SEPTEMBER

1 September 1985 – Formation of Andhra Pradesh Dalit Maha Sabha

Andhra Pradesh Dalit Mahasabha was formed following a massive protest against the massacre of Madigas in Karamchedu village in July 1985. It was a direct consequence of the Karamchedu massacre with the objective to unite the oppressed Dalits, remove untouchability and annihilate casteism. It was inaugurated formally at Chirala on September 1, 1985.

Articles:

Gundimeda, S. (2009, May 23-29). Dalits, Praja Rajyam Party and Caste Politics in Andhra Pradesh. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 44(21), 50-58. Retrieved September 27, 2016, from http://www.epw.in/system/files/pdf/2009_44/21/Dalits_Praja_Rajyam_Party_and_Caste_Politics_in_Andhra_Pradesh.pdf

Balogopal, K. (1987). Karamchedu: Second Anniversary. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 22 (33). Retrieved from http://www.epw.in/system/files/pdf/1987_22/33/reports_karamchedu_second_anniversary.pdf

2 September 1938 – The Industrial Disputes Bill is introduced in the Bombay Legislative Assembly

The Industrial Disputes Bill was introduced in the Bombay Legislative Assembly in order to check the growing labour unrest as a result of communist and radical left influence on the workers in the 1930s. The bill is known to be the first of the black acts against Bombay workers, which under ill-defined conditions, made strikes illegal. It was dubbed as the 'Workers' Civil Liberties Suspension Act' by Dr Ambedkar who organised a strike on 7th November to oppose the bill.

Articles:

Kooiman, D. (1977). Jobbers and the Emergence of Trade Unions in Bombay City. *International Review of Social History*, 22(3), 313-328. doi: 10.1017/S0020859000005587

Books:

Baker, C., Johnson, G., & Seal, A. (Eds.) (1981). *Power, Profit and Politics: Essays on Imperialism, Nationalism and Change in Twentieth-Century India* (Vol. 15, Part 3). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

2 Sep 1996 – 40,000 Madigas stage massive protest in Hyderabad

On the morning of September 2, 1996, more than 40,000 Madigas from various districts of Andhra Pradesh took part in a massive rally from Indira Park to the Babu Jagjivan Ram statue in Basheerbagh area, Hyderabad.

Articles:

Gundimeda, S. (2009, December 29). *Madiga Dandora: A Social Movement for Rationalization of Dalit Reservations*. Retrieved September 29, 2016, from <https://socialjusticeanddemocratization.wordpress.com/2009/12/29/madiga-dandora-a-social-movement-for-rationalization-of-dalit-reservations/>

2 September 2005 – Dalits in Haryana call for a Bandh to protest against the Gohana incident

Dalits in Haryana called for a Bandh to protest the arson of 55-60 Dalit homes in Gohana village. The Jats were angered at the death of a Jat man which resulted from an altercation between the dominant caste Jats and the Balmiki Dalits and on 31st August burned down Dalit homes in retaliation.

Articles:

Dalits call Haryana bandh. (2005, September 2). *Zee News*. Retrieved July 20, 2016, from http://zeenews.india.com/home/dalits-call-haryana-bandh_238908.html

Dalit atrocities. (September-December 2005). (2006, February 2). Retrieved October '28, 2016, from <http://www.indianet.nl/dalitatroc0509.html> Gohana and the Limits of "Dalit" Politics?. (2005, September 6). *Qalandar*. Retrieved July 14, 2016, from <http://qalandari.blogspot.in/2005/09/gohana-and-limits-of-dalit-politics.html>

2 September 1976 – Rajya Sabha Passes Bill to Amend the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955

The Rajya Sabha passed on September 2, 1976, the Bill to amend the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 and changed its title to the "Protection of the Civil Rights Act". This Bill had proposed stringent measures against those who still practice untouchability. It sought to make willful negligence on part of the investigating officers of complaints relating to untouchability tantamount to abatement.

Articles:

Nitisha (2015, January 27). Highlights on the Untouchability Offences Act, 1955. *Your Article Library*. Retrieved July 22, 2016, from <http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/law/acts/highlights-on-the-untouchability-offences-act-1955/47444/>

Websites:

The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955. Retrieved July 22, 2016, from https://apps.paschimmedinipur.gov.in/collectorate/podwo/acts/THE%20UNTOUCHABILITY%20OFFENCES_%20ACT,%201955.pdf

3 September 2012 – The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Bill, 2012 is introduced in the Parliament

The inhuman practice of manual scavenging was unabated despite having laws to prohibit it. In order to effectively eradicate the practice, The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Bill, 2012 was introduced in the Lok Sabha by the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Mukul Wasnik. The Bill prohibits employing a person as a manual scavenger and provides for the rehabilitation of people currently engaged in the profession.

Articles:

Government of India (2013, September 19). The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013. *The Gazette of India*. Retrieved July 14, 2016, from <http://indiacode.nic.in/acts-in-pdf/252013.pdf>

Analysis and recommendations in the context of the prohibition of employment as manual scavengers and their rehabilitation bill, 2012. (2013). *Rashtriya Garima Abhiyan*. Retrieved October 28, 2016, from <http://www.dalits.nl/pdf/ProhibitionOfEmploymentAsManualScavengers.pdf>

Websites:

Manual Scavenging. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 14, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manual_scavenging

4 September 2005 – CPI(M) stages protest against Gohana incident

The Delhi State Committee of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) staged a protest march in New Delhi against the burning down of Dalit homes in Gohana, Haryana on August 31. Several activists gathered at Windsor Place and marched to Sansad Marg condemning the “dastardly and casteist attack.”

Articles:

Communist Party of India (Marxist). (2005, September 2). Gohana-Delegation Meets the Home Minister. Retrieved July 20, 2016, from <http://cpim.org/content/gohana-delegation-meets-home-minister>

CPI(M) stages protest against Gohana incident. (2005, September 4). *The Hindu*. Retrieved July 20, 2016, from <http://www.indianet.nl/dalitatroc0509.html>

4 September 2009 – Commemorative postage stamp of Shree Narayana Guru released by Sri Lanka Post

Shree Narayana Guru was a social reformer of Kerala who denounced casteism and strived for social equality. A commemorative stamp titled Sree Narayana Gurudev was issued by the Sri Lanka Post on 4 September 2009.

Articles:

Aakkalam, L.T. (2015, June 3). Stamps titled Sree Narayana Gurudev. Retrieved September 29, 2016, from Shree Narayana Gurudevan, <http://gurudevan.net/stamps-titled-sree-narayana-gurudev/>

Omana, S. Biography of Sree Narayana Guru. *Shree Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam*. Retrieved July 16, 2016, from <http://www.sndp.org/Html/BiographyByDrSOMana.html>

Websites:

Jagathguru Sree Narayan Gurudevan. Retrieved September 29, 2016, from <http://www.gurudevan.info/>

Narayana Guru. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved October 15, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Narayana_Guru

Sri Narayana Guru. Retrieved July 14, 2016, from http://medlibrary.org/medwiki/Narayana_Guru

5 September 1920 – Formation of Shri Chokhamela Samaj

Formed in Nagpur, the main purpose Shri Chokhamela Samaj was to develop the untouchables socially, politically, culturally and educationally,

Books:

Kshirasagar, R. K. (1994). *Dalit Movement in India and Its Leaders, 1857-1956*.

New Delhi: M. D. Publications.

Prasad, A. N., & Gaijan, M. B. (Eds.) *Dalit Literature: A Critical Exploration*. New Delhi: Sarup & Sons

5 September 1974 – Jagdeo Prasad (Bihar Lenin), a communist and Dalit leader in Bihar passes away

Jagdeo Prasad (2 February 1922 – 5 September 1974) was a politician and political theorist who was known by his followers even while he was living as the Lenin of Bihar. He was tipped off by a freedom fighter belonging to the Bhumihar caste three days before he was killed on September 05, 1974 that a conspiracy had been hatched by the feudal lords to kill him.

Articles:

Bhatia, B. (2005, April 9-15). The Naxalite Movement in Central Bihar. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 40(15), 1536-1549.

Yadav, A. (2011, February 2). The Comet of Social Revolution: Bihar Lenin – Martyr Jagdeo Prasad. *Countercurrents*. Retrieved July 16, 2016, from <http://www.countercurrents.org/ayadav020211.htm>

Websites:

Jagdeo Prasad. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 17, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jagdeo_Prasad

5 September 2005 – Dalit Maha panchayat organised at the Ramlila grounds, New Delhi, after the Gohana Dalit massacre

A “Dalit Maha panchayat” was organised at the Ramlila Grounds in New Delhi following the burning down of over 35 houses of Dalits at Valmiki Basti in Gohana village of Haryana on August 31. The Panchayat demanded the dismissal of the Bhupinder Singh Hooda Government in the State and a thorough probe into the entire episode by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI).

Articles:

Dalit Houses Burnt down at Gohana in Haryana: A Preliminary Fact Finding Report. (2005, September). *Round Table India*. Retrieved July 17, 2016, from http://roundtableindia.co.in/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=4711:dalit-houses-burnt-down-at-gohana-in-haryana&catid=122:atrocities&Itemid=138

Demand for Hooda's dismissal by “Dalit Maha panchayat”. (2005, September 6). *The Hindu*. Retrieved July 17, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/2005/09/06/stories/2005090619830300.htm>

5 September 2015 – Dalit women workers in tea plantations in Kerala begin strike for higher wages

Spontaneous agitation by women plantation workers of Kannan Devan Hills Plantations took the Kerala plantation sector by storm. They demanded hike in daily wages from Rs. 232 to Rs. 500 and a 20% bonus. The first phase ended eight days later when the company agreed to pay the 20 percent annual bonus and promised that the Plantation Labour Committee (PLC) – consisting of planters, trade unions and the government – would discuss the wage issue.

Articles:

Krishnakumar, R. (2015, October 30). Storm in a Tea Garden. *Frontline*. Retrieved July 17, 2016, from <http://www.frontline.in/the-nation/storm-in-a-tea-garden/article7757181.ece>

Raj, J. (2016, February 4). The Women Strike Back: The Protest of Pembillai Orumai Tea Workers. *Open Democracy*. Retrieved July 17, 2016, from <https://www.opendemocracy.net/beyondslavery/jayaseelan-raj/women-strike-back-protest-of-pembillai-orumai-tea-workers>

6 September 2012 – Dalits Protest in New Delhi against Lakshmipeta Massacre

More than 200 Dalit survivors of Lakshmipeta massacre gathered in New Delhi to demand justice and to protest against the insensitivity of the local administration towards the victims. On 12 June 2012 at Lakshmipeta, members of Kapu caste had attacked Dalits, killing 5 of them and leaving more than 50 others grievously injured.

Articles:

Das, C. (2012, July 5). Lakshmipeta Massacre. *Round Table India*. Retrieved July 16, 2016, from http://roundtableindia.co.in/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=5368:lakshmipeta-massacre&catid=119:feature&Itemid=132

Media, N. K. (2012, September 19). Dalits Protest in New Delhi against Laxmipeta massacre. *Round Table India*. Retrieved July 16, 2016, from http://roundtableindia.co.in/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=5744:dalits-protest-in-new-delhi-against-laxmipeta-massacre&catid=119:feature&Itemid=132

Books:

Shah, G. (Ed.). *Dalits and the State*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing

Videos:

Neel Kranti Media (2012, September 19). *Dalits protest in New Delhi against Laxmipeta massacre (6 September, 2012.)* Retrieved September 30, 2016, from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IiEAmsdx1lw>

7 September 2013 – Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Bill passed

A Bill seeking to prohibit employment of individuals as manual scavengers by prescribing stringent punishment, including imprisonment up to five years, was passed by the Parliament.

Articles:

Government of India (2013, September 19). The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013. *The Gazette of India*. Retrieved July 14, 2016, from <http://indiacode.nic.in/acts-in-pdf/252013.pdf>

Websites:

Manual Scavenging. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 14, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manual_scavenging

8 September 2001 – More than 6000 Dalits convert to Buddhism at Kanpur

6,000 Dalits protesting discrimination by upper caste people and India's failure to raise caste issues at the racism conference in Durban, South Africa, converted en masse to Buddhism. Hundreds of monks arrived from Nepal, Japan and other countries to witness the ceremony, which was presided over by a Japanese Buddhist priest. Participants were distributed posters condemning Hinduism, the religion of India's overwhelming majority.

Articles:

Gupta, D. (2001, November 13). Killing caste by conversion. *The Hindu*. Retrieved September 29, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/2001/11/13/stories/05132523.htm>

9 September 2012 – Dalit girl student in Dabra, Haryana raped by several men

A 16 year old girl from the Chamar caste was raped by 8 dominant caste youths on September 9 in Dabra village, Hisar. The father of the girl committed suicide on hearing the news, nine days after the incident.

Articles:

Fact Finding Report: Gang Rape of Dalit Girl in Dabra, Haryana. (2012, October 15). *Round Table India*. Retrieved July 22, 2016, from http://roundtableindia.co.in/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=5838:fact-finding-report-gang-rape-of-dalit-girl-in-dabra-haryana&catid=122:atrocities&Itemid=138

9 September 2012 – All India Mulnivasi Bahujan Samaj Central Sangh convention at Nagpur

All India Mulnivasi Bahujan Samaj Central Sangh (AIMBSCS), a central organization born under the "National Plan to Succeed in Ambedkarism", which is the "Constitution of the Movement", held its convention in Nagpur on 9th September 2012.

Articles:

Garalytė, K. (2015). Subaltern Autonomy: Dalit Students' Identity Politics in India. *Grupės ir Aplinkos*, (4), 49-76.

Websites:

AIMBSCS – All India Mulnivasi Bahujan Samaj Central Sangh. Retrieved July 17, 2016, from <http://aimbscs.org/>

AIMBSCS – All India Mulnivasi Bahujan Samaj Central Sangh. Retrieved July 17, 2016, from <http://aimbscs.blogspot.in/>

9 September 2015 – Hyderabad University suspends five Dalit Students; protest intensifies to revoke suspension

University of Hyderabad suspended five students of Ambedkar Students' Association following increasing protests for a Police free campus. A few days before, members of Ambedkar Student's Association were charged with beating an ABVP member. The issue escalated with the suicide of one of the students dismissed, Rohith Vemula.

Articles:

Ambedkar Students Association (2015, September 10). Condemn arbitrary suspension of 5 Dalits students in University of Hyderabad! *Round Table India*. Retrieved July 22, 2016, from http://roundtableindia.co.in/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=8351%3Acondemn-arbitrary-suspension-of-5-dalits-students-in-university-of-hyderabad&catid=129&Itemid=195

Lasania, Y.Y. (2016, January 21). Suspension of four University of Hyderabad students revoked. *The Hindu*. Retrieved July 22, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Hyderabad/suspension-of-five-uoh-students-lifted/article8134740.ece>

Ravishankar, S. (2016, January 20). Letter Trail Shows HRD Ministry's Keen Interest in "Anti-National" Activities in Hyderabad University. *The Wire*. Retrieved September 29, 2016, from <http://thewire.in/19757/letter-trail-shows-hrd-ministrys-keen-interest-in-anti-national-activities-in-hyderabad-university/>

11 September 2011 – Paramakudi Riots: 6 Dalits killed and 30 injured in Police firing at Paramakudi, Tamil Nadu

The riots were held in response to the detention of Tamizhaga Makkal Munnetra Kazhagam leader John Pandian during a commemoration journey on the death anniversary of former revolutionary Immanuel Devendrar. On 11th, 6 persons were killed and 30 others injured when the police indiscriminately opened fire on Dalits at Paramakudi in Ramanathapuram, Tamil Nadu.

Articles:

Dorairaj, S. (2013, November 29). Paramakudi firing: Clean chit to police. *Frontline*. Retrieved July 17, 2016, from <http://www.frontline.in/the-nation/paramakudi-firing-clean-chit-to-police/article5338975.ece>

Books:

Gorringe, H. (2005). *Untouchable Citizens: Dalit Movements and Democratization in Tamil Nadu*. New Delhi: SAGE Publications India.

Websites:

Paramakudi Riots. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 18, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paramakudi_riots

Videos:

Video Volunteers. (2012, January 30). *The Dalit Massacre of Paramakudi*. Retrieved September 30, 2016, from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yW88Q1oTvOM>

11 September 1989 – The SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act gets enacted

The SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act was enacted on 11th September 1989 with stringent provisions in the Indian Sub continent except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The purpose of this act was to help the social inclusion of Dalits into Indian society and deem untouchability illegal with punishment provided for such offences.

Articles:

Government of India. (1989, September 11). The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. *The Gazette of India*. Retrieved July 16, 2016, from <http://tribal.nic.in/WriteReadData/CMS/Documents/201303131039493105468poaact989E4227472861.pdf>

Thorat, S. (2002). Oppression and Denial: Dalit Discrimination in the 1990s. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 37(6), 572-578.

Websites:

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 18, 2016, from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scheduled_Caste_and_Scheduled_Tribe_\(Prevention_of_Atrocities\)_Act,_1989](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scheduled_Caste_and_Scheduled_Tribe_(Prevention_of_Atrocities)_Act,_1989)

15 September – International Day of Democracy

In 2007 the United Nations General Assembly resolved to observe 15 September as the International Day of Democracy. Its purpose was to promote and uphold the principles of democracy

Websites:

International Day of Democracy. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 17, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Day_of_Democracy

International Day of Democracy. Retrieved July 17, 2016, from <http://www.un.org/en/events/democracyday/background.shtml>

15 September 2008 – Bhandara Sessions Court gives verdict on the Khairlanji Dalit massacre in 2006

The verdict in the 2006 Khairlanji court case was announced on 15 September 2008. Bhandara Sessions' court held eight people guilty of murder and acquitted three. The specially appointed trial court declared capital punishment for six of the eight people guilty.

Articles:

Pandey, A. (2008). The Khairlanji massacre is more than another murder story. *Asia Human Rights Commission*. Retrieved July 17, 2016, from <http://www.humanrights.asia/resources/journals-magazines/cia/eiav4n4/the-khairlanji-massacre-is-more-than-another-murder-story>

Viswanathan, S. (2010, August 23). Khairlanji: the crime and punishment. *The Hindu*. Retrieved July 17, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/opinion/Readers-Editor/khairlanji-the-crime-and-punishment/article588045.ece>

15 September 2014 – Akhil Bhartiya MNREGA Majdoor Yatra begins

The Yatra visited many cities and was led by President and Vice President of Akhil Bhartiya MNREGA Majdoor Union (ABMMU) and General Secretary of Rashtriya Dalit Mahila Andolan (RDMA). It demanded improvements on living conditions for MNREGA workers.

Articles:

Akhil Bhartiya MNREGA Majdoor Yatra. (2014, September 22). *Ambedkar Times*. Retrieved July 22, 2016, from <http://www.ambedkartimes.org/akhil-bhartiya-mnrega-majdoor-yatra/>

16 September 1921 – The first communal government order

On 16 September 1921, the first Justice government passed the first communal government order (G.O. # 613), thereby becoming the first elected body in the Indian legislative history to legislate reservations, which have since become standard.

Articles:

Das, B. (2000). Moments in a History of Reservations. *Economic and political Weekly*, 35(43/44), 3831-3834.

Radhakrishnan, P. (1993). Communal Representation in Tamil Nadu, 1850-1916: The Pre-Non-Brahmin Movement Phase. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 28(31), 1585-1597.

Websites:

Madras Presidency Legislative Council election, 1920. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved, October 4, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Madras_Presidency_Legislative_Council_election,_1920&oldid=742511178

16 September 2015 – Bawana Dalits protest over police 'failure' to nab culprits

Members of the 30 dalit families belonging to the Sapera community, who were expelled from Bawana on August 21, started a dharna on 16th September 2015, in Mahendragarh against the district authorities for its failure to arrest the accused and ensuring their rehabilitation in the village. The protesters demanded registration of a case against the police officials who fail to arrest the accused.

Articles:

Bawana Dalits protest over police "failure" to nab culprits. (2016, November 1). *The Tribune*. Retrieved November 1, 2016, from <http://www.tribuneindia.com/news/haryana/community/hawana-dalits-protest-over-police-failure-to-nab-culprits/133922.html>

Mayaram, S. (2005). Of Marginality: Poverty, Migration and Memory in the Megacity. *The Socio-Legal Review*, 1, 1-10.

Sircar, O. (2012). Spectacles of Emancipation: Reading Rights Differently in India's Legal Discourse. *Osgoode Hall Law Journal*, 49(3), 527-573. Retrieved July 22, 2016, from <http://digitalcommons.osgoode.yorku.ca/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1046&context=ohlj>

17 September 1879 – E. V. P. Ramaswamy (Periyar) is born

Erode Venkata Ramaswamy (17 September 1879 – 24 December 1973), also known as Periyar, was an Indian social activist, freedom fighter and politician who started the Self-Respect Movement and Dravidar Kazhagam.

Articles:

Pandian, M. S. S. (1993). 'Denationalising' the Past: 'Nation' in EV Ramasamy's Political Discourse. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 28(42), 2282-2287.

Books:

Diehl, A. (1977). *E. V. Ramaswami Naicker-Periyar: A Study of the Influence of a Personality in Contemporary South India*. Wien: Esselte studium.

Websites:

Periyar E.V. Ramaswamy. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 17, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Periyar_E._V._Ramasamy

17 September 1937 – Dr Ambedkar introduces a bill to abolish "Mahar Watans" in the Bombay Legislative Assembly

Ambedkar wanted to solve the problem of Mahar Watans by all legislative and constitutional means. He introduced a bill in Poona session of Bombay Legislative Council on 17 September 1937 to abolish the Mahar Watan for which he had been agitating since 1927.

Articles:

Bokil, M. S. (1996). Privatisation of Commons for the Poor: Emergence of New Agrarian Issues. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 31(33), 2254-2261.

Burra, N. (1986, March 8-15). Was Ambedkar Just a Leader of the Mahars? *Economic and Political Weekly*, 21(10-11), 429-431.

Ray, I. A., & Ray, S. (2011). B.R. Ambedkar and his philosophy of Land Reform: An evaluation. *Afro-Asian Journal of Social Sciences*, 2(2-1), 1-19. Retrieved July 22, 2016, from <http://onlineresearchjournals.com/aajoss/art/60.pdf>

Books:

Kosambi, M. (Ed.) *Intersections: Socio-Cultural Trends in Maharashtra*. New Delhi: Orient Longman.

18 September 2013 – The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 gets the assent of the President of India

An Act to provide for the prohibition of employment as manual scavengers, rehabilitation of manual scavengers and their families and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. It aims to promote among the citizen's fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual that is enshrined as one of the goals in the Preamble of the Constitution.

Articles:

Baruah, A. (2014). The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013: A Review. *Space and Culture, India*, 1(3), 9-17. Retrieved

July 25, 2016, from <http://spaceandculture.in/index.php/spaceandculture/article/viewFile/41/28>

Websites:

Manual Scavenging. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 17, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manual_scavenging

The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013. *The Gazette of India*. Retrieved July 17, 2016, from <http://indiacode.nic.in/acts-in-pdf/252013.pdf>

19 September 1989 – SCALM holds meeting at Madurai

The Scheduled Caste Liberation Movement (SCALM) held a meeting condemning the government's attitude in the handling of the *Bodi riots*. Ten resolutions were passed in the meeting.

Articles:

Anbuselvan (2013, May 27). Struggles of the Scheduled Caste Liberation Movement in Tamil Nadu. *Round Table India*. Retrieved July 25, 2016, from http://roundtableindia.co.in/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=6586:struggles-of-the-scheduled-caste-liberation-movement-in-tamil-nadu&catid=119:feature&Itemid=132

Ganeshram, S. (1989, December 2). Communalism in Tamil Nadu: A Study of Bodi Riots. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 24(48), 2640-2642.

19 September 2005 – Dalit women stripped and paraded naked in Odisha

Several Dalit women belonging to the barber community were dragged and paraded naked on the streets by members of the upper-caste Khandayat community in Bhubanapati village, Puri district. The women had been punished as their husbands refused to wash the feet of a bridegroom during an upper-caste marriage.

Articles:

Orissa villagers protest against inhuman practice. (2005, October 1). *The Hindu*. Retrieved July 25, 2016, from <http://www.indianet.nl/dalitatroc0509.html>

Satapathy, S. (2009, August 10). Human Rights Issues in Odisha. *Social Work for Mankind*. Retrieved July 25, 2016, from http://www.indiansocialstudy.com/2009/08/human-rights-issues-in-odisha_10.html

20 September 1928 – Shree Narayana Guru passes away

Shree Narayana Guru (c. 1854– 20 September 1928), or Gurudevan as he was known by his followers, was a social reformer who led a reform movement in Kerala that rejected casteism and promoted new values of spiritual freedom and social equality.

Articles:

Omana, S. (n.d.). *Biography of Sree Narayana Guru*. Retrieved July 16, 2016, from <http://www.sndp.org/Html/BiographyByDrSOmana.html>

Websites:

Jagathguru Shree Narayana Guru. Retrieved July 16, 2016, from <http://www.gurudevian.info>

Narayana Guru. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 16, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Narayana_Guru

20 September 1932 – Mahatma Gandhi begins a hunger strike against the treatment of untouchables

While in Yerwada jail, Gandhiji began a 'fast unto death' to protest against the Communal Award, to persuade untouchables and caste Hindus to unite in rejecting it. He broke his fast after having signed the 'Poona Pact' with other national leaders, including Dr Ambedkar, on 24 September 1932, to annul the Communal Award.

Articles:

Communal award august 1932 (2013, August 3). *GK Today*. Retrieved November 3, 2016, from <http://www.gktoday.in/communal-award-august-1932/>

Books:

Ambedkar., B. R. (1945). *What Congress and Gandhi have done to the Untouchables*. Delhi: Gautham Book Centre.

Websites:

Communal Award. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 25, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communal_Award

Lists of fasts undertaken by Mahatma Gandhi. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 25, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_fasts_undertaken_by_Mahatma_Gandhi

Poona Pact. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 25, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poona_Pact

20 September 2015 – Dalit Women take out a protest march in Sonepat

To create awareness among Dalit women about their rights, women activists of the National Conference of Dalit Adivasi Organisation (NACDOR) and Rashtriya Dalit Maha-Andolan (RDM) started its 11-day "Mahila Samman Yatra" from Nahri village in the Sonepat district on 20th September.

Articles:

Dalit women take out march in Sonepat. (2015, September 21). *The Tribune*. Retrieved July 25, 2016, from <http://www.tribuneindia.com/news/haryana/community/dalit-women-take-out-march-in-sonepat/135572.html>

21 September 1932 – Guruvayur Temple entry movement: Shri Kelappan begins a fast in front of the Krishna Temple at Guruvayur

The movement took place for temple entry and abolition of untouchability. The Kerala Provincial Congress Committee began Satyagraha before the Guruvayur Temple on 1st November 1931. After the movement had run for ten months, Kelappan entered a fast on 21 September 1932, and abandoned it because of Gandhiji's request, on October 2, 1932.

Articles:

- Guruvayur Satyagraha's 84th anniversary today. (2015, November 1). *Mathrubhumi*. Retrieved July 16, 2016, from <http://english.mathrubhumi.com/news/kerala/guruvayur-satyagraha-s-84th-anniversary-today-english-news-1.642646>
- Socio-Religious Reform Movement. *The Official Web Portal Government of Kerala*. Retrieved July 16, 2016, from <https://kerala.gov.in/reform-movement>
- Srivathsan, A. (2011, November 1). Guruvayur satyagraha anniversary today. *The Hindu*. Retrieved September 27, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/tp-kerala/guruvayur-satyagraha-anniversary-today/article2587446.ece>

Books:

- Nair, R. R., & Devi, L. S. (2010). *Chattampi Swami: An Intellectual Biography*. Trivandrum: Centre for South Indian Studies

Websites:

- Guruvayur Satyagraha. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 25, 2015, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guruvayur_Satyagraha

22 September 1929 – Parvati Temple Entry Satyagraha committee is formed

The Committee formed at Pune on 22 September 1929 to assert the untouchables' religious rights to enter the temple. The Committee with Shivram Janbva Kamble as Chairman requested the Collector of Pune on 9 October 1929 to allow them entry to the temple which was refused. The untouchables then held a satyagraha at the temple on 13 October 1929.

Articles:

- Devasthali, H. (2014, September). The Parvati Satyagrah of Pune: Breaking an 180-year old tradition. *Ambedkar Times*, 6(12-13), 4. Retrieved July 25, 2016, from <http://www.ambedkartimes.com/AT%20September%2025,%202014.pdf>

Books:

- Kumar, R. (2008). *Ambedkar and his writings: A look for the new generation*. Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.
- Kadam, K.N. (1991). *Dr Ambedkar and the Significance of His Movement: A Chronology*. Mumbai: Popular Prakashan.
- Paswan, S., & Jaideva, P. (Eds.). (2002). *Encyclopaedia of Dalits in India: Leaders*. Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.

23 September 2015 – Dalits organise rally in Vadodara to pay tribute to Ambedkar's resolve

The Dalit community turned out in large numbers on 23 September 2015, to commemorate the 98th anniversary of the Sankalp Bhoomi — the spot inside Vadodara's iconic Sayajibaug (Kamatibaug) garden, where Dr B R Ambedkar resolved to "change the lives" of the Dalits in India.

Articles:

- Dalits organise a rally in Vadodara to pay tribute to Ambedkar's resolve. (2015, September 24). *The Indian Express*. Retrieved July 16, 2016, from <http://indian>

express.com/article/cities/ahmedabad/dalits-organise-rally-in-vadodara-to-pay-tribute-to-ambedkars-resolve/#sthash.AWjOmFcp.dpuf

23 September 1921 – Temple entry movement in Kerala: T. K. Madhavan meets Mahatma Gandhi at Tirunelveli

T.K. Madhavan on 23 September 1921 informed Gandhiji on the conditions of the Ezhavas and their achievements through the SNDP. Because they had already achieved entry into public schools, Gandhiji agreed that the time was ripe for temple entry. Mahatma Gandhi promised to write to the State Congress Committee to take up the issue.

Articles:

Radhakrishnan, M.G. (2014, August 14). The Freedom: Footprints of Struggle – Vaikom. *OPEN Magazine*. Retrieved July 25, 2016, from <http://www.openthemagazine.com/article/india/an-equal-faith>

Sivathambika, E. L. (1991). The Untouchables and Their Struggle for Temple Entry in Kerala, Since 1920. Retrieved July 11, 2016, from <http://hdl.handle.net/10603/317>

Websites:

Vaikom Satyagraha. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 25, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vaikom_Satyagraha#Protests_by_Ezhavas

Sree Narayana Trust. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved, October 31, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Sree_Narayana_Trust&oldid=747090006

24 September 1873 – Jyotirao Phule establishes Satyashodhak Samaj (Society of Seekers of Truth)

The Satyashodhak Samaj was established by Jyotirao Phule, with an aim to liberate the untouchables from exploitation and oppression.

Articles:

Omvedt, G. (1973). The Satyashodhak Samaj and Peasant Agitation. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 8(44), 1971-1982.

Rashtrapita Jotiba Phule and Satyashodhak Samaj. *Thought and Action*. Retrieved July 14, 2016, from <http://www.thoughtnaction.co.in/rashtrapita-jotiba-phuley-and-satyashodhak-samaj/>

Websites:

Satyashodhak Samaj. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 25, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Satyashodhak_Samaj

24 September 1932 – Poona Pact – Agreement between Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi

The Poona Pact refers to an agreement signed on 24 September 1932 by Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, Dr B.R. Ambedkar and other Dalit leaders to break the fast unto death undertaken by Gandhi in Yerwada prison to annul the Communal Award that allowed separate electorates to Dalits for electing members of state legislative assemblies in British India.

Articles:

Das, B. (2000, October 28). Moments in a History of Reservations. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 35(43-44), 3831-3834.

Kumar, R. (1985). Gandhi, Ambedkar and the Poona Pact, 1932. *South Asia: Journal of South Asian Studies*, 8(1-2). doi: 10.1080/00856408508723068

Kumar, V. (2005). Understanding the Politics of Reservation: A Perspective from Below. *Economic and political weekly*, 40(9), 803-806.

Poona pact: Mahatma Gandhi's fight against untouchability: Polity and governance. (2015, September 24). *India Today*. Retrieved July 16, 2016, from <http://indiatoday.intoday.in/education/story/poona-pact/1/481892.html>

Websites:

Poona Pact. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poona_Pact

24 September 1998 – Ambedkar Vichar Manch organises a rally in Lucknow to protest against the cultural hegemony of the BJP

As the Bharatiya Janata Party tried to promote the concept of 'One Nation ,One Culture' by selling the idea of one Brahmanical Hindu culture, the Dalits of U. P. organised a rally to protest BJP's attempt to disparage their folk cultures.

Books:

Narayan, B. (2006). *Women Heroes and Dalit Assertion in North India: Culture, Identity and Politics*. New Delhi: SAGE Publications India

24 September 1982 – Kanshi Ram Publishes the book “The Chamcha Age” (An Era of the Stooges)

Kanshi Ram wrote Chamcha Age (Era of the Stooges) based on what he witnessed in Maharashtra, where he was living. It was published on the 50th Anniversary of the Poona Pact

Books:

Ram, K. (1982). *The Chamcha Age: An Era of the Stooges*. Retrieved September 28, 2016, from <https://ia600204.us.archive.org/13/items/TheChamchaAge/TheChamchaAge1.pdf>

Websites:

Kanshi Ram. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 26, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kanshi_Ram

The Chamcha Age - by Saheb Kanshi ram. (2015, March 14). Retrieved October 20, 2016, from Dr B. R. Ambedkar's Caravan, <https://drambedkarbooks.com/2015/03/14/the-chamcha-age-by-saheb-kanshi-ram/>

24 September 1988 – Tamil Nadu Commission for SC/ST/BC organises rally at Trichy

700,000 people from all over Tamil Nadu assembled to demand the extension of reservation to Christians of Scheduled Caste origin. Ministers and members

of Parliament addressed the participants giving assurances that they would introduce the required bill in Parliament.

Websites:

Demonstrations and rallies. *Dalit Christians*. Retrieved September 28, 2016, from <http://www.dalitchristians.com/Html/demonstration.htm>

24 September 1990 – Protest against the implementation of Mandal Commission; First Self Immolation takes place

A decade after the commission gave its report, V.P. Singh, the PM at the time, tried to implement its recommendations in 1989. Massive protests were held and a series of self-immolations were committed by college students against job reservations for Backward Classes.

Articles:

Kumar, A. (2012, September 29). Mandal memories. *The Hindu*. Retrieved July 26, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/features/metroplus/society/mandal-memories/article3948854.ece>

Books:

Bhatt, S. C., & Bhargava, G. K. (Eds.). (2006). *Land and People of Indian States and Union Territories* (Vol. 34). New Delhi: Kalpaz Publications

Websites:

Mandal Commission protests of 1990. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 25, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mandal_Commission_protests_of_1990#Self_immolations

24 September 2008 – 6 accused in Khairlanji Massacre get death sentence while 2 others get life imprisonment

A trial court on 24 September 2008 slapped death sentence on six of the eight convicts in the sensational Khairlanji Dalit murder case while ordering life imprisonment for the remaining two. The ruling was appealed to the Nagpur division bench of the Bombay High Court where hearings began in April 2010. On 14 July, the Nagpur bench of the High Court commuted the death penalty and life sentences to a 25-year rigorous imprisonment.

Articles:

Six Khairlanji murder accused to hang, lifer for two. (2008, September 24). *Twocircles.net*. Retrieved July 26, 2016, from http://twocircles.net/2008sep24/six_khairlanji_murder_accused_hang_lifer_two.html

Viswanathan, S. (2010, August 23). Khairlanji: the crime and punishment. *The Hindu*. Retrieved July 17, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/opinion/Readers-Editor/khairlanji-the-crime-and-punishment/article588045.ece>

Websites:

Khairlanji massacre. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 26, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khairlanji_massacre

25 September 1935 – Angane Lal – Dalit scholar and writer is born

Angane Lal was born on 25th September 1935 in Ruri Saadikpur, Unnao district of Uttar Pradesh. His zeal for an egalitarian social structure and liberation of Dalits from social bondage was evident from his childhood when he started taking part in movements, rallies, conferences and student elections, etc.

Articles:

Angane Lal. *Dalit Resource Centre*. Retrieved July 16, 2016, from <http://ff1.dalitresourcecentre.com/angane-lal/>

25 September 1991 – Government of India issues a statement to insist economic criterion on reservation of 27% seats in Government posts

An Office Memorandum was issued through which Narasimha Rao, the then Prime Minister tried to introduce an economic criterion in the determination of backwardness for the reservation of 27% seats in government posts. It also sought to provide 10% additional reservations to the 'economically backward' upper castes.

Articles:

Compendium of Instructions Issued on Reservation for Other Backward Classes in Services/Posts under the Government of India. Retrieved July 26, 2016, from <http://ccis.nic.in/WriteReadData/CircularPortal/D2/D02adm/Compendium.pdf>

Laxman, G. (2014). *Compensatory Discrimination in favour of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Under Indian Constitution – A Study with Special Reference to inter-State Migrants*. Retrieved July 26, 2016, from <http://hdl.handle.net/10603/38799>

National Commission for Backward Classes (2008, July 9). *Annual Report 2007-2008*. Retrieved July 26, 2016, from <http://www.ncbc.nic.in/WriteReadData/1123.PDF>

Books:

Jaffrelot, C. (2003). *India's Silent Revolution: The Rise of the Lower Castes in North India*. Columbia: Columbia University Press

Srinivas, M.N. (Ed.) (1996). *Caste: Its Twentieth Century Avatar*. New Delhi: Viking.

Websites:

Reservations in India. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 16, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reservation_in_India

26 September 2015 – ADRF organises a Public Rally in front of United Nations General Assembly in New York

Demanding recognition and the inclusion of Caste in the 2030 SDG agenda, more than 150 people joined in a public meeting and protest in front of UN General Assembly. Parliamentarians and Civil Society representatives with youth activists participated in the programmes.

Articles:

Annihilate Caste and Structural Inequalities in Implementing the 2030 Agenda. *Asia Dalit Rights Forum*. Retrieved July 26, 2016, from <http://csei.org.in/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Annihilate-Inequalities-Program.pdf>

Annihilate Caste and Structural Inequalities in Implementing the 2030 Agenda (South Asia). (2015, September 27). Retrieved July 26, 2016, from <http://www.daghammarskjold.se/event/regions-refocus-south-asia-workshop-annihilate-caste-and-structural-inequalities-in-implementing-the-2030-agenda/>

27 September 1924 – Shree Narayana Guru visits the Vaikom Satyagraha venue

When the Satyagraha against untouchability was at its peak, Shree Narayana Guru visited the venue at Vaikom. Upon his arrival, thousands of his followers were waiting to receive him.

Websites:

Vaikom Satyagraha. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 15, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vaikom_Satyagraha

27 September 1951 – Dr Ambedkar resigns from the Nehru Cabinet

Due to the withdrawal of Cabinet support to the Hindu Code Bill as well as for several other reasons, Dr Ambedkar decided to resign from Nehru's cabinet. An earlier declaration in the Parliament by the Prime Minister Pt Jawaharlal Nehru that he would stand by the Hindu code bill did not materialise.

Articles:

Ambedkar resigns for the general election. (1951, September 29). *The Hindu*. Retrieved September 29, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/2001/09/29/stories/10291045.htm>

Dr Ambedkar's Resignation Speech from Cabinet on September 27, 1951. (2015, November 4). Retrieved July 22, 2016, from <https://cbkwwl.wordpress.com/2015/11/04/dr-ambedkars-resignation-speech-from-cabinet-on-september-27-1951/>

27 September 2005 – Scheduled Castes panel warns States regarding issues related to the SCs

As state governments failed to submit information on Scheduled Castes issues well past the deadline, Scheduled Castes Panel warned them that they will issue a summons which they are empowered to by law. The Commission also decided to press for the setting up of special courts to handle cases of atrocities against SCs to ensure speedy dispensation of cases.

Articles:

Scheduled Castes panel warns States. (2005, September 28). *The Hindu*. Retrieved July 26, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/2005/09/28/stories/2005092800321500.htm>

28 September 1895 – Gurram Jashuva, Dalit poet and writer from Andhra Pradesh is born

Gurram Jashuva (or G. Joshua) (28 September 1895 – 24 July 1971) was a Telugu poet and writer who contributed much to the Dalit literature in Telugu. Protests against untouchability and segregation have been the common themes in all his works. Some of Joshua's verses had been incorporated into the popular mythological play, Harishchandra, especially those in the cremation grounds scene.

Articles:

Purushotham, K. (2010, May 29). Evolution of Telugu Dalit Literature. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 45(22), 55-63.

Rao, Y. C. (2015, June). Dalit Movement in Andhra Pradesh: A Historical Outline of a Hundred Years. *Indian Historical Review*, 42(1), 113-139.

Websites:

Gurram Jashuva. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 15, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gurram_Jashuva

28 September 1997 – Pasi Community celebrates Uda Devi Gaurav Diwas

It was on this day of celebration for Uda Devi, the famous Dalit Woman Warrior of the Indian Rebellion of 1857 that a Pasi caste flag was hoisted for the first time.

Articles:

Dalit group recalls its 1857 martyr Uda Devi. (2015, November 16). *Times of India*. Retrieved July 15, 2016, from <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/bareilly/Dalit-group-recalls-its-1857-martyr-Uda-Devi/articleshow/49807760.cms>

Books:

Gupta, D. (Ed.). (2004). *Caste in Question: Identity or Hierarchy?* New Delhi: SAGE Publications India.

Websites:

Pasi (caste). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 15, 2016, from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pasi_\(caste\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pasi_(caste))

28 September 2003 – 89th Amendment of the Indian Constitution to constitute a Commission for Scheduled Castes

The National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was bifurcated into The National Commission for Scheduled Castes and The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes. This came into effect in 2004

Articles:

The Constitution (Eighty-Ninth Amendment) Act, 2003. (2003, September 28). Retrieved July 15, 2016, from <http://indiacode.nic.in/coiweb/amend/amend89.htm>

Websites:

List of amendments to the Constitution of India. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 15, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amendments_of_the_Constitution_of_India

28 September 2014 – Bihar CM alleges caste bias: a temple in Madhubani gets washed after his visit

The Chief Minister of Bihar Jitan Ram Manjhi, who happens to be a Dalit, had to face the practice of untouchability when he visited a temple in Madhubani in August. He alleged in a speech on 28 September 2014, that the temple was “washed” after his visit.

Articles:

Even today people treat me as an untouchable: Bihar CM Jitan Ram Manjhi. (2014, September 28). *Indian Today*. Retrieved July 15, 2016, from <http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/jitan-ram-manjhi-bihar-chief-minister-people-treat-me-as-untouchable/1/393210.html>

28 September 2015 – The Republican Party of India (Athavale) loses Official Election Symbols

On 28 September 2015, the RP(A) was one of 16 parties in Maharashtra to lose its registration for not submitting audited balance sheets and IT return documents since 2005. Thus they have lost their official election symbols

Articles:

Tembhekar, C. (2015, September 29). 16 political parties lose election symbols in the absence of balance sheets. *The Times of India*. Retrieved July 26, 2016, from <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/mumbai/16-political-parties-lose-election-symbols-in-the-absence-of-balance-sheets/articleshow/49158818.cms>

28 September 2015 – Dalit women workers in Kerala's tea plantations resume their strike for higher wages

The strike by plantation women in Munnar, Kerala, that had started on 5th September 2015 and ended 8 days later with the promise of fulfilling demands of wage hike. It resumed back on 28 September 2015 after the PLC (Plantation Labour Committee) failed to reach an agreement.

Articles:

Philip, S. (2015, September 30) Kerala's plantation workers' strike: Poor pay and strong union. *The Indian Express*. Retrieved July 15, 2016, from <http://indianexpress.com/article/explained/keralas-plantation-workers-strike-poor-pay-and-strong-union/>

Raj, J. (2016, February 4). The women strike back: The protest of Pembillai Orumai tea workers. *Open Democracy*. Retrieved July 15, 2016, from <https://www.opendemocracy.net/beyondslavery/jayaseelan-raj/women-strike-back-protest-of-pembillai-orumai-tea-workers>

29 September 1998 – Massive Dalit rally under the leadership of Mayawati at Hazrat Mahal Park grounds in Lucknow

The rally organised by the BSP was mainly focused on Mayawati Prabhu Das, the political leader who had been the first Dalit woman to be a Chief Minister in India.

Articles:

Chandra, K. (2000). The Transformation of Ethnic Politics in India: The Decline of Congress and the Rise of the Bahujan Samaj Party in Hoshiarpur. *The Journal of Asian Studies*, 59(01), 26-61.

Duncan, I. (1999). Dalits and Politics in Rural North India: The Bahujan Samaj party in Uttar Pradesh. *The Journal of Peasant Studies*, 27(1), 35-60.

Books:

Bose, A. (2008). *Behenji: A Political Biography of Mayawati*. New Delhi: Penguin Books India.

Narayan, B. (2006). *Women Heroes and Dalit Assertion in North India: Culture, Identity and Politics*. New Delhi: SAGE Publications

Websites:

Mayawati. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 15, 2016, from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mayawati>

29 September 2006 – Dalit massacre in Khairlanji, Maharashtra

Four members of the Bhotmange family belonging to the Mahar community were stripped, brutalised, mutilated and killed over a dispute of a patch of land by a mob of 40 people belonging to the Maratha Kunbi caste in the Khairlanji village of Bhandwana district, Maharashtra.

Articles:

Bavadam, L. (2006). Dalit blood on village square. *Frontline*, 23(23). Retrieved September 30, 2016, from <http://www.frontline.in/static/html/fl2323/stories/20061201004713000.htm>

Hindutva Terrorists massacre Buddhist Family in Mumbai, India. (2006, November 20). Retrieved September 30, 2016, from <http://kherlanji.blogspot.in/>

Roy, A. (2014, November 13). India's shame. *Prospect Magazine*. Retrieved September 30, 2016, from http://www.hwww.tamilnet.com/img/publish/2014/12/Indias_shame.pdf

Books:

Teltumbde, A. (2008). *Khairlanji: A Strange and Bitter Crop*. New Delhi: Navayana

Websites:

Khairlanji Massacre. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 15, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khairlanji_massacre

29 September 2015 – 9th anniversary of Khairlanji massacre

In remembrance of the massacre, Tata Institute of Social Sciences in Mumbai held a meeting to commemorate the incident. Dalits activists and authors attended the meeting.

Articles:

Kumar, S. (2013). Various Impact of Caste in Indian Polity. *ACME International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research*, 1(11), 124-126

Mangubhai, J. & Singh, R. (2014) Justice Under Trial. Caste Discrimination in Access to Justice Before Special Courts. *NDMJ*. Retrieved July 14, 2016, from http://idsn.org/wp-content/uploads/pdfs/Reports/Justice_Under_Trial.pdf

30 September 1932 – Mahatma Gandhi establishes the Harijan Sevak Sangh

To protest against the Communal Award of the British Government, Gandhi undertook an epic fast in the Yerwada Jail near Poona. After ending the fast on 24th September, 1932, he founded 'All India Anti-Untouchability League' on 30th September to eradicate untouchability, which was later renamed as 'Harijan Sevak Sangh (Servants of Untouchable Society).'

Books:

Verma, M. B. (1971). History of the Harijan Sevak Sangh 1936-68.

Sundarananda, S. (1946). *Hinduism and Untouchability*. Harijan Sevak Sangh.

Websites:

Harijan Sevak Sangh. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 14, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harijan_Sevak_Sangh

Harijan Sevak Sangh. Retrieved July 14, 2016, from <http://www.gandhicreationhss.org/>

30 September 1960 – Anant Rao “A. R.” Akela is born

Akela Anant Rao is a Dalit author, poet, folk singer and publisher belonging to the Jatav community. As a Dalit social activist, his contact with Shri Kanshi Ram led him to join DS-4. He went to jail for the anti-liquor movement when he bicycled from Aligarh to Bareilly. He established Anand Sahitya Sadan for publishing Dalit literature.

Websites:

A.R. Akela. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 14, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A.R._Akela

Dalit Shoshit Samaj Sangharsh Samiti. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 26, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dalit_Shoshit_Samaj_Sangharsh_Samiti

30 September 2010 – ‘Samajik Parivartan Yatra’ for Eradication of Manual Scavenging

The ‘Samajik Parivartan Yatra’ was flagged off to start from five different corners of India. The yatra traversed through several districts in 20 states and finally culminated in New Delhi with a large rally.

Articles:

Permutt, S. D. (2011). The Manual Scavenging Problem: A Case for the Supreme Court of India. *Cardozo Journal of International & Comparative Law*, 20, 277.

Safai Karmachari Andolan (n.d.) Launching of Samajik Parivartan Yatra: For Eradication of Manual Scavenging in India. Retrieved July 14, 2016, from <http://www.dalits.nl/pdf/101001e.pdf>

Books:

Srivastava, B. N. (1997). *Manual Scavenging in India: A Disgrace to the Country*. For Sulabh International Social Service Organisation. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.

Thekaekara, M. M. (2003). *Endless Filth: the saga of the Bhangis*. London: Zed Books

Websites:

Eradication of Manual Scavenging. *Navsarjan*. Retrieved July 14, 2016, from <http://navsarjan.org/programmes/eradication-of-manual-scavenging-campaign/>

30 September – 1 October 2013 – National Tribunal on ‘Violence against Dalit women in India’ in New Delhi

The All India Dalit Mahila Adhikar Manch (AIDMAM) is a national forum of Dalit women committed to issues concerning violence against Dalit women. The event was organized to bring the stories of violence endured by dalit women to the forefront. Out of 45 depositions, 17 cases were of sexual violence.

Articles:

Daniel, N., Hafees, B., & Rowena, J. (2013, October 1). Preliminary Report: National Tribunal Violence against Dalit Women. *Savari*. Retrieved August 8, 2016, from <http://www.dalitweb.org/?p=2293>

Guru, G. (1995, October 14). Dalit women talk differently. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 30(41-42), 2548-2550.

National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights. (2013). *Report: National Tribunal-Violence against Dalit Women in India*. Retrieved September 27, 2016, from <http://www.ncdhr.org.in/others/Report-on-National-Tribuna-%28Final%29.pdf>

NCDHR Report: National Tribunal Violence against Dalit Women in India. Retrieved July 04, 2016, from [http://www.ncdhr.org.in/others/Report-on-National-Tribuna-\(Final\).pdf](http://www.ncdhr.org.in/others/Report-on-National-Tribuna-(Final).pdf)

Books:

Weldon, S. L. (2002). *Protest, Policy, and the Problem of Violence Against Women: A Cross-National Comparison*. Retrieved July 26, 2016, from <https://books.google.co.in/books?id=rWdR-UHD5XwC&printsec=frontcover&hl=fr#v=onepage&q&f=false>

30 September 2015 – 90-year-old Dalit man axed, burnt alive for entering temple in Hamirpur, Uttar Pradesh

A 90 year old Dalit man who tried to enter a temple with his family in Uttar Pradesh's Hamirpur district was axed, doused with kerosene and set on fire in front of other worshippers in the temple at Hamirpur, U.P.

Articles:

Naqvi, H. (2015, October 5). 90-yr-old Dalit man burnt alive for trying to enter temple in UP. *Hindustan Times*. Retrieved September 26, 2016, from <http://www.hindustantimes.com/india/dalit-man-attacked-set-on-fire-for-entering-temple-in-up/story-oZTmIGHAhck4jLi7lB4mMO.html>

Simeon, D. (2015, October 2). 90-Year-Old Dalit Man Stopped From Entering Uttar Pradesh Temple, Burnt Alive. Retrieved July 26, 2016, from <https://dilipsimeon.blogspot.in/2015/10/90-year-old-dalit-man-stopped-from.html>

OCTOBER

1 October 1912 – Madras Dravidian Association is formed

In 1909, two lawyers from the city of Madras formed 'The Madras Non-Brahmin Association.' Later the name of the association was changed to the Madras Dravidian Association since most non-Brahmins in Madras were Dravidians. The purpose of setting up the association was to ameliorate the condition of the non-Brahmins and lift them up to higher social levels.

Articles:

Olivannan, G. (2015, November 20). Justice Party: 100 years of Dravidian movement. *Times of India*. Retrieved July 03, 2016, from <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chennai/Justice-Party-100-years-of-Dravidian-movement/articleshow/49863466.cms>

Books:

Irschick, E. F. (1969). *Politics and Social Conflict in South India: The Non-Brahman Movement and Tamil Separatism, 1916-1929*. California: University of California Press.

Websites:

Justice Party (India). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 19, 2016, from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Justice_Party_\(India\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Justice_Party_(India))

1 October 1938 – Dr Ambedkar addresses a large gathering at Bawala, near Ahmedabad

1 October 1990 – Protest against Mandal Commission ends as the Supreme Court stays its implementation

The government's decision to implement the Mandal Commission report gave rise to many Anti-Mandal protests which took diverse forms such as rallies, protest meetings, destruction of public property and even few cases of self-immolation. The protests abruptly ended when the Supreme Court granted a stay on the implementation of the Mandal Report.

Articles:

Sunday Story: Mandal Commission report, 25 years later. (2015, September 1). *The Indian Express*. Retrieved July 27, 2016, from <http://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-others/sunday-story-mandal-commission-report-25-years-later/>
Ramaiah, A. (1992, June 6). Identifying Other Backward Classes. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 27(23), 1203-1207.

Books:

Maheshwari, R. S. (1991). *The Mandal Commission and Mandalisation: A Critique*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.

Websites:

Mandal Commission. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 19, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mandal_Commission

Mandal Commission Protests of 1990. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 19, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mandal_Commission_protests_of_1990

October 1998 – Formation of National Campaign for Dalit Human Rights (NCDHR)

About eighty Indian Dalits and human rights activists concerned about the atrocities on Dalits and the lack of implementation of the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 met in Bangalore to discuss the program of action. On the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, they called for an urgent national campaign to highlight the struggles of the Dalits. The meeting led to the formation of NCDHR.

Please note that the exact date of this event not available.

Books:

Kruijf (Eds.). *Indian Transnationalism Online: New Perspectives on Diaspora*. UK: Ashgate Publishing.

Saxena, A. (2014). Globalisation and Transnationalism of 'Dalit' Identity: Probing from Modern India. In A. K. Sahoo, & J. G. D. Kruijf (Eds.). *Indian Transnationalism Online: New Perspectives on Diaspora*. UK: Ashgate Publishing.

Websites:

National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights (NCDHR). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved October 17, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Campaign_on_Dalit_Human_Rights

October 2006 – Thousands of Dalits Convert to Buddhism

Thousands of Dalits across the country got converted to Buddhism to protest against the continuing discrimination they face at the hands of the 'upper castes.' Mass conversion ceremonies were held throughout India during the month of October. The organisers at that time claimed that around 1,00,000 people had already converted to Buddhism.

Articles:

Pinglay, P. (2007, May 27). One lakh people convert to Buddhism. *The Hindu*. Retrieved July 06, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/one-lakh-people-convert-to-buddhism/article1848519.ec>

Ramesh, R. (2006, October 13). 'Untouchables' undergo mass conversion to Buddhism. *The Guardian*. Retrieved July 19, 2016, from <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2006/oct/13/religion.india>

Websites:

Dalit Buddhist movement. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved August 8, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dalit_Buddhist_movement

1 October 2015 – National Seminar on Dalits in India: Debating Subalternity and Exclusion

Note: The seminar was of 2 days. (30 September-1 October 2015)

2 October – International Day of Non-Violence

Gandhi Jayanti or the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi is observed internationally as International Day of Non-Violence.

Articles:

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 15 June 2007. (2007, June 27). *United Nations*. Retrieved July 19, 2016, from http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/61/271

Websites:

International Day of Non-Violence. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 19, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Day_of_Non-Violence

2 October 1929 – Parvati Temple Entry Satyagraha: The Satyagraha Committee sends a notice to the temple trustees

The Satyagraha Committee with Shivram Janba Kamble and P. N. Rajbhoj as respectively its Chairman and General Secretary sent a notice to the trustees of the Parvati Temple located in the Southern part of Pune to highlight that it was illegal to disallow Untouchables from entering the temple.

Articles:

Patankar, B., & Omvedt, G. (1979, February). The Dalit Liberation Movement in Colonial Period. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 14(7/8), 409-424.

Verma, V. (1999). Colonialism and Liberation: Ambedkar's Quest for Distributive Justice. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 34(39), 2804-2810.

Books:

Mehta, M. (2002). The Dalit Temple Entry Movements in Maharashtra and Gujarat, 1930-1948. In T. Shinoda (Ed.), *The Other Gujarat*. Mumbai: Popular Prakashan.

Paswan, S., & Jaideva, P. (Eds.) (2002). *Encyclopaedia of Dalits in India: Leaders*. New Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.

2 October 2009 – NACDOR inaugurates a Shiksha Adhikar Yatra, in Lalitpur District of Uttar Pradesh

The NACDOR volunteers visited several villages in Lalitpur district of Uttar Pradesh to spread awareness on the importance of education, especially for girl children.

Articles:

Yatra highlights plight of village schools in India. (2009, October 15). *One World South Asia*. Retrieved July 19, 2016, from <http://southasia.oneworld.net/news/yatra-highlights-plight-of-village-schools-in-india#.V43vc9nbvZ5>

2 October 2012 – Thangadh firing: 30,000 Dalits hold convention, press for aid and action against cops

Around 30,000 Dalits held a mega convention in Than area of Surendranagar, in Gujarat where three dalit youth were killed in police firing a few days ago. The protesters demanded immediate arrest of the "accused" policemen. They

also demanded compensation for the affected families and a probe by SIT or CBI instead of CID.

Articles:

Than firing: 30,000 Dalits hold meet, press for aid, action against cops. (2012, October 3). *The Indian Express*. Retrieved July 7, 2016, from <http://indianexpress.com/article/cities/ahmedabad/than-firing-30-000-dalits-hold-meet-press-for-aid-action-against-cops/>

3 October 1945 – Kailash Nath is born

A Dalit writer and dramatist, he is best known for his autobiography, *Tiraskar*.

Websites:

K. Nath. (2012). *Dalit Resource Centre*. Retrieved October 5, 2016, from <http://ff1.dalitresourcecentre.com/k-nath/>

3 October 1954 – Dr Ambedkar broadcasts his talk “My Personal Philosophy”

3 October 1957 – The First conference of the Buddhist Society of India begins under the president ship of Yashwantrao Ambedkar

Books:

Kshirasagar, R. K. (1994). *Dalit movement in India and its leaders, 1857-1956*. New Delhi: M.D Publications.

Websites:

The Buddhist Society of India. *Samata Sainik Dal*. Retrieved July 04, 2016, from <http://ssdindia.org/buddhist-society-india/>

3 October 1957 – Republican Party of India is founded

After the death of Dr B.R. Ambedkar, the Republican Party of India (RPI) as visualised by him was formed at Nagpur. The party had its roots in the Scheduled Castes Federation led by Dr B. R. Ambedkar. During the recent years, RPI suffered severe internal strife. Several distinct parties claim the name of 'RPI' and more than 50 'RPI' factions have mushroomed over the years.

Websites:

Republican Party of India. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 04, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republican_Party_of_India

3 October 1991 – The Andhra Pradesh Dalit Mahasabha conducts a rally from Andhra Pradesh to New Delhi

The Andhra Pradesh Dalit Mahasabha conducted a rally from Mangala Mandiram, Guntur to Ambedkar Bhavan, New Delhi. On 3 October 1991, the delegates met the Prime Minister and demanded that a special court is set up for the Tsundur mass case and implement proper rehabilitation for the victims.

Articles:

Mehta, V. (2015). Caste, Urban Spaces and the State: Dalits in Telangana. *The Hindu Centre for Politics & Public Policy*. Retrieved July 26, 2016, from http://www.thehinducentre.com/multimedia/archive/02626/Policy_Report_No_9_2626189a.pdf

Rao, Y. C. (2015, June). Dalit Movement in Andhra Pradesh: A Historical Outline of a Hundred Years. *Indian Historical Review*, 42(1), 113-139.

Books:

Bharathi, T. (2008). *A History of Telugu Dalit Literature*. Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.

Konda, Y. R. (1997). *The Dalit Movement in Andhra Pradesh: A study of Political Consciousness and Identity*. Retrieved July 5, 2016, from <http://hdl.handle.net/10603/17193>

3 October 2014 – Muzaffarnagar tense after 3 injured in Dalit-Jat clash

A clash between Dalits and Jats in Jat Mujhera village of Muzaffarnagar left three people injured due to stone pelting by both groups and firing. Later, a heavy police force was deployed in the area to control the situation. Senior police and district officials also had to rush to the village to bring the situation under control.

Articles:

3 injured in Dalit-Jat clash in Muzaffarnagar. (2014, October 4). *DNA India*. Retrieved August 8, 2016, from <http://www.dnaindia.com/india/report-3-injured-in-dalit-jat-clash-in-muzaffarnagar-2023515>

3 October 2014 – Dalits crowd Nagpur on ‘Dhammachakra Pravartan Din’

Dalits from all across the country gather at the Deekshabhoomi in Nagpur each year on the day of ‘Ashoka Vijayadashami’, to celebrate the Dhammachakra Pravartan Din (i.e. the day on which Dr B.R. Ambedkar converted to Buddhism).

Articles:

Dahat, P. (2014, October 03). Dalits throng Nagpur on Dhamma Chakra Pravartan Din. *The Hindu*. Retrieved July 26, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/dalits-throng-nagpur-on-dhammachakra-pravartan-din/article6469961.ece>

Books:

Sangharakshita, B. (1986). *Ambedkar and Buddhism*. Cambridge: Windhorse Publications. Retrieved August 8, 2016, from http://www.sangharakshita.org/books/Ambedkar_and_Buddhism.pdf

Websites:

Deekshabhoomi. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 19, 2016, from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deekshabhoomi>

4 October 1945 – Dr Ambedkar stresses on the need for ‘Political Power’ for the Dalits

In a Working Committee meeting of All India Scheduled Castes Federation, Dr Ambedkar stressed on the need for political power for the Dalits and inspired them towards political action.

Articles:

Ashraf, M. (2015, July 16). Dr B.R. Ambedkar's Vision of Dalit Emancipation through Social Justice. *Café Dissensus Every day [Blog]*. Retrieved July 6, 2016, from <https://cafedissensusblog.com/2015/07/16/dr-b-r-ambedkars-vision-of-dalit-emancipation-through-social-justice/>

Jaffrelot, C. (2009). Dr Ambedkar's Strategies against Untouchability and the Caste System. *IIDS Working Paper Series*, 3(4). Retrieved July 6, 2016, from <http://www.dalitstudies.org.in/wp/0904.pdf>

5 October 1952 – Kanchallaiah is born

Kanchallaiah is an academic, writer and activist for Dalit rights who has written extensively on Dalit issues.

Books:

Ilaiah, K. (2005). *Why I am not a Hindu: A Sudra critique of Hindutva philosophy, culture and political economy* (2nd ed.). Calcutta: Bhatkal and Sen.

Ilaiah, K. (2001). *God as Political Philosopher: Buddha's Challenge to Brahminism*. Kolkata: Samya

5 October 2002 – Anti-conversion bill introduced in Tamil Nadu by AIADMK government

On October 5, 2002, the Tamil Nadu Government promulgated the Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Forcible Conversion of Religion Ordinance, 2002 criminalising what it called “conversion” by “use of force, by allurement or by any fraudulent means.”

Articles:

Anant, A. (2002, December 17). Anti-conversion laws. *The Hindu*. Retrieved July 04, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/thehindu/op/2002/12/17/stories/2002121700110200.htm>

Coleman, J. (2008). Authoring (in) Authenticity, Regulating Religious Tolerance: The Implications of Anti-Conversion Legislation for Indian Secularism. *Cultural Dynamics*, 20(3), 245-277. doi: 10.1177/0921374008096311

5 October 2010 – Driven out of homes, Dalits knock on Odisha CM's door

Orissa CM Naveen Patnaik met evicted Dalit villagers of Koraput district after a suicide bid by four of them a day earlier. The Dalits attempted self-immolation when they were denied an interview with Mr Patnaik. Unfortunately, it was a tribal group named Chasi Mulia Sangha (CMS) that drove them out of their native soil.

Articles:

Sahu, R. P. (2010, October 6). Driven out of homes, Dalits knock on CM door. *Hindustan Times*. Retrieved August 10, 2016, from <http://www.hindustanimes.com/india/driven-out-of-homes-dalits-knock-on-cm-door/story-krWommlF9mVtardW7oTVON.html>

6 October 1985 – Formation of Andhra Pradesh Dalit Mahasabha at Vijayawada

Andhra Pradesh Dalit Mahasabha is a people's organisation that spearheaded the Dalit movement in Andhra Pradesh in the aftermath of the 1985 Karamchedu massacre in the coastal region of that state.

Books:

Bharathi, T. (2008). *A history of Telugu: Dalit literature*. Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.

Websites:

Katti Padma Rao. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 27, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Katti_Padma_Rao

Konda, Y. R. (1997). *The Dalit Movement in Andhra Pradesh: A study of Political Consciousness and Identity*. Retrieved July 5, 2016, from <http://hdl.handle.net/10603/17193>

6 October 2009 – Shiksha Adhikar Yatra (SAY) of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh culminates

NACDOR in collaboration with certain UN agencies carried out SAY (a march for the right to education) in more than 100 villages of Lalitpur, Jhansi (UP) and Udaipur, Chittorgarh (Rajasthan) from August 31 to October 6, 2009.

Articles:

Kaur, S.P. (2009, October 1). Yatra gets dropouts to school. *Hard News*. Retrieved August 10, 2016, from <http://www.hardnewsmedia.com/2009/10/3274>

Yatra highlights the plight of village schools in India. (2009, October 15). *One World South Asia*. Retrieved July 19, 2016, from <http://southasia.oneworld.net/news/yatra-highlights-plight-of-village-schools-in-india#.V43vc9nbvZ5>

6 October 2013 – Fearing violent attacks, Dalits desert Kariyampatti village in Tamil Nadu

The Dalits of Kariyampatti village near Dindigul deserted their houses and took shelter at a hillock near Chengalapatti, fearing violent attacks from caste Hindus allegedly over a temple festival row.

Articles:

Rohith, S. M. (2013, October 6). Fearing violent attacks, Dalits desert village. *The Hindu*. Retrieved August 10, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/fearing-violent-attacks-dalits-desert-village/article5204948.ece>

8 October 2015 – BSP activists protest over denial of entry for Dalits into Temple at Gabela, Uttarakhand

Activists of Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) held a protest at Clock Tower in Dehradun after Dalits were allegedly denied entry into a temple at Gabela village, Kalsi, in Dehradun district. The protesters demanded that the district administration takes immediate steps to stop such practices in the state.

Articles:

Singh, K., & Sharma, S. (2015, October 8). Evicted from Gabela, Dalit group protests at Doon. *The Times of India*. Retrieved August 10, 2016, from <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/dehradun/Evicted-from-Gabela-Dalit-group-protests-at-Doon/articleshow/49277631.cms>

8 October 1928 – The Government of Bombay approves the Depressed Class students' hostel scheme; sanctions five hostels

Books:

Keer, D. (1995). *Dr Ambedkar: Life and Mission*. Mumbai: Popular Prakashan.

8 October 2014 – Members of Ranvir Sena rape 6 Mahadalit women including 4 minors in Kurmuri, Bihar

For 24 hours after the incident, the local police refused to lodge a FIR. It was only after sustained protests and pressure by the local CPI-ML cadre that a FIR was finally lodged.

Articles:

AISA-led JNUSU stands in Solidarity with the Struggle against Escalating Feudal Violence in Bihar. (2014, October 26). *AISA*. Retrieved July 11, 2016, from <http://www.aisa.in/aisa-led-jnusu-stands-solidarity-struggle-escalating-feudal-violence-bihar-jnusu-general-secretary-com-chintu-kumari-visits-ara/>

Hollowness of the 'social justice' claims of successive governments in Bihar. (November 2014). *Liberation- Central Organ of CPI (ML)*. Retrieved October 7, 2016, from http://archive.cpiml.org/liberation/year_2014/nov_2014/Hollowness%20of%20the%20E2%80%98Social%20Justice%E2%80%99%20Claims%20of%20Successive%20Governments%20in%20Bihar.html

9 October 2006 – Manyavar Kanshi Ram passes away

Founder of Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) and a prominent political leader of Dalits in India, Kanshi Ram died of heart attack in New Delhi. He was 72. Kanshi Ram founded the Bahujan Samaj Party, a regional party which he led along with Mayawati, a former chief minister of Uttar Pradesh state.

Articles:

BSP founder Kanshi Ram dead. (2006, October 9). Retrieved on October 7, 2016, from <http://www.rediff.com/news/2006/oct/09kanshi.htm>

Sakya, P. Kanshiramji: The Pragmatic Sharp-Edge of Bahujan Samaj Party. Retrieved July 11, 2016, from <http://www.ambedkar.org/BSP/Kanshiramji.htm>

9 October 2013 – The Patna High Court acquits all 26 accused in Laxmanpur Bathe massacre

After 16 years of the killings of 58 Dalits in a Bihar village, the Patna High Court acquitted all the 26 men who were sentenced to death in 2010 by a lower court.

Articles:

Acquittals in massacre case shock Dalits. (2013, October 14). *IDSN*. Retrieved July 12, 2016, from <http://idsn.org/acquittals-in-massacre-case-shock-dalits/>

Mishra, V. (2013, December 5). Bihar: Upper-castes bitter and angry, his backward bastion confused. *The Indian Express*. Retrieved July 12, 2016, from <http://indianexpress.com/article/india/regional/bihar-uppercastes-bitter-and-angry-his-backward-bastion-confused/>

10 October 1951 – Dr Ambedkar leaves Nehru's Cabinet with a resignation speech

Dr Ambedkar resigned as law minister from Nehru's cabinet when the government refused to back the reformist Hindu Code Bill.

Articles:

'Ambedkar resigned as law minister from Nehru's cabinet when govt. refused to back Hindu Code Bill.' (2016, January 31). *Zee News*. Retrieved July 21, 2016, from http://zeenews.india.com/news/india/ambedkar-resigned-as-law-minister-from-nehrus-cabinet-when-govt-refused-to-back-hindu-code-bill_1850749.html

Dr Ambedkar's Resignation Speech. (2011, March 10). Retrieved July 21, 2016, from <https://ambedkarism.wordpress.com/2011/03/10/dr-ambedkar%E2%80%99s-resignation-speech/>

10 October 2013 – European Parliament adopts a Resolution on Caste-Based Discrimination

The European Parliament adopted a resolution on caste discrimination, calling on the EU to strengthen its policy on the issue. The resolution had been prepared by the committee on development, which unanimously approved the draft resolution on 17 September.

Articles:

European Parliament resolution of 10 October 2013 on caste-based discrimination. (2013). *European Parliament Database*. Retrieved July 12, 2016, from <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT%20TA%20P7-TA-2013-0420%200%20DOC%20XML%20V0//EN>

11 October 2010 – Odisha Government's inaction helps upper castes belittle Dalits

A 15-member fact-finding team representing Dalit rights groups alleged that the Dalits of Ranapada village of Puri district are still facing untouchability, discrimination and atrocities by upper caste people. They alleged that due to the

inaction of the district administration, the Dalits are being denied work under the NREGS and not given PDS items.

Articles:

- A.C.H.R. (2010, October-December). Orissa: India Human Rights Report; (2). Retrieved July 21, 2016, from <http://www.achrweb.org/ihrrq/issue2/orissa.html>
- Panda, S. (2010, October 11). Dalit Rights Group alleges atrocities by upper caste in Orissa. *Orissa diary*. Retrieved August 10, 2016, from <http://orissadiary.com/CurrentNews.asp?id=21683>

11 October 2012 – Jan Satyagraha (March for Justice); Thousands of Dalits and the landless march from Gwalior to Delhi

Thousands of poor and marginalised people that included Dalits and Adivasis marched from Gwalior to Agra for land rights. The mammoth march under the leadership of Rajgopal P. V. was termed Jan Satyagraha or March for Justice.

Articles:

- Jan Satyagrah 2012– March for Justice. (2012, October 25). *Ekta Parishad Newsletter*. Retrieved July 20, 2016, from <http://www.ektaparishad.com/Portals/0/Jan%20Satyagraha%20-%20special%20edition%20October%2025th,%202012.pdf>
- Pandey, B. (2012, October 20). We walk: For the good earth that is ours. *Tehelka*, 9(42). Retrieved July 20, 2016, from <http://www.tehelka.com/2012/10/we-walk-for-the-good-earth-that-is-ours/?singlepage=1>

Videos:

- Ekta Parishad. (2012, October 15) *Victory of Land Struggle – Jan Satyagraha 11th October 2012*. Retrieved August 10, 2016, from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5ukDOKW1wE>

11 October 2015 – Cases against Dalits booked for Indu Mills agitation to be withdrawn

The Maharashtra state government had decided to withdraw all criminal cases registered against Dalits who had agitated for building the Ambedkar memorial at Indu Mills compound over the last 15 years.

Articles:

- Cases against Dalits booked for Indu Mills agitation to be withdrawn. (2015, October 12). *The Indian Express*. Retrieved July 21, 2016, from <http://indianexpress.com/article/cities/mumbai/cases-against-dalits-booked-for-indu-mills-agitation-to-be-withdrawn/>
- Entire Indu Mills land for Ambedkar memorial. (2011, December 20). *The Hindu*. Retrieved July 21, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/entire-indu-mills-land-for-ambedkar-memorial/article2732419.ece>

12–13 October 1968 – Shyam Sunder holds a conference on Scheduled Caste, Minorities, Backward Classes and other Minorities at Lucknow

Websites:

- B. Shyam Sunder. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 21, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/B._Shyam_Sunder

12 October 2011 – The Dalit Hakkugala Horata Samiti condemns attacks on Dalits

On October 9 in Kirigavulu (Mandya district), a barber refused to attend to a Dalit man and cut his nose off. The Dalit Hakkugala Horata Samiti condemned the spate of attacks on Dalits, especially on Dalit places of worship by 'upper caste' groups. The Samiti said that attacks on Dalits and other minorities increased due to the government's apathy in dealing with such issues.

Articles:

Dalits/ Scheduled Castes -2011. (2011). Retrieved on October 9, 2016, from http://www.isidelihi.org.in/hmews/HR_THEMATIC_ISSUES/Dalits/Dalits-2011.pdf

13 October 1929 – Dr Ambedkar launches the temple entry Satyagraha at Parvati Temple in Pune

Articles:

Ohal, A. A. (2012, October). Role of Dalits in Temple Entry Movement of Nashik. *Global Online Electronic International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 1(3). Retrieved August 1, 2016, from <http://www.goelirj.com/upload/sep2012/13.pdf>

13 October 1935 – At Yeola conference in Nasik, Ambedkar declares his intention to convert to Buddhism

After losing hope of getting religious equality, in a conference at Yeola, Nasik, Dr Ambedkar declared that though he was born a Hindu, he will not die as one.

Articles:

Kadam, U. A. (2007, April). Fifty Years of Conversion: A Legacy Marginalised. Retrieved July 29, 2016, from https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Umesh_Kadam/publication/236590034_Fifty_Years_of_Conversion_A_Legacy_Marginalized/links/00b7d51cbd50bb78f0000000.pdf

13 October 1946 – Dr B.R. Ambedkar published his book “Who were the Shudras?”

(Please note: Exact date of publication is uncertain)

The book is an enquiry into how the Shudras came to be the fourth Varna in the Indo-Aryan Society.

Books:

Ambedkar, B. R. (1946) *Who Were the Shudras? How they came to be the Fourth Varna in the Indo-Aryan Society*. Bombay: Thackers.

13 October 1956 – Shyam Sunder forms “All India Federal Association of Minorities” at Hyderabad

Articles:

B. Shyam Sunder. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 24, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/B._Shyam_Sunder

13 October 2013 – Thousands of Dalits to decide to embrace Buddhism in Junagadh, Gujarat

The event 'Chalo Buddh Ki Aur' was organised by Buddha Diksha Mahotsav Samiti. Eyewitnesses said around 5,000 Dalits converted to Buddhism.

Articles:

In Gujarat, Thousands of Dalits Choose Buddhism for a 'New Identity.' (2013, October 14). *The Indian Express*. Retrieved August 10, 2016, from <http://archive.indianexpress.com/news/in-gujarat-thousands-of-dalits-choose-buddhism-for-a-new-identity/1182320/>

Videos:

Chalo Buddha Ki Aur – 2013, Buddha Dikshaa Mahotsav – 2013 (2013, 57min). *IVN24News*. Retrieved August 10, 2016, from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PmfWYUR0F1U>

14 October 1956 – Dr B.R. Ambedkar converts to Buddhism at Deekshabhoomi, Nagpur

Dr B.R. Ambedkar embraced Buddhism at a historic ceremony at Nagpur (now known as Deeksha Bhoomi) with his millions of followers. He prescribed 22 vows to his followers so that there may be complete severance of bond with Hinduism.

Articles:

Dhenge, P. L., & Hajare, R.D. (2015, March). The Life and Vision of Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar. *Gurukul International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 1(2). Retrieved August 9, 2016, from <http://gurukuljournal.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/23-The-Life-And-Vision-Of-Dr-Babasaheb-Ambedkar-written-by-Dr-Pandharinath-L.-Dhenge-Prof.-Ravindra-D.-Hajare.pdf>

Books:

Ambedkar, B. R. (1957). *The Buddha and His Dhamma*. Mumbai: Siddharta College Publications.

Beltz, J., & Jondhale, S. (2004). *Reconstructing the World: Dr Ambedkar and Buddhism in India*. UK: Oxford University Press, 250.

Websites:

Dalit Buddhist Movement. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 24, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dalit_Buddhist_movement

14 October 1956 – Ambedkar announces plan to form Republican Party of India

One of the first post-independence parties for Dalits was the Republican Party of India. At the day of his mass conversion to Buddhism at Deekshabhoomi, Dr Ambedkar announced his will to dissolve the Scheduled Caste Federation and establish the Republican Party of India. The party was formed several months later.

Articles:

Mondal, P. (2014). Dalit Movement in India After the Death of Ambedkar. Retrieved July 24, 2016, from <http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/essay/dalit-movement-in-india-after-the-death-of-ambedkar/32961/>

Books:

Paswan, S., & Jaideva, P. (Eds) (2002). *Encyclopaedia of Dalits in India: Leaders*. Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.

Websites:

Republican Party of India. *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 24, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republican_Party_of_India

14–18 October 1983 – Third National Convention of BAMCEF at Chandigarh

Websites:

About BAMCEF. *Mulnivasi BAMCEF*. Retrieved July 24, 2016, from <http://www.mulnivasibamcef.org/pages/about.asp>

BAMCEF. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 24, 2016, from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BAMCEF>

14 October 2006 – Kanshi Ram had announced his intention to convert to Buddhism on this day

(Please note: He didn't make the announcement to convert on this date, as he had already passed away. But in 2002 he had announced that he would convert to Buddhism on the 50th anniversary of Ambedkar's conversion, i.e. on 14 October 2006.)

Articles:

Kumar, V. (2007, October 11). New Way to Read History of Buddhist and Ambedkarite Movement. *AmbedkarTimes*. Retrieved August 11, 2016, from http://www.ambedkartimes.com/vivek_kumar.htm

Books:

Narayan, B. (2014). *Kanshiram: Leader of the Dalits*. New Delhi: Penguin India.

Websites:

Kanshi Ram. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 24, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kanshi_Ram

14 October 2006 – Mass Conversion to Buddhism in Gulbarga City, Karnataka

Hundreds of people embraced Buddhism at a colourful function in Gulbarga on the fiftieth anniversary of Ambedkar's conversion. Those who embraced Buddhism took an oath and swore that they would not believe in or worship Hindu gods, and also not follow the Hindu belief that Buddha is the incarnation of Lord Vishnu.

Articles:

Dalit Buddhist Movement. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 24, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dalit_Buddhist_movement

15 October 1902 – B.K. Gaikwad alias Dadasaheb Gaikwad is born

Bhaurao Krishnaji Gaikwad was a politician and social worker from Maharashtra. He was one of the founding members of the Republican Party of India.

Books:

Kshirasagar, R. K. (1994). *Dalit Movement in India and Its Leaders, 1857-1956*. New Delhi: M. D. Publications.

Websites:

Bhaurao Krishnaji Gaikwad. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved August 11, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhaurao_Krishnaji_Gaikwad

15 October 1947 – Private member's bill on the issue of scavenging is moved in the Greater Bombay State**Articles:**

Cleaning Human Waste: "Manual Scavenging", Caste and Discrimination in India. (2014, August 25). *Human Rights Watch Report*. Retrieved August 2, 2016, from <https://www.hrw.org/report/2014/08/25/cleaning-human-waste/manual-scavenging-caste-and-discrimination-india>

Books:

Thekaekara, M. M. (2003). *Endless filth: The saga of the Bhangis*. New York. Zed Books.

Websites:

Manual Scavenging. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 24, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manual_scavenging

15 October 2002 – Dalits murdered in Dulina, Jhajjar District Haryana

5 Dalit men were beaten to death outside the Dulina police post in Jhajjar district. They were believed to have killed a cow.

Articles:

Dalit Lynching at Dulina: Cow - Protection, Caste and Communalism. (2003, February). *People's Union for Democratic Rights*. Retrieved July 25, 2016, from <http://www.puDrorg/sites/default/files/pdfs/jhajhar.pdf>

Jain, S. (2002, October 17). 5 Dalits lynched in Haryana, entire administration watches. *The Indian Express*. Retrieved July 25, 2016, from <http://archive.indianexpress.com/oldStory/11454/>

15 October 2010 – 'Caste fence' pulled down in Tamil Nadu

An 'untouchability fence' that stopped Dalits from using roads in a hamlet near Krishnagiri, Tamil Nadu was pulled down after it was brought to the notice of

the police and revenue authorities. The barbed wire fence was put up by non-Dalits around an elementary school at Ittikkal Agaram village.

Articles:

‘Caste fence’ pulled down in Tamil Nadu. (2010, October 18). *The Times of India*. Retrieved August 9, 2016, from <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Caste-fence-pulled-down-in-Tamil-Nadu/articleshow/6766220.cms>

Fence blocking road to Dalit colony removed. (2010, October 16). *The Hindu*. Retrieved July 27, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/fence-blocking-road-to-dalit-colony-removed/article832698.ece>

15 October 2011 – Dalits push their version of Lokpal bill

The Jan Lokpal Bill aims to deter corruption, consider citizen grievances, and protect whistle-blowers. These improvements include ideas provided by citizens through a non-governmental public consultation. Dalit organisations brought out their own version of the bill called the Bahujan Lokpal Bill.

Websites:

All About the Lok Pal Bill. *PRS Legislative Research*. Retrieved July 25, 2016, from <http://www.prsindia.org/pages/all-about-the-lok-pal-bill-137/>

Jan Lokpal Bill. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 25, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jan_Lokpal_Bill

The Bahujan Lokpal Bill, 2011. Retrieved August 9, 2016, from <https://fr.scribd.com/document/64511895/The-Bahujan-Lokpal-Bill>

15 October 2014 – Feudal violence on Dalits escalates in Ara, Bihar; JNU students visit the crime site

On 15 October, a team under the leadership of JNUSU General Secretary visited Dumariya village where the victims of a gang rape live. The victims of gang rape included several minors.

Articles:

AISA-led JNUSU stands in Solidarity with the Struggle against Escalating Feudal Violence in Bihar. (2014, October 26). *AISA*. Retrieved July 11, 2016, from <http://www.aisa.in/aisa-led-jnusu-stands-solidarity-struggle-escalating-feudal-violence-bihar-jnusu-general-secretary-com-chintu-kumari-visits-ara/>

16 October 2013 – Dalit Liberation Movement in Madurai demands to ‘Restore rights of Dalits to worship at temples’

While presenting a memorandum to the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the representative of Dalit Liberation Movement Mr Karuppiah stated that the Commission should take steps to restore the rights of Dalits to offer worship in temples in Tamil Nadu. Of late, Dalits in some parts of Tamil Nadu were being prevented from offering worship in several temples.

Articles:

'Restore rights of Dalits to worship at temples.' (2013, October 17). *The Hindu*. Retrieved August 11, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/tp-tamilnadu/restore-rights-of-dalits-to-worship-at-temples/article5242719.ece>

17 October 1937 – Protest against Khoti system; more than 3000 peasants march at Chari waving red flags

Articles:

Bombay Khoti Abolition Act, 1949. (1950, April 3). Retrieved July 25, 2016, from <http://bombayhighcourt.nic.in/libweb/acts/1950.06.pdf>

Suradkar, S. P. (2016). The Anti-Khoti movement in Konkan region, c. 1920-1949. *NLI Research Study Series*, (106). Retrieved October 10, 2016, from http://www.academia.edu/8800758/The_Anti-Khoti_Movement_in_Konkan_Region_c._1920-1949

Books:

Moon, V. (Ed.) (1982). *Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Writings and Speeches (Vol. 2)*. Govt. of Maharashtra. Retrieved July 25, 2016, from: https://www.mea.gov.in/Images/attach/amb/Volume_02.pdf

17 October 2008 – Amnesty International and NACDOR organise a conference on “Stand Up and Take Action against Poverty” at New Delhi

17 October 2011 – Dalits in Karnataka beaten up for trying to enter Hanuman temple

9 Dalits were allegedly beaten up by the upper castes for trying to enter the Hanuman Temple in Maddanpura village. Although a case has been registered none of the accused was arrested, leaving the dalit families living in fear of another attack.

Articles:

Dalits beaten up for trying to enter the temple. (2011, October 22). *The Hindu*. Retrieved August 12, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/tp-karnataka/dalits-beaten-up-for-trying-to-enter-temple/article2561413.ece>

17 October 2014 – Dalits in Patna, Bihar hold ‘Nyay March’ (March for Justice) against rising atrocities on them

The rally saw the participation of civil society groups that demanded action against the perpetrators of crimes on the Dalits.

Articles:

AISA-led JNUSU stands in Solidarity with the Struggle against Escalating Feudal Violence in Bihar. (2014, October 26). *AISA*. Retrieved July 11, 2016, from

<http://www.aisa.in/aisa-led-jnusu-stands-solidarity-struggle-escalating-feudal-violence-bihar-jnusu-general-secretary-com-chintu-kumari-visits-ara/>

18 October 1906 – Maharshi Vitthal Ramji Shinde initiates the formation of the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India

The mission worked against untouchability and founded many schools and hostels.

Books:

Kshīrasāgara, R. (1994). *Dalit Movement in India and Its Leaders, 1857-1956*. New Delhi: M. D. Publications.

Websites:

Vittal Ramji Shinde. In *Wikipedia*. July 25, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vitthal_Ramji_Shinde

18 October 1917 – The Justice Party publishes its objectives of non-Brahmin upliftment through education and economic welfare

Articles:

- Parameswaran, S. P. (2016, May). Non-Brahmin Movement and Its Impact of Tamil Nadu. *PARIPEX Indian Journal of Research*, 5(5). Retrieved August 9, 2016, from http://worldwidejournals.com/paripex/file.php?val=May_2016_1462628758__74.pdf
- Rajan, K. M. (2013, November). Nationalism From Below: The Suppressed Class Uprising In Tamil Nadu. *Golden Research Thoughts*, 3(5). Retrieved August 9, 2016, from <http://aygrt.isrj.org/UploadedData/2993.pdf>

Books:

- Racine, J-L. (2012). Caste and beyond in Tamil politics. In Jaffrelot, C. & Kumar, S. (Eds.) *Rise of the Plebeians? The Changing Face of Indian Legislative Assemblies*. Routledge, 439-489. Retrieved August 9, 2016, from <https://books.google.co.in/books?id=78rfCgAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover&hl=fr#v=onepage&q&f=false>

19 October 1882 – Mahatma Jyotirao Phule submits a memorandum to Mr Hunter; requests to make primary education compulsory for the children of the untouchables

In a speech to the Hunter Education Commission, Phule questioned the government's efforts for low castes and pleaded for compulsory primary education.

Articles:

- First Indian Education Commission or the Hunter Commission. (2014, December 22). Retrieved August 11, 2016, from <http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/notes/first-indian-education-commission-or-the-hunter-commission/44834/>
- Pandey, B. (1986, February-March). Educational Development among Scheduled Castes. *Social Scientist*, 14(2/3), 59-68.
- Sirswal, D. R. (2013). Mahatma Jyotiba Phule: A Modern Indian Philosopher. *Darshan*, 1(3-4). Retrieved July 25, 2016, from <http://philpapers.org/rec/SIRJP>

Books:

Paik, S. (2014). *Dalit Women's Education in Modern India: Double Discrimination*. London: Routledge.

19–20 October 2013 – National Consultation on the situation of Dalit Rights in Madhya Pradesh

The two-day consultation brought together local dalit activists, law students and lawyers in Madhya Pradesh and discussed the discrimination and exclusion faced by Dalits on multiple fronts.

Articles:

National Consultation on the situation of Dalit Rights in Madhya Pradesh. *Human Rights Law Network*. Retrieved August 11, 2016, from <http://hrln.org/hrln/dalit-rights/reports/1371-national-consultation-on-the-situation-of-dalit-rights-in-madhya-pradesh.html>

19 October 2015 – Members of a Dalit family set on fire while they were asleep in Sunped village, Faridabad, Haryana

Articles:

Bhattacharya, S. (2015, October 21). Dalit house in Haryana village set afire, 2 kids burnt to death. *The Times of India*. Retrieved August 9, 2016, from <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/delhi/Dalit-house-in-Haryana-village-set-afire-2-kids-burnt-to-death/articleshow/49474091.cms>

Ahuja, T. (2015, October 25). What the Sunped atrocity tells us about caste in Haryana: Tanvi Ahuja. Retrieved October 11, 2016, from <https://kafila.online/2015/10/25/what-the-sunped-atrocity-tells-us-about-caste-in-haryana-tanvi-ahuja/>

20 October 1859 – John Dewey is born; an eminent philosopher and teacher of Dr Ambedkar at Columbia University

John Dewey taught Ambedkar extensively at Columbia University and served as the latter's mentor while he studied there. Ambedkar's writings echo a lot of Dewey's teachings and principles.

Articles:

Mukherjee, A.P. (2009). B.R. Ambedkar, John Dewey, and the Meaning of Democracy. *New Literary History*, 40(2), 345-370.

Books:

Dewey, J. (2009). *Democracy and education: An introduction to the philosophy of education*. Bloomington, IN, United States: Feather Trail Press.

Websites:

John Dewey. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved August 11, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Dewey

20 October 2010 – SC panel chief calls for quota in private sector

The National Commission for Scheduled Castes and its Chairman P.L. Punia urged the Central government to initiate affirmative action in providing reservations to the deprived sections in the private sector.

Articles:

Swami, S. (2006, March). The national commission for scheduled Castes panel chief calls for quota in private sector. Retrieved October 11, 2016, from <http://www.swamilawyer.com/2010/10/national-commission-for-scheduled.html>

20 October 2011 – Dalits of Uthapuram (Tamil Nadu) and caste Hindus reach an agreement to end dispute

The long-standing dispute between Dalits and caste Hindus (Pillaimar) of Uthapuram village has been resolved, due to concerted efforts by the Tamil Nadu Untouchability Eradication Front, District Collector U. Sagayam and Superintendent of Police Asra Garg.

Articles:

Karthikeyan, D. (2010, October 22). Uthapuram's Dalits, Caste Hindus Reach Agreement. *The Hindu*. Retrieved July 8, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/uthapurams-dalits-caste-hindus-reach-agreement/article2559909.ece>

20 October 2014 – Maratha caste men and women attack Dalit village; several Dalits severely injured

Articles:

Dalit Atyachar Virodhi Kruti Samiti. (2014, November 8). Ahmednagar Massacre of Dalits: Fact-Finding Report. *India Resists*. Retrieved August 11, 2016, from <http://www.indiaresists.com/ahmednagar-massacre-of-dalits-fact-finding-report/>
Johari, A. (2014, October 31). Maharashtra Dalit youth was hacked into 40 pieces, says fact-finding report. Retrieved August 11, 2016, from <http://scroll.in/article/686107/maharashtra-dalit-youth-was-hacked-into-40-pieces-says-fact-finding-report>

20–21 October 2015 – First International Buddhist Conference 2015 in Nagpur, Maharashtra

Articles:

Jiwane, M. (2015, October 25). 1st International Buddhist Conference 2015 held at Nagpur (India) on October 21, 2015. Retrieved July 25, 2016, from <http://drmilindjiwane.blogspot.in/2015/10/1st-international-buddhist-conference.html>
Srivasta, K. (2015, October 8). Gautam Buddha's ashes to travel from Sri Lanka to Maharashtra next week. *DNA India*. Retrieved August 9, 2016, from <http://www.dnaindia.com/mumbai/report-gautam-buddha-s-ashes-to-travel-from-sri-lanka-to-maharashtra-next-week-2132594>

20 October 2015 – Heavy protests erupt at several places in Haryana after Dalit children burnt alive in caste attack in Faridabad; angry protesters block roads

21 October 2005 – Commemorative postage stamp issued in honour of Iyothee Thass

Articles:

Kandasamy, M. (2008, July). Dalits and the Press in India: With Specific Reference to Pandit C. IyotheeThass and the Tamilan Weekly. *Contemporary Voice of Dalit*, 1(2), 125-146.

Books:

Ayyathurai, G. (2011). *Foundations of Anti-caste Consciousness: Pandit IyotheeThass, Tamil Buddhism, and the Marginalized in South India*. Retrieved August 9, 2016, from <http://dx.doi.org/10.7916/D8MS3SHX>

Geetha, V., Rajadurai, S. V., Kita, V., & Rajaturai, E. V. (2001). *Towards a non-brahmin millennium = Ceyamariyātaicamatarmam: From Iyothee Thass to Periyar* (2nd ed.). Mumbai: Popular Prakashan.

Websites:

Iyothee Thass. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved August 11, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iyothee_Thass

21 October 2014 – Three members of a Dalit family killed in Jawkheda Khalasa massacre

Three members of a Dalit family were killed at their house at Jadhav basti, a locality of backward class and Muslim households, about 5 kilometres away from the main village, Jawkheda Khalasa.

Articles:

Mirsab, A. (2014, October 31). Maharashtra Dalit Murders: Demonstrations continue as triple murder mystery remains unsolved. *Two Circles*. Retrieved July 27, 2016, from <http://twocircles.net/2014oct31/1414755107.html#V5iTjdJ97Z5>

21 October 2015 – Left-backed organisations stage protest outside Haryana Bhawan, New Delhi; demand immediate arrest of murderers of Dalit Children in Faridabad

21 October 2015 – Dalit writer Huchangi Prasad assaulted for ‘Anti-Hindu’ writings

A young Dalit activist and writer from Davangere, Karnataka was attacked by unidentified men for his “anti-Hindu” writings. The 23-year-old author of the book “Odala Kichchu” which speaks against the caste system was threatened that his fingers would be cut for writing against Hinduism.

Articles:

- Young Dalit writer assaulted in Karnataka for 'anti-Hindu' writings. (2015, October 23). *The Indian Express*. Retrieved July 25, 2016, from <http://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-news-india/now-a-young-dalit-writer-assaulted-in-karnataka-for-anti-hindu-writings/>
- Rao, M.M. (2015, October 22). Young Dalit writer targeted in Davanagere. *The Hindu*. Retrieved July 25, 2016, from: <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/karnataka/young-dalit-writer-targeted-in-davanagere/article7793036.ece>

22 October 1929 – During the Depressed Classes Conference at Madras, N. Shivraj supports the Parvati Temple Entry Satyagraha, Pune

22–24 October 2010 – Ecumenical Conference on Justice for Dalits in New Delhi; designates caste discrimination as a crime against humanity

Caste discrimination, or casteism, was designated a sin and a “crime against humanity” at the Ecumenical Conference on Justice for Dalits held in New Delhi on 22-24 October. Commitment to exercise zero tolerance for the sin of caste discrimination was given by the National Council of Churches in India (NCCI).

Articles:

- Churches: ‘Zero tolerance’ for caste discrimination. (2010, October 28). Indian Retrieved July 27, 2016, from <http://www.dalits.nl/pdf/101028.pdf>
- Jeremiah, A.H.M. (2011). Dalit Christians in India: Reflections from the ‘Broken Middle.’ *Studies in World Christianity*, 17(3), 258-274.

Books:

- Robinson, R. (2010). Indian Christians: Trajectories of Development. In Mahajan, G., & Jodhka, S. S. (Eds.), *Religion, Community and Development: Changing Contours of Politics and Policy in India*, Routledge, 151-72. Retrieved August 9, 2016, from <https://books.google.co.in/books?id=LQQtAgAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover&hl=fr#v=onepage&q&f=false>

22 October 2015 – Union Minister’s “Dog” remark for Dalit children evokes protests

Union minister of state for external affairs V.K. Singh’s ‘Dog’ remark kicked up a storm when he stated that the Centre cannot be blamed if somebody throws a stone at a dog. Mr. Singh was making the comment after the Dalit massacre in Faridabad where two Dalit children died during the attack.

Articles:

- Ali, M. (2015, October 22). General V.K. Singh’s ‘dog remark’ on Faridabad triggers row. *The Hindu*. Retrieved July 26, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/general-vksinghs-dog-remark-on-faridabad-dalit-killings/article7792489.ece>

23 October 1928 – Dr Ambedkar submits evidence before the Indian Statutory Commission of the Simon Committee at Pune

Dr Ambedkar gave evidence before the Simon Commission, at Pune, on the assertion that the 'Untouchables' were distinctly different from the Savarna (caste) Hindus and demanded 22 seats in the Bombay Legislative Assembly for the Untouchables.

Articles:

Chiriyankandath, J. (1992). 'Democracy' under the Raj: Elections and separate representation in British India. *Journal of Commonwealth & Comparative Politics*, 30(1), 39-63.

Mallick, R. (1997, Spring). Affirmative Action and Elite Formation: An Untouchable Family History. *Ethnohistory*, 44(2), 345-374.

Books:

Ambedkar, B. R. (1946). *What Congress and Gandhi have done to the Untouchables*. Bombay: Thacker.

23 October 2010 – NAC to monitor abolition of manual scavenging

The Sonia Gandhi-led National Advisory Council (NAC) urged the Centre to coordinate with all State, local and Central government departments to ensure that the practice of manual scavenging is fully abolished by the end of 2012.

Articles:

Abolish manual scavenging by 2012-end, urges NAC. (2010, October 23). *Deccan Herald*. Retrieved August 12, 2016, from <http://www.deccanherald.com/content/106941/abolish-manual-scavenging-2012-end.html>

NAC to monitor abolition of manual scavenging. (2010, October 25). *The Hindu*. Retrieved November 4, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/nac-to-monitor-abolition-of-manual-scavenging/article848906.ece>

23 October 2012 – Dalit men stop burning of Lord Ravan's effigy

When the organisers of Shri Durga Natya Mandal in Odhan village (Haryana) were preparing to burn an effigy of Lord Ravan, a group of Dalits reached the venue and requested organisers not to burn the effigy as Lord Ravan is worshipped as a deity of the Dalits. As the situation turned tense, police intervention was needed to stop burning the effigy.

Articles:

Dalit men stop burning of Ravan effigy. (2012, October 25). *The Times of India*. Retrieved July 27, 2016, from <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chandigarh/Dalit-men-stop-burning-of-Ravan-effigy/articleshow/16947239.cms>

23 October 2015 – Literary scholars condemn the attack on Dalit writer-activist Huchangi Prasad

Nayantara Sahgal, K Satchidanandan and Romila Thapar among several other writers belonging to 'The Indian Writers' Forum' condemned the attack on

Huchangi Prasad for his writings against the caste system. The journalism student alleged that he was assaulted on 21 October and was threatened that his fingers would be cut for writing against Hinduism.

Articles:

- Sayeed, V.A. (2016, February 19). The pain of a Dalit. *Frontline*. Retrieved July 26, 2016, from <http://www.frontline.in/cover-story/the-pain-of-a-dalit/article8183296.ece>
- Writers condemn assault on dalit activist. (2015, October 23). *The Times of India*. Retrieved August 12, 2016, from <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Writers-condemn-assault-on-dalit-activist/articleshow/49509628.cms>

Websites:

- 'Children of God' by Huchangi Prasad. *Indian cultural forum*. Retrieved July 26, 2016, from <http://indianculturalforum.in/2016/02/25/children-of-god-by-huchangi-prasad/>

24 October 1904 – Shivram Janba Kamble convenes a meeting of 51 Mahar villages at Saswad, Pune

Since 1896, Mahars were not recruited in the British military. The meeting aimed at securing their recruitment in the martial services and issued a petition signed by 1,558 people. The petition sent to the Bombay Government failed to get a positive response.

Articles:

- Mondal, P. (2014, April 5). Mahar movement in Maharashtra (India). Retrieved July 26, 2016, from <http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/sociology/mahar-movement-in-maharashtra-india/32964/>

Books:

- Paswan, S., & Jaideva, P. (Eds) (2002). *Encyclopaedia of Dalits in India: Leaders*. Delhi: Kalpaz.
- Zelliot, E. (2000). Sant Sahitya and its Effect on Dalit Movements. In Kosambi, M. (Ed.), *Intersections: Socio-cultural Trends in Maharashtra*. Hyderabad: Orient Longman

Websites:

- Mahar Regiment. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 26, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahar_Regiment

24 October 2011 – Three workers die in soak pit; activists demand stoppage of manual scavenging

Three workers died due to asphyxiation while clearing a soak pit in Kolar Gold Fields (KGF). Shocked by the incident, the Karnataka-Tamil Makkalyakkam (KTMI) urged the Government to take steps to stop the practice of manual scavenging

Articles:

- Death of pourakarmikas: Man held. (2011, October 27) *The Hindu*. Retrieved July 22, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/tp-karnataka/death-of-pourakarmikas-man-held/article2575450.ece>

Three workers killed while clearing soak pit. (2011, October 25) *The Hindu*. Retrieved July 22, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/tp-karnataka/three-workers-killed-while-clearing-soak-pit/article2569170.ece>

24 October 2013 – Teacher orders six minor Dalit students to parade ‘half-naked’

Parents of six minor students of the Dalit community in Rohtak, Haryana, stopped sending their children to a nearby school after some of them were allegedly stripped and paraded “as punishment” by a teacher.

Articles:

Ahlawat, B. (2013, October 29). 6 students paraded “half-naked” by Rohtak teacher. *Tribune*. Retrieved July 27, 2016, from <http://www.kractivist.org/india-6-students-paraded-half-naked-by-rohtak-teacher-wtfnews/>

25 October 1964 – Kalekuri Prasad – Dalit Telugu poet, is born

Kalekuri Prasad (1964-2013) was one of the founders of the People's War Group and VIRASAM (The Revolutionary Writer's Association). Moved by the atrocities committed on the Dalits during Karamchedu and Tsundur atrocities, he wrote the song “Karma Boomilo Pusina O Puvva” in 1987, which became a popular hit when it was included in the Telugu movie, *Sri Ramuliab* in 1987.

Articles:

Bharathi, T. (2009, July). The Vibrant Voices of Contemporary Dalit Poets in Telugu. *IUP Journal of Commonwealth Literature*, 1(2).

Navayan, K. (2013, June 18). Kalekuri Prasad, the fluttering flag of defiance. *Round Table India*. Retrieved July 23, 2016, from http://roundtableindia.co.in/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=6665:kalekuri-prasad-the-fluttering-flag-of-defiance&catid=119:feature&Itemid=132

Websites:

In memory of Kalekuri Prasad. (2016, June 28). *Dalit Camera*. Retrieved October 12, 2016, from Audio, <http://www.dalitcamera.com/in-memory-of-kalekuri-prasad/>

25 October 2012 – NGO Coalition plans mammoth Dalit rally in New Delhi

A coalition of 150 Indian NGOs demanded amendments to – and implementation of – the laws that are supposed to protect Dalits and Adivasis from atrocities. During a press conference on 25 October in New Delhi, the plan to conduct a massive rally to commemorate 63 years of making of the Constitution of India was announced.

Articles:

Huge Dalit rally planned for November. (2012, October 26). *IDSN*. Retrieved July 23, 2016, from <http://idsn.org/huge-dalit-rally-planned-for-november/>

25 October 2013 – Pro-Dalit organisations demand the release of Dalits of Ragimarur village from bonded labour

Pro-Dalit organisations protested in Hassan with a demand that Dalits who have been working as bonded labourers in Arkalgud taluk be released and provided relief to take up separate jobs. Several Dalits have been working as bonded labourers for years to clear the loans taken long ago from landlords.

Articles:

Bonded Labour. (2011) *Dalit March*. Retrieved July 23, 2016, from <http://dalitmarch.org/bonded-labor.html>

Caste-based Slavery in India. *IDSN*. Retrieved July 23, 2016, from <http://idsn.org/key-issues/caste-based-slavery/caste-based-slavery-in-india/>

Release Dalits of Ragimarur village from bonded labour. (2013, October 26). *The Hindu*. Retrieved July 23, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/karnataka/release-dalits-of-ragimarur-village-from-bonded-labour/article5273104.ece>

27 October 2002 – Mass conversion of Dalits planned in Haryana

A function organised by the All India Confederation of SC/ST Organizations saw the families of four of the five Dalit men, who lost their lives in the Jhajjar incident, embrace Buddhism. The ceremony also witnessed people embracing Christianity and Islam. The organisation planned a major conversion programme which was held on 4 November 2002.

Articles:

Datta, N. (2002, November 18). Politics of cow protection. *The Hindu*. Retrieved July 27, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/2002/11/18/stories/2002111800461000.htm>

Mass conversion of Dalits planned. (2002, October 29). *The Tribune*. Retrieved July 12, 2016, from <http://www.tribuneindia.com/2002/20021029/haryana.htm#1>

Raj, U. (2002, October 30). Why I Decided to Convert the Dalits of Jhajjar. *Outlook*. Retrieved August 12, 2016, from <http://www.outlookindia.com/website/story/why-i-decided-to-convert-the-dalits-of-jhajjar/217730>

27 October 2009 – District Collector leads Dalits into Chettipulam temple in Tamil Nadu

Dalits of Chettipulam entered the Ekambareshwarar temple to offer prayers, amid considerable police security. They were led by the District Collector and the District Revenue Officer (DRO). The temple entry was permitted after reaching an agreement during peace talks on the 26th October, between Dalits and caste Hindus.

Articles:

Dorairaj, S. (2009, November 7-20). A battle won. *Frontline*, 26(23). Retrieved July 27, 2016, from <http://www.frontline.in/static/html/fl2623/stories/20091120262303400.htm>

Mayilvaganan, V. (2009, October 28). Dalits enter TN temple first time in 100 yrs. *The Times of India*. Retrieved July 27, 2016, from <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Dalits-enter-TN-temple-first-time-in-100-yrs/articleshow/5170727.cms>

27 October 2013 – A nine-year-old Dalit boy rescued from bondage

A Dalit boy who allegedly suffered two years of physical abuse was rescued from the bondage at a village near Karaikudi, Tamil Nadu. A Madurai-based NGO along with the revenue department officials saved the boy, who was from Indira Nagar in Karaikudi.

Articles:

Dalit boy rescued from bonded labour. (2013, October 29). *The Hindu*. Retrieved July 6, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Madurai/dalit-boy-rescued-from-bonded-labour/article5284597.ece>

27 October 2014 – Protest against Jawkheda Khalasa Dalit massacre

Activists of the Bharatiya Republican Party Bahun Mahasangh held an agitation on October 27 demanding the arrest of the murderers. The party then held a series of agitations including 'rasta roko' (road block) and protest rallies to condemn the incident.

Articles:

Mirsab, A. (2014, October 31). Maharashtra Dalit Murders: Demonstrations continue as triple murder mystery remains unsolved. *Two Circles*. Retrieved July 12, 2016, from <http://twocircles.net/2014oct31/1414755107.html#.V3tzLtJ97Z4>

28 October 2014 – Jawkheda Khalasa Dalit Massacre: RPI activists protest in Mumbai

Hundreds of RPI activists held a protest in Chembur (Mumbai) on October 28 from Ambedkar Garden to Basant Police station. A memorandum was handed over to Additional Police commissioner demanding immediate justice in thousands of criminal cases of violence against Dalits in the state of Maharashtra.

Articles:

Banerjee, S. (2014, October 23). Triple murder of Dalit family rocks Maharashtra. *The Hindu*. Retrieved July 6, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/triple-murder-of-dalit-family-rocks-maharashtra/article6527697.ece>

Dalit Atyachar Virodhi Kruti Samiti. (2014, November 8). Ahmednagar Massacre of Dalits: Fact-Finding Report. *India Resists*. Retrieved July 6, 2016, from <http://www.indiaresists.com/ahmednagar-massacre-of-dalits-fact-finding-report/>

28 October 2014 – The UN Special Rapporteur criticises India for arbitrarily blocking the International Dalit Solidarity Network (IDSN) from obtaining UN consultative status

Websites:

ECOSOC. *IDSN*. Retrieved August 12, 2016, from <http://idsn.org/un-2/ecosoc/>

29 October 1954 – Shri R. D. Bhandare, President of Bombay Pradesh S.C. Federation, presented a purse of Rs 118,000 to Dr Ambedkar

29 October 2013 – Untouchability Eradication Front leader M. Thangaraj passes away

President of Madurai unit of the Tamil Nadu Untouchability Eradication Front (TNUEF) passed away after a road accident. He was at the forefront in highlighting the “untouchability wall” constructed to isolate Dalits in Uthapuram, Tamil Nadu in 2009. TNUEF is a front of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) trying to eradicate untouchability and other forms of caste oppression.

Articles:

Untouchability Eradication Front leader dead. (2013, October 30). *The Hindu*. Retrieved July 27, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Madurai/untouchability-eradication-front-leader-dead/article5288289.ece>

29 October 2010 – Madigas hold indefinite dharna and children's protest in Chitradurga

The Madiga Dalits of Andhra Pradesh who have been fighting for various rights held a massive procession and an indefinite dharna in Chitradurga on 29 October. The Madigas, although one of the largest scheduled castes groupings in India, continue to struggle for land rights and livelihood, amidst a very high rate of caste atrocities and human rights violations against them.

Articles:

Teltumbde, A. (2010, November 11). Caste'ing Live Chitradurga's Madigas and Nayakas. Retrieved August 12, 2016, from <http://www.countercurrents.org/teltumbde111110.htm>

Teltumbde, A. (2015, July 10). Telangana Wants To Have Its Own Karamchedu. Retrieved July 6, 2016, from <http://www.countercurrents.org/teltumbde100815.htm>

Books:

Paswan, S. & Jaideya, P. (Eds.) (2002). *Encyclopaedia of Dalits in India: Struggle for Self-Liberation*. Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.

Srinivasulu, K. (2002). *Caste, Class and Social Articulation in Andhra Pradesh: Mapping Differential Regional Trajectories*. London: Overseas Development Institute. Retrieved August 12, 2016, from <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/57a08d34ed915d622c00183f/wp179.pdf>

30 October 2001 – DSS activists stage semi-nude protest in Gulbarga, Karnataka

The members of Dalit Sangarsh Samithi (Mavalli Shankar Group) held a semi-nude procession in the City, demanding the State Government to withdraw the orders of reversion issued to a number of dalit engineers recently. The semi-nude protest was held at all district headquarters.

Articles:

DSS stages semi-nude protest in Gulbarga. (2001, October 30). *Deccan Herald*. Retrieved July 06, 2016, from <http://www.ambedkar.org/News/News103101.htm>

30 October 2015 – Dalit folk singer and activist Kovan gets arrested

Dalit revolutionary singer and activist S. Sivasdas, popularly known as Kovan was arrested in Chennai. He was charged under the Sedition Act, over two satirical songs that criticised the state government of Tamil Nadu and the chief minister.

Articles:

Dalit folk singer arrested for 'sedition' must be released. (2015, October 31). *Amnesty International*. Retrieved July 06, 2016, from <https://www.amnesty.org.in/show/news/dalit-folk-singer-arrested-for-sedition-must-be-released>

31 October 1891 – Anagarika Dharmapala organises the International Buddhist Conference at Buddha-Gaya**Books:**

Sangharakshita. (2013). *Anagarika Dharmapala: A biographical sketch and other Maha Bodhi writings*. London: Ibis Publications.

31 October 1931 – Janata (The People) fortnightly started by Dr Ambedkar becomes a weekly publication

Dr Ambedkar had started the fortnightly called 'Janata' (The People) on 24 November 1930. But later from 31 October 1931 onwards it became a weekly. The same was renamed as Prabuddha Bharat in 1956.

Articles:

Lal, C. (n.d.). Dr Ambedkar: An Ambassador of Humanity. Retrieved July 6, 2016, from <https://drchaman.wordpress.com/category/on-b-r-ambedkar/>

Ratnamala, V. (2012, 14 April). Ambedkar and Media. *Round Table India*. Retrieved July 6, 2016, from http://roundtableindia.co.in/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=4992:ambedkar-and-media&catid=119:feature&Itemid=132

Books:

Kshirasagar, R. K. (1994). *Dalit Movement in India and Its Leaders, 1857-1956*. New Delhi: M. D. Publications.

31 October 2003 – State Level Workshop on “Dalit situation in Kerala (Political, Policies, and Resources)”**31 October 2006 – Rozgar Adhikar Sammelan and Rozgar Adhikar Rally in Bhopal**

NACDOR in collaboration with several organisations coordinated the 'Rozgar Adhikar Sammelan' (Conference for Employment Rights) in the state of Madhya Pradesh. The mammoth event culminated in a massive rally and public

meeting. More than 5000 people from various parts of the state participated in the event, asserted their rights and called for redressing their problems.

Websites:

NACDOR. (2006). Press Release: Rozgar Adhikar Sammelan and Rozgar Adhikar Rally in Bhopal. Retrieved July 06, 2016, from https://groups.google.com/forum/#!msg/wnta/uB3u8pAe5Tg/El_v-1VosfMJ

The People's Verdict: Outcomes of the National Tribunal on NREGA. (2006, November). *Wada Na Todo*. Retrieved July 6, 2016, from <http://wadanatodo.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/NREGA-TribunalOutcomes.pdf>

31 October 2006 – Nagpur city becomes tense after the Khairlanji massacre news spreads

Nagpur city became tense soon after the Khairlanji massacre. As the news of the massacre spread all over Maharashtra, various Dalit organisations, outfits along with several civil society groups protested against the massacre. The demonstrations took different forms in various parts of the state, while there were heavy police deployments at certain places.

Articles:

Suppressing the Voice of the Oppressed: State Terror on protests against the Khairlanji massacre- A Report to the Nation. (2007, January 11). *Peoples Union for Civil Liberties*. Retrieved June 30, 2016, from http://www.pucl.org/major_reports/Report%20on%20Khairlanji%20Massacre,%202007-2.pdf

Websites:

Khairlanji massacre. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 8, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khairlanji_massacre

NOVEMBER

1 November 1931 – Guruvayur temple entry movement: Protests get stronger as the call to open temples for Dalits grows louder

A large number of Dalits and upper caste Hindus assembled in Guruvayur and demanded the untouchables be allowed to enter the temple. The 10-month-long protest, and fasting by K. Kelappan, popularly known as 'Kerala Gandhi' drew national attention to the temple entry movement as the call to open temples for Dalits grew louder.

Articles:

Srivathsan, A. (2011, November 1). Guruvayur satyagraha anniversary today. *The Hindu*. Retrieved June 30, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/tp-kerala/guruvayur-satyagraha-anniversary-today/article2587446.ece>

Books:

Sivathambika, E. L. (1991). *The Untouchables and Their Struggle for Temple Entry in Kerala, Since 1920*. Retrieved July 11, 2016, from <http://hdl.handle.net/10603/317>

Websites:

Socio-Religious Reform Movement. *Government of Kerala*. Retrieved July 11, 2016, from, <https://kerala.gov.in/reform-movement>

Guruvayur Satyagraha. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved October 19, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guruvayur_Satyagraha

1 November 1932 – Madras Temple Entry Bill is introduced in the Madras Legislative Council

The Bill permitted low-caste Hindus and Dalits to enter Hindu temples and made their prohibition illegal and punishable. The Viceroy, however, refused permission explaining that temple entry was an all-India problem and should not be dealt on a provincial basis. The Temple Entry Bill was not passed until the Indian National Congress came to power in 1937.

Articles:

Fuller, C. J. (1988, April). Hinduism and Scriptural Authority in Modern Indian Law. *Comparative Studies in Society and History*, 30 (2), 225-248.

Kennedy, R. (1974). Status And Control of Temples in Tamil Nadu. *Indian Economic & Social History Review*, 11(2-3), 260-288. Retrieved July 11, 2016, from <http://rramakrishnan.com/H/000/Tamil/Hinduism/Temples/Kennedy---Status-and-Control-of-Temples-in-Tamil-Nadu.pdf>

Patankar, B., & Omvedt, G. (1979, February). The Dalit Liberation Movement in Colonial Period. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 14(7/8), 409-424.

Books:

Oslin, M. G. (2014). *Rajaji and Madras Provincial Politics (A.D. 1930-1967 A.D.) – A Study*. Retrieved June 30, 2016, from <http://hdl.handle.net/10603/67517>

Sarkar, S. (2014). *Modern India 1886-1947*. Delhi: Pearson Education India.

1 November 1932 – Formation of the Andhra branch of the Harijan Sevak Sangh at Vijayawada

Mahatma Gandhi founded All-India Anti-Untouchability League in 1932, to remove untouchability in the society. The League was later renamed as Harijan Sevak Sangh ("Servants of Untouchables Society"). Several branches of the Sangh were opened in different parts of the country.

Articles:

Dev, C. R. (2005). Harijan Sevak Sangh. *Ishani*, 1(4). Retrieved July 4, 2016, from <http://www.indianfolklore.org/journals/index.php/Ish/article/view/493/573>

Books:

Varma, M. B. (1971). *History of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, 1932-1968*. New Delhi: Harijan Sevak Sangh Publication.

Websites:

Harijan Sevak Sangh. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved June 30, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harijan_Sevak_Sangh

Harijan Sevak Sangh. Retrieved June 30, 2016, from <http://gandhicreationhss.org/>

1 November 2006 – Thousands of Dalit women protest in Bhandara; demand the arrest of Khairlanji murderers

Bhandara witnessed a peaceful march of around 6000 Dalit women demanding the arrest of planners of Khairlanji massacre. The march was organised by the Rashtriya Sambuddha Mahila Sanghatna, inspiring many more protests in the following days. Later, due to the pressure from the public, the case was handed over to the CID.

Articles:

Suppressing the Voice of the Oppressed: State Terror on protests against the Khairlanji massacre-A Report to the Nation. (2007, January 11) Retrieved June 30, 2016, from http://www.pucl.org/major_reports/Report%20on%20Khairlanji%20Massacre,%202007-2.pdf

Teltumbde, A. (2007, March 24). Khairlanji and Its Aftermath: Exploding Some Myths. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 42(12), 1019-1025.

Websites:

Khairlanji massacre. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 02, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khairlanji_massacre

1 November 2012 – Dalit Mahila Garima Yatra begins at Panipat, Haryana

Amidst a spate of media reports of gang rapes on Dalit women in Haryana, several Dalit organisations united to express outrage against the institutionalised sexual violence on Dalit women. The organisers conducted a 9-day caravan called Dalit Mahila Garima Yatra (Dalit Women's Dignity March) that travelled

through towns and villages of Haryana meeting rape survivors, officials and community members.

Articles:

Dalit Women Fight. (2015, January). *IDSN*. Retrieved October 21, 2016, from http://idsn.org/wp-content/uploads/pdfs/Dalit_Women_Fight.pdf

Kotwal, A. (2012, November 12). Dalit Mahila Garima Yatra: Updates from the Karwan. *Savari*. Retrieved July 01, 2016, from <http://www.dalitweb.org/?p=1269>

Ramdas, A. (2012, December 20). In solidarity with all rape survivors. *Round Table India*. Retrieved July 11, 2016, from http://roundtableindia.co.in/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=6084:in-solidarity-with-all-rape-survivors&catid=119:feature&Itemid=132

Websites:

All India Dalit Mahila Adhikar Manch (AIDMAM). Retrieved July 11, 2016, from <https://allindiadalitmahilaadhikarmanch.blogspot.in/>

1 November 2015 – Sunpedh Dalits protest at Jantar Mantar, New Delhi

The Dalit community of Sunpedh village gathered in large numbers at Jantar Mantar to protest against the fire-killing of two Dalit children. Upper caste Rajputs allegedly set fire to the home of a Dalit family in Sunpedh, a village in Faridabad near Delhi, in the early hours of 20th October 2015, killing both the sleeping children inside aged 2 years and 9 months while their parents have suffered severe burn injuries.

Articles:

NMDJ-NCDHR (2015, November 2). *'They couldn't stand us!': Fact Finding Report On Dalit Family set afire in Haryana village*. Retrieved July 11, 2016, from http://roundtableindia.co.in/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=8393:they-couldn-t-stand-us-fact-finding-report-on-dalit-family-set-afire-in-haryana-village&catid=122:atrocities&Itemid=138

Tiwari, S. (2015). Sunpedh Dalits to protest at Jantar Mantar on Nov 1. *The Indian Express*. Retrieved July 01, 2016, from <http://indianexpress.com/article/cities/delhi/sunpedh-dalits-to-protest-at-jantar-mantar-on-nov-1/#sthash.Y8aJJr3.dpuf>

2 November 2015 – Dalit Sena members protest rising crimes against Dalits in Haryana

Activists of the Dalit Sena, led by its state president Kailash Jakhar, took out a march in Narnaul city, to protest against rising crime against Dalits in Haryana.

Articles:

Dalit Sena protests rising crime against SCs (2015, November 3). *The Tribune*. Retrieved June 30, 2016, from <http://www.tribuneindia.com/news/haryana/community/dalit-sena-protests-rising-crime-against-scs/153806.html>

3 November 1972 – Locals in Chunniganj install a statue of Gangu Baba

Gangu Baba, a Dalit leader, fought against the British in the 1857 rebellion. He remains as a myth in Dalit narratives, allegedly the killer of 150 British soldiers during the Sepoy Rebellion.

Articles:

Pati, B. (2007, May 12). Historians and Historiography: Situating 1857. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 42(19), 1686-1691.

Purushotham, K. (2010, May 29). Evolution of Telugu Dalit Literature. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 45(22), 55-63.

Rao, Y. C. (2015, June). Dalit Movement in Andhra Pradesh: A Historical Outline of a Hundred Years. *Indian Historical Review*, 42(1), 113-139.

Tiwari, B. N. (2007, May 12). Reactivating the Past: Dalits and Memories of 1857. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 42(19), 1734-1738.

Books:

Tiwari, B. N. (2014). Identity and Narratives: Dalits and Memories of 1857. In C. Bates (Ed.) *Mutiny at the Margins: New Perspectives on the Indian Uprising of 1857. Volume V: Muslim, Dalit and Subaltern Narratives*. New Delhi: Sage Publications India.

Websites:

Indian Rebellion of 1857. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 11, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Rebellion_of_1857

4-5 November 1917 – First Andhra Desa Adi-Andhra Conference starts; beginning of the Dalit movement in coastal Andhra region

Guduru Ramachandra Rao, a Brahmin social reformer, organised the 'First Provincial Panchama Conference' which was presided over by Bagya Reddi Varma and Sundru Venkayya, both Dalits. Condemning the term 'Panchama' used for Dalits as it referred to the caste system, Verma argued that Dalits should be called 'Adi-Andhras' due to which the conference was renamed as 'First Andhra Desa Adi-Andhra Conference.'

Articles:

Adi-Andhra Reform Movement. *Dalit Cry*. Retrieved July 12, 2016, from http://dalitcry.org/dalits/adi_andhra_reform_movement.htm

Books:

Bharathi, T. (2008). *A History of Telugu Dalit Literature*. New Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.

Gundimeda, S. (2016). *Dalit Politics in Contemporary India*. New York: Routledge.

Kshirasagar, R. K. (1994). *Dalit Movement in India and Its Leaders, 1857-1956*. New Delhi: M. D. Publications.

4 November 1934 – Malkana Halalkhor caste members meet at Miraj

The meeting held at Miraj united members from two Muslim castes – Halalkhor and Malkana. Halalkhor is a Dalit community traditionally associated with

sweeping and scavenging, while Malkana is a Rajput community. The members decided to adopt certain reforms like remarriage, common religious behaviour and communal unity among the members of the caste.

Books:

Kshirasagar, R. K. (1994). *Dalit Movement in India and Its Leaders, 1857-1956*. New Delhi: M. D. Publications.

Sharma, C. L. (1996). *Social Mobility Among Scheduled Castes: An Empirical Study in an Indian State*. New Delhi: MD Publications.

Srivastava, B. N. (1997). *Manual Scavenging in India: A Disgrace to the Country*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.

Websites:

Halalkhor. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 12, 2016, from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Halalkhor>

Malkana. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 12, 2016, from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malkana>

4 November 2001 – Dalit leader Udit Raj organises a mass conversion programme; thousands of Dalits convert to Buddhism

More than 50,000 Dalits got converted to Buddhism at the Diksha ceremony which was organised by All-India Confederation of SC/ST Organisations and Lord Buddha Club.

Articles:

Singh, M. (November 2001). 50,000 Dalits Embrace Buddhism. *Buddhism Today*. Retrieved July 12, 2016, from <http://www.buddhismtoday.com/english/world/facts/conversion-manpreet.htm>

Books:

D'souza, J. (2004). *Dalit Freedom Now and Forever: The Epic Struggle for Dalit Emancipation*. Centennial, Colorado: Dalit Freedom Network.

Websites:

Dalit Buddhist Movement. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved October 20, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dalit_Buddhist_movement

Udit Raj. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 12, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Udit_Raj

7 November 1933 – Mahatma Gandhi begins a tour of the country to create awareness against the practice of untouchability

Harijan Sevak Sangh was founded by Gandhi to combat untouchability and a new weekly paper, *the Harijan*, was also started by him on 11 February 1932. After his release from jail, Gandhi embarked on a country-wide tour which covered 12,500 miles and lasted for nine months.

Books:

Chahal, S. K. (2002). *Dalits Patronised: The Indian National Congress and Untouchables of India, 1921-1947*. Gurgaon, Haryana: Shubhi Publications.

Gandhi, M. (1987). *The Essence of Hinduism*. Ahmedabad: Navajivan Publishing House.

Website:

Campaign against Untouchability. Retrieved October 8, 2016, from <http://www.mk gandhi.org/biography/campaign.htm>

7 November 1938 – One-day strike by Bombay Textile Mill workers under the leadership of Dr Ambedkar

One of the most important events in the history of the Trade Unions in India was the one-day strike against the Bombay Industrial Dispute Bill. In Bombay (Mumbai) alone, no less than 200,000 workers of all trades came out on the streets to show their strong opposition to the Bill which would curtail the liberty of the workers and the unions in a major way. The Bill intended to restrict the freedom of trade union movement.

Articles:

Bradley, B. (1939, January). Indian Workers' Great One-Day Strike. *Labour Monthly*, (1). Retrieved July 12, 2016, from Marxists Internet Archive, https://www.marxists.org/history/international/comintern/sections/britain/periodicals/labour_monthly/1939/01/x01.htm

Books:

Morris, M. D. (1965). *The Emergence of an Industrial Labor Force in India: A Study of the Bombay Cotton Mills, 1854-1947*. California: University of California Press.

Tariq, M. (2006). *A Jurisprudential Study of Labour Welfare and Dr Ambedkar's vision in 21st century*. Retrieved July 12, 2016, from <http://hdl.handle.net/10603/55140>

Videos:

Footagefarm (2014, November 20). *1938, India: Bombay riots 220439-02* Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6xLHg9xgfVI>

7 November 2012 – Dharmapuri violence – 200 houses of Dalits burnt in Dharmapuri district, Tamil Nadu

The inter-caste love affair between a Dalit boy and a Vanniyar caste girl fuelled the violence, where a 1,500-strong mob from Vanniyar caste rampaged through Dharmapuri district. It set ablaze over 200 houses and allegedly looted valuables and cash worth lakhs of rupees. The mob was brought under control after the arrest of 90 men and an additional deployment of 1000 policemen.

Articles:

Devakumar, J. (2007). Caste Clashes and Dalits Rights Violations in Tamil Nadu. *Social Scientist*, 35(11/12), 39-54.

Ilangovan, R. (2012, December). Caste fury. *Frontline*, 29(24). Retrieved October 21, 2016, from <http://www.frontline.in/static/html/fl2924/stories/20121214292403400.htm>

Books:

Sampath, B. (2012). *The Fire Against Untouchability: Struggles and Experiences of the CPI (M) & TNUeF in Tamil Nadu*. Indian Universities Press.

Websites:

2012 Dharmapuri violence. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 02, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2012_Dharmapuri_violence

8 November 1936 – Bharat Sant Samaj holds meetings at Indore and Nagpur

The Bharat Sant Samaj (the Saints' Organisation) was founded during a meeting at Shri Kshetra Ramtek in 1927 where saints from the untouchables also participated. They unanimously resolved to support the conversion move of Dr Ambedkar, as he expressed his will to change his religion in 1935, October 13.

Books:

Krishan, S. (2005). *Political Mobilisation and Identity in Western India, 1934-47*. New Delhi: Sage Publications India.

Kshirasagar, R. K. (1994). *Dalit movement in India and its leaders, 1857-1956*. New Delhi: MD Publications.

Pathak, A. (2006). *Modernity, Globalization and Identity: Towards a Reflexive Quest*. Delhi: Aakar Books.

9 November 1938 – Baldev Prasad Chintak is born

The poet and revolutionary Dalit worker devoted his life to arouse consciousness among the Dalit communities, moving around Dalit localities spreading the message of emancipation. His literary works, often written in local dialect to be understandable by the village people, were influenced by thoughts of Mahatma Buddha, Kabir, Jyotirao Phule, Dr Ambedkar and E.V. Ramaswamy.

Articles:

Baldev Prasad Chintak. *Dalit Resource Centre* Retrieved July 02, 2016 from <http://ff1.dalitresourcecentre.com/baldev-prasad-chintak/>

9 November 1941 – Formation of Sahitya Charcha Mandal in Nagpur

The Sahitya Charcha Mandal (Literary Study Circle) aimed at encouraging writings and undertaking several literary activities.

Books:

Kshirasagar, R.K. (1994). *Dalit Movement in India and its Leaders, 1857-1956*. New Delhi: MD Publications.

10 November 1855 – The British proclaim Martial law to suppress the Santhal Rebellion

The Santhal rebellion, commonly known as Santal Hool, was a revolt by the Santhal people in present day Jharkhand, against both the British colonial authority and upper caste zamindari system. It started on June 30, 1855, and came to a halt when the British proclaimed Martial Law. The rebellion was led by the four Murmu Brothers – Seedo, Kanhu, Chand and Bhairav.

Articles:

Banerjee, P. (1999, August). Historic Acts? Santal Rebellion and the Temporality of Practice. *Studies in History*, 15(2), 209-246.

Panjabi, K. (2010, August). "Otitier Jed" or Times of Revolution: Ila Mitra, the Santals and Tebhaga Movement. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 45(33), 53-59.

Books:

Sinha, S. P. (1990). *Santal Hul. 1855-56; Exploits of Sidhu, Kanhu, Chand, and Bhairab*. Ranchi, India: Bihar Tribal Welfare Research Institute for the Government of Bihar Welfare Department.

Websites:

Santhal Rebellion. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 02, 2016 from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Santhal_rebellion

Hul Freedom Struggle. Retrieved July 02, 2016 from <http://wesanthals.tripod.com/id50.html>

10 November 1954 – West Khandesh Dalit Conference at Taloda. Thousands of Dalits and Tribals participate in fighting for land rights

Articles:

Upadhyaya, A. K. (1980). Class Struggle in Rural Maharashtra (India): Towards a New Perspective. *The Journal of Peasant Studies*, 7(2), 213-234. doi: 10.1080/03066158008438101

Books:

Omvedt, G. (2014). *Dalits and the Democratic Revolution: Dr Ambedkar and the Dalit Movement in India*. New Delhi: Sage Publications India.

11 November 1917 – Conference of the Depressed Classes at Madanpur, Bombay

The conference, attended by 2,500 people, was presided over by Sir Narayanrao Chandavarkar, who had been the President of Congress in 1900. By one resolution, it appealed to Government to grant the Depressed Classes the right to elect their own representatives to the legislatures in proportion to their population.

Articles:

Dushkin, L. (1967, September). Scheduled Caste Policy in India: History, Problems, Prospects. *Asian Survey*, 7(9), 626-636.

Books:

Ambedkar, B. R. (1945). *What Congress and Gandhi have done to the Untouchables*. Delhi: Gautham Book Centre. Retrieved July 14, 2016, from <http://libarch.nmu.org.ua/bitstream/handle/GenofondUA/6619/3ff972f458ffb4ad9a53bfbe8aff8325.pdf?sequence=1>

11 November 1936 – Dr Ambedkar leaves for Geneva and London

Dr Ambedkar was on a mission to discuss with constitutional experts the situation that would arise on the conversion of the Depressed Classes to another religion.

Books:

- Keer, D. (1995). *Dr Ambedkar: Life and Mission*. Mumbai: Popular Prakashan.
 Mishra, S. N. (Ed.). (2010). *Socio-Economic and Political Vision of Dr B.R. Ambedkar*.
 New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.

11 November 1952 – Thakkar Bappa Ashram founded at Nimakhandi to liberate the Untouchables

The Thakkar Bappa Ashram was founded by Shri Mohan Nayak to undertake schemes which would have relevance to the socio-economic development of the Scheduled Castes. It was named after Thakkar Bappa, a social worker who worked for the upliftment of tribal people in Gujarat.

Articles:

- Das, S. B. (2006, December 24). Ashram in a state of neglect. *The Hindu*. Retrieved July 14, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/tp-otherstates/ashram-in-a-state-of-neglect/article3037803.ece>
 Sahoo, S. (2014). Civil Society and Democratisation: A Counter-Case from India. *Democratisation*, 21(3), 480-500. doi: 10.1080/13510347.2012.745514

Books:

- Mishra, B. C. & Dhir, A. (2005). *Ashram Schools in India: Problems and Prospects*.
 New Delhi: Discovery Publishing House.

Websites:

- Thakkar Bappa. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 02, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thakkar_Bappa

11 November 1979 – Namantar Andolan: Long March from Deekshabhoomi led by Jogendra Kawade

The Namantar (Name Change) Movement was a Dalit movement to change the name of Marathwada University in Aurangabad to Dr B.R. Ambedkar University. This movement saw extreme violence against Dalits. To condemn this and to demand protection of Democracy and Humanism, a Long March was launched at Deekshabhoomi, Nagpur towards Aurangabad which saw the huge participation of Dalits from all over India making it the world's third largest Long March.

Articles:

- Omvedt, G. (1979). Leaderless March. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 14(49), 1991-1992.

Websites:

- Namantar Andolan. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 02, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Namantar_Andolan

12 November 1930 to 19 January 1931 – Dr Ambedkar attends the First Indian Round Table Conference in London

Three Round Table Conferences of 1930–32 were organised by the British Government to discuss constitutional reforms in India. Demands for self-rule had been growing strong, and many British politicians believed India needed

to move towards dominion status. However, the conferences did not resolve disagreements between the Indian and the British political parties.

Articles:

Chiriyankandath, J. (1992). 'Democracy' under the Raj: Elections and separate representation in British India. *Journal of Commonwealth & Comparative Politics*, 30(1), 39-63. doi: 10.1080/14662049208447624

Nugent, H. M. (1979). The Communal Award: The Process of Decision-Making. *South Asia: Journal of South Asian Studies*, 2(1-2), 112-129. doi: 10.1080/00856407908722988

Websites:

Round Table Conferences (India). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 02, 2016, from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Round_Table_Conferences_\(India\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Round_Table_Conferences_(India))

12 November 1936 – The Maharaja of Travancore gives the 'Temple Entry Proclamation'; allows all Hindus to enter any temple in his jurisdiction

The Maharajah of Travancore, Shree Chithira Thirunal Balarama Varma, signed the historic Temple Entry Proclamation on November 12, 1936. The Maharaja abolished the centuries-old practice of barring lower castes from entering the temple. The Proclamation was a major step in establishing the rights of the lower castes in Kerala, and the nation as a whole.

Articles:

Jeffrey, R. (1981). Religious Symbolisation of the Transition from Caste to Class: The Temple-entry Movement in Travancore, 1860-1940. *Social Compass*, 28(2-3), 269-291.

Pullapilly, C. K. (1976). The Izhavas of Kerala and their Historic Struggle for Acceptance in the Hindu Society. *Journal of Asian and African studies*, 11(1-2), 24-46. doi: 10.1163/156852176X00036

Books:

Desai, M. H. (1937). *The Epic of Travancore*. Ahmedabad: Navajivan Karyalaya. Retrieved July 14, 2016, from http://www.rarebooksocietyofindia.org/book_archive/196174216674_10152102592361675.pdf

Rengaraju, G. (2006). *Temple Entry Politics in Colonial Tamil Nadu*. Chennai: Pavai Publications.

Websites:

Chithira Thirunal Balarama Varma. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved October 21, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chithira_Thirunal_Balarama_Varma

13 November 2014 – Police stops Dalit protesters on their way to Naveen Nivas – Bhubaneswar, Orissa

More than 100 members of National Confederation of Dalit Organisations (NACDOR) who were holding a protest march at Mahatma Gandhi Marg for land rights were stopped by the police while marching to Chief Minister's residence, Naveen Nivas. The protesters, mostly Dalit and Tribal women were

protesting for caste certificates which were not being issued without land *patta* leading to deletion from government benefits.

Articles:

After Road Siege, Dalits Stage Blockade (2014, November 14). *The New Indian Express*. Retrieved July 02, 2016 from <http://www.newindianexpress.com/states/odisha/After-Road-Siege-Dalits-Stage-Blockade/2014/11/14/article2522659.ece>

14 November 1964 – Thousands of Dalits and Scheduled caste members march in Delhi; demand the government to hear their problems

The ten-day march organised by Shri P.N. Rjbhoj was led to attract the attention of the government to their living conditions and problems of atrocities.

Books:

Kshirasagar, R. K. (1994). *Dalit Movement in India and Its Leaders, 1857-1956*. New Delhi: M. D. Publications.

14 November 2005 – In Odisha, the upper castes prevent Dalits from accessing public places and services

More than hundred Dalits belonging to *Dhobi* community were denied the right to draw water from government-dug community tube well by the Panchayat representatives of Kandarpur village, in Orissa. A FIR was lodged with Kendrapara police station.

Articles:

Dash, B. B. (2013). Temple Entry in Odisha by the Dalit: An Ethnographic Study of Media Articulation. *Asia Pacific Media Educator*, 23(1), 63-84.

Books:

Chakma, S. (Ed) (2007). *India Human Rights Report 2006*. New Delhi: Asian Human Rights Centre. Retrieved October 21, 2016, from <http://www.achrweb.org/reports/india/AR06/INDIA-AR2006.pdf>

14 November 2006 – ‘Pune Peace March’

Hundreds of citizens held a peace march walking hand in hand, seeking justice for the Bhotmange family who were brutally murdered during the Khairlanji massacre.

Articles:

‘Puna Peace March’ moments Captured. (2006, November 14). *Atrocity News*. Retrieved July 02, 2016 from <https://atrocitynews.wordpress.com/2006/11/14/puna-peace-march-moments-captured/>

15 November 1875 – Birsa Munda is born

Birsa Munda - the “Dharthi Aba” (father of the earth), as he is known amongst tribals, was a great tribal leader and folk hero. He waged several massive struggles against the British in mid 1890's. He belonged to the Munda Adivasi and was born in the present day Jharkhand region.

Articles:

Rycroft, D. J. (2004, December). Capturing Birsa Munda: The Virtuality of a Colonial-era Photograph. *Indian Folklore Research Journal*, 1(4).

Books:

Singh, S. (1966). *The Dust-storm and the Hanging Mist: A Study of Birsa Munda and His Movement in Chotanagpur, 1874-1901*. Calcutta: Firma K.L. Mukhopadhyay.

Singh, K. S. (2002). *Birsa Munda and His movement, 1872-1901: A Study of a Millenarian Movement in Chotanagpur*. Calcutta: Seagull Books.

Websites:

Birsa Munda. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 14, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Birsa_Munda

15 November 1938 – One-day general strike by textile mill workers under the leader of Independent Labour Party (ILP)

Articles:

Chandavarkar, R. (1981). Workers' Politics and the Mill Districts in Bombay between the Wars. *Modern Asian Studies*, 15(03), 603-647. doi: 10.1017/S0026749X00008702

15–16 November 1958 – The Central Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh discusses the hardships of the sweepers and manual scavengers

The discussion laid emphasis on finding improved types of latrines which could make the practice of cleaning and carrying night-soil redundant.

Books:

Parameshwara, N. (2013). *The Role of BBMP in the Rehabilitation of Pourakarmikas in Karnataka – Special Reference to Bangalore City – A sociological Study*. Retrieved July 14, 2016, from <http://hdl.handle.net/10603/70243>

Websites:

Harijan Sevak Sangh. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 15, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harijan_Sevak_Sangh

Harijan Sevak Sangh. Retrieved July 15, 2016, from <http://www.gandhicreationhss.org/>

15 November 1971 – Formation of Andhra-Karnataka Dalit Varga Sangha in Mumbai

Soon after India's independence, thousands of Dalits from the Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh and Gulbarga district of Karnataka flocked to Bombay in search of work and better opportunities. After several decades of unorganised struggles, in 1970, the Dalits from the two states established Andhra-Karnataka Dalit Varga Sangha and got it registered in 1971. The main purpose of the society was to get the social equality status to promote education, procure political gains and improve the economic status of the community.

Books:

Sharma, K. (2000). *Rediscovering Dharavi: Stories from Asia's Largest Slum*. New Delhi: Penguin Books India.

Websites:

Andhra-Karnataka Dalit Varga Sangha Mumbai. Retrieved July 02, 2016 from <http://akdvsmumbai.org/aboutus.html>

16 November – Death Anniversary of Uda Devi

Uda Devi was a Dalit woman who led troops in battle against the British in 1857. 'Veerangna Udadevi Smarak Sansthan', an organisation set up in Lucknow to honour Udadevi, commemorates her death anniversary on 16 November each year. On this day cultural programmes are organised by the members of the Pasi community and discussions are also held on its problems.

Articles:

Dalit group recalls its 1857 martyr Uda Devi (2015, November 16). *Times of India*. Retrieved July 02, 2016, from <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/bareilly/Dalit-group-recalls-its-1857-martyr-Uda-Devi/articleshow/49807760.cms>

Gupta, C. (2007, May 12-18). Dalit 'Viranganas' and Reinvention of 1857. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 42(19), 1739-1745.

Books:

Narayan, B. (2006). *Women Heroes and Dalit Assertion in North India: Culture, Identity and Politics*. New Delhi: SAGE Publications India.

16 November 1852 – Major Candy felicitates Jyotirao Phule for his contribution in the field of education

Jotirao Phule opened the first schools for girls in India, especially for the untouchables. He had the idea that educating women would facilitate education as the mothers would be able to educate their children at home. The Government Education Department (under the chairmanship of Major Candy) felicitated him as the girls made great and fast progress.

Articles:

Important events of Mahatma Phule. Retrieved July 02, 2016, from <http://www.mahatmaphule.com/lifeTimeline.htm>

Joshi, T. L. (2013). *Jotirao Phule* (D. Agarwal, Trans.). New Delhi: National Book Trust.

Kumar, N. (2000, November 4-10). Dalit and Shudra Politics and Anti-Brahmin Movement. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 35(45), 3977-3979.

16 November 1930 – 8th Session of the All India Adi-Hindu (Depressed Classes) begins at Allahabad

The conference passed a set of 12 resolutions and demanded representation of the Depressed Classes in the central and provincial legislatures.

Articles:

Rawat, R. (2015, July). Genealogies of the Dalit political: The transformation of *Achhut* from 'Untouched' to 'Untouchable' in early twentieth-century north India. *Indian Economic & Social History Review*, 52(3), 335-355.

Books:

Kshirasagar, R. K. (1994). *Dalit Movement in India and Its Leaders, 1857-1956*. New Delhi: M. D. Publications.

Omvedt, G. (2014). *Dalits and the Democratic Revolution: Dr Ambedkar and the Dalit Movement in India*. New Delhi: Sage Publications India.

17-18 November 2007 – Dalit Resource Centre organises the Fourth village conference in Uttar Pradesh

Fourth Village Conference (out of a series of 6 conferences) was organised by the Dalit Resource Centre at Chhavani Naurangabad of Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh for two days.

Articles:

Report On Fourth Basti/Village Conference, Chhavani Naurangabad, Aligarh, UP November 17th-18th, 2007. *Dalit Resource Centre*. Retrieved July 15, 2016, from <http://ff1.dalitresourcecentre.com/report-on-fourth-basti-village-conference-chhavani-naurangabad-aligarh-up-november-17th-18th-2007/>

18 November 1995 – Dalit Christians hold rally in Chennai; Demand inclusion in the SC List

The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu said that religious discrimination meted out to Christians of SC origin should be stopped and urged the central government to bring in an appropriate bill in Parliament to include Christian Dalits in the SC list. On the same day, Mother Teresa led a prayer service for the same demand in New Delhi.

Books:

Robinson, R. (2003). *Christians of India*. New Delhi: Sage Publications India.

Websites:

Demonstrations and rallies. *Dalit Christians*. Retrieved July 15, 2016, from <http://www.dalitchristians.com/Html/demonstration.htm>

19 November 1941 – Bauddhacharya S. Sajivan Nath is born

S. Rao Sajeevan Nath was a Dalit writer who published a fortnightly newspaper, 'Dalit Kesari', from 1969 onwards. He was an ardent follower of Ambedkar and popularised his ideas for the Dalit awakening by his articles, poems and small booklets.

Articles:

Bauddhacharya S. Sajivan Nath. *Dalit Resource Centre*. Retrieved July 15, 2016, from <http://ff1.dalitresourcecentre.com/bauddhacharya-s-sajivan-nath/>

Narayan, N. (2005, December 18). Small booklets leaving big imprint on Dalit psyche. *Rediff News*. Retrieved July 15, 2016, from <http://www.rediff.com/news/2005/dec/18dalit.htm>

19 November 1973 – 'Boosa Incident' creates controversy

In 1973, Kannada writer, Basavalingappa while addressing a group of Dalit students at a Seminar in University of Mysore, characterised the Kannada

literature as Boosa – rice husk. Because of this incident, the Dalit Movement in Karnataka took a decisive turn.

Please note: Some records say this incident was on 15 November.

Articles:

Assadi, M. (2004). New Social Movements In Karnataka: History, Strategies. *Karnataka Journal of Politics*, 4, 72-88.

Assadi, M., & Rajendran, S. (2000, May 6-12). Changing Shape of Caste Conflict. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 35(19), 1610-1612.

Tayyab, M. A. (2015). Positions of Dalits in Indian Social System. *International Journal of Pure and Applied Researches*, 1(1). Retrieved July 02, 2016 from <http://ijopaar.com/files/CurrentIssue/D15103.pdf>

Books:

Prahaladappa, M. H. *Emerging Political Leadership of Backward Classes in Karnataka*. Delhi: Laxmi Book Publications.

Siddalingaiah, & Ramakrishna, S. R. (2003). *Ooru Kéri: An Autobiography*. New Delhi: Sahitya Akademi.

19 November 2006 – Massive protests by Dalits at Azad Maidan (Mumbai) against the Khairlanji Dalit massacre

Articles:

Why are Maharashtra's Dalits so angry? (2006, December 2). *The Hindu*. Retrieved October 24, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-opinion/why-are-maharashtras-dalits-so-angry/article3028039.ece>

Websites:

Khairlanji massacre. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved October 24, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khairlanji_massacre

19 November 2015 – Asian Parliamentarians Conference on Dalit in Dhaka, Bangladesh

The common strategy to fight caste involved parliamentarians of the countries of South Asia, who organised with a common platform, 'Asian Parliamentarians' Forum on Dalit Concerns' and organised different conferences from 2013 onwards. The 3rd conference on 2015 was attended by 19 Parliamentarians and 18 civil society members from Bangladesh, India and Nepal.

Websites:

Asian Parliamentarians Conference on Dalit Concerns on 19th November 2015 in Dhaka, Bangladesh. *Asia Dalits Rights Forum*. Retrieved July 15, 2016, from <http://asiadalitrightsforum.org/interventions.php?id=#20>

20 November 1916 – Formation of the Justice Party

The Justice Party, officially the South Indian Liberal Federation, was a political party in the Madras Presidency of British India. It was established in 1916 by T. M. Nair and P. Theagaraya Chetty as a result of a series of non-Brahmin conferences and meetings in the presidency.

Articles:

Olivannan, G. (2015, November 20). Justice Party: 100 years of Dravidian movement. *Times of India*. Retrieved July 03, 2016, from <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chennai/Justice-Party-100-years-of-Dravidian-movement/articleshow/49863466.cms>

Books:

Rajaraman, P. (1988). *The Justice Party: A Historical Perspective, 1916-37*. Chennai: Poompozhil Publishers.

Websites:

Justice Party (India). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 02, 2016 from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Justice_Party_%28India%29

20 November 1932 – State level Anti-Untouchability conference at Trichy, Madras

The leaders of both Harijans and caste-Hindus attended the Conference in large number. At the end of that conference, Tamil Nadu Servants of Untouchable Society was founded.

Articles:

Galanter, M. (1969, January). Untouchability and the Law. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 4(1/2), 131-170.

Shah, G. (1985). Anti-Untouchability Movements. In I. P. Desai (Ed.), *Caste, Caste Conflict and Reservation*. New Delhi: Ajanta Publications.

Books:

Ramalakshmi, P. (2009). *Gandhian Social Movements in Tamilnadu*. Retrieved July 15, 2016, from <http://hdl.handle.net/10603/683>

20 November 1956 – Dr Ambedkar attends the 4th World Buddhist Conference in Kathmandu

The 4th World Buddhist Conference took place between 15th and 21st November 1956. Dr Ambedkar was a delegate to this conference, where he delivered his speech 'Buddha or Karl Marx'. The conference happened a month after he embraced Buddhism on October 14, 1956, at Nagpur.

Articles:

Kloppenborg, R. (1977). Theravāda Buddhism in Nepal. *Kailash*, 5(4). Retrieved July 15, 2016, from http://www.thlib.org/static/reprints/kailash/kailash_05_04_03.pdf

Books:

Ambedkar, B. R. (1987). *Buddha or Karl Marx*. Retrieved July 15, 2016, from <http://www.drambedkar.co.in/books/category1/8buddhaorkarlm Marx.pdf>

Bharathi, K. S. (1998). *Encyclopaedia of Eminent Thinkers: The Political Thought of Ambedkar* (Vol. 9). New Delhi: Concept Publishing.

Videos:

Ambedkar Archive (2010, October 28). *Audio clip: The Buddha or Karl Marx by Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar* Retrieved from https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eE_VLw94Tts

Saransh Gautam (2015, September 19). *Dr B. R. Ambedkar on Buddha or Karl Marx*. Retrieved October 24, 2016, from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R7CjUwI26c0>

20 November 2006 – SC/ST commission begins the Atrocity Helpline with a toll number - 1800118888

Articles:

Atrocity Helpline (2006, December 6). *Atrocity News*. Retrieved October 8, 2016, from <https://atrocitynews.wordpress.com/2006/12/06/atrocity-helpline/>

20-21 November 2006 – International Conference on the Human Rights of Dalit Women at Hague, Netherlands

The International Conference on Human Rights held at Hague adopted 'The Hague Declaration on the Human Rights and Dignity of Dalit Women' on 21st November, in which they urged the governments of Nepal, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka as well as the international community to support their struggle.

Articles:

'The Hague Declaration on the Human Rights and Dignity of Dalit Women' (2006, November 21). Retrieved July 02, 2016, from <http://www.justiceandpeace.nl/public/Publication/21/download/Hague%20Declaration%20on%20the%20Human%20Rights%20and%20Dignity%20of%20Dalit%20Women.pdf>

Dalit Women Wants to Transform their Pain into Power. (2006, November 27). Retrieved July 03, 2016, from <http://southasia.oneworld.net/archive/Article/dalit-women-wants-to-transform-their-pain-into-power#.V3julNJ97IU>

Books:

Petchesky, R. P. (2003). *Global Prescriptions: Gendering Health and Human Rights*. London: Zed books.

Morgan, R. (Ed.) (1984). *Sisterhood is Global: The International Women's Movement Anthology*. New York: Feminist Press at CUNY.

21 November 1920 – South India Buddhist Association holds a conference

The association was founded in the 1890s for the betterment of its untouchable members. The 1920's conference held in Bangalore requested the Government of India to initiate political reforms, free compulsory education and facilities for higher education, for the Depressed Classes.

Books:

Kshirasagar, R. K. (1994). *Dalit Movement in India and Its Leaders, 1857-1956*. New Delhi: M. D. Publications.

Naik, C. D. (2010). *Buddhism and Dalits: Social Philosophy and Traditions*. New Delhi: Gyan Publishing.

21 November 1992 – Mammoth Rally at Vijayawada; Sitaram Kesari demands statutory benefits to Dalit Christians

The Union Minister Sitaram Kesari present at the rally in Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh, declared that the Government would initiate immediate introduction of the required bill in parliament during the winter session.

Books:

Shinde, P. K. (2005). *Dalits and Human Rights: Dalits: Security and Rights Implications*. Delhi: Isha Books.

Websites:

The Assurances of the Indian Government. *Dalit Christians*. Retrieved July 15, 2006, from <http://www.dalitchristians.com/Html/assurances.htm>

21 November 1995 – Christian educational institutions closed all over the country; demand justice for Dalit Christians

Websites:

Demonstrations and Rallies. *Dalit Christians*. Retrieved July 19, 2016, from <http://www.dalitchristians.com/Html/demonstration.htm>

21 November 2006 – Dalits hold one-day hunger strike; permission denied for the “OBC Repentance Rally” and protesters arrested

Police arrested several activists from various organisations who had organised a one-day hunger strike to regret the Khairlanji massacre. The activists started their strike by garlanding D. R. Ambedkar's statue and then read out the Confession of Wrongs addressed to Dr Ambedkar.

Articles:

OBC Repentance Rally permission denied (2006, November 21). *Atrocity News*. Retrieved July 15, 2016, from <https://atrocitynews.wordpress.com/2006/11/21/obc-repentance-rally-permission-denied/>

21 November 2015 – Dalits in Uttarakhand thrashed for entering temple

Three Dalits including one pregnant woman were thrashed and asked to pay fine when they entered the renowned Kuskarshi Maharaj Temple in Kalsi, Dehradun.

Articles:

Dalits thrashed for entering temple: Tarun Vijay meets Uttarakhand governor, slams intolerance protesters for silence (2015, November 22). *Times of India*. Retrieved July 15, 2016, from <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Dalits-thrashed-for-entering-temple-Tarun-Vijay-meets-Uttarakhand-governor-slams-intolerance-protesters-for-silence/articleshow/49879284.cms>

22 November 1830 – Jhalkaribai, Dalit woman warrior in the 1857 Rebellion is born

Born into a Dalit family, Jhalkaribai started her career as a soldier in Queen Laxmibai's army and rose to a position of advising the queen. She played an important role in the Indian Rebellion of 1857.

Articles:

Jhalkari Bai, a Little Known Chapter on a Woman's Courage in Colonial India.

Retrieved July 02, 2016, from <http://www.rediff.com/freedom/09jhalk.htm>

Tiwari, B. N. (2007, May 12). Reactivating the Past: Dalits and Memories of 1857. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 42(19), 1734-1738.

Books:

Tiwari, B. N. (2013). Identity and Narratives: Dalits and Memories of 1857. In C. Bates, (Ed.) *Mutiny at the Margins: New Perspectives on the Indian Uprising of 1857. Volume V: Muslim, Dalit and Subaltern Narratives*. New Delhi: Sage Publications India.

Visharad, B. S. (1964). *Veerangana Jhalkaribai*. Aligarh: Anand Sahitya Sadan.

Websites:

Jhalkaribai. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 02, 2016 from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jhalkaribai>

24 November 1930 – Dr B.R. Ambedkar starts the publication of 'Janata', a weekly

The newspaper 'Janata' (The people) first started as a fortnightly and was renamed as 'Prabuddha Bharat' (Enlightened India) on 4 February 1956.

Articles:

Kadun, V. (2015). Dr Ambedkar and Media: An empowering process of Dalits in India. *International Research Journal of Management Sociology & Humanities*, 6.

Books:

Jaideva, P. & Paswan, S. (Eds.). (2002). *Encyclopaedia of Dalits in India: Leaders* (Vol. 4). Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.

Wankhede, D. M. (2009). *Geographical Thought of Dr B.R. Ambedkar*. Delhi: Gautam Book Centre.

Websites:

Pyotra's Tumblr. Retrieved July 18, 2016, from <http://pyotra.tumblr.com/post/130972440986/this-is-the-issue-of-janata-the-people-published>

24 November 2006 – Human Rights activists and others protest in front of UN Office, New York; condemn the Khairlanji massacre on the Dalits

Several Human rights activists including academicians and professionals gathered in front of UN office in New York to condemn the Khairlanji Massacre. They presented their demands through a Memorandum to be conveyed to the Prime Minister of India through the Indian Ambassador at the Permanent Mission of India to UN. A copy was sent to the office of UNSG Kofi A. Annan.

Articles:

ACJP. (2006, September 22). ACJP to protests against killings of Dalits in India before United Nations, New York on Friday, 24th Nov. 2006. *Atrocity News*. Retrieved July 19, 2016, from <https://atrocitynews.files.wordpress.com/2006/11/un-Khairlanji.pdf>

Protest in NewYork, UN notices! *Atrocity news*. Retrieved July 19, 2016, from <https://atrocitynews.wordpress.com/meeting-dr-who-did-postmortem/>

24 November – 8 December 1992 – All-India Dalit Dharna in New Delhi; Over 500 participate in the meet and submit a memorandum to the Government to get reservation for Christian Dalits

Website:

Demonstrations and Rallies. *Dalit Christians*. Retrieved July 19, 2016, from Dalit Christians, <http://www.dalitchristians.com/Html/demonstration.htm>

25 November 1993 – Namantar Andolan: Gautam Waghmare set himself on fire

The Panther Dalit youth from Nanded committed self-immolation to press the issue of renaming the Marathwada University in Aurangabad, Maharashtra, into Dr B. R. Ambedkar University, as he wrote it in his suicide note.

Articles:

Joshi, P. (2016, January 14). Baptism by fire: The budding lawyer who gave the push for 'Bamu'. *Times of India*. Retrieved July 19, 2016, from <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/aurangabad/Baptism-by-fire-The-budding-lawyer-who-gave-the-push-for-Bamu/articleshow/50571225.cms>

Sirsat, P. & Birla, S. (2015, January 13). In Memoriam, Namavistar – Contours of the Namantar Struggle for Renaming of Marathwada University at Sanhati. *Sanhati*. Retrieved July 03, 2016, from <http://sanhati.com/excerpted/12585/>

Websites:

Namantar Andolan. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 03, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Namantar_Andolan

Namantar Shahid Smarak. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 03, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Namantar_Shahid_Smarak

25 November 1998 – The Propaganda Secretary of the Viduthalai Chiruthaigal jailed under the 'Goondas Act'

Viduthalai Chiruthaigal (Liberation Panthers) was a Dalit land rights movement in Tamil Nadu. Its Propaganda Secretary was jailed under the Goondas Act when the organisation decided to take out a protest rally. The government retaliated by denying permission and went on to arrest the protesters along with its propaganda secretary.

Books:

Thirumaavalavan, T. (2004). *Uproot Hindutva: The Fiery Voice of the Liberation Panthers*. Kolkata: Samya.

26 November 1949 – India adopts a Constitution as a Republic within the British Commonwealth

The Constitution of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26 November 1949. With its adoption, the Union of India officially became the modern and the contemporary Republic of India and it replaced the Government of India Act 1935 as the country's fundamental governing document.

Articles:

Institute of Objective Studies. *Constitution of India - Compiled*. Retrieved July 03, 2016, from http://www.iosworld.org/download/Constitution_of_India.pdf

Websites:

Constitution of India. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 03, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution_of_India

26 November 1993 – Dalits hold dharna in Karnataka to mark the Indian Constitution day; demand human rights for the Dalits

Websites:

Demonstrations and Rallies. *Dalit Christians*. Retrieved July 19, 2016, from <http://www.dalitchristians.com/Html/demonstration.htm>

26-27 November 2013 – UN Forum on Minority Issues focuses on the rights of religious minorities

The Forum was held in Geneva, Switzerland, under the theme "Beyond freedom of religion or belief: guaranteeing the rights of religious minorities". Savio Mahimaiddass, in association with International Dalit Solidarity Network, raised the issue of Dalit Christians and Dalit Muslims in India and Pakistan.

Articles:

Sixth Forum on Minority Issues – Promotion of Interfaith Education (2013, December 9). *Arigatou International*. Retrieved July 20, 2016, from <https://arigatouinternational.org/en/latest-news/initiatives/ethics-education/34-news/latest-news/110-sixth-forum-on-minority-issues-promotion-of-interfaith-education>

Websites:

Forum on Minority Issues. Retrieved July 20, 2016, from http://idsn.org/wp-content/uploads/user_folder/pdf/New_files/UN/SP/UN_Minority_Forum_-_Savio-IDSN_Oral_Statement.pdf

Sixth session of the Forum on Minority Issues. *United Nations, Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner*. Retrieved July 20, 2016, from <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/Minority/Pages/Session6.aspx>

26 November 2015 – Caste featured strongly at the 50th anniversary of the UN anti-racism convention

For this anniversary, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) brought together States parties to the Convention and invited two civil

society organisations to make interventions, including IDSN (International Dalit Solidarity Network). Discrimination related to caste was given attention during the day.

Articles:

Caste featured strongly at the 50th anniversary of the UN anti-racism convention (2015, December 2). *International Dalit Solidarity Network*. Retrieved July 20, 2016, from <http://idsn.org/caste-featured-strongly-at-the-50th-anniversary-of-the-un-anti-racism-convention/>

Websites:

Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. *Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights*. Retrieved July 20, 2016, from <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cerd/>

27 November 1967 – Tamil Nadu becomes the first and only state to legalise Hindu marriages conducted without a Brahmin priest

Section 7A of the Hindu Marriage Act (Madras Amendment) Act, 1967, permitted Suyamariyathai (self-respect) and Seerthiruttha (reformist) marriages when solemnised in the presence of witnesses by exchanging garlands or rings or tying of a mangal sutra or by a declaration in language understood by both parties that they accept each other to be their spouse.

Articles:

The Hindu Marriage (Tamil Nadu) (Amendment) Act, 1967. Retrieved July 03, 2016, from <http://www.lawsfindia.org/statelaw/5462/TheHinduMarriageTamilNaduAmendmentAct1967.html>

27 November 1979 – Namantar Andolan: Protesters stopped and lathi-charged by police at Khadakpurna River Bridge

A long march was held in 1979 for the renaming of the Marathwada University to Dr B. R. Ambedkar University in Aurangabad. During this march, protestors were stopped by the police at Khadakpurna River Bridge. Thousands of protestors started a sit-in at the bridge and were lathi-charged during the night.

Articles:

Singh, S. B., & Kochar, S. (2015, June). Assertion of Self: A Reading of Selected Marathi Dalit Poets. *Language in India*, 15(6), 178-192. Retrieved July 20, 2016, from <http://www.languageinindia.com/june2015/shubankumarathidalitliteraturefinal.pdf>

Websites:

Namantar Andolan. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 20, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Namantar_Andolan

27 November 1996 – Dharna for Equal Rights at Delhi; demand the immediate introduction of Bill for reservations to Dalit Christians

Hundreds of clergymen, nuns and members of civil society staged a dharna and got arrested.

Websites:

Demonstrations and Rallies. *Dalit Christians*. Retrieved July 19, 2016, from <http://www.dalitchristians.com/Html/demonstration.htm>

27 November 1997 – National Conference on Human Rights organised by the National Coordination Committee for Dalit Christians at New Delhi

Websites:

Demonstrations and Rallies. *Dalit Christians*. Retrieved July 03, 2016, from <http://www.dalitchristians.com/Html/demonstration.htm>

27 November 2011 – Ms Mayawati holds massive Dalit Rally in Lucknow

Articles:

Chakraborti, S., & Chanda, A. (2013, September). The Maya in Monuments: Musings on the Makes, Masks and Mirages of Modern Dalit Memorials in NCR and Lucknow. *Coldnoon: Travel Poetics*, 2(4), 133-152. Retrieved July 02, 2016 from http://coldnoon.com/iwi/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Chakraborti_Chanda_Sep13.pdf

Pai, S. (2012). The making of the Dalit public in North India: Uttar Pradesh 1950–present, by Badri Narayan – Book review. *South Asian History and Culture*, 3(1), 143-146.

Websites:

Mayawati. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 20, 2016, from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mayawati>

28 November 1890 – Death of Mahatma Jyotirao Govindrao Phule

Jyotiba Phule was one of the prominent social reformers of India during the 19th century who vehemently opposed the Brahmanical hegemony. He revolted against the tyranny of the upper caste and led several movements for the liberation of untouchables. The great social reformer passed away on 28 November 1890.

Articles:

Malik-Goure, A. (2014, March). Jyotiba Phule: Global Philosopher and Maker of Modern India. *Journal of East-West Thought*, 1(4). Retrieved July 02, 2016, from <http://broncoscholar.library.cpp.edu/bitstream/handle/10211.3/137464/Malik-Goure73-81.pdf?sequence=1>

Sirswal, D. R. (2013). Mahatma-Jyotiba Phule: A Modern Indian Philosopher. *Darshan: International Refereed Quarterly Research Journal for Philosophy and Yoga*, 1, 3-4. Retrieved July 20, 2016, from <http://drsirswal.webs.com/documents/Jyotiba%20Phule%20%20A%20Modern%20Indian%20Philosopher.pdf>

Websites:

Jyotirao Phule. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 02, 2016 from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jyotirao_Phule

28 November 1906 – The Maharaja of Kolhapur promulgates an ordinance to run night schools for the untouchable students

Articles:

Copland, I. (1973). The Maharajah of Kolhapur and the Non-Brahmin Movement 1902-10. *Modern Asian Studies*, 7(2), 209-225.

Books:

Kshirasagar, R. K. (1994). *Dalit Movement in India and Its Leaders, 1857-1956*. New Delhi: M. D. Publications.

28 November 2005 – SC/ST status for Dalit Christians: the 5th hearing calls for investigation from National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities

A series of civil society public hearings took place after the Supreme Court of India requested the Government to consider the denial of fundamental rights to Dalit Christians. On the 5th hearing, it was demanded that the National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities investigate on this issue.

Articles:

Chandra, M. M. (2016, July 20). Dalit Christians Reservations: Will the Judicial system of India give justice to Indian Dalit Christians now after 57 years of injustice done to them? *Pakistan Christian Post*. Retrieved July 20, 2016, from <http://www.pakistanchristianpost.com/detail.php?articleid=462>

Chinnappa, A. M., & Raj, A. P. (2005, September 22). Ensuring equal rights to all Dalits. *The Hindu*. Retrieved July 02, 2016 from <http://www.thehindu.com/2005/09/22/stories/2005092216031000.htm>

Books:

Haq, R. (2010). Caste-based quotas: India's reservations policies. In J. Syed, & M. F. Ozbilgin, *Managing Cultural Diversity in Asia: A Research Companion*. Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar.

Websites:

National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 20, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Commission_for_Religious_and_Linguistic_Minorities

28 November 2006 – Desecration of the statue of Dr Ambedkar leads to violent protests in Maharashtra

On 28 November 2006, a statue of Dr Ambedkar was vandalised in Kanpur, in the context of protests against the Khairlanji massacre of September 2006. On 30 November 2006, violent protests took place in several places in Maharashtra. The Dalits protestors set three trains on fire, damaged over 100 buses and clashed with police.

Articles:

Jaoul, N. (2006). Learning the use of symbolic means: Dalits, Ambedkar statues and the state in Uttar Pradesh. *Contributions to Indian Sociology*, 40(2), 175-207

Maharashtra: Dalit anger leaves 4 dead, 60 injured. (2006, November 30). *Rediff*. Retrieved July 20, 2016, from <http://www.rediff.com/news/2006/nov/30statue.htm>

Websites:

2006 Dalit protests in Maharashtra. (n.d). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 20, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Dalit_protests_in_Maharashtra

28 November 2006 – Hunger Protest in Geneva against Khairlanji Dalit massacre

On hearing about the human rights violations in India, Geneva, the city of international agencies, also rose to lend its protesting voice against the Khairlanji Dalit massacre. Human rights activists and hundreds of other supporters in Geneva held a hunger strike protest.

Websites:

Hunger Protest in Geneva (2006, November 28). *Atrocity News*. Retrieved July 02, 2016, from <https://atrocitynews.wordpress.com/2006/11/28/protest-in-geneva/>

29 November 1948 – The Constituent Assembly of India passes ‘The Abolition of Untouchability Act’

Untouchability is the practice of treating people as untouchables especially people belonging to the lower castes such as the Dalits, Tribals and so on. The practice evolved out of centuries-old social observances, social restrictions etc. Immediately after Independence the Government of India passed ‘The Abolition of Untouchability Act’ in 1948.

Articles:

Article 17. *Centre for Law & Policy Research*. Retrieved July 15, 2016, from <http://cadindia.clpr.org.in/articles/NsK6b5eJWR67Bfm5k>

Constituent Assembly Debates on 29 November 1948. Retrieved July 02, 2016, from <https://indiankanoon.org/doc/1464664/>

Books:

Jaffrelot, C. (2005). *Dr Ambedkar and Untouchability: Analysing and Fighting Caste*. London: Hurst

29 November–1 December 2004 – ‘The Kathmandu Dalit Declaration’ brought out during the International Consultation on Caste-Based Discrimination

The International Dalit Solidarity Network (IDSN) and the Dalit NGO Federation of Nepal organised an International Consultation on Caste-Based Discrimination, on the theme of ‘Establishing Dalit Rights in the Contemporary World; the Role of Governments, the United Nations and the Private Sector’ in Kathmandu.

Articles:

Kumar, V. (2004, January 3-9). Understanding Dalit Diaspora. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 39(1), 114-116.

Websites:

Kathmandu Dalit Declaration. Asia-Pacific Human Rights Information Center. Retrieved July 02, 2016 from http://www.hurights.or.jp/archives/other_documents/section1/2004/03/kathmandu-dalit-declaration-2004.html

29–30 November 2011 – Dalit women participate in the UN Forum on Minority Issue (IDSN) in Geneva

Dalit human rights defenders from India, Nepal and Bangladesh voiced their concerns about the effective political participation of Dalit women at the 4th session of the UN Forum on Minority Issues. The session focused on “Guaranteeing the rights of minority women and girls”.

Articles:

Bob, C. (2007, February). “Dalit Rights Are Human Rights”: Caste Discrimination, International Activism, and the Construction of a New Human Rights Issue. *Human Rights Quarterly*, 29(1), 167-193.

Books:

Alfredsson, G., Ferrer, E., & Ramsay, K. (1998). *Minority Rights: A Guide to United Nations Procedures and Institutions*. Minority Rights Group International.

Websites:

Forum on Minority Issues. Retrieved July 02, 2016, from <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/Minority/Pages/ForumIndex.aspx>

29–30 November 2014 – National Convention of People's Struggles begins in Odisha

The convention gathered more than 125 groups to discuss their challenges in defence of democracy to protect land water, forest and livelihoods.

Articles:

National Convention of People's Struggle, 2014 (2014, November 13). *India Resists*. Retrieved July 20, 2016, from <http://www.indiaresists.com/national-convention-of-peoples-struggle-2014/>

30 November 1995 – Dalit Christians hold dharna at Jantar Mantar; stage a symbolic crucifixion to demand extension of SC status

More than 2000 men and women gathered to demand Scheduled Caste status extension to Dalit Christians where two women staged crucifixion by leaning against the cross to reiterate the denial of justice and equality to Dalit Christians.

Websites:

Demonstrations and Rallies. *Dalit Christians*. Retrieved July 03, 2016, from <http://www.dalitchristians.com/Html/demonstration.htm>

30 November 2006 – Police lathi charge in Latur as atrocities on the Dalits pile up in the area

Articles:

Latur lathi charge (2006, November 30). *Atrocity News*. Retrieved July 20, 2016, from <https://atrocitynews.wordpress.com/2006/11/30/latur-lathicharge/>

30 November 2006 – Violent protests against the murder of Dalits in Khairlanji village, Maharashtra

The protests came in the context of the Khairlanji massacre and the desecration of a statue of D. R. Ambedkar in Kanpur. Violent protests took place in several cities of Maharashtra, such as Osmanabad, Aurangabad, Akola, Pune and Mumbai.

Articles:

Garud, P. (2015, June 26). Khairlanji massacre protests 2006: Remembering the outrage of Ambedkarite youth. *Round Table India*. Retrieved July 13, 2016, from http://roundtableindia.co.in/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=8202:khairlanji-massacre-protests-2006-remembering-the-outrage-of-ambedkarite-youth&catid=119&Itemid=132

Websites:

2006 Dalit protests in Maharashtra. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 20, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Dalit_protests_in_Maharashtra

Khairlanji massacre. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 20, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khairlanji_massacre

30 November 2006 – Mumbai Bandh in the wake of Khairlanji massacre

On 29 September 2006, four Dalits were murdered in Khairlanji village in Maharashtra. The women of the family were paraded naked in public before being murdered. On 30th November, Mumbai observed a 'Bandh' in the wake of the massacre. Several parts of Mumbai city remained paralysed while some parts of the city remained very tense where police were deployed heavily.

Articles:

PUCL. (2005, January 11). *Suppressing the Voice of the Oppressed: State Terror on protests against the Khairlanji massacre. A Report to the Nation*. Retrieved June 30, 2016, from http://www.pucl.org/major_reports/Report%20on%20Khairlanji%20Massacre,%202007-2.pdf

Kumar, S. (2013, November). Various Impact of Caste in Indian Polity. *Acme International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research*, 1(11).

Books:

Rana, M. S. (2008). *Reservations in India: Myths and Realities*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing.

Websites:

Khairlanji Massacre of Buddhist Dalits by Hindutva Terrorists. Retrieved July 01, 2016, from <http://Khairlanji.blogspot.in/>

Khairlanji Massacre. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 01, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khairlanji_massacre

30 November 2012 – Manual scavengers begin Maila Mukti Yatra from Bhopal

With a nationwide call for the total eradication of manual scavenging, the ‘National Maila Mukti Yatra’ began from Bhopal on 30th November 2012 and lasted two months. Through the yatra, the organisers have been successful in ‘liberating’ hundreds of women manual scavengers in different parts of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Orissa.

Articles:

Baruah, A. (2014). The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013: A Review. *Space and Culture, India*, 1(3), 9-17. Retrieved July 20, 2016, from <http://spaceandculture.in/index.php/spaceandculture/article/viewFile/41/28>

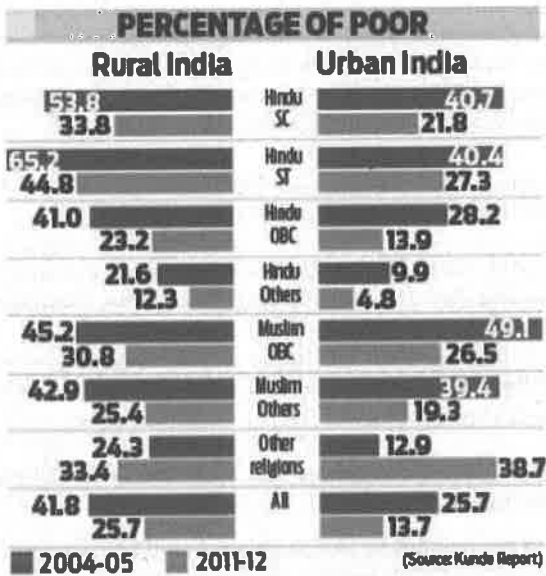
Pathak, B. (2015). Present Dalit (Scavengers) Situation in India. Retrieved July 02, 2016 from http://www.behind-the-open-door.de/_pdf/sulabh.pdf/Present_Dalit_...pdf

Books:

Srivastava, B. N. (1997). *Manual Scavenging in India: A Disgrace to the Country*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.

Websites:

Maila Mukti Yatra 2012-13. Retrieved July 01, 2016, from <http://www.dalits.nl/pdf/MailaMuktiYatra2012-2013.pdf>



Source: <http://static.dnaindia.com/sites/default/files/2014/11/07/281574-dalit-poor-table.png>

DECEMBER

December 1978 – First meeting of Dalit Sangharsha Samiti (DSS) in Karnataka

DSS came into existence by merging various Dalit organisations in Karnataka. Its main objective is the emancipation of Dalits from socio-economic and cultural exploitation through non-violent measures. It aims at the nationalisation of resources and private wealth to build a casteless and classless society.

Please note: The exact date of formation of DSS not available.

Articles:

- Joshi, B. R. (1987). Recent developments in inter-regional mobilisation of Dalit protest in India. *Comparative Studies of South Asia, Africa and the Middle East*, 7(1 and 2), 86-96. doi:10.1215/07323867-7-1_and_2-86
- Prahalladappa, M. H. (2013, August). Impact of DSS and Dalit Movement on Emerging Dalit Leadership in Karnataka. *Research Directions*, 1(2), 1-3. Retrieved June 29, 2016, from <http://researchdirection.org/uploadarticle/21.pdf>
- Yadav, M. (1998, January-June). Career of Dalit Movement in Karnataka. *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, 1(1), 107-127. Retrieved July 8, 2016, from http://www.isec.ac.in/JSED/JSED_V1_I1_116-136.pdf

Books:

- Charsley, S. R. & Karnath, G. K. (1998). *Challenging Untouchability: Dalit Initiative and Experience from Karnataka*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
- Kumar, D. J., & Ananda, K. (2001). The Dalit Sangharsh Samiti in Karnataka. In R. Balasubramanian (Ed.), *Social and Economic Dimensions of Caste Organisations in South Indian States*. University of Madras.

Websites:

- Dalit Sangharsh Samiti. Retrieved June 29, 2016, from http://www.sociologyguide.com/dalit_movement/dalit_sangharsh_samiti.php

Videos:

- Dalit Camera. (2014, November 10). *Dalit Sangharsh Samiti a students' movement hostels were its base Part 1 – 5*. Retrieved June 29, 2016, from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ei6g9pGh05s>
- Dalit Camera. (2014, November 6). *History of Dalit Sangharsh Samithi (DSS) movement in Karnataka*. Retrieved June 29, 2016, from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7yVFpaKNVeY>

1 December 1926 – Founding of Vidarbha Asprushya Samaj Sudharak Seva Mandal at Akola

The organisation was founded by Shri Sambhuji Ansuji Khandare with its chief objective of providing religious equality and the reconversion of those who had converted to Islam or Christianity. It sought to promote inter-caste unity and make education accessible for the untouchables.

Books:

- Kshirsagar, R. K. (1994). *Dalit Movement in India and Its Leaders, 1857-1956*. New Delhi: M.D. Publications.
- Paswan, S. & Jaideva, P. (Eds.). (2002). *Encyclopaedia of Dalits in India: Leaders* (Vol. 4). New Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.

1 December 1997 – Laxmanpur Bathe massacre: Ranvir Sena kills 58 Dalits

58 Dalits were allegedly killed by Ranvir Sena in Arwal district, Bihar. The militia of the upper caste Bhumihar landlords targeted the Dalits believing them to be sympathisers of the Naxals, who allegedly murdered 37 upper-caste men in Bara in 1992.

Articles:

- Bhatia, B. (1997, December 20). Massacre on the banks of the Sone. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 32(51), 3242-3245.
- Mohanty, R. N. (2005). Chronic Poverty and Social Conflict in Bihar, 12-13.
- Sinha, A., & Sinha, I. (2001, October 27). Ranveer Sena and 'Massacre Widows.' *Economic and Political Weekly*, 36(43), 4095-4099.

Books:

- Kumar, A. (2008) *Community Warriors: State, Peasants and Caste Armies in Bihar*. New Delhi: Anthem Press.

Videos:

- Reyazul Haque. (2014, March 4). *Of Caste Massacres and Judicial Impunity: Anand Teltumbde*. Retrieved June 29, 2016, from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b9EyNPpsnr4>
- Satayen K. Bordoloi. *No One Killed The Dalits – 7th Anuradha Ghandy Memorial Lecture by Meena Kandaswamy*. Retrieved June 29, 2016, from https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_jClj177b7k

Websites:

- Laxmanpur Bathe. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 4, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laxmanpur_Bathe
- Caste Related Violence. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 4, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caste-related_violence_in_India

1 December 1998 – Police raid and loot in Ogalur Cheri Dalit village, Tamil Nadu

Some 300 policemen entered a Dalit village and plundered numerous houses. They arrested sixty-nine people, including women and children, on the false charge of throwing bombs at the police.

Articles:

- Kathir, A. (2012, November 14). Dharmapuri atrocity – preliminary report. *Round Table India*. Retrieved June 29, 2016, from http://roundtableindia.co.in/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=6021:dharmapuri-atrocity-preliminary-report&catid=122&Itemid=138

Books:

- Narula, S. (1999). *Broken People: Caste Violence Against India's "untouchables."* Human Rights Watch.
- Thirumaavalavan, T. (2003). *Talisman: Extreme emotions of Dalit liberation.* Kolkata: Samya.

1 December 2004 – Special court set up to enquire the Tsundur/Chundur Massacre

Chundur/Tsundur Massacre took place in 1991, August 6 in Chundur village (Guntur District), Andhra Pradesh. 13 Dalits were massacred by the upper caste Reddy landowners. On 1st December 2004, the enquiry started in Tsundur/Chundur in the special court established under Prevention of Atrocities on SCs and STs. It took almost twenty-seven months to complete the enquiry.

Articles:

- APCLC. (1991, August). *The Chundur Carnage*. Retrieved June 29, 2016, from <http://balagopal.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/Tsundur/THE%20TSUNDURU%20CARNAGE-APCLC%20REPORT-PUBLISHED%20IN%20AUGUST%201991.pdf>
- Balagopal, K. (1991, October 19). Post-Chundur and Other Chundurs, *Economic and Political Weekly*, 26(42), 2399 – 2405.

Books:

- Bharathi, T. (2008). Tsundur/Chundur: A Case Study. *A history of Telugu Dalit literature*. Delhi: Kalpaz Publications, 98-107.
- Kannabiran, K. (2012). *Tools of justice: Non-discrimination and the Indian Constitution*. London: Routledge, 19-22.

Films:

- Dalit Camera. (2014, April 23). *Documentary on Tsundur by Dalit Media Center* [in Telugu]. Retrieved June 30, 2016, from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ixBXjAPzSWQ>

Websites:

- Indian Parliament Discussion. (1991, August 9). Brutal Killing Of Harijans In Tsundur Village Of Guntur District. Retrieved June 30, 2016, from <http://parliamentofindia.nic.in/ls/ldeb/ls10/ses1/0409089101.htm>
- Tsundur Massacre. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved June 29, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tsundur_massacre

1 December 2006 – Bahujan Student Network organises protest against Dalit atrocities in Stockholm, Sweden

B.S.N. organised a protest in Stockholm, Sweden, against regular killings of Dalits in India and Kherlanji Buddhist Massacre in particular. The rationale behind the protest was to sensitise the educated civilised world about the human rights violations against the Dalits in India.

Articles:

Protest in Stockholm, Sweden (2006, December 2). *Atrocity News*. Retrieved June 30, 2016, from <https://atrocitynews.wordpress.com/2006/12/02/protest-in-stockholm-sweden/>

Websites:

Bahujan Student Network. Retrieved June 30, 2016, from <https://bahujanstudentnetwork.wordpress.com/>

Khairlanji Massacre. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved June 30, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khairlanji_massacre

2 December – International Day for the Abolition of Slavery

The day marks the adoption of the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 1949, December 2. The day is focussed on eradicating human trafficking, sexual exploitation, child labour, forced marriage, and forced recruitment of children for use in armed conflict amongst many other human rights violations.

Articles:

Ray, J. L. (1989). The Abolition of Slavery and the End of International War. *International Organization*, 43(03), 405-439.

Sigmon, J. N. (2008). Combating Modern-Day Slavery: Issues in Identifying and Assisting Victims of Human Trafficking Worldwide. *Victims and Offenders*, 3(2-3), 245-257.

Websites:

International Day for the Abolition of Slavery, 2 December. United Nations. Retrieved July 4, 2016, from <http://www.un.org/en/events/slaveryabolitionday/>

4 December 1979 – Namantar Andolan: Several thousand Dalit youths get arrested across Maharashtra

Namantar Andolan was a Dalit movement to change the name of Marathwada University in Aurangabad to Dr B.R. Ambedkar University. A compromise was found in 1994 with the name of Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University. The protest culminated in a 'Long March' all along Maharashtra that ended on Aurangabad on 1979, December 6. Numerous Dalit youths were jailed before entering the city.

Articles:

Jaoul, N. (2008). The 'Righteous Anger' of the Powerless Investigating Dalit Outrage over Caste Violence. *South Asia Multidisciplinary Academic Journal*, (2).

Sirsat, P. & Birla, B. (2006). In Memoriam, Namavistar – Contours of the Namantar Struggle for Renaming of Marathwada University. *Sanhati*. Retrieved June 30, 2016, from <http://sanhati.com/excerpted/12585/#sthash.ktnVZ8Na.dpuf>

Books:

Omvedt, G. (1993). *Reinventing Revolution: New Social Movements and the Socialist Tradition in India*. New York: ME Sharpe. **Websites:**

Namantar Andolan. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved June 30, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Namantar_Andolan

4 December 1996 – Nagarpalika Karamchari Sangh of Haryana begins an 80-day strike; demand salary on time

Municipal cleaners, who were mostly Dalits, went on strike to be paid on time. The strike was punctuated with the imprisonment of numerous sweepers.

Articles:

Ali, S. (2011). Indians on Strike: Caste and Class in the Indian Trade Union Movement. *New Labor Forum*, 20(2), 32-39.

Sodhi, J. S. (2013). Trade unions in India: changing role & perspective. *Indian Journal of Industrial Relations*, 49(2), 169-185.

Books:

Singh, U. P. (2009). *Abolition of Bonded Labour System: A Case Study with Special Reference to Indian Legislation*. Retrieved June 30, 2016, from <http://hdl.handle.net/10603/61936>

Thekaekara, M. M. (1999). *Endless Filth: the saga of the Bhangis*. Bangalore: Books for Change.

4 December 2006 – All factions of Republican Party of India unite for the Samata (Equality) march at Nagpur

The Republican Party of India (RPI) is a political party that has its roots in the Scheduled Castes Federation led by Dr B. R. Ambedkar. A severe internal strife led to the formation of 50 factions of the RPI, however, on December 4, 2006, several factions of the RPI reunited to protest the Khairlanji rape and killings at Nagpur which was foiled by the authorities.

Articles:

Bhatt, A. (2006, December 5). Dalit rally foiled in Nagpur. *The Hindu*. Retrieved June 30, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/dalit-rally-foiled-in-nagpur/article3029758.ece>

Morkhandikar, R. S. (1990). Dilemmas of Dalit Movement in Maharashtra: Unity moves and After. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 25(12), 586-590.

Books:

Chhibber, P. K. (2001). *Democracy without associations: transformation of the party system and social cleavages in India*. University of Michigan Press.

Murugkar, L. (1991). *Dalit panther movement in Maharashtra: A sociological appraisal*. Mumbai: Popular Prakashan.

Websites:

Republican Party of India. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 4, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republican_Party_of_India

Republican Party of India(A). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 4, 2016, from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republican_Party_of_India_\(A\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republican_Party_of_India_(A))

4 December 2011 – National Convention of Dalit Women at Ambedkar Bhavan, Delhi

On the occasion of World Dignity Day to be observed by Dalits and Dalit groups the world over on December 5, a national convention of Dalit women was also organised as part of the main program on 4 December 2011. About 1000 women came from different parts of the country to attend a national convention on Dalit Women.

Articles:

Guru, G. (1995, October 14). Dalit women talk differently. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 30(41-42), 2548-2550.

Katzenstein, M. F. (1989). Organising against violence: Strategies of the Indian women's movement. *Pacific Affairs*, 53-71.

Rege, S. (1998, October 31). Dalit Women Talk Differently: A Critique of 'Difference' and Towards a Dalit Feminist Standpoint Position. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 33(44), WS-39-WS-46.

5 December – World Dignity Day/International day of Dalit Struggles

The Social movements international network/World assembly of social movements along with Dalit organisations in India gave a worldwide call to observe 5th December 2004 as International day of Dalits struggle and World Dignity Day. A Dignity rally was organised at Ramlila grounds in Delhi where 50000 Dalits were expected to participate.

Articles:

Dec 5: International Day of Dalits' Struggle (n.d.). *India Resource Center*. Retrieved June 30, 2016, from <http://www.indiaresource.org/news/2004/1041.html>

Nayak, R. (2004, September 27). World Call to support International Day of Dalit's Struggle on 5th December 2004. Retrieved June 30, 2016, from <https://world.dignityforum.blogspot.in/2004/09/world-call-to-support-international.html>

Smith, P. (2008). Going global: The transnational politics of the Dalit movement. *Globalizations*, 5(1), 13-33.

Books:

Nagla, B. K. (2014). Social Exclusion, Globalization and Marginalized Groups. In P. S. Judge (Ed), *Mapping Social Exclusion in India: Caste, Religion and Borderlands*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Websites:

National Confederation of Dalit & Adivasi Organisations (NACDAOR). Retrieved June 30, 2016, from <http://nacdaor.org/>

Videos:

Jyotimay Das. (2010, December 4). *World Dignity Day_NACDOR*. Retrieved July 1, 2016, from https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r_5JrnICKhA

5 December 1980 – The Dalit Panthers movement begins in Lucknow & Kanpur

The revolutionary anti-caste organisation was founded by Namdeo Dhasal and J.V. Pawar on May 29, 1972, in Mumbai. The name was borrowed from the 'Black Panther' Movement of the USA. Many educated Dalit activists joined the movement and helped strengthen its influence, particularly in Karnataka. The movement played a key role to popularise the term 'Dalit' to refer to untouchable communities.

Articles:

Contursi, J. A. (1993, May). Political Theology: Text and Practice in a Dalit Panther Community. *The Journal of Asian Studies*, 52(02), 320-339.

Jefferson, A. (2008, July). The Rhetoric of Revolution: The Black Consciousness Movement and the Dalit Panther Movement. *The Journal of Pan African Studies*, 2(5), 46-59.

Books:

Kumar, V. (2000), *Nature and Dynamics of Dalit Leadership in Northern India: A sociological Study of Selected Regions of Uttar Pradesh*. Retrieved July 1, 2016, from <http://hdl.handle.net/10603/18096>

Murugkar, L. (1991). *Dalit panther movement in Maharashtra: A sociological appraisal*. Mumbai: Popular Prakashan.

Omvedt, G. (1995). *Dalit visions: The anti-caste movement and the construction of an Indian identity*. New Delhi: Orient Longman.

Websites:

Dalit Panther. Retrieved July 8, 2016, from <http://www.dalitpanther.com/>

5 December 2005 – NACDOR begins the Blue Badge Campaign

Aimed at ameliorating the poverty of Dalits and other marginalised sections, the former National Confederation of Dalit Organisations (now NACDOR) launched the Blue Badge Campaign at India's Parliament in New Delhi. Salil Shetty, director of the UN Millennium Development Goals Campaign launched the blue badge initiative in front of 8000 people who came from different parts of India.

Websites:

Blue Badge Campaign to achieve Dalits Development: NACDOR. (2006, May 6). *One World South Asia*. Retrieved July 8, 2016, from <http://southasia.oneworld.net/archive/Article/blue-badge-campaign-to-achieve-dalits-development-nacdor#.V3Ywu5calz0>

5 December – World Dignity Day

5th of December stands as a significant day for Dalits when every year thousands from all over India march to parliament observing World Dignity Day. Since 2004, Dalits, Adivasis, OBCs, Muslims and other minorities from all over India pour and march to the Parliament to assert their dignity and rights.

Articles:

Hanchinamani, B. B. (2001). Human Rights Abuses of Dalits in India. *Human Rights Brief*, 8(2), 6.

Smith, P. (2008). Going global: The transnational politics of the Dalit movement. *Globalizations*, 5(1), 13-33.

Khare, R. S. (2005, April). Dalits' Changing Challenges: Progressive Social Discourses and New Communication Strategies. *RGICS Working Paper Series*, (49). Retrieved July 1, 2016, from <http://rgics.org/sites/default/files/Working%20Paper%20No.%2049.pdf>

6 December 1956 – Dr Bhimrao Ambedkar passes away

Dr Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, popularly known as Babasaheb, was a man of many talents. He was a jurist, economist, politician and a social reformer. He inspired the Dalit Buddhist movement in India and campaigned against social discrimination against Untouchables (Dalits). He was also an active supporter of women's and labour rights. He died in his sleep on 6 December 1956 at his home in Delhi.

Articles:

Gokhale, B. G. (1976, January). Dr Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar: Rebel against Hindu Tradition. *Journal of Asian and African studies*, 11(1), 13.

Miller, R. J. (1966, January). Button, Button... Great Tradition, Little Tradition, Whose Tradition? *Anthropological quarterly*, 39(1), 26-42.

Books:

Ambedkar, B. R. (1990). Waiting for a Visa. In *Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar: Writings and Speeches* (Vol. 12). Mumbai: Education Department, Government of Maharashtra, 661-691.

Keer, D. (1995). *Dr. Ambedkar: Life and Mission*. Mumbai: Popular Prakashan.

Naik, C. D. (2003). *Thoughts and Philosophy of Dr BR Ambedkar*. New Delhi: Sarup & Sons.

Websites:

B.R. Ambedkar. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 1, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/B._R._Ambedkar

6 December 1957 – Massive shutdown of Mills in Ahmedabad on the first death anniversary of Dr Ambedkar

Books:

Fernando, F., Macwan, J., & Ranganathan, S. (2004). *Journeys to freedom: Dalit narratives*. Kolkata: Samya.

Keer, D. (1995). *Dr. Ambedkar: Life and Mission*. Mumbai: Popular Prakashan.

Queen, C. S. (1996). Dr Ambedkar and the Hermeneutics of Buddhist Liberation. In Queen, C.S. & King, S.B. (Eds.), *Engaged Buddhism: Buddhist Liberation Movements in Asia*. Albany: State University of New York Press.

Websites:

B.R. Ambedkar. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 1, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/B._R._Ambedkar

Dr Ambedkar Mahaparinirvan Diwas. Retrieved July 1, 2016, from <http://www.indiacelebrating.com/events/dr-ambedkar-mahaparinirvan-diwas/>

6 December 1973 – Kanshi Ramji floats the idea of BAMCEF

The All India Backward (SC, ST, OBC) And Minority Communities Employees Federation, known as BAMCEF, is an organization of employees from Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), Other Backward Classes (OBC) and Religious Minority Communities (Christian, Muslims, Buddhist, Jain, Sikhs, Lingayat, Shivdharmi etc.).

Articles:

Jaffrelot, C. (1998). The Bahujan Samaj Party in north India: no longer just a dalit party? *Comparative Studies of South Asia, Africa and the Middle East*, 18(1), 35-51.

Kanshi ram: From BAMCEF to the Bahujan Samaj party. (2010, March 13). Retrieved November 1, 2016, from *Round Table India*, http://roundtableindia.co.in/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1005:kanshi-ram-from-bamcef-to-the-bahujana-samaj-party&catid=127&Itemid=158

Parveen, F. (1995). The Rise of Bahujan Samaj Party. *Regional Studies*, 12(4).

Books:

Omvedt, G. (1994). Kanshi Ram and the Bahujan Samaj Party. In K. L. Sharma (ed.), *Caste and Class in India*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications, 153-169.

Shah, G. (2001). *Dalit identity and politics* (Vol. 2). New Delhi: Sage Publications Pvt. Ltd.

DeVotta, N., & Ganguly, S. (Eds.). (2010). *Understanding Contemporary India*. Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers.

6 December 1978 –Relaunch of All India Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation (BAMCEF) in New Delhi

After five years of rigorous fieldwork all over India, "Birth of BAMCEF Convention" was held in Delhi in 1978 and the organisation was then officially launched as a "Federation" on 6 December 1978 on the death anniversary of Babasaheb Dr B. R. Ambedkar.

Articles:

Chandra, K. (2000, February). The Transformation of Ethnic Politics in India: The Decline of Congress and the Rise of the Bahujan Samaj Party in Hoshiarpur. *The journal of Asian studies*, 59(01), 26-61.

Kumar, P. (1999, April 3-9). Dalits and the BSP in Uttar Pradesh: Issues and Challenges. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 34(14), 822-826.

Books:

Loynd, M. (2008). Politics without television. The Bahujan Samaj Party and the Dalit counter-public sphere. In Mehta, N. (Ed.), *Television in India: Satellites, politics and cultural change* (Vol. 10). Delhi: Routledge.

Omvedt, G. (1993). *Reinventing Revolution: New Social Movements and the Socialist Tradition in India*. New York: ME Sharpe.

Websites:

BAMCEF. Retrieved July 1, 2016, from <http://www.bamcef.org/>

BAMCEF. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 1, 2016, from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BAMCEF>

6 December 1981 – Kanshiram establishes DS4 (Dalit Shoshit Samaj Sangharsh Samiti)

The Dalit Shoshit Samaj Sangharsh Samiti or DS4 is an agitational organisation founded in 1981 by Kanshi Ram to spread awareness on the caste system among Dalits and other oppressed classes in India. It was created to unite workers to fight against oppression. It seceded into Bahujan Samaj Party in 1984.

Articles:

Pai, S. (1997, September 13-19). Dalit Assertion in UP: Implications for Politics. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 32(37), 2313-2314.

Teltumbde, A. (2006, November 4-10). An Enigma Called Kanshi Ram. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 41(43/44), 4531-4532.

Books:

Kanshiram, Atey M. (1997) *The Editorials of Kanshi Ram*. Bahujan Samaj Publications.

Narayan, B. (2014). *Kanshiram: Leader of the Dalits*. Penguin UK.

Omvedt, G. (1994). *Kanshi Ram and the Bahujan Samaj Party: Caste and Class in India*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications, 153-69.

Websites:

Dalit Shoshit Samaj Sangharsh Samiti. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved November 2, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dalit_Shoshit_Samaj_Sangharsh_Samiti

Kanshi Ram. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 4, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kanshi_Ram

6 December 2006 – Massive Dalit Rally in Mumbai marks the 50th death anniversary of Dr B. R. Ambedkar

The rally came one week after Dalit protesters rioted as a response to acts of vandalism on a statue of Dr Ambedkar in the northern city of Kanpur. The authorities expected a staggering 1.5 million people to visit the central Shivaji park near where Ambedkar was cremated.

Articles:

Dalits stage mass rally in Mumbai. (2006, December 6). *BBC News*. Retrieved July 4, 2016, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/6210554.stm

Darokar, S. (2013-2014). Internalising and Deepening 'Dhammakranti': Towards Realising Ambedkar's Emancipatory Vision. *Indian Journal of Dalit and Tribal Studies and Action*, 1(2), 8-18. Retrieved July 4, 2016, from <http://www.ticijournals.org/IJDTSA/Paper/Shailesh%20Darokar.pdf>

Zelliot, E. (2011). Connected Peoples: Pilgrimage in the Structure of the Ambedkar Movement. *Voice of Dalit*, 4(1), 1.

7 December 2013 – NCDHR launches “Sau Mein Pachees Haq Hamara” Campaign at Jantar Mantar

The campaign demanded that SCP (Special Component Plan) and TSP (Tribal Sub Plan) is effectively implemented since the budget allocation promised by the government for the upliftment of SC and ST was not respected.

Articles:

Ramachandran, V., & Goel, S. (2011, August). Tracking Funds for India's Most Deprived: The Story of the National Campaign for Dalit Human Rights' "Campaign 789." *International Budget Partnership*, Study n°6. Retrieved July 4, 2016, from <http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.352.4351&rep=rep1&type=pdf>

Special component plan (SCP) and tribal sub-plan (TSP). (n.d.) *Indian Economic Service*. Retrieved November 2, 2016, from [http://www.arthapedia.in/index.php?title=Special_Component_Plan_\(SCP\)_and_Tribal_Sub_Plan_\(TSP\)](http://www.arthapedia.in/index.php?title=Special_Component_Plan_(SCP)_and_Tribal_Sub_Plan_(TSP))

Videos:

Sau Mein Pachees Haq Hamara – Day 3 (2013, 7min). Retrieved July 4, 2016, from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VT7S9yK-IWk>

Websites:

NCDHR – Press release. Retrieved July 4, 2016, from <http://www.ncdhr.org.in/media-library/press-release/sau-mein-pachees-haq-humara-campaign-at-jantar-mantar-1/>

8 December 2002 – Members of the BJP attack a Dalit Rally

The members of Rashtriya Joota Brigade were holding the 'Hindu Atank Virodhi' rally when about 200 members of the BJP attacked them. It ended with 52 people injured and 4 members of the BJP arrested.

Articles:

BJP men attack Dalit rally (2002, December 8). *NCR Tribune*. Retrieved July 4, 2016, from <http://www.tribuneindia.com/2002/20021209/ncr1.htm>

Websites:

Inception of Rashtriya Joota Brigade by its founder. Retrieved July 4, 2016, from <http://missioncaravan.com/organizations/rjb/#>

8 December 2014 – All India Confederation of SC/ST holds a Maha Rally at Ramlila maidan, New Delhi

All India Confederation of SC/ST Organization was created in 1997 under the flagship of Udit Raj, who is the National Chairman of the Confederation. It organised its 17th Maha rally (Grand Meeting) at Ramlila Maidan, New Delhi. The major demands of the rally were to address the grievances of the reserved classes (SC/ST) especially the Dalits.

Articles:

Deshpande, A. (2008, October). Quest for Equality: Affirmative Action in India. *Indian Journal of Industrial Relations*, 44(2), 154-163.

Majid, A. (2012, January-June). Future of Untouchables in India: A Case Study of Dalit. *South Asian Studies*, 27(1), 263-285.

Websites:

All India Confederation of SC/ST Organizations. In Wikipedia. Retrieved July 4, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/All_India_Confederation_of_SC/ST_Organizations

9 December 1931 – Ramdas Sonkar is born

Ramdas Sonkar, a Dalit whose parents had no educational background and struggled to provide education to their children. Their struggle was fruitful when Ramdas was selected for the Indian Administrative Service. Retired, he writes books through which he aims at arousing Dalit consciousness toward social development.

Websites:

Ramdas Sonkar. *Dalit Resource Center*. Retrieved July 4, 2016, from <http://ff1.dalitresourcecentre.com/ramdas-sonkar/>

Ramdas Sonkar. Khatik Samaj. Retrieved July 4, 2016, from http://www.khatiksamaj.in/view_profile.php?achiever_id=6

10 December – World Human Rights Day

Commemorating the day in 1948 when the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, The assembly passed resolution 423 (V) in 1950, inviting all States and interested organisations to observe 10 December of each year as Human Rights Day.

Articles:

Clark, A. M., Friedman, E. J., & Hochstetler, K. (1998, October). The Sovereign Limits of Global Civil Society: A Comparison of NGO Participation in UN World Conferences on the Environment, Human Rights, and Women. *World politics*, 51(01), 1-35.

Books:

Donnelly, J. (2003). *Universal Human Rights in Theory and Practice*. New York: Cornell University Press.

Websites:

Human Rights Day. United Nations. Retrieved July 4, 2016, from <http://www.un.org/en/events/humanrightsday/>

10 December 2015 – 125 day Bhim Yatra by Safai Karamcharis begins

Manual scavengers and Dalit activists from all across India made a countrywide 'Bhim Yatra' for 125 days to stop manual scavenging. It ended on 2016, April 13, on the eve of Dr B.R. Ambedkar's 125th birth anniversary, with a protest march at Jantar Mantar where the demonstrators burnt a symbolic septic tank.

Articles:

In Photos: How Septic Tanks Were Burnt At Jantar Mantar To Make A Powerful Point (2016, April 13). *Youth Ki Awaz*. Retrieved July 4, 2016, from <http://www.youthkiawaz.com/2016/04/bhim-yatra-photo-story/>

Safai Karmachari Andolan. (2016, January 2). Bhim Yatra. *Economic and Political Weekly*. 51(1). Retrieved July 4, 2016, from <http://www.epw.in/journal/2016/1/letters/bhim-yatra.html#sthash.2Qz7lMix.dpuf>

Books:

Narula, S. (1999). *Broken People: Caste Violence Against India's "Untouchables."* Human Rights Watch.

Websites:

Bhim Yatra, Safai Karmachari Andolan. Retrieved July 4, 2016, from <http://safaikarmachariandolan.org/Bhim-Yatra.html>

11 December 1932 – Anti-Untouchability League becomes Harijan Sevak Sangh

The All India Anti-Untouchability League was founded in a conference at Bombay on September 30, 1932. The name was later changed to Harijan Sevak Sangh at a meeting of the league on 11 December 1932. Founded by Mahatma Gandhi, Its central aim was to eradicate untouchability in India by working with and for the Harijan and Dalit people. It has several branches spread across the country.

Articles:

Dev, C. R. (2005). Harijan Sevak Sangh. *Ishani*, 1(4). Retrieved July 4, 2016, from <http://www.indianfolklore.org/journals/index.php/Ish/article/view/493/573>

Ramalakshmi, P. (2009, August). III – Harijan Sevak Sangh in Tamilnadu. In *Gandhian Social Movements in Tamilnadu*. Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, 97-141. Retrieved July 5, 2016, from http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/683/9/09_chapter3.pdf

Websites:

Harijan Sevak Sangh. Retrieved July 4, 2016, from <http://www.gandhcreationhss.org/>

Harijan Sevak Sangh. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 4, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harijan_Sevak_Sangh

11 December 2013 – Dalit Christian and Muslim Protesters dispersed with lathi charge and water cannons in New Delhi

Being denied Scheduled Caste rights for 63 years as a result of religious discrimination, the protestors demanded that they are included in the Scheduled Caste list for benefits like reservation that their Hindu and Buddhist counterparts enjoy.

Articles:

Danish, S. (2013, December 12). Dalit Christians and Muslims demand reservation, get lathi charge and water cannons. *TwoCircles*. Retrieved July 5, 2016, from http://twocircles.net/2013dec12/dalit_christians_and_muslims_demand_reservation_get_lathicharge_and_water_cannons.html

Caesar, F. (n.d.) Dalit Christians & Muslims: National Protest in Delhi. *Kemmannu*. Retrieved July 5, 2016, from <http://www.kemmannu.com/index.php?action=highlights&type=7620>

12 December 1980 – The second Backward Classes Commission submits its report to the President of India

The Mandal Commission was mandated to identify the socially or educationally backward. Using several indicators, it estimated that 54% of the total population (excluding SCs and STs) were 'backward.' It recommended implementation of reservation, which led to widespread protests afterwards.

Articles:

Disputed Passages: A Report on Law, Reservations and Agitations. (1991, April). PUDR Report. Retrieved July 5, 2016, from [http://www.pudr.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/disputed_passage\(1\).pdf](http://www.pudr.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/disputed_passage(1).pdf)

Kumar, D. (1992, March). The Affirmative Action Debate in India. *Asian Survey*, 32(3), 290-302.

Books:

Agrawal, S. P., & Aggarwal, J. C. (1991). *Educational and Social Uplift of Backward Classes: At what Cost and How? Mandal Commission and After*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.

Burman, B.K.R. (1992). *Beyond Mandal and After: Backward Classes in Perspective*. New Delhi: Mittal Publications.

Websites:

Mandal Commission. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 5, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mandal_Commission

Mandal Commission Report. *National Commission for Backward Classes*. Retrieved July 5, 2016, from http://www.ncbc.nic.in/User_Panel/UserView.aspx?TypeID=1161

13 December 1973 – Boosa Incident – Dalits in Karnataka observe state-wide Bandh

The speech of Basavalingappa, then one of the ministers of Karnataka Government, in which he said "Kannada Literature is Boosa (*cattle fodder*) literature," fuelled a lot of protests and the minister was forced to resign. This incident made the Dalits in Karnataka to come together and form a movement.

Articles:

Assadi, M., & Rajendran, S. (2000). Changing Shape of Caste Conflict. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 35(19), 1610-1612.

Assadi, M. (2004). New Social Movements in Karnataka: History, Strategies and Discourses. *Karnataka Journal of Politics*, 4, 72-88.

Websites:

Dalit Movement. (2013, December 4). *Social Work*. Retrieved July 5, 2016, from <http://socialworkbhu.blogspot.in/2013/12/dalit-movement.html>

14 December 2006 – After 300 years of wait, Dalits permitted entry into temple in Keredagada, Odisha

Dalits, although Hindu, were not allowed entry into the temple. After the Odisha High Court ordered on 5 December to open the doors, they finally entered the place, with support from the police.

Articles:

Dash, B. B. (2013). Temple Entry in Odisha by the Dalit: An Ethnographic Study of Media Articulation. *Asia Pacific Media Educator*, 23(1), 63-84.

Upper castes go on fast against entry of Dalits into temple (2006, December 16). *Outlook India*. Retrieved July 5, 2016, from <http://www.outlookindia.com/newswire/story/upper-castes-go-on-fast-against-entry-of-dalits-into-temple/437831>

Upper castes on strike against Dalits in temple (2006, December 17). *Times of India*. Retrieved July 5, 2016, from <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Upper-castes-on-strike-against-Dalits-in-temple/articleshow/825529.cms>

Books:

Rana, M. S. (2008). *Reservations in India: Myths and Realities*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.

14–15 December 2011 – Civil Society Organisations hold a National Consultation on ‘Addressing caste-based discrimination in Disaster Response’

Noting that the most vulnerable sections of society in terms of socio-economic and political status are also extremely vulnerable to natural calamities and its aftermath. The National Dalit Watch along with other organisations organised a National consultation to address ‘Caste-based discrimination in Disaster response’ to recognise the varying degree of discrimination that takes place in post-calamity settings of relief and aid.

Websites:

Addressing Caste Based Discrimination in Disaster Response. *NCDHR*. Retrieved July 5, 2016, from <http://www.ncdhr.org.in/resources/publications/daaa-publication/humanitarian%20consultation-Dec%202011.pdf>

Dalits in Disasters – The Forsaken Ones. *National Dalit Watch-NCDHR*. Retrieved July 5, 2016, from https://nationaldalitwatch-ncdhr.blogspot.in/2011/06/dalits-in-disasters-forsaken-ones_20.html

15–16 December 2003 – State Level Workshop on Uttaranchal “Dalits–Status and Direction” at Dehradun

16 December 1934 – Dr Ambedkar presides the Kolaba Zilha Shetkari Parishad to look into the injustices faced by the Tenants

From several centuries, the *khoti* system was a well-established system of agricultural serfdom in Konkan, Maharashtra. The system favoured landlords

over the tenants who were forced into a system akin to bonded labour. An anti-*khoti* struggle emerged within the anti-caste movement and grew from the 1920s, in which Ambedkar played a key role. He introduced a bill to abolish the *khoti* system on 17 September 1937.

Articles:

- Omvedt, G. (1990). Ambedkar and Dalit Labor Radicalism: Maharashtra, 1936–1942. *Comparative Studies of South Asia, Africa and the Middle East*, 10(1), 12–22.
- Suradkar, P. S. (2013). The Anti-Khoti Movement in the Konkan, C. 1920–1942. *NLI Research Studies Series*, No. 106. Retrieved July 8, 2016, from http://www.vvgnli.org/sites/default/files/publication_files/106-2013-Santosh-Pandhari-Suradkar.pdf

Books:

- Omvedt, G. (1994). *Dalits and the Democratic Revolution: Dr Ambedkar and the Dalit Movement in Colonial India*. New Delhi: SAGE Publications India.
- Omvedt, G. (1996). The Anti-Caste Movement and the Discourse of Power. In Satyamurthy, T.V. (Ed.) *Region, Religion, Caste, Gender and Culture in Contemporary India*. Oxford University Press.

17 December 1939 – ‘E V Ramaswamy’ organises Dravida Nadu Conference for a “separate, sovereign and federal republic of Dravida Nadu”

Dravida Nadu, also known as Dravidistan or Dravidadesa, was the name of a proposed sovereign state demanded by Justice Party led by E. V. Ramasamy for the speakers of the Dravidian languages in South Asia. In 1939 he raised the slogan of “Dravida Nadu for Dravidians” replacing the previous slogan of “Tamil Nadu for Tamils.”

Articles:

- Anandhi, S. (1994). Collective identity and secularism: Discourse on the Dravidian movement in Tamil Nadu. *Social Action*, 44(1), 54–68.
- Ram, N. (1979, February). Dravidian Movement in Its Pre-Independence Phases. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 14(7/8), 377–402.

Books:

- Chandrababu, B. S. (1993). *Social Protest and Its Impact on Tamil Nadu: With Reference to Self-Respect Movement, from 1920's to 1940's*. Emerald Publishers.
- Palanithurai, G. (Ed.) (1994). *Caste, Politics, and Society in Tamilnadu*. Delhi: Kanishka Publishers.

Websites:

- Dravida Nadu. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 6, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dravida_Nadu
- Why DK and DMK initially asked for Independent Dravida Nadu and later moved towards Independent Tamil Nadu. *Tamil Tribune*. Retrieved July 6, 2016, from <http://www.tamiltribune.com/05/0502.html>

18 December 1922 – The Madras Hindu Religious Endowment Act introduced

The Madras Hindu Religious Endowment Act, introduced in 1922 and passed in 1925, brought many Hindu Temples under the direct control of the state government and complete control given over the administration of the temples. It set the precedent for the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment (HR & CE) Acts and the current policy of Tamil Nadu.

Books:

- Baker, C. J. (1975). Temples and Political Development. In Baker, C. J., & Washbrook, D. A., *South India: Political Institutions and Political Change 1880–1940* (69–97). Palgrave Macmillan UK.
- Kumari, K. N. (1998). *History of the Hindu Religious Endowments in Andhra Pradesh*. New Delhi: Northern Book Centre.

Websites:

- Hindu Religious & Charitable Endowments Department. Retrieved July 6, 2016, from <http://www.tnhrce.org/>
- Justice party (India) (2016). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved October 7, 2016, from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Justice_Party_\(India\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Justice_Party_(India))

18 December 2006 – Members of the Aathi Thamizar Peravai (ATP) hold a demonstration in Chennai to eradicate Manual Scavenging

ATP is a people's movement founded by Adhiyamaan in 1994 in Tamil Nadu. Its goals are to re-establish economic, cultural and social status among the "Arunthathiyar" community and the alleviation of those living below the poverty line. The ATP on 18 December 2006 held a demonstration to bring to the notice of the people, the problem of manual scavenging.

Websites:

- Efforts for abolition of manual scavenging. *Aathi Thamizar Peravai*. Retrieved July 6, 2016, from <http://www.aathithamizharperavai.com/Manual%20Scavenging.html>
- ATP HOME. (2008). Retrieved October 7, 2016, from <http://www.aathithamizharperavai.com/home.html#beacon>

18–19 December 2006 – Public hearing on the Dalit issue in the Development Committee of the European Parliament

On 18 December a public hearing on Dalit issue took place in the Development Committee of the European Parliament. The next day the Committee adopted a resolution urging the Indian government to stop violence against Dalits and the widespread practices of untouchability.

Articles:

- Halder, B. (2008, February). Steps toward Ending Discrimination: The role of the European Union in promoting and protecting "Dalit" human rights in India. *Emanate*, 01, 27. Retrieved July 6, 2016, from <http://www.em-a.eu/fileadmin/content/MAGAZINE/EManate%20Issue%2001.indd/index.html#/27/zoomed>

Khatri, S. K. (2009). The European Union's Support for Democracy Building in South Asia. *Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance*. Retrieved November 2, 2016, from <http://www.idea.int/eu/upload/Annex-A-Final-Programme-South-Asia-Consultations.pdf>

19 December 1937 – Adi-Hindu Social Service League holds a meeting at Hyderabad

The Adi-Hindu Social Service League was founded in 1911 by Bhagya Reddy Varma. Its objectives were, among others, to prevent child marriages and to soften relations between untouchables and high castes. The meeting held in 1937 led to the formulation of a memorandum and passed a resolution that a separate 10 constituencies should be allotted to represent the Adi-Hindus.

Articles:

Ramaswamy, U. (1986, March 1). Protection and Inequality among Backward Groups. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 21(9), 399-403.

Sastry (2016, April 6). Telangana History Aborigin Downtrodden (ADI-DALIT) Movements in Telangana. Retrieved October 7, 2016, from Study Material, <http://www.recruitmenttopper.com/telangana-history-aborigin-downtrodden-adi-dalit-movements-in-telangana/4186/>

Books:

Gautam, M. B. (1991). *Bhagyodayam: Madari Bhagyareddi Varma, Life Sketch and Mission*. Hyderabad: Adi-Hindu Social Service League.

Kshirasagara, R. (1994). *Dalit movement in India and its leaders, 1857-1956*. New Delhi: MD Publications Pvt. Ltd., 68-78.

Websites:

Bhagya Reddy Varma. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 6, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhagya_Reddy_Varma#Early_life

20 December – International Human Solidarity Day

Solidarity is identified in the Millennium Declaration as one of the fundamental values of international relations in the 21st Century. The UN General Assembly, stating that the promotion of the culture of solidarity and the spirit of sharing is important for combating poverty, proclaimed 20th December as International Human Solidarity Day.

Articles:

Bob, C. (2007, February). "Dalit Rights Are Human Rights": Caste Discrimination, International Activism, and the Construction of a New Human Rights Issue. *Human Rights Quarterly*, 29(1), 167-193.

Haksar, N. (2002). Human Rights and International Solidarity. In Thorner, A. (Ed.) *Land, Labour and Rights*. London: Anthem Press, 144.

Books:

Massey, J. (1997). *Downtrodden: The Struggle of India's Dalits for Identity, Solidarity and Liberation*. Geneva: World Council of Churches.

Websites:

International Human Solidarity Day, 20 December. United Nations. Retrieved July 6, 2016, from <http://www.un.org/en/events/humansolidarityday/>

20 December 1916 – South Indian People's Association (SIPA) publishes the 'Non- Brahmin Manifesto'

South Indian Liberal Federation (Justice Party), was a political party in the Madras Presidency of British India. In 1916 the South India Peoples Association issued the famous 'Non-Brahmin Manifesto.' The main objective of the party was to represent the issues of non-Brahmins in Madras.

Please note: the date mentioned in this event is approximate.

Articles:

Arooran, K. N. (1980). Caste & the Tamil Nation: The Origin of the Non-Brahmin Movement, 1905-1920. In *Tamil Renaissance and Dravidian Nationalism, 1905-1944*. Madurai: Koodal Publishers. Retrieved November 3, 2016, from <http://tamilnation.co/caste/nambi.htm>

Books:

Civattampi, K. (1995). *Understanding the Dravidian Movement: Problems and Perspectives*. Madras: New Century Book House.

Websites:

Justice Party. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 6, 2016, from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Justice_Party_\(India\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Justice_Party_(India))

20 December 1978 – Morarji Desai appoints the Second Backward Classes Commission (Mandal Commission)

On 20th December 1978, The Morarji Desai government announced its decision to appoint the Second Backward Classes Commission. The Mandal Commission was established in 1979 headed by Parliamentarian BP Mandal. The main objective of the Commission was to "identify the socially or educationally backward." The Commission undertook a major exercise to consider the question of seat reservations and quotas for people to redress caste discrimination.

Articles:

- Jaffrelot, C. (2000, February). The Rise of the Other Backward Classes in the Hindi Belt. *The Journal of Asian Studies*, 59(01), 86-108.
- Mitra, S. (1987). The Perils of Promoting Equality: The Latent Significance of the Anti-Reservation Movement in India. *Journal of Commonwealth & Comparative Politics*, 25(3), 292-312.

Books:

Agrawal, S. P., & Aggarwal, J. C. (1991). *Educational and Social Uplift of Backward Classes: At what Cost and How? Mandal Commission and After*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.

Mathur, M. L. (2004). *Encyclopaedia of Backward Castes: Commissions* (Vol. 2). Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.

20 December 1998 – AIDWA holds a Dalit convention against untouchability and women's oppression

The All India Democratic Women's Association (AIDWA), is the largest women's organisation in the country and the women's wing of the Communist Party of India. On 20 December 1998 AIDWA held a Dalit convention against untouchability and women's oppression with thousands of Dalit women attending the convention from different parts of the country sharing their problems and experiences of struggles.

Articles:

- Chatterjee, D. (2016). Dalit women and the public sphere in India in pursuit of social justice. Retrieved from https://www.academia.edu/6761525/Dalit_Women_and_the_Public_Sphere_in_India_In_Pursuit_of_Social_Justice
- Malik, B. (1999, February 6-12). Untouchability and Dalit Women's Oppression. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 34(6), 323-324.
- Velayudhan, M. (1985, June). The Crisis and Women's Struggles in India (1970-1977). *Social Scientist*, 13(6), 57-68.

Websites:

All India Democratic Women's Association. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 6, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/All_India_Democratic_Women's_Association

18 December 2015 – Dalit Home Minister asks Bengaluru Police to observe the 2nd Sunday of every month as Dalit day

In a welcome move, Dalit home minister, G. Parameshwara asked police stations across Bengaluru to observe the 2nd Sunday of every month as Dalit day. Station house officers (SHO's) are to involve local Dalit leaders and hear their grievances to come up with solutions to problems swiftly.

Please note: the date mentioned in this event is approximate.

Articles:

- Police stations to observe "Dalit day" on 2nd Sundays. *Deccan Herald*. Retrieved October 7, 2016, from <http://www.deccanherald.com/content/518207/police-stations-observe-dalit-day.html>
- Yadav, U. (2015, December 21). Dalit Day to bring cops, community closer. *Times of India*. Retrieved July 6, 2016, from http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2015-12-21/news/69212144_1_shos-police-chief-dalits

21 December 1908 – B. Shyam Sunder is born

B. Shyam Sunder was a political thinker, writer, parliamentarian and a revolutionary leader working towards the removal of caste discrimination. In 1937, he founded the Dalit-Muslim unity movement in Maharashtra. He also established the "All India Federal Association of Minorities" and organised a movement for Bahujans.

Articles:

Islam and the Dalit Quest for Liberation in Contemporary India (2009, May 28). *The Scribbling Papers*. Retrieved July 6, 2016, from <https://thescribblingpapers.wordpress.com/category/dalit-muslim-unity/>

Websites:

B. Shyam Sunder. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 6, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/B._Shyam_Sunder

21 December 2015 – The Parliament passes the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill, 2015

The Parliament on 21 December 2015 passed an amendment bill that provides for stringent action against those involved in crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It provides provisions and amends to safeguard the interest of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It was made an Act on December 31, 2015, after the Parliament received the assent of the President of India.

Articles:

Ahmad, S. W., & Ali, M. A. (2006, October - December). Social Justice and the Constitution of India. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 67(4), 767-782.

Parliament passes bill to protect SC, STs from crimes (2015, December 21). *First Post*. Retrieved July 7, 2016, from <http://www.firstpost.com/india/parliament-passes-bill-to-protect-sc-sts-from-crimes-2554506.html>

Websites:

The Scheduled Castes And The Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2015. Ministry of Law and Justice. (2016, January 1). Retrieved July 7, 2016, from <http://www.indiacode.nic.in/acts-in-pdf/2016/201601.pdf>

22–24 December 1927 – Special Convention of the Depressed Classes in New Delhi

A special convention of the representatives of the Depressed Classes from all over India was held in New Delhi on 22-24 December 1927. The convention discussed the question of reforms and to accord welcome to the Simon Commission. Swami Achhutanand was the Chairman of the reception committee.

Articles:

Patankar, B., & Omvedt, G. (1979, February). The Dalit Liberation Movement in Colonial Period. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 14(7/8), 409-424.

Books:

Kshīrasāgara, R. (1994). *Dalit movement in India and its leaders, 1857-1956*. New Delhi: MD Publications Pvt. Ltd.

Kumar, V. (2001). *Rise of Dalit power in India*. ABD Publishers.

Webster, J. C. B. (1999). Who is a Dalit? In Michael, S. M., *Untouchable, Dalits in Modern India*. Lynne Rienner Publishers, Inc., 11-19.

22 December 2006 – NHRC issues notice to Maharashtra Government on Kherlanji Dalit Massacre

Articles:

Jaoul, N. (2008). 'The 'Righteous Anger' of the Powerless: Investigating Dalit Outrage over Caste Violence. *South Asia Multidisciplinary Academic Journal*, 2. Retrieved July 7, 2016, from <http://samaj.revues.org/1892>

Kherlanji: NHRC issues notice to Maharashtra (2006, October). *Atrocity News*. Retrieved from <https://atrocitynews.wordpress.com/page/165/>

22 December 2015 – Dalit Organisations in Punjab protest against the murder of Dalit youth

On December 11, Bheem Tank, a young dalit, was murdered in Abohar farmhouse, in Fazilka district, Punjab. It was allegedly in retaliation for retiring from his job as a liquor vendor for a liquor baron. Protests were held in Ludhiana on 22 December 2015, where members of Dalit organisations submitted a memorandum to the Deputy Commissioner demanding the arrest of all the accused involved in the murder case.

Articles:

Dalit group protests Abohar killing (2015, December 22). *Tribune India*. Retrieved July 7, 2016, from <http://www.tribuneindia.com/news/ludhiana/dalit-group-protests-abohar-killing/174313.html>

Jagga, R. (2015, December 15). Abohar Farmhouse murder: They had chopped off arms from below elbows, feet with shoes on, says Bheem Tank's mother. *The Indian Express*. Retrieved July 7, 2016, from <http://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-news-india/abohar-gangwar-they-had-chopped-off-arms-from-below-elbows-feet-with-shoes-on-says-bheem-tanks-mother/>

23 December 1933 – Upper castes oppose a Dalit bride and bridegroom (Dom caste) being carried in a Palanquin

Upper caste Hindu members protested and filed a case against the Dalits at the Allahabad High Court, arguing that it was contrary to the village or caste customs for lower castes to be carried in a Palanquin. The Court acquitted the Dalits saying that the Upper castes could not prove that the custom had the force or sanction of law.

Articles:

Lenin, E. (2014, March). Human Rights of Dalits. *Golden Research Thoughts*, 3(9). Retrieved July 7, 2016, from <http://aygrt.isrj.org/UploadedData/3512.pdf>

23 December 2008 – Chargesheet framed against 46 Ranvir Sena men involved in Laxmanpur Bathe Dalit massacre

Laxmanpur Bathe village was the site of a massacre of 58 Dalits allegedly killed by the upper-caste Ranvir Sena on the night of 1 December 1997. The Dalits in

the village, mostly poor landless were targeted because of their alleged links with the Maoists and Naxalites. It was only on 23 December 2008, after 11 years that a charge sheet was framed against 44 men of the Ranvir Sena.

Articles:

Bhatia, B. (1997, December 20-26). Massacre on the Banks of the Sone. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 32(51), 3242-3245.

Gorringer, H., & Karthikeyan, D. (2014, January 25). Confronting Casteism? Apathy and the Atrocities Act. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 49(4), 74-75.

24 December 1973 – EV Ramaswamy (Periyar) passes away

Erode Venkata Ramasamy, also called Periyar was a social activist, freedom fighter and politician who started the Self-Respect Movement (Dravidian Movement). He propagated the principles of rationalism, self-respect, women's rights and eradication of caste. He opposed the exploitation and marginalisation of the non-Brahmin Dravidian people of South India and the imposition of what he considered Indo-Aryan India.

Articles:

Pandian, M. S. S. (1993, October 16). 'Denationalising' the Past: 'Nation' in EV Ramasamy's Political Discourse. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 28(42), 2282-2287.

Ram, M. (1974, February). Ramaswami Naicker and the Dravidian Movement. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 9(6/8), 217-224.

Websites:

Periyar E. V. Ramasami, World Heritage Encyclopedia. Project Gutenberg Self-Publishing Press. Retrieved July 7, 2016, from http://www.self.gutenberg.org/articles/periyar_e._v._ramasami

25 December 1927 - Dr B. R. Ambedkar and followers publicly burn copies of Manusmriti at Mahad, Maharashtra celebrating "Manusmriti Dahan Din"

Dr B. R. Ambedkar, along with a large number of his followers during Mahad Satyagraha, publicly burnt copies of Manusmriti to oppose the oppressive caste system in Hinduism. The event is considered as an important milestone in the history of Dalit struggles against the Brahminical hegemony, as Manusmriti is the most important ancient legal text of Hinduism.

Articles:

Jamanadas, K. (2000, March 28). Manusmriti Dahan Din. Retrieved July 7, 2016, from http://www.ambedkar.org/Babasaheb/Manusmriti_Dahan_Din.htm

Prasad, C. B. (2008, January). Markets and Manu: Economic Reforms and Its Impact on Caste in India. *CASI Working Paper Series*, 8(1). Retrieved July 7, 2016, from <https://casi.sas.upenn.edu/sites/casi.sas.upenn.edu/files/research/Markets%2Band%2BManu%2B-%2BChandra%2BBhan%2BPrasad.pdf>

Websites:

Manusmriti Dahan Din. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 7, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manusmriti_Dahan_Din

25 December 1968 – The Kilvenmani massacre

The Kilvenmani massacre took place in Kizhavenmani village, Tamil Nadu, where 44 Dalits including women and children were murdered by men allegedly led by their landlords.

Articles:

Kanagasabai, N. (2014) The Din of Silence: Reconstructing the Keezhvenmani Dalit Massacre of 1968. *SubVersions*, 2(1), 105-130. Retrieved July 7, 2016, from <http://subversions.tiss.edu/the-din-of-silence-reconstructing-the-keezhvenmani-dalit-massacre/>

Sharma, N., & Nair, P. (2015, September 12). Kilvenmani to Javkheda: An Antithesis to Ambedkar's Nation. *Mainstream Weekly*, 53(38). Retrieved July 7, 2016, from https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Pradeep_Nair6/publication/282310187_Kilvenmani_to_Javkheda_An_anti-thesis_to_Ambedkars_Nation/links/560b71dc08ae1396914d1167.pdf

Websites:

Kilvenmani Massacre. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 7, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kilvenmani_massacre

25 December – Indian Woman Liberation Day/Bhartiya Stree Mukti Din

The Day on which Dr Ambedkar publically set on fire the Manusmriti at Mahad on 25th December 1927 is now celebrated by many women's organisations as the Bhartiya Stree Mukti Din. This is the occasion when it is said that Indian women got a national freedom from religious slavery.

Articles:

Rege, S. (2016). IAWS newsletter December 2003. Retrieved from https://www.academia.edu/5114075/IAWS_Newsletter_December_2003

Sampat, P. L. (2003, December) 25th December: Manusmriti Dahan Divas as Indian Women's Day. *Indian Association of Women's Studies' Newsletter*. Retrieved July 7, 2016, from <http://iaaws.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/NLB035-2003.pdf>

Books:

Rege, S. (2006). *Writing Caste, Writing Gender: Reading Dalit Women's Testimonios*. New Delhi: Zubaan

Websites:

Women in India. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 7, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Women_in_India

25 December 2012 – Maila Mukti Yatra reaches Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh

To create awareness among women still engaged in the banned practice of manual scavenging, a nationwide campaign was started involving 11000 Dalit

women. The "Maila Mukti Yatra" called for the total eradication of manual scavenging in India. The yatra started its march from Bhopal on 30th November 2012 and covered 18 states, 200 districts in 63 days and reached Hyderabad on 25 December 2012.

Articles:

Campaign to eradicate manual scavenging (2012, December 18). *The Hindu*. Retrieved July 7, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/campaign-to-eradicate-manual-scavenging/article4210488.ece>

10,000 km long Maila Mukti Yatra reaches Hyderabad to eradicate manual scavenging (2012, December 26). *Two Circles*. Retrieved July 7, 2016, from http://twocircles.net/2012dec26/10000_km_long_maila_mukti_yatra_reaches_hyderabad_eradicate_manual_scavenging.html#.VxIolNR97IU

Websites:

Maila Mukti Yatra 2012-13 – Report. Retrieved July 7, 2016, from <http://www.dalits.nl/pdf/MailaMuktiYatra2012-2013.pdf>

26 December 1899 – 'Shahid' Udham Singh is born

Udham Singh was a prominent figure in the Indian independence struggle, best known for assassinating Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the former Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab on 13 March, 1940. The assassination has been described as revenge for the Jallianwala Bagh massacre in Amritsar in 1919.

Articles:

Fenech, L. E. (2002, October). Contested Nationalisms; Negotiated Terrains: The Way Sikhs Remember Udham Singh 'Shahid' (1899–1940). *Modern Asian Studies*, 36(4), 827-870.

Books:

Ahmed, R., & Mukherjee, S. (Eds.). (2012). *South Asian Resistances in Britain, 1858-1947*. London: Continuum.

Websites:

Shaheed Udham Singh (1899-1940). Retrieved July 7, 2016, from <http://www.sikh-history.com/sikhhist/personalities/udhams.html>

Udham Singh. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 7, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Udham_Singh

26 December 1904 – Annai Meenambal Shivaraj is born

Annai Meenambal Shivaraj (1904-1992), was very active in the Dalit upliftment movement in India. She was the first Scheduled Caste woman to become a member of Madras Corporation representing Madras University senate. She was the leader of South Indian Scheduled Castes federation (SCF). She bestowed the title 'Periyar' (great one) to self-respect movement leader E.V.Ramasamy. She presided over the SCF women's conference held on 23 September 1944 in Madras, which was attended by Dr. Ambedkar. She also presided over the All India SCF women's conference held in Bombay on 6 May 1945.

Articles:

Gorringe, H. (2013). Interview with Gowthama Sannah, Propaganda Secretary of the VCK, Chennai, 26th September 2012. *The South Asianist*, 2(1). Retrieved July 7, 2016, from http://roundtableindia.co.in/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=6767:interview-with-gowthama-sannah-propaganda-secretary-of-the-vck&catid=118&Itemid=131

Books:

Kshirasagara, R. (1994). *Dalit Movement in India and Its Leaders, 1857-1956*. New Delhi: M.D. Publications.

Websites:

26th December in Dalit History. *Dr B. R. Ambedkar's Caravan*. Retrieved July 7, 2016, from <https://drambedkarbooks.com/2015/12/26/26th-december-in-dalit-history-bday-of-annai-menambal-shivaraj/>

India's First Scheduled Class Woman Leader – Annai Meenambal Sivaraj. *Ambeth*. Retrieved July 7, 2016, from <https://ambedkarambeth.blogspot.in/2014/11/indias-first-dalit-woman-leader-annai.html>

26 December 2004 – 21st National Convention of BAMCEF at Ahmedabad, Gujarat

All the splinter groups of BAMCEF (All India Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation), except Kanshi Ram faction, tried to unite on this National Convention.

Websites:

National Conventions. *Mulnivasi Bamcef*. Retrieved July 7, 2016, from <http://www.mulnivasibamcef.org/pages/nc.asp>

BAMCEF. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 7, 2016, from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BAMCEF>

BAMCEF. Retrieved July 7, 2016, from <http://www.bamcef.org/>

26 December 2014 – Dalit woman auto-rickshaw driver enters 64th day of her hunger strike in Kannur, Kerala

Chitrakleha, a Dalit woman and an auto rickshaw driver from Kerala has often been ostracised by other drivers because of her Dalit identity. Often attacked and her auto rickshaw destroyed, she started a dharna in protest to Leftist goons and demanded justice.

Articles:

Eramangalathu, C. (2013, May 24). What I have to say: Chithrakleha. *Savari*. Retrieved July 7, 2016, from <http://www.dalitweb.org/?p=1796>

John, H. (2015, May 14) Dalit woman auto driver continues to fight against the Kerala left's goondagiri. *The News Minute*. Retrieved July 7, 2016, from <http://www.thenewsminute.com/article/dalit-woman-auto-driver-continues-fight-against-kerala-lefts-goondagiri>

27 December 2006 – PM Manmohan Singh describes untouchability as a blot on humanity

He was the first sitting Indian Prime Minister to openly compare the discrimination of Dalits in India to that of the Apartheid system in South Africa. He added that “even after 60 years of constitutional and legal protection and state support, there is still social discrimination against Dalits in many parts of our country.”

Articles:

Rajagopal, B. (2007, August 18). The Caste System – India's apartheid? *The Hindu*. Retrieved July 8, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-opinion/the-caste-system-indias-apartheid/article1894191.ece>

Untouchability is a blot on Humanity, says Manmohan. (2006, December 28). *The Hindu*. Retrieved October 28, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/untouchability-is-a-blot-on-humanity-says-manmohan/article3039684.ece>

Books:

Hidden Apartheid: Caste Discrimination against India's 'Untouchables.' (2007, February 12). *Human Rights Watch*. Retrieved October 28, 2016, from <https://www.hrw.org/report/2007/02/12/hidden-apartheid caste-discrimination-against-indias-untouchables>

Teltumbde, A. (2010). *The Persistence of Caste: The Khairlanji Murders and India's Hidden Apartheid*. London: Zed Books.

29 December 1917 – The Indian National Congress passes a resolution against untouchability

During the 32nd Session of the Indian National Congress presided over by Annie Besant in 1917 in Calcutta (Kolkata), a resolution was passed to remove all disabilities imposed by custom upon the Depressed Classes.

Articles:

Krishna, G. (1966, May). The Development of the Indian National Congress as a Mass Organization, 1918–1923. *The Journal of Asian Studies*, 25(03), 413–430.

Books:

Chahal, S. K. (2002). *Dalits Patronised: The Indian National Congress and Untouchables of India, 1921–1947*. Gurgaon: Shubhi Publications.

Dua, R. (1967). *Social Factors in the Birth and Growth of the Indian National Congress Movement: With Reference to the Period Leading to 1885 Till 1935*. New Delhi: S. Chand.

Websites:

In the 1910s - Off to Columbia and on to London. Retrieved October 28, 2016, from <http://www.columbia.edu/itc/mealac/pritchett/00ambedkar/timeline/1910s.html>

29 December 1935 – Babu Jagjivan Ram moves a resolution to open temples and watering places to the Dalits at the conference of Hindu Mahasabha

Jagjivan Ram popularly known as Babuji was an independence activist and politician from Bihar. He played a role in the foundation of the All India Depressed Classes League, an organisation dedicated to attaining equality for untouchables. At a Hindu Mahasabha conference, Babu Jagjivan Ram despite opposition was able to move a resolution to allow equal access to public places for Dalits.

Please note: Some authors are of the opinion that this event occurred in 1936.

Articles:

Narayan, B. (2010, October 2). History Produces Politics: The "Nara-Maveshi" Movement in Uttar Pradesh. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 45(40), 111-119.

Books:

Chanchreek, K. (1978). *Jagjivan Ram's Crusade for Democracy*. New Delhi: S. Chand.

Kshirsagar, R. K. (1994). *Dalit Movements in India and Its Leaders (1857-1956)*. New Delhi: M. D. Publications.

Singh, N. N. (1977). *Jagjivan Ram: Symbol of Social Change*. Delhi: Sundeep Prakashan.

Websites:

Babu Jagjivan Ram – A Profile. *Jagjivan Ram Foundation*. Retrieved July 8, 2016, from <http://www.jagjivanramfoundation.nic.in/pdf/Speeches%20in%20Parliament/JAGJIVAN%20RAM-PROFILE.pdf>

Jagjivan Ram. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved July 8, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jagjivan_Ram

29 December 1938 – EV Ramasamy becomes the President of the Justice Party

Erode Venkata Ramasamy, also known as Periyar, started the Self-Respect Movement and proposed the creation of an independent state called Dravida Nadu comprising South India. The Anti-Hindi agitation of 1937-1940 brought the party under Periyar's effective control and he took over as president of the Justice Party on 29 December 1938.

Books:

Diehl, A. (1977). *E. V. Ramaswami Naicker-Periyar: A Study of the Influence of a Personality in Contemporary South India*. Stockholm: Esselte studium.

Websites:

Justice party (India). In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved October 8, 2016, from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Justice_Party_\(India\)#1936.E2.80.9344](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Justice_Party_(India)#1936.E2.80.9344)

Periyar E. V. Ramasamy. Retrieved July 8, 2016, from http://www.digplanet.com/wiki/Periyar_E._V._Ramasamy

29 December 2002 – Viduthalai Chiruthaigal members protest; demand worship in Tamil instead of Sanskrit

Kanchi Sankaracharya objected to chanting of prayers in Tamil instead of traditional Sanskrit at Manimutheeswar Temple. He ordered cleaning of temple and idols as according to him prayers in Tamil had polluted 'God.' A conference was called on 29 December 2000 by Saivite mutts to protest this ideology and to assert the right to worship in Tamil where Thirumaavalavan, leader of Viduthalai Chiruthaigal, addressed the conference.

Articles:

Karthikeyan, D., Rajangam, S., & Gorringer, H. (2012, September 8). Dalit Political Imagination and Replication in Contemporary Tamil Nadu. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 47(36), 30-34.

Books:

Thirumaavalavan. (2004). *Uproot Hindutva: The Fiery Voice of the Liberation Panthers*. Kolkata: Samya.

Wyatt, A. (2010). *Party System Change in South India: Political Entrepreneurs, Patterns and Processes*. Oxon, Oxford: Routledge.

Websites:

Viduthalai Chiruthaigal Katchi. In *Wikipedia*. Retrieved October 8, 2016, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Viduthalai_Chiruthaigal_Katchi

Viduthalai Chiruthaigal. Retrieved October 27, 2016, from <http://viduthalai-chiruthaigal.blogspot.in/>

30 December 1937 – Thousands participate in massive Dalit procession in Khed, Ratnagiri

Articles:

Omvedt, G. (1990). Ambedkar and Dalit Labor Radicalism: Maharashtra, 1936–1942. *Comparative Studies of South Asia, Africa and the Middle East*, 10(1), 12-22. doi: 10.1215/07323867-10-1-12

31 December 1980 – Mandal Commission submits its Report to the Parliament

The Mandal Commission was mandated to identify the socially or educationally backward. It submitted its report on December 31, 1980. The Morarji Desai government which had appointed the Commission had already fallen and the Congress party had come to power, the report went unapplied for a long time. On August 7, 1990, VP Singh's government accepted the Mandal commission report leading to widespread agitation and opposition.

Articles:

Kumar, D. (1992, March). The Affirmative Action Debate in India. *Asian Survey*, 32(3), 290-302.

Mandal Commission Report. Retrieved July 8, 2016, from <http://www.simplydecoded.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/Mandal-commission-report.pdf>

Books:

- Béteille, A. (1992). *The Backward Classes in Contemporary India*. California: Oxford University Press.
- Engineer, A. A. (Ed.). (1991). *Mandal Commission Controversy*. New Delhi: Ajanta Publications.
- Maheshwari, S. (1991). *The Mandal Commission and Mandalisation: A Critique*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.
- Srinivas, M.N. (Ed.). (1996). *Caste: Its Twentieth Century Avatar*. New Delhi: Viking Books.

31 December 2015 – Dalit IAS officer in Rajasthan converts to Islam as protest against discrimination

Rajasthan State Roadways Transport Corporation (RSRTC) chairman Umrao Salodia, a senior 1978-batch Dalit IAS officer, converted to Islam from Hinduism and applied for voluntary retirement. He accused the state government of discrimination as he was denied the post of Chief Secretary and superseded by a junior officer.

Articles:

- Kumar, B. (2013, October 15). Policy Pariahs: why are there so few SC/ST officers in top echelons. *Governance Now*. Retrieved October 27, 2016, from <http://www.governancenow.com/news/regular-story/policy-pariahs-why-there-are-so-few-scst-officers-top-echelons>
- Upadhyay, K. (2015, December 31). Dalit Rajasthan IAS officer alleges harassment, converts to Islam. *The Hindu*. Retrieved July 8, 2016, from <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/alleging-victimisation-dalit-ias-officer-applies-for-vrs-converts-to-islam/article8050634.ece>

Scheduled caste and scheduled tribes population in India since 1951 to 2011					
Rank	Years	SC/ST Rural population	C/STUrban population	Total population	Percentage
1.	1951	44,215,130	40,111,110	84,326,240	8.2
2.	1961	1,217,421	1,111,111	2,318,532	14.7
3.	1971	69,620,416	9,472,425	79,092,841	14.8
4.	1981	87,996,992	16,757,631	104,754,623	15.7
5.	1991	112,343,797	25,879,480	138,223,277	16.5
6.	2001	145,413,600	21,222,100	166,635,700	16.2
7.	2011	153,850,848	47,527,524	201,378,372	16.6

State-wise population – Total SC/ST census of India since 1991-2011					
Rank	Indian state	Scheduled caste Total population	Percentage %	Scheduled tribes Total population	Percentage %
1.	Andhra Pradesh	69,620,416	16.4	2,25,19,054	6.23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16,757,631	10.5	301,73,998	6.87
3.	Assam	8,362,252	7.2	3,8015,162	7.58
4.	Bihar	103,554,612	15.2	6,77,58,380	8.08
5.	Chhattisgarh	25,890,480	12.8	46,186,343	52.8
6.	Goa	2,331,45	1.7	39,562,999	42.6
7.	Gujarat	12,572,725	6.7	48,550,763	49.7
8.	Delhi	139,325,279	16.8	1,144,13	0.01
9.	Himachal Pradesh	22,657,5316	25.2	51,675,711	53.5
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	6,583,425	7.4	32,354,877	35.7
11.	Jharkhand	25,880,480	12.1	39,957,589	46.9
12.	Karnataka	2,328,532	17.1	44,916,721	50.3
13.	Kerala	10,575,525	9.1	39,474,659	47.5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	105,755,622	15.6	43,668,576	49.9
15.	Maharashtra	23,769,480	11.8	47,128,125	50.6
16.	Manipur	2,366,299	3.8	41,893,544	46.3
17.	Meghalaya	2,110,120	0.6	37,784,693	40.3
18.	Mizoram	1,144,13	0.1	38,950,710	43.8
19.	Nagaland	2,555,349	2.4	43,761,339	49.3
20.	Orissa	138,223,277	16.5	39,201,459	43.9
21.	Punjab	27,899,799	28.9	1,111,13	0.01
22.	Rajasthan	2,345,542	17.8	42,887,349	46.0
23.	Sikkim	3,677,990	4.6	37,902,783	42.1
24.	Tamil Nadu	16,714,919	20.0	44,764,543	49.2
25.	Hyderabad	1,330,290	1.5	27,329,220	31.3
26.	Haryana	18,991,345	20.2	1,111,13	0.01
27.	Uttar Pradesh	19,551,116	20.7	23,481,110	27.0
28.	West Bengal	21,445,681	23.5	34,547,389	39.2
29.	Tripura	2,344,677	17.8	1,122,2	1.03

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABMMU	Akhil Bharatiya MNREGA Majdoor Union
ABVP	Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad
ACDA	Anti Caste Discrimination Alliance
ACHR	Asian Centre for Human Rights
ADRF	Asia Dalit Rights Forum
AFDR	Association for Democratic Rights
AFSPA	Armed Forces Special Powers Act
AHRC	Asian Human Rights Commission
AIADMK	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
AICF	All India Christian Federation
AIDMAM	All India Dalit Mahila Adhikar Manch
AIDWA	All India Dalit Women's Association
AIIMS	All India Institute of Medical Sciences
AIMBSCS	All India Mulnivasi Bahujan Samaj Central Sangh
AISA	All India Students Association
AMS	Andhra Maha Sabha
AP	Andhra Pradesh
APCLC	Andhra Pradesh Civil Liberties Committee
APSC	Ambedkar Periyar Study Circle
ATP	Aathi Thamizar Peravai
BAIAE	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar International Association for Education
BAMCEF	All India Backward (SC, ST, OBC) And Minority Communities Employees Federation
BC	Backward Classes
BDSS	Bangla Dalit Sahitya Sanstha
BJP	Bharatiya Janata Party
BSN	Bahujan Student Network
BSP	Bahujan Samaj Party
CASI	Centre for the Advanced Study of India
CBI	Central Bureau of Investigation
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CERD	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
CID	Crime Investigation Department
CITU	Centre of Indian Trade Unions
CM	Chief Minister
CMM	Chhattisgarh Mukti Morcha
CMSS	Chhattisgarh Mines Shramik Sangh
CPDR	Committee for Protection of Democratic Rights
CPI (M)	Communist Party of India (Marxist)
CPI (ML)	Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist)
CPPIS	Centre for Positive Philosophy and Interdisciplinary Studies
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSSS	Centre for Study of Society and Secularism

DABMSA	Dalit Adivasi Bahujan Minority Students Association
DDA	Delhi Development Authority
DICCI	Dalit Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
DK	Dravidar Kazhagam
DM	District Magistrate
DMK	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
DNA	Daily News & Analysis
DNN	Dalit Network Netherlands
DS4	Dalit Shoshit Samaj Sangharsh Samiti
DSN	Dalit Solidarity Network
DSS	Dalit Sangharsh Samiti
DSS	Dalit Stree Shakti
FIR	First Information Report
FRA	Forest Rights Act
GCOC	Global Conference Organising Committee
GO	Government Order
GOEIIRJ	Global Online Electronic International Interdisciplinary Research Journal
HC	High Court
HCU	Hyderabad Central University
HKS	Himachal Kisan Sabha
HRD	Human Resource Development
HRW	Human Rights Watch
IAS	Indian Administrative Service
ICDR	International Commission for Dalit Rights
ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
IDSN	International Dalit Solidarity Network
IIDS	Indian Institute of Dalit Studies
IIM	Indian Institute of Management
IIMC	Indian Institute of Mass Communication
IIT	Indian Institute of Technology
ILO	International Labour Organisation
ILP	Independent Labour Party
IOSR	International Organisation of Scientific Research
IPC	Indian Penal Code
JNUSU	Jawaharlal Nehru University Students' Union
KKM	Kabir Kala Manch
KNPS	Kula Nirmulana Porata Samithi
KPMS	Kerala Pulayar Maha Sabha
KSS	Kerala Sambavar Society
KTMI	Karnataka Tamil Makkal Iyakkam
LDF	Left Democratic Front
LGBT	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender
LS	Lok Sabha
MCC	Maoist Communist Centre
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

MLA	Member of Legislative Assembly
MLC	Member of Legislative Council
MP	Madhya Pradesh
MP	Member of Parliament
MRPS	Madiga Reservation Porata Samiti
NAC	National Advisory Council
NACDAOR	National Confederation of Dalit Adivasi Organisations
NACDOR	National Confederation of Dalit Organisations
NACSTL	National Council on SCP TSP Legislation
NADLR	National Alliance on Dalit Land Rights
NCCI	National Council of Churches in India
NCDHR	National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights
NCERT	National Council of Educational Research and Training
NCND	National Campaign on Nutrition for Dignity
NCSTL	National Coalition on SCP/TSP Legislation
NDA	National Democratic Alliance
NDF	National Dalit Forum
NDMJ	National Dalit Movement for Justice
NFDW	National Federation of Democratic Women
NFSC	National Folklore Support Centre
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NIT	National Institute of Technology
NLI	National Labour Institute
NREGA	National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
NSKFDC	National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Development Corporation
NWSA	National Women's Studies Association
OBC	Other Backward Classes
PACS	Poorest Area Civil Society
PCR	Protection of Civil Rights
PDS	Public Distribution Scheme
PESA	Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act
PIL	Public Interest Litigation
PLC	Plantation Labour Committee
PM	Prime Minister
PMK	Pattali Makkal Katchi
PoA	Prevention of Atrocities
PRDS	Prathyaksha Raksha Daiva Sabha
PUCL	People's Union for Civil Liberties
PUCLDR	People's Union for Civil Liberties and Democratic Rights
PUDR	Peoples Union for Democratic Rights
PVCHR	People's Vigilance Committee on Human Rights
PWG	People's War Group
PWTN	People's Watch – Tamil Nadu
RDMA	Rashtriya Dalit Mahila Andolan
RGICS	Rajeev Gandhi Institute for Contemporary Studies
RPI (A)	Republic Party of India (Athavale)

RPI	Republic Party of India
RS	Rajya Sabha
RSRTC	Rajasthan State Roadways Transport Corporation
RSS	Rashtrita Swayamsevak Sangh
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SAD	Shiromani Akali Dal
SAHR	South Asians for Human Rights
SANDRP	South Asian Network on Dams, Rivers and People
SASG	South Asia Solidarity Group
SC	Scheduled Castes
SCALM	Scheduled Caste Liberation Movement
SCF	Scheduled Castes Federation
SCP	Special Component Plan
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDS	Swabhimani Dalit Shakti
SEBI	Securities and Exchange Board of India
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SHO	Station House Officer
SIT	Special Investigation Team
SJVSV	Sadhu Jana Vimochana Samara Vedi
SKA	Safai Karamchari Andolan
SNDP	Sree Narayan Dharma Paripalana
SP	Superintendent of Police
SSP	Sanyukt Socialist Party
ST	Scheduled Tribes
TISS	Tata Institute of Social Sciences
TN	Tamil Nadu
TNUEF	Tamil Nadu Untouchability Eradication Front
TPDK	Thanthai Periyar Dravidar Kazhagam
TSP	Tribal Sub-Plan
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNHCHR	United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
UoH	University of Hyderabad
UP	Uttar Pradesh
UPA	United Progressive Alliance
US	United States
USA	United States of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VCK	Vidhuthalai Chiruthaigal Katchi
VHP	Vishva Hindu Parishad
WCAR	World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance
WSF	World Social Forum
WTO	World Trade Organisation

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