



District Human Development Report - 2017

Kancheepuram District

**State Planning Commission
Tamil Nadu**

KANCHEEPURAM

DISTRICT HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2017

**District Administration, Kancheepuram and
State Planning Commission, Tamil Nadu
in association with
Hand in Hand India**

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MESSAGE

Tamil Nadu is a pioneer in implementing welfare programmes. The State's Twelfth Five Year Plan insists upon the betterment of Human Development status. Tamil Nadu is on the path of development for achieving accelerated, innovative and inclusive growth.

The State Planning Commission had earlier published Human Development Reports for the State and 8 districts. The analysis on the inter district and intra district disparities has led to policy recommendations and formulation of specific schemes like State Balanced Growth Fund to address backwardness. As a sequel, State Planning Commission has taken up the preparation of Human Development Reports for all districts.

This report is prepared with an objective to address Human Development concerns at the block level. An in-depth analysis on the Human Development status through Health, Education, Standard of living, Gender, Demography, Social Security sectors has been made to study the performance of blocks at the sub-district level. This could play as an effective tool for grassroots level planning.

I take this opportunity to place on record my sincere appreciation to the District Collector and Line Department Officials for sharing data on various parameters for the preparation of District Human Development Report. I thank all the stakeholders for their contributions to this report.

ANIL MESHRAM
MEMBER SECRETARY
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Foreword

I express my gratitude toward the efforts taken by the State Planning Commission and Hand in Hand India in preparing this report. The Government of Tamil Nadu and UNDP extended the assistance to bring this report and it is my privilege to be a part of it.

It is obvious that we should have a basic document to achieve " Millennium Development Goals ". This report provides a holistic picture of various socio-economic indicators which is inter-district and intra-district variations. The District specific indices pertaining to Education, Health, Nutrition, Sanitation, Employment status, Poverty and so on, has been extensively analysed. The assessment of four important indices, Human Development Index, Gender Inequality Index, Child Development Index and Multidimensional Index will lead to suggest for changes in policy and programme. This document could serve as a ready reckoner for an administrator to understand the status of the Human Development in the district while taking decisions.

This report exhibits the efforts made by the Government to use the available resources and infrastructure to improve the status of the common public. I hope, this report presents an opportunity to review Human Development achievement and challenges systematically at both State and District Level and analyse their implications for policy and future research.


P.Ponniah,
District Collector,
Kancheepuram.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The preparation of the Tiruvallur District Human Development Report was primarily initiated by the State Planning Commission (SPC), Government of Tamil Nadu, with the support received from the United Nations Development Programme. Considering that Hand in Hand India has been extensively working in the district for more than a decade, and is familiar with the people and practices there; the SPC entrusted the task of preparing this report to Hand in Hand. This has given us an opportunity to gain a deeper understanding of the socioeconomic realities in the district, which will inform our interventions there in the near future. Hand in Hand appreciates this opportunity.

Tamil Nadu State Planning Commission and Tiruvallur District Administration were our core partners during the entire process. Ms. Santha Sheela Nair, IAS (Retd), Former Vice Chairman, SPC, GoTN, reviewed the progress of this exercise periodically and provided direction. We would like to thank her for the valuable support. Contributions from other officials from the State Planning Commission deserve special mention here. Mr. M. Balaji, IAS, former Member Secretary, SPC, GoTN, who has commenced this exercise; Mr. Sugato Dutt, IFS, former Member Secretary i/c, SPC, GoTN who has provided all necessary administrative support and resources to accomplish the task; and Ms. S. Namagiri, Senior District Planning Officer, who has conducted detailed reviews. Ms. Abhirami, Planning Officer; Mr. P. Selvarajan, Head of Division, Rural Development and District Planning; Dr. G. N. Krupa Subramaniam, Planning Officer; and Dr. M. Vijayabaskar, Associate Professor, Madras Institute of Development Studies who have provided critical inputs during reviews and consultations; and Mr. Anil Meshram, IAS, Member Secretary, SPC, GoTN, who has been instrumental in taking this endeavour to its conclusion.

District Planning Office was the nodal agency for source of all data. To this end, the contributions from Ms. Selvarani, former the District Planning Officer; Ms. Laxmi and Mr. Arumugam, Statistical Inspectors; and other Line Department Officials were crucial. The numerical data was substantiated with supporting information on ground realities by Panchayat Presidents and Administrators at block and district level. Entire district administration was guided by Mr. P. Ponniah, IAS, District Collector and Mr. Dr. V. K.

Shanmugam. IAS, the former District Collector. We would like to also acknowledge with a deep sense of appreciation the information shared by the people of the district.

Dr. Shilpa Pandit, conducted a consultation with the Panchayat Presidents, validated the data, and interpreted it in a geo-political and socio-cultural context of the district. She has also put together the first draft of the report within a very short period. We appreciate her energy, and enthusiasm that made it possible. I thank Dr. Sujatha for reviewing the first draft and Dr. Lokanathan, for having conducted a detailed comprehensive review of the final draft.

With 2011 as its base year, the report tracks changes in development trends through consecutive years. This has necessitated constant updating of the data from different sources at block and district levels and revisions in the calculation of indices. Subsequently, the narration has also gone through revisions. Colleagues and partners provided exceptional support to that end.

Several colleagues from Hand in Hand India shared stories from the field. Mr Abdul Gaffoor provided coordination support. Ms. Princes Buella and Mr. C. Selvakumar facilitated district level consultations for substantiating and validating the data. Mr. R. Unnikrishnan lent his safe hands and eagle eyes to accurately calculate the indices for all subsequent drafts. Murugan Mariappan helped with consolidation of Tables. Prabahar Gnanakkan has painstakingly executed multiple revisions of the report. Ms. Anitha Ranjan and Mr. A. Settu have ensured timely submission of draft copies and other communications on a number of occasions. Ms. Nandini has provided editorial support and Mr. Palanivel C. and Ms. Wincy Beulah have occasionally pitched in with formatting despite their busy schedules. Present report is a result of extraordinary camaraderie and commitment amongst all of them.

Finally, thanks are due to Dr. J. Jeyaseelan, Group CEO, Hand in Hand India, for his valuable support to the Hand in Hand India team. Deliberations in the present document are indicative of trends in the dynamic realities in the district captured till the year 2013-14, and would need further enquiry and interpretation for evolving actionable strategies in the present times.

DR. KALPANA SANKAR
HAND IN HAND INDIA

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CHAPTER 1
KANCHEEPURAM DISTRICT - A PROFILE

Chapter 1

Kancheepuram District – A profile

Kancheepuram district has a rich and glorious historical background. Kancheepuram town is mentioned in Hindu religious, mythical and historical references as one of the eight holy cities for Hindus. The Sanskrit poet, Kalidas, glorified the city of Kanchi by making it as the gold standard among all towns, raising it to the level of a poetic perfection - '*Nagareshu Kanchi*' - The best among all cities.

Topography

Kancheepuram district was initially known as Chengalpattu district. It was bifurcated on 18-11-1997 into Kancheepuram and Tiruvallur districts. Kancheepuram town, known as the city of thousand temples, is the headquarters of the district. Kancheepuram is a unique district, with a long and glorious cultural and historical background. It is known for its silk sarees and traditional handloom-woven fabrics. Being close to the growing metropolis of Chennai, the district is showing very impressive growth in the industrial and services sector.

The district is situated on the east coast of Tamil Nadu. It is bordered on the east by the Bay of Bengal, by Vellore and Thiruvannamalai Districts on the west, by Chennai city and Tiruvallur district on the north and Villupuram district on the south. It lies between 11° 00' to 12° 00' North latitudes and 77° 28' to 78° 50' East longitudes. Situated at a distance of 76 km from Chennai, the district is well connected by road and rail. At present, Chengalpattu is the headquarters of the Chengalpattu taluk of the Kancheepuram district and is 55km southwest of the State capital, Chennai on the National Highway 45.

The district has a total geographical area of 4393 sq. km and coastline of 87.2 km. Kancheepuram district enjoys a tropical climate, which means, it is hot and humid most of the year. It benefits from both the south-west and north-east monsoons; however, the major rainfall is during the north-east monsoon season from October end to December. Palar is the main river and is not perennial. Cheyyar and Vegavathy rivers are tributaries of Palar and join it at Thirumakkudal.

The district is endowed with a variety of soil types as tabulated below:

Type of soil	Places in District
Red Soil	Chengalpattu, Kancheepuram, Uthiramerur, Thirukalukundram, Maduranthakam, Cheyyur
Brown Soil	Chengalpattu, Kancheepuram, Uthiramerur, Thirukalukundram, Maduranthakam, Cheyyur
Mixed Soil	Chengalpattu, Cheyyur, Kancheepuram
Black Soil	Chengalpattu, Kancheepuram, Uthiramerur, Thirukalukundram, Maduranthakam, Cheyyur
Alluvial Soil	Kancheepuram, Chengalpattu, Cheyyur

The soil is generally low in nitrogen and potassium and high in phosphorus. The status of micronutrients is critical and deficiency in zinc, iron and copper is noticed in many villages.

History

Kancheepuram is known world over for its magnificent temples and its unique architectural heritage sites including the seaport of Mamallapuram, the inscriptions found in Uthiramerur, etc. which are all a grand testimony to its Dravidian heritage. Mamallapuram, Uthiramerur and Sriperumbudur are some of the other historical places in the district. The district was known for its Hindu and Buddhist scholars during the reign of the Pallava, Chola and Vijayanagara Kings. Kancheepuram is synonymous with silk and the Kanchi sarees of multiple hues are a testimony of the refined aesthetics of the Tamil weaver's skills and sensibility.

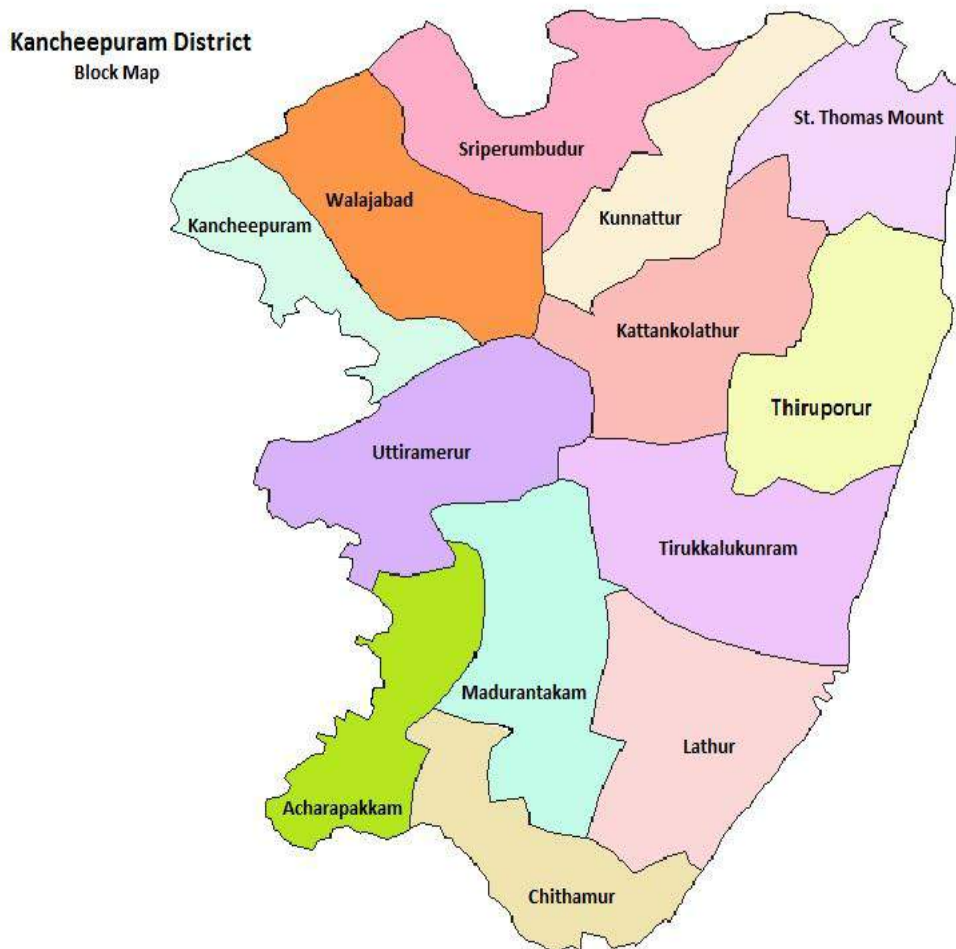
Historically, Kancheepuram was an important political centre and at various times the capital for various dynasties and rulers - the early Cholas, the later Cholas as well as the Pallavas, Pandyas, the Vijayanagara Empire, the Carnatic kingdom and later the British rule. Thiru. C. N. Annadurai, the former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, was born in this district. Another place of significance is the Vedanthangal water bird sanctuary.

Language

The official language spoken in the district is Tamil, which is one of the oldest languages of India. It has undergone several changes with significant contributions made by poets, scholars and rulers over several centuries. 'Tholkappiam', dating back to the 5th century BC, is a standing monument testifying to the antiquity of the Tamil language. Tamil is the medium of

instruction in educational institutions and is widely used in the conduct of government business in the district. However, it is worth noting that people in Kancheepuram district also use other languages like Kannada and Telugu as scholars and weavers from these regions migrated and settled here through the centuries.

District Map



Art, Architecture and Culture

By the 8th century, with the consolidation of Hindu kingdoms, the southern Hindu school of architecture was beginning to flourish. The most notable achievements of the Pallavas were the rock-cut temples of [Mahabalipuram](#). Mahabalipuram occupies a prominent place in the history of sculpture. It is a museum for highlighting Indian rock architecture. It has bas-relief monoliths and cave temples in one place. The Government College of Architecture and

Sculpture was established in Mamallapuram in 1957. Degrees in traditional architecture, sculpture, drawing and painting are offered in this college.

Uthiramerur is an ancient village well known for its temples, architecture, sculptures and stone inscriptions. It is also known as the birthplace of democracy. The stone inscription in this town explains how constitutions were laid for democratic administration and about electoral systems. People here have followed the election system called “Kudavolai” system for electing their favourite leaders in the local elections and the rules for nominating in elections and the voting systems, which is the forerunner for today’s electoral systems.

For administrative reasons, the district has been divided into 4 revenue divisions comprising of 11 taluks with 1,137 revenue villages. For development reasons, it is divided into 13 development blocks with 648 Village Panchayats. The district has 24 town panchayats and 10 municipalities. In the last decades, many villages and municipalities within the district have been subsumed under the Greater Chennai Agglomeration and are now a part of the fast expanding Chennai city suburban areas.

Basic Demographic Indicators

As per the 2011 Census, the total population of Kancheepuram district was 3,998,252 and it was the 2nd most populous out of the 32 districts in Tamil Nadu. The population density of Kancheepuram was 910 persons per sq.km and it was the 4th most densely populated district in Tamil Nadu.

The rate of urbanization in the district has been very swift and quite haphazard. The 2011 Census states that, the Kancheepuram district has 63.49% urban population and 36.51 % rural population. The 2011 Census also states that the urban population in Kancheepuram district has increased almost 10.3% as compared to 2001. An important fact for policy makers and planners to note is the inter-decadal change in the demography of the district. The following Table presents the basic demographic change:-

TABLE 1.1—BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

Sl. No	Indicators	2001	2011
1	Population	2,877,468	3,998,252
2	Decennial Growth (%)	19.15	39.0
3	Density of population per sq. km	668	910
4	Urban population (%)	53.34	63.59
5	Sex Ratio	975	986
6	Percentage of 0 - 6 year old	11.72	10.79

District profile

Source: Population Census 2001 and 2011

As per the 2011 Census, the population increased by 39.0 per cent. In the 2001 Census, Kancheepuram district recorded an increase of 19.15 per cent to its population compared to 1991. The sex ratio of the district is good at 986 women to 1000 men and much above the national average (940) and slightly below the state average (996). Child Sex Ratio (CSR) as per 2011 Census was 959 compared to 961 of 2001 Census. In 2011, children under 0-6 formed 10.79 percent of Kancheepuram district compared to 11.72 percent in 2001.

ECONOMY

Kancheepuram over the last decade has fast moved from an agriculture-based economy to an industrial and tertiary sector economy. The district has many leading giant car production companies that have set up their plants in Kancheepuram— viz., Hyundai in Irungattukottai, Ford at Maraimalai Nagar, BMW at Mahindra city, Renault Nissan and Motor Testing Facility at Oragadam — and are fuelling the industrial growth of the district.

Agriculture

Agriculture was the mainstay of the district economy till about a decade or so. The net sown area was 128,584 hectares in 2007 and it decreased to 110,872 in 2011-12. The land is distributed more in terms of smaller, less than 2 hectares farms comprising 66.5 % of area and above 2 hectares area is 33.52 %. The land is mostly irrigated by wells and tanks. The rivers in the district are not perennial and paddy cultivation depends on the monsoons (Appendix Table A 3.1).

The major crops grown in the district are paddy, sugarcane, pulses, groundnut and gingelly. Horticultural crops grown in the district are banana, mango and guava, along with sapota, papaya, jackfruit and Amla. Regulated Agricultural Markets are available at Kancheepuram, Chengalpattu, Uthiramerur, Sunguvarchatram, Madurantakam and Acharapakkam. Apart from this, the district has adequate soil testing, fertilizer testing and pesticide testing laboratories. It has a coconut and oilseeds farm in Musaravakkam and Pichivakkam. Agriculture sector has recorded a growth of over 1 % during the past decade. It has not registered negative growth as is found in many parts of the country. It implies that there is a scope for augmenting agriculture and its practices in the district.

Encouraging and further augmenting a policy and implementation push towards animal husbandry, poultry and fisheries are the suggestions by the Panchayat Raj Institution (PRI) officials towards strengthening the district economy. Livestock and dairy can be further strengthened as allied agricultural activities. Currently, by way of value addition, private dairy processing units like Seva Dairy in Acharapakkam, Hatsun, Heritage and Ananya Dairy in Kancheepuram function successfully in the district. These efforts could be further strengthened.

The west coastal areas of Thiruporur, Lathur and Chithamour blocks are ideal for shrimp and prawn culture. The marine fish catch is around 5000 tonnes per annum. There are about 7615 mechanized boats and 1716 catamarans. Inland freshwater spread is about 15055 hectares and fresh water fish production is about 5000 tonnes per annum. Fisheries and animal husbandry are the key sectors to strengthen the agricultural economy of the district.

Industry

Kancheepuram has always been known for its handloom and textile industry. Handloom, mat weaving, stone carving, basket making, bleaching and dyeing, toy making and embroidery are the important cottage industries in the district. The traditional silk sarees of the district carry its name (the GI status) and are known world over. One Kanjivaram silk saree is a must in every Indian woman's saree collection.

There are 33 silk societies and 123 cotton societies functioning in the district with an estimated value of Rs.150 crores and sales of about 100 crores in 2007. Kancheepuram district accounts for 75% of silk sarees produced in Tamil Nadu, managed by Weaver and Producer Societies and marketed through the government brand-Co-optex. The district is also known for its double dhotis and lungis in the handloom sector.

In terms of industrial development, Kancheepuram is a vibrant and a vital district. The District Industries Centre (DIC) functions at Kancheepuram and several schemes and industry friendly policies are implemented. All the facilities like Chennai international airport, excellent rail and road facilities, a seaport, telecommunications and power linkages and easy marketability of products are easily available to any enterprise. A unit of Saint Gobain-a giant glass manufacturing company is functioning in Sriperumbudur. Telecom giants like Nokia and Flextronics have also set up their units in the district. Special Economic Zones and industrial parks have been set up in the district.

Major infrastructure projects, which will further fuel the district's industrial growth, are the Greenfield Airport approved for Sriperumbudur, the completion of MRTS line till Tambaram and the development of Chengalpattu and Kancheepuram as suburban hubs for the Greater Chennai Agglomeration. In order to prepare for faster and planned growth, the administration needs to now focus on the education sector infrastructure, especially higher education, health infrastructure and urban infrastructure like wider roads, improved sanitation and efficient utilities and services like transport, postal services.

Other Sectors

Vedanthangal bird sanctuary, Muttukadu, Mamallapuram, Covelong Beach, Dakshinachitra, the Crocodile Park and Anna memorial which are situated in Kancheepuram are renowned tourist attractions.

TABLE 1.2—SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS DISTRICT DOMESTIC PRODUCT -
AT CONSTANT PRICES (2004 – 05) (RS IN LAKHS)

Source: Department of Economics & Statistics, Kancheepuram, 2004-05

Year	Kancheepuram District				State			
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	GDDP	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	GDDP
2009 – 10	74478	828117	1364377	2266972	3279727	10857492	21525966	35663186
2010 – 11	82723	1067328	1573999	2724050	3516987	12542302	24282284	40341573
2011 - 12	92752	1205824	1760264	3058840	3872767	13039248	26411788	43323803

The Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) of Kancheepuram district at constant prices (2004 – 05) was Rupees 3058840 lakh in 2011 – 12. The contribution of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors to GDDP was 3 per cent, 39.4 per cent and 57.5 per cent, respectively in the same year. Since the last one decade, tertiary sector has remained as the main source of growth in the district, while primary sector's contribution to GDDP being consistently very low at 3%.

It is easy to see that the secondary and the tertiary sectors have grown substantially and contributed to the overall per capita GDDP over the decade. This economic activity tells the story of a booming construction industry as well as a strong manufacturing sector growth besides the consistently high performing. The development of Chennai city has been so rapid that the suburban portions have been subsumed by the Greater Chennai Urban Agglomeration. The various blocks of the Kancheepuram district like, Sriperumbudur and

Kattankolathur got rapidly urbanized and have witnessed huge construction and industrial activity. The question now before the planner would be to facilitate urban facilities in rural areas and provide for high quality and robust infrastructure, health and education facilities.

The tertiary sector, which includes, real estate, trade, transport, communication, banking and insurance, has contributed considerably to the district per capita income. There is a tremendous scope for this sector to grow and substantially improve not only the economic share but also the increase in services sector, which will facilitate and ease the process of urbanization in the district of Kancheepuram.

The structural changes in the economy of the district are important to note. This shift from the primary sector to secondary and tertiary sector appears inevitable and predictable in a growth-oriented economy. The industrial growth is impressive and points to the next phase of services sector growth. Further, it needs to be re-emphasized that the primary sector needs to be strengthened as well. The key point for policy makers and planners is to facilitate and smoothen the transition for the families and communities caught in this process of economic changes that has the potential to lead to social and cultural improvements.

Income

Per capita income decides one's purchasing power and capability to access the goods and services needed for ones' livelihood. It plays a major role in shaping human development. Any improvement in the income trend facilitates reduction in poverty.

TABE 1.3 PER CAPITA INCOME AT CONSTANT PRICES (2004 – 05) (in Rupees)

Year	Kancheepuram District	Tamil Nadu
2008 – 09	62571	48473
2009 – 10	70289	53359
2010 – 11	83498	59967
2011 – 12	92713	63996

Source: Department of Economics & Statistics, Kancheepuram District

The district income statistics in rupees provides a broad view of the state of economic activity in the district as compared with the State. It is seen that the Kancheepuram district per capita income of Rs.92713 was higher than the State's per capita income in 2011-12. The

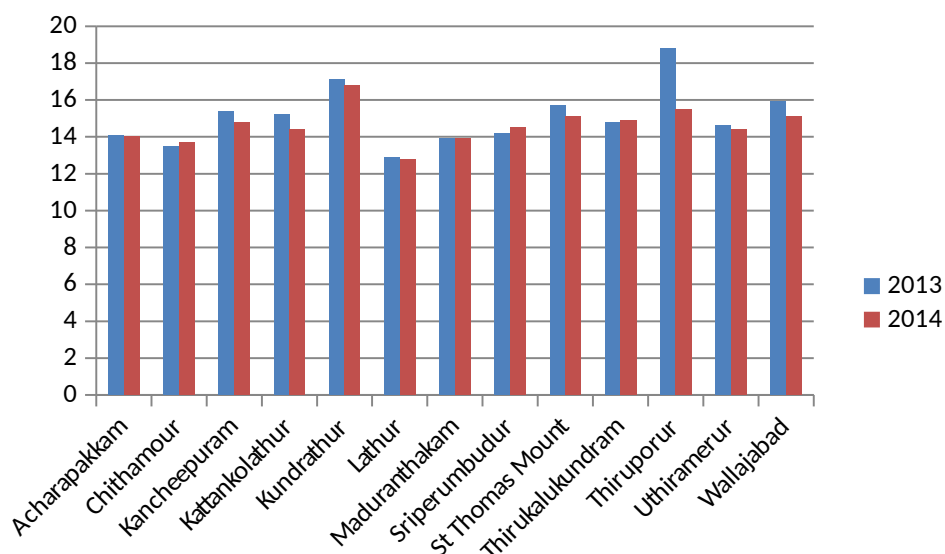
consistently higher trend in per capita income level in the district is expected to have an impact on education and health dimensions of human resources.

SOCIAL SECTOR

Health

The district and State crude birth rate data will reveal whether the family planning, contraception and other health measures of the government are effective in their implementation or not. It will also explain and clarify further, whether the growth in the population of the district is due to migration or not. This is a proxy confirmation because, migration data is sparse and because migrants typically lack documents, they cannot or do not access health services and the administration records remain blind to them. This puts an enormous yet silent burden on the district administration and the needs and concerns of the migrants go unaddressed as well.

FIG 1.1 – CRUDE BIRTH RATE (CBR)



Source: JD (Health), Kancheepuram and Saidapet 2013, 2014 (Annex Table A 4.1)

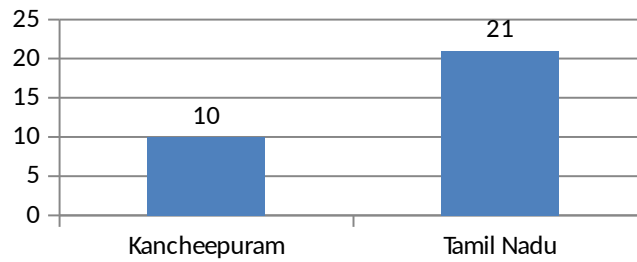
The Figure 1.1 shows that there is a decreasing trend in the CBR in all blocks. Family planning programmes undertaken by the district and State departments seem to work successfully and there seems to be a greater awareness among the population on health information in Kancheepuram district.

Infant Mortality Rate

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is one of the key indicators of the nation, state and district level health planning. IMR is also one of the key indicators tied up to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the recent Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent (RMNCH+A) strategy of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. IMR reflects the general well-being of the society as it indicates the nutritional status, health and well-being of the mother, the state of healthcare services, their administration, access and availability, coverage and response towards the infants born in a year, before the age of 12 months. The first 12 months of life of a child is crucial period of growth and development. The IMR for the state, district are presented in the Figure 1.2.

The figure reveals that Kancheepuram district has a low IMR than the State average of 21. In the recent years, attempts have been made to enhance care of the new-born and influence the neonatal infant mortality through home based care.

FIG 1.2 – INFANT MORTALITY RATE



Source: JD (Health), Kancheepuram and Saidapet 2013, 2014 (Annex Table A 4.2)

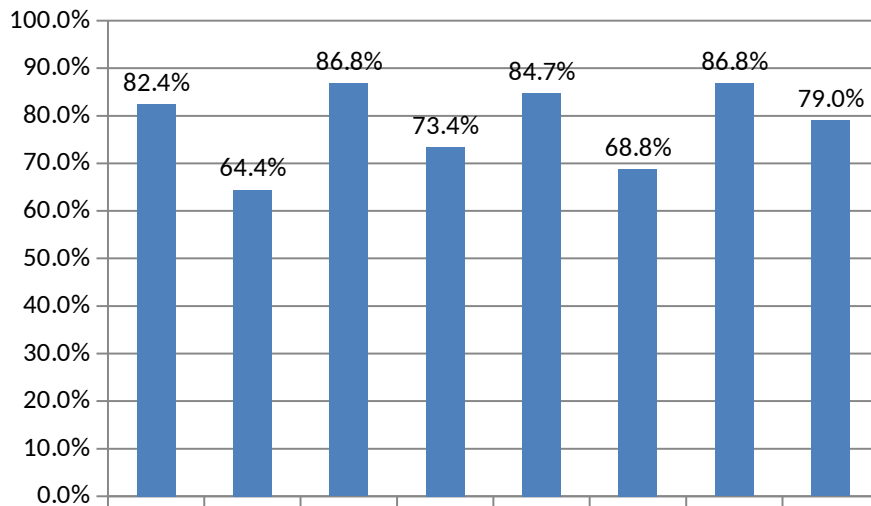
Literacy and Education

Education is the foundation of societies, culture and the idea of human ‘development’. It has been given a place of significance through the histories of humankind. Fundamentally, education represents the formal recognition of the human aspiration to grow, to dream and to excel towards a fulfilling life. Education is an end in itself, a fruition of human aspiration. In the human development perspective, education is also a means to an end –education triggers, feeds a productive living and predicts high economic growth.

Traditionally, India has accorded high priority to education and educational systems. The State of Tamil Nadu has been one of the high performing States on education and literacy indicators. Over the decades after independence, the performance of the State on literacy rates, enrolment and completion rates in the school education systems as well as higher education has been impressive. A history of social reform in the State has yielded to a culture that promotes education access to the marginalized groups and women.

The State of Tamil Nadu has always performed well with reference to performance in other States as well as India in the area of literacy of education. Now is the time to focus on inter-district and intra-district anomalies and put a consistent implementation strategy to target the low performing districts and blocks within the districts in the field of education. This focusing and targeting strategy on backward or low performing blocks will weed out the bottlenecks and issues in implementation, thus, pulling up the district and State performance further. This is especially true in case of Kancheepuram, which is one of the top performing districts in the State. Further education, employment and economic growth have strong inter-linkages and the district needs to leverage its economic performance to improve and enhance its education sector further.

FIGURE 1.3 – EDUCATION LEVEL– 2001 & 2011 (Annex Table A 1.1)



Source: Population Census 2001 & 2011 (Annex Table A 1.1)

The literacy rates of the Kancheepuram district have risen considerably since the last decade. As per the 2001 and 2011 Census reports Kancheepuram district literacy rates are respectively 76.85% (Tamil Nadu 73%) and 84.5% (Tamil Nadu 80.09%), which are consistently higher in comparison with the state literacy rates for respective years. Both the male and female average literacy rates have shown an increase of about 10 % each. Tamil Nadu is the first State in the country to provide computer education in all government higher secondary and high schools. The State is also a pioneer in providing multi-skilled training through vocational education to improve the quality of secondary education. In the field of higher education, self-financing institutions, polytechnics, industrial training institutes, medical and engineering colleges and arts and science colleges have been encouraged so that the State's infrastructure in providing adequate higher education is considerably reduced.

Conclusion

Kancheepuram presents a very interesting picture of high economic growth that could be leveraged to fuel further development of other parameters of human development like health and education, gender equity as well as equality and social security for all social groups. An economically rich district, overall, it ranks 6th in the State of Tamil Nadu after Kanyakumari. It is imperative therefore, that lacuna is identified and addressed forthwith so that the district develops in a comprehensive manner.

CHAPTER 2
STATUS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Chapter 2

Status of human development in Kancheepuram district

Introduction

Is there anything impossible if the right means are adopted and the right hour is chosen?

Thirukkural, 631

The Human Development Report was first launched in 1990 to foreground the development of people on the background of economic development. It attempted to refocus the development agenda emphasizing on the development of people over several domains of life. Dr. Mahboob-ul-Haq conceptualized the Human Development Index (HDI) along with Dr. Amartya Sen, and proposed several measurable parameters that were simple to understand, calculate, and could be used with equivalence in a variety of social contexts across nations, regions and give comparable information to facilitate administration and policy planning.

Over the years, several contributions have been made to address specific issues like gender and development process yielding the Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM), Gender Development Index(GDI) and finally, the Gender Inequality Index(GII). In the present chapter, four indices are calculated and subsequently discussed for Kancheepuram district. They are HDI, GII, Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) developed by Alkire, colleagues, and Child Development Index (CDI) with reference to the 13 blocks of Kancheepuram district.

Human Development Index

The UNDP report of 2010 continues to adopt the same basic parameters of Standard of Living, Health and Education and they are described below: Data collected for 13 blocks in the Kancheepuram district were utilized after repeated data validation and confirmation. HDI was computed according to the established norms and procedures. All computations have been done at two stages. The first computation will help in understanding the relative positions of blocks under different sectoral indices viz., standard of living, health and education while the second set of computation will relate to the position of a block-wise HDI in the district.

Dimensio	Indicators considered for measuring HDI
Living Standards	Percentage of HHs having access to cooking fuel
	Percentage of HHs having access to toilets
	Percentage of HHs having access to drinking
	Percentage of HHs having access to electricity
	Percentage of HHs having access to pucca house
Health	Infant Mortality Rate
	Maternal Mortality Rate
	U5MR
Education	Literacy Rate
	Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools
	Gross Enrolment Ratio in Secondary Schools

According to the Tamil Nadu Human Development Report 2003 (p 13), “the HDI value ranges from 0 to 1 and the value for a block shows the distance it falls short of reaching the value of 1 or its shortfall - and also allows inter-block comparisons”. The report indicates that Tamil Nadu’s HDI (2001) was 0.657 as compared to 0.571 for India as a whole with the global HDI ranks being 116 and 132 respectively. Tamil Nadu is also well placed in the South Asian context.

Sectoral index for the district with respect to standard of living ranges between 0.209 in Acharapakkam block and 0.766 in St. Thomas Mount block. In the health sector, the index values are ranging between 0.201 Uttiramrur and 0.746 in Chithrou block. In the education sector, the index values are ranging between 0.602 in Acharapakkam and 0.879 in Kattankolathur block.

The overall sector index reveals a wide variation with St. Thomas Mount (0.752) at the highest and Acharapakkam (0.375) at the lowest. The inter-block variation shows that the gap between St. Thomas Mount block ranked first and the last ranked Acharapakkam was a substantial 0.375 (Appendix Table 2.1). Seven out of 13 blocks fall in the group having HDI values higher than 0.50 while rest is less than this level. St. Thomas Mount (0.752), Kattankolathur (0.682) and Kundrathur (0.654) are the top ranking blocks whereas Acharapakkam (0.375), Madurantakam (0.387) and Uthiramerur (0.393) are the least performing blocks for HDI index. An attempt has also been made to present the best and the least performing five blocks in the status of human development in the district as on 2014 with respect to each of the indicators separately.

St. Thomas Mount is ranked first in the standard of living and education and ranked second in health index. The healthcare delivery in the high HDI blocks is adequate except Kancheepuram. These blocks also perform adequately well in the area of education.

TABLE 2.1—TOP AND BOTTOM FIVE BLOCKS IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (HDI)

Indicators	Top 5	Bottom 5
HDI	St. Thomas Mount (0.752)	Acharapakkam (0.375)
	Kattankolathur (0.682)	Madurantakam (0.387)
	Kundrathur (0.654)	Uthiramerur (0.393)
	Sriperumbudur (0.630)	Wallajabad (0.415)
	Thiruporur (0.572)	Lathur (0.477)

The low performing blocks on the other hand are far away from the Chennai megapolis and perform poorly with respect to standard of living, health as well as education. A closer examination of the level of achievement in the three indicators of human development reveals some insights into their inter-relationship. The importance of income for achieving higher standards of living is well known. Income gives people the ability to buy goods and services; as income increases, it widens the range of consumption options. For example, even though standard of living is relatively high in Kancheepuram block, its performance in literacy and health is relatively low.

The status of public healthcare delivery in all the low performing blocks – Madurantakam, Wallajabad, Lathur, Acharapakkam, Tirukazhukundram and Uthiramerur is a cause of concern. In Tirukazhukundram, Sadras PHC, for example, there is a shortage of staff and high-risk cases are referred to Chengalpattu. Poor health delivery is due to the infrastructure gaps as is seen in Parandur PHC. In Wallajabad, the high Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is due to not being admitted prior to the expected delivery date and this leads to complications like breathing difficulty and hypertension.

Low performance in health indicator in blocks like Lathur and Wallajabad is because villages are in the interior part of the district and transport facilities are not easily available. Villagers prefer to go to the General Hospital (GH). The transport facilities are poor to reach the PHC and GH and therefore, women in labour lose precious time. During field visits, it was found that in many instances, the gap between the first and the second child was short as was seen in Uthiramerur, which is responsible for poor care of children as well as of the mother.

Even though, historically, the backward blocks are less industrialized, that factor is no justification for them to perform low on delivery of health services as well as education. It is clear that the top-ranked blocks are fast urbanizing and industrializing, whereas the bottom-ranked ones are lagging across parameters, most certainly in agricultural, economic and industrial growth. Notwithstanding the economic criteria, the service delivery is an administrative issue and can be resolved with a meticulous review and reporting as well as allocation of resources, wherever applicable.

The data on BPL households from the Department of Rural Development confirm that Chithamour, kancheepuram and Uthiramerur blocks have a high percentage of BPL households and Kattankolathur, Kundrathur and St. Thomas Mount have the lowest number of BPL households.

Gender Inequality Index

Gender inequality index measures the loss in the process of development due to the marginalization of women. Gender relations in patriarchal societies systematically marginalize girl children and women, throughout the human developmental span, away from the mainstream. Their contributions to social structures and functions are utilized but not validated or recognized fully. It is important to note that since the indicators for the calculation of GII are different from those used in HDI, both cannot be compared; however, higher inequality indicates lower achievement.

GII value ranges from 0 to 1; the higher the value, the more inequality it shows. It is measured across three dimensions of reproductive health, empowerment, Labour and education. The following table shows the indicators within the three dimensions for GII.

Dimension	Indicator
Reproductive Health	Maternal Mortality Rate
	Share of Institutional Deliveries
	Share of Antenatal Coverage
Empowerment	Female and Male Literacy Rate
	Share of (0- 6) Female children
	Share of (0-6) Male children
	Share of Male and Female elected representatives in RLB and ULB
Labour and Work Participation	Female and Male work participation rate
	Female and Male participation rate in nonagricultural sector
	Female and Male Wage rates

There are some widely acknowledged limitations to the GII; inconsistent data and gaps in information is one of them. In the present instance, we were able to source all the data points after a deliberate process of data gathering, validation and revalidation.

The results of the GII calculation present the list of challenges before the administration. While, Kancheepuram district is moving in the positive direction with several programmes for development of women and a positive administrative approach towards gender equity and equality, several gaps need to be addressed.

The real issue and concerns towards gender empowerment are beyond the manifest measures and indicators. For example, even though the women are represented in Local Bodies, their substantive participation in the Grama Sabha meetings and in decision-making are very limited and influenced by male members of their families. Therefore, the picture that is presented through this ranking needs to be interpreted with a healthy scepticism and by no means indicate, even a partial fulfilment of the essential and larger project of gender empowerment in and through the development process.

TABLE 2.2 – TOP AND BOTTOM FIVE BLOCKS IN GENDER INEQUALITY INDICATORS (GII)

Indicators	Top 5	Bottom 5
GII	Lathur (0.006)	Kancheepuram (0.082)
	Chithamour (0.012)	St Thomas Mount (0.077)
	Sriperumbudur (0.024)	Thirukalukundram (0.072)
	Madurantakam (0.032)	Uthiramerur (0.069)
	Kundrathur (0.038)	Kattankolathur (0.057)

Surprisingly, Lathur scores very well on gender empowerment, despite being a backward block on HDI. This is because the female worker participation rate in Lathur is high and the representation of women in Rural Local Body (RLB) is also comparatively higher. Further, the female worker participation rate for non-agricultural sector is high in the backward blocks. Lathur has the lowest MMR for reference year 2013-14 and that augurs well for its performance for HDI. There is need to study the level of work and the type of work that women do in the backward blocks of Acharapakkam, Chithamour, Uthiramerur and Lathur. Sheer poverty may force the women in these blocks to accept very low skilled or unskilled work and the analysis of gender inequality may be misrepresented.

The high GII performance observed in blocks of Chithamour and Lathur is principally because of the very high degree of political participation by women at the Panchayat level. In

the fast urbanizing blocks, the women's participation at the Corporation and Municipality is low, towing the GII down (St. Thomas Mount). In the urbanizing blocks, there are many layers of administration where women need to participate.

Child Development Index

The Child Development Index (CDI) is a pioneering index that ties together measures related to the well-being of the children. It is an effort to bring the concerns of children on the table for policy makers and administrators so that, the needs and concerns of children are specifically addressed by the administration. Child development depends upon awareness on child labour, adequate provision for healthcare and nutrition. Health and education parameters are used to calculate CDI.

Dimension	Indicator
Health	U5MR
	child (0-6) sex ratio
	Malnourished children under 5 years
Education	Enrolment in Primary Level
	Enrolment in Secondary Level
	Children never enrolled
	Transition from Primary to Upper Primary
	Transition from Upper Primary to Secondary

It is encouraging that 9 out of the 13 blocks have CDI value more than 0.500. The five high performing blocks with respect to CDI, namely, Sriperumbudur, Kundrathur, St Thomas Mount, Thiruporur and Kattankolathur; also figure in the top five blocks with high HDI values. Backward blocks like Uthiramerur, Madurantakam, Wallajabad, Lathur and Kancheepuram also score low on CDI and underscore the need for a child-friendly planning process. (Appendix Table 2.3)

TABLE 2.3 TOP AND BOTTOM FIVE BLOCKS IN CHILD DEVELOPMENT INDEX (CDI) –2011

Top Five Blocks for CDI	Bottom Five Blocks for CDI
Sriperumbudur (0.801)	Wallajabad (0.349)
Kundrathur (0.723)	Uthiramerur (0.368)
St Thomas Mount (0.664)	Lathur (0.380)
Thiruporur (0.626)	Madurantakam (0.416)
Kattankolathur (0.610)	Kancheepuram (0.518)

CDI reveals that, the block development plans must additionally and specifically focus on children-oriented planning. Wallajabad and Uthiramerur have scored the lowest on CDI and therefore, show low well-being of the children. Uthiramerur appears as a backward block both in terms of HDI and CDI. There is a need to see, whether, CDI performance is consistent over time.

Multidimensional Poverty Index

It is a well-known fact that acute poverty impacts different domains of life. These deficits, especially in health and education are accumulated over the lifespan and then are passed on inter-generationally. Such is the overwhelming pressure for survival that vital factors like good health and education are relegated to the background while the focus remains on working to ensure day-to-day survival. Parents, typically, take their children out of school to cut the costs on books, travel and tuition. Ill health creates an income shock to the poor households because of health related expenditure as well as loss of wages. Expenditure shocks on health appear to be the sure shot trigger that leads the families into a debt and poverty trap. Health seeking behaviour is low among the poor, especially women, because they perceive that spending time to access healthcare will cost them a day's wage; and so they avoid accessing healthcare till it becomes an emergency, which again leads to an income shock. Further, nutrition and preventive aspects of health may be overlooked by the households. In order to capture the impact of poverty over multiple dimensions of living standard, health and education, the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) was conceptualized.

The MPI measures specific indicators of the impact of poverty on living standard, health and education. It is similar to the HDI; however, it focuses especially on the upsetting effects of poverty by specifically accounting for dropout rates in primary and secondary level of education, number of malnourished children and rates of higher order birth in health. The assumption is that while mortality and measures through IMR are important, equally significant is the morbidity expressed in terms of malnourished children and poor health of the mother measured by higher order births. Parameters used for calculating the MPI are indicated below.

Dimension	Indicator
Health	IMR
	Higher Order Birth
	Share of Malnourished Children
Education	Enrolment at Primary
	Enrolment at Secondary
Living Standard	Percentage of households having access to cooking fuel
	Percentage of households having access to toilets within the premises
	Percentage of households having access to safe drinking water within the premises
	Percentage of households having access to electricity
	Percentage of households having access to pucca houses

TABLE 2.4 TOP AND BOTTOM FIVE BLOCKS IN MULTI DIMENTIONSL POVERY INDEX (MPI) –2011

Top Five Blocks for MPI	Bottom Five Blocks for MPI
St Thomas mount (0.278)	Walajabad (0.764)
Kancheepuram (0.316)	Acharapakkam (0.711)
Kundrathur (0.356)	Madurantakam (0.660)
Kattankulathur (0.402)	Thirukalukundram (0.639)
Thiruporur (0.434)	Chithamour (0.597)

As on March 2003, Walajabadh, Acharapakkam and Madurantakam show the serious effects of MPI, with higher number of malnourished children, higher IMR and higher order birth. They also show higher dropout rates both at primary and secondary level. Clearly the situation in these blocks is a cause of urgent concern. If we have higher dropouts then the case is closed for breaking the cycle of poverty in this generation, for both genders, young women and men; unless some measures are taken immediately. The administration, the civil society and employers/industries cannot provide better opportunities to enhance the socio-economic and health status of the families and households without education. The district administration must take urgent and focused action plans and schemes for these blocks, which strengthen their economic, health and educational targets. It is also seen that the administrative efforts to provide better standards of living in these blocks are lagging behind other blocks. The administration needs to provide better facilities for living in these blocks. These include safe drinking water, cooking fuel and access to toilet facilities, which have an indirect effect on nutrition and health (Appendix Table A 2.4).

The concentration of BPL families in these blocks is very high and the World Bank assisted Pudhu-Vazhvu project is being implemented in these areas. Even urbanized block like Sriperumbudur has high dropouts at the secondary level, but its living standard indicators redeem its position on MPI. The MPI shows that focus on the backward blocks must be sustained with renewed energy and planning. The laggard blocks need specific health and educational interventions through the Rashtriya Madhyamika Shiksha Abhiyan(RMSA) and National Rural Health Mission(NRHM).

St. Thomas Mount, Kattankolathur, Kundrathur and Thiruporur blocks are lower on the MPI and seem to be performing better. This aligns with the HDI calculations as well. It appears that, proximity to Chennai city and better standards of living may enhance their status. The administration also has better provision for safe drinking water, safe LPG fuel and access to toilets. These better standards of living index enhance their total MPI. These blocks need to

focus on health and education indicators and continue to enhance their responsiveness to the needs of the population.

Conclusion

The index calculations present a situational analysis of the block on different parameters with data enumerated by the line departments of the district planning office. This inter-block inequity is a cause for serious concern. Table 2.5 shows the performance of each of the blocks across indices.

TABLE 2.5 HDI, GII, CDI AND MPI INDICES AT A GLANCE

Sl. No	Name of the Blocks	HDI		GII		CDI		MPI	
		Index Value	Rank	Index Value	Rank	Index Value	Rank	Index Value	Rank
1	Acharapakka	0.375	13	0.041	6	0.532	8	0.711	12
2	Chithamour	0.489	8	0.012	2	0.545	7	0.597	9
3	Kancheepura	0.547	6	0.082	13	0.518	9	0.316	2
4	Kattankolathu	0.682	2	0.057	9	0.610	5	0.402	4
5	Kundrathur	0.654	3	0.038	5	0.723	2	0.356	3
6	Lathur	0.477	9	0.006	1	0.380	11	0.456	6
7	Madurantaka	0.387	12	0.032	4	0.416	10	0.660	11
8	Sriperumbudu	0.630	4	0.024	3	0.801	1	0.565	8
9	St Thomas	0.752	1	0.077	12	0.664	3	0.278	1
10	Thirukalukund	0.505	7	0.072	11	0.561	6	0.639	10
11	Thiruporur	0.572	5	0.054	8	0.626	4	0.434	5
12	Uthiramerur	0.393	11	0.069	10	0.368	12	0.532	7
13	Wallajabad	0.415	10	0.051	7	0.349	13	0.764	13

■ Bottom 5 Ranks ■ Top 5 Ranks

Only four blocks -Kundrathur, Sriperumbudur, kattankolathur, Thiruporur and St. Thomas Mount show consistent pattern of above average development. Even in these blocks, issues like severe crowding, stress on infrastructure and environmental degradation have an impact on human development.

Walajabad and Uttiramerur indicate consistently below average development in relation to three of the four indices. All the other blocks show inconsistent performance across indicators with six blocks showing consistently low performance.

According to the calculations and analysis, the six high priority blocks that are lagging behind and need urgent attention are Chithamour, Uthiramerur, Madurantakam, Wallajabad,

Lathur and Acharapakkam. These blocks require urgent attention across the health, education and standard of living indicators as there is high IMR, high MMR, high percentage of malnourished children and high dropouts at the secondary level.

Poverty and lack of awareness are the main reasons for this. An extensive behaviour change campaign, capacity building programmes for functionaries with a special focus on the status of women and children will do the trick to improve the status of human development in these blocks.

CHAPTER 3
EMPLOYMENT, INCOME AND
POVERTY

Chapter 3

Employment, Income and Poverty

Introduction

Human development implies a purposeful and productive living. Economic engagement is an important aspect of human development and represents a human aspiration to grow. Poverty leads to marginalization of human potential, capability deprivation and constraints over choices. Public policy planning for human development thus means creating and facilitating just and equitable economic growth that then could be leveraged towards a better quality of life. Human development means opportunities for development of skills, dignity in employment and livelihoods and a capable workforce.

The most significant aspects of the district in the above areas can be stated in a few key points. Firstly, the district, due to its proximity with the greater Chennai Agglomeration, has grown exponentially in the last decade. Many of its villages and town Panchayats have been absorbed by the Chennai mega-polis. This has entailed a whopping change in demography. Second, the State has proactively encouraged the growth of the industrial sector in the district through visionary policy and planning. The district boasts of dedicated Industrial Parks, across its geographic spread. The district, therefore, is not only highly urbanized in an already highly urbanized State, but is also industrializing faster, expected to grow further in the coming years. The traditional industries of handloom and weaving are the unique feature to the district. Apart from its unique traditional silk weaving, the district industry has grown in the last decade to accommodate Automobile Engineering, Leather, Services, IT, Software, Glass and Pharmaceutical sectors as well. This has made the district a migration destination from within and outside the State. There has also been a massive change in the occupational structure in some blocks; changes in the urban public infrastructure in blocks closer to Chennai; and life style changes of its people over the last decade. However, there is an inter-block inequity and the backward blocks continue to struggle in terms of economic growth.

The present chapter undertakes a detailed analysis of the employment, income and poverty situation in the district and structural changes which have taken place in the recent past.

EMPLOYMENT

The proportion of the population engaged in productive work, the quality of employment and the remuneration received by the working population are important determinants of human development. Inadequate opportunity for gainful employment, leads to lowering of income levels consequently driving the people into poverty. Following sections indicate that comparatively higher Per Capita Income, as compared to the state average, the rural poverty in the district is a cause for concern.

Size of the Workforce and Work Participation Rate

Urbanization and industrial growth in Kancheepuram district is high, it is important to examine work participation and distribution of work participation. Further, there needs to be robust data for identifying growth patterns and work participation block-wise. The size and the distribution of labour force are of importance in assessing the economic activity of the district. It is observed from the Table 3.1 that the work participation percentage has not changed significantly in the last decade (0.91%). It means that, the growth of the working population in the district has been absorbed; migrants, both intra-state and inter-state, may have contributed to the growth in the working population. There is a clear need to enumerate migration data especially for a district like Kancheepuram. It is important to note that the proportion of non-workers is very high and needs further examination.

TABLE 3.1—TOTAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

Sl. No	Block /District/State	Total workers		Main Workers		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers		Total Population	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	Acharapakkam	43592	46993	30935	28650	12657	18343	58765	62609	102357	109602
2	Chithamour	52009	57401	22327	36631	29682	20770	56182	63697	108191	121098
3	Kancheepuram	114872	149993	10121 ₅	128855	13657	21138	181819	207166	296691	357159
4	Kattankolathur	98686	230208	79428	186367	19258	43841	179588	168048	278274	398256
5	Kundrathur	81735	177443	62236	162001	19499	15442	130687	188645	212422	366088
6	Lathur	36088	42737	21709	26316	14379	16421	42002	42184	78090	84921
7	Madurantakam	67683	134881	52560	90196	15123	44685	84805	31470	152488	166351
8	Sriperumbudur	48754	66681	33577	47668	15177	19013	55742	78067	104496	144748
9	St. Thomas Mount	333969	629525	31692 ₁	565193	17048	64332	645116	959772	979085	1589297
10	Thirukalukundram	73337	85632	56288	65763	17049	19869	99733	111265	173070	196897
11	Thiruporur	58760	72424	26442	31909	32318	40515	75255	102726	134015	175150
12	Uthiramerur	67249	71593	65244	54825	2005	16768	69616	76540	136865	148133
13	Wallajabad	56123	66759	45458	52740	10665	14016	65301	73793	121424	140552
Kancheepuram		113285	183227	91434	147711	21851	35515	174461	216598	2877468	3998252

District	7	0	0	4	7	3	1	2		
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Source: District - Department of Economics and Statistics, 2001 & 2011 & State – Primary Census Abstract, 2001 & 2011

The working population in Kancheepuram district was 18.32 lakhs in 2011, an increase of approximately 6.99 lakhs over 11.34 lakhs in 2001. The work participation rate has increased from 39.79% to 41.86% during the same period. (Table 3.2)

Within the blocks, Madurantakam, Kancheepuram, Wallajabad, St. Thomas Mount and Acharapakkam, a worrying trend of an increase in marginal workers is seen which needs further examination (see Table 3.1). The rest of the blocks show a declining trend in the proportion of marginal workers; especially Thiruporur where a significant decline in the proportion of marginal workers is seen.

The non-worker proportion works out to broadly 58 %, which includes the student population, and women working as homemakers. Wallajabad and Madurantakam are two blocks that are noticing a substantial decrease in the main workers category despite the population growth, which indicates that these are two blocks that have more casual labour employed and the rates of unemployment may be quite high. This could also indicate that with the reduction of agricultural area in these two blocks, the labour that was employed as main workers in the agriculture sector have not been redeployed in the secondary sector for lack of skill sets.

The distribution of workers shows that, over a decade, there has been a significant increase in the total number of workers, while agricultural cultivators have showed an overall decrease. The agricultural labourer population has also decreased marginally. St. Thomas Mount, Kundrathur and Kattankolathur blocks have shown a high non-working population when compared to the other blocks.

Because of low industrial activity, blocks like Chithamour, Uthiramerur, Wallajabad and Thiruporur show a decline in work participation showing unemployment and loss of occupation; these blocks also showed an increase in the non-working population when compared to 2001 and 2011.

Work Participation Rate (WPR)

Work Participation Rate measures the active portion of an economy's labour force. The WPR refers to the number of people who either are employed or are actively looking for work.

TABLE 3.2— WORK PARTICIPATION RATE (in %)

Rural/Urban	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Male	56.51	59.10	54.03	58.45	55.18	58.69
Female	33.54	33.65	15.56	19.72	23.99	24.81
Persons	45.11	46.46	35.14	39.22	39.79	41.86

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Tamil Nadu, 2001 & 2011

As of 2011, the WPR in rural areas was 7.24 per cent more than urban areas. The rate of increase in WPR among both men and women in urban areas is lower than that in rural areas whereas the WPR in both rural and urban areas remains higher for men and lower for women in the urban areas. WPR for women is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. If we consider workforce participation in terms of social vulnerability, then it will be useful to consider it from the gender and social group perspective. The female worker participation in the district, which was 24.81 % in 2011, witnessed an increase of 0.82 per cent over the decade. In specific, urban female WPR increased by 4.16% over the decade because of the proximity of the district to Chennai and women workforce was absorbed by the industries started in this district.

Sectoral Composition of Workers

The district, as has been mentioned before, is fast industrializing and therefore, the Table 3.3 confirms the growth witnessed on the ground. The sector- analysis on distribution of labour considers workers under three categories namely cultivators, agricultural labourers and household industry & other workers. Workers in the ‘other’ category account for bulk of employment; there has been an increase in this segment from 75.4% in 2001 to 85.8% in 2011 reflecting similar trends in income originating from the sectors. In the case of the primary sector, the percentage of workers employed has declined from 24.7% in 2001 to 14.2% in 2011. The overall increase in the working population by 46.2% (despite the number of cultivators and agricultural labourers having reduced by 34.2 % and 4.4 % respectively in the past decade), indicates the availability of adequate employment opportunities for unskilled workers in the industrial and service sectors. There has been tremendous increase in the workers in the household industry and other sector (66.8%), indicating a movement of workers from the unorganized sectors to the organized sectors.

In the cultivator’s category, there has been a decline in numbers in the district in general and the six blocks in particular, namely, Acharapakkam, Kattankolathur, Madurantakam, Sriperumpthur, Thirukalukundram and Uthiramerur. Possible reduction in cultivable lands,

influenced by the land conversion to real estate business, can be attributed for this change, which has led to loss of employment opportunities and income deprivation. In the agricultural labourer's category, there has been a decline in numbers in the district in general. However, the blocks of Chithamour, Kancheepuram and Uthiramerur register an increase in the number of agricultural labourers. Migrants, both intra-state and inter-state, may have contributed to the increase in the working population. It is also noticed that there has been drastic increase in numbers in the district as well as in all blocks in the household industry and other sector.

TABLE -3.3 SECTORAL COMPOSITION OF WORKERS

Sl. No	Block wise/District	Total Workers		Cultivators		Agri. Labourers		Household Industries & Other Workers	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	Acharapakkam	50109	46979	1241 8	7566	1468 3	1374 4	23008	25669
2	Chithamour	52009	65157	7331	6064	6865	1987 0	37813	39223
3	Kancheepuram	10104 8	15046 5	7841	7511	1638 8	1831 2	76819	124642
4	Kattankolathur	10389 6	14864 4	1222 6	4373	6962	5101	84708	139170
5	Kundrathur	81735	15214 0	3536	3719	8762	6504	69437	141917
6	Lathur	36088	34981	5452	3649	1040 0	9863	20236	21469
7	Madurantakam	67683	87902	1132 1	6746	2393 1	1870 3	32431	62453
8	Sriperumbudur	47191	58492	5987	2413	9953	5229	31251	50850
9	St. Thomas Mount	33395 9	62509 4	3653	3562	3290	4960	327016	616572
10	Tirukazhukundram	73337	86532	1137 4	7064	1477 9	1394 2	47184	65526
11	Thiruporur	63668	81564	5178	5689	1106 9	1024 5	47421	65630
12	Uthiramerur	67211	71593	1847 6	1039 6	2065 3	2278 8	28082	38409
13	Wallajabad	66995	64271	8798	6009	2222 5	1323 3	35972	45029
Kancheepuram District		11449 29	16738 14	1135 91	7476 1	1699 60	1624 94	861378	1436559

Source: Department of Economic and Statistics,

It may be noted that there is a significant change in the number of cultivators in blocks like Madurantakam, Tirukazhukundram and Acharapakkam. In the last decade, blocks surrounding Chennai have been absorbed by the growth of the city, implying that the agricultural lands have been converted for non-agricultural uses. This has led to rise in land prices, construction costs and a boom for the real estate sector. According to the land use

pattern, Kancheepuram district has a higher land use for non-agricultural purpose; only 28% of the land is utilized for agriculture. The percentage of barren and uncultivable land is minimal at 3% while fallow lands (current and other) are around 24% (Appendix Table A3.1).

Box 3.1 Child Labour Status in District

The Kancheepuram district has traditionally been associated with child labour. Over the years, there have been sustained successful initiatives to mainstream the out of school children who are potential child labourers. All children must be in schools-this is the right of every child, yet frequently unaddressed in the society. It is unacceptable to have children working for livelihood as we move towards a healthy and developed society. The National Child Labour Project (NCLP) was started by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, with the ultimate aim of completely eradicating the practice of child labour. Child rights activists and organisations dedicated to child rights have been consistently working on this grave concern, along with the Kancheepuram district administration.

In Kancheepuram district, a Child Labour Protection Committee has been formed with Project Director (**District Rural Development Authority**) as Secretary; Inspector of Labour, Project Director, NCLP; Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories; District Social Welfare Officer; District Elementary Education Officer; and Police and NGOs as members. The District Collector conducts monthly review meetings with this committee to know the present number of child labourers in the district and their educational status, the child labour monitoring status and rehabilitation measures. In 2006 – 07, 586 children were mainstreamed after completing the bridge course in the special schools run by NCLP, but it has come down to 122 children in 2013-14. At present 425 children are enrolled in NCLP's Special Training Centres in Kancheepuram district. The district administration has taken the following remedial measures to eradicate child labour.

- Conducting regular awareness programmes in the blocks, Panchayats, schools and villages.
- Circulating bit notices among villagers. Pasting stickers in all Government offices, Panchayat offices, ration shops, bus stand, PHC, shops, industrial locations, educational institutions, hotels etc.
- Discussing child labour issues in mass contact programmes, Grama Sabha and village level meetings.
- Conducting NGO meetings headed by the District Collector to facilitate eradication of child labour; functioning of special schools in periodical intervals; conducting joint raids with NGOs.
- Providing State scholarship of INR 500 per month to students for higher studies; 30 mainstreamed students received the scholarship.
- Involving the trade unions, NGOs, employers and the community to address this issue.
- Mainstreaming children and encouraging them to continue their education by supporting them through various measures like a revolving fund for the families, free books, uniforms and bags etc.
- Conducting Child Labour awareness rally in the child labour prone areas.

NGOs such as Hand in Hand India (HIH India), too contribute to child labour elimination through special initiatives 2002. With consent and active participation of the Panchayat President, regular evening meetings are conducted with youth, women, parents, children and other stakeholders in the community to garner collective support in eliminating child labour and enrolling dropouts in schools through the formation of the Child Rights Protection Committees (CRPCs). The CRPCs follow up with

District of Kancheepuram has shown a considerable decline in the net sown area and the gross cropped area. The areas adjoining to Chennai city along the NH 45 and the Chennai – Bangalore Highway have been developed as industrial corridors where agricultural land is being used for commercial uses – real estate, industries and residences. One can see from the table 3.3 that there is an inter-decadal decline in the cultivator and agricultural labour population as there has been a decline in the availability of land for agriculture. It can be seen that, on the one hand, only a few farmers cultivate more than one crop; on the other hand, the net sown area has decreased by 14% over the years, so has the gross sown area (8%). The size of fallow lands and lands for groves and tree crops has also decreased. Though the current fallow lands have decreased, other fallow lands have increased, decreasing the net area sown and that has affected the changed land use. These lands seem to have been either converted for non-agricultural purposes, or rented or sold for residences, and other commercial development. The diminishing forest lands are a matter of great concern.

The crops sown in the district are primarily paddy, groundnut and sugarcane. In terms of horticulture, crops grown are mango, bananas and watermelon. The soil is mostly deep black and moderately deep black soil. Overall, 95 % of the agricultural land is irrigated in the district mostly through tanks and open wells. The appendix table A 3.1 again indicates that there has been a sharp decline in the gross cropped area with more than 50% loss in certain blocks where agricultural land has been utilized for non-agricultural purposes. However, the decrease was more drastic during the year 2007 and 2013. This shows certain stability in the process of conversion of lands, and consolidation after an initial boom.

Employment Registration and Placement

It is surprising that a district like Kancheepuram, which is witnessing rapid industrialization and has a large proportion registered with the employment office, has seen less than 10% of the registered being placed in either the private or the Government sector. This is a glaring gap. There is a strong need to engage the private sector in providing employment and a referral linkage with the corporate houses for engaging people registered in the employment register. It is necessary for the District Employment Office to be in contact with the HR recruitment cells of the Corporate houses so that there is greater possibility for placement of the registered. The District Employment Office may be advised to keep a library of job portals.

TABLE 3.4 – REGISTRATION AND PLACEMENT

Sl. No	Year	Registration	Placement	% of Placement
1	2007	27187	126	0.46
2	2008	32907	2030	6.17
3	2009	55324	1501	2.71
4	2010	54548	2101	3.85
5	2011	20685	1486	7.18
6	2012	63263	621	0.98
7	2013	70459	1844	2.62
8	2014	82953	799	0.96
Total		407326	10508	2.58

Source: District Employment Office, Kancheepuram District

A very low percentage of placements are indicated for registered persons in District Employment Office. The placement has been consistently low ranging from 0.46 to 7.18 during the reference period between 2007 and 2014 as indicated in Table 3.4. Over a span of half a decade, data shows huge variation in terms of employment registration and placement indicates towards a better management of employment registration MIS and placement systems. The data shows only placement through District Employment Office, but more placements are recruited through the government directly and placements in the industrial and service sectors are also not included.

It is emphasized that the employment registration and placement system needs to be strengthened urgently to leverage the education and skills of district youth population to create an education-employment-work ecosystem in the district. At the same time, the entrepreneurship and industrial development schemes of the district and the State need to be proactively enhanced further. The role of NGOs like Hand in Hand India in creating self-employment, especially for women and youth in this regard is to be appreciated.

INCOME

Kancheepuram is one of the richest districts in Tamil Nadu and the reasons are not difficult to fathom. The district has historically been associated with textiles and temples. Its proximity with the State capital of Chennai makes both tourism, especially temple tourism and handicrafts, and textile industries lower their operational costs with better access to markets. Over the last decade, because of proactive industry friendly policies of the State, several new industries have grown in the district with areas dedicated to industrial sectors like automobile industries in Sriperumbudur,

leather industries in Ekkaduthangal and Wallajabad. These industries have increased the rate of urbanization and have increased the growth of economic activity manifold.

Box 3.2 MGNREGA - Employment and Income

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) came into force on 2nd February 2006. It is a pioneering job guarantee act in the history of independent India. To operationalize the Act, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) was launched in 200 districts (Phase I), 130 districts (Phase II) and 295 districts (Phase III) throughout the nation. As on 2014 -15, MGNREGS was launched in 645 districts, 6603 blocks, 247645 Panchayats and 778134 villages throughout the nation. The major objectives of MGNREGS are,

- to enhance livelihood security in rural areas,
- to generate productive assets, to protect the environment,
- to empower rural women,
- to reduce rural urban migration, and
- to foster social security

This Act guarantees at least 100 days of employment per household in a year to the rural people. The person who wants to work must reside within the boundaries of Panchayat and should register his/her name in his Panchayat to get the identity card. At present, the minimum wages for this programme is Rs. 134/- . MGNREGS has the potential to evolve into a radical framework with multiple convergences and possibilities of asset creation, skill development, strengthening democratic process and social change, thereby also breaking the entrenched hierarchies of power and class. The type of work taken up under this scheme include formation of new roads, digging new ponds and renovation of water bodies like ponds, kulam, kuttais, ooranies, canal, irrigation tanks etc.

As per the Government of India's notification on 20th December 2013, MGNREGS is also taking up rural sanitation related work, such as constructing individual household latrines, school toilets and anganwadi toilets; this can be taken up either independently or in convergence with schemes of other Government departments to achieve "open defecation free" status.

As on March 2013, out of 407424 households in Kancheepuram district, 274485 households (67.4%) were registered under this programme. A total sum of Rs. 12618.442 lakhs was disbursed as wages, 13047413 man-days were generated and around 4 lakhs individuals were employed under this scheme in the district.

Women's participation in MGNREGA in the district is noteworthy. Backward blocks like Acharapakkam, Tirukazhukundram and Uthiramerur shows high participation rate among women in agriculture related work.

The rural women in Mahabalipuram were assigned MGNREGA work and their engagement in work positively mediated their mental health outcomes. The women felt higher social status and self-esteem. The role of the administration, the political awareness among the women and the presence of NGOs can go a long way in strengthening the women's participation in the MGNREGA.

Per Capita Income

Among others, income determines the standard of living of persons and the level of human development. Therefore, for analysis on income level in the district, per capita income was analysed at constant prices.

TABLE 3.5 – PER CAPITA INCOME AT CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES IN RUPEES

Year	Kancheepuram District	Tamil Nadu
2008 – 09	62571	48473
2009 – 10	70289	53359
2010 – 11	83498	59967
2011 – 12	92713	63996

Source: Department of Economics & Statistics, Kancheepuram District

The district income statistics in rupees provides a broad view of the state of economic activity in the district as compared with the State. While per capita income for the district has consistently increased; it has remained higher compared to state per capita income for respective reference years. To be precise, district per capita income has been 29% to 45 % higher than state per capita income, comparatively higher margin with each passing year from 2008-09 to 2011-12. The rate of increase of the district has been much faster than that of the State. This rapid increase in per capita income across certain pockets of the district has created intra-district disparities, which need to be addressed. The maximum growth was witnessed in 2011-12 and the gap between the State and the district's growth has also been the highest in this year with its per capita income at Rs.92713.

Poverty and Inequality

The State administration has been extremely proactive in implementing path-breaking, internationally recognized poverty alleviation programmes, that not only help in reducing income disparities and poverty but also, seek to use community based, focused approaches to develop the communities and empower the population. The poverty alleviation schemes like Mahalir Thittam and the Pudhu-Vazhvu go beyond the idea of passive individual 'beneficiaries' and seek to develop the community as a whole. Further, the State has been implementing a universal food security scheme for a long time. Recently, the State initiated innovative strategies like the Amma Unnavagam or Canteens, which serve nutritious and

hygienically prepared food at highly subsidized prices of Rs. 1 for a plate of idlis and Rs. 5 for a plate of rice and dal (Sambar). These Amma Canteens are run by Self-Help group members and are extremely beneficial for not just the poor and the marginalized but also the homeless, migrants as well as students, and other travellers.

To understand the grave issue of income and poverty, there is a need to review the number of below poverty households in the district as well as block-wise. The block-wise disaggregated data on BPL families as on 2012-13 are shown below:

TABLE 3. 6 –POVERTY LEVEL – 2012-13

Sl. No	Block /District	Total No. of HHs	Total No. of BPL HHs	% of BPL families
1	Acharapakkam	25923	12368	47.71
2	Chithamour	22545	17809	78.99
3	Kancheepuram	12969	6962	53.68
4	Kattankolathur	35546	10864	30.56
5	Kundrathur	54500	12951	23.76
6	Lathur	21467	8793	40.96
7	Maduranthakam	29492	14862	50.39
8	Sriperumbudur	23864	10960	45.93
9	St. Thomas Mount	50767	20100	39.59
10	Tirukazhukundram	35165	14855	42.24
11	Thiruporur	33594	15117	45.00
12	Uthiramerur	31029	17065	55.00
13	Wallajabad	30563	12687	41.51
	Kancheepuram District	407424	175393	43.05

Source: DRDA, Kancheepuram, 2012-2013

The difference between the highest number of BPL households (Chithamour – 78.99%) and the lowest (Kundrathur – 23.76%) is 55 %, indicating a sharp inequality and inter-block disparity in the district. This is a serious concern.

It is clearly seen that Acharapakkam, Chithamour, Kancheepuram, Madurantakam, Sriperumbudur, Thiruporur and Uthiramerur blocks have high percentage of BPL households in the district. Kancheepuram is the district headquarters and performs adequately on HDI yet shows a high number of BPL households. Majority of the BPL households are likely to comprise landless, agricultural laborers and/or marginal farmers. The BPL households may be reached by the poverty alleviation schemes. Yet, the push is not strong enough to show higher incomes on a sustained basis. Higher incomes on a sustained basis will be concurrent with sustained employment and/or sustained entrepreneurial activity. A mix of primary and

secondary occupations with employment and entrepreneurial activity, over a period, is likely to boost incomes, assuming that expenditures are constant. If expenditure shocks like unexpected health expenditure or loss of job are experienced, then again, the household buffers are lost. Subsistence agriculture with no alternatives makes their earning to be abysmally low and therefore they are unable to negotiate the rising consumption expenditure levels. Future district planning needs to aggressively focus on these backward blocks for raising their human development parameters.

Box 3.3 Where there is a will there is a ‘Vellaputhur’ way

Acharapakkam block has a total of 59 Panchayats in Kancheepuram district. The Vellaputhur Panchayat in Acharapakkam block stands out as an example of how the MGNREGA can be put to good use. The Panchayat has 601 households with 351 MGNREGA workers belonging to diverse communities. As the scheme encourages earthworks, the village administration could identify only limited number of work opportunities within its jurisdiction. But under the leadership of the present Panchayat President, Mr N. Vijayakumar, some innovative ways to generate employment for job seeker were explored.

Mr Vijayakumar offered his land to the MGNREGA workers and involved them in paddy seed transplantation that benefitted 20 workers. He also facilitated work in the water rivulet by enhancing the pond capacity through deepening of ponds and efficient maintenance of the distribution canals to ensure smooth flow of water to the agricultural fields. The strengthened water harvesting structures and availability of MGNREGA workers, has made it easy for the farmers to complete their farming activities. The President also enabled farmers to cultivate the fallow land adding to their kitty.

Farmers express their gratitude for the work done through MGNREGA scheme. Mr. Vijayakumar also assisted in the smooth flow of MGNREGA funds and the daily wages of INR 183 is credited directly to the bank accounts of the wage worker regularly. The guaranteed employment coupled with the general wage rate improvements has brought a considerable improvement in the family incomes of the poor people, which, in turn has resulted in better quality of life. By using the MGNREGA scheme optimally and innovatively, the village is certainly set for a robust harvest.

Systematic MGNREGA execution has also paved way for better implementation of other welfare schemes of the government in Vellaputhur Panchayat. ‘Pudhu Vaazhvu’ and “Aavin” have sanctioned loans for women to buy milch animals. The village has developed all infrastructures availing assistance under various schemes like MGNREGA, Rural Infrastructure Assistance (RIA), *Pudhu Vaazhvu*, Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation Limited (Aavin), Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS), Indira Awas Yojana, Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation (THADCO), NABARD, Nirmal Bharat Abivan, etc.

In order to address the issue of urban poverty, Tamil Nadu has been implementing National Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) which came into effect since 1 December 1997. By encouraging the setting- up of self-employment ventures, the scheme strives to

provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed and underemployed poor living below the poverty line. It also aims to promote self-managed community structures like Neighbourhood Group (NHG), Neighbourhood Committee (NHC) and Community Development Society (CDS). These programmes are implemented through Urban Local Bodies. The scheme is implemented through share funding between the Central and State Government in a 75: 25 ratio. The Scheme has five major components:

- i. Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)
- ii. Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP)
- iii. Urban Women Self-Help Programme (UWSP)
- iv. Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)
- v. Urban Community Development Network (UCDN)

Box 3.4 Fishermen Community's Hope

Kancheepuram district has a long coastal line with good locations for shrimp and prawn culture in Thirupurur, Chithamour and Lathur blocks. Apart from fishing, people are engaged in agriculture labour, timber cutting, carbon making from wood, preparing coconut thatch roofs and other daily wage activities. The fisher folk have pressing needs to enhance their livelihood options and have easy access to facilities and services fulfilling their basic day to day needs.

They would like to improve the PDS delivery system in Eldaikazhinadu town panchayat. PHC service at Kadapakkam village is poor. The behaviour of the staff is rude even towards the high risk mothers. High BP and diabetes are the common problems among the people. There are wine shops located in the midst of the village and residents would rather have such shops located away from the residential quarters. The need for a railway station is a longstanding demand for the Kadapakkam area. Bus service is very poor in Kappivakkam and nearby villages, and the fisher people have to spend at least Rs 40 to reach Chayyiar nearby town by share auto.

Fishing community members also have some concerns pertaining to their livelihood. They expect that fishing allied industries/repair works are started in Kadapakkam. At present they have to go to Marakkanam or Chennai for any minor repair. They also feel the need to have government co-operative stores for fish nets and other fishing equipment so that they do not need to buy high priced and low quality products by the private owners. The villagers are unable to get any subsidy from the fisheries department. They expect that the Government should take severe action against those who use banned nets such as *Surukku valai* and *Izhuvai valai*. Industrial effluents and domestic wastes like plastic carry bags get into the sea and severely affect the aqua life. Fishermen feel that measures to prevent the sea water pollution should be taken not just to safeguard sea resources but also for the larger cause of

The challenges in tackling urban poverty are more complex. Tamil Nadu Government had launched a major initiative to address urban poverty through the Tamil Nadu Urban Livelihood Mission (TNULM). This is a more inclusive and flexible scheme. The Central

Government revamped the SJSRY as the National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) and launched it in September 2013. NULM and TNULM will be synchronized so as to achieve better results. Building shelters for homeless destitute persons in urban areas and upgrading existing shelters are key priorities for TNULM. Allocations under this programme have been made and utilized to provide self-employment opportunities and wage employment to the urban poor and thereby achieve economic empowerment, create infrastructure and community structures in Town Panchayats; the total allocations and expenditure during 2008-09 to 2010-11 amounted to Rs. 152.57 crore. Disaggregate data pertaining to implementation of various schemes addressing urban poverty are not available.

Public Distribution System (PDS)

Public Distribution System of food grains through ration shops with the provision of family cards assumes importance from food security dimension in the process of human resources development. Tamil Nadu has been an advocate of the universal PDS as against the targeted PDS followed by other States. A universal PDS by itself ensures that the food security of the State is ensured. The availability of rice, wheat and other essential items and the operation of the PDS for stabilizing the prices of the essential commodities ensure that the district does not face food crisis.

Given that poverty continues to remain proportionately high in the district, an effective PDS is one of the significant interventions of the pathways through which the State addresses the deficits that come along with an unequal growth.

TABLE 3.7 FAMILY CARD HOLDERS – 2013-14

Sl. No	Name of the Taluk	Households Provided Family Cards
1	Kancheepuram	136257
2	Sriperumbudur	135414
3	Uthiramerur	39371
4	Chengelpattu	112437
5	Tirukazhukundram	53749
6	Maduranthakam	74233
7	Cheyur	59456
8	Thiruporur	46847
	Total	657764

Source: District Civil Supplies Department, Kancheepuram 2013-14

Conclusion

Kancheepuram district presents several features in its economic development patterns that paradoxically highlight the importance of economic growth in boosting human development and at the same time reveal the constraints of economic development defining and capturing the degrees of human development in isolation.

The serious and unacceptable percentage of BPL households in the district, despite the high per capita income, underlines the rationale of the capabilities approach to human development and the much needed correction to the idea that economic growth alone improves the quality of life. The key message is equitable development between blocks and between classes. At this juncture, block-wise income data is not available. The high number of BPL families in the district shows that there is a serious inter-block and within block inequity in development. Only four blocks show consistent development across parameters.

Even as Kancheepuram is a rich district of the State with commendable growth in the industrial sector, there exist a lot of challenges for the district; owing its proximity to the capital, capabilities as well as aspirations are high and there needs to be a concurrent and sustained increase in income.

Even as Mahalir Thittam and Pudhu-Vazhvu project have been doing good work, the number of BPL families continues to be high in the backward blocks. Here, we have a situation where capability is increasing, aspiration is high but income is not. There is, therefore, a need to continue the work and focus more on the marginalized and the weaker sections towards both capability as well as income. Additionally, the youth and women not only need skill training, but they also need to be supported with market linkages both for employment as well as enterprise development.

The sectoral share of the growth of industry as well as services is impressive and needs to continue; there are dedicated industrial development parks in the district and the District Industries Centre has been the node for the district administration's efforts to further boost the industrial growth. The economic growth however can be further augmented by strengthening the agriculture, horticulture, fisheries, dairy and poultry activities.

The working population has shown change over the decade. A cause of concern is the high non-working population. There is an emerging rest seeking class that has grown as a consequence to the booming growth of the Greater Chennai Agglomeration in the last decade.

Clearly, Kancheepuram is in transition and the change in the worker profile emphasizes the transition.

The District Planning Officials now need to focus on the least developed blocks as measured through MPI calculations to raise the quality of life and standard of living in the backward blocks within the district. Secondly, there is a clear and urgent need to focus on the BPL families and boost their income opportunities through MGNREGA, skill development, enterprise development and self-employment. Since the district is located close to the State capital, the possibilities of market linkages must be harnessed further. Additional sources of income like fisheries, poultry and livestock must also be encouraged. There is a need to focus on development of ancillary industries, service and hospitality sector and link these with the educational and vocational institutions. There is also a need to augment the higher education system in the district, with more government higher education institutions that equip the youth population to face the challenges of job markets.

CHAPTER 4
DEMOGRAPHY, HEALTH AND
NUTRITION

Chapter 4

Demography, Health and Nutrition

Introduction

The demographic profile of the population in terms of its size and composition is important in determining the level of development. Parameters like longevity, mortality, fertility and nutritional level reflect the status of health in a society. One of the MDGs, specific to health, is to reduce the mortality rate (infant & maternal) to three quarters by 2015 from the 1990 baseline rate. It is in this reference that the Tamil Nadu government wants to improve the health status of the people as well as human development. Thus, this chapter analyses the trends and changes in demographic, health and nutritional indicators in the district and the effectiveness of government policies and programmes to improve the health status of its people.

DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS AND HEALTH INDICATORS

Demographic transition refers to changes in the population characteristics which either have a positive or a negative influence over human development. For example, the phase of demographic transition witnessed in the district indicate, on one hand, the challenges to be met for sustaining the level of human development and on the other hand the general wellbeing of the population.

Population and Demographic Transition

According to the 2011 Census, 63.49% constituted the urban population of Kancheepuram district and 36.51 %, the rural population. The rate of urbanization in the district has been very swift and quite haphazard. For policy makers and planners, it is important to note the inter-decadal change in the demography of the district. Table 4.1 reveals that the total population of Kancheepuram district was 39,98,252 in 2011, registering a growth of 39.0 per cent over 2001. Given that, the Total Fertility Rate and Crude Birth Rate do not show significant differences, the increase in the total population shows that the district is a destination point for in-migration. Overall, it is extremely significant to note that blocks like Kundrathur, Thiruporur and St. Thomas Mount have registered a growth of 77.8 %, 46.4 % and 62.3 % respectively in the last decade, which is higher than the district's growth.

TABLE 4.1 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES

Sl. No.	Block wise/District /State	Population		Decadal Population	Density	
		2001	2011		2001	2011
1	Acharapakkam	102357	92011	-10.1	287	258
2	Chithamour	108191	136097	25.8	319	401
3	Kancheepuram	296691	358671	20.9	1098	1328
4	Kattankolathur	278274	377142	35.5	771	1044
5	Kundrathur	212422	377641	77.8	710	1263
6	Lathur	78090	69922	-10.5	281	251
7	Madurantakam	152488	183942	20.6	378	456
8	Sriperumbudur	104496	133195	27.5	280	358
9	St. Thomas Mount	979085	1589297	62.3	4512	7324
10	Tirukazhukundram	173070	196897	13.8	490	557
11	Thiruporur	134015	196264	46.4	325	476
12	Uthiramerur	136865	148133	8.2	329	356
13	Wallajabad	121424	139040	14.5	341	390
Kancheepuram District		2877468	3998252	39.0	668	892
Tamil Nadu State		62405679	72147030	15.6	480	555

Source: Department of Economics & Statistics, Kancheepuram District & Primary Census Abstract, Tamil Nadu – 2001 & 2011

There also seems to be an out-migration in the blocks of Acharapakkam and Lathur, where a negative growth trend in the population during 2011 and 2001 is indicated. In general, changes in population density over decades are attributed to distress migration or illnesses/epidemics in case of negative trends and lower fertility rates; positive trends are shown through high fertility rates, birth rates and higher life expectancy. Acharapakkam and Lathur have not experienced any disasters through the decade like droughts or epidemics, the Crude Birth Rate (CBR) and Crude Death Rate (CDR) are also within acceptable range, and therefore, the negative trend can be attributed to out-migration from the blocks.

What does change in demography mean in terms of provision of health and nutrition infrastructure, health and risk behaviours of the population, the transmission of diseases, infection, and finally coverage and entitlements of the migrant population into these blocks and the district as a whole? The issue of intra-state and inter-state migrants, their age and other socioeconomic and demographic characteristics need to be urgently examined and planned for by the policy-makers and planners. It must be reiterated that this change in demography must be addressed with urgency as it will have grave implication in the next decade.

It is very clear that since the last decade, the district has witnessed a massive demographic transition. Some blocks like Kundrathur, Kattankolathur, St. Thomas Mount, Thiruporur and Sriperumbudur have seen a rise in population and the density per km. has almost doubled.

This whopping increase in the district population and change in the demographic profile is due to unplanned urbanization and the consequent rise of in-migration of residents and workers spilling over from Chennai. In, Kundrathur and St. Thomas Mount, for instance, almost every second person, one met was not a resident before a decade. Not only have the neighbourhoods changed but they have also become very crowded; such unplanned growth is a matter of concern.

Distress migration of low or unskilled workers from different parts of the country, within the State and the movement of aspirational, mobile and educated workers towards the district is a growing reality. This demographic transition puts a severe pressure on public infrastructure like roads, transport, land, accommodation and other utilities. Such uncontrolled growth leads to urban sprawls, notified and non-notified shanties and mediates risk behaviours affecting health outcomes, criminalities and law and order issues. Thankfully, the administration both at Chennai and Kancheepuram district are sensitive to this issue and have been taking appropriate administrative measures. However, the mismatch between supply and demand continues. The district administration is urged to put a proactive time-bound action plan in place to address this complex issue given that town planning may have zoning regulations. Such migration will add to the severe pressure on the district administration and this in turn will affect the human rights of the distress migrants themselves.

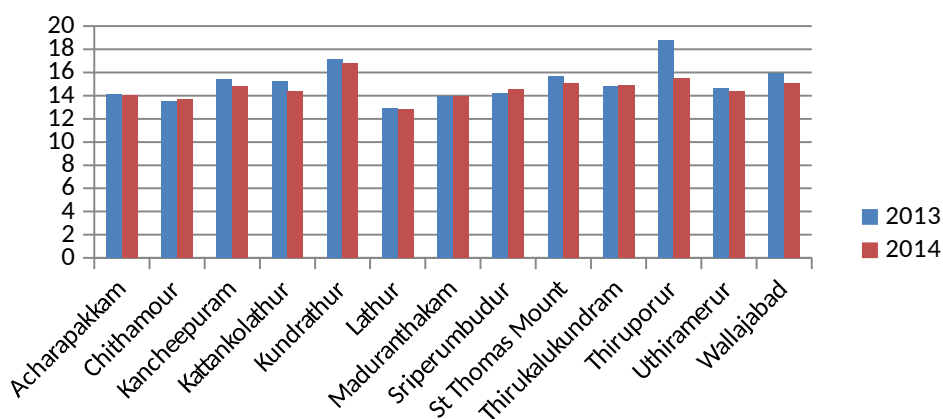
The table also shows that the percentage of SC and ST population has changed drastically in the two blocks of Wallajabad and Kancheepuram from the 2001 census. In Wallajabad, the percentage of SC population has more than doubled, while in Kancheepuram, the SC population has halved, which means that there is an out-migration of SCs from the block. The rest of the district blocks do not show any significant changes in the percentage of SC and ST population. Rapid uncontrolled urbanization has meant that agricultural land is being converted into non-agricultural land and is being utilized for non-agricultural purposes. Ground reports suggest that this has meant an emergence of a rent-seeking class of people who rent-out or sell their lands and then migrate to cities.

Crude Birth Rate and Crude Death Rate

The Crude Birth Rate and the Crude Death Rate data per district and per blocks will reveal whether family planning, contraception and other health measures of the government are effective in their implementation or not. It will also explain and clarify further, whether the

growth in the population of the blocks and district is due to migration or not. This is a proxy confirmation because migration data is sparse because migrants typically lack documents, they cannot or do not access health services and the administration records remain blind to them. This puts an enormous yet silent burden on the district and block administration and the needs and concerns of the migrants go unaddressed as well.

FIG 4.1.A TRENDS IN CBR



Source: JD (Health) Kancheepuram & Saidapet

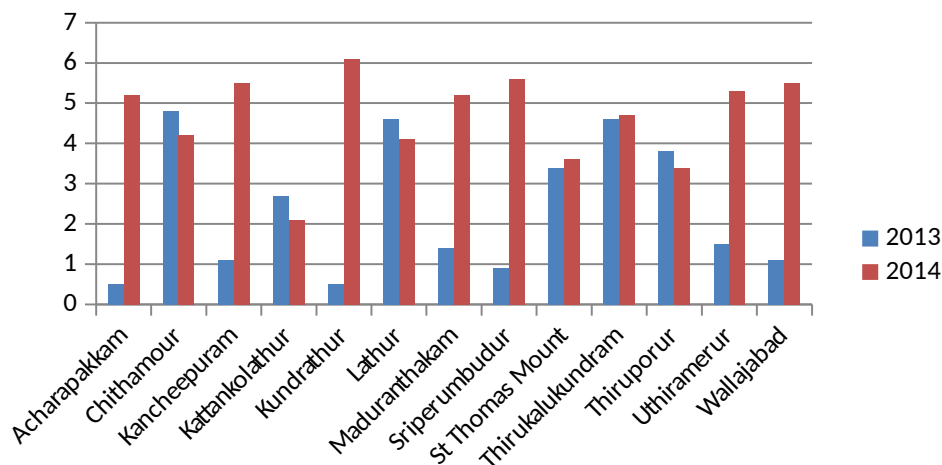


FIG 4.1.B TRENDS IN CDR

Source: JD (Health) Kancheepuram & Saidapet

The rate of demographic growth is the function of birth and death rate. Consequently, variations in birth and death rates have the causal relationship with the population growth.

The CBR and CDR are adequate and show that family planning efforts of the district administration are satisfactory and the death rate is normative. It could be seen in Figure 4.1, the CBR in various blocks show a fluctuating and uneven trend during 2013 and 2014. CBR and CDR in the State was 15.9 and 7.4 respectively in 2011 (Ref: National Health Mission, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, 2011). However, Kancheepuram district (16.3) has higher CBR compared to the State. CDR for the district too is lower (3.5), in comparison to the State average (7.4). As a result, the district has a faster population growth when compared with the State's average (1.56).

Though demographic transition is influenced by CBR and CDR, the changes are also expected as the character of the district economy has shifted from agrarian to partially industrialized and increasingly urbanized as is evident in many urban areas/blocks in the district like Kundrathur, Sriperumputhur and Kancheepuram areas. Apart from the factors mentioned above, migration is yet another variable that has an impact on the population level. Migration can be rural – rural, rural- urban, urban–rural, or urban – urban having either intra district and inter district or interstate and /or international components. Due to want of data, this variable is not included in this analysis.

Sex Ratio

Sex ratio is widely used as one of the indicators of gender discrimination as it captures various facets of gender socialization and the outlook of the community regarding girls and women. Lack of bargaining; decision making power, in terms of finance; economic independence; reproductive, nutritional health; lack of freedom of expression in families; community and interpersonal context; lack of education and health investments in the lives of girl children and women; lack of awareness of legal rights and assets and property ownership are some of the major concerns within gender discrimination. Violence against women ranging from domestic violence and abuse, to brutal crimes like female infanticide, child sexual abuse and rape destroy the very essence of human development. These insidious forms of discrimination question constitutional fundamental rights of equality and liberty. It is a well-known fact that gender discrimination before birth, female feticide and infanticide and discrimination in nutrition and health of the mother and the infant cause the changes in the sex ratio. Males exceed the number of women at birth and the ratio of 943 females against 1000 males in India in 2011 is considered adequate. However, time trends and changes thereof are also of significance.

TABLE 4.2 SEX RATIO

Sl. No	Block wise/District /State	General		Increase or Decrease (in number)
		2001	2011	
1	Acharapakkam	992	995	3
2	Chithamour	999	997	-2
3	Kancheepuram	990	1002	12
4	Kattankolathur	967	986	19
5	Kundrathur	971	981	10
6	Lathur	995	997	2
7	Madurantakam	996	1001	5
8	Sriperumbudur	986	952	-34
9	St. Thomas Mount	959	983	24
10	Thirukalukundram	981	981	0
11	Thiruporur	976	977	1
12	Uthiramerur	991	996	5
13	Wallajabad	998	999	1
Kancheepuram District		975	986	10
Tamil Nadu		987	996	7

Source: Department of Economics & Statistics

There was an increase in the sex ratio in the district from 975 in 2001 to 985 in 2011 in Table 4.2 which is, however, still lower than the state sex ratio of 996 women per men (Census 2011). The district and block level sex ratio data reveals that the district overall compares well with the state figures. Madurantakam and Kancheepuram blocks reveal a healthy and positive trend of 1002 and 1001 women per 1000 men. Sriperumbudur is the only block that is a cause for concern since the sex ratio has decreased as compared to the 2001 census data. This could be due to various factors and needs further research and examination.

Child Sex Ratio

Child population and CSR are useful in the study of gender parity in the district.

TABLE 4.3 CHILD SEX RATIO

Sl. No	Block / District / State	Population in the age group of 0 – 6		Child Sex Ratio 2001	Population in the age group of 0 – 6		Child Sex Ratio 2011
		Male 2001	Female 2001		Male 2011	Female 2011	
1	Acharapakkam	51397	50960	991	4779	4614	965
2	Chithamour	54104	54087	1000	7132	6711	941
3	Kancheepuram	149078	147613	990	18868	18117	960
4	Kattankolathur	141497	136789	967	21002	19756	941
5	Kundrathur	107773	98851	917	22296	21219	952

6	Lathur	39137	38953	995	3666	3449	941
7	Madurantakam	76393	76095	996	9727	9326	959
8	Sriperumbudur	160377	156541	976	7428	7093	955
9	St. Thomas Mount	500575	478510	956	87454	83975	960
10	Thirukalukundram	87366	85704	981	10792	10428	966
11	Thiruporur	67819	66196	976	11458	11291	985
12	Uthiramerur	68734	68131	991	8105	7662	945
13	Wallajabad	60777	60647	998	7634	7592	994
Kancheepuram district		171997	165262	961	201499	194755	967
State		3725616	3509544	942	3542351	3352470	946

Source: Department of Economics & Statistics

The CSR for the district of Kancheepuram and the blocks also appears to be adequate, yet is less than the district general sex ratio, which poses a challenge to the district administration to identify the real cause for the declining trend. CSR for the district increased from 961 girls per 1000 boys in 2001 to 967 girls in 2011; and that is a good sign. The above table reveals that there is cause for concern in Uthiramerur, Chithamour, Lathur, and Kattankolathur. Except Thiruporur and Wallajabad, the remaining 11 blocks are below the district CSR. One assumes that there is better awareness and access to services in the current time and such a trend must be investigated further. Inter-census figures indicate that there has been an overall declining CSR (JSR) in the district, while some blocks have shown a reversal. The JSR is generally reflective of the preference for a son that is normally prevalent in a patriarchal society and indicative of the poor status accorded to girls and women.

Life Expectancy at Birth

Life expectancy at birth reflects the overall mortality level of a population. It summarizes the mortality pattern that prevails across all age groups in a given year – children and adolescents, adults and the elderly. In 2012, life expectancy at birth for both sexes globally was 70 years, ranging from 62 years in low-income countries to 79 years in high-income countries.

TABLE 4.4 LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

Sl. No	District /State	2013-14		
		Male	Female	Total
1	Kancheepuram District	75.2	72.5	73.8

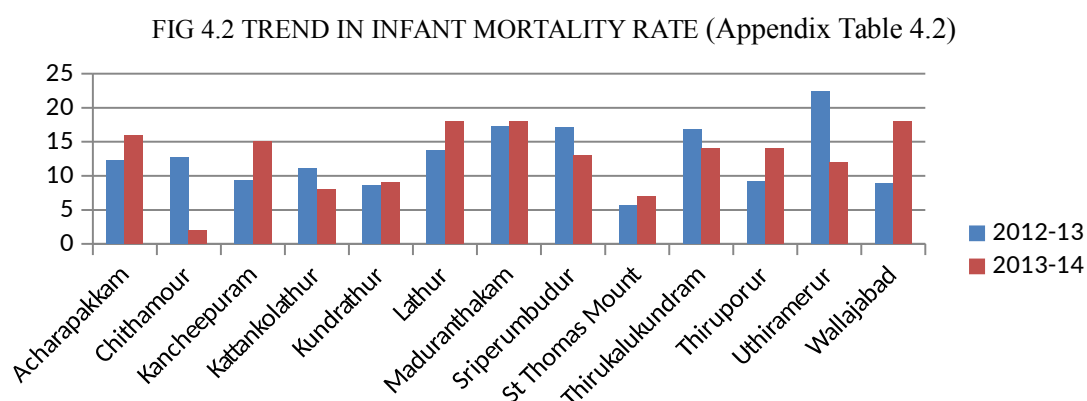
Source: JD (Health) Kancheepuram & Saidapet

LEB for Kancheepuram district is marginally higher for male (75.2) and female (72.5) and overall (73.8). Life Expectancy at Birth for females being high is considered to be normal as the biological survival advantage is more for them when compared to males.

Female life expectancy in India is greater than male life expectancy. The 2011 census data also shows that both in Kancheepuram and Tamil Nadu, the male life expectancy rate is lower than the female life expectancy rate.

Infant Mortality Rate

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is one of the key indicators of the Nation's, State's and district's health planning. IMR is also one of the key indicators tied up to the MDGs and the recent RMNCH+A strategy of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. IMR reflects the general well-being of the society as it indicates the nutritional status, health and well-being of the mother, the state of healthcare services, their administration, access and availability, coverage and response towards the infants born in a year, before the age of 12 months.



Source: JD (Health) Kancheepuram & Saidapet

The Figure 4.2 reveals that all blocks have an IMR within the State average of 21 and national average of 44; the IMR in Chithamour is the lowest among all blocks for the year 2013-14. Blocks like Acharapkkam, Kancheepuram, Lathur and Mduranthakam reveal themselves as backward in the context of both sex ratios as well as need to be closely reviewed for IMRs. In recent years, attempts have been made to enhance care of new born and the neonatal infant mortality through home based care (Appendix Table 4.2).

Box 4.1 Home-Based New Born Care- A Pilot Study

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is said to reflect the status of healthcare in any country. Majority of infant deaths happen in the developing countries with most occurring during the neo-natal period (the first 28 days of life). Among the many reasons that cause neo-natal deaths, the most common ones are due to low birth weight, sepsis and asphyxia. Early discharge from hospitals, lack of awareness and accessibility to adequate healthcare facilities also accentuate high neo-natal mortality. Effective maternal and new born care can avert these deaths. It has been established that nearly all essential care can be provided at a low cost at the household level. With this as focus, a partnership was established to tackle neo natal deaths in selected pockets of Kancheepuram district which had a history of neo-natal deaths. The partnership consisted of the following:

- Chengalpattu Medical College (CMC) as the technical partner and a referral point Hand in Hand India and Dhan Foundation as implementing NGOs
- Ekam Foundation as the facilitating partner
- National Rural Health Mission as the funding partner

The baseline data with reference to the NMR (Neonatal Mortality Rate) along with the demographic details were collected from the intervention and control areas. In the intervention area, existing gaps pertaining to healthcare delivery were assessed.

One Village Health Volunteer was identified for each village in the intervention area. Based on the module, training was given by the CMC to these village health volunteers to: do a month-wise enumeration of children between 0 and 1 year, do a weekly follow-up with these children, create awareness of neonatal care, manage and follow-up with high risk neonates or low birth weight babies, safe transportation of the new-born, follow-up any developmental delays with the CMC, prepare regular reports for the Block Supervisor, maintain registers like the visit register, enumeration register, etc.

During the pilot study period between January to December 2011, 711 new born were visited in 21 Panchayats in the Manapathi PHC area and 389 new born were visited in 19 Panchayats in the Salavakkam PHC area. The neo-natal deaths and complexities were significantly reduced. This

Maternal Mortality Ratio

MMR is one of the key indicators of a woman's health, especially during the child-bearing stage. It is also an indicator of access and availability of healthcare and delivery systems as well as the quality of healthcare received. MMR is defined as the number of maternal deaths per lakh live births. The MMR represents the risk associated with each pregnancy, i.e. the obstetric risk. It is also an MDG indicator.

TABLE 4.5 MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO

Sl.No	Block /District	2013-14
1	Acharapakkam	64
2	Chithamour	9
3	Kancheepuram	74
4	Kattankolathur	85
5	Kundrathur	104
6	Lathur	10
7	Maduranthakam	52
8	Sriperumbudur	55
9	St Thomas Mount	110
10	Thirukalukundram	77
11	Thiruporur	76
12	Uthiramerur	140
13	Wallajabad	98
Kancheepuram District		79

Source: JD (Health) Kancheepuram & Saidapet

The Table 4.5 presented above is confirmation of the robust services in the Kancheepuram district. This data shows block-wise variations where blocks like Kundrathur, St. Thomas Mount and Uthiramerur show MMR at higher than 100 deaths per lakh live births and need urgent attention. Blocks such as Chithamour and Lathur, show commendable record in 2013-14, however, the district as a whole, indicates an MMR higher than the State average of 68.

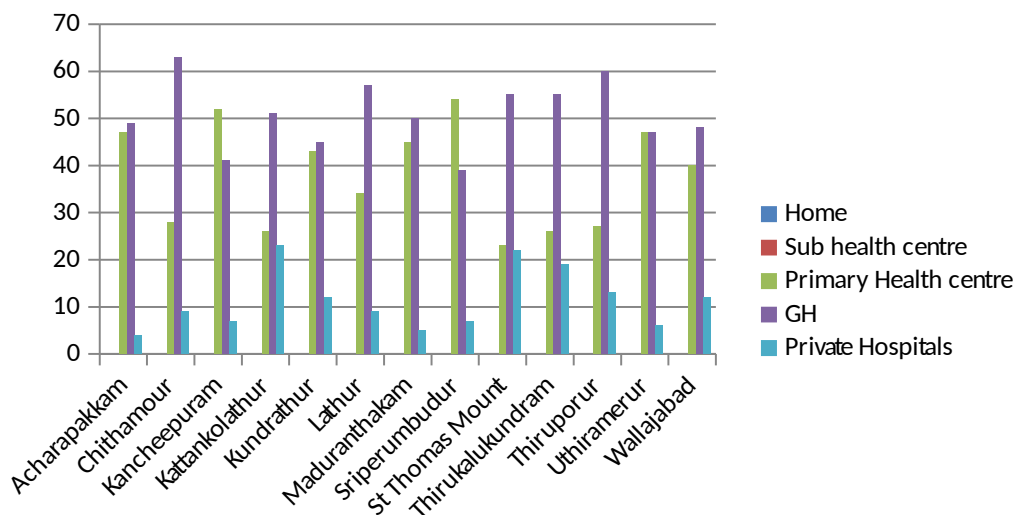
The very high MMR is an indication of “ANC” mothers with complications were frequently referred to Government Hospital and that lost time proved very expensive for the family. Further, field visits revealed that some villagers found it very hard to reach the PHC and because of the inaccessibility, the antenatal mothers could not visit the PHC frequently for check-ups. These issues have now been addressed by the Deputy Director (Health Services), Kancheepuram.

Place of Delivery

One of the goals of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and the Tamil Nadu Rural Health Mission is ensuring safe institutional deliveries. The distance from home to the GH or PHC and the ease of transportation and time lost, regardless of 108-ambulance service, must also be taken into account when analyzing the institutional deliveries. Wherever there is a

high MMR, the reasons cited are lack of staff or a delayed admission or a birth related complication, which is referred to GH. In this process of referral, time is lost and the pregnant mother's life is put at risk. It is to be noted that in most of the blocks the PHCs also account for 20% of deliveries. The effective linkage in the district with the JSSY scheme and the Anganwadi worker monitoring at the village level facilitate the need for a pregnant women to undergo 3 antenatal visits, immunization and USG –scan. If followed correctly, this appears to be a contributing factor for the low MMR in many blocks. This data augments the MMR data presented earlier and confirms that Kancheepuram district is one of the better developed districts in terms of health services in Tamil Nadu.

FIG 4.3 PLACE OF DELIVERY



Source: JD (Health) Kancheepuram & Saidapet, 2013-14

Institutional deliveries in private facilities seem to be high in the suburban areas where private maternity and infant care facilities are present and the Government health centres are overcrowded. However, it must be noted from the visual representation that, wherever, the government facilities are adequate as in the case of Madurantakam and Kancheepuram, the percentage of deliveries in private clinical setups are minimal (Appendix Table 4.3).

Institutional Deliveries

The analysis of institutional deliveries indicates that the district has made tremendous progress in increasing the proportion of institutional deliveries. This scenario also reveals the high level of awareness of the people on the demand for institutional deliveries which cater to the needs of both the mother and child. At the same time, it also reflects the very good

performance of institutions like PHCs in rural areas from the supply side. Yet apart from healthcare per se, other factors like infrastructure, particularly pucca buildings for PHCs, adequate health personnel and medicine, proper road and transport facilities are essential prerequisites for sustaining the positive trends in institutional services to the welfare of the people. The institutional deliveries through the Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana (JSSY) and the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) show a commendable health administration performance in the district, because the share of institutional deliveries is 100% in all blocks. This shows that, there is trust and credibility to the government healthcare systems as a result of schemes like JSSY if they are implemented adequately (Appendix Table 4.4).

Still Birth Rate (SBR)

The still birth rate is one of the indicators of maternal health as well as the delivery of healthcare services, especially since it relates to appropriate medical interventions that ensure the birth of live infants. In that sense, SBR relates to the access as well as quality of health services.

TABLE 4.6 STILL BIRTH RATE

Sl. No	Block wise/District	2012 -13	2013-14
1	Acharapakkam	10.2	13.4
2	Chithamour	11.9	9.1
3	Kancheepuram	12.8	13.5
4	Kattankolathur	8.9	7.4
5	Kundrathur	6.2	10.3
6	Lathur	9.4	9.4
7	Maduranthakam	11.9	19.5
8	Sriperumbudur	5.1	11.4
9	St Thomas Mount	6.4	7.3
10	Thirukalukundram	8.7	10.6
11	Thiruporur	9.4	7.1
12	Uthiramerur	11.5	17.9
13	Wallajabad	13.9	16.8
	Kancheepuram District	9.2	11.8

Source: JD (Health) Kancheepuram & Saidapet

Immunization

Immunization strategy and its effective implementation is one of the significant ways in which the State and administration intervenes to improve and enhance the health and well-being of the citizens. The advances in science and the availability of low cost vaccines have

ensured that most of the life threatening infections and diseases can be prevented through immunization. Viruses are the only frontier that medical sciences have not yet fully conquered. Medical sciences have identified six vaccine preventable diseases that can be tackled in childhood. These are tuberculosis, polio, measles, tetanus, diphtheria and pertussis.

The oral polio drop programme of the Government of India in association with World Health Organization (WHO) over the last many years has finally started bearing fruit and India has not recorded any polio cases in the last year. This represents a milestone in the history of public health interventions in India, comparable to the victory over small pox and plague in the last century. While small pox and plague affected mortality, polio also seriously affects the quality of life. The State must strive for effective and complete immunization and proper nutrition to ensure a healthy population. The data reveals that the performance of the blocks is close to 100 % and promises well for the district, a district like Kancheepuram must set itself a goal of 100 % immunization in all blocks in the next planning phase (Appendix Table 4.5).

Female Infanticide

Female infanticide and feticide are symptoms of patriarchal societies and preference for male child which is the main cause for lower sex ratio. Lower sex ratio, can give rise to problems such as the sexual abuse of girl children, polyandry and psychological disorders among both men and women. The strategies adopted and committed interventions by the Tamil Nadu Government such as promoting social mobilisation to eliminate female infanticide have yielded dramatic results with number of cases of female infanticide declining every passing year. The fall in female infanticide in the State, however, has not resulted in a change in the sex ratio, which continues to remain skewed in favour of boys. This situation has been attributed to a rise in female feticide. Dharmapuri, Salem, Theni, Madurai and Dindigul districts gained notoriety for large-scale infanticide 10 to 15 years ago. Feticide became prevalent in more number of districts. The WCWC identified eight districts – Salem, Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Namakkal, Madurai, Dindigul, Theni and Erode – as “high risk areas”.

Tamil Nadu which has been regarded as lying outside the ambit of States with unusually dismal sex ratios in the 0-6 age group had a low CSR and a low sex ratio at birth. The umbrella organisation of social action groups, women’s associations, human rights groups,

advocates, doctors, educationists and researchers have been campaigning against sex-selective medical practices so as to prevent the decline in the CSR.

The cradle baby scheme introduced in the State in 1992 received a mixed reaction. Human rights activists opposed the scheme on the grounds that rather than helping to improve the five-decade-old low sex ratio, it only legitimized the age-old discrimination against female children. State Government regularly conducted programmes and workshops to create public awareness and remove the fears and the stigma about adoption, and it provided necessary guidance to prospective adoptive parents. The Government has also been implementing the Sivagami Ammaiya Ninaivu Girl Child Protection Scheme since 2001 to prevent female infanticide, besides promoting family planning.

NUTRITIONAL STATUS

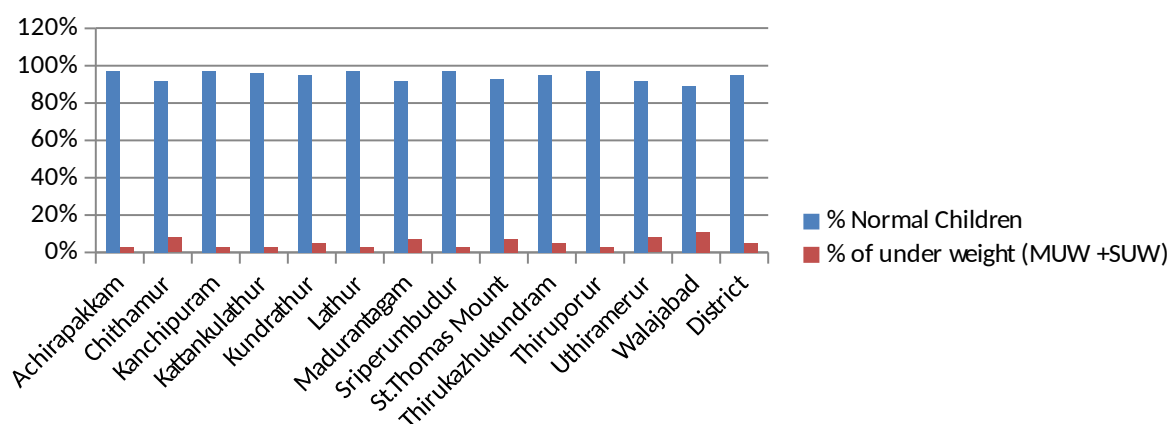
Nutritional Levels and Trends

It is a fact that developing countries are constrained by the lack of resources. However, frequent struggles with starvation, hunger and fighting diseases lower the human capacity to absorb and effectively utilize nutrients. Additionally, early malnutrition and lack of proper food irreversibly affect the growth and development of a young population. Scientific research has demonstrated that early nutritional deprivation is known to affect the cognitive and intellectual growth and performance of children and adolescents. This has serious implications for educational outcomes as well as the quality of life of future generations. Nutritional deprivation is always an engendered reality. Indian society systematically privileges the boy child and discriminates against the girl child when it comes to food and nutrition. The growing girl continues to carry these nutritional deficiencies and these seriously affect her adult health. She transfers these deficiencies to her children, because, her weak body has no capacity to bear and nurture a child and therefore, the child grows at the expense of her body. The infant is likely to be born underweight and malnourished. Nutritional deficiencies thus perpetuate themselves, generation by generation and this vicious cycle must be broken. Education, gender sensitization and awareness of nutrition must work in concert with the provision and facilitation by the national, state and district administration.

The Government of Tamil Nadu as well as the Ministry of Child and Women Development, Government of India through their earlier Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and upgraded ICDS scheme has tried to address these issues. Under the ICDS schemes, the

children are given adequate nutrition at Anganwadi Centres (AWC). The ICDS scheme monitors the growth and development of the children until their adolescent years. The district has made some progress in addressing the needs of the children and the community. The ICDS seems to make an impact on reducing the proportion of moderately and severely undernourished children.

FIG 4.4 TREND IN NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN IN 0-6 – 2014



Source: PO (ICDS), Kancheepuram District

The fact that most of the children who were weighed in the anganwadis were either normal (89.07%) or underweight - MUW+SUW (10.93 %) implies a positive impact of the ICDS nutrition scheme for children below 5 years in 2013. Among the blocks, the range of children graded as moderately or severely malnourished was in the range of 4.11 to 22.09 % with Chithamur registering the highest percentage and Sriperumbudur the lowest percentage (Appendix Table 4.6 and Appendix Table 4.7). The overall number of moderately malnourished children too was very high at 17374 in 2013 which has remarkably come down to 7751 children in 2014 and the proportion of the malnourished children has come down to 5 % in 2014 from 11 % in 2013. Nourishment is as much about the service delivery as about nutritional behaviour by the parents. Enhancing the quality of services and outreach and advocacy activities are the key to improving nutritional status among under-5 children.

Severe malnutrition among children is to some extent a result of shortage of staff, wrong measurement through the weighing machines, poor diet and a social perception that children do not need to be fed when unwell. There is also a perception that weighing the child repeatedly will decrease the weight of the child. There needs to be a social change campaign to address the social issues, while shortage of staff and wrong weighing measures or lack of

weighing machines must be expeditiously resolved. District administration needs to investigate and address the issue. It needs to be cross validated whether the operational definitions and protocols of measuring malnutrition has been changed or not. The data provided in the table throws more questions than it answers. Lack of correct documentation, weighing practices, reluctance of some mothers to allow their children to be weighed repeatedly, are some of the additional issues that throw a veil of doubt on the available data.

The NHFS data in 2006 showed that even though ICDS coverage was very high in States like Tamil Nadu, very few children and mothers actually received any services from the AWCs. In most cases, there are severe difficulties in the running and management of ICDS centres and there is a great scope for improvement in the implementation of the ICDS nutrition scheme in the district. The key issue is to get objective and first person information-both quantitative through surveys and qualitative-through interviews that tell the administrators and planners of the ground reality and feedback from the users and the beneficiaries themselves. Until such time, that we do not have a continuous feedback system embedded in the coverage of the schemes, there will always be gaps in implementation. Additionally, it is important to note that the district has a very high migrant population and children of the migrants too need to have access to government health services. Migrant children are not under the ICDS schemes. These children need to be brought under care.

Provision of IFA Tablets

Realizing the gendered nature of nutritional deficiencies and their grave implications on IMR and MMR, the MDGs and the health of the society, the Government of India and the State Government of Tamil Nadu have taken this issue urgently. The National and State policy as well as policy implementation and administration at the district level has been focusing on anaemia for children under 5, adolescent girls and pregnant women. Anaemia is a completely avoidable yet highly prevalent nutritional deficiency of either iron or folic acid that helps in the absorption of the iron in the blood and the body. Anaemia lowers immunity, decreases educational and cognitive performance, affects health outcomes and influences the quality of life.

In general, the provision of IFA tablets on a given day of the week does not guarantee that the tablet has been ingested. Ground reports suggest that many times the beneficiaries do not receive the tablets and if they do, social and cultural prejudices associated with ingesting a

tablet, when no overt need/illness is visible, may prevent the child from actually ingesting it regularly. Further issues like intestinal worms etc. may adversely influence the intended outcomes.

TABLE 4.7 PROVISION OF IFA TABLETS AS ON 2012

Sl.No	Block wise/District	% of women took IFA tablets	% of children took IFA tablets	% of adolescent girls took IFA tablets
1	Acharapakkam	88.8	72.6	100
2	Chithamour	100	0	99
3	Kancheepuram	99.5	36.3	100
4	Kattankolathur	97	0	97
5	Kundrathur	95.7	22.7	99
6	Lathur	98	0	61
7	Maduranthakam	92	24.5	100
8	Sriperumbudur	82	19.4	100
9	St Thomas Mount	97	0	61
10	Thirukalukundram	100	0	99
11	Thiruporur	97	0	75
12	Uthiramerur	99.5	46.5	100
13	Wallajabad	99	19.5	99
Kancheepuram District		94	16.1	91.7

Source: JD (Health) Kancheepuram & Saidapet

There is a need for caution in interpreting the table 4.7 presented above on the coverage of the provision of IFA tablets. The fact that tablets were given does not imply that tablets were ingested. For pregnant women, minimum of 100 tablets is essential otherwise it will affect both the pregnant women and her child's health. Tablet is given either as prophylactic or as therapeutic. The table shows that, about 94% and 92% of women and adolescent girls took IFA tablets in the Kancheepuram district respectively. However, block administration should give more attention to blocks like Acharapakkam and Sriperumbudur in distributing IFA tablets to pregnant women and adolescent girls.

Box 4.2 Government Nutrition Programmes

The Central and the State Governments have taken several measures to approach the nutrition component in health sector.

1. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

ICDS is today the largest community-based outreach programme for holistic early child development. It is a crucial link between disadvantaged communities and the primary healthcare as well as early child education. ICDS is a pioneer scheme taking care of the welfare of the mother and child. Through ICDS, Tamil Nadu has improved overall nutrition and health status of its young children. The scheme aims to improve the nutritional and health status of vulnerable groups including pre-school children, pregnant women and nursing mothers. A package of services includes - supplementary nutrition, pre-school education, immunization, health check-ups, referral services and nutrition & health education. A key feature of this programme is that all the services are provided under one roof, the AWC. The AWCs provide a nutritious meal powder-Sathu Maavu that is to be given to infants. The AWCs also provide nutritious meals including eggs for children and track their growth till the adolescent years.

At present, there are 2351 AWCs in Kancheepuram district and around 1.59 lakh children in the age group between 6 months and 3 years being looked after under the ICDS. Out of 1.59 lakh children, 89% of the children are normal and 11% of the children are underweight (MUW+SUW) and this is a cause for worry. Further, there is a provision of IFA tablets for adolescent girls in the schools apart from the existing noon meal scheme in all the schools. All these efforts by the central and state government show a strong administrative focus on nutrition of the children. Around 94% of the pregnant women and 92% of the adolescent girls in Kancheepuram district took IFA tablets from ICDS Centres.

Even as these measures are implemented, there is a scope for improvement in implementation and service delivery in the Kancheepuram district. The Grade III and the Grade IV malnutrition levels are unacceptably high in several blocks. Field visits revealed that social perceptions and fears may affect the utilization of these scheme by the beneficiaries. The social perception is that the children don't need to be fed when ill; the color of the IFA tablet can affect the health of the adolescent girl and the superstition that frequent weighing children may hinder weight gain needs to be addressed through public health campaigns

2. Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Noon Meal Programme

In July 1982, the government introduced Noon Meal programme to cover all rural children in the age group 2 to 9. This scheme was extended to urban areas and to the age group of 10 to 15 (both rural and urban), that is up to Class X in September 1984. The main objective of the scheme was not only to ensure nutritional support to children but also to act as an effective incentive to achieve universal enrolment, retention in primary school and also reducing dropouts. In Kancheepuram district, this programme has been implemented in 1347 schools and had benefitted around 1.84 lakh children who are studying up to X standard. The children enrolled under the scheme are provided with hot cooked

Non- nutritional Factors and Their Impact on Nutrition

Safe water and adequate sanitation are the fundamental provisions that the administration must ensure as these are essential outcomes of good governance and effective administration. Safe water and sanitation represent a very important component of health and are fundamental aspects of human development. Again, water and sanitation are gendered realities. Women need to walk miles to get safe and drinkable water from natural sources like ponds, rivers and lakes. Lack of toilets and inadequate sanitation in the villages and homes affect their privacy and dignity.

Polluted food and water cause infections and parasitic diseases. Historically, it has been reported that incidence of diarrhoea cases is less among those consuming water from protected water sources like well and piped water at home and 80% of all diseases are water-borne and water-related. Inter-sectoral coordination between the departments dealing with water, hygiene, sanitation and health is crucial for the prevention of water-borne diseases as well as malnutrition. Fortunately modern medicine has facilitated reduction in mortality. This decline was complemented with improvements in environmental sanitation and personal hygiene.

Water Supply

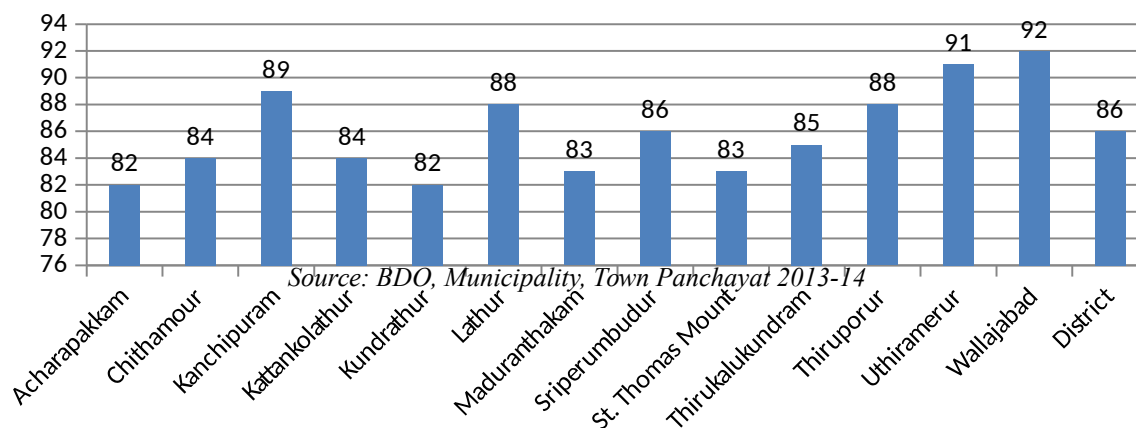
In many areas people (really speaking womenfolk) have to spend lot of time and energy in collecting potable water for the family's use. The water used for drinking should be free of all contamination; otherwise, intake of any amount of nutrition may turn out to be useless. Provision of safe and potable drinking water to all is, thus, also an important element of nutritional improvement.

Provision of safe drinking water in all the cities, towns and more than hundreds of thousand villages is a major challenge. It is not only the question of physical provisioning of sources but educating people in villages to use these properly and maintain them. The problem is much more difficult in hilly, tribal and decertified areas. Habits of the people also play a part, because it has been observed that many a time, especially in tribal areas, people would prefer to take water from a running stream, even if it has been made dirty by use upstream, rather than from a tube well or a ring well. Considerable progress has, no doubt, been made in

arranging for safe drinking water to all but there are still a few interior villages which either do not have a source or are very much under-served.

Figure 4.5 shows that, 86% of habitations are provided with safe drinking water in the Kancheepuram district as a whole. The figure also shows that, more than 90% of the habitations are provided with safe drinking water in Uthiramerur and Wallajabad blocks, and in the remaining blocks less than 90% of the habitations have access to safe drinking water (Appendix Table 4.8). However, out of 13 blocks, 7 blocks are below the district average in providing safe drinking water to their households in the habitations.

FIG 4.5 ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER 2013-14



Box 4.3 Pure Drinking Water and Solid Waste Management Projects in Mudichur

Located in the outskirts of Chennai, Mudichur is a Village Panchayat which has 4,800 households. Hand in Hand India's Solid Waste Management (SWM) project at Mudichur Panchayat was started in March 2012 in association with the local body. The SWM initiative is guided by the philosophy of reduce, reuse and recycle waste. Green Friends, the local women engaged for the job, are trained to segregate waste that can be recycled. Local SHG members, who produce vermin-compost from the bio-waste, get an opportunity to earn while contributing to the noble cause of cleaning and greening their environs. A steady stream of volunteers, willing to do their bit, ensures ownership of the initiative by the community. About 2.5 tonnes of waste is generated here every day. An army of 34 Green Friends go house to house, cover 100 percent households, collecting and segregating the waste.

Being a Village Panchayat, it was becoming increasingly difficult to generate enough resources from Mudichur to meet the recurring expenses to run the SWM project. Hence, Hand in Hand India through its group organisation, Hand in Hand Inclusive Development Services (HHIDS), a Section 25 Company, evolved an innovative Water Project. In August 2012, a Reverse Osmosis water purification plant was set up at Mudichur under the BOOT Model – Build, Own, Operate and Transfer Model. The idea was to provide potable water at an affordable price which is lesser than the market price, to residents of the panchayat and pass on the proceeds to cross subsidise the running of the SWM project run by Hand in Hand India in the same location.

While HHIDS invested on the plant machinery, storage facilities and distribution, Mudichur Panchayat contributed towards the building, land, and electricity for the project. Through the Self Sufficiency Scheme of the District Rural Development Agency, a well was constructed. HHIDS and the Panchayat have signed a Memorandum of Understanding according to which the former will run the operations for 3-4 years until it recovers the initial investment, after which the plant will be handed over to the Panchayat.

Operating for eight hours a day, the capacity of the water purification plant is 4,000 litres per hour. A can of water is sold for INR 18. Not only is the reverse osmosis plant providing residents water at a lesser rate (purchasing a water can from the local agency costs INR 30) but the revenue earned through the RO unit will be subsequently diverted towards sustaining the SWM plant at Mudichur. It has also generated employment opportunities within the Panchayat. The cans are sold to distributors (mostly the local SHGs) at INR 11. Almost 800 cans are sold daily. On the whole, this project has led to a cleaner and greener environment in Mudichur.

Sanitation

Table 4.8 indicates that percentage of households that have toilets in this district in 2013-14 was 48%. The table reveals that adequate sanitation and toilet facilities are a serious issue in the district. Only 25% and 29 % of the households having toilet facility in Acharapakkam and Chithamour blocks are a serious concern for the block administration. Utilization of toilets is a good indicator of sanitation situation rather than that of availability of toilets and this could be the basis for future data collection. Poor preventive measures against diseases slow down

the impact of the clinical curative interventions for addressing the malnutrition and related health concerns.

TABLE 4.8 PROVISION OF TOILES – 2013 -14

Sl. No	Block /District	Total Number of HHs	HHs with Toilet facilities	
			Number	%
1	Acharapakkam	26091	6487	25
2	Chithamour	21546	6206	29
3	Kancheepuram	25181	12455	49
4	Kattankolathur	39923	19725	49
5	Kundrathur	55335	34103	62
6	Lathur	20209	8122	40
7	Madurantakam	29704	7115	24
8	Sriperumbudur	23893	10651	45
9	St. Thomas Mount	42130	36209	86
10	Tirukazhukundram	35431	15075	43
11	Thiruporur	34850	19712	57
12	Uthiramerur	31527	14491	46
13	Wallajabad	28647	9924	35
Kancheepuram District		414467	200275	48

Source: BDO, Municipality, Town Panchayat

Efforts are also being made to construct Community Sanitary complexes, toilet for girl students in the school and to provide loan with subsidies for toilet construction etc. by government and non-governmental organisations. Interventions, however, need not end there, as constructions of toilets is a dynamic parameter, and continuous efforts are required to keep them in functional condition, with adequate drainage and water supply and maintenance.

The planners and administration must look for convergence; work along with sanitation programmes of the Government of India as well as the Government of Tamil Nadu, and set the goal to reach a 100 % safe drinking and sanitation for the district. The Government of Tamil Nadu has historically been a pioneer in the nation on its innovations in public health. Safe water and adequate sanitation are public health issues that can be effectively tackled by the DPH of Tamil Nadu to demonstrate path breaking results in this domain in the near and mid- term future.

Special Programmes

Utilization of government services and control of major diseases listed under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoFW) is a parameter to review the access to health services by the population. In the national program, three diseases have received the urgent attention of the planners and administration. They are TB, Leprosy and HIV.

AIDS Control

The number of diagnosed HIV positive cases continues to fall in the state of Tamil Nadu. The Tamil Nadu State Aids Control Society (TANSACS) has been performing adequately in collaboration with NGOs and other rights organization in the State.

TABLE 4.9 HIV POSITIVE CASES – 2013-14

Sl. No	Age – Group wise	Positive cases		
		Male	Female	Transgender
1	0-14	10	13	0
2	15-19	63	41	1
3	20-24	0	0	0
4	25-29	317	159	0
5	30-39	422	185	2
6	40-49	0	0	0
7	50 and above	179	78	0
	Total	991	476	3

Source: District Aids Control Office

Table 4.9 shows the number of HIV cases. Age-wise HIV positive cases since 2007 data for Kancheepuram district is not available but the total number of HIV cases is 1470 as per 2013-14 data. It is important to note that the Tambaram Sanatorium in St. Thomas Mount Block is an established medical centre for HIV as well as TB. The urban pockets show higher number of cases because of referrals, since the epidemic is prevalent across rural as well as urban areas. Further, there is a concerted effort made to address the high risk groups of truck drivers, migrants, MSM, FSW and transgender. The OP as well as the IP performance appears to be adequate, though the number of beds and the quality of service can be improved enormously. The size of the population is so huge that the numbers accessing health services appear inadequate. Yet, looking at the government systems, the heartening point to note is that they are growing by the year, the trends are adequate and poor and the marginalized are able to access the hospital/health care.

Tuberculosis Control

The TB control programme in the State functions through district-level units. It is based on the revised national TB control programme. It envisages detection of TB patients from those reporting with chest symptoms at the district TB centre as well as peripheral medical and health institutions in each district, including effective treatment for the prescribed period.

TABLE 4.10 TUBERCULOSIS CASES

Sl. No	Block wise/District	Positive TB cases	
		2007	2011
1	Acharapakkam	24	29
2	Chithamour	135	114
3	Kancheepuram	298	187
4	Kattankolathur	147	151
5	Kundrathur	60	65
6	Lathur	172	163
7	Maduranthakam	85	49
8	Sriperumbudur	156	168
9	St Thomas Mount	177	205
10	Thirukalukundram	162	147
11	Thiruporur	163	158
12	Uthiramerur	93	104
13	Wallajabad	46	61
Kancheepuram District		2426	2213

Source : JD (Health) Kancheepuram & Saidapet

Table 4.10 shows a decrease by 2 % in the number of identified positive TB cases from 2426 in 2007 to 2213 cases in 2011 in the district. This is because of the effective implementation of TB control programme by the district administration. The highest number of positive cases was found in St. Thomas Mount with 205 followed by 187 in Kancheepuram. Juvenile TB as well as adult TB requires urgent attention, since, the actual numbers of TB patients and exposed persons may be significantly higher than what is visible.

Box 4.4 Utilization of Public Health Services

Tamil Nadu is one of the two Indian States (the other being Kerala) where the healthcare infrastructure is considered to be good. There has been an impressive growth in physical infrastructure and personnel in public health care. Dependence on a public facility for treatment of a non-hospitalized illness is generally higher in Tamil Nadu as compared to the average for the country as a whole. In rural Tamil Nadu, women seek non-hospitalized care from a public facility to a significantly greater extent than men, while the reverse is true in urban Tamil Nadu. The all-India figures show much smaller differences between men and women in this regard. Public health facilities in rural Tamil Nadu seem to be quite important for women.

The Kancheepuram district has 68 Primary Health Centres, 364 Health Sub Centres, 8 Government Hospitals and one Medical College. Primary health Centres cater to a large section of the rural population when it comes to treatment of minor ailments. In Kancheepuram district, almost 30 lakh outpatients and 30000 in patients are treated in PHCs and Government Hospitals annually. The analysis of institutional deliveries indicates that the district has made tremendous progress in increasing the proportion of institutional deliveries. The institutional deliveries through the JSSY and the JSY show a commendable health administration performance in the district, because the share of institutional deliveries is 100% in all blocks. This shows that there is trust and credibility on the government healthcare systems because of good infrastructure, particularly pucca building for PHC and adequate health personnel and medicine as a result of schemes like JSSY if they are implemented adequately.

108 is a toll-free telephone number for emergency services in India, currently operational in 18 States and union Territories. The 108 Emergency Response Services is a free 24/7 emergency service providing integrated medical, police and fire emergency services. The service is a public-private partnership between state governments and private EMS providers. As on June 2014, there are 39 ambulances in Kancheepuram district. In June 2014, the number of cases lifted through ERC to PHC and GH/MC was 418 and the cases referred by PHC and GH/MC were 628 and 113 respectively. Total number of pregnancy cases transferred from the villages to PHC /GH/MC was 1190 in June 2014. Because of ERC, the total lives saved from 15th September 2008 to 30th June 2014 was 1, 71,362 in Tamil Nadu.

The NRHM places three diseases-Tuberculosis, HIV and Leprosy for special focus. District utilization of public health services shows that TB is a major and silent disease with high number of cases every year. Tuberculosis is frequently co-morbid with HIV. Kancheepuram district is close to Chennai and Tambaram Sanatorium as well as several specialized health facilities located in Chennai are easily available for Kancheepuram. The data on HIV shows a higher utilization of services in the year 2013-2014 for several blocks. while the prevalence of HIV shows a declining trend across not just in the

Conclusion

Health is central to human development, a healthy population is able to develop its capabilities; make the best of the opportunities towards growth, and well-being that then spreads from personal well-being to social and national well-being. A population that is

nutritionally deficient, compromised on cognitive, emotional, physical and social health is an unproductive population that experiences low life satisfaction and at the very least, retards the growth and development of the nation. If India is to grow as a developed country, it must grow as a healthy, equitable and economically productive society and a nation.

The district demography of Kancheepuram reveals that there is a whopping increase in the population parameters from the 2001 census. This, in general can be attributed to Kancheepuram being a destination point for distress migrants and aspirational mobile populations both from within the State as well as from other States like Orissa, Bihar and Jharkhand. This conclusion is made because the TFR and CBR are within the normal range and no massive jump is seen. Since the district is industrializing and urbanizing at a rapid pace, with four municipalities of Pallavaram, Tambaram, Kancheepuram and Alandur, the blocks where industrial activity is high witnessed an increase in density as well as percentage increase. This issue needs careful planning and administrative measures for public health, services and health infrastructure in the district in the future.

The CBR and CDR are adequate and aligned with the National Health Policy and show that the district has achieved low birth rate and low death rate. There seems to be awareness of the family planning measures that can be attributed to this adequate figure.

The district sex ratios as well as the CSR are also, within acceptable parameters. The sex ratio of the district compares favourably with the State and National figures. The CSR gives some cause for concern in some blocks that need to be addressed. The CSR will affect the sex ratio and the well-being of the future society.

The health indicators of IMR, SBR and MMR of the district as a whole are very impressive and compare very positively to the national and state figures. Notwithstanding these heart-warming trends, inter-PHC and inter-block variations must be taken into account for future planning. The targets must be set at the PHC level and each PHC must be evaluated for performance, through regular monitoring and coordination. This system is already bearing fruit in the State as such, which is performing exceptionally well in reference to the other Indian States. However, there must be continuous vigilance and no let-up can be afforded at present.

The district also has an impressive record for institutional delivery and it appears that government services are preferred over private set ups. Institutional deliveries and the

preference for government services over private services are indicative of better access and as well as adequate quality of care. This is an affirmative feature of the health parameters of the district.

Nutrition, water and sanitation records reveal that the district nutrition and ICDS schemes need to improve tremendously. The IFA tablets provision is not as impressive as expected from the district especially for adolescent girls. The immunization programme shows high coverage yet can certainly be improved further. The disease control data of the district health programme appears to be adequate. There is a need to tabulate data consistently and with meticulous care using standardized formats. The health management MIS should be in place and strengthened substantially, to use relevant data for evaluation with ease.

The Water, Sanitation and Health (WASH) programme needs serious attention from planners and administrators. The number of households with toilets within the premises can be increased further. Adequate sewage and drainage facilities are an important component of infrastructure as well as health and the way forward for the administration will be to urgently focus on WASH, which is a high impact intervention.

CHAPTER 5
LITERACY AND EDUCATION

Chapter 5

Literacy and Education

Introduction

Education is the foundation of societies, culture and the idea of human ‘development’. It has been given a place of significance through the history of humankind. Fundamentally, education represents the formal recognition of the human aspiration to grow, to dream and to excel towards a fulfilling life. Education is an end in itself, a fruition of human aspiration. In the human development perspective, education is also a means to an end – education triggers, feeds a productive living and predicts high economic growth.

Traditionally, India has accorded high priority to education and educational systems. Tamil Nadu has been one of the high performing States on education and literacy indicators. Over the decades after independence, the performance of the State on literacy rates, enrolment and completion rates in the school education systems as well as higher education has been impressive. A history of social reform in the State has yielded to a culture that promotes inclusive education.

Tamil Nadu has always performed well with reference to other States as well as national figures. Now is the time to focus on inter-district anomalies and put a consistent implementation strategy to target the low performing blocks within the districts. This focusing and targeting strategy on backward or low performing blocks will weed out the bottlenecks and issues in implementation, thus, pulling up the district and State performance further. This is especially true in the case of Kancheepuram district, which is one of the top performing districts in the State. Further education, employment and economic growth have strong inter-linkages and the district needs to leverage its economic performance to improve and enhance its education sector further.

In this Chapter, after discussing the literacy rates for men and women, block-wise, the education parameters are discussed.

The school education scenario in Kancheepuram district is discussed block-wise; analysing access, enrolment at primary level, transition and completion rates and the dropout rates until the primary and upper primary level. Secondly, the quality of school education is analysed

through the teacher-pupil ratio, the infrastructure available in the schools and other criteria that show the state of primary and upper primary education in the district. The enrolment and dropout rates at secondary level are analysed and further, the number of Higher Education institutions is addressed next.

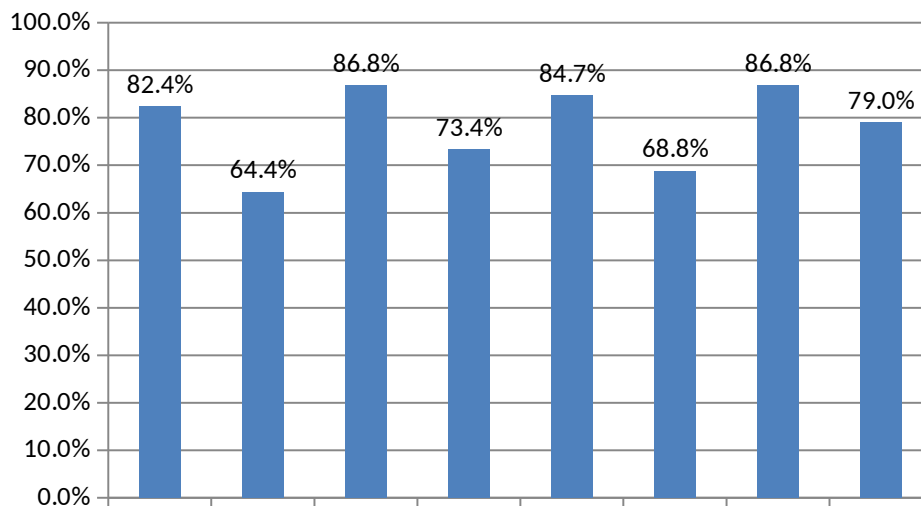
Finally, the scenario of education in the district is summarized and way forward issues are identified.

LITERACY

Literacy Performance of Kancheepuram District

The literacy rates of the Kancheepuram district have risen considerably since the last decade. Average literacy rate of Kancheepuram in 2011 was 84.49 compared to 76.85 in 2001. Gender-wise, male and female literacy was 89.89 and 79.02 respectively. For 2001 Census, the same figures stood at 84.73 and 68.79 in Kancheepuram district. The total literate population in Kancheepuram district was 3,013,382 of which 1,611,461 were males and 1,401,921 were females respectively. In 2001, Kancheepuram district had 1,952,198 literates (Fig 5.1).

Fig 5.1 LITERACY- MALE AND FEMALE RATE



Source: Census 2001 & 2011

Fast urbanizing blocks like Kattankolathur, St. Thomas Mount and Kundrathur are recording literacy as high as 85 to 90 %. Overall, this is a very positive development indeed. Both the male and the female average literacy rates have shown an increase of about 10 % each. It is

important to note that the 2011 Census data is provisional and does not provide for the disaggregation through social grouping. After analyzing the disaggregated data, specific interventions can be planned for the educationally backward blocks. Notwithstanding these positive developments, the administration now needs to focus on the low performing blocks of Acharapakkam, Uthiramerur, Chithamour and Lathur. Among all the blocks, these four blocks show an average literacy of about 70% and a lower female literacy rate, therefore, these four blocks require careful planning and implementation strategy (Appendix Table 5.1).

In terms of gender, female literacy rates have increased in the last decade in most of the blocks; however, the low performing blocks show about 60 % literacy rates and these certainly need to be improved with a focused strategy. Female literacy and education has significant implications for gender empowerment, better health and economic outcomes. The administration, therefore, would have to take concrete steps in this direction.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Elementary education has received a great boost since the initiation of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), which has worked on a mission mode towards a goal of 100 % enrolment in primary schools. Towards that end, the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India and the Tamil Nadu State Education departments have worked tirelessly to ensure that each child goes to school. Tamil Nadu is also one of the pioneers in initiating innovative pedagogy like Activity Based Learning (ABL) under the SSA.

Primary Education

The district has been performing very well in terms of primary enrolment among boys and girls for 2012-13 and 2013-14. The Table 5.1 shows above 100% enrolment at the primary level in almost all blocks in the district in the same years. The district has also been performing very well in terms of primary enrolment across social groups in 2012-13. Enrolment among the STs, however, is lower at 99.8 % in some blocks (Appendix Table A 5.2).

TABLE 5.1 GENDER-WISE GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO IN PRIMARY EDUCATION

	Block/District	Boys		Girls		Total	
		2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
1	Acharapakkam	101.22	101.26	102.41	102.40	102.91	101.83
2	Chithamour	101.42	101.46	102.62	102.61	103.12	102.03
3	Kancheepuram	101.83	101.87	103.03	103.02	103.53	102.44
4	Kattankolathur	101.83	101.87	103.03	103.02	103.53	102.44
5	Kundrathur	101.83	101.87	103.03	103.02	103.53	102.44
6	Lathur	101.73	101.77	102.93	102.72	103.43	102.34
7	Madurantakam	100.61	100.65	101.79	101.78	102.29	101.21
8	Sriperumbudur	101.83	101.87	103.03	103.02	103.53	104.44
9	St. Thomas Mount	101.22	101.26	102.41	102.40	102.91	101.83
10	Tirukazhukundram	101.52	101.56	102.72	102.71	103.22	102.14
11	Thiruporur	100.91	100.95	102.10	102.09	102.60	101.52
12	Uthiramerur	100.61	100.65	101.79	101.78	102.29	101.21
13	Wallajabad	100.71	100.75	101.89	101.88	102.39	101.32
	Kancheepuram district	101.32	101.36	102.51	102.50	101.92	101.93

Source: CEO (SSA)

Box 5.1 – Incentives for Enrolment

Tamil Nadu has been a pioneer in the introduction of various schemes to enhance enrolment of children in primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary education. The State government provides text books, notebooks, maps, crayons, colour pencils, geometry box, school bags, bus pass and chappals free to all children studying up to Class VIII in government and government-aided schools. As on 2014 -15, around 12 lakh text books, 16 lakh notebooks, 138 crayons, 267 colour pencils, 24267 geometry boxes, 16190 school bags, 68000 bus passes and 24341 chappals were distributed free of charge to the school children in Kancheepuram district. Another scheme which aims to reduce the economic cost of sending a child to school is the free provision of uniforms to all beneficiaries under the Noon Meal Scheme. The government provides pants and shirt for boys and chudidhar for girls. A total of 1lakh beneficiaries both boys and girls are covered under the scheme in Kancheepuram district in 2014-15. The State government also provides bicycles free to all girl children studying in Class X in the government and government-aided schools. As on 2013 -15, around 10000 bicycles were distributed to the students free of charge in Kancheepuram district.

Data from Kancheepuram district shows excellent enrolment rates at close to 100% in most blocks in both the primary and upper primary levels. There are several causes for this heartening feature. SSA administration in the district is continuously attempting to enhance the social & environmental aspects of schooling. Schools need to be close by, have infrastructure like compound walls and functioning toilets. Schools also need to have play grounds and play materials. While, incentives may be given through various schemes, the key to success in Kancheepuram is the implementation of schemes, through administrative effort, the proactive role of NGOs and more importantly awareness among the stakeholders for education and their

Completion Rate and Dropout Rate in Primary Education

Completion Rate shows the students completing their class, neither dropping out nor repeating the academic year. The Completion Rate (CR) has remained consistently above 99% in the district in almost all blocks at primary level. It is seen from the Table 5.2 that the dropout rates at primary levels is minimal and compares quite well with the State and national ratios.

TABLE 5.2 COMPLETION AND DROPOUT RATE IN PRIMARY EDUCATION

Sl. No	Block wise/district	Completion Rate in %						Dropout Rate in%					
		Boys		Girls		Total		Boys		Girls		Total	
		2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
1	Acharapakkam	98.76	97.05	99.78	98.90	99.93	97.98	0.38	2.13	0.16	1.09	0.27	1.61
2	Chithamour	99.26	98.70	99.92	99.40	99.59	99.05	0.37	0.94	0.03	0.59	0.20	0.77
3	Kancheepuram	99.52	98.70	99.37	99.20	99.52	98.95	0.06	0.90	0.54	0.78	0.30	0.84
4	Kattankolathur	99.52	98.20	99.60	98.60	99.91	98.65	0.18	1.01	0.34	1.39	0.26	1.20
5	Kundrathur	99.72	99.10	99.95	99.80	99.87	99.45	0.00	0.64	0.02	0.19	0.01	0.42
6	Lathur	99.60	99.30	99.97	99.50	99.94	95.40	0.26	0.56	0.01	0.50	0.13	0.53
7	Madurantakam	98.38	97.20	99.49	98.70	98.94	97.95	0.81	2.02	0.41	1.28	0.61	1.65
8	Sriperumbudur	99.58	98.80	98.75	98.84	99.16	98.82	0.22	1.01	1.20	1.15	0.71	1.08
9	St. Thomas Mount	98.43	98.43	99.26	99.36	98.85	98.90	1.16	1.18	0.69	0.63	0.93	0.90
10	Thirukalukundram	98.64	98.64	98.65	98.10	98.65	98.37	0.57	0.24	1.15	1.85	0.86	1.04
11	Thiruporur	98.96	98.20	99.67	98.70	99.46	98.45	0.21	0.48	0.22	1.27	0.21	0.88
12	Uthiramerur	98.82	98.82	98.71	98.80	98.76	98.81	0.94	0.95	1.17	1.16	1.05	1.06
13	Wallajabad	95.43	95.43	97.59	97.69	96.51	96.54	2.93	0.71	2.17	2.25	2.55	1.48
	Kancheepuram district	99.06	99.06	99.60	99.70	99.33	99.38	0.46	0.48	0.32	0.28	0.39	0.38

Source: SSA, Kancheepuram

Upper Primary or Middle School Education

The enrolment at the upper primary level is also satisfactory. The Table 5.3 shows above 100% enrolment at the upper primary / middle school level in almost all blocks in the district in 2012-13. It is important to note that while Kancheepuram district has been performing well in the education parameters at the primary and upper primary level, there is a need to look at the government/private institution-wise enrolment in the primary level especially at the urban centres, since ground reports suggest that parents prefer to enrol their children in private primary schools rather than government primary schools in urban areas. The district has also been performing very well in terms of upper primary enrolment across social groups for the year 2012-13. The data shows that there is above 100% enrolment across social group such as

SC and ST at the upper primary level in almost all blocks in the district. The ST enrolment rate in upper primary level is high when compared to primary enrolment in blocks like Kancheepuram, Wallajabad, Madurantakam and Chithamour in 2012-13 (Appendix Table 5.3).

TABLE 5.3 GENDERWISE ENROLMENT RATE IN UPPER PRIMARY/ MIDDLE SCHOOL EDUCATION

S. No.	Block / District	Upper Primary					
		Boys		Girls		Total	
		2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
1	Acharapakkam	100.54	100.62	100.49	100.50	100.52	100.56
2	Chithamour	100.74	100.82	100.69	100.70	100.72	100.76
3	Kancheepuram	101.15	101.23	101.10	101.11	101.12	101.17
4	Kattankolathur	101.15	101.23	101.10	101.11	101.12	101.17
5	Kundrathur	101.15	101.23	101.10	101.11	101.12	101.17
6	Lathur	101.05	101.13	101.00	101.01	101.02	101.07
7	Madurantakam	99.93	100.01	100.89	100.90	100.41	100.46
8	Sriperumbudur	101.15	101.23	101.10	101.11	101.12	101.17
9	St. Thomas Mount	100.54	100.62	100.49	100.50	100.52	100.56
10	Tirukazhukundram	100.84	100.92	100.80	100.81	100.82	100.86
11	Thiruporur	100.24	100.31	101.19	101.20	100.71	100.76
12	Uthiramerur	99.93	100.01	100.89	100.90	100.41	100.46
13	Wallajabad	100.03	100.11	100.99	101.00	100.51	100.56
	Kancheepuram District	100.64	100.72	100.59	100.60	100.62	100.66

Source: SSA Kancheepuram

Completion Rate and Dropout Rate in Upper Primary School Education

Completion Rate or CR shows the students completing their class, neither dropping out nor repeating the academic year. The issue of dropouts in the Indian education system is the next frontier to be conquered; a challenge to be addressed by educationists, planners, administrators and well-meaning citizens. As is well-known, there is a systematic dropout pattern starting from upper primary onwards, which is steeped in class, caste, religious and gender inequalities. CR has remained consistently above 90% in the district in most blocks. Barring Uthiramerur and Wallajabad, which show below 90% completion rate at the upper primary level, the other blocks seem to be performing adequately. There is a clear need therefore, to focus on Uthiramerur and Wallajabad and sustain high level of completion rate in the future. It is also seen from Table 5.4 that the dropout rate at upper primary level is more than 2% in Acharapakkam, Sriperumpudur and St. Thomas Mount blocks. As these blocks are located close to Chennai and have witnessed fast-paced industrial development, the dropout children

are easily absorbed in the industrial sector becoming young unskilled labour. So the District Administration and Education department should focus on these blocks and sustain high level of CR and reduce dropout rate in the future.

TABLE 5.4 COMPLETION AND DROPOUT RATE IN UPPER PRIMARY /MIDDLE SCHOOL
EDUCATION

Sl. No	Block /District	Completion						Dropout					
		Boys		Girls		Total		Boys		Girls		Total	
		2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
1	Acharapakkam	93.02	93.92	89.12	89.97	91.07	91.95	1.64	3.29	2.79	1.54	2.22	2.41
2	Chithamour	97.10	89.09	96.33	97.26	96.74	97.68	1.14	0.29	0.72	0.45	0.93	0.37
3	Kancheepuram	95.93	96.86	96.50	95.91	96.21	96.39	0.56	1.18	0.01	0.16	0.29	0.67
4	Kattankolathur	96.35	95.92	95.27	94.90	95.81	95.41	0.34	1.20	0.05	0.42	0.20	0.81
5	Kundrathur	92.74	93.64	93.29	94.18	93.01	93.91	0.35	0.57	0.41	0.48	0.38	0.53
6	Lathur	95.20	96.12	94.21	95.12	94.71	95.62	1.00	0.70	0.76	0.65	0.88	0.67
7	Madurantakam	91.98	92.87	94.95	95.86	93.46	94.37	2.47	0.86	1.11	2.40	1.79	1.63
8	Sriperumbudur	89.89	90.76	89.02	89.87	89.45	90.32	1.78	2.04	2.35	2.15	2.07	2.55
9	St. Thomas Mount	89.91	90.78	92.20	93.08	91.05	91.93	2.23	2.16	2.09	2.53	2.16	2.35
10	Thirukalukundram	89.58	90.45	93.57	94.47	97.57	92.46	2.11	0.90	0.87	2.48	1.49	1.69
11	Thiruporur	99.62	99.36	98.17	99.12	98.95	99.24	0.02	0.00	0.76	0.34	0.39	0.17
12	Uthiramerur	85.67	87.84	91.02	93.89	88.35	90.87	2.34	1.94	1.27	4.50	1.81	3.22
13	Wallajabad	86.93	87.78	90.13	90.99	88.53	89.38	1.88	1.92	1.36	2.70	1.62	2.31
	Kancheepuram Dist	92.73	93.63	93.71	94.61	93.22	94.12	1.24	0.92	0.92	1.24	1.08	1.08

Source: SSA, Kancheepuram

Transition Rate from Primary to Upper Primary and Upper primary to Secondary Schools

The transition of children from upper primary to secondary schools is a key indicator of the school and teaching performance. First generation learner families, extremely poor and vulnerable families with children, who are unable to cope with the difficulty at a higher level of instruction, appear to take a decision for discontinuation of education at this first level of transition itself. The Table 5.5 shows the block-wise transition rates for the children from primary to upper primary and further from upper primary to secondary school.

TABLE 5.5 TRANSITION RATE FROM PRIMARY TO UPPER PRIMARY & UPPER PRIMARY TO SECONDARY

Sl. No	Block /District	Primary to Upper Primary						Upper Primary to Secondary					
		Boys		Girls		% of Transition		Boys		Girls		% of Transition	
		2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
1	Acharapakkam	95.42	95.42	97.38	97.38	96.40	96.40	99.53	99.53	93.75	93.75	95.64	95.64
2	Chithamour	99.30	99.30	99.39	99.39	99.34	99.34	97.22	97.22	98.34	98.34	97.78	97.78
3	Kancheepuram	97.75	97.75	98.20	98.20	97.97	97.97	92.67	92.67	89.63	89.63	91.15	91.15
4	Kattankolathur	99.75	99.75	99.82	99.82	99.79	99.79	99.85	99.85	99.88	99.88	99.87	99.87
5	Kundrathur	99.93	99.93	100.00	100.00	99.97	99.97	99.85	99.85	99.78	99.78	99.82	99.82
6	Lathur	97.07	97.07	90.76	90.76	93.91	93.91	95.03	95.03	86.31	86.31	90.67	90.67
7	Madurantakam	99.41	99.41	99.02	99.02	99.21	99.21	96.13	96.13	93.90	93.90	95.01	95.01
8	Sriperumbudur	99.03	99.03	100.00	100.00	99.51	99.51	99.95	99.95	99.88	99.88	99.92	99.92
9	St.Thomas Mount	99.12	99.12	98.80	98.80	98.96	98.96	99.55	99.55	99.78	99.78	99.67	99.67
10	Thirukalukundra	98.86	98.86	98.13	98.13	98.49	98.49	99.17	99.17	98.77	98.77	98.97	98.97
11	Thiruporur	99.98	99.98	100.00	100.00	99.99	99.99	94.42	94.42	99.95	99.95	97.23	97.23
12	Uthiramerur	99.03	99.03	100.00	100.00	99.51	99.51	97.29	97.29	95.58	95.58	96.43	96.43
13	Wallajabad	97.96	97.96	96.19	96.19	97.22	97.22	89.80	89.80	91.88	91.88	90.84	90.84
	Kancheepuram District	99.38	99.38	99.81	99.81	99.60	99.60	97.90	97.90	98.03	98.03	97.97	97.97

Source: SSA, Kancheepuram

The district had achieved 99.60 per cent transition rate from primary to upper primary level by 2012-13. Transition rate of most of the blocks fell near the district average except Acharapakkam, Kancheepuram, and Lathur and Wallajabad blocks. There was not much difference between boys and girls in this regard.

The same trend was found regarding transition rate from upper primary to secondary level. There was not much difference between boys and girls. Transition rate of most of the blocks fell near the district average except Kancheepuram, Lathur and Wallajabad blocks. The education departments should give special coaching to the first-generation learners for increasing the transition rate from primary to upper primary and from upper primary to secondary level in these blocks.

Access to School

Availability of schooling facilities is measured by a set of indicators concerning to access. As per the Government of Tamil Nadu's norms, a habitation is entitled to have a primary school,

if it has a total population of 300 and more and has no school within a distance of one kilometre. For upper primary schools, the corresponding norm is total population of 500 and more and a distance of three kilometres. However, the norm is often relaxed in case of hilly and tribal dominated areas, difficult terrains and border districts. A distance of one and three kilometre is treated as the maximum walking distance to which a child is expected to travel from his residence to school. Primary schools are located within easy reach for the children, and so the district and all the blocks have a 100% GAR to schools.

TABLE 5.6 ACCESS TO SCHOOL – 2013-14

Sl. No	Block /District	Number of habitations		Number of Primary School		Number of Upper Primary School		Total Number of Primary & Upper Primary School	
		2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
1	Acharapakkam	285	299	72	82	23	42	95	124
2	Chithamour	193	214	61	72	26	51	87	123
3	Kancheepuram	225	276	69	106	41	92	110	198
4	Kattankolathur	283	353	67	102	34	108	101	210
5	Kundrathur	247	289	68	121	19	84	87	205
6	Lathur	212	211	48	60	18	36	66	96
7	Maduranthakam	318	360	92	105	39	65	131	170
8	Sriperumputhur	241	253	85	99	20	53	105	152
9	St. Thomas Mount	319	434	85	116	47	151	132	267
10	Tirukazhukundram	338	371	75	91	29	64	104	155
11	Thiruporur	210	223	75	93	23	63	98	156
12	Uthiramerur	369	387	99	129	23	51	122	180
13	Wallajabad	272	287	82	89	27	58	109	147
Kancheepuram district		3512	4099	978	1365	369	1070	1347	2183

Source: SSA, Kancheepuram

Pupil – Teacher Ratio in Primary and Upper Primary Schools

Pupil–Teacher ratio is very important for better outcome. Individual attention for every student will lead to a positive outcome in terms of the child’s overall development. The teacher-pupil ratio directly affects the classroom discipline, teacher motivation and stress. It affects the quality of attention and the flow of teaching. In schools where the teacher-pupil ratio sometimes goes beyond 45, the teacher has no choice but to use didactic methods and spend most of his/her time in class control. The shy and silent students do not get attended to if they have difficulties and the vocal, aggressive students get negative attention.

TABLE 5.7 PUPIL TEACHER RATIO IN PRIMARY AND UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Sl. No	Block wise/District	Pupil/Teacher Raito				Pupil / School Ratio	
		Primary School		Upper Primary School		Primary School	Upper Primary School
		2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14		
1	Acharapakkam	25:1	21:1	25:1	24:1	69:1	174:1
2	Chithamour	26:1	22:1	24:1	24:1	72:1	135:1
3	Kancheepuram	28:1	26:1	30:1	22:1	203:1	312:1
4	Kattankolathur	28:1	26:1	35:1	23:1	185:1	375:1
5	Kundrathur	25:1	25:1	41:1	35:1	145:1	514:1
6	Lathur	25:1	20:1	22:1	20:1	79:1	137:1
7	Madurantakam	24:1	21:1	24:1	23:1	80:1	149:1
8	Sriperumbudur	24:1	21:1	26:1	22:1	70:1	242:1
9	St. Thomas Mount	30:1	30:1	39:1	29:1	289:1	630:1
10	Thirukalukundram	28:1	25:1	31:1	25:1	100:1	213:1
11	Thiruporur	26:1	22:1	25:1	19:1	92:1	216:1
12	Uthiramerur	23:1	21:1	26:1	22:1	69:1	232:1
13	Wallajabad	27:1	23:1	28:1	21:1	87:1	205:1
Kancheepuram district		26:1	24:1	30:1	24:1	118:1	291:1

Source: SSA, Kancheepuram

There is adequate number of teachers in both primary and upper primary schools with a pupil- teacher ratio 24.1 in 2013-14, (Table 5.7). The district and block-wise data indicate satisfactory position in pupil–teacher ratio in the schools in conformity with SSA norms. District data on teacher-pupil ratio by block is adequate at below 24 students to one teacher in all blocks at the primary level as well as upper primary level except Kundrathur block where it is 35:1.

Despite the ratio being good, factors like filling all vacant posts for teachers, regularity in attendance, frequent training on teaching methodology to keep pace with modern modes of technology based teaching using PC and laptops (in the context of free distribution of laptops to the students by Tamil Nadu government), active parent-teacher associations, availability and adequate supply of electricity for laptop use also matter in imparting quality of education.

Quality of education is a concern, in the context of the state’s poor performance, as per the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) assessments that are conducted across the country every year. During a consultation, village panchayat presidents highlighted the need to encourage private tuitions for computer education to fill the gap in the formal system in view of increasing demand and insisted on free distribution of laptops to the primary school

students also as it has become part and parcel of home needs and gives a kind of social status or dignity to the rural people irrespective of economic status of the people.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

The Tamil Nadu State Board of School Examination evaluates students' progress by conducting two-board examinations-one at the end of class 10 and the other at the end of class 12. The scores from the class 12-board examinations are used by universities to determine eligibility and as a cut-off for admissions into their programmes.

TABLE 5.8 GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO IN SECONDARY EDUCATION

Sl.No	Block / District	2013-14		
		Boys	Girls	Total
1	Acharapakkam	71.08	69.99	70.54
2	Chithamour	62.77	63.23	63.00
3	Kancheepuram	86.03	79.48	82.76
4	Kattankolathur	100.28	106.71	103.50
5	Kundrathur	96.90	97.14	97.02
6	Lathur	69.69	76.10	72.90
7	Madurantakam	59.50	57.62	58.56
8	Sriperumbudur	97.32	84.15	90.74
9	St. Thomas Mount	97.80	101.75	99.78
10	Thirukalukundram	73.35	72.71	73.03
11	Thiruporur	89.66	91.67	90.67
12	Uthiramerur	66.57	66.68	66.63
13	Wallajabad	70.61	66.54	68.58
Kancheepuram District		87.3	87.85	87.58

Source: District Programme Coordinator, RMSA & Chief Educational Officer, Kancheepuram

The enrolment at the secondary level shows a declining trend as compared to the enrolment in primary and upper primary level. While there is a marginal difference between enrolment of boys and girls, with proportion of girls enrolling on the lower side, overall enrolment is 87.58 %. Chittamur, Madhurantakam, Uthiramerur and Wallajabad indicate some of the lowest proportions while Kattankolathur, Kundrathur and Thomas Mount have highest proportion of enrolments.

Dropout at Secondary School Level

Dropout rate is lower among boys (2.3 %) than girls (2.7 %). Inter-block variation in dropout rate is only marginal. Retaining the children in school until they complete schooling is very important as every child out of school is a potential child labourer. Secondly, the dropout children also lose the opportunity for skill development or professional training and thereby stand to lose better livelihood options. It is important to identify the dropouts and mainstream them again in the school or through non-formal education system by counselling the children and their families. NGOs could play a crucial role in this regard.

TABLE 5.9 DROPOUT RATE IN SECONDARY EDUCATION –2013-14

Sl. No	Block wise/District	Secondary Education		
		Boys	Girls	Total
1	Acharapakkam	1.5	1.8	1.7
2	Chithamour	1.6	2.1	1.9
3	Kancheepuram	2.3	3.0	2.6
4	Kattankolathur	2.8	2.7	2.7
5	Kundrathur	1.9	2.1	2.0
6	Lathur	1.4	1.8	1.6
7	Madurantakam	1.4	1.4	1.4
8	Sriperumbudur	3.3	4.7	3.9
9	St. Thomas Mount	4.5	5.0	4.7
10	Thirukalukundram	3.8	4.9	4.3
11	Thiruporur	1.8	2.3	2.1
12	Uthiramerur	1.8	1.9	1.9
13	Wallajabad	3.5	4.6	4.0
	Kancheepuram District	2.3	2.7	2.5

Source: District

Coordinator, RMSA & Chief Educational Officer, Kancheepuram.

Programme

Box 5.2 - Reading and Writing Skills Among the Primary and Upper Primary School Children have been much in news in the country with the dissemination of the ASER report. Clearly, these skills build up into more complex thinking and problem solving skills as children grow. The SSA has focused on these skills through teaching Math and language through specially developed materials and broadcast of interactive English lessons for class V, with the help of private service providers like British Council. Under SSA, schools are provided with television and digital video disk players. ABL approach also has several skill based ladders to help in assessments.

Box 5.3 - Initiatives for Quality Improvement in Education

Hard efforts have been made in the last four decades for Universalization of Elementary Education and to fulfill the mandate of the Indian Constitution. The “National Policy on Education” 1986 and 1992 also gave top priority to the achievement of Universal Elementary Education. Many projects and programmes at the micro and macro levels have been undertaken in the past in this direction. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is an attempt to improve capabilities of all children through provision of community owned quality education in a mission mode. The Government of Tamil Nadu took various initiatives for improving the quality of education. They are as follows:

Samacheer Kalvi Syllabus is a well-recognized and cited innovation of SSA-Tamil Nadu. The ABL (Activity Based Learning) component is one of the several initiatives that are utilized by SSA in Kancheepuram that augment the quality of education. ABL method is especially useful in the early years where cognition develops over the developmental trajectory. At the same time, it must be noted that such an innovation requires dedicated and well trained teachers. Therefore, teachers need to be capacitated to take on a facilitating role rather than an active role; since mainstream teaching is dependent on rote, it requires an active role by the teacher. The SSA in Kancheepuram has initiated several teacher training programmes,

Other initiatives by the SSA in TN as well as in Kancheepuram are: design and development of ‘Simple English’ curriculum at primary and the development of self-learning materials and

Access to Higher Secondary Schools

Availability of high schools and higher secondary schools is provided in Appendix Table 5.4. Considering the number of primary schools (978) and upper primary schools (369), after about 100 high-schools and higher secondary schools were added to the pool during past couple of years.

One of the key factors that affect educational outcomes is the school infrastructure. Schools with no toilets for girls, with leaking roofs and /or without compound walls create an unsafe and unfriendly space for the children to come and study. Our consultations with the PRI officials from the Kancheepuram block revealed that in many instances, village schools had run down, dilapidated buildings, which were built in the sixties. The PRI officials also said that the procedures to get the funds for improving the school infrastructure took a long time and it was difficult to get funds on time before the rains. Table 5.10 shows the condition of the school buildings, status of toilets, etc. in the district of Kancheepuram.

Basic Infrastructure

School infrastructure with respect to drinking water and sanitation, particularly separate toilets for girls has improved considerably in last few years with 100 % schools having the facility. However, a large number of schools do not have compound walls. The School Improvement Fund under the SSA and RMSA must be utilised on a priority basis, to build the same. It must also be mentioned that, our consultation with stakeholders revealed that many PRI officials were unaware that funds can be applied for through Rashtriya Madhyamika Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) or SSA for toilets and drinking water. Their greater cause of concern and awareness was of the roofs. More awareness, therefore, needs to be spread among the local governance functionaries about the possibilities of using funds for improving school infrastructure and feeling a sense of accomplishment. Further, there are some schools within blocks which do not have electricity. These too must be intervened upon by the district administration on a priority basis.

TABLE 5.10 BASIC INFRASTRUCTURES – 2013-14

Sl. No	Block wise/District/	Total No. of Schools	With 3 Classroom	More than 3 classroom	Without Toilet	Without girls Toilet	Without Compound wall	Without drinking water
1	Acharapakkam	101	49	582	0	0	82	0
2	Chithamour	102	35	67	0	0	74	0
3	Kancheepuram	112	40	73	0	0	82	0
4	Kattankolathur	109	46	63	0	0	79	0
5	Kundrathur	114	51	63	0	0	83	0
6	Lathur	66	32	34	0	0	48	01
7	Maduranthakam	121	73	48	0	0	88	0
8	Sriperumbudur	114	78	36	0	0	83	0
9	St. Thomas Mount	126	25	101	0	0	93	0
10	Tirukazhukundram	115	34	81	0	0	84	0
11	Thiruporur	99	48	51	0	0	72	0
12	Uthiramerur	128	69	59	0	0	93	0
13	Wallajabad	111	49	62	0	0	81	0
Kancheepuram District		1419	629	790	0	0	1034	0

Source: SSA, Kancheepuram

Hostel Facilities

There are 47 students' hostels functioning for students belonging to SC and ST communities in Kancheepuram district. Hostels for higher secondary and high school girls function at

Kancheepuram, Enjambakkam, Chengalpattu, Nagalkeni, Acharapakkam, Cheyyur, Soonambedu and Thiruperumbudur. A hostel for college girls function at Kancheepuram and for college boys at Chengalpattu.

TABLE 5.11 HOSTELS FOR STUDENTS FROM ADI DRAVIDAR AND TRIBAL COMMUNITIES

Sl. No	Block	2013-14			
		No. of Schools	Total Number of Students	No. of students in the Hostels	No. of Hostels
1	Acharapakkam	3	130	284	5
2	Chithamour	6	186	155	3
3	Kancheepuram	3	309	240	5
4	Kattankolathur	3	621	366	6
5	Kundrathur	5	355	40	1
6	Lathur	4	187	280	5
7	Maduranthakam	7	181	85	2
8	Sriperumbudur	6	278	230	5
9	St. Thomas Mount	4	380	32	1
10	Tirukazhukundram	6	352	100	2
11	Thiruporur	5	519	150	3
12	Uthiramerur	4	170	240	4
13	Wallajabad	6	325	268	5
	District	62	3993	2470	47

Source: District Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Office, Kancheepuram.

Box 5.4 – Technology initiative in school education

The government recognized that computer education at the school level is essential to enable children coming out of school to be computer literates and that acquiring basic knowledge in computers will be useful to them either in gaining employment or in pursuing higher studies.

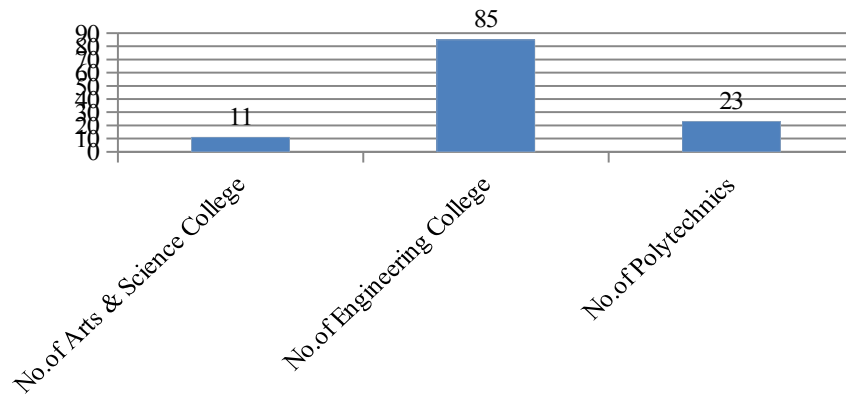
As a technology initiative in education, the State Government provides laptops free to all students studying in Class XII in the government and government-aided schools. As on 2013 -15, around 25000 laptops were distributed to the students free of charge in Kancheepuram district.

SSA has also initiated the increasing use of technology in education. The use of Education Satellite (EDUSAT), the use of Computer Aided Learning (CAL) and mobile science vans are some of the technology initiatives. The use of technology in education presents several exciting yet finally unknown possibilities. The child-friendliness and/or the lack of synchronic communication of these technologies and their impact on the children's learning as well as development need to be studied and have to be weighed along the scale of reach and the scope they offer.

Higher Education

Kancheepuram is urbanising at a rapid speed and is increasingly becoming part of the Greater Chennai Agglomeration. As Chennai itself becomes a cosmopolitan megapolis and a home for people from all over the world, it is imperative that the needs for higher education, skill development and employability of its adolescent and youth population be strengthened.

FIG. 5.2 NUMBER OF ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGES,
ENGINEERING COLLEGES AND POLYTECHNICS



Source: District Statistics Office, 2013-14

Ideally, every Special Economic Zone (SEZ) needs to have an institution of higher education in proximity to it. This is visible in Sriperumbudur block, which has 17 engineering colleges; however, Lathur and Acharapakkam have no higher institutions (Appendix 5.5). Most of these are private engineering colleges, which may or may not have clear vision of addressing the needs of the underprivileged students or will specifically look at only select commercially profitable technical courses. The administration needs to plan for more colleges/vocational training institutions in other domains of Higher Education, which have a clear linkage with the industry/sector within the districts as well as ensure an equitable growth of other disciplines like humanities and pure sciences.

In the recent years, under the initiatives by MoHRD, IIT-Madras started an IIT-M research park at Kannagam Village in Taramani, Chennai, reasoning that research and incubation with IIT-M as well as Anna University and other educational institutions like Madras School of Economics and Madras Institute of Development Studies in close proximity will kick start a virtuous cycle of innovation and entrepreneurship. In a similar manner, just as industrial units and SEZs and industrial corridors ‘buzz’ with economic activity, concurrently, there must be a more proactive policy push to institutes of Higher education and vocational training institutions in the district with academic courses and R & D related to the sector specializations. Pune and Bangalore are examples of cities known as hubs both in terms of their industrial sector specific growth as well educational institutions. This is an area where future planning must move.

It is seen from employers’ perspectives and ground reports suggest that youth prefer to dropout from senior secondary and take easily available low skilled jobs rather than enrol for

higher education due to a variety of reasons, which need to be addressed. Underlying, however, is the psychological framing of opportunity cost, in the mind of the students and the parents. It is for the educationists and administrators to communicate that the loss of higher education entails loss of abstract thinking and cognitive skills and therefore, is a higher opportunity cost in the long term than seeking immediate low skill employment in the short term. This trade-off in terms of time frames is not obviously immediate to the parents and the adolescents/youth themselves. In response to this perception, modular employability skills are currently taught as a matter of choice. Some modular employability skills like Lathe work etc. require physical maturity but there are a lot of computer related employability skills that can be initiated during secondary school itself. The *National Vocational Education Qualification Framework (NVEQF)* that is currently piloting in Haryana can also be piloted in Kancheepuram ;the pilot, if effectively monitored and evaluated, can demonstrate the link

Box 5.5 – Youth and employability in Sriperumbudur

Youth are viewed as agents of change. Every generation of youth transitions the society towards new norms, beliefs and social change. Sriperumbudur is a transitioning block in Kancheepuram district. Its proximity to the fast growing city of Chennai, several automobile and other industries and also small industrial units in industrial parks are located within the block. However, apparently, to a great extent there is a mismatch between the qualification and the skill sets of the youth and the requirements of the employers. Further, these industries appeared to filter candidates on the basis of soft skills such as communications skills and knowledge of English speaking. There seems to be no remedy site yet as there aren't any efforts by Government or Non-governmental agencies to further train the graduates to make them industry ready. Only some industries hire local youth and train them to then induct them into the workforce.

Industries also offer facilities such as canteen, transports and awareness about quality issues to the employees. However, most industries recruit candidates only on contract and that is perceived as a hurdle by the youth for their stable career growth. Further, industries offer shift-based jobs and women candidates do not feel comfortable in such jobs. There is an intense competition in the job market from candidates belonging to North and North East. These candidates are willing to work for lower wages, with poor working conditions and also are reasonably comfortable in speaking English.

Youth and women SHG members aspire to acquire some job oriented skills such as typing, office automation, computer skills, auto CAD, spoken English and garment manufacturing. They also wish to have business and marketing support such as outsourcing of garments and other products by the manufacturing sector. The women and youth believe that these skills will enhance their employability both in terms of small businesses or jobs. It is imperative that the needs and concerns of the youth in Kancheepuram district and specifically Sriperumbudur block be addressed fully. The youth are a great

between education, vocational skills and work, clearly identifying the industry and educational institution linkage.

Conclusion

The district education scenario presents several excellent achievements over the last decade. The SSA of Kancheepuram has worked to increase the number of schools, recruit new teachers, train teachers and augment the Block Resource Centres. Under the SSA, the needs of the differently abled children have also been addressed to some extent.

While, these are positive developments indeed, there are certainly some areas that need urgent interventions and administrative measures. There is a systematic dropout pattern especially with regards to girl children and the educational administration needs to put more efforts in this regard. Also ground reports suggest that, adolescents opt to dropout and seek low skill employment rather than continuing their education further as higher education especially of non-technical nature, does not guarantee better jobs. However, the loss of higher education entails loss of abstract thinking and cognitive skills and therefore, is a higher opportunity cost in the long term than seeking immediate low skill employment in the short term. This trade-off in terms of timeframes is obviously not immediate to the parents and the adolescents/youth themselves.

The literacy rate in the district has improved tremendously from the 2001 census. The block-wise GER for primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary is quite satisfactory and the completion and dropouts at these levels are also not a matter of concern. Private higher educational institutions are mushrooming without a concomitant increase in government higher education institutions. The district may benefit from more government higher education institutions that are proactively tied up with the industry within the district. In this manner, specific recognised diplomas, certificate and degree courses which are aligned with the industry needs may be initiated forthwith. The National Vocational Education Qualification Framework (NVEQF) is currently piloting in Haryana. The pilot project in Haryana is effectively monitored and evaluated, so that the link between education, vocational skills and work is demonstrated as working model and NVEQF can be piloted in Kancheepuram for the State implementation.

Finally, it must be emphasised that Kancheepuram represents a unique industrial ecology, pushed proactively by the State's industry friendly policies. The industrial growth must be leveraged to fast track educational achievement, create a pipeline and an education-work ecosystem that enhances and links education, employability and skill development of its population.

CHAPTER 6
GENDER

Chapter 6

Gender

"Woman is the companion of man, gifted with equal mental capacity...If by strength is meant moral power, then woman is immeasurably man's superior...If non-violence is the law of our being, the future is with women."

.... Mahatma

Gandhi

Introduction

Gender is a social construct as well as a socialization process that recasts the way knowledge is constructed. It was recognized as an important component in the 90s in the UNDP's Human Development Report when it stated that unless human development is engendered, development would be endangered. This highlights the significance placed on the gender perspective in the development process. It was in the Eleventh Five Year Plan of the Government of India that the importance of gender budgeting and the efficacy of schemes in addressing women's issues was considered for the first time.

Gender systematically entrenches discourses of power and powerlessness, first within the human mind and thereafter, within interpersonal, family, social and cultural systems. Thus, gender relations affect economic, political, social and psychological life.

Gender studies provide an analytical lens to review the notions and practices of knowledge, power and relationships in day-to-day living. It can be clearly understood that to know, understand, articulate and review these social realities is by itself an assertion of power. Through the gender lens, human development is revisited to reveal entrenched inequalities within human societies. Unless the gender inequalities in development are understood, unravelled and sharp-focused, the human development perspective cannot be considered as complete.

Developing countries like India have been performing below par on issues and concerns of development that emerge out of gender concerns. Human development cannot be attained unless women participate in the development process and their silent contributions to the development process are recognized and acknowledged.

Status of Women

As a process, gender socialization that has been perpetuated since centuries, becomes automatic and is reinstated again and again through generations. It thus becomes an invisible yet extremely powerful aspect of cultures and societies; it reflects in the rites and rituals, conversations and discourse, behaviours and actions of humans, be they men or women. These discourses are further institutionalized through social and cultural institutions and such inequalities between the growth and development of women and the growth and development of men become legitimized as an almost 'natural' way of being.

In patriarchy, even before the birth of a child, the process of development is gendered. In India, it is highly likely that the pregnant mother may be an adolescent, be anaemic and may have conceived without being aware of the methods of family planning and contraception. She may have no decision making power within her family to decide whether, she would like to keep her child, should the child in her womb be a girl child. She may have no voice to articulate where she would like to deliver and she may not be sure of post-delivery care, should a girl child be born to her.

The child, who is conceived, thus is living a gendered destiny along with his or her mother. After birth, the food and nutrition, health and well-being, education and employment is template upon the social fact of his/her gender and the assumptions therein.

TABLE 6.1 COMPARATIVE STATUS OF WOMEN – 2011

Sl. No	Descriptions	District
1	Female Population	198529 4
2	Percentage in Total population	49.65
3	Sex-ratio	986
4	Female literacy rate	79.02
5	School enrollment	99.33
6	MMR	60
7	% of women worker in agriculture sector	26.40
8	% of women in non-agri. Sector	73.60

Source: Department of Economics & Statistics

Table 6.1 shows that, the male and female percentage in total population is almost equal as per 2011 Census; the male population is 0.6% higher than the female population in Kancheepuram district. The female literacy rate is lower than the male literacy (80.05%) in

Kancheepuram district. The primary concern that emerges in the Indian context today is the differentials in the sex ratio itself. Within certain conservative communities systematic killing of female foetuses continues. Even as certain states have skewed sex ratios, Kancheepuram district sex ratio at 986 to 1000 compares well with Tamil Nadu state figure (995:1000) and is much better than the national sex ratio (943:1000).

Access and Control over Resources

An important aspect of economic empowerment for women is access to resources and credit. Tamil Nadu is one of the pioneers in this effort towards women's empowerment. The State funds and implements the Mahalir Thittam scheme that has been implemented since the 1990s in Kancheepuram district. Mahalir Thittam is a pioneering scheme that at once focuses on multiple objectives. Among other things it aims to alleviate poverty among rural households. It focuses on rural women, thereby, allowing them access to credit and resources and finally, it strengthens communities through the formation of self-help groups, which are led by the community members. Originally, initiated with assistance from IFAD, in 1989, the Mahalir Thittam has over the years, had a significant impact on strengthening communities, improving local governance and political participation of women in rural areas, financial literacy and inclusion of rural poor women and strengthening and empowering them.

Working in association with non-governmental organizations within the district, in Kancheepuram, women have been trained and their capacities built on several issues and concerns as well as domains relating to entrepreneurship and self-employment. The Appendix Tables 6.1, 2 & 3 show the number of self-help groups and their members in the Kancheepuram district. Further, the self-help groups have been collected together to form Panchayat Level Federation and in the recent years not only have the Federations been given Best PLF awards but an effort has also been made to rate the federations and SHGs according to certain parameters.

Tamil Nadu has large number of self-help groups; social development and empowerment of women was fuelled by the self-help group movement. The following table shows the number of self-help groups and the members in different blocks of Kancheepuram district, where it is seen that backward blocks like Acharapakkam, Uthiramerur, Madurantakam, Chithamour etc., have low memberships. These blocks need to be focused on the gender empowerment

agenda. These are also blocks which are backward on other parameters of HDI. The administration is urged to focus on these blocks.

Apart from Mahalir Thittam programme, building on the successes of Mahalir Thittam, the World Bank and the Government of Tamil Nadu, initiated the Pudhu-Vazhvu Project in 2006, which is discussed in reference to its focus on disability apart from gender.

The women SHGs through Mahalir Thittam Scheme have expanded to include youth SHGs within both the rural blocks and town panchayats. Further, the next table shows the linkages that have been developed between the SHGs and formal financial institutions like Banks and NABARD.

According to various consultation and ground reports, the emergent issues now are leadership development of various women federations and SHG leaders. In future, there needs to be a concerted effort by the administration to have dedicated leadership development programmes for women SHG leaders that will lead to a more empowered political and social leadership in the local and community context.

Box 6.1 Self-Help Groups

Mahalir Thittam scheme is a Self-Help Group based programme focusing on poverty alleviation and it is implemented by the Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women Ltd. This scheme is fully funded by the State government. Under this scheme, women are organised into SHGs and systematic training is given to them. They are linked to banking systems to enable savings led access to credit. The SHGs are then federated at the Panchayat Level. Over the years, the SHG members are provided with separate ID cards, their products marketed in the urban areas, their groups have also been rated and their performance are encouraged through several awards and competitions.

The Self-Help Group model has been extensively used by the district administration and the NGOs in the district to drive the economic and political participation of women. Under the Mahalir Thittam Project, as on 2013, there are 29881 self- help groups with membership of 445487 in Kancheepuram district.

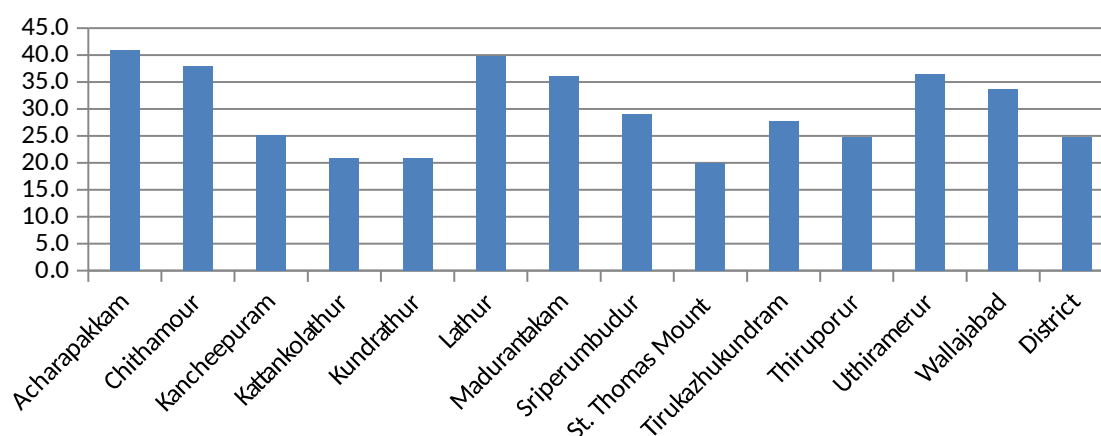
Building on the success of the Mahalir Thittam project, the Pudhu Vaazhvu project focuses on the backward blocks and also included youth groups as well as self-help groups for differently abled. SHGs are further federated at the Panchayat level.

Most self-help group members are trained into specific activities and initiate small household enterprises; these products are then linked to markets. Through the self-help groups, women learn several skills like keeping written records, exposure to new ideas and connecting to a wider world. Women have access to credit and resources and therefore, their status in the family and social decision-making increases. SHGs thus are a powerful tool towards gender empowerment.

Employment

The Census of India defines economic participation as ‘participation in any economically productive activity, irrespective of whether the participation is physical or mental. Work also includes ‘cultivation’ or unpaid work for ‘family enterprises.’ However, work is monetized with the entry of the women in the labour force. Due to traditional constraints, women’s participation into the labour markets has always been lesser than men. However, in substantive terms, the district has recorded an impressive growth in terms of the percentage of women in the non-agricultural labour markets. In Kancheepuram district, women constitute about less than half of the eligible population. Nearly one-half of the eligible women reside in rural areas; rural areas have one third of the share of women workers. Overall female work participation rate is 29%; while in rural and urban areas it is 36 % and 25%, respectively

FIG 6.1 FEMALE WORK PARTICIPATION – 2011



Source: Census 2011

The Figure 6.1 shows the data on the percentage of female worker participation rate. Since the data that may show trends in inter-decadal growth or decrease are not available; the analytical options are limited to comparing the percentages in absolute terms. The intra-district variations revealed that Acharapakkam has the highest female participation rate and St. Thomas Mount, the lowest. The variation is around 21 points between the highest and the lowest female participation in the work force. It is seen that, four blocks of Madurantakam, Acharapakkam, Chithamour and Lathur show a higher percentage of female worker participation than the fast urbanizing and industrializing blocks of Sriperumbudur, Kattankolathur and Kancheepuram. Incidentally, these are also blocks with high percentage of BPL families. Women typically, enter the labour markets for low skilled work or by certain

categories alone. There is a need, therefore for a disaggregated data on the type of work and female work participation in the non-agricultural sector (Appendix 6.4).

Among the female workers, 68.4% was engaged in the non-agricultural sector indicating more employment opportunities were available in the sector when compared to the agricultural sector in the district. However, overall, employment of women stands below 25 % implying only one fourth of the women in working age group have income generating employment. Lesser degree of women worker absorption in formal or organized sector also implies low-income security. Data on participation of women in the private organized sector is not available.

Trends in Political Participation

Due to the sustained impact of the social reform movements and the intensive work and implementation of the reservations for women in PRIs as well as the movements towards economic empowerment among women, in Tamil Nadu as well as in Kancheepuram district, the political participation of women in local contexts is impressive among the States of India.

During consultations with the Panchayat Raj officials in the district, many women Panchayat Presidents articulated their concerns regarding public health, the state of PHCs and sub-centres and the situation in their village schools. During intense discussions, it was observed that women Panchayat Presidents were able to assert their opinion and disagree with their male counterparts with quiet confidence. At the same time, there have been instances where it was observed that the spouses of the women Panchayats Presidents spoke on behalf of the woman herself. It suffices to note that there are layers and nuances through which political participation of women can be unravelled and even as progress has been made in affirmative gender relations and political participation of women in the context of governance, there is still a long way to go.

The following Table shows that impressive numbers of women functionaries are there at the village, panchayat union, district and municipality level. After gaining this obvious foothold, now the women's empowerment agenda must focus on the subtler and invisible aspects of discrimination that present an illusion of an obvious change and thereby may subvert the project of women's empowerment.

TABLE 6.2 MEMBERSHIPS IN STATE ASSEMBLY AND LOCAL BODIES (2011-2016)

Sl. No	Block wise/District	Share of Female Elected Representatives In RLB's and ULB's	Share of Male Elected Representatives In RLB's and ULB's
1	Acharapakkam	33.74	66.26
2	Chithamour	33.42	66.58
3	Kancheepuram	36.06	63.94
4	Kattankolathur	38.88	61.12
5	Kundrathur	37.86	62.14
6	Lathur	41.26	58.74
7	Maduranthakam	41.25	58.75
8	Sriperumbudur	33.96	66.04
9	St. Thomas Mount	35.73	64.27
10	Tirukazhukundram	36.42	63.58
11	Thiruporur	37.50	62.50
12	Uthiramerur	34.01	65.99
13	Wallajabad	37.09	62.91
	Kancheepuram district	36.71	63.29

Source: BDO, Municipality & Town Panchayat

Table 6.2 reveals that there is a sizeable representation of women functionaries in the Panchayat Raj institutions. However, their actual participation in the decision-making process is rather limited. Their attendance in Gram Sabha and decisions affecting them is rather low. It is accepted, however, that there is a certain level of empowerment as these women are able to get their voices heard in a collective manner when the need arises and seek redress from the administration. When the rural and urban local body representation is reviewed, the representation of women in the rural and urban local bodies is adequate at above 33% in all blocks with some blocks showing 40% representation of women (Appendix Table 6.5).

Conclusion

Analysing the scenario in the district through the gender lens presents a picture of obvious change but several challenges to be met for more in-depth sustained change. The most heartening feature of the district is a clear and unequivocal affirmation towards women's empowerment by the administration.

Gender and health is a major domain in analysing the inequalities in the societies. Under-nutrition and malnutrition are frequently juxtaposed with the reality of being a girl child. A lifelong pattern of under-nutrition and malnutrition has serious implications for the girl as she matures into a young women and a mother. The block-wise district data shows that the

anaemia programme is very sketchy and more can certainly be done to augment the provision of IFA tablets as well as monitoring and assessment of the pregnant women in the district.

The district literacy levels are extremely salutary. However, the challenges ahead are to address the dropout rate in the secondary level and ensure completion at the senior secondary level. The focus needs to be on the blocks of Wallajabad, Uthiramerur, Sriperumbudur, Acharapakkam and Madurantakam.

There is a healthy representation of women in the local bodies. However, the actual participation and decision-making of women members is limited. The women members can get intimidated by the male members during meetings and Gram Sabhas. Notwithstanding the challenges, this is a positive step in the right direction. Over time, it should be possible for women members to assert their views without getting affected or intimidated.

Crimes against women are a direct reflection of the patriarchal mindset that ties power with violence and aggression. The district shows a low level of crimes against women. It is true, from ground reports that obvious acts of violation against women are few; they also may be due to underreporting.

CHAPTER 7
SOCIAL SECURITY

Chapter 7

Social Security

Introduction

Vulnerability is a complex phenomenon. Vulnerability is the outcome of both intra-individual and social factors. Along the developmental span, vulnerability is also an outcome of developmental events like marriage, widowhood, migration and loss of security, mental trauma and health issues like depression etc., natural disasters like Tsunami and finally aging.

The social and psychological effects of vulnerability across the categories, however, are similar. There is blinding and silencing of the vulnerable from the mainstream. The social institutions including the political and administrative institutions do not see ‘them’, cannot hear their voices. There is social stereotyping and prejudice. Politically, there is a violation of rights and a complete lack of engagement in political spaces and the consequent lack of entitlements. Psychologically, vulnerability leads to feelings of being diminished and when not validated and redressed, it leads to a sense of humiliation.

All human beings have experienced humiliation in their lifetime, which implies that, all human beings are vulnerable in some manner or the other. Having said that it must be noted that some vulnerabilities are not momentary and, if not intervened upon, these deprivations define the course of human development. Therefore, there is space for empathy and fellowship when responding to the vulnerability. Political entitlements and affirmative action, which are rightfully due, must emerge out of this sense of fellowship.

The State of Tamil Nadu has a history of social reform and has taken proactive and pioneering initiatives towards addressing vulnerability per se. These social security schemes, be in terms of poverty reduction and women empowerment, working with Transgender (TG) or brick kiln migrants emerge out of that sense of fellowship.

The Tamil Nadu Government has taken unprecedented and pioneering positive and affirmative action to include the transgender in the mainstream. The Third Sex option is recognized as a valid option in government documents. In April, 2008, Tamil Nadu Aravanigal Welfare Board was formed to address the social protection and inclusion needs of the Transgender (TG) population.

In the present chapter, the demographic profile of the aged, financial assistance to elderly and differently abled, efforts to reduce crimes against women and social inclusion in the district are discussed.

Demographic Profile of the Aged

There is an increase in the population of aged across India as per the 2011 Census. It reports that 8.6% persons are 60+ as opposed to 7.4% in the 2001 Census. It is important to note that Tamil Nadu is one of the top five States with a high elderly population. If we add to this, the earlier presented 2011 Census data on the number of adolescents and youth in the country, we notice that Tamil Nadu is in the bottom five States when it comes to the number of adolescents. When it comes to working population of 15-59, it can be expected that the population of elderly will increase in the State and proactive preparation and planning needs to be drafted to address the needs of the elderly

The concept of dependency ratio is used to understand the proportion of persons that need to be supported by the working population. This dependency ratio can be young dependency ratio as well as old dependency ratio. Reduction in the dependency ratio indicates that there is a comparative increase in the working population. Overall, from the 2001 Census to the 2011 Census, the dependency ratio has reduced in Tamil Nadu. The state, however, continues to be among the top five States with higher old dependency ratios, while its young dependency ratio is among the lowest five. This means that the State is already reaping the benefits of the demographic dividend and is likely to find an increase in its elderly population over the next decade.

The dependency ratio table implies that a clear policy and implementation plan to address the specific concerns of the aged on all sectors like health, infrastructure, communications and poverty alleviation needs to be in place.

TABLE 7.1 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF AGED (2011)

Sl. No	District/State	Total Population	Population aged above 60		
			Male	Female	Total
1	District	3998252	179295	185818	365113
2	State	72147030	3661226	384853	7509758

Source: Census 2011

Table 7.1 reveals that the share of elderly was 365113 representing 9.1% of the total district population in 2011 with the gender composition of 49% of male and 51% female. Proportion of elderly female population is on the rise.

Gender research across the world shows that poor and the marginalized are more likely to be women. This is captured in the term, ‘feminization of poverty’; it is also true and research vouches that women themselves are likely to live longer than men. This implies that unless policy and administrative measures are in place, the State as well as the district will have to face poor marginalized and aged women more than poor marginalized aged men. The triple burden of ageing, gender and poverty, needs to be addressed with clear policy, planning and administrative action. At the very fundamental level, juxtaposition of ageing and poverty are key vulnerabilities and regardless of gender need to be addressed forthwith.

The key message to be reiterated from the above discussion is that the district needs to focus on the needs and concerns of the elderly, with a specific action plan that includes affirmative measures that intersect measures in public health, infrastructure, public utilities, and entitlements to make them aged friendly.

Financial Assistance to the Aged

The elderly need a life of dignity. This is important to understand because a life of dignity is socially juxtaposed with productivity and income. When an elderly person is unable to provide income and monetize productive work, the elderly person is also socially diminished, therefore loses dignity. Table 7.2 focuses on the financial assistance provided by the administration to the elderly.

In Kancheepuram district, about 1.31 lakh elderly persons received financial assistance from different schemes implemented by the State government in 2013-14.

TABLE 7.2 FINANCIAL SECURITY OF THE AGED MARCH 2014

Sl. No	Name of the Taluk	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension	Destitute Physically Handicapped	Destitute Widow Pension	CMUPT -OAP (DALP)	Destitute & Deserted Wives	Unmarried poor women	Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension	Total
1	Kanchipuram	11666	1778	2813	801	2315	161	569	6732	26835
2	Sriperumbudur	7819	1038	1674	1413	645	67	437	5350	18443
3	Uthiramerur	5442	654	377	786	655	19	315	1568	9816
4	Chengalpattu	2977	919	2052	397	287	68	304	2194	9198
5	Thiruporur	2394	513	714	405	91	19	81	811	5028
6	Thirukalukundram	5508	900	1453	385	233	34	258	2941	11712
7	Tamparam	1062	511	495	0	98	31	89	1052	3338
8	Alandur	2567	957	1895	0	125	103	140	2590	8377
9	Sholinganallur	1448	709	592	0	93	32	116	1308	4298
10	Madurandagam	9381	1016	634	0	364	54	342	2312	14103
11	Cheyyur	11080	1134	2130	487	438	38	378	4719	20404
	Total	61344	10129	14829	4674	5344	626	3029	31577	131552

Source: Revenue Department, 2013-14

Differently Abled

The District Differently Abled Welfare Board at Chengalpattu is the nodal office for distributing the benefits under various schemes related to the differently abled. All the differently abled are given ID cards that enable them to access various schemes of the State. (Appendix Table 7.1) Apart from the issuance of ID cards, the district administration runs several schemes for empowering the vulnerable section of the society and providing various social security measures as given in Table 7.3.

These schemes need to enhance their reach and more people who are vulnerable need to become aware of these measures to fully avail their benefits. It can be seen from Table 7.3 that for schemes, the reach is minimal. For such a large district with 13 blocks and its growing population, so much of economic activity and such proximity to the State capital, it is indeed a cause for concern that the excellent schemes of the government are not reaching the vulnerable population to the extent that they should. The Welfare Board must proactively link with the various NGOs, Universities and Institutes like the National Institute of Empowerment of persons with Multiple Disabilities in Muttukadu, ECR, to spread awareness and reach more people. In addition to these schemes, there is a need to prepare the district for future scenarios.

TABLE 7.3 – FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO DIFFERENTLY ABLED – 2013-14

Sl. No.	Schemes	Achievement/Expenditure	
		Physical (in numbers)	Financial (in Rs.)
1	Early Intervention Deaf	16	137000
2	Early Intervention MR	50	388275
3	Early Intervention VI	-	-
4	Reading allowance	22	199000
5	Scholarship	550	1900000
6	Vocational training	75	157000
7	Severely Disabled	468	5616000
8	Myopathy Disabled	47	564000
9	Maintenance Grant (Mentally Retarded)	4070	48840000
10	Leprosy affected persons(PH person)	300	360000
11	Marriage Assistant (VI)	1	50000
12	Marriage Assistant (LD)	7	175000
13	Marriage Assistant (Differently Abled)	8	250000
14	Mentally Retarded(Male Hostel)	40	986800
15	Mentally Retarded(Female Hostel)	25	831050
16	Tricycle	10	50000
17	Wheel Chair	25	125000
18	Gogle	250	25000
19	Hearing Aid	29	29000
20	Blind Folding Stick	500	10000
21	Braile Watch	165	82500
22	Auxiliary Cyutuches	20	12000
23	CP chair	20	100000
24	Petrol Scooter	34	1700000
25	Bank Loan	15	150000
26	Tailoring Machine	25	750000
27	Welfare Board	19	245500
28	NHFDC Loan	6	300000
29	UYEGP self-Employment	2	10000

Box 7.1 Inclusion of Persons with Mental Illnesses within the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

Mental illness is viewed in the society as a matter to be hidden. Persons diagnosed with mental illness are stigmatized and therefore also marginalized throughout their lives. This further accentuates their feeling of isolation and affects their possibility to manage their illness positively. Due to the nature of their illness, many find it difficult to hold permanent jobs. Ironically, engagement in productive work can drive the illness management, supported by medical treatments and counselling. In such a situation, a part time work option gives dignity and restores self-belief among persons diagnosed with a mental illness. MGNREGS thus, is of special significance for persons diagnosed with mental illness because the part-time option is built-in in the design of the scheme. Further, the nature of work under MGNREGS puts less cognitive load on the persons diagnosed with mental illness and is therefore, therapeutic.

In light of these facts, Banyan, a national level NGO working with persons diagnosed with mental illness, advocated with the Government of Tamil Nadu and piloted an innovative intervention, whereby, persons diagnosed with mental illness were employed with MGNREGS projects.

In 2013-2014, 1.89 lakh persons with disabilities across Tamil Nadu registered for the scheme and in Kovalam, Kancheepuram district, 12 of Banyan's clients and residents, including members of self-help groups living independently were engaged in MGNREGS work. Bank accounts were opened for them with smart cards and regular bi-weekly payments were directly deposited. To provide banking rights for persons with mental illnesses was an achievement in its own right. For persons with mental illnesses, especially with a history of homelessness, this form of regular, productive employment has been shown to have a significant positive impact on their overall well-being as well as their treatment outcomes. Moreover, they are from the most marginalized members of society and incorporating them into the mainstream undoubtedly assisted in tackling the stigma surrounding their conditions. Following the success, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare of the Government of India has circulated the initiative's details to all States in the country to consider replication.

Box 7.2 Marriage and Maternity Assistance Programme

Tamil Nadu is perhaps the only State which has a social welfare initiative for marriage assistance for different categories. These schemes show the political will and direction of the State. The following schemes are implemented by the Department of Social Welfare, Government of Tamil Nadu.

1. Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Memorial Marriage Assistance Scheme for daughter of poor widow above 18 years old. The bride should have completed 10th Std at the time of marriage; the family gets an amount of Rs. 25,000 and a 4 gms gold coin. In case of graduate and diploma holders, Rs. 50,000 is allotted with a 4 gm gold coin. In Kancheepuram district, around 6000 brides have received the marriage assistance for 2013-14.
2. Dr. Dharmambal Ammaiyar Ninaivu Widow Remarriage Assistance Scheme is to encourage remarriage of widows to ensure their rehabilitation. A 4 gms gold coin is provided to the beneficiaries and also an amount of Rs.25,000 is additionally given for marriage assistance. In case of graduate and diploma holders, Rs. 50,000/ is allotted. In Kancheepuram district, only one beneficiary has received the marriage assistance for the year 2013-14.
3. E.V.R. Maniammaiyar Ninaivu Marriage Assistance scheme for daughters of poor widows is to help the poor mothers who are widows by providing financial assistance for their daughter's marriage. The bride should have completed 10th Std at the time of marriage and will get an amount of Rs. 25,000 and gold coin of 4gms. In case of graduate and diploma holders, Rs. 50,000/ is allowed with gold coin of 4gms. In Kancheepuram district, around 300 beneficiaries have received the marriage assistance in 2013-14.
4. Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Ninaivu Inter - caste Marriage Assistance Scheme is to abolish caste and community feelings based on birth and wipe out the evils of untouchability by encouraging inter-caste marriage. The bride should have completed 10th Std at the time of marriage and will get Rs. 25,000 and gold coin of 4gms. In case of graduate and diploma holders, Rs.50,000 is provided with gold coin of 4gms. In Kancheepuram district, 88 beneficiaries have received the marriage assistance in the year 2013-14.
5. Annai Theresa Ninaivu Marriage for orphan girls is to financially help the girls at the time of their marriage. The brides who have passed 10th standard examination at the time of their wedding gets 25,000 rupees and a gold coin of four grams. In case of graduate and diploma holders, 50,000 are given along with the coin. In Kancheepuram district, 50 beneficiaries have received the marriage assistance during 2013-14.

Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme is implemented by the Department of Public Health and

Crimes against Women

Crimes against women represent the manifest indication of a mind-set that invisibly pervades the social perception and attitudes and reflects in deeply rooted prejudices against women. Crimes against women are intertwined with the fear of reporting and social ostracism. Most crimes against women go unreported and the Table 7.4 must be interpreted with a healthy scepticism, not because, the numbers are wrong but more because, crimes against women are the silent malaise of the patriarchal societies.

TABLE 7.4 CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN

Sl. No	Category	2013	2014
1	Rape	24	16
2	Dowry death	3	2
3	Cruelty by husband and his relatives	18	19
4	Kidnapping and abduction of women and girls	9	13
5	Molestation	15	8
6	Sexual harassment	0	1
7	Dowry Prohibition Act	9	14
8	Women Harassment Act	94	146
9	TP Act	3	10
Kancheepuram District		175	229

Source: Women Police Station

The table shows the formal report of 9 crimes against women. According to the NCRB data in 2012, the incidence of reported rape was 731 cases carried forward from the previous year and 737 cases in total in 2012. Similarly, the total reported cases of kidnapping and abduction of girls and women was 1693. 1454 cases were reported under section 354 of IPC, referring to assault on women with the intention to outrage her modesty. The State statistics are a grim reminder that crimes against women may not be attracting the required attention as there was lack of any high profile or sensational events in the State or in the Kancheepuram district; yet, there is no solace from this imminent risk that women must constantly bear.

The district administration, therefore cannot afford to relax vigilance. Further, to improve the public trust in the district law and order, the district administration may proactively take measures through gender sensitization programmes for law and order officials, judiciary officials, panchayat level functionaries and others as a response to the increasing crimes against women in the rest of the country.

Physical Disability and Social Inclusion in Kancheepuram

The State of Tamil Nadu has been truly a pioneer in affirmative action for the physically disabled. In order to implement the Provisions of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 in MGNREGS, the Government of Tamil Nadu, has ordered for special provisions for the disabled vide G.O. (Ms).No.52 RD&PR,(CGS-1) Department dated 25.06.2012.

As per the Government Order, the special activities for disabled persons under MGNREGS include, watering the site, assisting the facilitator in marking, clearing scrubs and light jungle, levelling of the Bund etc.

Poverty is one of the major causes and outcomes of vulnerability and the Tamil Nadu government has been a pioneer in initiating poverty alleviation programmes. The Ministry of Rural Development initiated the Pudhu-Vazhvu Project or the Vazhdhu Kattavom Project by the Government of Tamil Nadu, with assistance from the World Bank, in 2006, to build on the success of the earlier IFAD assisted Mahalir Thittam Programme. While the Mahalir Thittam focused on women, the Pudhu-Vazhvu project is larger in its scope to have a focused strategy in place for youth as well as the disabled.

One of the major objectives of the project was to identify and form SHGs of the disabled. It is well known that much of the social and psychological outcomes of disability can be addressed with an affirmative, rights based action. One of the projects that have been successful in Kancheepuram is the disability-focused action through the Pudhu vazhvu project in Kancheepuram. These SHGs would then carry out disability specific empowerment activities and link the disabled with various government schemes like the Indira Awas Yojana, MGNREGA, National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) and the other social protection schemes of the State. It is important to note that there is such a severe silencing of the vulnerable population that the vulnerable population and their families learn to first silence themselves. Many a time, they do not have the awareness and the strength to demand their rights as citizens of this country. NGOs and CBOs working on the disability issues have formed strategic coalitions, in order to find strength in each other and get their voices heard.

In reference to this, the project is unique, as it started with a specific gender, youth and disability focused strategy. Further, the project also initiated skill development activities for the disabled. The table presents the data on the midline review of the performance of the

CBOs under the Pudhu-Vazhvu Project in Kancheepuram as presented in 2009 (Appendix Table 7.2).

Sexual Minorities, HIV and Social Inclusion

Tamil Nadu has been working on proactively in addressing the concerns of the sexual minorities. It is one of the pioneering States where the Araivani or the transgender populations have specific reservations and entitlements in all the social welfare schemes of the State. The inclusive approach of the State towards its TG population has been internationally recognized. It is the only State to have a Transgender Welfare Board (TGWB), which has a mandate to identify and recommend TG specific implementations and actions for the administration and link the TG population with all the State and central schemes. TG specific welfare schemes include small grants for self-employment and even higher education. According to the policy brief commissioned by UNDP in 2012, the following are the activities of the TGWB (Appendix Table 7.3).

Tamil Nadu has a sizable proportion of the TG population (3887) and ground reports suggest that the TG population is very active and aware of their human rights. TG populations along with the men having sex with men (MSM), female sex workers (FSW) and migrants constitute the high risk group, who because of vulnerabilities are at increased risk of getting infected and affected by HIV (Appendix Table 7.4).

Conclusion

Addressing the vulnerabilities of the population and facilitating their development through an affirmative approach is key to the role of administration in human development. An important aspect is to identify and focus on vulnerable populations and work specifically to address their issues and concerns.

Tamil Nadu is one of the pioneer States to work with vulnerable populations. With the demographic transition taking place and the old dependency ratio being higher in the State, the first emerging challenge for the district administration would be to address the issues and concerns of those vulnerable due to age. There is an urgent need to identify the concern of the aged in the district and target interventions to address these. These interventions must include but not be limited to financial security of the aged. A way forward could be to visualize the needs of the aged in terms of health infrastructure and elderly-friendly public infrastructure.

The Pudhu-Vazhvu scheme is a unique scheme for the State as well as the country as right from its conceptualization it has chalked out disability specific implementation strategies. There needs to be similar disability focused implementation for all social security and entitlement schemes of the State. More importantly, there needs to be a massive awareness campaign for advocating the disability agenda as well as a mechanism that connects the disabled with various government schemes.

The Tamil Nadu Government is a pioneer for an affirmative approach towards sexual minorities and is the only State to have a Transgender Development Board. Kancheepuram district has a sizable transgender population and has been performing adequately on protection of human rights of the TG population as well as fighting the HIV/ AIDS epidemic.

CHAPTER 8
INFRASTRUCTURE

Chapter 8

Infrastructure

Introduction

Kancheepuram has seen the maximum growth in the past decade. This rapid growth being skewed, uneven and unplanned, the infrastructure has failed to keep pace with the changing scenario. Urban infrastructure and planning for the future is key to analysing the development of the district.

Kancheepuram has the following municipalities under its district administration – Chengalpattu, Alandur, Tambaram, Pallavaram, Maduranthakam, Maraimalai Nagar, Anakaputhur and Pammal. Of these, four municipalities viz Pallavaram, Tambaram, Alandur and Marimalai Nagar, have been subsumed under the Greater Chennai Agglomeration in the past 10 years. Chennai city, according to the Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA) in their master plan is seen to be one of the megapolis of the future. Therefore, the equitable and visionary provision and growth of urban infrastructure will be the key to human development in Kancheepuram.

Roads

The district has access to 241 km of national highways, 2171 km of State highways, 568 km road length of municipality and corporation roads and 3206 km of Panchayat Union roads. The district has 1247 km. of township roads and about 11 km. of forest roads.

Our consultations with the PRI officials suggest that the condition of the roads in the rural areas needs urgent attention. The Panchayat Presidents pointed out that the monsoons batter the roads every year; mud and saralai (gravel) roads get inundated and destroyed. It becomes difficult to commute and people, office goers, workers and students suffer due to the terrible conditions of the road and lack of facilities to drain the rainwater in the Panchayats, Municipalities and Blocks of Kancheepuram district. The State has been a pioneer in rainwater harvesting; it is imperative to carry the rainwater harvesting work forward, make the roads better, the rainwater drains effective and maintain it by regular cleaning. In many instances, the rainwater drains are clogged with mud and dirt deposits.

Further, it is important to note that the length of the roads shows the inequality between urban and rural; only urban areas have more long lasting Water Bound Macadam (WBM), Black Top Road (BT) and Cement Concrete (CC) roads. The improvement of rural roads under the National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) was initiated in 2012-2013 in Kancheepuram district and 37 works covering 65.6 km were sanctioned. At the very least, WBM roads need to be laid in all the villages for better utility and satisfaction for the public and better management of rainwater during the monsoons.

TABLE 8.1 DISTRIBUTION OF ROADS

Sl. No	Block wise/District	Total Road length (in Km) – 2013-14				
		Mud	WBM	BT	CC	Total
1	Acharapakkam	12.8	17.5	163.79	3	197.09
2	Chithamour	5.2	2.5	215.1	1.8	224.6
3	Kancheepuram	3.05	16.98	128.29	19.94	168.26
4	Kattankolathur	0	11.7	116.59	10.9	139.19
5	Kundrathur	10.31	19.52	124.22	23.45	177.5
6	Lathur	12.95	23.05	225.8	9.06	270.86
7	Madurantakam	20.6	19.58	187.33	23.4	250.91
8	Sriperumbudur	3.8	14.1	125.7	0	143.6
9	St. Thomas Mount	0	0	97.788	27.223	125.011
10	Thirukalukundram	5.6	11.1	162.05	23.95	202.7
11	Thiruporur	12.2	7.2	127.48	9.7	156.58
12	Uthiramerur	73.3	30.6	249.38	14.45	367.73
13	Wallajabad	0	26.6	147.38	2.55	176.53
Kancheepuram district		159.8	200.4	2070.89	169.42	2600.56
		1	3	8	3	1

Source: BDO, Kancheepuram district

In terms of other public infrastructure like connections to railways and Airport, the Greenfield Airport expected to come at Sriperumbudur is the highlight and expected to push the development of the district exponentially. Kancheepuram district has 36 railway stations and 139 km of broad gauge and 82 km of meter gauge. In terms of urban infrastructure, the MRTS linking Chennai city with Municipalities like Tambaram is a prestigious project of CMDA.

Further, the 12th plan for Tamil Nadu and the Vision 2023 document for the State, gives special attention to the power, energy and infrastructure situation in the State, in order for it to become the most developed State in the country. In reference to this vision, it is proposed in the 12th plan that the road infrastructure facilities in Oragadam Industrial Park will be taken up for Rs. 300 crore plan to facilitate the development of industries in and around Sriperumbudur in Kancheepuram district.

Electricity

Electricity is one of the significant energy needs of a growing population and the administration is bound to provide these needs in a sustainable manner. The citizens also need to be educated towards a careful, responsible and sustainable use of energy. Additionally, the green energy resources like solar energy need to be tapped. Kancheepuram district has done very well indeed in the supply of household electricity connections and the Table 8.2 shows that 100% households are covered with electricity connections in all blocks.

TABLE 8.2 STATUS OF ELECTRIFICATION (2013-14)

Sl.No	Block wise/District /State	Revenue Villages	Hamlets	Towns	Population covered	No.of street lights	Total No. of HH Covered
1	Achirapakkam	94	285	1	100%	8334	84099
2	Chithamur	65	193	0	100%	7051	33621
3	Kancheepuram	91	225	0	100%	20342	34354
4	Kattankulathur	101	283	2	100%	36271	34982
5	Kundrathur	91	247	2	100%	28204	77110
6	Lathur	63	212	0	100%	9747	97532
7	Madhuranthkam	101	318	1	100%	10421	36052
8	Sriperunpudhur	101	241	1	100%	10524	46994
9	ST.Thomas Mount	67	319	6	100%	52933	405217
10	Thirukazhukundram	104	338	2	100%	9923	37071
11	Thiruporur	97	210	1	100%	15319	27324
12	Uthiramerur	124	369	1	100%	8475	26674
13	Walajabadh	116	272	1	100%	9025	20131
Kanchipuram District		1215	3512	18	100%	226569	961161

Source: District Hand Book, 2011

Communication System

In addition to Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), India's State-owned telecom and internet service provider, private service providers like Airtel, Aircel, Vodafone, idea etc. also provide telephone, mobile and internet services to the people in Kancheepuram district.

TABLE 8.3 COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

Sl. No	Distri ct	No. of Tel. exchanges	No. of PCO	No. of land line	No. of HH with connection	Number of Mobile phone towers	Pop. Covered
1	Distri ct	325	4534	827945	827945	100	NA

Source: District Hand Book, 2013-14

Table 8.3 shows that, there are 325 telephone exchanges and more than 8 lakh landline connections in Kancheepuram district. Block level and private service providers' data is not available. But, it is understandable that with the growing tele density in Tamil Nadu and the involvement of technology in everyday life, a lot more people now own a mobile connection in Kancheepuram district.

Box 8.1 Wastes to Wealth – Mamallapuram - a Model Project

With rapid industrialization, the quantity of waste is increasing and it requires segregation and recycling. Hand in Hand India's Solid Waste Management initiative in Mamallapuram, Tamil Nadu, stands testimony to how awareness and participation of the local people can help in creating a cleaner environment.

Hand in Hand India initiated its Solid Waste Management project at the historic town of Mamallapuram in January 2008 and now provides its services to 3,600 households including small businesses in the town. On an average 4 MT of waste is collected out of which nearly 60% is diverted from going to the dump yard and is processed. The bio-degradable waste is converted into organic manure in a compost park set-up exclusively for the purpose. Recyclable waste is segregated and sold to recyclers.

In addition to the waste management initiative, Hand in Hand India has also initiated a ban on disposable plastics in Mamallapuram in coordination with the local government body.

Hand in Hand India, in association with the Mamallapuram Town Panchayat, has installed a 100 cu. m bio gas plant with a capacity of handling 1 MT of food waste generated by the hotels in Mamallapuram. The food waste is converted to Methane which in turn is used to generate electricity through a 12.5 KVA/10 KW bio gas generator. The electricity generated is used to electrify 30 street lights in the East Coast Road.

The project effectively promotes community participation, which ensures the sustainability of the project in the long run by developing a volunteer group called 'Environment Rights Protection Committee (ERPC)'. The ERPC is a group of committed volunteers who ensure the active involvement of the local people and act as bridge between the community and the local government.

The project is more or less financially sustainable. The recurring expenditure of the project is met through collection of a user fee from the community, commercial establishments, revenue generated through the sales of recyclable waste and compost, and contribution from the local government.

A clean environment attracts more tourist population, which in turn provides more business opportunities to the local population. This has the potential to increase the number of restaurants and thereby an increase in the quantum of food waste generated. This will in turn provide the

Financial Institutions

Kancheepuram is one of the pioneering districts to utilize the power of formal financial institutions towards the financial well-being of the people. Various schemes like Mahalir Thittam leveraged the Self-Help Group movement and brought the rural poor under the formal financial system. The district has various schemes that encourage self-employment and entrepreneurship especially among women. All the major banks have a presence in the various blocks of the district and the self-help groups are able to access credit from the nationalized banks. The Indian Bank is the Lead bank for Kancheepuram district according to the Bank's annual credit plan reviews the performance of the banks.

TABLE 8.4 FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (2013-14)

Institutions	March 2014
Commercial Banks	378
No. of Cooperative Societies	260

However, a number of villages do not have any access to banks and according to the credit plan document of the banks, 173 villages which were without a branch were the targeted villages to be covered during 2011.

More important, perhaps, are the Business Correspondent and Business Facilitator models for reaching the unbanked. The RBI guidelines for BF and BC permits the banks to appoint medical/(kirana) Grocery shop and fair price shop owners, PCO operators, agents of small savings schemes and authorized functionaries of well-run SHGs linked to banks as BC. The Bank has targeted to reach all the villages through the BC/BF schemes in 2012-2013. This must be ensured as ground reports say that there are Panchayats, where people have to travel far distances to avail banking services.

Provision of institutional access to credit protects the poor from accessing credits from local usurious moneylenders and pawning off their personal assets. Access to credit, however, must be tempered with financial literacy. Multiple borrowings, a fully loan-based financial inclusion framework can set a debilitating debt trap for the poor. The microfinance models are not panacea for alleviating rural and urban poverty and access to credit must be concurrent with maturity and financial literacy.

Insurance

Insurance plays a major role in protecting livelihoods from sudden unexpected losses, thereby giving continuity to livelihoods even after incidence of accidents and other such situations. It is also an instrument any individual or business can use strategically to protect themselves. The situation in Kancheepuram typically reflects the situation in rural India. The number of policies was nowhere closer to the need. As the demand was low, the number of branches was also low. Insurance education is essential to improve the penetration of various insurance products.

TABLE 8.5 INSURANCE COMPANIES

Sl. No	Name of the company	No. of branches	Polices Issued
1	LIC	3	19843

Source: LIC, Kancheepuram, 2013-14

Transport Facilities

The CMDA has been proactive in planning for urban transport and especially urban public transport. Many studies over the years have been done, some with the support of UNDP and World Bank to identify the infrastructure needs to address the demands of the urban population. Based on the recommendations, the Kancheepuram urban areas are likely to get better urban transport through several major projects such as formation of inner ring road, addition of buses, improvements to Metropolitan Transport Corporation (MTC) infrastructure, Mass Rapid Transit system (MRTS), etc.

Bus Services

MTC has a fleet of 3093 buses operating along 585 routes. The buses moving from the urban areas of Kancheepuram are always filled to beyond capacity person loads. The frequency of these buses also is erratic and the bus stops are quite farther away from the homes. Many times, the commuters from Kancheepuram urban areas have to depend on share autos to reach the main bus stops to catch the MTC buses. Clearly, there is a situation of a very high demand and inadequate number of buses. During the years starting from 2007, the transport corporation has been purchasing new buses and started many new routes or strengthened the existing routes with better frequency. The MTC also runs deluxe AC buses from Chennai city to Kancheepuram and Chengalpattu, so as to encourage public transport over personal transport. Regardless of these measures, more needs to be done, in terms of public transport

in Kancheepuram urban and Chennai sub-urban localities to save commuting time and ensure comfortable travel, given that, the area in and around Kancheepuram has residences, private companies and educational institutions; the population is bound to increase significantly in the coming years.

Airport in Kancheepuram District

Kancheepuram district with its strong industrial sector growth rates and a dedicated industry friendly State administration was chosen for a 5000-acre Greenfield airport, at Sriperumbudur. Such a project will be a huge boost for infrastructure development of allied facilities like cargo, freight, Hospitality, hotels and roads. This is a key future area of growth, which the administration must proactively plan for in terms of growth of human habitations, growth of industries like hospitality, cargo and freight which will grow concurrent to the Airport.

Rural Infrastructure

The rural population in Kancheepuram, according to the 2011 census, is one-fifths of the total population count. The rural infrastructure is of critical importance, even assuming that these rural areas and hard to reach blocks are likely to be fast urbanizing in the coming years, given their proximity to the Greater Chennai Agglomeration. The presence of adequate facilities will smoothen the process of urbanization and is unlikely to retard the growth of unplanned poor urban sprawls and shanties.

Urban Infrastructure

Chennai and the greater Chennai Agglomeration constitute the Chennai district, part of Tiruvallur district and a significant part of the Kancheepuram district. According to CMDA, out of Kancheepuram district, 4433 sq.km, 376 sq. km in Tambaram, Sriperumbudur and Chengalpattu taluks fall in the Metropolitan area. The city is expected to grow and the CMDA in its master plan has projected its growth until the horizon year 2026 (Appendix Table 8.1).

Present Status of Slums

It is expected that the rapid growth of the population will cause enormous strain on the existing urban services and infrastructure. The key way forward for the district surely is

towards planned and systematic urban infrastructure development. Clearly, at present, the administration needs to provide these facilities to the mushrooming of slums and resource poor shanties in the urbanized blocks of Kancheepuram district.

It is clear that the utilities and infrastructure situation in the notified and de-notified slums will be far from adequate. The provision of safe water, sanitation and drainage facilities, especially during monsoons, electrical supply and roads will be very important issues in these slums and urban sprawls. Focused planning and systematic movement of people and households can arrest the growth of urban sprawls. The focus in the district must shift towards these shanties and slums. There is clearly a need to plan for these human habitations and implement programmes and schemes to provide adequate public utilities and services. There is need for a strategic implementation programme to address the issues and concerns of urban poor including concerns of living standards like housing, electricity and safe water and sanitation, health and education (Appendix Table 8.2).

BOX 8.2 State Initiative for Development of Urban Slums

In 2013, the Tamil Nadu government formulated a special scheme, the State Balanced Growth Fund (SBGF), to target backward areas of the State and give focused attention for obtaining socio-economic outcomes and thereby, achieve balanced growth. About 100 backward rural and urban areas in the State were identified based on a set of parameters representing backwardness, and about Rs. 100 crores was earmarked for implementation of the Scheme during the first year (2013-14). The State Planning Commission proposes to implement SBGF over a period of 8 years through the office of District Collectors.

In Kancheepuram district, urban slums were selected and focused intervention will be given because these urban sites fare worse in terms of poverty, per capita income, unemployment, health, education and gender. Ten slums from five municipalities are selected for comprehensive interventions in all the above sectors. Five municipalities namely, Maduranthakam (Chinna Colony, Gandhi Nagar slums), Chengalpattu (Sastri Nagar, K.K. Street slums), Tambaram (Arpudham Nagar, MGR & Bharath Nagar slums), Maraimalai Nagar- (Villianur Colony, Periya Singundram slums), Anakaputhur – (MGR Colony, Anakaputhur Colony slums) are covered in the perspective plan under this project. At this hour Kancheepuram district administration proposes to design an intervention plan in consultation with district line departments, municipal administration, State Planning Commission and a Resource Agency for preparing the perspective plan

Conclusion

The infrastructure situation of the district presents several redeeming features as much as challenges. While the state governments and the district administration have been extremely

proactive in addressing the infrastructure issues, the demand for better infrastructure, fuelled by a significant population increase and unplanned urbanization has far outstripped the efforts. As the population is likely to increase and urbanization is likely to continue in the district, the district administration must gear up for public infrastructure and utilities like safe drinking water, road /street light electrification, widening of roads and better sanitation, sewage and drainage facilities. The key message is planned urbanization of the industrializing blocks of Kundrathur, Kattankolathur and Sriperumbudur.

The rural infrastructure needs to be augmented. The State has initiated a pioneering THAI scheme which plans for infrastructure improvements in rural habitations. This needs to be implemented in the rural blocks of the district so that, the quality of life of people in the district improves.

CHAPTER 9
SUMMARY AND WAY FORWARD

Chapter 9

Summary and Way Forward

Introduction

The preceding chapters of this Kancheepuram District Human Development Report (DHDR) have delineated and discussed various gains and emerging challenges. These gains have been a result of many pro-active policy initiatives by the State government, implementation by the district administration as well as several unanticipated and unplanned effects of the interventions that have occurred. It is clear that the district is unique in several respects and ahead on several parameters of development. Its proximity to Chennai, the state capital, has resulted in several changes in demography, rate of urbanization and planning and provision of public infrastructure. However, along with the growth of the secondary and tertiary sector, there needs to be a concomitant development of the educational infrastructure so that an educational-employment ecosystem is created, that leverages the industrial growth in the district and propels it towards further human development. Further, the health, rural and urban public infrastructure as well as utilities need to be planned for the next stage of development for the district.

The district has developed in terms of economic growth and growth of industries in certain blocks. Other blocks have remained backward. Further, blocks closer to the Greater Chennai agglomeration has been absorbed by the growth and rapid urbanization of the city and have caused several unplanned and unintended consequences like rapid in-migration, changing demography and increase in crowding, causing severe pressure on infrastructure and public amenities. Despite several efforts made by the CMDA, and the district administration, rapid unplanned growth has created more demand than what has been provisioned. In the coming years, it is expected that more industrial and service sector growth will occur and the administration needs to map out the several unintended and intended consequences that may spill out of the economic growth and urbanization. Consequent to this mapping out of the theory of change, planned initiatives must be implemented to augment health, education, social security and infrastructure of the district.

Income, Livelihood and Poverty

Kancheepuram is one of the richest districts in the State, with the district per capita income higher than the State per capita income. It is due to the proactive policy and implementation of the State, that several new industries have grown in the district, along with its flourishing traditional industries of weaving and handloom. The district has several industrial parks and is known for its automotive, engineering, pharmaceutical and IT industry growth. Even as the district has shown impressive secondary and tertiary sector growth at 24% and 16% respectively, more needs to be done for the growth of tertiary sector like hospitality and ancillary services. The changes in the land use pattern show that even as the cultivable area has decreased, many lands have been converted for non-agricultural uses and/or have been given for rent. This is most obvious in the blocks closer to the Greater Chennai Agglomeration.

The backward blocks remain primarily agrarian in their economy and need to be further focused on for proactive development interventions in the district. The livestock, poultry and fisheries industries need to be developed further, as additional sources of income for the agricultural workers in the least developed blocks within the district. The primary sector has not shown a negative growth and has remained more or less unchanged at 1% growth, which is notable, since, the agricultural economy in the various districts as well as the States of the country has been in a crisis for some time now. Therefore, the agriculture sector needs to be augmented with a concurrent strong push to agro-based industries like food processing as well as existing dairy, poultry and fisheries industry. The district is known for its temples and several tourist destinations; therefore, temple tourism can be further encouraged. Hospitality, travel and tourism can be encouraged using innovations like rural tourism and further exploiting the coast of the district.

The work-force profile of Kancheepuram has shown some distinct changes. The non-working class has increased, which appears to show the emerging rent-seeking class. Marginal workers have increased as well showing casualization of labour. There are many sectors like construction, where, the casual labour may be migrants and the increase in marginal workers may constitute the migrant population. The female participation rate is lower than male participation rate. Even as MGNREGA has been implemented in the district, ground reports suggest that it is utilized by women of the household. It is surprising that, despite such strong industrial and services sector growth, the registered unemployed and those given employment

over the years are miniscule in numbers. This shows that the employment offices need to be strengthened and connected to the various industrial parks, hubs and industrial associations; the unemployed need to know about the employment offices demonstrated action/results. The District Employment Office may be advised to keep a library of job portals. It is possible that there might be high unemployment, especially among youth, reasons for which need to be enquired into and action taken.

Analysis of the number of BPL families, block-wise, shows that, despite several path-breaking and well-recognized poverty alleviation programs like Mahalir Thittam and Pudhu-Vazhvu project in the district, poverty remains a grave concern. Some blocks like Wallajabad, Chithamour, Lathur, Acharapakkam, show very high numbers of BPL households at 40-50%. BPL households are also likely to be socially marginalized, resource poor and unskilled. The Mahalir Thittam and the Pudhu-Vazhvu project sought to address these concerns. A way forward would be to continue to intensely focus on the backward blocks and link the skill training with permanent work and employment opportunities, rather than non-permanent contract or casual employment. It will also be useful to trace the employed youth for one year to study, if they are able to sustain employment. Economic development alone cannot ensure human development, even as economic development frequently acts as a significant trigger to access resources, which can then develop human capabilities.

Demography, Health and Nutrition

The human development approach, policy and planning, gives a central place to improvements in health and education provisions and infrastructure. Health and education fundamentally shape basic capability and functioning of people; in democratic societies, good governance implies that people are entitled to these well-functioning systems and provisions by the State. Life expectancy is one of the indicators of human development. Mortality, morbidity and nutrition are key factors in health and well-being of the people.

The striking feature of the demography of the district is the whopping increase in population in several blocks. The population density has increased significantly in many blocks like Kundrathur, St. Thomas Mount and Sriperumbudur. These blocks have industrialized and urbanized rapidly. The significant increase in the population is attributed to the district being a destination point for migrants both from within the State as well as outside the State, as the CBR and CDR rates for the district are adequate. Migrants in the district present an emerging

challenge and concern for the district administration, since they do not have any entitlements and the administration must not remain blind to them. Migrants are also likely to be risk prone in terms of healthy behaviour, likely to be resource poor and so unable to be secure in terms of nutrition and food and have housing. They are, therefore, less likely to seek health services and there must be a proactive policy addressing the needs and concerns of the migrants, address their risk behaviour, increase awareness among them, improve their health seeking behaviour and access to health care.

The sex ratio of the district is 985 females to 1000 males. Blocks like Kancheepuram show a healthy trend at 1002 females to 1000 males; while a block like Sriperumbudur, show some concern at 952 females per 1000 males. This indicates a better position of women in the district. The CSR is lower in blocks like Chithamour, Lathur and Kattankolathur and is a cause of concern. These blocks need to be addressed for further interventions.

The IMR, SBR and MMR of the district are impressive and compare very well with the State figures. The district has a very high institutional delivery rate and women seem to prefer the government hospitals over private hospitals. This could be due to the meticulous implementation of the Janani Suraksha Yojana in the district. Over the years, there seems to be a certain level of credibility for government services among the poor and marginalized. This must be augmented further with improvement in the quality of services, availability of materials, tests, medicines and other kits. Further, the three visits of a pregnant woman to the health centre must be documented and tracked according to the age, social grouping and previous gynaecological history. This will help reach the women, who need it the most.

Disease control especially, HIV and TB is adequate in the district. TANSACS has been doing noteworthy work with high risk groups including transgender and commercial sex worker population. More needs to be done on the migrant population, especially since migration has been on the rise in blocks like Sriperumbudur and Kundrathur. It is not enough to focus on commercial sex workers alone. The responsibility of healthy and safe behaviour is incumbent upon men, especially migrant men and must be impressed upon through awareness in the employment hubs and industrial training parks.

The key area of concern in the district is the number of malnourished children, especially at Grade III and Grade IV levels. Wasting and malnourishment in children should be taken as unacceptable at the implementation level, if the State has to actualize its vision 2020. Focus

should be on augmentation of the ICDS centres and monitoring and evaluation of malnourishment on a consistent basis.

The provision of IFA tablets is another area of concern. There must be stringent monitoring and evaluation of the IFA tablets given to children under five, adolescent girls and pregnant women, the data for which is very sketchy at the current time. Anaemia is related to a host of health concerns and must be addressed forthwith at the implementation level.

There is a very strong Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health (ARSH) component in the national health policy. The implementation focus of which is not visible in the district's health programme. There needs to be a renewed focus on adolescents and youth, including migrant, marginalized and young women.

Specific Recommendations for Demography, Health and Nutrition

- The industrial and technology hubs in the district and specifically industrializing blocks must be focused specifically to increase health services in the work locations. A health service centre in close proximity to the work location will help all workers and especially migrant workers to access health services.
- The health hotspots must be identified in each village/block and urban locations; focus should be on behavioural and social change campaigns.
- The quality of health services provided must be significantly enhanced through consistent training for health service providers.
- Just as there is a village health nurse, health personnel may be provisioned for all urban hubs, including work locations so as to interlink health and work in a proactive manner.
- Many PHCs and sub-centres are not functioning well in the urban areas as well as the rural areas. The infrastructure facilities in these sub-centres and PHCs must be improved.
- While nurses are available at the PHC level, doctors seem to be present only once a week, according to ground reports. The presence of doctors in the PHCs must be augmented to twice or thrice a week.
- Frequent health camps must not only be organized through the school health programme of the NRHM, but also consistently through the industry associations, Panchayats, ICDS centres, SHGs and other NGOs and CBOs.
- Villagers reported a great amount of difficulty for emergency and night time services for healthcare. An innovative approach is needed for emergency and night time services including augmenting the EMRI, 24X7 pharmacy stores and competent staff during night

time in government hospitals for such concerns. In the absence of these facilities, the people are faced to access costly private services.

- The pathology, Lab and testing services need to be substantially improved - at the infrastructure, quality and speed of service level.
- Even though the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) is operational in the district, no data is forthcoming. A district-wise evaluation of RSBY needs to be commissioned, gaps identified, and modified implementation needs to be put in place. Health insurance is an important safety mechanism to help the poor and marginalized against income shocks, the benefits of which must be fully optimized.
- The Water, Sanitation and Health (WASH) programme needs focused attention from planners and administrators. The number of households with toilets within the premises can be increased further. Adequate sewage and drainage facilities are an important component of infrastructure as well as health; the way forward for the administration will be to urgently focus on WASH, which is a high impact intervention.
- There needs to be a focus on creating awareness of health behaviours among the population through innovations like theatre, IEC and media campaigns. SHGs should be engaged on these issues on a consistent basis. These health behaviours include healthy eating, focusing on millets and micro-nutrients, healthy lifestyles, contraception and family planning as well as healthy behaviour in terms of alcohol and tobacco. According to ground reports, alcohol and tobacco abuse is rampant and is a public health concern in many blocks.

Literacy and Education

Education and Literacy are tools for empowerment and development of people. The district has done adequately in some aspects of literacy and education and needs to do more in some others. The literacy rate of the district according to the 2011 Census is higher than the State and National figures. The total literacy of the district is 84% according to the SSA figures and female literacy is at 79.02%. The best way forward now is to leverage these gains and achieve 100 % literacy in the district in the next 5 -10 years.

The block-wise data of the district shows a very good GER for the primary and upper primary level, across blocks, gender and social grouping. The ST population shows a slightly low GER for primary and upper primary schooling at 99% going forward, the focus should be on

the ST population of the district and to complete their enrolment ratios at above 100 %. Access to schools is also adequate.

It is in the completion and transition from upper primary to secondary school that the challenge to implementation emerges. The blocks of Kancheepuram, Wallajabad, and Lathur show less than expected transition rates from upper primary to secondary. This pattern of dropouts that starts from class VIII onwards is a matter of concern and the district administration must take a serious review of this situation. Ground reports suggest that poverty, gender and social group will determine that the children who are not doing exceptionally well in class VIII are taken away from school. The quantitative grading starts at the secondary school level and children find English and Mathematics subjects very difficult to understand. Some Panchayat leaders reported that, on their own initiative, they started English tuition for students after school.

Consultations have also suggested that most villages have primary and upper primary schools, while, for secondary schools, children have to commute to other village in Madurantakam, Uthiramerur and Acharapakkam blocks. This creates hesitation in the minds of parents as the commute opens up unsafe possibilities of rain/inundation or other 'distractions', which the parents are not prepared for. The issue of dropouts from secondary school onwards needs to be urgently attended to by the district administration through multiple strategies including strengthening the adolescent students through life skills training as well as approaching parents, teachers and village panchayat leaders, since village leaders have an extremely important social influence in the Indian cultural context.

The district has, under the SSA, added many new schools and improved existing school infrastructure. The noon meal programme is also functioning adequately. However, there is a need to improve the school infrastructure further. The safe drinking water facilities, toilets for girls and boys, compound wall and playground are essential for the provision of good education for all.

Beyond providing and improving the basic infrastructure, the quality of education, the training of teachers and additional inputs are important for modern education. There is a strong need to focus on adolescents for their holistic growth including their academics, social functioning and health.

Since the district is industrializing fast, the poor and marginalized perceive a higher opportunity cost in continuing education beyond secondary and higher secondary and prefer to take easily available low skilled jobs. This issue is also related with the fact that there are more private higher education institutions than government institutions, especially in technical areas like engineering and medicine and there is no guarantee of employment even after higher education. This is a key challenge and opportunity for the district. The district needs to vision and implement an education and work eco-system leveraging the industry hubs already growing and functioning in the district.

Specific Recommendations for Literacy and Education

- Since there are difficulties in transition from upper primary to secondary, apart from the existing scholarships, free books, bags and bicycles, social change communication needs to be developed. The household must receive benefits for every child that continues through the secondary and senior secondary school, which need not be monetary but social. There is a need to identify pockets in villages where dropouts are high and these social benefits must be given to the households apart from the State schemes and provisions. The role of Panchayat leaders is extremely important in this social influence strategy.
- The transition from secondary to vocational education is the key in linking education and employment. The administration needs to link the secondary schools with modular employability skills training institutes of the Ministry of Labour and Employment. Presently, most modular employability skill trainings are not very visible and encouraging. Each and every school can be tied up with the provision of modular employability skills training institute as well as vocational training institutes in the district.
- The number of vocational training institutes in the district needs to be enhanced and linked with or located near or within the industrial hubs through public-private partnerships. Most industrial hubs and giants like Saint Gobain have their internal skill development programmes; these can be adopted and scaled up.
- The apprenticeship scheme of the Ministry of Labour and employment needs to be utilized to connect the students to employment opportunities.

- To vision out an education-work ecosystem, more government institutions of higher education need to be planned in the district. These could form a synergistic relationship with the industries in the district. Industry specific diplomas and certificate courses can be further added for strengthening the skills of the already employed. Using the PPP mode, the existing employees and workers can be incentivized to increase their competencies and work as adjunct or part-time training faculties. This will help Kancheepuram district to become a centre of learning as well as employment and truly optimize its position as the industrial centre. It can then compete with education and industry hubs like Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli.
- Additional infrastructure like hostels, migrant resource centres and services like career counselling programmes must be planned and implemented for senior secondary school children as well as college students.

Gender and Women's Empowerment

The district is a pioneer for several women's empowerment initiatives. The key issue, now, is to build on the work done and address the issues in the emerging phase of development in the district. The sex ratios in the district as well as its literacy rates are impressive across blocks. The next challenge now is to achieve 100% literacy and focus on backward districts for enrolment and transition to secondary, senior secondary and higher education for girls.

The issue of health is intimately connected with gender discrimination; the data for pregnant women with anaemia as well as provision of IFA tablets to pregnant women and adolescent girls is one of the indicators of gender sensitivity in programming and implementation. This is clearly an area where the administration and the health service providers need to become more aware of. The data presented is simply coverage data and there needs to be much stringent and better monitoring and documentation of pregnant women as well as adolescent girls.

In terms of worker participation rate, the rate has been increasing over the decade and can be increased further. Most of the automotive industries do not have enough participation by women. There is a need to encourage services sector growth and female worker participation for higher skill jobs rather than low skill jobs. Industrial sector and other services sector growth must also be concomitant with gender friendly workspaces. Only if work spaces are safe for workers especially, women, can there be higher workers' participation and women's

empowerment. For this to happen, the industry association and the district administration must have a proactive and affirmative approach.

The participation of women in political and governance domain seems adequate on paper. Women are adequately represented at the Panchayats and other local bodies. However, there is a need to unravel the deeply entrenched mind-sets, which make women's substantive participation, still a challenge. In many cases, women act as proxy actors to the male political games; male family members speak on their behalf during Gram Sabha meetings. The project of working towards women's empowerment, therefore, is certainly not over. It is however, moving in the right direction in the district.

One of the biggest validations of the direction and path towards gender empowerment is the affirmative approach towards women's economic empowerment through the Mahalir Thittam and Pudhu Vaazhvu projects in the district. The IFAD assisted Mahalir Thittam project is one of the early community development projects that focused on women's economic empowerment. The district has grown beyond the early interventions in the SHG movement and now, the real challenges are to foster leadership development among the SHG and federation leaders. This systematic leadership development will spill over into the social and political leadership in terms of the quality of participation and influence.

The district data for crimes against women is low and impressive. Crimes against women reflect social attitudes towards women as well as attitudes of the law and order functionaries like the police personnel and judiciary. Crimes against women are a negative indicator of Governance. Even as, in current time, the situation on ground regarding crimes against women is positive, more work can be done to buttress these gains by introducing gender sensitization workshops for all police and judiciary personnel.

Specific Recommendations for Women's Empowerment

- There is a need to create gender awareness and sensitization at a more nuanced and subtle level, in the district. This includes empathy and mutual respect between genders initiated from school years itself.
- The health service providers need to also focus on the concerns of boys and men. This is especially essential in case of reproductive and sexual health.

- In order to facilitate an increase in the female worker's participation rate, work space and industrial areas in the district need to become gender-friendly. There is a need to go beyond the traditional dichotomies relating to work. The industrial associations and the hubs need to take a proactive gender friendly approach to create safe work spaces.
- The Panchayat leaders and leaders in local bodies need to be sensitized on gender related issues on sustained basis. They are a key social influence in the villages.
- The police and the judiciary officials need to be sensitized on gender related issues and concerns on a sustained basis. Gender discrimination and ignorance to gender concerns exist in layers and these can be unravelled only through sustained action.
- There needs to be leadership development programmes for grass roots women leaders, at local bodies, SHG as well as federation level. This will help to sustain the gains made till now and enhance women's capacity to substantively engage and participate in the development process.

Social Security

Addressing the vulnerabilities of the population and facilitating their development through an affirmative approach is a key to the role of administration in human development. An important aspect is to identify and focus on vulnerable populations and work specifically to address their issues and concerns.

Tamil Nadu is one of the pioneer States to work with vulnerable populations. With the demographic transition taking place and the old dependency ratio being higher in the State, the first emerging challenge for the district administration would be to address the issues and concerns of those vulnerable due to oldage. There is an urgent need to identify the concern of the aged in the district and target interventions to address these. These interventions must include but not be limited to financial security of the aged. A way forward could be to visualize the needs of the aged in terms of health infrastructure and aged friendly public infrastructure.

The Pudhu-Vazhvu scheme is a unique scheme for the State as well as the country as right from its conceptualization; it chalked out disability specific implementation strategies. There needs to be similar disability focused implementation for all social security and entitlement

schemes of the State. More importantly, there needs to be a massive awareness campaign for advocating the disability agenda as well as a mechanism that connects the disabled with various government schemes.

The Tamil Nadu Government is a pioneer for an affirmative approach towards sexual minorities and is the only State to have a Transgender Development Board. Kancheepuram district has a sizable transgender population and has been performing adequately on protecting the rights of the TG population as well as curbing HIV/ AIDS.

The district also has a minority ST population of the Irulas (snake catching tribe). There have been many interventions to mainstream the Irula tribe and the district needs to be appreciated for its efforts towards social security of the vulnerable.

Infrastructure

The State of Tamil Nadu has been extremely proactive in its vision and planning for infrastructure allocation. The vision document for the State identifies several innovative implementation schemes for augmenting rural as well as urban infrastructure. Tamil Nadu is the only State, which defines a human habitation for development planning. The THAI initiative to augment the rural habitations for their infrastructure is a pioneering step in the process of provisioning rural infrastructure including safe drinking water, sanitation and roads. There are State schemes towards the laying of plastic bitumen roads as mentioned in the State planning and vision documents and these schemes need to be implemented in the district forthwith.

The district has fared well, in case of electrification and provision of safe cooking fuel (LPG). The district administration also needs to be appreciated for roads, bus shelters, public transport and other communication facilities.

The lead bank and the district administration have been making consistent efforts towards reaching the unbanked areas and providing banking services. However, more needs to be done, in terms of reaching the rural areas for financial inclusion, as ground reports suggest that there are villages where people have no access to banking services especially ATMs.

Urban infrastructure has been an area of focus for the administration. The number of notified and denotified urban slums and the situation of the sub-urban and urban infrastructure in the district need intensive and sustained efforts from the administration. The population and rate of urbanization are likely to increase in the coming years and the administration has to gear up for the planned development of satellite towns and urban hubs.

The CMDA has initiated several projects to augment the road infrastructure especially in the fast developing blocks of Sriperumbudur and Kattankolathur. These need to be implemented expeditiously.

The provision of safe water, sanitation, drainage, including the drainage of rainwater and sewage are key areas to be focused on in the coming years for the district administration. The CMDA, with UNDP under the JNNURM has been working in these programmatic areas and the work needs to be continued and hastened further.

Inter-sectoral Linkages and Convergence as an Overarching Strategy

There is a clear inter-sectoral linkage between education and employment, income and socio-economic status. Therefore, education, skill development and employment should be viewed holistically in connection with the industrial and service sector growth of the district. A visionary effort should be made to push Kancheepuram as an education and employment ecosystem. From the human capital perspective, this will be a very positive step. At this stage, the industrial and service sector growth is positive and on track, while the growth of quality higher educational and technical/vocational institutions is lagging behind. A policy and planning push to open new and quality vocational and technical training institutes in the district, in close proximity to the industrial parks and hubs will be a high impact, human development intervention. Formal synergistic mechanisms must be put in place between technical and educational institutions and employers in the industry hubs. Specific strength-based certificate and diploma programmes with apprenticeship and internship opportunities may be planned as part of the curriculum. Further, skill development programmes in PPP mode may be initiated with the help of industry associations like CII and FICCI.

There is a strong inter-sectoral linkage between public health, nutrition, health and sanitation as well as provision of infrastructure in rural and urban areas. Ground reports suggest that sanitation is a key challenge in the rural and urban areas. The Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan as well as the THAI scheme of the State can be utilized for maximum effect in the district. Urban health and infrastructure, including health infrastructure, are key areas and need to be focused on stringently.

Given that the district is a destination for migrants, migrants hotspots must be identified and facilities and services provided, interventions implemented in these hotspots so as to mainstream and reach the migrant population that usually gets left behind in planning considerations.

Finally to facilitate improvements and be effective, the administration needs to put a strong MIS system in place so that information can be transparent and available at the click of the mouse. Data convergence is the key for future planning and all line departments must have access and competence to put valid, high quality, relevant data for analysis and report and review mechanism. It is well known that Tamil Nadu has dedicated planners and administrators, with several district administrations getting international recognition.

Kancheepuram district also has a healthy NGO and CBO presence. Due to the proximity to the capital and spread of literacy, the population is aware of its rights and entitlements, which the administration is working hard to provide; what is lacking is the documentation of data as well as a culture of monitoring and evaluation. To inculcate the culture of accountability and transparency, a culture of documentation and data convergence will be one of the significant ways forward for the district.

ANNEXURES

Annexures

Tables

TABLE A 2.1 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

Name of the Blocks	Data										
	Standard of Living					Health			Education		
	Access to Cooking Fuel	Access to Toilet Facilities	Access to Drinking Water	Access to Electricity	Access to Pucca Houses	IMR	MMR	U5MR	Literacy Rate	GER Primary	GER Secondary
	2011	2013-14	2013-14	2011	2013-14	2013-14	2013-14	2013-14	2011	2013-14	2013-14
Source	Census	Municipality/ BDO/DRDA	mdws.gov.in	Census	DRDA	Health Dept	Health Dept	Health Dept	Census	Education Department	
Unit	%	%	%	%	%	Rate	Rate	Rate	%	Rate	Rate
Acharapakkam	22.9	24.86	82.35	93.71	57.00	16	64	14	72.51	101.83	100.62
Chithamour	20.5	28.80	84.09	92.24	77.00	2	9	16	73.55	102.03	100.82
Kancheepuram	68.3	49.46	89.23	97.01	86.00	15	74	21	81.95	102.44	101.23
Kattankolathur	67.0	49.41	84.24	96.92	77.00	8	85	14	87.65	102.44	100.23
Kundrathur	63.8	61.63	81.64	97.22	67.00	9	104	12	85.11	102.44	101.23
Lathur	23.4	40.19	88.00	94.22	87.00	18	10	10	72.40	102.34	100.13
Maduranthakam	31.3	23.95	82.63	94.09	93.00	18	52	17	75.20	101.21	100.01
Sriperumbudur	59.3	44.58	85.86	94.75	62.00	13	55	13	79.90	104.44	101.23
St Thomas Mount	78.9	85.95	82.55	98.50	69.00	7	110	6	90.76	101.83	100.62
Thirukalukundram	46.4	42.55	84.68	94.79	45.00	14	77	13	78.69	102.14	100.92
Thiruporur	47.0	56.56	88.46	95.62	65.00	14	76	16	80.33	101.52	100.31
Uthiramerur	29.5	45.96	91.19	92.57	77.00	12	140	20	74.04	101.21	100.01
Wallajabad	47.1	34.64	92.16	94.37	52.00	18	98	17	75.88	101.32	100.11

TABLE A 2.1 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (Contd.)

Name of the Blocks	Indices										
	Standard of Living					Health			Education		
	Access to Cooking Fuel	Access to Toilet Facilities	Access to Drinking Water	Access to Electricity	Access to Pucca Houses	IMR	MMR	U5MR	Literacy Rate	GER Primary	GER Secondary
Acharapakkam	0.07	0.05	0.48	0.69	0.31	0.22	0.62	0.53	0.29	0.80	0.95
Chithamour	0.03	0.11	0.57	0.60	0.70	1.00	1.00	0.42	0.33	0.82	0.96
Kancheepuram	0.82	0.43	0.84	0.90	0.87	0.28	0.55	0.12	0.66	0.85	1.00
Kattankolathur	0.80	0.43	0.58	0.90	0.70	0.65	0.48	0.53	0.88	0.85	0.91
Kundrathur	0.75	0.62	0.44	0.92	0.50	0.61	0.34	0.65	0.78	0.85	1.00
Lathur	0.08	0.29	0.78	0.72	0.89	0.11	0.99	0.77	0.28	0.84	0.90
Maduranthakam	0.21	0.04	0.49	0.72	1.00	0.10	0.70	0.36	0.39	0.76	0.89
Sriperumbudur	0.68	0.36	0.66	0.76	0.41	0.41	0.68	0.59	0.58	1.00	1.00
St Thomas Mount	1.00	1.00	0.49	1.00	0.54	0.74	0.30	1.00	1.00	0.80	0.95
Thirukalukundram	0.46	0.33	0.60	0.76	0.09	0.35	0.53	0.59	0.53	0.83	0.97
Thiruporur	0.47	0.54	0.80	0.81	0.47	0.32	0.54	0.42	0.59	0.78	0.92
Uthiramerur	0.18	0.38	0.95	0.62	0.70	0.46	0.10	0.18	0.35	0.76	0.89
Wallajabad	0.47	0.20	1.00	0.73	0.22	0.11	0.39	0.36	0.42	0.77	0.90

TABLE A 2.1 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (Contd.)

Name of the Blocks	Standard of Living Index	Health Index	Education Index	Overall Index	Rank
Acharapakkam	0.209	0.419	0.602	0.375	13
Chithamour	0.246	0.746	0.637	0.489	8
Kancheepuram	0.749	0.266	0.823	0.547	6
Kattankolathur	0.660	0.547	0.879	0.682	2
Kundrathur	0.624	0.514	0.872	0.654	3
Lathur	0.412	0.440	0.599	0.477	9
Maduranthakam	0.308	0.294	0.642	0.387	12
Sriperumbudur	0.549	0.549	0.832	0.630	4
St Thomas Mount	0.766	0.608	0.913	0.752	1
Thirukalukundram	0.358	0.478	0.752	0.505	7
Thiruporur	0.601	0.413	0.752	0.572	5
Uthiramerur	0.490	0.201	0.617	0.393	11
Wallajabad	0.435	0.249	0.661	0.415	10

TABLE A 2.2 GENDER INEQUALITY INDEX_

Name of the Blocks	Data														
	Health			Empowerment						Labour					
	MMR	eriesShare of Institutional	verageShare of Ante Natal	Female Literacy	Male Literacy	sShare of female Children	arsShare of male Children	Share of Female Elected s Representatives in RLBS	Share of Male Elected s Representatives in RLBS	opation RateFemale Worker	icipation RateMale Worker	on Rate inFemale Worker	ation Rate inMale Worker	Female Agri. Wage rate	Male Agri. Wage rate
	2013-14	2013-14	2013-14	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2013-14	2013-14
Source	Health Dept			Census					Local Bodies	Census				Dept of Economics	
Unit	rate	%	No's	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	Rs	Rs
Acharapakkam	64	100	105	64.1	80.9	49.1	50.9	33.7	66.26	40.90	61.16	26.39	39.87	150	250
Chithamour	9	100	95	65.7	81.4	48.5	51.5	33.4	66.58	37.96	57.75	22.97	35.41	150	250
Kancheepuram	74	100	102	75.8	88.2	49.0	51.0	36.1	63.94	25.20	58.73	64.95	83.43	120	250
Kattankolathur	85	100	93	82.6	92.6	48.5	51.5	38.9	61.12	20.90	57.66	87.72	92.41	140	250
Kundrathur	104	100	102	79.8	90.4	48.8	51.2	37.9	62.14	20.86	59.34	86.78	91.33	150	200
Lathur	10	100	94	64.9	80.0	48.5	51.5	41.3	58.74	39.86	60.17	33.28	38.56	150	250
Maduranthakam	52	100	99	67.8	82.7	48.9	51.1	41.3	58.75	36.07	59.51	37.12	52.20	150	250
Sriperumbudur	55	100	105	72.1	87.3	48.8	51.2	34.0	66.04	29.11	58.02	67.38	78.16	150	200
St Thomas Mount	110	100	92	87.3	94.2	49.0	51.0	35.7	64.27	19.96	58.38	97.42	98.43	130	250
Thirukalukundram	77	100	84	71.2	86.0	49.1	50.9	36.4	63.58	27.75	59.83	47.44	68.92	130	250
Thiruporur	76	100	94	73.1	87.4	49.6	50.4	37.5	62.50	24.67	58.05	64.60	75.30	140	250
Uthiramerur	140	100	109	65.6	82.5	48.6	51.4	34.0	65.99	36.41	60.20	23.03	41.58	150	250
Wallajabad	98	100	104	67.3	84.4	49.9	50.1	37.1	62.91	33.59	58.85	47.10	65.00	150	250

TABLE A 2.2 GENDER INEQUALITY INDEX (Cond...)

Name of the Blocks	Indices														
	Health			Empowerment						Labour					
	MMR	Share of Institutional Deliveries	Share of Ante Natal Coverage	Female Literacy	Male Literacy	(0-6) years Share of female Children	Share of male Children (0-6) years	Share of Female Elected Representatives in RLBs and ULBs	Share of Male Elected Representatives in RLBs and ULBs	Female Worker Participation Rate	Male Worker Participation Rate	Female Worker Participation Rate in Non-Agri Sector	Male Worker Participation Rate in Non-Agri Sector	Female Agri. Wage rate	Male Agri. Wage rate
Acharapakkam	0.16	1.00	1.05	0.64	0.81	0.49	0.51	0.34	0.66	0.41	0.61	0.26	0.40	1.00	1.00
Chithamour	1.11	1.00	0.95	0.66	0.81	0.48	0.52	0.33	0.67	0.38	0.58	0.23	0.35	1.00	1.00
Kancheepuram	0.14	1.00	1.02	0.76	0.88	0.49	0.51	0.36	0.64	0.25	0.59	0.65	0.83	0.29	1.00
Kattankolathur	0.12	1.00	0.93	0.83	0.93	0.48	0.52	0.39	0.61	0.21	0.58	0.88	0.92	0.76	1.00
Kundrathur	0.10	1.00	1.02	0.80	0.90	0.49	0.51	0.38	0.62	0.21	0.59	0.87	0.91	1.00	0.29
Lathur	1.00	1.00	0.94	0.65	0.80	0.48	0.52	0.41	0.59	0.40	0.60	0.33	0.39	1.00	1.00
Maduranthakam	0.19	1.00	0.99	0.68	0.83	0.49	0.51	0.41	0.59	0.36	0.60	0.37	0.52	1.00	1.00
Sriperumbudur	0.18	1.00	1.05	0.72	0.87	0.49	0.51	0.34	0.66	0.29	0.58	0.67	0.78	1.00	0.29
St Thomas Mount	0.09	1.00	0.92	0.87	0.94	0.49	0.51	0.36	0.64	0.20	0.58	0.97	0.98	0.52	1.00
Thirukalukundram	0.13	1.00	0.84	0.71	0.86	0.49	0.51	0.36	0.64	0.28	0.60	0.47	0.69	0.52	1.00
Thiruporur	0.13	1.00	0.94	0.73	0.87	0.50	0.50	0.38	0.63	0.25	0.58	0.65	0.75	0.76	1.00
Uthiramerur	0.07	1.00	1.09	0.66	0.83	0.49	0.51	0.34	0.66	0.36	0.60	0.23	0.42	1.00	1.00
Wallajabad	0.10	1.00	1.04	0.67	0.84	0.50	0.50	0.37	0.63	0.34	0.59	0.47	0.65	1.00	1.00

TABLE A 2.2 GENDER INEQUALITY INDEX (Cond...)

Name of the Blocks	Female Health Indices	Male Health Indices	Female Emp Indices	Male Emp Indices	Female LF Indices	Male LF Indices	GF	GM	GFM	Health Bar	Emp Bar	LF Bar	GFM Bar	GII	Rank
Acharapakkam	0.55	1	0.47	0.65	0.48	0.62	0.50	0.74	0.60	0.774	0.561	0.550	0.621	0.041	6
Chithamour	1.02	1	0.47	0.65	0.44	0.59	0.60	0.73	0.66	1.009	0.564	0.516	0.665	0.012	2
Kancheepuram	0.52	1	0.51	0.66	0.36	0.79	0.46	0.80	0.58	0.758	0.586	0.574	0.634	0.082	13
Kattankolathur	0.48	1	0.54	0.66	0.52	0.81	0.51	0.81	0.63	0.739	0.601	0.665	0.666	0.057	9
Kundrathur	0.46	1	0.53	0.66	0.57	0.54	0.52	0.71	0.60	0.731	0.594	0.551	0.621	0.038	5
Lathur	0.98	1	0.51	0.62	0.51	0.61	0.63	0.73	0.68	0.990	0.565	0.562	0.680	0.006	1
Maduranthakam	0.58	1	0.52	0.63	0.51	0.68	0.53	0.75	0.62	0.788	0.572	0.594	0.644	0.032	4
Sriperumbudur	0.58	1	0.49	0.67	0.58	0.51	0.55	0.70	0.61	0.788	0.579	0.544	0.628	0.024	3
StThomas mount	0.44	1	0.53	0.68	0.47	0.83	0.48	0.83	0.61	0.719	0.605	0.649	0.656	0.077	12
Thirukalukundram	0.48	1	0.50	0.65	0.41	0.74	0.46	0.79	0.58	0.739	0.578	0.577	0.627	0.072	11
Thiruporur	0.50	1	0.51	0.65	0.50	0.76	0.50	0.79	0.61	0.749	0.582	0.627	0.649	0.054	8
Uthiramerur	0.43	1	0.48	0.65	0.44	0.63	0.45	0.74	0.56	0.714	0.565	0.534	0.599	0.069	10
Wallajabad	0.47	1	0.50	0.64	0.54	0.73	0.50	0.78	0.61	0.737	0.571	0.633	0.644	0.051	7

TABLE A 2.3 CHILD DEVELOPMENT INDEX

Name of the Blocks	Data							
	Health			Education				
	U5MR	Child Sex Ratio(0-6)	Malnourished Children(0-6)	Enrolment in Primary	Enrolment in Secondary	Children never enrolled	Transition from primary to Upper primary	Transition from Upper primary to secondary
Source	Health Dept	Census	ICDS	Education Department				
Unit	Rate	Rate	%	Rate	Rate	%	Rate	Rate
Acharapakkam	14.00	965	3.46	101.83	100.62	0.79	96.40	95.64
Chithamour	16.00	941	7.55	102.03	100.82	0.11	99.34	97.78
Kancheepuram	21.00	960	3.11	102.44	101.23	0.96	97.97	91.15
Kattankolathur	14.00	941	3.44	102.44	100.23	0.19	99.79	99.87
Kundrathur	12.00	952	5.17	102.44	101.23	0.43	99.97	99.82
Lathur	10.00	941	2.90	102.34	100.13	0.50	93.91	90.67
Maduranthakam	17.00	959	7.43	101.21	100.01	0.31	99.21	95.01
Sriperumbudur	13.00	955	2.73	104.44	101.23	1.05	99.51	99.92
St Thomas mount	6.00	960	6.99	101.83	100.62	0.28	98.96	99.67
Thirukalukundram	13.00	966	4.52	102.14	100.92	3.18	98.49	98.97
Thiruporur	16.00	985	3.02	101.52	100.31	0.64	99.99	97.23
Uthiramerur	20.00	945	7.81	101.21	100.01	0.62	99.51	96.43
Wallajabad	17.00	994	11.36	101.32	100.11	0.58	97.22	90.84

TABLE A 2.3 CHILD DEVELOPMENT INDEX (Contd..)

Name of the Blocks	Indices								Average index	Rank
	Health			Education						
	U5MR	Child Sex Ratio(0-6)	Malnourished Children(0-6)	Enrollment in Primary	Enrollment in Secondary	Children never enrolled	Transition from primary to Upper primary	Transition from Upper primary to secondary		
Acharapakkam	0.467	0.461	0.915	0.192	0.500	0.776	0.410	0.537	0.532	8
Chithamour	0.333	0.006	0.441	0.254	0.664	1.000	0.893	0.769	0.545	7
Kancheepuram	0.000	0.363	0.957	0.381	1.000	0.721	0.668	0.052	0.518	9
Kattankolathur	0.467	0.000	0.918	0.381	0.180	0.972	0.967	0.995	0.610	5
Kundrathur	0.600	0.205	0.717	0.381	1.000	0.894	0.997	0.989	0.723	2
Lathur	0.733	0.003	0.981	0.350	0.098	0.872	0.000	0.000	0.380	11
Maduranthakam	0.267	0.336	0.455	0.000	0.000	0.933	0.872	0.469	0.416	10
Sriperumbudur	0.533	0.264	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.693	0.921	1.000	0.801	1
St Thomas Mount	1.000	0.363	0.506	0.192	0.500	0.944	0.831	0.973	0.664	3
Thirukalukundram	0.533	0.476	0.793	0.288	0.746	0.000	0.753	0.897	0.561	6
Thiruporur	0.333	0.831	0.967	0.096	0.246	0.826	1.000	0.709	0.626	4
Uthiramerur	0.067	0.087	0.412	0.000	0.000	0.833	0.921	0.623	0.368	12
Wallajabad	0.267	1.000	0.000	0.034	0.082	0.844	0.544	0.018	0.349	13

TABLE A 2.4 MULTIDIMENSIONAL INDEX

Name of the Blocks	Data									
	Health			Education		Living Standards				
	IMR	HOB	Malnourished Children	Dropout in primary	Dropout secondary	Access to cooking fuel	Access to toilet facilities	Access to drinking water	Pucca house	Access to Electricity
Source	Health Dept		ICDS	Education Dept		Census	Census	mdws.gov.in	DRDA	Census
Data	Rate	Rate	%	Rate	Rate	%	% Households	% villages	%Households	% Households
Acharapakkam	16.10	8.10	3.46	1.61	1.67	22.95	24.86	82.35	57.00	93.71
Chithamour	2.00	9.00	7.55	0.77	1.86	20.47	28.80	84.09	77.00	92.24
Kancheepuram	15.10	5.90	3.11	0.84	2.59	68.31	49.46	89.23	86.00	97.01
Kattankolathur	8.40	6.60	3.44	1.20	2.74	66.97	49.41	84.24	77.00	96.92
Kundrathur	9.10	6.30	5.17	0.42	1.99	63.79	61.63	81.64	67.00	97.22
Lathur	18.10	7.30	2.90	0.53	1.61	23.39	40.19	88.00	87.00	94.22
Maduranthakam	18.30	7.80	7.43	1.65	1.39	31.27	23.95	82.63	93.00	94.09
Sriperumbudur	12.70	8.20	2.73	1.08	3.95	59.29	44.58	85.86	62.00	94.75
St Thomas Mount	6.70	5.40	6.99	0.90	1.96	78.91	85.95	82.55	69.00	98.50
Thirukalukundram	13.80	6.90	4.52	1.04	4.31	46.39	42.55	84.68	45.00	94.79
Thiruporur	14.40	7.40	3.02	0.88	2.07	46.98	56.56	88.46	65.00	95.62
Uthiramerur	11.70	7.60	7.81	1.06	1.89	29.46	45.96	91.19	77.00	92.57
Wallajabad	18.10	9.20	11.36	1.48	4.05	47.14	34.64	92.16	52.00	94.37

TABLE A 2.4 MULTIDIMENSIONAL INDEX (Cond...)

Name of the Blocks	Indices										Average Index	Rank
	Health			Education		Living Standards						
	IMR	HOB	Malnourished Children	Dropout in primary	Dropout in secondary	Access to cooking fuel	Access to toilet facilities	Access to drinking water	Pucca house	Access to Electricity		
Acharapakkam	0.13	0.29	0.92	0.03	0.91	0.042	0.015	0.068	0.250	0.235	0.711	12
Chithamour	1.00	0.05	0.44	0.72	0.84	0.000	0.078	0.233	0.667	0.000	0.597	9
Kancheepuram	0.20	0.87	0.96	0.66	0.59	0.819	0.411	0.721	0.854	0.763	0.316	2
Kattankolathur	0.61	0.68	0.92	0.37	0.54	0.796	0.411	0.247	0.667	0.748	0.402	4
Kundrathur	0.56	0.76	0.72	1.00	0.79	0.741	0.608	0.000	0.458	0.796	0.356	3
Lathur	0.01	0.50	0.98	0.91	0.93	0.050	0.262	0.604	0.875	0.317	0.456	6
Maduranthakam	0.00	0.37	0.45	0.00	1.00	0.185	0.000	0.094	1.000	0.296	0.660	11
Sriperumbudur	0.34	0.26	1.00	0.46	0.12	0.664	0.333	0.401	0.354	0.401	0.565	8
St Thomas Mount	0.71	1.00	0.51	0.61	0.80	1.000	1.000	0.087	0.500	1.000	0.278	1
Thirukalukundram	0.28	0.61	0.79	0.50	0.00	0.444	0.300	0.289	0.000	0.408	0.639	10
Thiruporur	0.24	0.47	0.97	0.63	0.77	0.454	0.526	0.648	0.417	0.541	0.434	5
Uthiramerur	0.40	0.42	0.41	0.48	0.83	0.154	0.355	0.908	0.667	0.052	0.532	7
Wallajabad	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.09	0.456	0.172	1.000	0.146	0.341	0.764	13

TABLE A 1.1 MALE AND FEMALE LITERACY RATE

State				District			
2001		2011		2001		2011	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
82.4%	64.4%	86.8%	73.4%	84.7%	68.8%	86.8%	79.0%

Source: Census 2001, 2011

TABLE A 3.1 - LAND USE PATTERN IN KANCHEEPURAM

Sl. No	Category	Area in Ha 2011-12	Area in Ha 2013-14
1	Forest	23856	23855.84
2	Barren & uncultivable Land	10948	10948.42
3	Land put to non-agriculture purpose	148486	151645.50
4	Cultivable waste	11488	11409.75
5	Permanent pasture and grazing land	18286	18285.88
6	Land under misc. tree crops and groves not included in the Net Area Sown	12838	11764.17
7	Current Fallow Lands	33670	43551.18
8	Other Fallow Lands	72766	69204.82
9	Net Area Sown	110872	102544.46
10	Area sown more than once	15770	18412.70
Gross Area Sown		126643	120957.16
Total Geographical Area		443210	443210.00

A 3.2 - SOCIAL GROUPS AND LAND HOLDING PERCENTAGE - 2011

Sl. No	Block / District	Land Holdings							
		Less than 1 ha. of dry and 0.5 ha. of wet				More than 1ha. of dry and 0.5 ha. of wet			
		SC	ST	OTHERS	TOTAL	SC	ST	OTHERS	TOTAL
1	Acharapakkam	22.54	0.01	59.20	81.75	2.20	0	16.05	18.25
2	Chithamour	28.98	0.01	51.42	80.41	3.49	0	16.09	19.58
3	Kancheepuram	10.15	0	69.05	79.20	1.65	0	19.14	20.79
4	Kattankolathur	16.20	0.01	72.58	88.79	1.19	0	10.01	11.20
5	Kundrathur	7.07	0	79.39	86.46	0.80	0	12.73	13.53
6	Lathur	19.15	0.1	62.14	81.39	1.77	0.14	16.09	18.00
7	Madurantakam	21.28	0.05	59.56	80.89	2.08	0	17.02	19.10
8	Sriperumbudur	13.93	0.06	69.30	83.29	2.16	0.01	14.53	16.70
9	St. Thomas Mount	12.45	0	75.05	87.51	0.53	0	11.96	12.49
10	Thirukalukundram	9.15	0.01	78.53	87.69	0.81	0.01	11.49	12.31
11	Thiruporur	16.24	0.01	70.15	86.40	1.44	0.01	12.15	13.60
12	Uthiramerur	12.27	0.01	67.51	79.79	1.90	0	18.30	20.20

13	Wallajabad	12.09	0.09	69.34	81.53	1.79	0.006	16.67	18.47
Kancheepuram District		16.84	0.07	65.93	82.84	1.87	0.01	15.27	17.15

Source: DRDA, Department of Economics and Statistics

TABLE A 3.3 –NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING PUCCA HOUSES– 2013-14

Sl. No	Block /District	Total Number of HHs	Total Number of HHs with pucca houses	% of HH with pucca house
1	Acharapakkam	25923	14868	57
2	Chithamour	22545	17433	77
3	Kanchipuram	12969	11200	86
4	Kattankolathur	35546	27358	77
5	Kundrathur	54500	36200	66
6	Lathur	21467	18699	87
7	Maduranthakam	29492	27492	93
8	Sriperumbudur	23864	14795	62
9	St. Thomas Mount	50767	34873	69
10	Thirukalukundram	35165	15032	43
11	Thiruporur	33594	21836	65
12	Uthiramerur	31029	24089	78
13	Wallajabad	30563	15963	52
Kancheepuram District		407424	279838	69

Source: DRDA, Department of Economics and Statistics

TABLE A 4.1 - CBR AND CDR

S. No	Block wise/ District	CBR		CDR	
		2013	2014	2013	2014
1	Acharapakkam	14.1	14.0	0.5	5.2
2	Chithamour	13.5	13.7	4.8	4.2
3	Kancheepuram	15.4	14.8	1.1	5.5
4	Kattankolathur	15.2	14.4	2.7	2.1
5	Kundrathur	17.1	16.8	0.5	6.1
6	Lathur	12.9	12.8	4.6	4.1
7	Maduranthakam	13.9	13.9	1.4	5.2
8	Sriperumbudur	14.2	14.5	0.9	5.6
9	St Thomas Mount	15.7	15.1	3.4	3.6
10	Thirukalukundram	14.8	14.9	4.6	4.7
11	Thiruporur	18.8	15.5	3.8	3.4
12	Uthiramerur	14.6	14.4	1.5	5.3
13	Wallajabad	15.9	15.1	1.1	5.5
Kancheepuram District					
Tamil Nadu					

TABLE A 4.2 - INFANT MORTALITY RATE

Sl.No	Block wise/District	2012-13	2013-14
1	Acharapakkam	12.3	16
2	Chithamour	12.7	2
3	Kancheepuram	9.3	15
4	Kattankolathur	11.1	8
5	Kundrathur	8.6	9
6	Lathur	13.8	18
7	Maduranthakam	17.3	18
8	Sriperumbudur	17.1	13
9	St Thomas Mount	5.7	7
10	Thirukalukundram	16.9	14
11	Thiruporur	9.2	14
12	Uthiramerur	22.4	12
13	Wallajabad	8.9	18
	District		10
	Tamil Nadu		21

Source: JD (Health) Kancheepuram & Saidapet

TABLE A 4.3 - PERCENTAGE OF PLACE OF DELIVERY – 2012 -13

Sl. No	Block wise/District	2012-13					2013-14				
		Home	Sub health centre	Primary Health centre	GH	Private Hospitals	Home	Sub health centre	Primary Health centre	GH	Private Hospitals
1	Acharapakkam	0	0.3	43.9	48.8	7	0	0	47	49	4
2	Chithamour	0	0.18	30.8	58.2	10.7	0	0	28	63	9
3	Kancheepuram	0	0.1	39.9	52.6	7.4	0	0	52	41	7
4	Kattankolathur	0.06	0	21.8	52.2	25.8	0	0	26	51	23
5	Kundrathur	0	0	41.7	43.3	15	0	0	43	45	12
6	Lathur	0	0	22.6	64.3	12.9	0	0	34	57	9
7	Maduranthakam	0	0	38.3	54.7	7	0	0	45	50	5
8	Sriperumbudur	0	0	40.6	49.4	10	0	0	54	39	7
9	St Thomas Mount	0	0.03	18.2	56.8	25.1	0	0	23	55	22
10	Thirukalukundram	0	0	24.6	58.3	16.9	0	0	26	55	19
11	Thiruporur	0.03	0	25.1	56.6	18.7	0	0	27	60	13
12	Uthiramerur	0	0.2	42.1	51.2	6.5	0	0	47	47	6
13	Wallajabad	0	0	32.7	55.9	11.4	0	0	40	48	12
	Kancheepuram District	0	0.17	25.44	55.16	19.23	0	0	492	660	148

Source: JD (Health) Kancheepuram & Saidapet

TABLE A 4.4 - PERCENTAGE OF INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY -2012 -13

Sl.No	Block wise/District /State	Share of Institutional Deliveries in %
1	Acharapakkam	100.00
2	Chithamour	100.00
3	Kancheepuram	100.00
4	Kattankolathur	99.94
5	Kundrathur	100.00
6	Lathur	100.00
7	Maduranthakam	100.00
8	Sriperumbudur	100.00
9	St Thomas Mount	99.99
10	Thirukalukundram	100.00
11	Thiruporur	99.97
12	Uthiramerur	100.00
13	Wallajabad	100.00
	Kancheepuram District	99.99

Source: JD (Health) Kancheepuram & Saidapet

TABLE A 4.5 - IMMUNIZATION OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS IN KANCHEEPURAM

Sl. No	Name of the Block / Municipality	No. of children	No. of Children immunized	% Children immunized
1	Acharapakkam	1542	1517	98.4
2	Chithamour	1785	1735	97.2
3	Kancheepuram	4806	4755	98.9
4	Kattankolathur	5859	5762	98.3
5	Kundrathur	4893	4765	97.4
6	Lathur	1210	1195	98.8
7	Madurantakam	2424	2488	102.6
8	Sriperumbudur	1729	1800	104.1
9	St. Thomas Mount	15237	15074	98.9
10	Tirukazhukundram	2665	2649	99.4
11	Thiruporur	2632	2618	99.5
12	Uthiramerur	2133	2144	100.5
13	Wallajabad	2093	2119	101.2
	TOTAL	49008	48621	99.2

Source: DDHS, Kancheepuram and Saidapet

TABLE A 4.6 - NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCY-GRADE AND BLOCK WISE- 2013

Sl.No.	Name of the Block	No. of AWCs	Weighted Children of 0-5 yr.	Normal Children		SUW Children		MUW Children		% of underweight (MUW+SUW)
				0-5 yr.	%	0-5 yr.	%	0-5 yr.	%	
1	Acharapakkam	134	7102	5695	80	5	0.07	1402	19.74	19.81
2	Chithamour	144	7836	6105	78	10	0.13	1721	21.96	22.09
3	Kancheepuram	163	10513	9244	88	12	0.11	1257	11.96	8.95
4	Kattankolathur	173	14806	13891	94	17	0.11	898	6.07	6.18
5	Kundrathur	187	17280	16019	93	46	0.27	1215	7.03	7.30
6	Lathur	142	5754	5424	94	6	0.1	324	5.63	5.74
7	Madurantakam	175	9569	7682	80	21	0.22	1866	19.5	19.72
8	Sriperumbudur	141	8239	7900	96	1	0.01	338	4.1	4.11
9	St. Thomas Mount	189	18345	16176	88	24	0.13	2145	11.69	10.57
10	Thirukalukundram	179	12716	11504	90	17	0.13	1195	9.4	9.53
11	Thiruporur	156	11236	10648	95	8	0.07	580	5.16	5.23
12	Uthiramerur	191	9763	8061	83	8	0.08	1694	17.35	17.43
13	Wallajabad	180	9888	8323	84	9	0.09	1556	15.74	15.83
	District Total	2351	159017	141643	89	230	0.14	17144	10.78	10.93

Source: PO, ICDS, Kancheepuram

TABLE A 4.7- NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCY-GRADE AND BLOCK WISE- 2014

Sl. No.	Blockwise	No. of AWCs	Weighted children of 0-5 yr.	Normal children		SUW Children		MUW children		% of under weight (MUW+SUW)
				0-5 yr.	%	0-5 yr.	%	0-5 yr.	%	
1	Achirapakkam	134	7189	6940	97%	4	0.06%	245	3%	3%
2	Chithamur	144	7824	7230	92%	10	0.13%	581	7%	8%
3	Kanchipuram	163	10750	10416	97%	4	0.04%	330	3%	3%

4	Kattankulathur	173	15428	14888	96%	18	0.12%	513	3%	3%
5	Kundrathur	187	17250	16340	95%	19	0.11%	873	5%	5%
6	Lathur	142	5794	5625	97%	5	0.09%	163	3%	3%
7	Madurantagam	175	9644	8918	92%	10	0.10%	707	7%	7%
8	Sriperumbudur	141	8449	8218	97%	3	0.04%	228	3%	3%
9	St.Thomas Mount	189	18732	17403	93%	12	0.06%	1298	7%	7%
10	Thirukazhukundram	179	12146	11593	95%	17	0.14%	532	4%	5%
11	Thiruporur	156	10277	9945	97%	13	0.13%	297	3%	3%
12	Uthiramerur	191	9878	9094	92%	7	0.07%	764	8%	8%
13	Walajabad	180	9667	8568	89%	3	0.03%	1095	11%	11%
		2154	143028	135178	82%	125	0.07%	7626	4%	5%

Source: PO, ICDS, Kancheepuram

TABLE A 4.8 - ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER – 2013-14

Sl. No	Block wise/District	Number of habitation	Habitations with safe drinking water	% of Coverage
1	Acharapakkam	340	280	82
2	Chithamour	264	222	84
3	Kanchipuram	297	265	89
4	Kattankolathur	425	358	84
5	Kundrathur	354	289	82
6	Lathur	250	220	88
7	Maduranthakam	380	314	83
8	Sriperumbudur	290	249	86
9	St. Thomas Mount	447	369	83
10	Thirukalukundra m	346	293	85
11	Thiruporur	312	276	88
12	Uthiramerur	420	383	91
13	Wallajabad	319	294	92
	District	4444	3812	86

Source: BDO, Kancheepuram district

TABLE A 5.1B –BLOCK-WISE LITERACY RATE IN KANCHEEPURAM (in %)

Sl.No	Blocks / District	Total Literacy	Male Literacy	Female Literacy	Gender Gap in Literacy
		All Communities			
1	Acharapakkam	72.5	80.9	64.1	16.8
2	Chithamour	73.5	81.4	65.7	15.7
3	Kanchipuram	82.0	88.2	75.8	12.4
4	Kattankolathur	87.6	92.6	82.6	10.0
5	Kundrathur	85.1	90.4	79.8	10.6
6	Lathur	72.4	80.0	64.9	15.1
7	Maduranthakam	75.2	82.7	67.8	14.9
8	Sriperumbudur	79.9	87.3	72.1	15.2
9	St. Thomas Mount	90.8	94.2	87.3	6.9
10	Thirukalukundram	78.7	86.0	71.2	14.8
11	Thiruporur	80.3	87.4	73.1	14.3
12	Uthiramerur	74.0	82.5	65.6	16.9
13	Wallajabad	75.9	84.4	67.3	17.1
	District	84.5	89.9	79.0	10.9

TABLE A 5.1 A MALE AND FEMALE LITERACY (IN %)

State				District			
2001		2011		2001		2011	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
82.4%	64.4%	86.8%	73.4%	84.7%	68.8%	86.8%	79.0%

Source: Census 2011

TABLE A5.2 –PRIMARY GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO AMONG SOCIAL GROUPS (in %) – 2012 -13

S. No.	Blocks / District	SC			ST		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Acharapakkam	100.57	100.06	100.31	100.26	99.80	100.03
2	Chithamour	100.77	100.87	100.82	100.20	99.78	99.99
3	Kancheepuram	100.89	100.07	100.48	100.07	99.58	99.83
4	Kattankolathur	100.89	100.07	100.48	100.26	99.78	100.02
5	Kundrathur	100.89	100.07	100.48	100.28	99.80	100.04
6	Lathur	100.89	100.97	100.93	100.34	99.82	100.08
7	Madurantakam	99.98	100.47	100.22	99.94	99.78	99.86
8	Sriperumbudur	100.89	100.07	100.48	100.33	99.82	100.07
9	St. Thomas Mount	100.57	100.89	100.73	100.30	99.82	100.06
10	Tirukazhukundram	100.87	100.07	100.47	100.24	99.83	100.03
11	Thiruporur	100.26	100.12	100.19	100.23	99.86	100.04
12	Uthiramerur	100.23	100.62	100.42	100.14	99.84	99.99
13	Wallajabad	100.06	100.32	100.19	99.91	99.83	99.87
	District Total	100.68	100.09	100.39	100.19	101.98	101.09

Source: UDISE & EER 2012 – 13

TABLE A5.3 GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO IN UPPER PRIMARY (in %) – 2012-13

S. No.	Block / District	SC			ST		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Acharapakkam	101.65	100.96	101.30	101.79	100.96	101.37
2	Chithamour	101.85	101.78	101.81	101.73	100.84	101.28
3	Kancheepuram	101.97	100.97	101.47	101.60	100.65	101.13
4	Kattankolathur	101.97	100.97	101.47	101.79	100.84	101.31
5	Kundrathur	101.97	100.97	101.47	101.81	100.86	101.33
6	Lathur	101.97	101.88	101.92	101.87	100.86	101.36
7	Madurantakam	100.07	101.37	100.72	101.47	100.84	101.15
8	Sriperumbudur	101.97	100.97	101.47	101.86	100.88	101.37
9	St. Thomas Mount	101.65	101.80	101.72	101.83	100.88	101.35
10	Tirukazhukundram	101.95	100.97	101.46	101.77	100.89	101.33

11	Thiruporur	101.3 4	101.0 2	101.1 8	101.7 6	100.8 6	101.3 1
12	Uthiramerur	101.3 0	101.5 3	101.4 1	101.6 7	100.9 0	101.2 9
13	Wallajabad	100.1 5	101.2 2	100.6 9	101.4 4	100.8 9	101.1 6
District Total		101.7 6	100.9 9	101.3 8	101.7 2	101.9 6	101.8 4

Source: SSA Kancheepuram

TABLE A 5.4 - AVAILABILITY OF SCHOOLS – 2013 -14

Sl.No	Block / District	No. of High Schools	No. of Higher Secondary School
1	Acharapakkam	6	12
2	Chithamour	17	8
3	Kancheepuram	21	27
4	Kattankolathur	34	35
5	Kundrathur	22	27
6	Lathur	11	6
7	Madurantakam	17	8
8	Sriperumbudur	18	12
9	St. Thomas Mount	50	63
10	Thirukalukundram	15	17
11	Thiruporur	19	16
12	Uthiramerur	15	12
13	Wallajabad	14	13
Kancheepuram District		259	256

Source: RMSA, Kancheepuram

TABLE A 5.5 NO. OF ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE IN KANCHIPURAM DISTRICT 2013-14

	No. of Arts and Science college	No.of Engineering College	No.of Polytechnics
Kanchipuram District	11	85	23

Source: District Statistical Handbook 2013-2014

TABLE A 6. 1 SHOWING ACCESS TO RESOURCES AND CREDIT FOR SHG'S AND MEMBERS IN KANCHEEPURAM DISTRICT

Access over Resource and Credit (RF)										
Sl No	Block	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
		SH G NO.	Mem	AMOUNT Lakh Rupees	SH G NO.	Mem	AMOUNT Lakh Rupees	SH G NO.	Mem	AMOUNT Lakh Rupees
1	Acharapakkam	250	3250	150.00	171	2304	102.60	119	1755	77.35
2	Chithamour	77	1001	46.20	165	2355	99.00	69	937	44.85
3	Kancheepuram	298	3874	179.20	255	3525	153.00	69	931	44.45
4	Kattankolathur	276	3588	165.60	395	4992	237.00	90	1244	58.30
5	Kundrathur	357	4641	219.10	244	3391	152.95	98	1363	63.30
6	Lathur	103	1339	61.80	80	1100	48.00	63	854	40.95
7	Madurantakam	390	5070	234.00	155	2230	93.00	48	703	31.20
8	Sriperumbudur	84	1092	50.40	122	1772	73.20	73	1025	47.40
9	St. Thomas Mount	372	4836	225.80	773	11131	484.70	153	2225	95.50
10	Tirukazhukundram	149	1937	89.40	167	2470	100.20	83	1171	53.95
11	Thiruporur	195	2515	117.00	263	3675	157.80	83	1118	53.95
12	Uthiramerur	331	4303	198.60	275	3729	165.00	178	2071	115.70
13	Wallajabad	118	1534	72.30	125	1664	75.00	62	857	40.30
	Grand Total	3000	38980	1809.40	3190	44338	1941.45	1188	16254	767.20

Source: PO, Mahalir Thittam

TABLE A 6. 2 NUMBER OF EXISTING WOMEN AND YOUTH SHG'S ACROSS RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

Sl. No.	Panchayat/Town Panchayat/Municipalities	Total No. of SHGs (up to 02.06.11)
1	SHGs in Panchayats areas	17775
2	SHGs in Town Panchayats areas	8793
	Total	26568

Source: PO, Mahalir Thittam

TABLE A 6. 3 ACCESSES TO RESOURCE AND CREDIT-BY NUMBER OF SHGS IN KANCHEEPURAM

Sl. No	Name of the block/district/ State	2012-13		2013-14		
		Number of Self Help groups	Number of members	Number of Self Help groups	Number of members	Credit Availed in Lakh Rs
1	Acharapakkam	11	154	39	507	23.40
2	Chithamour	412	5768	40	526	24.50
3	Kancheepuram	848	11872	61	793	65.68
4	Kattankolathur	1229	17206	267	3471	269.50
5	Kundrathur	134	1876	863	10356	153.14
6	Lathur	390	5460	5	65	8.10
7	Maduranthakam	125	1750	54	702	54.95
8	Sriperumbudur	476	6664	136	1768	158.30
9	St. Thomas mount	2707	37898	165	1970	56.20
10	Tirukazhukundram	612	8568	429	5577	139.58
11	Thiruporur	741	10374	442	6061	179.76
12	Uthiramerur	94	1316	64	832	95.74
13	Wallajabad	481	6734	157	8041	238.87
	District	8260	115640	2722	34663	1465.42

Source: PO, Mahalir Thittam

TABLE A 6.4 - TREND IN FEMALE EMPLOYMENT STRUCTURE

Sl.No	Name of the Blocks	Female Worker Participation Rate	Male Worker Participation Rate	Female Worker Participation Rate in Non-Agri. Sector	Male Worker Participation Rate in Non-Agri. Sector	Female Agri. Wage rate
		2011	2011	2011	2011	2012-13
1	Acharapakkam	40.90	61.16	26.39	39.87	150
2	Chithamour	37.96	57.75	22.97	35.41	150
3	Kancheepuram	25.20	58.73	64.95	83.43	120
4	Kattankolathur	20.90	57.66	87.72	92.41	140
5	Kundrathur	20.86	59.34	86.78	91.33	150
6	Lathur	39.86	60.17	33.28	38.56	150
7	Madurantakam	36.07	59.51	37.12	52.20	150
8	Sriperumbudur	29.11	58.02	67.38	78.16	150
9	St. Thomas Mount	19.96	58.38	97.42	98.43	130
10	Tirukazhukundram	27.75	59.83	47.44	68.92	130
11	Thiruporur	24.67	58.05	64.60	75.30	140
12	Uthiramerur	36.41	60.20	23.03	41.58	150
13	Wallajabad	33.59	58.85	47.10	65.00	150
	Kancheepuram District	24.8	58.4			

Source: Census 2011

TABLE A6.5 - MEMBERSHIP IN STATE ASSEMBLY AND LOCAL BODIES (2011-2016)

Sl. No	Membership of women in State Assembly and local Body	Number of Male	Number of Female	% of female participation
1	District Panchayat Ward Member	17	10	37%
2	Panchayat Union Ward Member	158	94	37%
3	Village Panchayat President	396	237	37%
4	Village Panchayat ward member	2906	1711	37%
5	Municipal Chairman	6	2	33%
6	Municipal councilor	162	87	35%
7	Town Panchayat Chairman	10	8	80%
8	Town Panchayat Ward Member	193	104	35%
9	Local bodies	3848	2253	37%
10	State Assembly	10	1	10%

TABLE A

Source: BDO, Municipality, Town Panchayat

PERFORMANCE OF THE DISTRIBUTIONS OF ID CARDS

7.1 -

Sl. No	Type of Disability	ID cards issued till 2013
1.	Loco-motor Disability	25242
2.	Hearing Impaired	9638
3.	Visually Impaired	4194
4.	Mentally Retarded	11811
5.	Leprosy Cured	683
6.	Cerebral Palsy	1126
7.	Autism	47
8.	Multiple Disability	719
9.	Mentally Ill	301
10.	Total (Differently Abled)	53768
11	Total (Social Welfare Board)	22804

Source: District Differently Abled Department, Kancheepuram 2011.

TABLE A7.2 - PUDHU-VAZHVVU PROJECT AND DISABILITY FOCUS

Name of the BDFA	Udhayam Rehabilitation Centre, Kancheepuram	Madras Social Development Society, Vellore	Reach India, Tirunelveli	Ramakrishna Vidyalaya, Coimbatore
Phase	II	I	I	II
No. of Panchayats	58	41	31	23
Survey of Disabled	58	41	31	23
Community Analysis Report	58	41	31	23
Case Studies	5	5	5	5
No. of Identity Cards issued	2243	1545 (National)	448	696
Panchayats conducted Rehabilitation Assessment Camps	58	41	31	23
Panchayats Prepared sub-plan by	57	41	31	23
No. of CDF appointed	11	41	30	12
No. of disabled rehabilitated	60	Not much	8	-
No. of disabled provided aids and appliances	56	741	-	254
No. of disabled in VPRC / SAC	48	41	31	23
No. of SHGs formed	36	115	147	83
No. of SHGs graded	9	66	97	45
No. of SHGs opened A/c.	-	115	71	63
No. of SHGs given seed money	9	62	-	35
Skill training	-	150 identified 2 trained	-	230
No. of livelihood unit started	-	-	-	45

Source: FGD Reports from the Midline review (2009), Pudhu-Vazhvu Project

TABLE A7.3 - SOCIAL SECURITY FOR HIV PERSONS AND SEXUAL MINORITIES

TG-specific schemes formulated and funded by TGWB	Facilitating access to existing government schemes		Facilitating Access to Institutions and Services
	State Government Schemes	Central Government Schemes	
Self-employment grants (up to INR20,000) to small business entrepreneurs Vocational training(e.g., jewellery-making, tailoring) Material support for self-employment(e.g., sewing machines)	Loans to TG Self-help Groups (SHGs) TGSHG formation and trainings (governance and management) Vocational trainings to TG people (beautician, drawing)		Initiatives to employ TG insurance(LIC) agents Access to employment opportunities by registering in the government employment exchange
Short-stay home for TG People in crisis	Free registered Land	Grants for Building houses (Indira Awas Yojana– IAY) or free supply of materials to build house	
Individual grants		-	Government colleges are open for transgender people
	Free Health Insurance		Free sex reassignment surgery in select government hospitals
	Ration/Food cards		

Source: Transgender Welfare Board, Tamil Nadu

TABLE A7.4- FOLLOWING ARE THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE TGWB IN THE YEAR 2009 AND 2010

	Schemes/Activities	Beneficiaries
1	Number of TG people reached through enumeration	3887
2	Distribution of Aravani Identity Card	2411
3	Ration/Food Card distribution	1211
4	Free Land Pattas	335
5	Education Grants	2
6	Material support (Sewing machines)	100
7	Self-Employment grants (INR 20,000)	320
8	Free Sex-Reassignment Surgery(SRS)	49

TABLE A8.1 - ENUMERATION OF SLUMS AND SHANTIES IN KANCHEEPURAM - 2011

Sl. No.	Name of the Municipality	Details of the notified Slum areas	Details of the non-notified slum areas
		Slum Population	Slum Population
1	Chengalpattu	18562	14311
2	Kancheepuram	10320	10612
3	Madurantakam	6489	10710
4	Tambaram	31257	10468
5	Anagaputhur	8139	-
6	Maraimalai Nagar	-	15950
7	Pammal	12310	-

Source: DPO, Municipality-Kancheepuram district

Technical Notes

Construction of Indices

Introduction

The latest UNDP Report-2010 on HDI continues to adopt the same basic three indicators of education, health and standard of living/income for the calculation of HDI. Simultaneously, an effort was also made to arrive at Gender Inequality Index. To compute HDI, 10 indicators were used covering the area of living standard, education and health.

HDI presents information on the human development in three dimensions while GII provides information gender differentials in achievements.

Indicators for HDI

The indicators that may be used for deriving HDI at the block level are as follows:

Indicators for measuring HDI

Dimensions	Indicators
Living standards	Percentage of HHs having access to Cooking fuel
	Percentage of HHs having access to Toilet
	Percentage of habitations having access to Drinking Water
	Percentage of HHs having access to Electricity
	Percentage of HHs having access to Pucca house
Health	Infant Mortality rate
	Maternal Mortality Ratio
	Under 5 Mortality Rate
Education	Literacy Rate

Dimensions	Indicators
	Gross Enrolment Rate (Primary and Gross enrollment in secondary) Schools

There are three indicators for measuring health, three for education and five for standard of living. All these indicators reflect human development.

Method of Estimating HDI

For the estimation of the HDI, the following steps may be followed:

1. All computations would be done at two stages. The first computation would help in understanding the relative positions of different blocks within the district. The second set of computation would relate to the position of a block with reference to other blocks

As a first step, a minimum and maximum value has to be set for each of the above 11 indicators to transform them into indices lying between zero and one. For this purpose, the observed minimum and maximum figures for each of the indicators will be taken. Since the Geometric Mean has to be calculated, in the case of a positive indicator, the minimum value would be taken as 10 per cent less than the observed minimum value in the block similarly, in the case of a negative indicator, the maximum value would be taken as 10 per cent more than the observed maximum value.

2. The index value (in the case of a positive indicator) can be calculated using the formula –

$$\text{Index Value} = (\text{Actual Value} - \text{Min. Value}) / (\text{Max.Value} - \text{Min.Value})$$

Eg.: calculations will be based on highest values being assigned highest ranking

3. The index value (in the case of a negative indicator) can be calculated by using the formula –

$$\text{Index Value} = (\text{Max. Value} - \text{Actual Value}) / (\text{Max. Value} - \text{Min. Value})$$

.For Computing sectoral indices (health, education and standard of living) geometric mean is to be used and the method of calculation is as below. Thus there will be three indices one for Standard of living, another for health and the last for education.

Sectoral Index = If I_1, I_2, \dots, I_n are the n indices for a particular sector, then the Geometric mean for the sector = $(I_1 \times I_2 \times \dots \times I_n)^{(1/n)}$.

4. To compute HDI, aggregate the three sectoral indices using geometric mean with the following formula.

HDI = $(SI_l \times SI_h \times SI_e)^{(1/3)}$; where SI_l is the sectoral index for living standard, SI_h is the sectoral index for health and SI_e is the sectoral index for education.

Construction of Gender Inequality Index (GII)

Introduction

GII measures the loss in potential of human development due to inequality between female and male achievements. As it reflects an inequality situation, a value of zero represents no inequality and a value of one represents highest level of inequality in the society. The UNDP report of 2010 has brought out the GII index for all the countries.

Indicators considered for measuring GII

Dimensions	Indicators
Health	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)
	Share of Institutional Deliveries (ID)
	Ante-natal coverage

Empowerment	Share of female and male elected representatives in Urban and Rural Local Bodies (PR_F and PR_M)
	Share of female and male literacy (LIT_F, LIT_M)
	Share of Female and Male Children (0-6) years
Labour Market	Share of female and male Work Participation Rate (WPR_F, WPR_M)
	Share of female and male workers in the non-agricultural sector (NAG_F, NAG_M)
	Female and male Agricultural wage rate ($WAGE_F, WAGE_M$)

Method

1. Aggregating across dimensions within each gender group using geometric mean.

For females

$$G_F = \sqrt[3]{\left[\left(\frac{1}{MMR}\right) \times ID \times ANE\right]^{1/3} * [PR_F \times CHLD_F \times LIT_F]^{1/3} * [WPR_F \times NAG_F \times WAGE_F]^{1/3}}$$

For Males

$$G_M = \sqrt[3]{1 * [PR_M \times CHLD_M \times LIT_M]^{1/3} * [WPR_M \times NAG_M \times WAGE_M]^{1/3}}$$

2. Aggregating across gender group using a Harmonic mean.

$$HARM(G_F, G_M) = \left[\frac{(G_F)^{-1} + (G_M)^{-1}}{2} \right]^{-1}$$

Technical Notes

3. Calculate the geometric mean of the Arithmetic means of the each indicator

$$G_{F,\bar{M}} = \sqrt[3]{\overline{health.empowerment.LFPR}}$$

$$\text{Where } \overline{health} = \left[\frac{\left[\left(\frac{1}{MMR} \times ID \times ANE \right)^{1/3} + 1 \right]}{2} \right]$$

$$\overline{empowerment} = \frac{\left[PR_F \times CHLD_F \times LIT_F \right]^{1/3} + \left[PR_M \times CHLD_M \times LIT_M \right]^{1/3}}{2}$$

$$\overline{LFPR} = \frac{\left[WPR_F \times NAG_F \times WAGE_F \right]^{1/3} + \left[WPR_M \times NAG_M \times WAGE_M \right]^{1/3}}{2}$$

4. Calculating the GII by comparing the equally distributed gender index to the reference standard. The GII value ranges from zero (no gender inequality across dimensions) to one (total inequality across dimensions)

$$GII = 1 - \frac{HARM(G_F, G_M)}{G_{F,\bar{M}}}$$

Construction of Child Development Index (CDI)

Introduction

Child Development Index (CDI) is an index combining performance measures specific to children - education, health and nutrition - to produce a score on a scale of 0 to 100. A zero score would be the best. The higher the score, the worse children are faring.

The Child Development Index (CDI) was developed by the campaign in UK, “Save the Children” in 2008 through the contributions of Terry McKinley, Director of the Centre for Development Policy and Research at the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London, with support from Katerina Kyrii.

The indicators which make up the index are chosen because they are easily available, commonly understood, and clearly indicative of child well-being. At the international level, the three indicators used for measuring child development index are.

Indicators for Child Development

In the preparation of District Human Development reports , the following indicators would be used to measure the CDI:

Dimension	Indicator
Health	U5MR
	Child Sex Ratio(0-6)
Nutrition	Percentage of Malnourished Children
Education	Enrollment in Primary and Secondary
	Children never enrolled in schools
	Transition rate from Primary to Upper Primary and Upper Primary to Secondary

Computation of Child Development Index

- The indicators have been broadly categorised under the 3 parameters that influence the HDI.
- All the above indicators are negative and positive in nature.

The index value (in the case of a positive indicator) can be calculated using the formula –

$$\text{Index Value} = (\text{Actual Value} - \text{Min. Value}) / (\text{Max.Value} - \text{Min.Value})$$

Eg.: calculations will be based on highest values being assigned highest ranking

The index value (in the case of a negative indicator) can be calculated by using the formula –

$$\text{Index Value} = (\text{Max. Value} - \text{Actual Value}) / (\text{Max.Value} - \text{Min.Value})$$

- The index values for each of the indicators would range between 0 and 1 - 0 indicating the lowest ranking for the blocks and 1 indicating highest ranking of the block
- The Child Development Index would be the average of the index values of the three indicators – with highest value indicating better child development.
- The composite index is the average of the consolidated index values of all sectors and this is to be used to assign the ranks for the blocks within the district.

Multidimensional Poverty Index

Indicators

Dimension	Indicator
Health	IMR
	Higher order Birth
	Malnourished Children
Education	Drop out in Primary and Secondary Schools
Living Standards	Access to cooking fuel
	Access to toilet facilities
	Access to drinking water
	Access to Electricity
	Pucca house

Computation of Multidimensional Poverty Index

- The indicators have been broadly categorised under the 3 parameters that influence the HDI.

- All the above indicators are negative and positive in nature.
 - The index value (in the case of a positive indicator) can be calculated using the formula –

$$\text{Index Value} = (\text{Actual Value} - \text{Min. Value}) / (\text{Max.Value} - \text{Min.Value})$$

Eg.: calculations will be based on highest values being assigned highest ranking

- The index value (in the case of a negative indicator) can be calculated by using the formula –

$$\text{Index Value} = (\text{Max. Value} - \text{Actual Value}) / (\text{Max.Value} - \text{Min.Value})$$

- The index values for each of the indicators would range between 0 and 1 - 0 indicating the lowest ranking for the blocks and 1 indicating highest ranking of the block
- The composite index is the average of the consolidated index values of all sectors and this is to be used to assign the ranks for the blocks within the district.

Abbreviations

ABL	Activity Based Learning
AC	Air Conditioned
AIDS	Acquired Immuno-deficiency Syndrome
ASER	Annual Status of Education Report
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
AWC	Anganwadi Centres
B. Sc	Bachelor of Science
B.F.A	Bachelor of Fine Arts
B.Tech	Bachelor of Technology
BC	Before Christ
BC	Business Correspondent
BDO	Block Development Office
BF	Business Facilitator
BMW	Bavarian Motor Works
BOOT	Build, Own, Operate and Transfer
BP	Blood Pressure
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BSNL	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
BT Road	Black Top Road
C.E	Common Era or Christian Era
CAD	Computer Aided Design
CAL	Computer Aided Learning
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CC	Cement Concrete
CDI	Child Development Index
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CII	Confederation of Indian Industry
CMC	Chengalpattu Medical College
CMDA	Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority
CR	Completion Rate
CRPC	Child Rights Protection Committee
CSR	Child Sex Ratio
DIC	District Industries Centre
DPH	Department of Public Health
DRDA	District Rural Development Authority
ECR	East Coast Road
EDUSAT	Education Satellite
EMRI	Emergency Management and Research Institute
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
ERC	Emergency Response Centre
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
FICCI	Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry
FRP Boat	Fiber Reinforced Plastic Boat
FSW	Female Sex Worker
GAR	Gross Access Ratio

GDI	Gender Development Index
GEM	Gender Empowerment Measure
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GH	Government Hospital
GI	Geographical Indication
GII	Gender Inequality Index
GPS	Global Positioning System
Ha	Hectare
HDI	Human Development Index
HDR	Human Development Report
HH	Households
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
HR	Human Resources
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services
ID Card	Identification Card
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IFA	Iron & Folic Acid
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IIT-M	Indian Institute of Technology, Madras
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
INR	Indian Rupee
IP	In-patient
IPC	Indian Penal Code
IT	Information Technology
ITI	Industrial Training Institutes
JSSY	Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana
JSY	Janani Suraksha Yojana
Kms	Kilometer
LEB	Life Expectancy at Birth
LIC	Life Insurance Corporation
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MC	Medical College
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MIS	Management Information System
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MoHRD	Ministry of Human Resources Development
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
MPLADS	Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme
MRTS	Mass Rapid Transit System
MSM	Men having Sex with Men
MTC	Metropolitan Transport Corporation
MUW	Moderately Under Weight
NA	Not Available
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NCLP	National Child Labour Project
NCRB	National Crime Records Bureau

NDP	Net Domestic Product
NGO	Non- Governmental Organization
NH 45	National Highways Number 45
NHFS	National Family Health Survey
NMR	Neonatal Mortality Rate
NOIDA	New Okhla Industrial Development Authority
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
NRLM	National Rural Livelihood Mission
NVEQF	National Vocational Education Qualification Framework
OAP	Old Age Pension
OP	Out-patient
PCO	Public Call Office
PDS	Public Distribution System
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PM	Prime Minister
PPP	Public – Private Partnership
PRI	Panchayat Raj Institutions
PUMS	Panchayat Union Middle School
PUPS	Panchayat Union Primary School
PWD	Public Works Department
R & D	Research and Development
RBI	Reserve Bank of India
RIA	Rural Infrastructure Assistance
RLB	Rural Local Body
RMNCH+A	Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent
RMSA	Rashtriya Madhyamika Shiksha Abhiyan
RO	Reverse Osmosis
RSBY	Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana
SBR	Still Birth Rate
SC	Schedule Caste
SEARCH	Society for Education, Action, and Research in Community Health
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SHG	Self Help Group
Sq. Kms	Square Kilometer
SSA	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
ST	Schedule Tribe
SUW	Severely Under Weight
SWM	Solid Waste Management
TANSACS	Tamil Nadu State Aids Control Society
TB	Tuberculosis
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TG	Transgender
TGWB	Transgender Welfare Board
THADCO	Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation
THAI	Tamil Nadu Village Habitations Improvement
TIIC	Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation
U5MR	Under 5 Mortality Rate
ULB	Urban Local Body

UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
USG	Ultrasound Scan
WBM	Water Bound Macadam
WCWC	Welfare Centre for Women and Children
WHO	World Health Organisation
WPR	Worker Participation Rate

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