

TRAFFICKING AND HIV

TAMIL NADU

(Need Assessment Study- based on Secondary Data)

Draft Report 2005

ASSESSING VULNERABILITIES FOR TRAFFICKING AND HIV/AIDS

Shakti Vahini
UNDP TAHA PROJECT

Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu Major Statistics			
	Ref Year	India	Tamil Nadu
Per Capita Income at Current Price	1996-97	11,544	13,985
Growth of Gross GDP - Pre Reform	1980 to 1991	5.55	5.38
Growth of Gross GDP - Post Reform	91-92 to 97-98	6.89	6.22
Growth of Per Capita GDP Pre Reform	80-81 to 90-91	3.03	3.87
Growth of Per Capita GDP Post Reform	91-92 to 97-98	4.03	4.95
Population in Poverty (30 Days Recall)	1999-2000		
Number in Lakhs		2602.5	130.48
as % to Total		26.1	21.12
Population			
People in Poverty	1999-2000		
Urban		23.62	22.11
Rural		27.09	20.55
No of Employed Person per 1000	55th Round		
Rural	1999-2000	417	513
Urban		337	393
No of Unemployed Person per 1000	55th Round		
Rural	1999-2000	7	11
Urban		18	17
Life Expectancy at Birth	1993-97	61.1	61.1
Infant Mortality Rate per 1000	1999	70	52
Death Rate	1999	8.7	8
Birth Rate per 1000	1999	26.1	19.3
Literacy Rate			
2001			
Persons		65.38	73.47
Male		75.85	82.33
Female		54.16	64.55
Population Growth	1991-2001	1.93	1.06

Tamil Nadu is the southern-most peninsular state of India. In the north and west it shares its boundaries with the adjoining states of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. The State represents Dravidian culture which preceded Aryan culture in India by almost a thousand years.

Tamil Nadu has rich variety and diversity in its geography and climate. In the state coastal plains co-existing with tropical rain forests, river valleys and hill stations. The state is divided into five physiographic areas viz., mountainous area, forest, arid zone, fertile region and coastal area.

After the recent creation of new district Ariyalur by carving it out of the old Tiruchirappalli district in 2001, the total number of districts in Tamil Nadu is 30. As per the 2001 Census, the population of Tamil Nadu is 62.11

million, which constitutes 6.05 per cent of the total population of India. The sex ratio was 986 in 2001 as compared to 974 in 1991.

The Scheduled Castes (SCs) constituted 19.18 percent of total state population in 1991 as compared to that for the country as a whole, which stood at 16.3 per cent. Scheduled tribe population in state is very low about 1% as against the all-India average of 8 per cent. The population of 0–14 years old as percent of the total population is approx. 30%. Therefore, dependency load in the state is high and can adversely affect capital formation of the economy.

% of SC/ ST Population in Districts		
District	SC	ST
Chennai	13.79	0.21
Kancheepuram	25.97	1.24
Thiruvallur	NA	NA
Cuddalore	27.13	1.19
Villupuram	NA	NA
Vellore	20.73	1.65
Tiruvannamalai	21.46	3.04
Salem	16.7	3.49
Namakkal	NA	NA
Dharmapuri	14.31	1.96
Erode	17.16	0.83
Coimbatore	16.4	0.75
Nilgiris	30.22	0.53
Trichy	19.14	0.68
Karur	NA	NA
Perambalur	NA	NA
Ariyalur	NA	NA
Thanjavur	24.17	0.22
Tiruvarur	NA	NA
Nagapattinam	NA	NA
Pudukottai	16.82	0.06
Madurai	14.6	0.37
Theni	NA	NA
Dindigul	19.41	0.54
Ramnad	18.06	0.14
Virudhunagar	18.46	0.19
Sivagangai	16.02	0.11
Tirunelveli	17.89	0.36
Thoothukudi	17.18	0.22
Kanniyakumari	4.8	0.33
Tamil Nadu	19.18	1.03

It is the most urbanized State in the country with 43.9 per cent of its population living in urban areas. Tamil Nadu with the per capita income of Rs 19,889 at current price ranks fourth after Maharashtra, Punjab and Haryana in terms of per capita income.

Tamil Nadu's slum population was estimated to be 3.13 million in 1993–4, which is 16.5 per cent of the total urban population of the State. More than 30 per cent of Chennai's population lives in slums and 50 per cent of these are in dense slum areas. According to data of Union Planning Commission in 1999–2000, 21.12 per cent of the state's population lived below the poverty line; this is less than the all-India average of 26.10 per cent.

Income and Poverty

Irrespective of high social economic indices, there are sharp differences between rural and urban areas as well as among various geographical regions with respect to percent of poor population. Kanniyakumari with a high literacy level and low birth rates on par with Kerala shows an exceptionally high figure of 48 per cent of people below the poverty line. Vellore, Tiruvannamalai, Cuddalore, Salem, Dindigul, Thoothukudi and Kanniyakumari are other districts which have higher poverty levels as compared to the state average.

The per capita income of Tamil Nadu was Rs 15,929 at current prices in 1996–7 as compared to an all-India per capita income of Rs 11,554. District-wise estimates of per capita income reveal wide divergences. Kancheepuram has the highest per capita income and Villupuram the lowest. The per capita income (at current prices) in 1996–7 was Rs 23,075 in Kancheepuram; almost three times that of Villupuram. Other districts with high per capita income were Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem and Erode the urbanized districts such as Chennai and Coimbatore have high per capita incomes. Other districts such as Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Virudhunagar have high levels of trading and business activities, leading to higher per capita incomes. Six districts, however, had per capita incomes below Rs 10,000, namely Thanjavur, Cuddalore, Tiruvarur, Sivagangai, Tiruvannamalai and Villupuram. The most surprising (or interesting) case is that of Thanjavur, the granary of the State—which illustrates that agriculture does not contribute much to overall income levels.

While Chennai with a high per capita income does have a high level of literacy (above 80 per cent), districts such as Salem and Erode which have relatively high income levels have quite low literacy levels (below 70 per cent). Moreover, a district such as Kanniyakumari, with a relatively low per capita income, has a literacy rate of over 80 per cent. In the case of school enrolment, the scenario is similar. Four districts with relatively high income levels, namely Kancheepuram, Thiruvallur, Salem and Erode have low enrolment rates. There are districts such as Dharmapuri which have low income levels as well as low literacy rates. In a district like Chennai, a positive relationship between income and health holds as also in districts like Dharmapuri, where low income levels translate into low LEB. Perambalur, Theni, Villupuram, Thanjavur and Tiruvarur also have low per capita income and low LEB (60 to 63 per cent). On the other hand, Kanniyakumari performs well on the health front despite its low income level, more in line with Kerala.

Per capita income		(Female)- Per capita Income	
Top 5 districts	Top 5 districts	Bottom 5 districts	Bottom 5 districts
Kancheepuram	Chennai	Thanjavur	Thanjavur
Chennai	Kancheepuram	Thiruvallur	Tiruvarur
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	Salem	Sivagangai
Madurai	Madurai	Tiruvannamalai	Tiruvannamalai
Thoothukudi	Thoothukudi	Villupuram	Villupuram

Source: UNDP

According to Planning Commission the rural poverty line in Tamil Nadu is Rs 196.53 per capita per month and the urban Rs 296.63 per capita per month at 1993–4 prices.

According to the 55th round of NSS, as against 26.10 per cent (or 260 million) of India's population which lives below the poverty line, the number of people living below the poverty line in Tamil Nadu in 1999–2000 was 21.12 per cent - 13.05 million (8.05 million in rural areas and 5 million in urban areas). Whereas poverty rates declined from 20.55 per cent in rural areas, in urban areas it declined to 22.11 per cent.

Poverty line was the highest in Chennai and least in coastal areas. The incidence of poverty was relatively higher in urban areas than in rural areas. High levels of poverty incidence were in Kanniyakumari, Thoothukudi, Dindigul, Tirunelveli, Tiruchirappalli, Salem, and Coimbatore

While moderate poverty existed in Chennai, Vellore, Salem, Thanjavur and Madurai, it was low in Kancheepuram, Dharmapuri, Nilgiris, Trichy, Pudukottai, Sivagangai, Coimbatore, Virudhunagar, Ramanathapuram, Nagapattinam and Erode. Erode had the lowest percentage of people living

Incidence of poverty among the SC and ST population is much higher than the State average for all communities. According to a study by Ray (2000), 48.50 per cent of rural SC and ST households and 56.30 per cent of urban households lived below the poverty line compared to 33.38 per cent of total rural households below poverty line and 34.80 per cent of total urban households respectively in 1993–4.

Poverty levels in female-headed households, in both rural and urban areas, were also higher than the poverty levels in all households. There is considerable inequality in terms of consumption as well. Whereas the poorest 10 per cent of the population account for a mere 3.5 and 4.0 per cent, respectively of total urban and rural consumption expenditure (1993–4), the top 10 per cent account for 26 and 24 per cent of consumption expenditure, respectively. It is also noticeable that consumption inequalities are greater in urban areas.

The Gini Index for Tamil Nadu as a whole in 1993–4 was 28.3 (27.0 for rural areas and 31.7 for urban areas). Dharmapuri district has the distinction of having the least inequality in the State while Chennai has the highest. Higher inequality scenarios are found in Tiruvannamalai, Coimbatore,

Kancheepuram and Thanjavur. Other better performers include Virudhunagar, Sivagangai and Madurai.

District	Percentage of Population Below Poverty Line					
	Rural	Rank	Urban	Rank	State	Total
Chennai			31.58	6	31.58	15
Kanchipuram	23.38		33.62	7	27	11
Thiruvallur						
Cuddalore	51.3	21	48.58	15	50.92	22
Villipuram						
Vellore	29.63	15	53.84	19	36.55	16
Thirvanamalai	41.41	18	49.68	17	42.15	17
Salem	26.59	13	40.54	11	30.14	12
Namakkal						
Dharamapuri	26.61	14	27.73	3	26.7	9
Erode	17.86	4	21.81	1	18.32	1
Coiambatore	24.36	11	27.84	5	25.77	5
Nilgiris	17.64	3	27.75	4	21.24	3
Trichy	20.79	7	27.47	2	21.59	4
Karur						
Perambalur						
Ariyalur						
Thanjavur	18.4	5	52.22	18	30.73	14
Tiruvarur						
Nagapattinam	15.55	1	36.71	8	20.21	2
Pudukottai	23.35	9	48.24	14	26.9	10
Madurai	25.6	12	37.62	9	30.35	13
Theni						
Dindigul	47.04	19	42.8	12	46.28	19
Ramnad	20.04	6	38.76	10	26.21	7
Virudhnagar	16.7	2	60.71	21	25.86	6
Sivgangaui	20.97	8	43.03	13	26.63	8
Thirunelveli	34.58	16	56.53	20	44.1	18
Tothukudi	37.44	17	62.66	22	47.02	20
Kanyakumari	48.55	20	48.82	16	48.59	21
Tamil Nadu	28.93		38.63		31.66	

Agriculture is the mainstay of the state economy with more than 65 per cent of the population depending on this sector for a living. The growth of the agriculture sector in the 1990s was 3.95 per cent as against 5.3 per cent in the 1980s. Dependence on the spatial and temporal distribution of the monsoon, the fact that 95 per cent of surface water and 70 per cent of ground water has already been exploited and the growing pressure on land put long-term constraints on agriculture in state.

In Tamil Nadu, agriculture which includes crop, livestock, fisheries and forestry contributed only 16.65 per cent in 2001-02 to Net State Domestic Product and its share has been declining over the last few decades due to lack of sustained growth in this sector. The contribution of primary sector in state is much less than that at the national level i.e. 27.5 per cent. On the

other hand, the share of the secondary and tertiary sectors in the state economy (NSDP) increased to 34.04 per cent and 49.31 per cent in 2001–02.

Though there has been a decline in the share of the primary sector in income in Tamil Nadu, this has not been accompanied by a significant shift in the share of employment. Consequently, a very sizeable section of the labour force (nearly 50 per cent) continues to depend on the primary sector. The average income of persons depending on the agricultural sector is considerably less than that of those working in the secondary and tertiary sectors. The prevalence of poverty in rural areas is widespread mainly due to the low productivity of workers in the agricultural sector and the seasonal nature of employment.

2001 Census show that while share of cultivators decline (18.4 per cent from 25.0 per cent) that of agricultural labourers and workers in household industries moved up moderately. There is a steady increase in the share of other industries, indicating that village industries and crafts are not in a position to accommodate surplus labour from agriculture

The State ranks next to Maharashtra in terms of the contribution of the manufacturing sector to NSDP. The major industries are automobiles, cotton, textiles, rubber, food products, machinery, transport equipment and leather and leather goods. State Government has been focusing on strengthening its industrial and social infrastructure in terms of power generation, communication networks and development of minor ports. Centre for Monitoring the Indian Economy in 2002 rated Tamil Nadu as the second best state in the country in terms of the quality of infrastructural facilities.

Tamil Nadu's NSDP growth rate was 6.3 per cent per annum during the 1990s, ahead of the NSDP growth rate of 5.99 per cent of the 15 major States in the country. Domestic product growth rate at the district level during the period of 1993–4 to 1996–7 showed wide variations ranging from 4.38 per cent in Thanjavur to 10.66 per cent in Madurai. Two districts Kancheepuram and Erode also registered a growth rate of over 10 per cent.

The working population in Tamil Nadu was 27.8 million in 2001, an increase of approximately 3.6 million from that in 1991. Work participation rate (WPR), increased from 41.7 per cent to 44.8 percent according to the 2001 Census results. The number of marginal workers has gone up from 1.4 million in 1991 to 4.1 million in 2001. This suggests that the increase in WPR during this time period is largely accounted for by an increase in marginal workers as opposed to main workers. The number of main workers has only risen from 22.8 million to 23.7 million, by less than a million.

Employment

Workers and Non-workers in Tamil Nadu 2001		
Category	Numbers (million)	Percent
Main workers	23.6	38
Marginal workers	4.12	6.63
Non-workers	34.2	55.06

The WPR in 2001 for men was 58.96 per cent and for women 31.32 per cent. In 2001, Tamil Nadu had the highest WPR for men, 58.05 percent. The All-India figure was 51.93 per cent. The WPR for women at 31.32 per cent, was also substantially higher than that for many States and All India figure of 25.68 per cent.

District wise Main and Marginal Workers		
District	Main Workers	Marginal Workers
Chennai	30.5	30.54
Kancheepuram	36.36	38.06
Thiruvallur	NA	NA
Cuddalore	40.2	43.68
Villupuram	NA	NA
Vellore	37.93	40.42
Tiruvannamalai	43.19	45.64
Salem	46.28	49.25
Namakkal	NA	NA
Dharmapuri	44.07	47.6
Erode	49.67	52.3
Coimbatore	44.34	45.13
Nilgiris	39.57	40.67
Trichy	43.53	46.39
Karur	NA	NA
Perambalur	NA	NA
Ariyalur	NA	NA
Thanjavur	37.63	40.58
Tiruvarur	NA	NA
Nagapattinam	NA	NA
Pudukottai	38.94	44.25
Madurai	42.17	43.99
Theni	NA	NA
Dindigul	47.28	49.12
Ramnad	39.67	45.43
Virudhunagar	47.92	50.08
Sivagangai	39.3	46.11
Tirunelveli	44.21	47.18
Thoothukudi	39.62	41.59
Kanniyakumari	29	30.5
Tamil Nadu	40.82	43.31

Employment for males increased at an annual rate of 1.87 percent, between 1993-4 and 1999-00. In the case of females, employment grew at 1.45 per cent. WPRs were higher in rural areas than in urban areas. Tamil Nadu's rural WPR increased to 50.39 per cent in 2001, whereas urban WPR increased from 33.34 per cent. However, the urban WPR accelerated at a faster rate compared to the rural WPR. One salient point is that the female WPRs, in both rural and urban areas, increased at a faster rate than male WPRs. As a result of the faster growth of female WPRs, female workers as a percentage of total workers in the State increased from 31.4 per cent in 1981 to 34.7 per cent in 2001.

Work Participation Rate 2001 (%)			
	Rural	Urban	Total
Male	59.38	56.37	58.06
Female	41.33	18.42	31.32
Total	50.39	37.59	44.78

In Tamil Nadu, as per the 2001 Census, Namakkal had the highest WPR (56.28 per cent). The districts of Chennai (34.19 per cent) and Kanniyakumari (32.68 per cent) had the lowest WPR mainly because of low female WPRs of 12.09 per and 12.23 per cent, respectively. As many as 13 districts had higher WPRs than the State's average of 44.78 per cent. The WPR for males was above 60 per cent in Erode (66.80 per cent), Coimbatore (64.01 per cent), Karur (63.33 per cent) and Salem (60.84 per cent) districts. It was below the State average (58.06 per cent) in Kanniyakumari (53.39 per cent), Thoothukudi (56.33 per cent) and Chennai (55.19 per cent). The female WPR was highest in Namakkal (88.71 per cent), followed by The Nilgiris (55.28 per cent), Perambalur (52.19 per cent), Erode (44.76 per cent), Karur (42.95 per cent) and Ariyalur (41.21 per cent). The female WPR was below the State average (31.32 per cent) the lowest being in Chennai (12.09 per cent) and Kanniyakumari (12.23 per cent).

The estimated number of workers in the older age group of 60 and above in Tamil Nadu is about two million, accounting for about 6.9 per cent of the total workforce. The corresponding proportion for All India is 7.4 per cent

Industrial classification of workers 2001		
Category	Numbers (millions)	Percent
Cultivators	5.11	18.4
Agricultural labour	8.67	31.1
Household industry and manufacturing etc.	1.46	5.3
Other	12.57	45.2
Total	27.81	100

Based on NSS data, there has been growth in the manufacturing and service sectors. The estimated number of 'other' workers increased to 45.2 per cent. Agriculture, however, still accounts for close to 50 per cent of the total employment. Next to agriculture, the manufacturing industry accounts for 18.3 per cent (5.3 million) of total employment. The third largest provider of employment is trade, hotels and transport which accounts for about 16 per

cent (4.67 million) of total employment. Financial and community services together employ 2.88 million.

In Sectoral terms, the primary sector is the major sector in terms of employment. The secondary sector accounted for 23.6 per cent of total employment in 1999–2000 while the tertiary sector accounted for 26.1 per cent. The share of male workers in primary sector employment has been steadily declining. It declined from 57.4 per cent in 1977–8 to 42.9 per cent in 1999–2000. The corresponding ratios for females were 73.2 per cent and 62.8 per cent, respectively. A significant development in recent years is the increase in the share of tertiary sector employment for females, from 13.7 per cent in 1993–4 to 16.5 per cent in 1999–2000. The loss of share in primary sector employment for females has been more or less equally gained by the secondary and tertiary sectors. However, in the case of males, the secondary sector accounted for a relatively higher share in the recent period.

The percentage of wage labour has increased from 51.4 per cent in 1977–8 to 63.9 per cent in 1999–2000. Wage labour is particularly high amongst female workers (76.7 per cent) and amongst rural workers (81.4 per cent). The percentage of male casual labour also remains high, it has in fact increased from 51.8 per cent in 1977–8 to 60.1 per cent in 1999–2000.

There has been a significant increase in the wages of agricultural labourers in recent years. According to the 'Rural Labour Enquiry Report on Wages and Earnings', the increase in average daily earnings in agricultural occupations for men, women and children belonging to rural households was the highest in Tamil Nadu as compared to other southern States as well as All India. The average daily earnings of men have increased by 156 per cent in nominal terms, while those of women and children by 144 and 125 per cent, respectively. Wages in real terms also increased between 1993–4 and 1997–8 for agricultural labourers. The index of real wages for ploughmen increased by 26.8 per cent, that for male and female transplanters and weeders by 19.3 per cent and 23.4 per cent, respectively and that for male and female reapers and harvesters by 15.2 per cent and 8.9 per cent, respectively.

The share of casual employment to total employment increased from 32.9 per cent in 1977–8 to 42.7 per cent in 1993–4 and has remained at about that level (42.2 per cent) up to 1999–2000. While male casual employment increased from 6.78 million to 7.15 million, female casual employment decreased from 5.41 to 5.07 million. The decline in respect of urban females was steeper, namely 5.95 per cent as opposed to 0.44 per cent for rural females.

Casual labour as a proportion of wage labour amongst agricultural labourer households is as high as 90 per cent. The proportion of casual labour to rural wage labour in general is as high as 81.4 per cent (1999–2000). The rising incidence of casualization is related to the nature of agrarian transformation taking place in the State.

The modernization of agriculture has reduced the demand for labour. Other factors—such as the eviction of tenants, immiseration of petty landowners, declining payments in kind, declining area under coarse cereals, expansion of public distribution system (PDS) network and consequent decline in dependence on landlords for food security—have all contributed to the structural change and qualitative transformation of the workforce in rural areas.

Casualization also brings with it a lack of job security, frequent change of work place, increasing exposure to exploitative, informal, contractual arrangements, intermittent work, poor working conditions and consequently a high level of income instability.

Between 1993–4 and 1999–2000 salaried employment increased from 4.94 million to 6.29 million. While employment for males in regular salaried employment increased at an annual compound growth rate of 3.78 per cent between 1977–8 and 1999–2000, employment for females in the same category increased at a rate of 5.09 per cent. The increase in regular salaried employment has been faster in urban areas (4.28 per cent) than in rural areas (3.78 per cent). The proportion of self-employed workers has declined from 48.6 per cent in 1977–8 to 36.1 per cent in 1999–2000.

Apart from increases in money wages, the extensive PDS network in the State has not only insulated the poor from price increases but has also contributed significantly in holding the price line in general. The average daily earnings for men in non-agricultural occupations were even higher in absolute terms as compared to those in agriculture and witnessed an overall growth of 183 per cent between 1987–8 and 1993–4. However, the average daily earnings for women increased by only 131 per cent, that is at a slower rate than for agriculture. As there was not much difference between the average daily earnings of women and children, it can be inferred that, other things remaining the same, women were not getting adult wages in non-agricultural occupations.

The total organized sector employment accounted for 8.7 per cent of total workers (28.98 million) in 1999–2000. The share of women has increased (30 per cent) in 1999–2000. Indication is that the absorptive capacity of the organized sector has improved with private sector employment registering the fastest growth. Despite growth, the organized sector accounts for only a small percentage of total employment i.e. 8.7 per cent. The structure of the organized sector indicates the dominance of the public sector. This sector accounts for 63 percent of organized sector employment. The overall scenario, however, is one of growth. In the last two decades, public sector employment has grown at an annual compound growth rate of 1.42 per cent. Female public sector employment has been growing even faster, namely at a rate of 5.5 per cent. Total organized private sector employment in Tamil Nadu accounted for 2.76 per cent. In the last two decades, employment for men increased by only 0.80 per cent per annum, while that for women

increased at a rate of 3.95 per cent per annum. Consequently, the share of women's employment in the private sector has increased from 22.8 per cent in 1979–80 to 35.4 per cent in 1999–2000.

As per recent NSS data (1999–2000), the unemployment rate for the State as a whole in terms of usual principal status is 2.4 per cent. The percentage of unemployed is 2.0 per cent in rural areas and 4.0 per cent in urban areas. The unemployment rate for males is higher than that for females in the rural areas. However, in urban areas the female unemployment rate is higher

Child Labour:

Child labour is very high in Tamil Nadu. Sundal-murkhs are sold on chennai beach by 3 to 5 years old. They don't get food if they don't do business for 100 Rs. All such boys are packed in a room in the group of 25 with bare minimum food and clothes. Advocate Mohammed Siraj Sait and NGO activist Dr Felix Sugirtharaj in 1996 estimates that there are some 1 million bonded labourers in Tamil Nadu. Bonded labour was found to exist in substantial numbers in all the 23 districts of Tamil Nadu and in over 20 occupations. The largest proportion of those in bondage were adult men, with the largest single group working in agriculture and the next largest in stone quarries.

The largest numbers of bonded children were in four industries: silk-weaving, growing flowers, silver work and rolling bidi (local cigars). In the age group below 15, accounting for almost 10% of all those in bondage, there were almost as many girls as boys (UN Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, June 1996). 45,000-50,000 children work in the fireworks and match industry in Tamil Nadu (ICFTU, No Time to Play-1996). In Trichy, Tamil Nadu, there are 10,000 children out of the total work force of 60,000 in the gem industry (ICFTU, "Union Investigation Reveals Dirty End of the Diamond and Precious Stone Business"- 1997). Thousands of children may be employed in leather tanneries in Tamil Nadu. Some estimate that in the town of Dindigul alone, 30% of the tannery labour force is children (US Dept of Labor, Sweat and Toil of Children: Consumer Labels and Child Labor, 1997). Of the 11,280 children below the age of 14 years involved in domestic chores for a wage in 19 towns of Tamil Nadu, around 3,000 children were employed in the homes of government servants (Ramya Kannan, "India: Study shows lack of follow-up action"2000).

Between 1993–4 and 1999–2000, child labour has come down from 1.02 million to 0.45 million, a decline of 56 per cent. While the number of rural child workers declined from 0.81 million to 0.34 million, the decline in urban areas was from 0.21 million to 0.11 million. Sex composition shows reversal trend of child labour. Female child workers accounted for about 55 per cent of the total child workers in 1987–8 and 1993–4. During 1999–2000, however, male child workers (56.3 per cent) outnumbered female child workers (43.7 per cent). Female child workers accounted for 5.1 per cent

(5.73 lakhs) and 4.2 per cent (1.96 lakhs) of the total female workers in 1993–4 and 1999–2000 respectively.

Girl children are a significant part of the rural labour force. The girl child in rural areas is more prone to child labour than her counterpart in urban areas. This is particularly true of girls from the SC community. In rural areas, 10 per cent of girl children in the age group 5–14 are workers and, therefore, child labourers, as against 4 per cent of male children (NSSO, 49th round). In urban areas in the age group 5–14, 2.4 per cent of female children are classified as workers as against 5.9 per cent for boys. Besides the enumerated child workers, there is a class of invisible child workers, particularly girl children, who are in popular perception ‘drop outs’, but in reality workers at home. Fifty per cent of girls in the age 10–14 belong to this category. Recent statistics contradict the popular myth that girl child labour is concentrated in pockets of Virudhunagar. The problem is spread all over the State with districts like Dharmapuri, Salem, Periyar, Madurai and composite North Arcot showing high incidence of girl child labour (Jayaraj *et al.*, 1997). Beedi rolling, gem cutting, handlooms etc., are cottage industries in which girl children largely work. There are also cases of bonded labour where children are forced to work to settle loans taken by the parents.

Migration

Both for Tamil Nadu and India, intra-state migrants account for the highest share of all migrants, followed by inter-state, with international migrants being the lowest. The share of female migrants is more than that of male migrants, both for Tamil Nadu and All India.

Among intra-state migrants, rural to rural migration accounts for the largest share, followed by rural to urban, then urban to urban and finally urban to rural. Data show higher female migrants on account of the families having moved or due to marriage. In respect of males, much of the migration is either due to the family having moved or for employment.

Interstate Migration in Tamil Nadu			
Sr.No.	States	Out Migration	In Migration
1.	Andhra Pradesh	173200	152100
2.	Assam	16500	4000
3.	Bihar	6000	6600
4.	Gujarat	6800	
5.	Haryana	2600	1400
6.	Karnataka	378300	211700
7.	Kerala	290300	311800
8.	Madhya Pradesh	18000	7700
9.	Maharashtra	375100	90000
10.	Punjab	4500	22700
11.	Rajasthan	1100	40800
12.	Uttar Pradesh	12700	27000
13.	West Bengal	87300	25800
	Total	15,59,500	11,85,300

NSS Report No. 470: Migration in India 1999-2000

SUMMARY SHEET FOR MIGRANT LABORERS MAPPING						
Source APAC Chennai						
District Name	Estimated Population			Estimated Population (15-45 yrs)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Ariyalur	605	360	245	383	247	136
Chennai	15125	9535	5590	12550	8100	4450
Coimbatore	4379	2655	1724	2283	1422	861
Cuddalore	250	210	40	185	160	25
Dharmapuri	75	42	33	57	32	25
Erode	445	331	114	114	79	35
Kanchipuram	210	125	85	170	100	70
Kanniyakumari	50	50	0	50	50	0
Karur	590	448	142	497	388	109
Madurai	865	657	208	861	655	206
Nagapattinam	150	150	0	150	150	0
Namakkal	610	428	182	148	89	59
Nilgiri	300	200	100	260	170	90
Ramanathapuram	125	125	0	125	125	0
Salem	290	173	117	211	119	92
Sivaganga	35	20	15	35	20	15
Thanjavur	230	230	0	170	170	0
Theni	715	500	215	685	480	205
Trichy	790	639	151	681	570	111
Tirunelveli	510	375	135	404	333	71
Tiruvannamalai	148	101	47	113	79	34
Tiruvarur	250	175	75	220	160	60
Titicorin	100	60	40	85	50	35
Vellore	430	280	150	340	220	120
Villupuram	357	251	106	280	217	63
Virudunagar	145	115	30	135	110	25
Total Estimated Migrant Laborers in Tamil Nadu	27779	18235	9544	21192	14295	6897

Interstate out migration to Karnataka is maximum from Tamil Nadu, which along with that to Maharashtra second only by marginal difference, accounts for almost 48% out migration from state. Kerala stands third as out migration destination from Tamil Nadu. Kerala along with Andhra Pradesh and west Bengal accounts for another 35% out migration from the state. People and families from Tamil Nadu also migrate to Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Assam in search of employment and work.

Kerala alone with 26% of total in migration contributes maximum to the incoming migration in Tamil Nadu. Karnataka 18% and Andhra 13% are other major contributors to the incoming populations in Tamil Nadu. Maharastra also adds substantially to the migrating populations to Tamil Nadu.

Migration in Tamil Nadu from countries		
Sr.No.	Countries	In migration
1.	Bangladesh	3300
2.	Nepal	7200
3.	Bhutan	142300
4.	Gulf Countries	21900
5.	Other Asian count.	85100
6.	Other countries	3000
	Total	263400

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Apart from the intrastate and interstate migration people in substantial numbers also migrate into Tamil Nadu from the foreign countries of which the contribution of South Asian countries is most. Bhutan is the largest contributor to incoming populations in Tamil Nadu. It alone accounts for more than 54% foreign in migration in state. Other countries in South Asia are Bangladesh and Nepal from where people come to Tamil Nadu. After South Asia second largest immigration is from Other Asian Countries and Gulf stands third in position with respect to people migrating to Tamil Nadu. The size of foreign migration to Tamil Nadu is about one fifth that of interstate migration.

Human Development

Tamil Nadu's performance with respect to HDI is good and the state ranks medium in human development. National HDR prepared by the Planning Commission, Government of India, places Tamil Nadu at the third position with an HDI value of 0.531 among 15 major states. Tamil Nadu's HDI in 2001 was 0.657 as compared to 0.571 for India as a whole as per the UNDP method. At district level the value of HDI varies from 0.757 to 0.584. Eleven districts have an HDI value above the State HDI value. Chennai with high per capita income takes the top position while Dharmapuri is placed at the bottom. The gap between the HDI value of Chennai, the first ranked district and Kanniyakumari, which ranked second, is quite large 0.045.

Income plays an important role in achieving higher standards of living. It increases the purchasing power of people and widens the range of consumption options. However, increased income alone does not imply enhanced human development. For example, even though per capita income is relatively high in Salem and Perambalur districts, their performance in literacy and health is relatively low. High literacy and health can be achieved even with low per capita income. In Tamil Nadu, Kanniyakumari is a typical example of this category.

Life expectancy at birth for males and females was 64.85 and 65.20, respectively.

Life Expectancy at Birth		Female Life Expectancy at Birth	
Top 5 districts	Top 5 districts	Bottom 5 districts	Bottom 5 districts
Chennai	Chennai	Dindigul	Thanjavur
Kanniyakumari	Kanniyakumari	Theni	Theni
Coimbatore	Nilgiris	Madurai	Madurai
Kancheepuram	Kancheepuram	Perambalur	Perambalur
Nilgiris	Erode	Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri

Source: UNDP

Comparison of GDIs and HDIs reflects extent of gender equality. The GDI (2001) for Tamil Nadu is 0.654 as against the all-India value of 0.560 (HDR 2002). This shows that Tamil Nadu's achievement in gender equality is better than that in the country as a whole. Gender Development Index values for the districts in Tamil Nadu vary from 0.766 to 0.582. Chennai ranks the best and Dharmapuri also the Villupuram fares the worst. Other districts with high GDI are Kanniyakumari, Thoothukudi, Kancheepuram and Coimbatore. These are the districts which fare well also with regard to the HDI.

Salem, Namakkal, Erode, Thiruvarur, Dindigul, Sivagangai and Tirunelveli have rank of GDI greater than HDI rank which means favorable conditions for women in these districts. The districts of Kanniyakumari, Thoothukudi, Virudhunagar, Ramnad, Pudukottai, Nagapattinam, Thanjavur, Karur, Trichy, Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Tiruvannamalai, Villupuram, Chennai, Kancheepuram and Thiruvallur have equal GDI and HDI rank showing equality for women in these districts. In Cuddalore, Vellore, Perambalur, Madurai and Theni women face unfavourable situations in respect to men as the GDI rank for these districts is lower than HDI.

Tamil Nadu District HDI and GDI table				
District	GDI		HDI	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Chennai	0.776	1	0.757	1
Kancheepuram	0.71	2	0.712	2
Thiruvallur	0.651	13	0.654	12
Cuddalore	0.643	15	0.644	16
Villupuram	0.582	28	0.587	28
Vellore	0.655	11	0.658	11
Tiruvannamalai	0.608	26	0.612	26
Salem	0.625	24	0.626	24
Namakkal	0.631	20	0.636	20
Dharmapuri	0.582	29	0.584	29
Erode	0.656	10	0.658	10
Coimbatore	0.697	5	0.699	5
Nilgiris	0.686	6	0.685	6
Trichy	0.671	7	0.671	7
Karur	0.641	16	0.647	15
Perambalur	0.592	27	0.596	27
Ariyalur				
Thanjavur	0.629	21	0.63	21
Tiruvarur	0.652	12	0.654	13
Nagapattinam	0.633	19	0.637	19
Pudukottai	0.615	25	0.618	25
Madurai	0.661	8	0.661	8
Theni	0.628	22	0.638	23
Dindigul	0.638	17	0.641	17
Ramnad	0.626	23	0.629	22
Virudhunagar	0.649	14	0.651	14
Sivagangai	0.635	18	0.64	18
Tirunelveli	0.656	9	0.658	9
Thoothukudi	0.703	4	0.703	4
Kanniyakumari	0.708	3	0.711	3
Tamil Nadu	0.654		0.657	
India	0.553		0.571	

14 districts have an HDI rank higher than the per capita GDP rank, implying that in these districts higher income has been converted into human development very effectively. Fifteen districts have an HDI rank lower than per capita GDP and in these districts the income generated has not been utilized fully for enhancing human development.

Literacy and Education

District	Literacy Rate	Literacy Index	Male	Female
Chennai	80.14	0.801	84.7	75.3
Kancheepuram	77.61	0.776	84.8	70.2
Thiruvallur	76.54	0.765	84.6	68.2
Cuddalore	71.85	0.719	82.8	60.9
Villupuram	64.85	0.649	76	53.2
Vellore	73.07	0.731	82.7	63.5
Tiruvannamalai	68.22	0.682	80.1	56.3
Salem	65.72	0.657	75.3	55.6
Namakkal	67.66	0.677	78	57
Dharmapuri	59.23	0.592	68.8	49.1
Erode	65.51	0.655	75.5	55.3
Coimbatore	76.95	0.77	83.8	69.8
Nilgiris	81.44	0.814	89.6	73.4
Trichy	79.16	0.792	87.2	71.2
Karur	68.74	0.687	80.4	57.3
Perambalur	65.29	0.653	77.7	54.3
Ariyalur	57.98	0.58	77.9	52
Thanjavur	76.07	0.761	85.5	67
Tiruvarur	76.9	0.769	85.6	68.4
Nagapattinam	76.89	0.769	85.6	68.4
Pudukottai	71.66	0.717	83.2	60.9
Madurai	78.65	0.787	87.3	69.9
Theni	72.01	0.72	82.5	61.4
Dindigul	69.83	0.698	80.3	59.3
Ramnad	73.05	0.731	83	63.6
Virudhunagar	74.23	0.742	84.6	64.1
Sivagangai	72.66	0.727	83.7	62.1
Tirunelveli	76.97	0.77	85.9	68.5
Thoothukudi	81.96	0.82	88.7	75.6
Kanniyakumari	88.11	0.881	90.9	85.4
Tamil Nadu	73.47	0.735	82.3	64.6

The State Government has invested considerably in education infrastructure, especially in rural areas. Tamil Nadu is the first state in the country to provide computer education in all government higher secondary and high schools. The State has also pioneered in providing multi-skilled training through vocational education to improve the quality of secondary education.

Literacy		Female- Literacy Rate	
Top 5 districts	Top 5 districts	Bottom 5 districts	Bottom 5 districts
Kanniyakumari	Kanniyakumari	Salem Thiruvallur	Perambalur
Chennai	Chennai	Villupuram	Erode
Thoothukudi	Thoothukudi	Perambalur	Salem
Trichy	Nilgiris	Tiruvannamalai	Villupuram
Madurai	Trichy	Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri

Source: UNDP

The literacy rate of Tamil Nadu has been increasing progressively over the years. As per the 2001 Census, the literacy rate stands at 73.47 per cent, next only to Kerala and Maharashtra and far above the all-India level of 65.38 per cent. According to the NFHS-2 (1998–9) the median number of years of schooling for Tamil Nadu is 6.4 years as against the all-India figure of 5.5 years, which is a close third to Kerala (8.1) and Maharashtra (7.1). The combined gross enrolment rate in the State for the year 1998–9 was 83.15 per cent. At the primary level, the gross enrolment of boys is 106.37 per cent and that of girls 104.01 per cent.

District	Literacy Rate	Literacy Index	Per Capita Income	GDP Rank
Chennai	80.14	0.801	18,127	2
Kanchipuram	77.61	0.776	24,553	1
Thiruvallur	76.54	0.765	10,197	18
Cuddalore	71.85	0.719	8,359	24
Villipuram	64.85	0.649	6,813	29
Vellore	73.07	0.731	12,527	8
Thirvanamalai	68.22	0.682	7,033	28
Salem	65.72	0.657	11,805	11
Namakkal	67.66	0.677	10,661	15
Dharamapuri	59.23	0.592	12,047	9
Erode	65.51	0.655	12,902	6
Coiambatore	76.95	0.77	16,585	3
Nilgiris	81.44	0.814	11,937	10
Trichy	79.16	0.792	11,008	13
Karur	68.74	0.687	10,771	14
Perambalur	65.29	0.653	9,129	20
Ariyalur	57.98	0.58		
Thanjavur	76.07	0.761	8,164	25
Tiruvarur	76.9	0.769	7,594	27
Nagapattinam	76.89	0.769	10,488	17
Pudukottai	71.66	0.717	8,362	23
Madurai	78.65	0.787	13,698	4
Theni	72.01	0.72	9,989	19
Dindigul	69.83	0.698	12,751	7
Ramnad	73.05	0.731	8,523	21
Virudhnagar	74.23	0.742	11,760	12
Sivgangai	72.66	0.727	7,902	26
Thirunelveli	76.97	0.77	10,526	16
Tothukudi	81.96	0.82	13,420	5
Kanyakumari	88.11	0.881	8,461	22
Tamil Nadu	73.47	0.735	11,775	

Tamil Nadu has attained third position behind Kerala and Maharashtra among major States, both in terms of overall and female literacy. While the overall literacy rate has gone up from 62.7 per cent in 1991 to 73.47 per cent in 2001, the male literacy rate has increased from 73.75 to 82.33 per cent. The female literacy rate has gone up by more than 13 percentage points from 51.33 per cent in 1991 to 64.55 per cent in 2001. The ratio of male literacy to female literacy has come down from 1.4 in 1991 to 1.27 in 2001, revealing the narrowing of gender inequality in the State.

Female- Gross Enrolment Ratio (combined)		Gross Enrolment Ratio (combined)	
Top 5 districts	Top 5 districts	Bottom 5 districts	Bottom 5 districts
Chennai	Chennai	Virudhunagar	Thiruvallur
Madurai	Thoothukudi	Kancheepuram	Salem
Kanniyakumari	Madurai	Pudukottai	Villupuram
Thoothukudi	Kanniyakumari	Villupuram	Kancheepuram
Vellore	Theni	Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri

Source: UNDP

It is the State government's policy that every habitation with a population of 300 and above should have a primary school within a distance of 1 km. According to the Sixth Educational Survey in 1993-4, 44,516 out of 45,139 habitations in the State (with population above 300), fulfilled these criteria. In subsequent years, the State government has opened new primary schools to cover not only the 603 habitations identified in the survey but subsequently populated areas also.

The pupil-teacher ratio for primary schools for the State as a whole is 38, which is better than the all-India average of 40.

District	Education Index	HDI		
		Income Index	Value	Rank
Chennai	0.87	0.58	0.757	1
Kanchipuram	0.768	0.631	0.712	2
Thiruvallur	0.773	0.484	0.654	12
Cuddalore	0.749	0.454	0.644	16
Villipuram	0.678	0.417	0.587	28
Vellore	0.781	0.518	0.658	11
Thirvanamalai	0.721	0.422	0.612	26
Salem	0.698	0.508	0.626	24
Namakkal	0.728	0.491	0.636	20
Dharmapuri	0.628	0.512	0.584	29
Erode	0.716	0.523	0.658	10
Coimbatore	0.792	0.565	0.699	5
Nilgiris	0.809	0.51	0.685	6
Trichy	0.807	0.497	0.671	7
Karur	0.732	0.492	0.647	15
Perambalur	0.703	0.465	0.596	27
Ariyalur				
Thanjavur	0.787	0.447	0.63	21

Tiruvarur	0.784	0.489	0.654	13
Nagapattinam	0.793	0.435	0.637	19
Pudukottai	0.729	0.451	0.618	25
Madurai	0.832	0.533	0.661	8
Theni	0.775	0.48	0.638	23
Dindigul	0.741	0.521	0.641	17
Ramnad	0.762	0.454	0.629	22
Virudhnagar	0.753	0.508	0.651	14
Sivgangaui	0.768	0.441	0.64	18
Thirunelveli	0.806	0.489	0.658	9
Tothukudi	0.857	0.53	0.703	4
Kanyakumari	0.885	0.453	0.711	3
Tamil Nadu	0.767	0.508	0.657	

Health

District	Married Before Legal Age %	
	Boys	Girls
Chennai	0.4	5.4
Kancheepuram	7.8	13.4
Thiruvallur	6.1	12.1
Cuddalore	11.8	17.1
Viluppuram	12.9	21.5
Vellore	8.1	15.8
Tiruvanmalai	10.5	24.8
Salem	8.4	26.1
Namakkal	5.5	24.4
Dharmapuri	9.6	39.0
Erode	5.3	12.1
Coimbatore	0.7	15.2
The Nilgiris	4.7	17.0
Tiruchirappalli	10.1	10.5
Kapur	8.1	17.9
Perambalur	7.3	19.2
Ariyalur	3.0	25.3
Thanjavur	4.0	4.7
Thiruvarur	6.1	9.2
Nagapattinam	9.0	13.0
Pudukkottai	5.9	10.3
Madurai	6.4	12.5
Theni	8.4	18.7
Dindigul	16.1	15.9
Virudhunagar	3.7	11.2
Ramanathapuram	8.5	11.4
Sivaganga	4.6	11.5
Tirunelveli	3.2	6.2
Toothukudi	7.2	5.7
Kanniyakumari	1.7	1.8

The state has made impressive strides with respect to major health indicators in comparison to All India figures. Life expectancy at birth indicates the quality of health care in the state. According to the sample

registration system (SRS) estimates for the year 1997–2001, life expectancy at birth in Tamil Nadu was 65.2 for males and 67.6 for females which is next only to Kerala, Maharashtra and Punjab. In terms of crude birth rate the state with figure of 19.3 in 2000, stands second only to Kerala 18.2 according to the SRS estimates.

With respect to IMR, the State has made rapid progress NFHS-2 survey shows that the state stands fifth among major States with IMR value at 48.2 in 1998–99. However, perinatal mortality decline has not been very significant and according to SRS stood at 43.4 in 1997 while the corresponding figures for Kerala and India in 1997 were 17.5 and 43.2 respectively. The NFHS-2 survey reveals that in antenatal care, Tamil Nadu is a close second to Kerala in providing all the six summary indicators of antenatal care. In post-natal care, NFHS-2 survey results show that Tamil Nadu tops the list of States with 53 per cent of non-institutional deliveries with a post-partum check-up within two months of birth and 10 per cent within two days. The State also ranks third in delivery care indicators. In Tamil Nadu IMR was estimated at 51 by 2000 (68 for India). Rural–urban differentials points to one area for improvement as rural IMRs have been consistently higher than urban.

District wise IMR and MMR		
	IMR	MMR
District		
Chennai	14.3	0.6
Kanchipuram	27.3	1.1
Thiruvallur	30.3	0.7
Cuddalore	38.7	2.3
Villipuram	48.3	1.7
Vellore	47.8	1
Thirvanamalai	41.7	1.4
Salem	73.3	1.2
Namakkal	49.2	1.3
Dharamapuri	80.7	2
Erode	42.9	0.9
Coimbatore	35.4	1.4
Nilgiris	39.4	2.5
Trichy	39.3	2.1
Karur	49.1	1.6
Perambalur	57.2	3
Ariyalur	NA	NA
Thanjavur	39.6	0.4
Tiruvarur	33.5	3
Nagapattinam	35.5	2.4
Pudukottai	39.3	1.2
Madurai	44.5	1.3
Theni	62.2	1.5
Dindigul	48.1	1.9
Ramnad	50.8	1.2
Virudhnagar	37.2	2.8
Sivgangai	38.7	2
Thirunelveli	43.2	2.1
Tothukudi	41	2.2
Kanyakumari	22.9	1.3
Tamil Nadu	43.4	1.5

Undernutrition is a persisting phenomenon in Tamil Nadu. Around 46.6 per cent of children below five years are underweight showing the widespread prevalence of current malnutrition. The percentages are higher in rural areas (52.1 per cent) as compared to urban areas (37.3 per cent) as per 1992–3 data. While this is better than the all-India situation of 53 per cent, States like Kerala, Haryana and even Rajasthan are doing better than Tamil Nadu.

Children from SC households tend to be the worst-off among all communities. Kanniyakumari, with the highest female literacy in Tamil Nadu is also the district that ranks the highest in respect of normal and grade I children. It is also the district with the lowest percentage of children in grades III and IV. In the Tamil Nadu figures, with the percentages of normal and mild malnutrition higher than the all-India figures and the percentages of severely malnourished lower. Tamil Nadu's retail price of rice

is the lowest in the country and involves a total subsidy of more than Rs 15,000 million per annum.

In Tamil Nadu Crude Death Rate (CDR) came down to 7.9 in 2000 as per the SRS, the corresponding figures for India 8.5. Rural birth and death rates exceeding the urban rates, but the gap between rural and urban rates has been declining. According to the SRS, Life Expectancy at Birth (LEB) for Tamil Nadu for 1996–2001 was 65.2 years for males and 67.6 for females. The corresponding figures for India were 62.4 and 63.4, respectively. District estimates show that Life Expectancy at Birth varies from a low of 61.83 years in Dharmapuri to a high of 74.21 years in Chennai. Apart from Chennai, Life Expectancy at Birth exceeds 70 years in only Kanniyakumari district. Most districts report Life Expectancy at Birth close to the State average of 66.74 years. In all districts, female LEB exceeds male LEB with the difference being the highest in Chennai district at 7.04 years. In 10 out of the 29 districts, female LEB exceeds 70 years. Male LEB exceeds 70 only in Chennai and Kanniyakumari.

According to RCH data, in Tamil Nadu 23.5% women receive full Ante natal care which is far above the nation level of 16.4%. While the Ante Natal care standards in state are high in comparison to other states of India and India as well there exists remarkable degree of variations among the districts with respect to same. The highest 46.9% women receive Ante Natal Care in the district of Kanniyakumari and the lowest 4% women get full ANC care in Dindigul. The stretch of large gap in respect to ANC care among the districts is a cause of worry. In total 15 districts show the figure of ANC received above the state average and eight districts show the figure which are even below the all India average. The situation and access of women to health services through ANM nurses or health workers is also much better than all India level. In Tamil Nadu 10.2% women in India who get the same services at door. Again there exist wide gaps among the districts in ANM visits which reflect the non uniform access to all in the state. Districts such as Vellore, Tiruvannamalai and Kanniyakumari show the high figures while the districts like Kancheepuram, Thiruvallur and Pudukottai are at the bottom. 17.9% women are visited by ANM nurses against the 10% at all India level.

District	Full ANC	Visited by ANM/ health worker %	% Institutional Delivery			% Women taking RTI/STI treatment in govt. hospital
			Govt.	Private	Total	
Chennai	29.9	9.0	53.3	45.2	98.4	43.1*
Kancheepuram	23.5	7.4	61.4	22.4	83.7	42.9*
Thiruvallur	14.1	7.2	49.2	39.8	89.0	57.5*
Cuddalore	11.1	12.6	50.1	31.4	81.5	56.1
Viluppuram	12.2	12.2	49.6	24.5	74.2	51.8
Vellore	15.6	41.5	42.0	28.1	70.1	64.4

Tiruvanamalai	25.8	31.1	46.8	16.9	63.7	42.6
Salem	25.3	17.0	37.5	44.8	82.3	47.0
Namakkal	32.1	12.5	39.9	52.6	92.5	42.8
Dharmapuri	33.4	26.9	37.2	37.8	75.1	40.6
Erode	26.3	11.5	42.2	49.3	91.5	84.3
Coimbatore	18.1	9.9	38.6	58.0	96.6	65.7*
The Nilgiris	21.4	22.0	46.0	40.8	86.8	55.9*
Tiruchirappalli	19.6	22.7	36.6	52.1	88.7	54.9
Karur	40.3	18.5	36.9	50.6	87.5	40.9
Perambalur	20.9	17.7	36.5	49.1	85.6	56.2
Ariyalur	14.2	18.4	32.2	50.1	82.3	45.1
Thanjavur	31.5	14.5	48.8	46.5	95.3	58.6
Thiruvavur	23.5	14.3	62.8	26.0	88.8	59.7
Nagapattinam	21.6	21.1	49.7	41.3	91.0	34.7
Pudukkottai	8.2	9.3	58.8	30.1	88.8	38.6*
Madurai	22.1	20.8	44.5	44.8	89.2	65.4*
Theni	35.0	16.8	45.9	44.3	90.3	44.7
Dindigul	4.0	18.9	41.2	46.0	87.2	34.6
Virudhunagar	12.2	15.0	38.1	51.1	89.3	44.1
Ramanathapuram	17.6	17.2	40.9	53.6	94.5	100.0*
Sivaganga	28.6	19.4	46.0	47.7	93.6	63.3
Tirunelveli	33.6	21.8	38.2	54.7	92.9	59.7
Toothukudi	39.0	17.2	33.0	60.3	93.3	35.8
Kanniyakumari	46.9	31.8	19.6	75.2	94.9	31.2
Tamil Nadu	23.5	17.9	44.5	41.7	86.1	NA
India	16.4	10.0	18.7	21.8	40.5	NA

Tamil Nadu has the best record for immunization among the major Indian States. Practically, all the 1.1 million infants born every year are covered. 1.2 million Pregnant women are also immunized against tetanus every year.

District	Awareness		Symptoms	Condom Usage
	RTI/STI	HIV/AIDS	RTI/STI	
	Women	Women	Women	
Chennai	57.3	98.3	10.0	5.2
Kancheepuram	24.8	92.6	15.3	2.4
Thiruvallur	47.8	94.6	20.2	3.1
Cuddalore	41.2	86.6	21.4	2.0
Viluppuram	37.5	87.5	24.5	1.4
Vellore	74.2	97.8	23.9	0.8
Tiruvanamalai	54.3	87.7	24.1	0.4
Salem	28.2	98.3	10.3	2.5
Namakkal	34.5	97.6	9.0	2.9
Dharmapuri	71.6	97.0	23.1	0.6
Erode	59.5	95.4	9.5	1.5
Coimbatore	51.7	92.5	6.0	1.1
The Nilgiris	54.6	94.9	8.0	1.2
Tiruchirappalli	52.6	94.2	17.4	3.6
Kapur	44.3	97.7	11.6	3.3
Perambalur	48.2	91.9	17.1	2.2
Ariyalur	45.0	90.9	20.4	3.2
Thanjavur	23.2	97.9	15.2	2.0
Thiruvarur	26.1	87.5	21.5	1.8
Nagapattinam	45.1	92.4	19.2	3.1
Pudukkottai	37.7	86.8	2.9	0.3
Madurai	51.3	97.3	21.9	3.9
Theni	42.9	97.9	12.2	2.9
Dindigul	79.9	97.8	21.4	1.3
Virudhunagar	73.8	95.4	20.3	1.3
Ramanathapuram	41.4	91.1	2.3	0.5
Sivaganga	66.9	97.7	14.0	1.6
Tirunelveli	46.2	90.5	23.6	3.1
Toothukudi	75.2	97.6	39.4	0.9
Kanniyakumari	83.3	98.8	25.4	2.3
Tamil Nadu	50.7	94.1	17.1	2.1
India	44.2	53.6	32.3	4.8

With respect to RTI/STI's where the infection rate in state of Tamil Nadu among the married women is much lower than their counter parts at all India level, awareness about the same in state far exceeds the national awareness level. In Tamil Nadu 50.47% married women are aware of RTI/STI's against 44.2% at all India level. The RTI/STI infection among married women is 17.1% against all India 32.3%. Awareness it self may be one of the reasons for low level of infections in state another major factors for low RTI/STI infections could be quality of reproductive health services and access to them for general population.

According to RCH data, only 2.1% per cent of the men report using condoms in Tamil Nadu while despite the poor usage of condoms all over India it is still more than double at 4.8%. Low condom usage by men in state is a cause of concern in the light of High HIV/AIDS infection in the State. Low

usage of protection method by men also reflects the lack of control of women on their sexual partners with respect to sexual relation and life. It extends the dangers of infection and unwanted pregnancy for women. It could be one reason behind high rate of teenage pregnancies and abortions in the state. While the awareness of HIV/AIDS among women of Tamil Nadu is exceptionally high at 94.1% against the all India level of awareness i.e. 53.6%, lack of control of women upon their sexual partners regarding use of protections and precaution, negates much of the affect of awareness.

Anaemia, which is estimated to account for over 6 per cent of all maternal deaths directly, Both poverty and intra-household gender inequality in the distribution of food play a role in this. Data from NFHS-2, conducted in Tamil Nadu in 1999, suggest that 56.5 per cent of women in the State are anaemic and around 20 per cent moderately or severely so. Among pregnant and lactating women, anaemia is prevalent in 54 per cent of the cases. In the urban areas of Chennai the percentage was higher at 81 per cent.

The prevalence of low birth weight (LBW) is a cause for continuing concern The State has made significant progress in increasing the proportion of institutional deliveries. According to SRS data, Tamil Nadu, stood way ahead of all States except Kerala in respect to institutional deliveries in 1996. In 1998-9, the share of institutional deliveries to total deliveries in Tamil Nadu was around 80 per cent. Variations across districts are, however, seen. At one end, is the wholly urban district of Chennai with almost 100 per cent institutional deliveries, and at the other, is Tiruvannamalai with only 51 per cent institutional deliveries only about 8 to 10 per cent of all deliveries in Tamil Nadu take place in the 10,000 plus HSCs and PHCs in the State.

There has been an impressive growth in physical infrastructure and personnel in public health care. The government health sector now employs around 15,000 doctors including various types of specialists and around 30,000 paramedical personnel. With the focus on primary health care over the last two decades, there has been a significant expansion of PHCs and HSCs in particular 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. When it comes to inpatient care, there private health facilities accounting for 85.4 and 56.47 per cent respectively of all hospitalized cases in rural and urban areas of Tamil Nadu as against the corresponding figures of 38 and 40 per cent for India. National Sample Survey (1997 and 1998) data suggest that the poor in Tamil Nadu are much more likely to use a public facility than a private one for inpatient care. In the lowest income quintile, 72 per cent of inpatient days are in public facilities. This proportion declines to just 27 per cent for the top quintile. However, the upper quintile tends to spend significantly more time under hospitalized care than the poor. As a result, the well-to-do utilize far more of public health care facilities than the poor, in terms of total inpatient days. National Sample Survey data also show that the proportion

of all outpatients using the public sector has declined in both rural and urban areas between 1986-7 and 1995-6. This is true for both All India and Tamil Nadu and in fact for most States. Relative to the national average, Tamil Nadu shows a higher degree of utilization of public sector facilities in both rural and urban areas in 1986-7 as well as in 1995-6. In Tamil Nadu, the private sector accounted for 75 per cent and 72 per cent, respectively of total outpatient care in 1995-6 in rural and urban areas. The corresponding percentages for inpatient care were 58.9 per cent and 64.3 per cent as against the all-India figures of 54.7 per cent and 56.9 per cent. There are only four States—Punjab, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Bihar—in which the proportion of private provision of inpatient care to total in urban areas is higher than that in Tamil Nadu.

The achievements in relation to health of state population are quite creditable and the government's policy of adopting the primary health care approach to provide free, curative and preventive health services to large sections of the population has a major role to play in these achievements. However, some areas of concern still remain such as infant and maternal morbidity and mortality,

HIV/AIDS:

AIDS CASES IN Tamil Nadu As on 31st July, 2005)

Tamil Nadu	52036
India	111608

Tamil Nadu reported highest cases of AIDS in India. As on 31st July, 2005 the number of AIDS cases reported to NACO from Tamil Nadu stand at 52036 against the all India figure of 111608. It amounts to more than 46% of total AIDS cases in country.

Tamil Nadu with regards to HIV prevalence is categorized as High Prevalence state in India and stands in this category along with five other states Maharashtra, Manipur, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Nagaland due to consistence prevalence of high rate of infections among the general population.

The first case of HIV infection in India was diagnosed among commercial sex workers in Chennai, Tamil Nadu, in 1986. In Tamil Nadu the HIV infection if not confined to groups identified as high risk groups or those categorized to bear high vulnerable behaviour rather it had spread and permeated to general populations and even in the rural areas. In between 1995-97 the HIV infection rates among pregnant women were tripled to 1.25%. The ANC prevalence in Tamil Nadu was 0.88% in 2002, although an infection rate of 33.8 per cent was recorded at the one surveillance site for injecting drug users.

While the infection rate among general population had started to slow down as it stood as 0.50% in 2004 a fall of 0.25% from 2003 and consistent since 2001 when it touched the peak of 1.13%, the infection rate among the Drug users (IDU) is still very high at 39.90%.

Among the STD groups also the rate of infection had been showing the trend of slowing down for continuously two years since 2002 but at the same time the infection rate is on continuous rising trend among the MSM groups and stood at 6.8% in 2004.

HIV Prevalence in Tamil Nadu 2002-04		
HIV Prev. 2002 (%) (384 sites)	HIV Prev. 2003 (%) (455 sites)	HIV Prev. 2004 (%) (670 sites)
14.7	9.20	8.40
0.88	0.75	0.50
33.80	63.8	39.90
2.40	4.40	6.80

Only 7 states namely Andhra Pradesh (2.25%), Manipur (1.5%), Nagaland (1.43%), Mizoram and Karnataka both (1.25%) and Goa (1.13%) show the prevalence rate of HIV High among the ANC sites than that in Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu Sentinel sites and HIV prevalence NACO 2003								
Sites	Type	Percent Positive	Type	Percent Positive	Type	Percent Positive	Type	Percent Positive
Ariyalur	ANC	1.25						
Chennai	ANC	0			IVDU	63.81	MSM	6.8
Coimbatore	ANC	0.75	STD	9.64				
Cuddalore	ANC	0.25						
Dharmapuri	ANC	1.5						
Dindigul	ANC	1.25						
Erode	ANC	0						
Kancheepuram	ANC	0.25						
Kanniyakumari	ANC	0						
Kapur	ANC	1	STD	8.4				
Madurai	ANC	0.75	STD	20.8				
Nagapattinam	ANC	0.25						
Namakkal	ANC	5.76						
Perambalur	ANC	0.5						
Pudukkottai	ANC	2						
Ramanathapuram	ANC	0.5	STD	5.91				
Salem	ANC	0.25	STD	11.6				
Sivaganga	ANC	0.25						
Thanjavur	ANC	3.25						
The Nilgiris	ANC	0.25						
Theni	ANC	1						
Thiruvallur	ANC	0.5						
Thiruvarur	ANC	0.5						
Tiruchirappalli	ANC	0.77	STD	21.6	IVDU	64.81	MSM	7.8
Tirunelveli	ANC	1.5	STD	22.09				
Tiruvanmalai	ANC	2.25						
Toothukudi	ANC	1.25			IVDU	65.81	MSM	8.8
Vellore	ANC	1.25	STD	10.4				
Viluppuram	ANC	1						
Virudhunagar	ANC	0						
Other Areas								
Chengalpet			STD	5.2				
Tanjore			STD	14.4				
Thrichur								

Namakkal (5.76%) show the highest rate of HIV infections among the general population in India. Second to Namakkal in Tamil Nadu the high rate of infections in same category are reported from Thanjavur (3.25%). Ariyalur,

Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Tirunelveli, Tiruvannamalai, Pudukottai, Thoothukudi and Vellore are other sites showing high prevalence rates in ANC sites. Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Coimbatore also are very close to the high prevalence rates of infections though it yet below the standard rate to be categorized as high prevalence.

Risk Group	Place	% Prevalance			
		2001	2002	2003	Change
STD	Tiruchirapalli	21.19	15.2	33.6	Tiruchirapalli
STD	Coimbatore		16.748 (New)		
STD	Karur		18.8 (New)		
STD	Tirunavelli		22.08		
STD	Madurai		24.8	20.8	Madurai
STD	Trichur			21.6	
ANC	Salem	1.5	1.503		Salem
ANC	Chennai	1.508			
ANC	Namakkal	4.261	4.01		Namakkal
ANC	Tirunelveli		1.25	3.25	Tirunelveli
ANC	Dharampur			1.5 (New)	
ANC	Tiruchir			2 (New)	
ANC	Puddukota			2.25	
ANC	Tenjavur			3.25	

All the STD sites in state show high prevalence of the infection. Thanjore Tirunelveli, Tiruvannamalai, Thoothukudi, Vellore, Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Madurai and Coimbatore show very high rate of prevalence 10% or above.

Profile of HIV +ve, IVDU Patients Tamil Nadu- 2003			
	Male	Female	Total
Migratory population	0	0	0
Non Migratory population	63.81		63.81
Illiterate	69.7	0	69.7
Literate	42.04	0	42.04
Total	63.81	0	63.81

All the MSM sites and IDU sites in state show high prevalence but the rates of infections are exceptionally high among the IVD users. All the IVDU sites reported rates above 63%. Illiterate IVD users were more infected than literate IVD users.

Profile of HIV +ve, STD Patients Tamil Nadu-2003			
	Male	Female	Total
Migratory population	14.41	18.6	15.58
Non Migratory population	12.56	13.41	12.91

Urban	10.6	13.04	11.49
Rural	14.71	14.35	14.56
Illiterate	15.32	17.01	16.39
Literate	11.87	12.69	11.52
Total	12.81	13.82	13.21

The gender distribution of infection at STD sites show that women were more infected than men both among the migratory as well as non migratory population. Similarly both urban males as well as females were less infected than their rural counterparts. Once again illiterates suffer more the danger of infections due to ignorance than those who are literate.

Profile of HIV +ve, ANC Mother Tamil Nadu- 2003			
	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
Migratory population	0.25	0.92	0.72
Non Migratory population	1.04	1.11	1.09
Illiterate	0.82	1.43	1.27
Literate	0.97	1.26	0.95
Total	0.87	1.06	1

The profile of infected mothers at ANC shows that it's the indigenous population Both from urban as well as rural setup which is more infected and thus all pervasive nature of infection in state. While in case of urban women it was literates who contracted the infections more, in rural Tamil Nadu it's the illiterate women who get infected more. The difference could be explained perhaps by difficulties in accessing medical facilities and low awareness in case of rural women and out of home role and activity of the urban women.

Profile of HIV +ve, MSM Patients Tamil Nadu			
	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
Migratory population	6.12	5.71	5.95
Non Migratory population	4.52	1.5	3.31
Illiterate	5	0	1.82
Literate	4.14	6	3.77
Total	5.05	2.96	4.2

Among the MSM groups those who took to migration were infected more than those who did not migrated. In both the categories of migration status urban population showed more sign of infections than rural. All illiterate belonged to urban setup but among the literates it was rural who had the infection rate greater perhaps this again highlights the issue of access to information, safety measures and medicinal services in Tamil Nadu.

SENTINEL SURVEILLANCE 2005
HIV PREVALENCE IN URBAN AND RURAL ANTENATAL CLINICS

S. No	District Name	URBAN		RURAL	
		Name of Site	% of Positive	Name of Site	% of Positive
1	Khammam	AH, Kothagudem	3.50	AH, Bhadrachalam	2.25
2	West Godavari	Eluru_Distt. Hospital	3.25	CHC, Bhimavaram	3.00
3	Guntur	Guntur Medical College	3.00	AH, Narsorapet	2.50
4	East Godavari	Kakinada_Rangaraya Medical College	2.75	Area Hospital, Ramachandrapuram	2.25
5	Nalgonda	DH, Nalgonda	2.75	AH, Bhongir	1.00
6	Prakasam	Ongole_Maternal & child Health Hospital	2.50	Area Hospital, Chirala	3.25
7	Visakhapatnam	Ankapalli_Distt. Hospital	2.50	CHC, Aganampudi	0.50
8	Warangal	GMH, Hanumakonda	2.50	Area Hospital, Jangaon	0.75
9	Karimnagar	Karimnagar_Distt. Hospital	2.25	Area Hospital, Jagitial	0.57
10	Hyderabad	Hyderabad_Gandhi Medical College	2.00		
11	Krishna	Machilipatnam_District Hospital	2.00	Area Hospital, Nuzividu	1.50
12	Medak	Sangareddy_Distt. Hospital	2.00	CHC, Narsapur	0.72
13	Vizianagaram	Vizianagaram_Distt. Hospital	2.00	Area Hospital, Parvathipuram	1.25
14	Adilabad	Adilabad_Distt. HQ. Hospital	1.75	Area Hospital, Mancherial	1.00
15	Anantapur	Ananthapur_Medical College	1.75	Area Hospital, Guntakal	1.00
16	Rangareddi	Rangareddy_Distt. Hospital	1.75		
17	Kurnool	Kurnool_Kurnool Medical College	1.50	Women & Child Hospital, Adoni	0.00
18	Nellore	Nellore_GMH Hospital	1.50	Area Hospital, Kavali	0.75
19	Srikakulam	Srikakulam_Distt. Hospital	1.50	CHC, Tekkali	0.25
20	Chittoor	Chittoor_District HQ. Hospital	1.25	Area Hospital, Srikalahasti	2.00
21	Cuddapah	Cuddapah_Distt. Hospital	0.75	Area Hospital, Rajampeta	0.50
22	Nizamabad	DH, Nizamabad	0.75	AH, Kamareddy	2.50
23	Mahbubnagar	Mehboobnagar_Distt. Hospital	0.25	Area Hospital, Gadwal	0.25

**SENTINEL SURVEILLANCE 2005
HIV PREVALENCE IN STD CLINICS**

S.No	District Name	Name of Site	Number Tested	Number Positive	% of Positive
1	Hyderabad	Hyderabad_Osmania Medical College & Hospital	250	81	32.4
2	Visakhapatnam	Vishakhapatnam_Andhra Medical College & Hospital	250	80	32
3	Khammam	Khammam_Distt. HQ. Hospital	250	78	31.2
4	Krishna	Vijayawada_GGH	250	66	26.4
5	Warangal	Warangal_MGM Hospital	219	52	23.74
6	Chittoor	Tirupati_S.V. Medical College & Hospital	250	57	22.8
7	Karimnagar	Area Hospital_Ramagundam	250	51	20.4
8	Prakasam	Ongole_Distt. Hospital	250	49	19.6
9	Kurnool	Kurnool_GGH	250	38	15.2
10	East Godavari	Rajahmundry_Distt. Hospital	250	37	14.8
11	Medak	Sangareddy_District Hospital	250	10	4

TRENDS IN HIV PREVALENCE IN THE URBAN ANTENATAL CLINICS IN THE STATE FROM 1998 TO 2005

S.No	DISTRICT	SENTINEL SITE LOCATION	HIV Prevelance %							
			1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1	Khammam	Area Hospital, Kothagudem					0.25	1.50	2.00	3.50
2	West Godavari	District Hospital, Eluru					2.25	2.00	2.75	3.25
3	Guntur	Guntur Medical College	2.75	4	3.5	5.25	2.25	3.75	3.50	3.00
4	East Godavari	Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada	2	2	2	4	3.00	2.50	3.00	2.75
5	Nalgonda	District Hospital, Nalgonda					1.75	1.50	2.25	2.75
6	Prakasam	District Hospital, Ongole					3.50	3.00	4.00	2.50
7	Visakhapatnam	District Hospital, Anakapally					0.50	1.00	1.50	2.50
8	Warangal	Kakatiya Medical College			1.25	1.5	6.75	1.50	2.25	2.50
9	Karimnagar	District Hospital, Karimnagar					1.50	2.00	3.50	2.25
10	Hyderabad	Gandhi Medical College	1.5	0.5	2	0.5	1.50	1.00	0.75	2.00
11	Krishna	District Hospital, Machilipatnam					2.25	1.75	2.25	2.00
12	Medak	District Hospital, Sangareddy					1.25	0.50	1.00	2.00
13	Vizianagaram	District Hospital, Vizianagaram				1.25	1.00	1.25	1.75	2.00
14	Adilabad	District Hospital, Adilabad				1.25	0.75	0.75	0.75	1.75
15	Ananthapur	Anantapur Medical College				2	1.25	1.25	1.75	1.75
16	Rangareddy	District Hospital, Tandur					1.00	0.50	0.50	1.75
17	Kurnool	Kurnool Medical College			1.25	0.75	0.50	0.50	0.75	1.50

S.No	DISTRICT	SENTINEL SITE LOCATION	HIV Prevalence %							
			1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
18	Nellore	District Hospital, Nellore					1.00	2.50	2.75	1.50
19	Srikakulam	District Hospital, Srikakulam					0.75	1.00	0.75	1.50
20	Chittoor	District Hospital, Chittoor			2	1.75	1.00	1.50	1.25	1.25
21	Cuddapah	District Hospital, Kadapa					1.75	2.50	2.75	0.75
22	Nizamabad	District Hospital, Nizamabad					1.25	1.25	2.25	0.75
23	Mahabubnagar	District Hospital, Mahaboobnagar					0.25	0.25	0.75	0.25

HIV prevalence in ANCs is a proxy for general population in the age group of 15-49 years

TRENDS IN HIV PREVALENCE IN ANTENATAL CLINICS IN FIRST REFERRAL UNITS - 2003 to 2005

Sl. No	DISTRICT	SENTINEL SITE LOCATION	HIV Prevalence %		
			2003	2004	2005
1	Prakasam	Area Hospital, Chirala	2.50	1.75	3.25
2	West Godavari	CHC, Bhimavaram	2.50	2	3
3	Guntur	Area Hospital, Narsaraopet	2.75	1.5	2.5
4	Nizamabad	Area Hospital, Kamareddy	1.75	1.75	2.5
5	East Godavari	Area Hospital, Ramachandrapuram	3.00	1.75	2.25
6	Khammam	Area Hospital, Bhadrachalam	N.A.	2	2.25
7	Chittoor	Area Hospital, Srikalahasti	1.50	2	2
8	Krishna	Area Hospital, Nuzvidu	1.25	1.5	1.5
9	Vizianagaram	Area Hospital, Parvathipuram	0.75	0.5	1.25
10	Adilabad	Area Hospital, Mancherial	1.50	0.25	1
11	Anantapur	Area Hospital, Guntakal	0.75	1.25	1
12	Nalgonda	Area Hospital, Bhongir	0.75	0.75	1
13	Nellore	Area Hospital, Kavali	0.50	2.25	0.75
14	Warangal	Area Hospital, Jangaon	1.00	1.25	0.75
15	Medak	CHC, Narsapur	N.A.	0.5	0.72
16	Karimnagar	Area Hospital, Jagitial	1.00	1.5	0.57
17	Cuddapah	Area Hospital, Rajampeta	1.25	1.25	0.5
18	Visakhapatnam	CHC, Aganampudi	2.25	0.75	0.5
19	Mahbubnagar	Area Hospital, Gadwal	0.50	0.75	0.25
20	Srikakulam	Area Hospital, Tekkali	0.75	1	0.25
21	Kurnool	Women & Child Hospital, Adoni	0.25	0.25	0

HIV prevalence in ANCs is a proxy for general population in the age group of 15-49 years

Annexure – III
TRENDS IN HIV PREVALENCE IN SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES (STD) CLINICS IN THE STATE
FROM 1998 TO 2005

S.No	DISTRICT	SENTINEL SITE LOCATION	Site	HIV Prevalence %							
				1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1	Hyderabad	Osmania Medical College	STD	34.8	27.6	32	41.6	31.60	36.00	36.00	32.40
2	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Medical College	STD	21.6	29.5	30	38.4	35.60	29.60	35.60	32.00
3	Khammam	District Hospital	STD				14.8	12.80	10.00	16.00	31.20
4	Krishna	Government General Hospital, Vijayawada	STD					33.20	28.80	29.60	26.40
5	Warangal	MGM Hospital	STD					40.40	19.60	31.20	23.74
6	Chittoor	S V Medical College, Tirupati	STD	9.6	30	23.6	12.9	39.20	38.00	31.20	22.80
7	Karimnagar	Area Hospital, Ramagundam	STD					3.75	4.80	5.60	20.40
8	Prakasam	District Hospital, Ongole	STD					12.80	17.20	14.40	19.60
9	Kurnool	Government General Hospital	STD					9.20	17.60	7.20	15.20
10	East Godavari	District Hospital, Rajahmundry	STD					30.40	24.80	16.40	14.80
11	Medak	District Hospital, Sangareddy	STD					3.20	2.00	6.00	4.00

HIV prevalence in STD Clinic attendees is a proxy for high-risk group.

Annexure – IV

**TRENDS IN HIV PREVALENCE IN FEMALE SEX WORKERS (FSW) SITES
IN THE STATE FROM 2003 TO 2005**

S.No	District Name	Name of Site	Sentinel Group	2003	2004	2005
1	East Godavari	East Godawari	FSW	42	40.8	26.8
2	Visakhapatnam	Priyadarshini Service Organization, Vishakhapatnam	FSW	12.8	14	15.6
3	Guntur	Needs Society, Chilakaluripet, Guntur	FSW	--	14.4	13.2
4	Warangal		FSW	13.2	18.8	12.8
5	Hyderabad	Hyderabad	FSW	16	10	12
6	Prakasam	Lakshmi Development Society, Ongle, Prakasam	FSW	24.4	10.8	7.2
7	Kurnool	Parameswari, Kurnool	FSW	8.4	10	3.2

List of STD Clinics in Tamil Nadu

S.No.	Name of the District	Name of the Medical Institution in which STD Department/clinic is functioning.
1.	Chennai	1. Government General Hospital, Chennai. 2. Government Stanley Hospital, Chennai. 3. Government Royapettah Hospital, Chennai.
2.	Coimbatore	4. Government Coimbatore Medical College Hospital, Coimbatore. 5. Government Headquarters Hospital, Tiruppur. 6. Government Hospital, Udumalpet.
3.	Cuddalore	7. Government Headquarters Hospital, Cuddalore.
4.	Dharmapuri	8. Government Headquarters Hospital, Dharmapuri. 9. Government Hospital, Krishnagiri. 10. Government Hospital, Hosur.
5.	Dindigul	11. Government Headquarters Hospital, Dindigul. 12. Government Hospital, Palani.
6.	Erode	13. Government Headquarters Hospital, Erode. 14. Government Hospital, Gobichettipalayam.
7.	Kancheepuram	15. Government Headquarters Hospital, Kancheepuram. 16. Government Chengalpattu Medical College Hospital, Chengalpattu.
8.	Kanyakumari	17. Government Headquarters Hospital, Nagercoil. 18. Government Hospital, Padmanabhapuram.
9.	Karur	19. Government Headquarters Hospital, Karur.
10.	Madurai	20. Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai. 21. Government Headquarters Hospital, Usilampatti
11.	Namakkal	22. Government Headquarters Hospital, Namakkal.
12.	Nilgiris	23. Government Headquarters Hospital, Ootacamund 24. Government Hospital, Coonoor.

13.	Nagapattinam	25. Government Headquarters Hospital, Nagapattinam.
14.	Pudukkottai	26. Government Headquarters Hospital, Pudukkottai. 27. Government Hospital, Aranthangi.
15.	Perambalur	28. Government Headquarters Hospital, Perambalur
16.	Ramanathapuram	29. Government Headquarters Hospital, Ramanathapuram. 30. Government Hospital, Rameswaram.
17.	Salem	31. Government Mohan Kumaramangalam Medical College Hospital, Salem. 32. Government Headquarters Hospital, Mettur.
18.	Sivagangai	33. Government Headquarters Hospital, Sivagangai
19.	Thanjavur	34. Government Hospital, Kumbakonam. 35. Government R.S.Hospital, Thanjavur. 36. Government Hospital, Pattukottai. 37. Government Hospital, Mayiladuthurai.
20.	Thiruvallur	38. Government Hospital, Thiruthani. 39. Government Headquarters Hospital, Tiruvallur.
21.	Thiruvannamalai	40. Government Headquarters Hospital, Thiruvannamalai.
22.	Thiruvarur	41. Government Headquarters Hospital, Thiruvarur.
23.	Theni	42. Government Headquarters Hospital, Periakulam at Theni.
24.	Thoothukudi	43. Government Medical College Hospital, Thoothukudi 44. Government Hospital, Tiruchendur.
25.	Thirunelveli	45. Thirunelveli Medical College Hospital, Thirunelveli. 46. Government Headquarters Hospital, Thenkasi. 47. Government Hospital, Koilpatti. 48. Government Hospital, Sankarankoil.
26.	Tiruchirapalli	49. Government Annal Gandhi Memorial Medical College Hospital, Tiruchirapalli. 50. Government Hospital, Thuraiyur. 51. Government Hospital, Srirangam
27.	Vellore	52. Government Pentland Hospital, Vellore 53. Government Hospital, Tiruppathur. 54. Government Hospital, Gudiyatham.

28.	Villupuram	55. Government Headquarters Hospital, Villupuram. 56. Government Hospital, Kallakurichi.
29.	Virudhunagar	57. Government Headquarters Hospital, Virudhunagar

**GROUPWISE NGOs POSITIONED FOR THE YEAR
2001 - 2002 & 2002 - 2003**

Sl. No.	Type of Intervention	2001 - 2002 NO. of NGOs Positioned	2002 - 2003 No. of NGOs Positioned	Total Ongoing NGOs during 2002 - 2003
1.	Truckers	4	15	19
2.	CSWs	12	15	27
3.	Industrial Workers	11	11	22
4.	Migrant Workers	12	6	18
5.	PLWHAs Network	3	6	9
6.	Research Study	2	1	3
7.	CARE	2	1	3
8.	Community Care Centre	2	-	2
9.	MSM	-	-	2
10.	Students	-	-	-
11.	Prisoners	-	3	3
12.	Tribals	-	2	2
13.	NGO Training Centres	-	2	2
Total				
48				
64				
112				

**DISTRICTWISE NGOs POSITIONED
DURING 2001 - 2002 & 2002 - 2003**

Sl. No.	Type of Intervention	2001 - 2002 No. of NGOs Positioned	2002 - 2003 No. of NGOs Positioned
1.	Chennai	2	3
2.	Kancheepuram	3	2
3.	Trivallore	1	3
4.	Perambalur	1	-
5.	Ariyalur	1	1
6.	Karur	-	1
7.	Cuddalore	-	2
8.	Trichy	2	3
9.	Madurai	3	4
10.	Theni	1	2
11.	Thanjavur	1	-

12.	Trivarur	1	-
13.	Villupuram	2	4
14.	Tiruvannamalai	4	2
15.	Nagapattinam	1	3
16.	Dharmapuri	1	1
17.	Salem	2	2
18.	Erode	3	3
19.	Dindigul	-	4
20.	Nilgiris	1	1
21.	Coimbatore	1	4
22.	Namakkal	2	-
23.	Vellore	3	6
24.	Kanyakumari	2	2
25.	Pudukkottai	1	1
26.	Ramanathapuram	1	-
27.	Virudhunagar	1	3
28.	Tuticorin	2	2
29.	Sivaganga	1	1
30.	Tirunelveli	3	3
Total			
48			
64			

Gender

Tamil Nadu's sex ratio has improved from 974 to 986 between 1991 and 2001 (Table 4.2). There has been an improvement in the sex ratio in some of the districts prone to female infanticide. Salem's sex ratio improved from 925 to 929, Dindigul 976 to 986, Madurai 964 to 978 and Theni 964 to 979. However, Dharmapuri has defied any positive change adverse female-male sex ratio is still of concern.

Rural sex ratios in India are higher than urban ones. This has also been the case in the southern states. Trends, however, show a decline in rural areas and an increase in urban areas for Tamil Nadu and India. Salem has the lowest child sex ratio of 826. Other districts with very low child sex ratios are Dharmapuri (878), Theni (893) and Namakkal (896). Low sex ratio can be attributed to a number of factors: missing women through undercounting, the lower status of women contributing to their being considered dispensable, higher mortality during childhood because of less care and nutrition, higher mortality during childbirth, female infanticide and recent technological developments that aid sex-selective abortions.

District	2001 Sex Ratio	2001 0-6Ratio
Chennai	951	968
Kanchipuram	961	961
Thiruvallur	970	954
Cuddalore	985	938
Villipuram	983	969
Vellore	997	937
Thirvanamalai	996	952
Salem	929	826
Namakkal	967	896
Dharamapuri	938	878
Erode	971	936
Coimbatore	959	951
Nilgiris	1015	990
Trichy	1000	949
Karur	1010	923
Perambalur	1007	945
Ariyalur	1007	950
Thanjavur	1020	950
Tiruvarur	1013	974
Nagapattinam	1014	960
Pudukottai	1015	965
Madurai	978	927
Theni	979	893
Dindigul	986	929
Ramnad	1033	964
Virudhnagar	1011	962
Sivgangaiu	1035	946
Thirunelveli	1042	952
Tothukudi	1049	953

Kanyakumari	1013	967
Tamil Nadu	985	939

A significant proportion of female infant deaths in the neonatal period are due to female infanticide. In the last three or four decades, there has been a rapid decline in the child sex ratio (defined as the sex ratio in the age group 0–6) in some districts of the State. These are also the districts that show considerable female IMR, for example Salem. Female infanticide deaths account for 7 per cent of all infant deaths in the State, 14 per cent of all female infant deaths, and between one-third and two-thirds of all female infant deaths in Salem and Dharmapuri. Practice of female infanticide occurs in about one-third of the State's 385 blocks, spread over the districts of Dharmapuri, Salem, Namakkal, Theni, Madurai, Karur, Dindigul, Erode and Vellore, with stray incidence in some other districts. There is in fact an almost contiguous belt of female infanticide territory running from Madurai to North Arcot Ambedkar via Dindigul, Karur, Periyar, Salem, and Dharmapuri.

To counter the menace of female infanticide in certain parts of Tamil Nadu "Cradle Baby Scheme" was launched in 1992. Reception centres, were started in Salem, Madurai, Theni, Dindigul and Dharmapuri. Girl Child Protection Scheme to eradicate female infanticide and to discourage preference for male child was restructured in 2001. The scheme provides different levels of financial support in the name of girl child.

In recent years female foeticide has also spread to Tamil Nadu. Like in most parts of India, there is strong pressure on women in Tamil Nadu to bear a male child.

Status of women in Tamil Nadu is higher than that in other States barring Kerala. However, while women have improvements in absolute levels of literacy, enrolment and life expectancy, their position *vis-à-vis* men has remained unchanged or even worsened in many ways (for example the declining sex-ratio). In the past, dowry was common mainly amongst the upper caste communities. In the last two or three decades, the system of dowry has permeated most communities in Tamil Nadu.

In Tamil Nadu the agricultural labour force is on the whole more 'feminine', Women constitute more than 50 per cent of the agricultural workforce. The weekly average time spent by men on System of National Accounts (SNA) and extended SNA activities was 25.32 hours and 1.90 hours while that of women was 11.29 hours and 18.13 hours respectively. In the service sector women are, for example, found more in low-end jobs such as domestic work, teaching, nursing and secretarial service, while the high-end tasks like advertising, etc., are carried out by men. The same is true of manufacturing where women are found in lower jobs such as beedi manufacturing, manual labour in cotton textiles, garment making, cashew nut processing, fish and food processing and the match industry Women's involvement in the informal sector is characterized by a high incidence of casual labour with

women mostly doing intermittent jobs at extremely low wages or working on their own account with uneconomical returns. In the case of wage-workers, exploitation, in the form of long hours, unsatisfactory work conditions and health hazards, is common because supply of labour far exceeds demand. Notable examples include sub-contracting to women at home in the beedi and match industries.

In both the formal and informal sectors, sexual harassment is prevalent, but it is higher in the informal sector. In rural areas, caste and gender interlock and thus women labourers from SC communities are harassed more than labourers from other communities.

Crime Against Women in Tamil Nadu 2004									
State	Tamil Nadu			Chennai			Coimbatore		
Crime	Incidence	Rate	%	Incidence	Rate	%	Incidence	Rate	%
Rape	618	1	3.4	30	0.5	2	4	0.3	0.3
Kidnapping & abduction	692	1.1	4.4	20	0.3	0.9	4	0.3	0.2
Dowry death	225	0.4	3.2	23	0.4	4.1	4	0.3	0.7
Cruelty	1437	2.2	2.5	154	2.4	1.8	28	1.9	0.3
Molestation	1861	2.9	5.4	55	0.9	2	16	1.1	0.6
Eve teasing	1081	1.7	10.8	189	2.9	7.8	4	0.3	0.2
Importation of girl									
ITPA	3022	4.7	52.6	392	6.1	20.6	255	17.6	13.4
Indecent rep.	102	0.2	7.4	4	0.1	1.1	23	1.6	6.2
Dowry prohibition	294	0.5	8.2	1	0.0	0.3	1	0.0	0.3
Total	9332	14.5	6.0	868	13.5	4.2	339	23.4	1.7

Source: NCRB 2004.

A study of land ownership amongst 161 households in Dindigul district carried out by MSSRF revealed that in 94 per cent of the households, men owned the land. Women who owned land were predominantly those heading households or the only child of their parents (Murthy, 2000). The fact that women engage less in paid work and have less access to formal education than men further constrains their ability to access credit. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) sought to reserve 50 per cent of credit for women. Against this target, 38.46 per cent of IRDP loans were channeled to women in 1998-9.

More women than men experience poverty in Tamil Nadu. Micro-level evidence from Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Dharmapuri, and Dindigul districts indicates, however, that the proportion of women-headed households (WHHs) in poverty is higher than the proportion of male-headed households in poverty (IFAD, 2000). Tamil Nadu stands fourth in terms of the percentage of WHHs in India. The proportion of SC women and women agricultural labourers (often overlapping categories) in poverty is much greater than the proportion of other caste groups in poverty.

A study carried out amongst 161 households in Dindigul district indicates that gender differentials in access to food prevailed in 60 per cent of the households. Gender disparities were also prevalent in access to primary health care and primary education, but to a less extent. As expected, gender disparities existed in 60 per cent of households with respect to higher education. Disparities were also noted with respect to the workload of poor women and men. Poor women find no time to rest in a day, in contrast to at least two to three hours of leisure time for the men (Murthy, 2000)

Gender differences in mortality can be attributed to the high degree of son-preference and low status of females in Tamil Nadu. One half of women marry at or before 18 years of age, and have little choice in whom they want to marry. Another concern is that 39.6 per cent of pregnancies in Tamil Nadu occur in the age group of 15–19 as per SRS estimates for 1994 posing risks for both the mother and the child.

Crime Against Women in Tamil Nadu 2004					
State/City	Incidence	% of all India	Rate of total Cognizable crimes	Rank total cognizable crimes	Rank share %
Tamil Nadu	9332	6	14.5	12	7
Chennai	868	4.2	13.5	24	7
Coimbatore	339	1.7	23.4	17	21

Source: NCRB 2004.

In a study of 90 battered women in Chennai city, all the women, irrespective of education or class backgrounds, experienced various forms of violence—ranging from severe physical battering to psychological and sexual abuse economic deprivation, desertion, restrictions on mobility and so on. Women in Tamil Nadu face violence in form of eve-teasing, molestation, pornography and trafficking in women, child marriage, forced marriage, etc. As per the records of the Director General of Police, the incidence of reported crimes against women has gone up from 2494 in 1990 to 5074 in 1998. The NCRB data shows high incidence of crime against women in Tamil Nadu and in its major city Chennai. Both rank 7th in crime against women in India.

Tamil Nadu					
% of adult female untraced to those reported missing			% of children untraced to those reported missing		
1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
9.94	2.79	9.06	14.72	8.27	9.94

Source: Trafficking in Women and Children in India: NHRC Report 2005

Missing women and children in Tamil Nadu- NHRC Report 2005						
Reported Persons	Missing	1996	2001	Total for 6 years	Yearly average for 6 years	2001 over 1996
Female adults Tamil Nadu		2143	2218	12565	2094	3%(+)
Female adults India		20,494	24,034	1,34, 870	22,480	17%(+)
Female adults continue to remain		42	201	952	159	379% (+)

missing Tamil Nadu					
Female adults continue to remain missing India	4,627	6,181	32, 935	5,452	34%(+)
Children Tamil Nadu	2511	5498	27707	4618	119%(+)
Children India	41,410	46,347	2,66,847	44,476	12%(+)
Children continue to remain missing Tamil Nadu	186	547	3032	505	194%(-)
Children continue to remain missing India	10,406	10,589	66,024	11,008	2%(+)

Source: Trafficking in Women and Children in India: NHRC Report 2005

Trafficking:

Trafficking Destinations	Transit Points in Tamil Nadu
Delhi	Chennai
Karnataka	Salem
Uttar Pradesh	Chennai
Goa	Salem
Kerela	Madurai
West Bengal	Chennai

Source: Trafficking in Women and Children in India: NHRC Report 2005

Tamil Nadu is the major state for trafficking of women and children in India. Trafficking takes place in the state for commercial sexual exploitation both within the state and in other state. A large amount of intrastate trafficking between the districts within the state takes place in Tamil Nadu. The problem of trafficking and prostitution is acute in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharastra, Tamil Nadu (Mukherjee, 1997). In India, Tamil Nadu is "high supply zones" for women in prostitution (Meena Menon: "Women in India's Trafficking Belt"- 1998).

"Some areas in Tamil Nadu are recruiting grounds for children for the flesh trade," Joseph Gathia of the 'Centre of Concern for Child Labour'. In the districts like Pudukkottai located in the drought-prone area of Tamil Nadu prostitution is rampant due to rural womenfolk taking to it or becoming bonded laborers.

Sex work in Tamil Nadu, takes place through traditional red light areas. The mobile brothel mode has fast developed in recent years. Another mode of operation is through renting short stay homes, where traffickers on an hourly basis rent normal houses of the city.

Some parts of Tamil Nadu are "most favoured destinations of sex tourists". The tourist spots like Kanniyakumari beaches and sculpture town such as Mammallapuram have gained infamous reputation of being a fleshpot for illicit weekend sex.

Women from adjoining Tamil Nadu also enter Kerala as labourers in kilns, matchstick industries etc. and engage themselves in Commercial sexual activities.

District	Mukherjee		NHRC		TII Report	SACS	Identified	Vul	High Risk
	Orig.	Oper.	Orig	Oper	Oper				
Ariyalur									
Chennai	Yes- 61	Yes - 159	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Coimbatore	Yes - 3		Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cuddalore	Yes - 2		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Dharmapuri	Yes - 1	Yes - 4	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	
Dindigul			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Erode			Yes				Yes	Yes	

Kancheepuram	Yes - 5		Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes	
Kanniyakumari	Yes - 3		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Karur						Yes	Yes	Yes	
Madurai	Yes - 12		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nagapattinam			Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Namakkal	Yes - 1		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Perambalur			Yes				Yes		
Pudukkottai			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ramanathapuram	Yes - 1		Yes				Yes		
Salem	Yes - 1		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sivaganga			Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	
Thanjavur	Yes - 3		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
The Nilgiris			Yes				Yes		
Theni			Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Thiruvallur	Yes - 7		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Thiruvarur					Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Tiruchirappalli	Yes - 1		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	
Tirunelveli	Yes - 1		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tiruvanamalai			Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Toothukudi									
Vellore			Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Viluppuram	Yes - 2		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Virudhunagar	Yes- 5		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	16- 109	2- 164	26	7	19	23	28	25	16

In total 28 districts out of the total 30 districts have been identified as trafficking affected either as a source, transit or destination points, by different sources. The study done by Prof. Mukherjee for Department of Woman and Child, reports 109 areas of origin of sex workers in 16 districts of the state. It also identifies two districts of operation with 164 points of operation of sex workers. A study in 2005 conducted by NHRC and UNIFEM also identified 26 districts of origin and 7 of operation in Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu SACS runs targeted Interventions for commercial sex workers in 23 districts.

Interstate trafficking for CSE in & from Tamil Nadu			
into Tamil Nadu (Mukherjee)	out from Tamil Nadu to (Mukherjee)	out from Tamil Nadu (NHRC Report)	into Tamil Nadu (NHRC Report)
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh
	Delhi	Delhi	Delhi
	Daman & Diu		
Karnataka	Karnataka	Karnataka	Karnataka
Kerala	Kerala	Kerala	Kerala
	Maharashtra		
Pondicherry	Pondicherry		Pondicherry
	West Bengal	West Bengal	West Bengal
	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	
Madhya Pradesh			
Orissa			
		Goa	
			Rajasthan

Tamil Nadu is both a source and destination state for interstate trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation. Women and children are trafficked into Tamil Nadu from the states of Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Karnataka, Kerala, Pondicherry, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Orissa. Trafficking from Tamil Nadu takes place to Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Daman- Diu, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharastra, Pondicherry, West Bengal, Goa and Uttar Pradesh.

‘Assessment research of sex workers and their clients in Chennai’, conducted by the Indian Community Welfare Organisation (ICWO), showed that sex workers were brought to Chennai from as far as Nepal, Assam and Bangladesh.

More than 6,000 women in commercial sex operate from various red light areas in the city of Chennai alone. There are about more than 3 lakhs women in commercial sex in Tamil Nadu against 28 lakhs average of all India. More than 18 percent women in sex work enter the exploitative trade before they attain the age of 18 years. The percent of minor women being forced to take up sex work is much lower in Tamil Nadu in comparison to Indian figures which are estimate at around 35 percent.

State	Govt / Police/SACS	Sex Worker groups.	Average
Tamil Nadu	90,000 to 5Lakhs	100 thousands	303750
India			28 lakhs

Source: ‘Girls/ Women in prostitution in India, Mukherjee 2004

State	% of prostitute entry before 18 years of age
Tamil Nadu	18.5%
India	35.47

Source: ‘Girls/ Women in prostitution in India, Mukherjee 2004

4.28 percent of the total female population in the state are forced to make their earnings by selling them selves as prostitutes or by catering to sexual demands of men in return of money. The percent of number of women in sex work to total woman population is much higher and almost double to that for all India.

State	Total Female population	Total female 15-35 yrs	Estimated number of prostitutes	% of prostitutes
Tamil Nadu	30842185	7093703	303750	4.28
India	495738169	113853547	2827534	2.48

Source: ‘Girls/ Women in prostitution in India, Mukherjee 2004

Economic distress or hardship is the major reason behind women being forced to sell sex in Tamil Nadu. 77 percent women in state take to commercial sex selling due to economic compulsions despite the high prosperity in terms of economical growth and per capita income. The figures are higher than the all India average for same reason behind women taking to sex work. It put a question mark on the strides made in field of economical well being of state as benefit does not seems to be distributes to all sections especially the poor.

Major causes of Sex work in %				
State	Economic distress	Family tradition	Social custom	Violence Against Women
Tamil Nadu	77	2.36	0.64	10.55
India	61.67	12.36	3.39	13.22

Source: 'Girls/ Women in prostitution in India, Mukherjee 2004

Violence against women stands as the second major reason behind women being pushed in to degrading trade. More than 10% women in Tamil Nadu who are in sex work were pushed into it due to violence committed against them.

Religious or community sanction prostitution (like Thevadiyar) is also prevalent in Tamil Nadu. Family traditions and social customs account for more than 3 percent being forced to sex work.

Reason of Continuance						
State	Poverty	Unemployment	Illiteracy	Family acceptance	Lack of Option	Non implementation of Law /No Rehabilitation
Tamil Nadu	68.36	3.91	1.09	0.91	19.09	2.82
India	44.14	7.89	5.62	8.37	18.05	2

Source: 'Girls/ Women in prostitution in India, Mukherjee 2004

Despite the low incidence of poverty and good Public Distribution system in state the benefit had not reached to almost 64 percent of women in sex work who continue to remain into it due poverty. Lack of meaningful options in life accounts for another 19 percent women to continue to live the meaning less and exploited life. Almost 4 percent women continue to remain due to their unemployed status or inability to earn living.

District	HDI Rank	HDI	GDI Rank	GDI	Poor %	Sex Ratio 2001	Child Sex Ratio 2001	Literacy %	Inst. delivery	RTI/STI Sympt. (F)	RTI/STI Aware (F)	HIV/AIDS Aware (F)	Condom usage	HIV Prev. 2003	Traf
Chennai	1	0.757	1	0.776	15	951	968	80.14	98.4	10.0	57.3	98.3	5.2	IVDU 63.81,MSM 6.8	Yes
Kanchipuram	2	0.712	2	0.71	11	961	961	77.61	83.7	15.3	24.8	92.6	2.4	ANC 0.25	Yes
Thiruvallur	12	0.654	13	0.651		970	954	76.54	89.0	20.2	47.8	94.6	3.1	ANC 0.5	Yes
Cuddalore	16	0.644	15	0.643	22	985	938	71.85	81.5	21.4	41.2	86.6	2.0	ANC 0.25	Yes
Villipuram	28	0.587	28	0.582		983	969	64.85	74.2	24.5	37.5	87.5	1.4	ANC 1	Yes
Vellore	11	0.658	11	0.655	16	997	937	73.07	70.1	23.9	74.2	97.8	0.8	ANC 1.25 STD 10.4	Yes
Thirvanamalai	26	0.612	26	0.608	17	996	952	68.22	63.7	24.1	54.3	87.7	0.4	ANC 2.25	Yes
Salem	24	0.626	24	0.625	12	929	826	65.72	82.3	10.3	28.2	98.3	2.5	ANC 0.25 STD 11.6	Yes
Namakkal	20	0.636	20	0.631		967	896	67.66	92.5	9.0	34.5	97.6	2.9	ANC 5.76	Yes
Dharamapuri	29	0.584	29	0.582	9	938	878	59.23	75.1	23.1	71.6	97.0	0.6	ANC-1.5	Yes
Erode	10	0.658	10	0.656	1	971	936	65.51	91.5	9.5	59.5	95.4	1.5		Yes
Coimbatore	5	0.699	5	0.697	5	959	951	76.95	96.6	6.0	51.7	92.5	1.1	ANC- 0.75 STD- 9.64	Yes
Nilgiris	6	0.685	6	0.686	3	1015	990	81.44	86.8	8.0	54.6	94.9	1.2	ANC 0.25	Yes
Trichy	7	0.671	7	0.671	4	1000	949	79.16	88.7	17.4	52.6	94.2	3.6	ANC 0.77 STD 21.6 IVDU 64.81 MSM 7.8	Yes
Karur	15	0.647	16	0.641		1010	923	68.74	87.5	11.6	44.3	97.7	3.3	ANC 1 STD 8.4	Yes
Perambalur	27	0.596	27	0.592		1007	945	65.29	85.6	17.1	48.2	91.9	2.2	ANC 0.5	Yes
Ariyalur						1007	950	57.98	82.3	20.4	45.0	90.9	3.2	ANC-1.25	
Thanjavur	21	0.63	21	0.629	14	1020	950	76.07	95.3	15.2	23.2	97.9	2.0	ANC 3.25	Yes
Tiruvarur	13	0.654	12	0.652		1013	974	76.9	88.8	21.5	26.1	87.5	1.8	ANC 0.5	Yes
Nagapattinam	19	0.637	19	0.633	2	1014	960	76.89	91.0	19.2	45.1	92.4	3.1	ANC 0.25	Yes
Pudukottai	25	0.618	25	0.615	10	1015	965	71.66	88.8	2.9	37.7	86.8	0.3	ANC 2	Yes
Madurai	8	0.661	8	0.661	13	978	927	78.65	89.2	21.9	51.3	97.3	3.9	ANC 0.75 STD 20.8	Yes
Theni	23	0.638	22	0.628		979	893	72.01	90.3	12.2	42.9	97.9	2.9	ANC 1	Yes
Dindigul	17	0.641	17	0.638	19	986	929	69.83	87.2	21.4	79.9	97.8	1.3	ANC 1.25	Yes
Ramnad	22	0.629	23	0.626	7	1033	964	73.05	89.3	20.3	73.8	95.4	1.3	ANC 0.5 STD 5.91	Yes
Virudhnagar	14	0.651	14	0.649	6	1011	962	74.23	94.5	2.3	41.4	91.1	0.5		Yes

Sivgangai	18	0.64	18	0.635	8	1035	946	72.66	93.6	14.0	66.9	97.7	1.6	ANC 0.25	Yes
Thirunelveli	9	0.658	9	0.656	18	1042	952	76.97	92.9	23.6	46.2	90.5	3.1	ANC 1.5 STD 22.09	Yes
Tothukudi	4	0.703	4	0.703	20	1049	953	81.96	93.3	39.4	75.2	97.6	0.9	ANC 1.25 IVDU 65.81 MSM 8.8	
Kanyakumari	3	0.711	3	0.708	21	1013	967	88.11	94.9	25.4	83.3	98.8	2.3		Yes
Tamil Nadu		0.657		0.654		985	939	73.47	86.1	17.1	50.7	94.1	2.1		Yes
India		0.571		0.553						32.3	44.2	53.6	4.8		Yes

District	HIV Prevalence	HIV Vulnerability	Trafficking Status	Trafficking Vulnerability
Chennai	HIGH	HIGH	Yes	HIGH
Kanchipuram	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	Yes	HIGH
Thiruvallur	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	Yes	HIGH
Cuddalore	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	Yes	HIGH
Villipuram	HIGH	HIGH	Yes	HIGH
Vellore	HIGH	HIGH	Yes	HIGH
Thirvanamalai	HIGH	HIGH	Yes	HIGH
Salem	HIGH	HIGH	Yes	HIGH
Namakkal	HIGH	HIGH	Yes	HIGH
Dharamapuri	HIGH	HIGH	Yes	HIGH
Erode			Yes	HIGH
Coimbatore	HIGH	HIGH	Yes	HIGH
Nilgiris	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	Yes	HIGH
Trichy	HIGH	HIGH	Yes	HIGH
Karur	HIGH	HIGH	Yes	HIGH
Perambalur	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	Yes	HIGH
Ariyalur	HIGH	HIGH		
Thanjavur	HIGH	HIGH	Yes	HIGH
Tiruvarur	HIGH	MEDIUM	Yes	HIGH
Nagapattinam	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	Yes	HIGH
Pudukottai	HIGH	HIGH	Yes	HIGH
Madurai	HIGH	HIGH	Yes	HIGH
Theni	HIGH	HIGH	Yes	HIGH
Dindigul	HIGH	HIGH	Yes	HIGH
Ramnad	HIGH	HIGH	Yes	HIGH
Virudhnagar			Yes	HIGH
Sivgangaiu	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	Yes	HIGH
Thirunelveli	HIGH	HIGH	Yes	HIGH
Tothukudi	HIGH	HIGH		MEDIUM
Kanyakumari			Yes	HIGH
Tamil Nadu			Yes	HIGH
India			Yes	

Government Initiatives

Madras Devdasi (Prevention) of Dedication Act was legislated in 1947. The state advisory committee was constituted in 1994 and Coordination Committee in 2001, under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary. Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 had been made enforceable in the state.

Recently some steps are in way to set up anti-vice squad to investigate inter-state and international trafficking of women and children. There are few initiatives being taken also to appoint sub inspector- rank officials as child welfare officers to counter trafficking of women, especially children for pedophilia. In Chennai city anti-vice squad police station has been setup under Assistant Commissioner to enforce ITPA.

Some efforts as a part of Rehabilitation programme have been made through formation of self-help groups and industrial co-operative societies in the Government Juvenile/Special Homes for girls in Chennai.

18 Point programme for Women and Children Welfare has been started in 2001-2002 for the convergence of all services. State Level Committee and District Level Committee have been formed for implementation and Monitoring of the scheme.

Government runs 25 orphanages in the State. There are 23 licensed agencies to take up in-country adoption in Chennai, Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Trichy, Tuticorin, Madurai, Salem, Cuddalore, Namakkal, Dindigul, Nagapattinam and Tirunelveli. Out of 23, 7 agencies are recognised to do inter-country adoption also.

Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board through selected Voluntary Organisations runs 150 crèches. The Government is also implementing various marriage assistance schemes.

Department of Social Welfare runs 6 Service Homes one each at Tambaram, Cuddalore, Salem, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli and Karaikudi for destitute women. Two Service Homes are run by NGOs, at Gandhigram and Chennai.

Government is running eight Working Women's Hostels, in the following places-2 in Chennai and one each in Cuddalore, Madurai, Pudukottai, Tuticorin, Trichy and Hosur.

There are 20 Guidance bureaus to create awareness and provide guidance to women about various schemes. Six Family Counseling Centres are run by voluntary organizations at Namakkal, Karur, Erode, Villupuram, Perambalur and the Nilgiris.

There are 9 Old Age Homes with the strength of 340. A total of 14 Swadhar Homes have been established in Tamil Nadu for the Rehabilitation of Trafficked Victims.

