

STATUS REPORTS ON



SOCIALLY EXCLUDED COMMUNITIES IN TAMILNADU & PUDUCHERRY 2019

SEXUAL
MINORITIES

PEOPLE WITH
DISABILITIES

RELIGIOUS
MINORITIES

IRULAR

MANUAL
SCAVENGERS

URBAN POOR

REFUGEES

DOMESTIC
WORKERS

FISHERS

TEXTILE
WORKERS

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STORY OF THE STUDY

GENESIS

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), globally launched in 2015 by the UN, has given space for civil society and socially excluded communities and vulnerable groups (SECs) to voice their concerns. This is made possible by making the SDG monitoring at national level implemented through partnerships and coordination between government, civil society, and other stakeholders.

To make effective use of this unique opportunity, and to ensure that the 'no one left behind' mantra of SDGs are really addressed by the policy makers and donors, SDG Watch Tamil Nadu was launched on 25 September 2017 while India was still deciding the SDG national targets and indicators apart from global targets and indicators. Over 250 civil society organisations took part in the initial orientation rounds and in the more specific thematic discussions to deepen understanding of the purpose of SDGs and the global framework developed for monitoring national SDG progress. Most CSOs who participated were from SECs or were working closely with them.

The SDG watch approach was conceived based on centre-staging the SECs - forming thematic groups for specific SECs - and not take SDG goal-wise approach. This allowed the process to ensure each of the thematic groups focused on all the relevant SDGs. At the second state level convention in September 2018, each of the working groups - fishers, children, women, people with disabilities, sexual minorities, urban poor, and labour, fleshed out the SDG framework from their perspective, and filled the secondary data available.

METHODOLOGY

It was decided to prepare status reports for a few themes to make effective multi-stakeholder engagement possible. The specific studies identified by each thematic group would collect primary data from a small sample. Field teams drawn from the community were trained in both quantitative and qualitative tools, data analysis, and preparation of the report.

CEOs of the organisations were oriented in Chennai, covering the SDG framework, its use, and the purpose of preparing the status report which can help them voice their concern through identifying data gaps and presenting evidence based recommendations to the policymakers and other stakeholders.

Two researchers from each of the 10 communities were trained. The training covered an understanding of their critical issues. These issues were mapped onto the SDG framework, and a questionnaire was developed. The data was captured using a mobile app. The questionnaires had a set of questions that were common to all communities, and some specific questions to each thematic group. The community researchers piloted the app with 10 households. The methodology used by the surveyors was to directly conduct the survey as they had built an equation with the community by working for their rights in the past. The surveyors explained the SDG perspective behind the questionnaire and conducted the survey.

At the second training, based on the feedback, the app was further customised for each community. They went back for the field data collection from the rest of the 100 households. In some cases, the community researchers trained others in their organisation or community, and this larger team did the survey. Data was cross-verified by the HRF team, and clarified for consolidation.

The third training was on focus group discussions (FGD) and report writing. The end product would be a status report of these 100 households, with a few recommendations. The third field visit by the community researchers for the FGDs, was also to verify queries on the data collected previously.

During the field survey there was constant interaction between the community researchers and the HRF team. Once the data was collected, it was consolidated community/theme wise. Verification was an iterative process. This data was then mapped on to the SDG framework, and given back to the communities for drafting recommendations. These were then consolidated into this report.

The study was a five month process, from the CEO meeting in July 2019 to the draft report release in November 2019. The report cards will be released at the annual SDG Watch Tamil Nadu state convention, and also nationally and internationally through appropriate civil society forums. These will be used by the communities for evidence based dialogue with the state.

SCOPE AND CHALLENGES

The primary purpose of the micro-studies is to identify those left behind, the processes that push them behind, and recommendations for inclusion to ensure that no one is left behind (TNVision 2023 and SDG2030). The government data is aggregated at much higher levels, therefore comparisons are difficult.

The key methodology is household survey, but for the sexual minorities. It means that the findings are for the household status (for instance land ownership) and not individual (child, woman, etc) status.

The sample size is not sufficient for comparison of some data - chief among them being maternal, infant, and child mortality. Here we only give the number in our survey. 4 on 100 cannot be compared to IMR as 4000% since IMR is calculated on incidence per 100,000 population. This data is representative of these 942 households in the 10 SECs.

Some of the challenges faced were the use of the mobile app, especially on ease of use. Some were on infrastructure, for instance access to PWD friendly rest-rooms and transportation in villages. Building trust in the short time, especially for the more 'personal' questions took time. Questions related to ownership title deeds were sensitive, particularly in urban poor and tribal settings. Not surprisingly, there was hesitation to talk about the exploitation/sexual harassment in their work place, especially for those in precarious employment such as domestic work, as it is their only source of income.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

RESEARCHERS: The organisations and community researchers are the vanguard of this study. Women in textile work Rights Education And Development Centre (**READ**) Erode (R.Karuppusamy, P.Kavitha, S.Janaki), Domestic workers by National Domestic Workers Movement (**NDWM**) Chennai (Virgil D Samy, S.Valarmathi, S.Pushpa, Revathy, Manjula) Kanchipuram, Manual scavengers by Safai Karmachari Andolan (**SKA**) (Deepthi Sukumar) and Nilam Trust (S.Arumugam) Madurai, Arunthathiyar Human Rights Forum (**AHRF**) (M.A.Dharmar, A.Sanmugam), Tuticorin and Virudhunagar, Urban poor by **Thozhamai** Semmencheri (Kanchipuram) (A.Devaneyan, R.Ramya, K.Saranya), Irular Loyola Relief and Rehabilitation Services (**LRRS**) (Thiruvallur) (R.Jayakumar, D.Sunitha), **Pazhangudiyinar Pathukappu Sangam** (Villupuram) (R.Murugappan, N.Kanniyappan, S.Prakash) Persons with disabilities by Society for the Rights of all women with disability (**SFRAWD**) Thiruvallur & Kanchipuram (V.Ganesan, P. Nataraj, S.S.Smitha, D.Gnanabharathi) Sexual minorities by **Sagotharan** (Puducherry) (B.Hemavathy) & **Nirangal Charitable Trust** (Delfina KS, Sivakumar TD) (Chennai), and the **HRF** team did the studies on Fishers (Kanchipuram), Refugees (Villupuram), and Muslims (Thiruvallur).

KNOWLEDGE PARTNERS: Training and guidance was provided by Dr S Venkataraman (Sr. Advisor, SDG Watch TN), Prof Bernard D'Samy (LISTAR), and Siju Mathew (CCFC). Technical support for mobile data collection given by Citizen Consumer and Civic Action Group (CAG) (Vishnu Rao, Bharath).

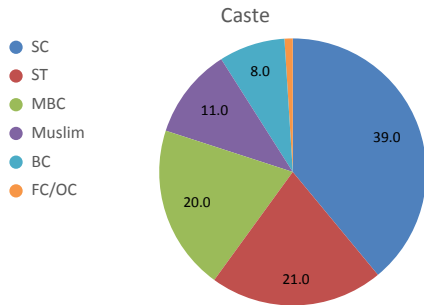
HRF TEAM: P.Tamilarasi anchored the process from HRF, including developing the questionnaire and the mobile app, assisted by R.Roshan Sundhar, who helped clean cut the data. They and the entire team R.Anusha, M.Bhimraj, N. Chithra, Leah Moses, MS. Porkodi, R. Revathy, and C. Sakthivadivel, went for the field visits for data collection and FGDs. Leah Moses also designed the report.

EDWIN

Trustee & Director (Programmes), HRF

HIGHLIGHTS

Each community is left behind - excluded - in its own way. Inclusion will need to specifically address these push out factors and processes, and engage to reverse these processes if we are to ensure inclusion. Some of the broad brush pushout processes are known - patriarchy, class, and caste - as also their impact on the well being of broad sections of the population. These micro-studies threw up some interesting insights at a more granular level - disaggregating government categories into the specific communities (Irular, rather than just scheduled tribe, Arundathiyar/manual scavengers rather than scheduled caste), and then identifying the pushout pattern.

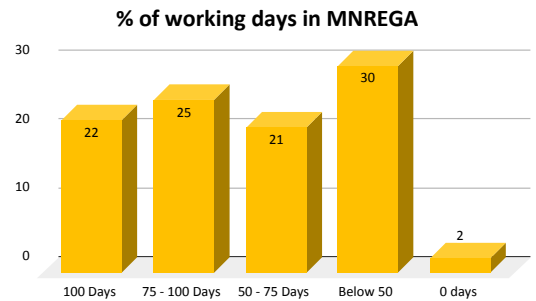


POPULATION COVERAGE:

Scheduled castes contribute 93% of the manual scavengers, 70% Textile workers, 64% Person with Disabilities, 55% Sexual minorities, 43% urban poor, 39% domestic workers) indicating that caste plays a major role to push the community backward and keep them behind. Of the 937 households (HH) from 9 communities SC - 39%, ST-21% , MBC- 20% (includes religious minorities and fishing community), BC - 8% and FC/OC -0.8% covered in this study.

SDG 1 No POVERTY:

- 80% (750/937) HH earning below 12000/ month. (Average family size 4)
- Only 34% (253/756) (except fisher & urban poor) of households are having a job card under MGNREGA.
- 66% (157/253) of households paid Rs.100 to 150 wages/day though the government notified wage (2018-2019) is Rs.224.
- 8% (7 from PWDs & 1 from Muslim) (19/253) HH paid above Rs.200.



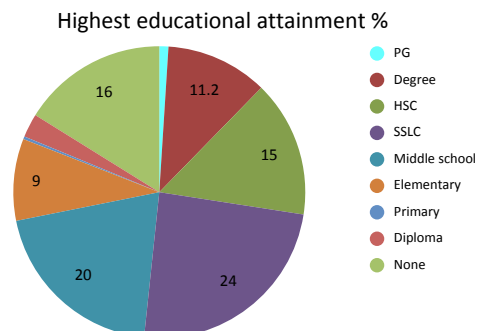
SDG 2 ZERO HUNGER:

- 24% (35/142) of elderly people (Male 34%, Female 20%) benefited under old-age pension scheme.
- 14% (9/62) benefited under Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy Widow Pension Scheme. 22.5% (14/62) have a widow certificate.
- 57% (77/134) of PWDs receive government pension for their disability.
- 49% (49/100) of Transgender receive pension from the government.

SDG 3 : GOOD HEALTH & WELL BEING

- Mothers from 211 households applied for Maternity Benefit Scheme, of whom 74% (156/211) got the full amount. They spent 57% for medical expenses, 31% for other household expenses, 22.7% for food & nutrition, and 3.7% for repayment of loan from moneylenders.
- Child mortality: 57 (NMR-54%) Highest in Muslim community -15 (26%)
- 88% (751/855) household spend upto Rs.3000 per month for their medical expenses.

SDG 4 : QUALITY EDUCATION



- The curriculum still portrays Fishers, Dalits, and Adivasis as less civilised. Women and sexual minorities are conspicuous by their absence in sciences and as pioneers (the exception being Avayar). Textbooks do not adequately promote inclusion or global citizenship. The present compulsory schooling up to grade 8 under right to education is insufficient for decent work. The TN Vision 2023 target of graduation is better.
- 45.3% have passed middle school (grade 8) or less, and 16% haven't attended any formal schooling.

SDG 5 : GENDER EQUALITY

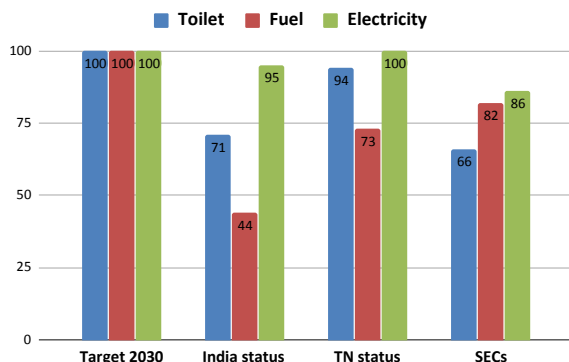
- 66% not a member Self-Help Groups.
- 1.2% (12/940) women participate in the local government
- 0.7% (6/855) of the household has women entrepreneurs.
- Women from 24% (209/855) households are not allowed to take decisions pertaining to finance and marriage.

SDG 8: DECENT WORK & ECONOMIC GROWTH

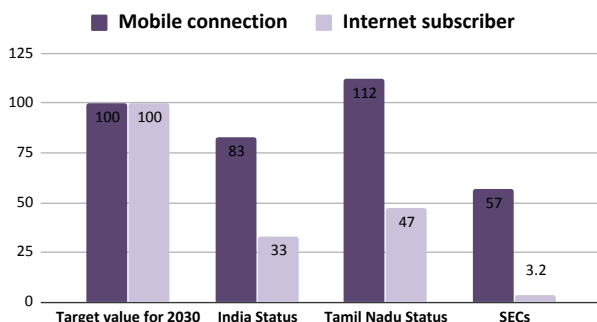
- Demonetisation and the blotched introduction of the goods and services tax (GST) has seen job destruction with over half a million jobs lost in 2017-18, and an unknown number in the auto recession of 2019. Tamil Nadu has the highest number of sewer deaths in the country, despite having no manual scavengers 'officially'.
- 8.7% (75/855) of the children below 18 years are earning.
- 81% (690/855) of women have bank accounts, but only 9% (61/690) of them get subsidies or debit from the bank.
- In Women Textile Workers, 73% of women are recruited by the management without giving any contract, appointment letter, nor MoU.
- In Women Textile Workers, 7% of women faced harassment in the company.
- 31% of women workers are not aware of minimum wages, PF, ESI, overtime and list of holidays.
- 59% of women are working beyond 8 hours (above 12 hours - 3%, 10 to 12 hours - 31%, and 8 - 10 hours - 25%)
- 81% of women workers don't know their PF number and do not get salary slips.
- Only 16% of women workers knew about internal committees, and only 13% (2/16) took part in these committees.

SDG 6 & 7: CLEAN WATER, SANITATION & ENERGY

- Only 66% (564/855) of them have toilet in their household (except fishers & refugees)
- 64% (548/855) of the household do not have a proper sewage disposal facility.
- 83% (776/937) of the household use clean cooking fuel (LPG) (Except refugees)
- 86% (809/937) of the household from all communities (except Refugees) have access to electricity.



SDG 9: INNOVATION, INDUSTRY & INFRASTRUCTURE



SDG 10: REDUCED INEQUALITY

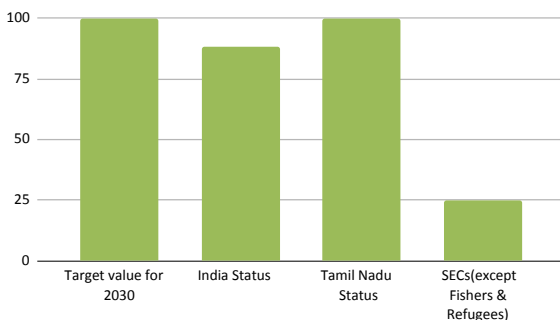
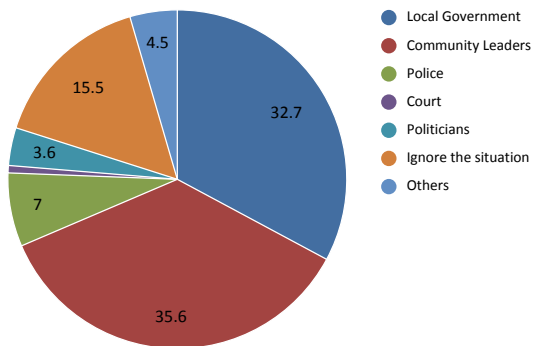
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SDG 13 CLIMATE ACTION:

Despite several extreme weather events of increasing frequency and intensity, there does not seem to be a mitigation plan in place. Response is still ad hoc. In 2019 a state minister literally had to be rescued from the wrath of the community.

SDG 14 LIFE BELOW WATER:

A ministry of fisheries was started only in 2019. The issues of the fishing communities are thus not addressed adequately. The fisherwomen are not covered by the welfare board since they are not recognised as workers.



SDG 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES & COMMUNITIES

- 100% of the households previously stayed in central parts of Chennai city like T. Nagar, Anna Nagar, Besant Nagar, Tambaram, Avadi, Adyar, Mylapore, Mandaveli, etc.
- Only 2% of the urban poor have Patta to their houses. Others are living in 'allotment houses'. The denial of clear title deeds to the urban poor by the government is detrimental to the health of the cities and communities.
- Slum clearance board has allotted houses to 92% of the urban poor. The remaining 8% are living on rent.

SDG 16 PEACE, JUSTICE, AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS:

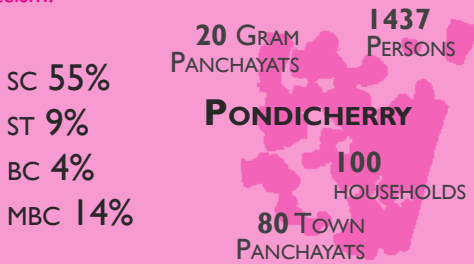
Institutions are weak or non-existent in Tamil Nadu. It has no state commission for scheduled castes or scheduled tribes. The State Vigilance and Monitoring Committee (SVMC) under the SCs and STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, hasn't met since 2013. The SVMC under the Prevention of Manual Scavenging Act has not met ever. The Transgender Welfare Board has not met since 2011. The Complaints Committees under the Prevention of Sexual Harassment in the Workplace Act had to be constituted only after a PIL by a CSO. Local government elections due in September 2016 are still not held. Tamil Nadu is highly intolerant of dissent, with even routine criticism of government being charged as sedition. Even the Supreme Court of India had to comment on it.

SDG 17 PARTNERSHIPS AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION:

Disaggregated community level data is hard to come by. The government does put out data at the aggregate level annually in the policy notes. However, that is insufficient to identify those left behind. There is little partnership between the government and civil society to systematically reach the left behind and ensure that the targets are met and the goals attained.

SEXUAL MINORITIES

Despite positive traditions, sexual minorities have been discriminated against and suffer some of the worst forms of violence. Violence against them has been normalised, making them vulnerable and prone to sexual harassment and violence even from partners. In India, discrimination is particularly severe towards trans-women who are members of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes who often face the intersection of transphobia and casteism.



GOAL 1: END POVERTY

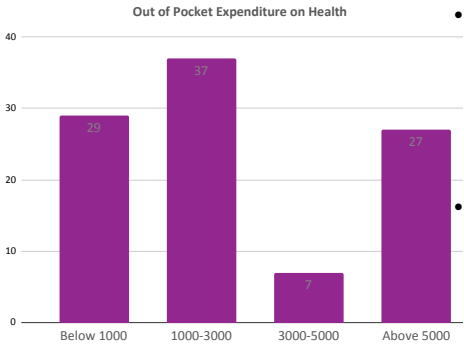
- 94 HH family income is below Rs.12000
- Only 3HH are having MNREGA job card
- Only 41% get the government transgender pension scheme.

GOAL 2: ZERO HUNGER

- 95% of HH not covered under public distribution system
- Only 1% of the HH has benefited from PMAY benefit scheme (Affordable Housing Support)
- 6% of the House hold availed the government scheme of free distribution of milch cows, goat & sheep, etc.,

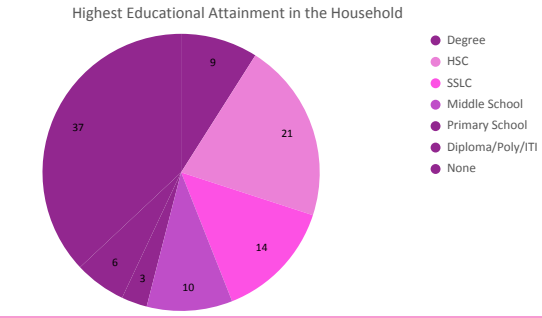
GOAL 3: GOOD HEALTH & WELL BEING

- 42% and 41% of the HH are suffering from Diarrhoea and Malaria/Typhoid respectively.
- 3% of the HH have PLHIV, and 2% are suffering from heart related diseases.



- 94% of the HH have attended training on sexual and reproductive health rights.
- 92% of the HH do not have good response or experience in the hospitals.

GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION



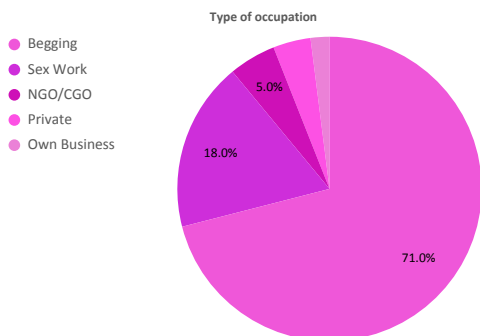
GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY

- 92% of the HH are aware of women self-help group, but only 43 % have membership. Among the 43 members, only 1% is able to attain leadership position for their group.
- 2% HH is part of the local government decision-making body. (as panchayat president)
- 1% - Entrepreneurs
- 74% are having bank account and nobody has received subsidy from the government nor loan from the bank.
- 33% of the HH are not part of academics, media, and/or corporate.

GOAL 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION GOAL 7: AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

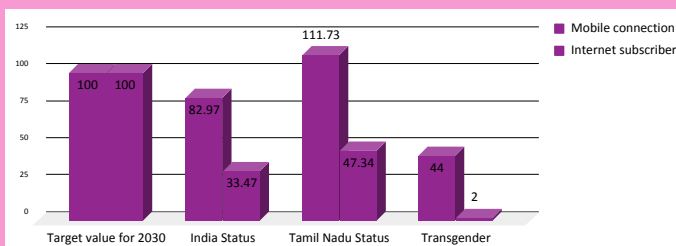


GOAL 8: DECENT WORK & ECONOMIC GROWTH

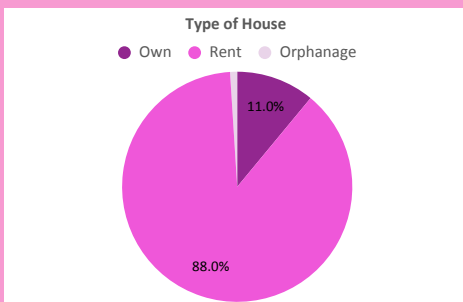


GOAL 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

MOBILE AND INTERNET SUBSCRIBER DENSITY



GOAL 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES



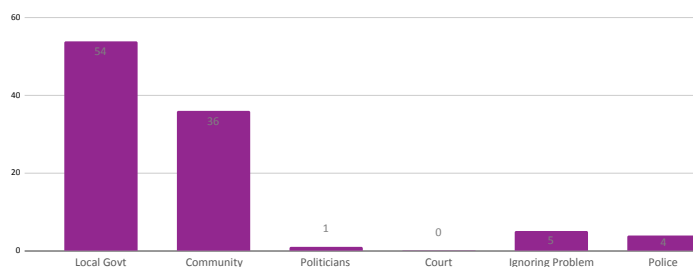
GOAL 16: PEACE, JUSTICE & STRONG INSTITUTIONS

- 64% of the HH faced sexual violence when they were a child.
- 41% faced violence due to their gender identity (Trans- women).
- 66% of them could not access police against this violence.
- 3% faced cases reported/registered into the police station. (1 physical assault, 1 theft and 1 for other offences)
- 41% of them faced police harassment.
- 36% of the HH seek aid from community leaders, when there is non-receptive behavior from the local government.

RECOMMENDATIONS

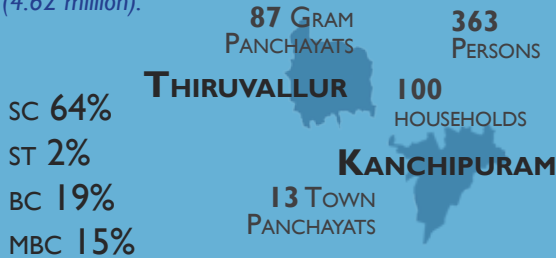
- The government must ensure equal employment opportunities for trans-women that include decent workplace with equal wages and zero tolerance for harassment and discrimination.
- Trans-women should get a quota in all educational institutions and in employment.
- The government must take stringent action against old age homes who deny entry to or discriminate against trans-women (above 60 years) who need support.
- Reconstitute and make effective the transgender welfare board as the sexual minorities welfare board.

Grievance redressal mechanism

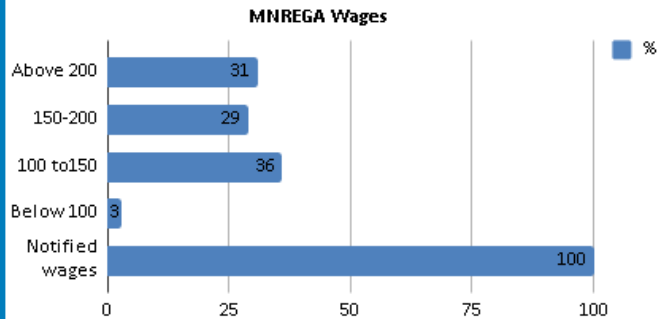


PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

In India there are around 26.8 million persons with disabilities (PWD), constituting 2.21% of India's total population (census of India, 2011). Disability rights activists and academicians working on disability issues, suggest that it is between 40 and 80 million, making it one of the countries with the highest number of PWD, globally. The number of persons with disabilities is highest in the age group 10-19 years (4.62 million).



GOAL 1: END POVERTY



- 92 HH family income is below Rs.12000
- 58 HH (63%) has MNREGA job card
- 37% persons with disability are deprived of the government disability pension scheme

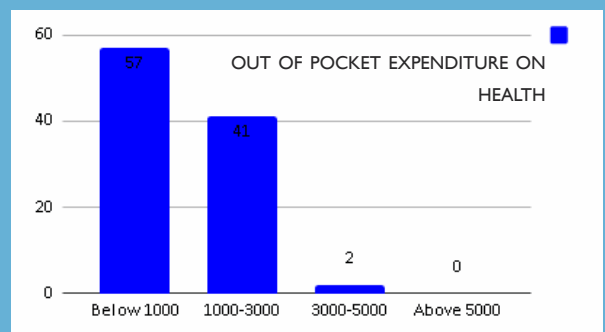
GOAL 2: ZERO HUNGER

- 94% household (HH) covered under public distribution system
- 88% HH possess own house in which 77% have title deed
- Only 8% of the HH has benefited from PMAY benefit scheme (Affordable Housing Support)
- Only one HH availed the government scheme of free distribution of Milch cows, Goat & Sheep, etc.,

GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION

- 66% (14/25) of children not able to access class rooms, toilets and other facilities in their schools.
- 72% (18/25) HH reported that there are no books/audio notes available in their children's school library.
- 84% (21/25) children not able to get scribes to write their exams easily.
- 8% (2/25) children have been rejected by a mainstream school citing disability.
- 37% of mother in HH never received education
- 0% children admitted in private schools under RTE Act (25% reservation)
- 12% (3/25) of the parents experienced in school management committees (SMCs)
- 3 children availed post matric scholarship.
- 82% HH not aware of the incentive given to girl child from rural area.

GOAL 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING



- Only 90% of the applicants got full amount under Dr.Muthulakshmi Maternity Benefit Scheme, in which the whole amount spent for their medical expenses.
- Child mortality in this community is 9
- 66% HH not sought Antenatal care during pregnancy.
- Mothers in 8HH died during delivery.
- 12% HH reported no ICDS in their village.
- 47% are not covered under Chief Minister Health Insurance Scheme



RESEARCH
PARTNERS

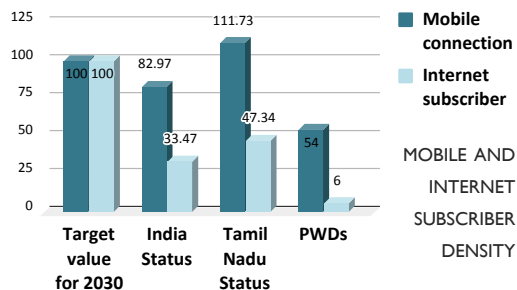
GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY

- Women from 44 HH not taking part in women self-help group.
- 97 % (144/148) of eligible women never participated in their gram sabha meetings. (4= 1 - Ward member, 3 - Gram Sabha member)
- 0% - Women entrepreneurs
- 82% women are allowed to take decisions on financial & marriage related matters.
- 68% are having bank account and only 11% of them have loan from their bank.
- 22% of women with a disability in HH got married.

GOAL 8: DECENT WORK & ECONOMIC GROWTH

- 12% of HH - children below 18 years are earning
- Only 1% of HH has taken up entrepreneurship
- Only members from 5 household stated that they are receiving wages like others.

GOAL 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION & INFRASTRUCTURE

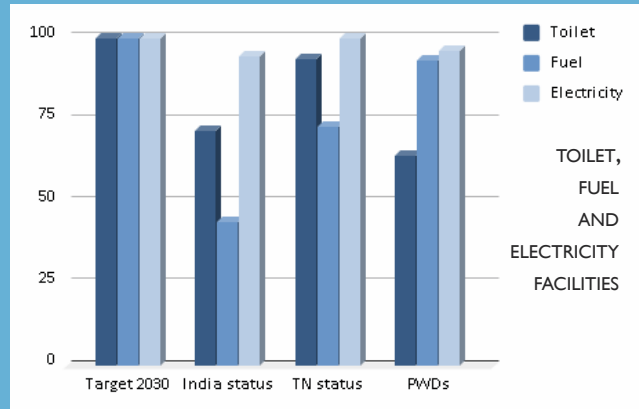


GOAL 16: PEACE & JUSTICE INSTITUTIONS

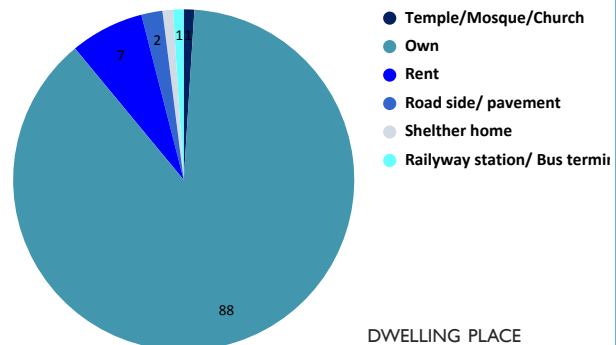
- 4% child marriage recorded (Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers/pregnant/ married(before 18) at the time of this survey)
- 1% had cases reported/registered in the police station.
- 0% faced police harassment.
- 1% household been denied entry in a place of worship (Verbal threat -1)
- Frequent transfers of officials weakens the government responsiveness.
- 27% Child Births have been registered.

GOAL 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION GOAL 7: AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

- 61% of house hold depends on tap water through bore well.
- 51% are not having proper sewage disposal facility.



GOAL 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES

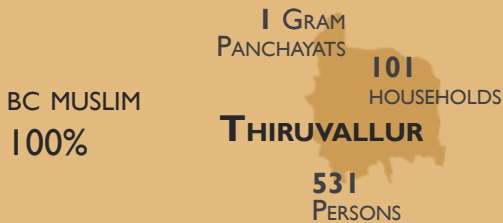


RECOMMENDATIONS

- Caretakers should be available to help children with locomotor disability (LD) from the main road to their respective classrooms. Those who live more than 3Km of the school should be provided transport.
- Special attention to them in the classroom and teaching process, with specially trained teachers and free after-school coaching.
- Accessible infrastructure - low benches, western restrooms, libraries - should be made available.
- Give extra time during examinations including in quarterly and term exams.
- Discontinue the practice of marking them present on all days irrespective of actual attendance.
- Multimedia educational activities through TV, radio and other visual modes should be used by all children.
- Ensure children with disabilities can participate in sports, games and school tours.

MUSLIMS

Muslims make up 14.2% of the population of India and 5.86% of the population of Tamil Nadu (Census of India 2011). They are socially and economically backward compared to adherents of other faiths (Sachar Committee Report). They have been othered since the 1947 partition, and therefore bear the brunt of communal violence even today. They are stereotyped as criminals in popular lore, and ghettoised, in a vicious cycle.



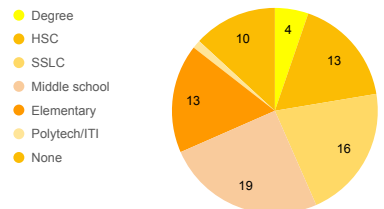
GOAL 2: ZERO HUNGER

- 95% HH possess own house in which 46.3% don't have title deed.
- Only 9% of the HH has benefited from PMAY benefit scheme (Affordable Housing Support)
- None of the HH benefited from free livestock distribution.

GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION

- Less than 1% (2/202) of children admitted in private schools under RTE Act (25% reservation)
- Only 3% of the parents are taking part in school SMCs.
- Only 5 children availed post matric scholarship from this 101 HH.

Highest Educational Attainment by the Children



GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY

- Women from 66 HH (66%) not taking part in women self help group.
- 98% (145/148) of eligible women never participated in their gram sabha meetings.
- 2% - Women entrepreneurs
- 50% women are not allowed to take decisions related to finance and marriage.
- 94% are having bank account and only 16% are taking loan from their bank.

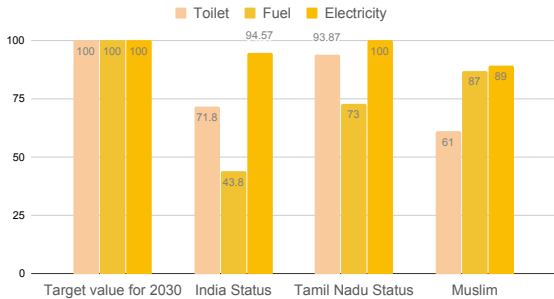
RESEARCH
PARTNERS



MUSLIMS

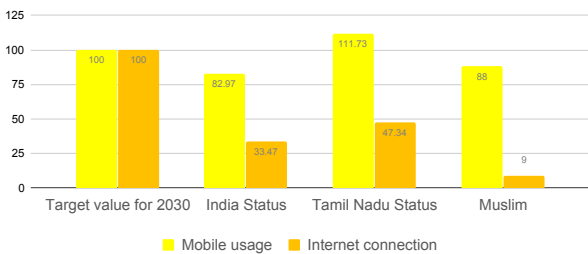
GOAL 6: CLEAN WATER & SANITATION GOAL 7: AFFORDABLE & CLEAN ENERGY

Toilet, Fuel, Electricity



GOAL 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION & INFRASTRUCTURE

Mobile usage and Internet connection



RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Provide potable water. Women could not use bore water because the surface is rocky as they live near the mountain.
- Start a high school in the vicinity, and ensure that girls attend at least up to the age of 18. The absence is a major reason for child marriage, child labour (including bonded labour), stone breaking, and migration to Kerala or Andhra Pradesh where they work as in-house maids. Some face sexual harassment and exploitation of labour.
- Start remedial classes for children. Children studying in sixth or seventh grade are unable to even write their names properly. They lag behind and eventually drop out. In some cases, notebook and other study material expenses are the cause of drop-outs.
- Have focussed programmes for the empowerment of women.

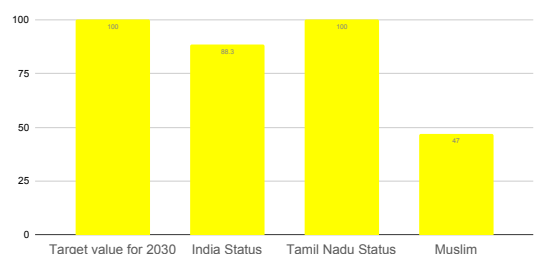
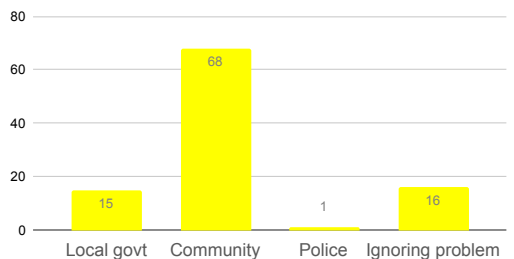
GOAL 8: DECENT WORK & ECONOMIC GROWTH

- 5% (10/202) children below 18 years are earning.
- 8% of the HH taken up entrepreneurship.
- 4% HH got TN govt aid to setup startup/own business.

GOAL 16: PEACE & JUSTICE STRONG INSTITUTIONS

- 57% child marriage recorded (Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers/ pregnant/married (before 18) at the time of this survey)
- 3% (6/202) of children below 18 years faced violence against them. 67% of the incidents are related to physical violence and 33% related to sexual violence.
- Nearly 85% are not able to get solution from their local government system and depend on their community leaders (68%), police (1%), and 16% of them ignore the situation/problem.

Grievance Redressal Mechanism



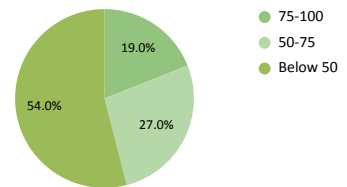
The Irulas were hunters and gatherers residing in Kanchipuram, Nilgiris and Villupuram districts of Tamil Nadu. They are classified as one of the 75 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) of India for their pre-agriculture level of technology, stagnant population, extremely low literacy and subsistence economy. They used to collect wild fruits, herbs and roots as subsistence food. They are subjected to atrocities from the dominant communities. The atrocities against Scheduled Tribes are increasing from 6270 (2015) to 6556 (2016) to 7114 (2017).



GOAL 1: END POVERTY

- Monthly income of all family HH is below Rs. 12000 (150 HH)
- 42HH (28%) has MGNREGA job card.
- 85% (22/26) of senior citizens have not benefited under the government old age pension scheme.
- 75% (6/8) widows are deprived of the government widow pension.
- 84% of them receive wages from Rs.100 to 150 under MGNREGA, though the government notified wage is Rs.224 (2018 – 2019)

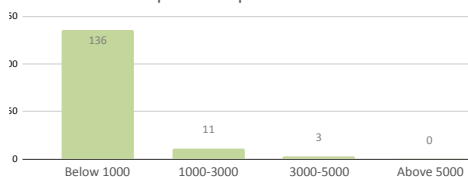
No of Working days



GOAL 3: GOOD HEALTH & WELL BEING

- Only 21% of the applicants received full amount under Dr. Muthulakshmi Maternity Benefit Scheme, 63% spent it on other household expenses rather spending for mother and child health care.
- Child mortality - 1
- 63% of HH did not take Antenatal care.
- 37% of them reported no ICDS in their village.
- 89% of them are not covered under CM Health Insurance Scheme.

Out of pocket expenditure on health



GOAL 2: ZERO HUNGER

- Out of 150 HH, only 32 possess own house in which 79% of them don't have title deed.
- Out of 150 HH, only 5% benefited from PMAY benefit scheme (Affordable Housing Support)
- Only 1% of HH has availed free distribution of livestock

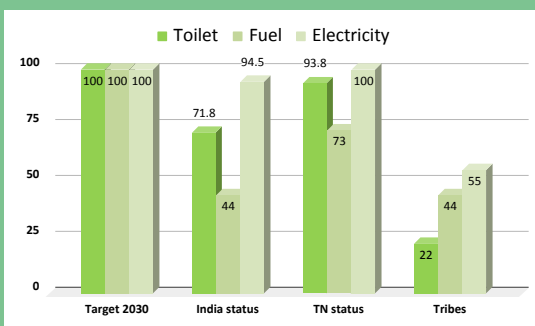
GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION

- No children got admitted in private schools under RTE Act (25% reservation)
- Only 1% of the parents are taking part in School Management Committees
- Out of 100 HH, 22 HH have children below 14 years as school dropouts.
- Out of 150 HH, only 5% (7 HH) availed post matric scholarship.
- There are no graduates.

GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY

- Women from 113HH out of 150(75%) are not taking part in women's Self Help Group.
- 87% of eligible women have never participated in their Gram Sabha Meetings.
- No women entrepreneurs.
- 50% women are not allowed to take decisions regarding finances and marriage.
- Only 61% of women have bank accounts.

GOAL 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION GOAL 7: AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



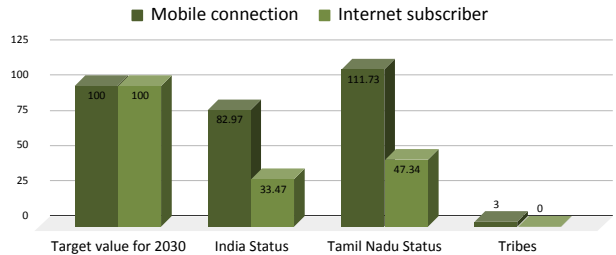
TOILET, FUEL AND ELECTRICITY FACILITIES

GOAL 8: DECENT WORK & ECONOMIC GROWTH

- 2% (4/243) children below 18 years are earning.
- Only 1% of the HH has taken up entrepreneurship.
- None of the HH got TN government aid to setup/startup own business.

GOAL 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

MOBILE AND INTERNET SUBSCRIBER DENSITY

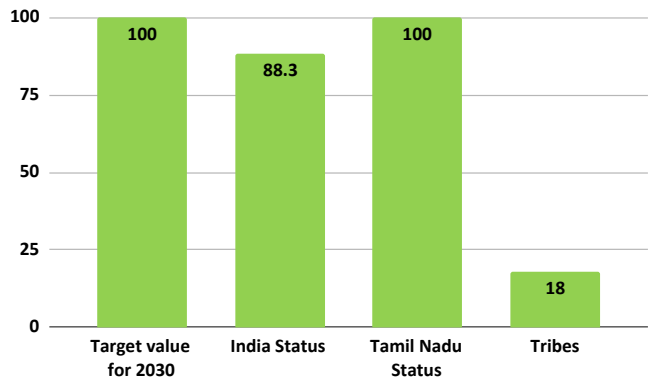


RECOMMENDATIONS

- Identify and distribute land with necessary legal title deeds. There should be no evictions.
- Community certificates should be given to all children from their school.
- All reserved jobs must be filled at the earliest.
- The Census of India must enumerate all Irular, without leaving any of them out.
- They should get all social security schemes (pensions and rations), especially elder women. The PMAY house should be increased to 300 sq.ft and the financial aid to 5 lakh rupees.
- The Scheduled Castes and Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 must be fully implemented.
- Sub-plans related to Scheduled Tribes must be framed, implemented and reviewed by the people of the same community.
- Scheduled Tribes language, tradition and culture must be protected and preserved by the government by allocating a separate budget for the same.

GOAL 16: PEACE AND JUSTICE STRONG INSTITUTIONS

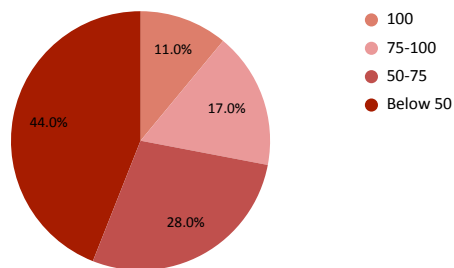
- 3% Child Marriage recorded (Women aged 15 - 19 years who were already mothers/pregnant/ married (below 18) at the time of this survey).



RESEARCH
PARTNERS

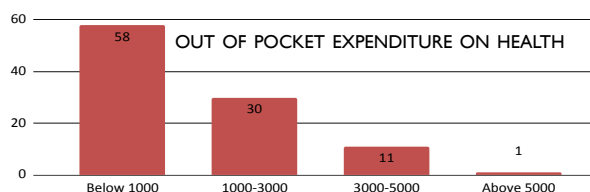
GOAL 1: END POVERTY

No of Working Days



Here, all the MGNREGA workers receive wages from Rs. 100 to 150, though the government notified wage is Rs. 224 (2018-2019)

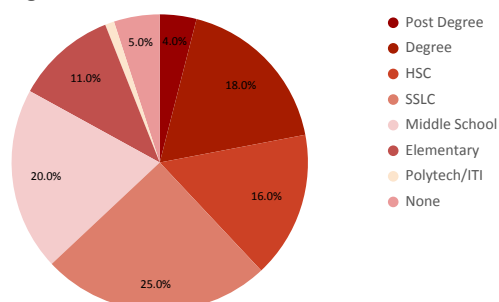
GOAL 3: GOOD HEALTH & WELL BEING



GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION

- 38 % of mothers in HH never received education
- No children admitted in private schools under RTE Act (25% reservation)
- None of the parents are members of their child's school management committee.
- No school dropout among children (below 14 years).
- Child mortality - 2

Highest Educational Attainment in the household



31 GRAM
PANCHAYATS

100
HOUSEHOLDS

TUTICORIN
MADURAI

VIRUDHUNAGAR

61 TOWN
PANCHAYATS

445
PERSONS

The Safaikarmacharis (manual scavengers) have been facing generations and centuries of caste based discrimination and exclusion. This situation is still continuing. It is apparent from the study findings on the SDG indicators, that the safaikarmacharis are still being excluded and discriminated. Though the country has made many laws and schemes since 1993, for their liberation and rehabilitation, the conditions are still dismal. This study has proved that the safaikarmacharis have not been able to access the due rights and entitlements.

SC 93% ST 4% BC 1% MBC 1% OC/FC 0%

GOAL 2: ZERO HUNGER

- 21 (11 female & 6 male) HH are having people above 60 years. Among this only 11 are benefited under old age pension scheme. (2 female 9 male)
- 98% of HH is covered under PDS.
- 71% of HH has toilet facilities.
- 74% of HH got no access to any of the government's basic schemes (Swachh Bharat, PMAY& Ujjwala scheme gas cylinder/cook-stove benefit),
- No one benefited under Animal Husbandry schemes (free Distribution of Milch Cows, free Distribution of Goat & Sheep, etc.)

GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY

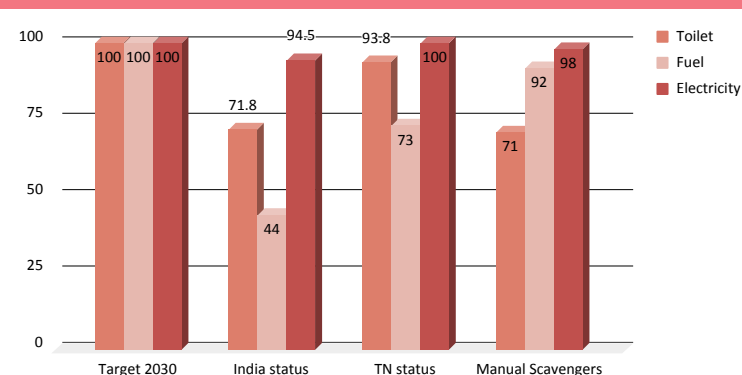
- Only 66% of HH has awareness about women self-help group and 31% have membership.
- No woman is part of the local government decision-making body.
- 0% - Women entrepreneurs
- Decision making: 29% of women are not allowed to take any decision.
- 86% of women are having bank accounts and only 9% have taken loan from their bank.

RESEARCH
PARTNERS



MANUAL SCAVENGERS

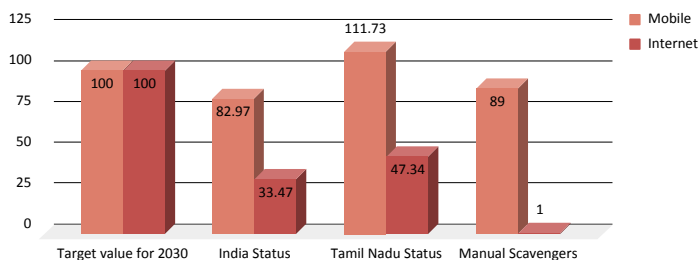
GOAL 6: CLEAN WATER & SANITATION GOAL 7: AFFORDABLE & CLEAN ENERGY



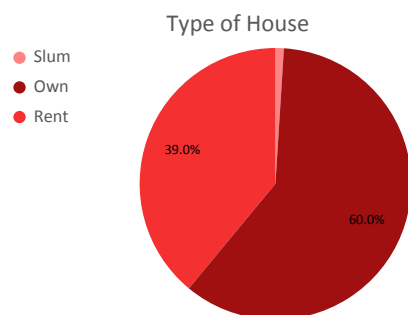
GOAL 8: DECENT WORK & ECONOMIC GROWTH

- 24% (11/45) children below 18 years are earning.
- 2 HH has taken up entrepreneurship (1% of them received TN govt aid to setup/startup own business).

GOAL 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION & INFRASTRUCTURE



GOAL 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES



GOAL 16: PEACE, JUSTICE & STRONG INSTITUTIONS

- 6% child marriages recorded (Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers/pregnant/married (before 18) at the time of this survey)
- 3 HH had faced police cases (2 – Physical Assault and 1 – Other offences).
- 1 HH faced police harassment.
- Percentage of births registered - 48

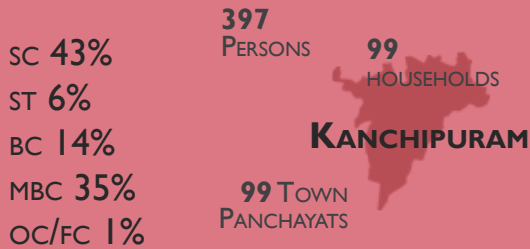
RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Government and civil society institutions must 1) acknowledge and recognize the historical injustice and discrimination of a particular community, 2) take steps to release every last woman, man and child from the unclean occupation and 3) correct the wrongs and provide decent work to this community.
- The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act (PEMSRA) 2013 must be implemented in letter and in spirit and ensure that the manual scavengers are empowered to access their rights and entitlements, especially liberation and rehabilitation including identification, dignified non scavenging livelihoods, education, health, housing and pension.
- The state monitoring committee for the Act under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister must take its role more seriously and ensure the strict implementation of the Act to provide decent work of their choice to all manual scavengers.
-



URBAN POOR

Tamil Nadu is the most urbanised (48.3%) major state in India (Census of India 2011). 29% of Chennai lived in slums in 2011. The lack of clear title deeds devalues the above par provision of housing. Water mismanagement has led to a water crisis in 2019. Evictions in the middle of the academic year without notice are not unknown. Being employed primarily in the precarious economy, the urban poor are disadvantaged from all sides.



GOAL 1: END POVERTY

GOAL 2: ZERO HUNGER

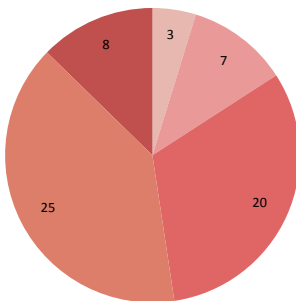
- Major source of income earned by Men 72%, Women 27%
- 74 HH family income is below Rs.12000
- 82% (9/11) of senior citizens are not covered under the government old age pension.
- 90% (9/10) widows are deprived of the government widow pension scheme. Only 2 of them could get widow certificate and 1 benefited under widow pension scheme.

GOAL 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING

GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION

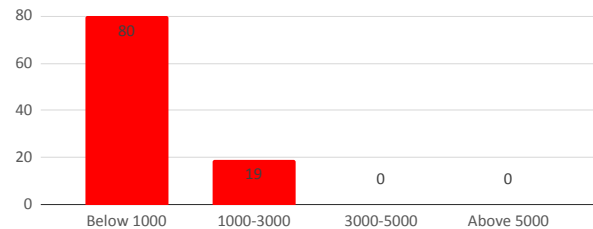
Highest Education Attained by the Children

- Degree
- HSC
- SSLC
- Middle School
- Elementary



- 24% of mothers and 16% of fathers in HH have not gone to school
- 2% children admitted in private schools under RTE Act (25% reservation)
- 2% of the parents are members of their child's school SMC committee.
- 3 children availed post matric scholarship
- Only 3% have graduated

Out of Pocket Expenditure on Health



- Only 63% of the applicants got full amount under Dr.Muthulakshmi Maternity Benefit Scheme.
- Child mortality -3
- 47% HH did not seek antenatal care during pregnancy. The mother in one household died during delivery.
- 30% are not covered under Chief Minister's Health Insurance Scheme



GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY

- Women from 76 HH do not take part in women's self-help group.
- Only 3% of women in the HH are part of the urban government decision-making body (1 – Municipal councilor; 2 – Town Panchayat, Chairman).
- 2% - Women entrepreneurs
- 47% women not allowed to take decisions related to financial & marriage matters.
- 86% have bank account but only 12% have taken loans from the bank.
- 52% of houses allotted in the name of adult women.

GOAL 8: DECENT WORK & ECONOMIC GROWTH

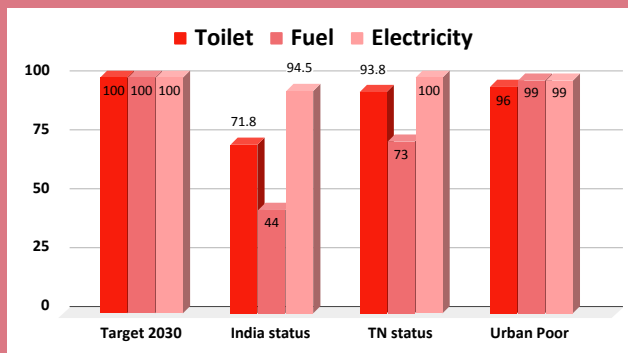
- 1% children below 18 years are earning
- 3% of the HH taken up entrepreneurship.
- 95% of them work in the unorganized sector.
- Only 5% of the workers have valid ID card from the welfare board.
- Due to eviction, 81% of them are travelling more than 10 kms/day for work
- 65% of HH don't have work for both spouses.

GOAL 16: PEACE & JUSTICE INSTITUTIONS

- 4% of children below 18 years faced violence. 50% of the incidents occurred in a public place.
- 9% child marriage recorded (Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers/pregnant/married (before 18) at the time of this survey)
- 16 HH had inter-caste marriage and none of them got benefits under Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Nainaivu Inter-Caste Marriage Assistance Scheme.
- 19% (3/16) faced violence due to inter caste marriage and they had access to police/safe place.
- 3 HH had faced cases reported/registered in the police station. (2 physical assault and 1 for other offences)
- 7 HH faced police harassment.
- Nearly 95% are not able to get redress from their local government system and they are depending on their community leaders (10%), police (33%), Ignoring the situation (16%), politicians (3%), others (31%) and only 2% are approaching judicial system.
- 54% of births registered.

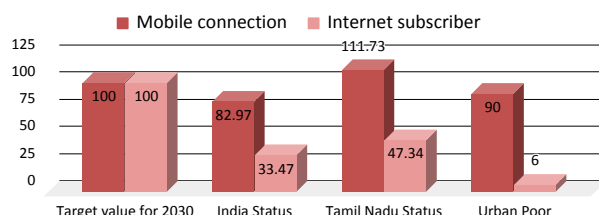
GOAL 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION GOAL 7: AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

- 97% of HH depends on municipal corporation for drinking water.
- 57% do not have proper sewage disposal facility.



TOILET, FUEL AND ELECTRICITY FACILITIES

GOAL 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION & INFRASTRUCTURE



RECOMMENDATIONS

- Produce a white paper on the status of relocated communities.
- Distribute the Panchami land located in Chennai city and its surrounding areas to deserving (homeless, below poverty line) Dalits.
- Evictions must cease. However, if it's inevitable, the people must be relocated within 3Km of their original residence.
- Ensure adequate infrastructure, government offices, quality schools and colleges, and a single-window for information dissemination and basic needs of the urban poor.
- Leverage the scheduled caste sub-plan (SCSP) for their development and livelihood.
- Facilitate employment in the neighbourhood (public and private sector).
- Implement the 'Tamil Nadu Slum Areas (Improvement & Clearance) Act 1971' in letter and spirit.

MAJOR FINDINGS

1. POVERTY

- The individuals interviewed were mostly employed in daily-wages job like painting, construction, assistance in selling fish, and sales.
- The second generation refugees who are now married and have families do not have a house. There exists a problem of overcrowding.
- The only financial scheme that is being accessed by the population is the monthly dole (Rs.700 per child and Rs.1000 per adult), which they supplement with other income.
- The refugees had received life insurance benefits and household goods like gas cylinder, mixer, stove and TV.
- The refugees receive widow pension, old age pension, and disability pension.

2. ZERO HUNGER

- They have access to PDS, and get free monthly rations.

3. GOOD HEALTH

- The children receive immunization and other care facilities from the Auxillary Village Nurse (AVN) who visits them regularly
- The residents have access to nearby government hospital- PIMS [Pondicherry Institute of Medical Sciences]
- The population often faces stiff problems with the SC community living near the area as they share a burial ground.They are forced to burn or bury the dead in the camp area itself, which is a serious threat to their health.
- The residents complained that there is heavy ganja abuse amongst adolescent boys in the age group of 14-25 residing in the camp.

4. EDUCATION

- The children seemed to be doing relatively better in terms of education. There are some children in the refugee camp who are graduates and there is good awareness about the importance of education. Many girl children prefer studying nursing and they receive financial aid and guidance from various CSOs. They are all enrolled in private colleges. The college expense of the refugee parents is one of the highest financial burdens they face.
- The support in school education under the welfare schemes of the School Education Department, Tamil Nadu to provide assistance in the form of financial aid in schools was withdrawn and later restarted. They said that they did not receive any such benefit for their children.
- They have no access to post-matric scholarships

5. GENDER EQUALITY

- The women are able to participate equally in the decision making process of the household
- There is no conceptual awareness about SHG and no participation also as it is not applicable to refugees.
- There is no skill development trainings conducted to enhance the skills of the refugee population

6. WATER

- The population has access to clean drinking water through bore well systems however the lack of drainage systems poses a serious threat to their safety.
- The population has functional toilets with privacy.
- There is no practice of open defecation amongst the community.
- They lack an underground sewage system.

7. CLEAN ENERGY

- The population has access to clean cooking fuel like LPG gas stove.
- They have access to electricity connection.
-

8. DECENT WORK

- The nature of employment amongst this community is mainly daily-wage labour (construction, painting, etc).
- There is a greater degree of unemployment among graduate refugee children
- The first and second generation refugees face discrimination in work place with respect to the pay scale.
- Owing to their lack of citizenship, refugees are forced to work for long hours with less pay.
- The constant scrutiny and roll call taken in the refugee camp hinders their employment.
- People reporting of being harassed and discriminated based ethnicity and language.

9. SUSTAINABLE CITIES

- The houses people live in are extremely small with asbestos roofs
- The land on which these settlements stand belong to the government
- The access to technology is limited to the free TV given by the government
- Basic model mobile phones do not have internet amongst the first generation refugee women and men (some second and third generation refugee children have awareness and access to android mobile phones and internet).

10. CLIMATE CHANGE

- The local bodies like Panchayat have not incorporated any disaster reduction measures in their framework.
- There have been fire and storms that have affected the camps adversely.

16. PEACE, JUSTICE, AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

- The children in the area face major issues with regards to their birth registration. When the father is Indian, Indian citizenship is granted after a series of legal procedures. However, when the situation is reversed the child's nationality is not registered as Indian in the birth certificate. The parents are directed to the Sri Lankan Deputy High Commission to register the child's nationality as Srilankan. This totally depends on the mind frame of the officer-in-charge.
- The population has given complaints to police for certain crimes but they reported that they were mostly resolved in out-of-court proceedings.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- The refugees must be facilitated on a pathway to citizenship or return. Long-term uncertainty should end.
- India should have a clear policy on refugees, and ratify the UN convention.

DOMESTIC WORKERS

The estimated number of domestic workers in India range from 4.2 million (official estimates) to more than 50 million (unofficial estimates). Girls and women make up the significant majority of domestic workers. Between 2000 and 2010, women accounted for 75 % of the increase in the total number of domestic workers in India. Domestic workers in India are dependent on their employers because they have no legal protection as workers under India's labor laws, and no bargaining power due to their economic situation, illiteracy and low-skills. They are one of the poorest and most exploited groups of workers in the country

SC 39%
ST 1%
BC 28%
MBC 32%
OC/FC 0%

40 TOWN PANCHAYATS
100 HOUSEHOLDS
60 GRAM PANCHAYATS
380 PERSONS

KANCHIPURAM
CHENNAI

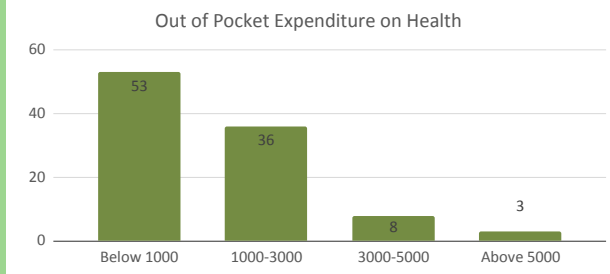
GOAL 2: ZERO HUNGER

- 17 (11 female & 6 male) HH have people above 60 years. Only 4 (3 female, 1 male) have benefited under old-age pension scheme.
- PDS: 86% have ration card but only 7 benefited under Antyodaya Anna Yojana scheme (PHH AYY). 79 (92%) HH are classified as non-priority household (NPHH).
- 100% of HH having toilet facilities, but none has benefited under Swachh Bharat Mission (Toilet construction incentive).
- 96% of HH never accessed any of the government's basic schemes (Swachh Bharat, PMAY & Ujjwala schemes gas cylinder/ cook-stove benefit).
- 12 HH have own land with title deed in which 5 are agriculture lands.

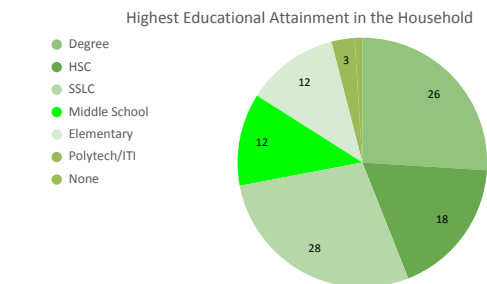
GOAL 1: END POVERTY

- Major source of household income earned by Men 71%, Women 28%, Children 1%
- The monthly income of 74 HH is below Rs.12000
- Out of 60HH only 2 HH (3%) have MNREGA job card.
- Only 17 HH have their own house. Among this 9HH having title deeds and 8 are on poramboke land (village commons)
- 65HH are living in slums and 18HH living in rental houses.

GOAL 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING



GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION



GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY

- 77% HH has awareness about women self-help group and 40% are members.
- No woman is part of the local government decision-making body.
- 1% - Women entrepreneurs
- 86% of women take decisions related to financial & marriage matters.
- 86% domestic workers are aware of women empowerment.
- 95% are having bank account, but only 9% have taken loan from their bank.

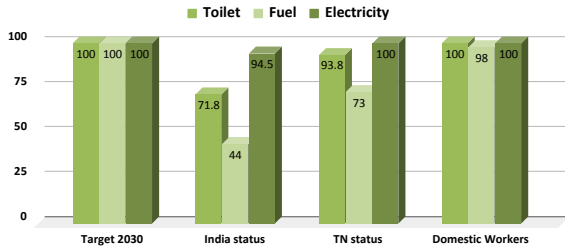


RESEARCH
PARTNERS

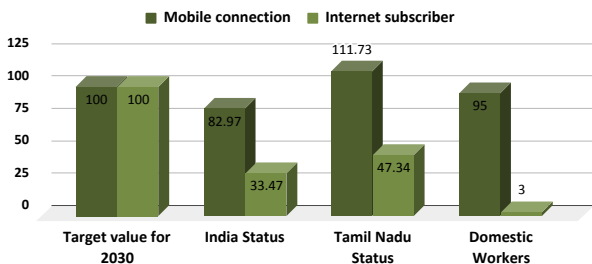


DOMESTIC WORKERS

GOAL 6: CLEAN WATER & SANITATION GOAL 7: AFFORDABLE & CLEAN ENERGY



GOAL 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION & INFRASTRUCTURE



RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Recognise domestic work as work, domestic workers as workers and their place of work as workplaces for application of all laws regarding labour to labour rights and promote a safe and secure working environment for them.
- Regulate their working hours and conditions.
- Fix minimum wages, provide social security and protection from abuse
- Ensure effective functioning of welfare board for domestic workers
- Enact legislation to protect domestic workers, that provides for minimum wages, regulates working hours, decent accommodation for live in workers, holidays and paid leave.
- Child labour (up to 18 years) should be prohibited in domestic work, and the law implemented effectively, to prevent sexual and other forms of violence.

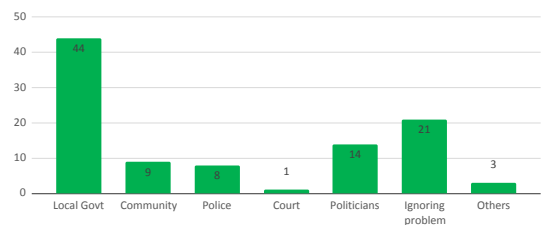
GOAL 8: DECENT WORK & ECONOMIC GROWTH

- 8% (11/132) children below 18 years are earning
- 1% entrepreneurship with the aid of Government of Tamil Nadu scheme.
- Persons with disability from 3 HH work and earning equal wages

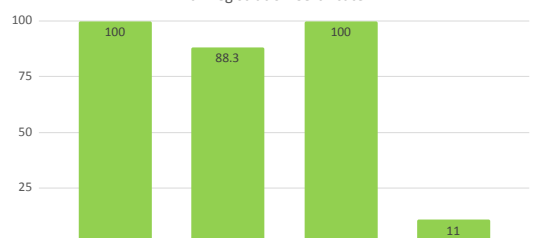
GOAL 16: PEACE & JUSTICE STRONG INSTITUTIONS

- 9% child marriage recorded (Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers/ pregnant/married (before 18) at the time of this survey)
- 3 HH faced case reported/registered into the police station. (2 physical assault and 1 for other offences)
- 4 HH faced police harassment.
- 56% of HH couldn't give grievances to the concerned local government body. They're depending on community leaders (9%), police (8%), Ignoring the situation – 21%, politician - 14%, others - 3% and only 1% approach the judicial system.
- 89% of domestic workers do not have the birth registration certificate.

Grievance Redressal Mechanism



Birth Registration Certificate



FISHERS

GOAL 1: NO POVERTY

- 46% (40/87 HH) of HH's average monthly income is between 0 and 5000.
- 28% (24/87) of the household have above Rs 100,000 in debt, 11% (10/87) between Rs.60,000 to 100,000 in debt and 23% (20/87) are Rs.10,000 to 60,000 in debt due to irregular income and frequent damage of fishing nets.
- No HH have MNREGA job for the past year due to dispute within their village on favouritism in allocation of work by the village administrative officials.

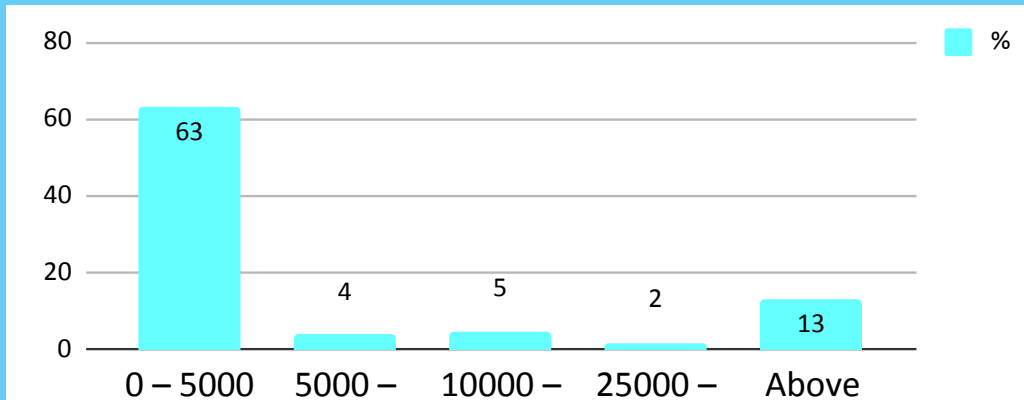
GOAL 3: GOOD HEALTH & WELL BEING

- 43% (38/87) spent up to Rs.10,000 for health-related issues including hospitalization in the past one year.
- 24% (21/87) of HH spent more than Rs. 50,000 for out of pocket health related expenses.

GOAL 2: ZERO HUNGER

- 92% (80/87) of HH do not possess any land.
- Only 1% of HH has benefited from PMAY benefit scheme (Affordable Housing Support).
- 74% (65/87) of them possess 'tsunami' houses.
- 43% (37/87) of HH possess own vehicle like two-wheeler, four-wheeler, etc.
- No household has availed the government scheme for free livestock (goat and sheep).
- All registered families got the fishing ban allowance for two months

GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION



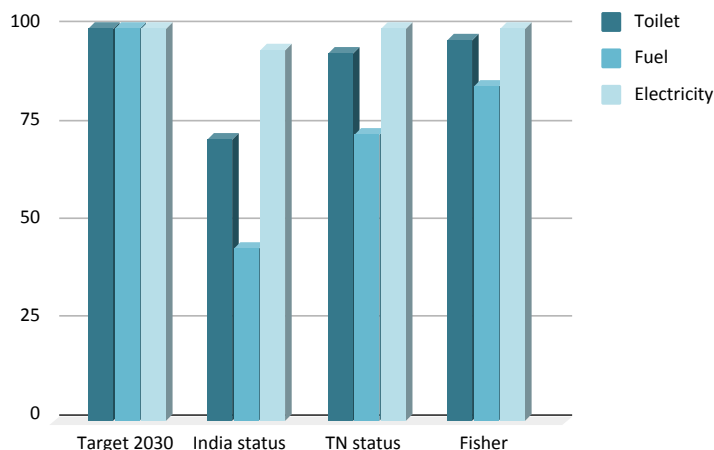
OUT OF POCKET EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION

GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY

98% (82/87) WOMEN DO NOT PARTICIPATE IN THE GRAM SABHA MEETINGS.

FISHERS

GOAL 7: AFFORDABLE & CLEAN ENERGY



STATUS OF TOILET, FUEL & ELECTRICITY FACILITY

GOAL 8: DECENT WORK & ECONOMIC GROWTH

- 92% (80/87) of HH go for fishing for only six months a year based on the sea condition.
- 82% of the HH earn below Rs.150 /day even though 23 (26%) of them have ownership of a fishing boat, of which 13 HH have a motorized fishing boat.

GOAL 10 & 11: REDUCED INEQUALITIES SUSTAINABLE CITIES & COMMUNITIES

- In the past 15 years 61% (53/87) of HH has changed their residence within their village due to the tsunami of 2004. At present they are living in houses built for victims of Tsunami which needs immediate attention for renovation.
- 99% (86/87) of HH live in concrete houses, in which 77% (67/86) of them have 3 rooms.
- 84 of 87 HH (96%) have separate kitchens and 100% of them having a separate bathroom in their household.

GOAL 16: PEACE, JUSTICE & STRONG INSTITUTIONS

- People from 4 HH faced physical violence.
- Members from 2 HH are victims of extrajudicial killing.
- For legal services, only members of 2 HH have sought district/state legal aid services.
- People from 2 HH encountered discrimination against them.
- The fisheries department of the Government of India has been upgraded to a ministry in 2019.



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RECOMMENDATIONS:

- In situ title deeds must be given to all fisher households, in the sole or joint name of women.
- Fisher women should be recognised as fish workers, and they should be eligible for all social security schemes, including the allowance during the fishing ban, and the schemes run by the welfare board.

GOAL 1: END POVERTY

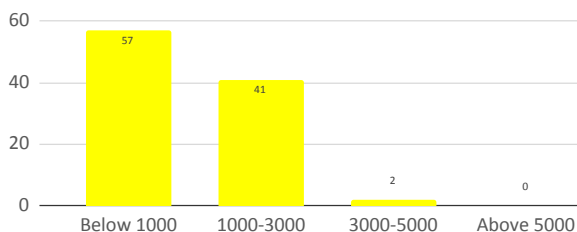
- Major source of income earned by Men 57%, Women 41%, Children 2%.
- The monthly income of 81 HH is below Rs.12000.
- 54HH (66%) are having MNREGA job card.
- 50% HH not provided by 100 days' work in a year (1-50 days - 13%, 50-75 days - 22%, 75 -100 days - 15%).
- 17 (12 female & 5 male) HH are having people above 60 years, of whom only 24% (4/17) of them are getting Old-Age Pension (1 female & 3 male)

GOAL 2: ZERO HUNGER

- 17 % (12 female & 5 male)HH are having people above 60 years.Among this only 23% (4/17) are benefited under old age pension scheme. (1 female 3 male)
- PDS coverage: 93%
- Only 4% of the HH benefited under Animal Husbandry schemes (free Distribution of Milch Cows, free Distribution of Goat & Sheep).
- 1/3 got widow pension.

GOAL 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING

Out of pocket expenditure on Health



- 79% (22/28) benefited under Dr. Muthulakshmi Maternity Benefit Scheme. 77% (17/22) spent the amount received for food & nutrition.
- Child mortality - 6.
- 90% of them have ICDS facility in their village/nearby locality.
- 83% HH have regular village health nurse but 50% HH did not seek antenatal care during pregnancy.
- 76% HH have PHCs within 5 km.

In Erode District, there are 353 textile mills with about 300,000 labourers. Many (some estimate as high as 90%) of them are from the Arunthathiyar (Dalit) community. The mills employ about 37,000 women and adolescent girls (in the age group of 15-18 years) as camp labourers in a modern form of slavery called the 'Sumangali scheme'.

26 TOWN
PANCHAYATS

420
PERSONS

SC 70%
ST 25%
BC 1%
MBC 2%
OC/FC 0%

ERODE

100
HOUSEHOLDS

74 GRAM
PANCHAYATS

GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION

- No children admitted in private schools under RTE Act (25% reservation)
- 3% of the parents are part of the school management committees (SMCs)
- 6 children availed post-matric scholarship.
- 76% HH are not aware of the incentive given to girl children from rural area.

GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY

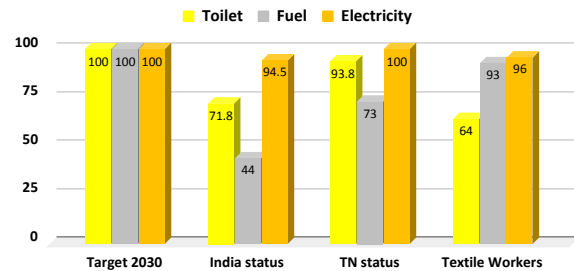
- Only 63% HH aware of women self-help groups and 42% are having membership.
- 1% of women are part of the local government (became a panchayat president based on reservation)
- 0% - Women entrepreneurs.
- None of the household has received aid from TN Govt to setup/start up own business.
- 41% of women are the major source of their family income.
- Decision making: 67% women allowed to take decisions related to financial & marriage related matters. 18% are not allowed to take decision on finance
- 37% of women textile workers are not aware of women empowerment.
- 96% are having a bank account in which 9% alone are taking loans from their bank.
- 2% - woman with disability in HH got married.

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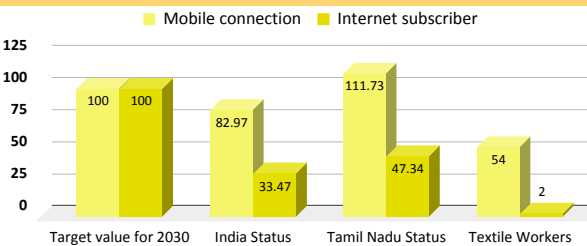


TEXTILE WORKERS

GOAL 6: CLEAN WATER & SANITATION GOAL 7: AFFORDABLE & CLEAN ENERGY

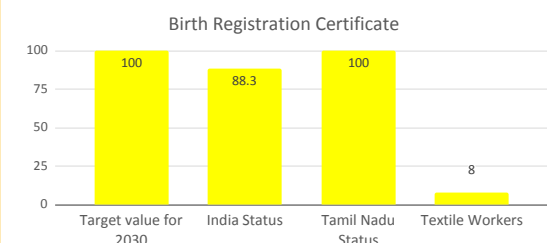


GOAL 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION & INFRASTRUCTURE



GOAL 16: PEACE & JUSTICE STRONG INSTITUTIONS

- 7% of women faced harassment within the company.
- 5% - child marriage recorded (Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers/ pregnant/married (before 18) at the time of this survey)
- 5% faced case reported/registered into the police station. (3 physical assault and 2 for other offences)
- 4% faced police harassment.
- 34% HH been denied entry in a place of worship (Physical threat -1, Actual infliction of violence -13 and verbal threat -20)
- Percentage of births registered - 8



GOAL 8: DECENT WORK & ECONOMIC GROWTH

- 33% HH - children below 18 years are earning
- 73% of women workers are recruited by the management without providing any contract, appointment letter or MoU. (3% given contract, 3% - appointment letter and 10% given MoU)
- 31% women workers not aware about minimum wage, PF, ESI, overtime and their holidays
- 59% are working beyond 8 hours (above 12 hours-3%, 10 to 12 hours - 31% and 8-10 hours 25%)
- 81% women workers not known about their PF number and also not getting their salary slip.
- Only 3% are receiving salary advance
- 16% are known about internal committees like SCC/Working Committee/Canteen Committee/Safety and Health Committee and 13 % (2/16) took part in these committees.
- Major source of income earned by Men 57%, Women 41%, Children 2%

GOAL 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES

- 9 HH have inter-caste marriage, in which 11% (1/9) of HH has got money from Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Ninaivu Inter-Caste Marriage Assistance Scheme.
- 4 HH encountered violence due to inter-caste marriage.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- The camp system of textile labour, especially of women, should be immediately abolished.
- Ensure that the committees monitoring sexual harassment are functional and effective.
- The right to association of the textile workers, especially the women, should be made a non-negotiable.



Each community is left behind in its own way. Inclusion needs to specifically address these push out factors and processes. Some of the broad brush processes are known: patriarchy, class, and caste. But for policy intervention, more specifics are required. The pushout factors vary for fishers, urban poor, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The process and factors differ even among these individual groups. Micro-studies reveal insights at a more granular level - disaggregating government categories into the specific communities (Irular, rather than just ST, Arundathiyar/manual scavengers rather than just SC), and then help in identifying the push out pattern.

The SDG watch approach is based on forming thematic groups for specific SECs instead of SDG goal-wise. This allowed the process to ensure each of the thematic groups is focused on all the relevant SDGs.

SDG Watch Tamil Nadu was launched on 25 September 2017 with CSOs from socially excluded communities, vulnerable groups (SECs) and other closely associated working groups.



SDG Watch TAMILNADU

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