



# SDGs and Women

## A Tamil Nadu Scorecard 2018





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## Introduction

The 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) seek to ensure a world where all people are prosperous with peace and justice, in harmony with the planet. At about 50% of humanity, women and girls are central to this endeavour. Human understanding has now grasped the fact that sustainability and development are best possible when there is inclusion and justice – in this case environmental and gender justice.

All the 17 goals are relevant to women and women are inextricably intertwined in their fulfilment. Goal 5 specifically addresses empowerment of women, and is the focus of this compilation. However, no goal can be fulfilled if women are not empowered. The empowerment of women needs to start from the womb and needs structural changes in society. Though the 15 years to 2030 is a drop in the ocean of time, there is no better time to start than now. The data sources are primarily from the Census of India 2011, National Family Health Survey 4, 2016 (NFHS4) and the Tamil Nadu Human Development Report 2017.

Though the human development ranking for Tamil Nadu is among the better ones in India, it falls far short of global standards. There is shockingly high prevalence of sexual and gender-based violence as evidenced in the skewed sex ratio especially the sex ratio of the last child, low rate of recording and convictions for crimes against women. What makes it more appalling is the social and institutional acceptance of such violence and violations as a social norm, as seen in the case of child marriages, where 5.5% of women admit to having children by the time they are 18 (NFHS4) and less than 100 cases of child marriage are recorded a year (State Crime Records Bureau).

This compilation is preliminary attempt to examine the SDGs through the lens of women, especially those ‘left behind’ in Tamil Nadu. It does so by compiling and analysing data related to women in Tamil Nadu from various government data sets so that evidence-based engagement is possible for multiple actors to

strengthen processes to monitor fulfilment of the SDGs. Such an evidence-based approach will enable the identification and prioritisation of the areas and communities that need attention and facilitate the optimal deployment of the finite human, financial and material resources to reach the last first.

Through such an engagement, we hope to build a long-term coalition to monitor the progress towards SDGs comprising communities, civil society, civil service, corporations, and the state to incorporate global standards into SDGWatch Tamil Nadu.

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## The context

Gender is crosscutting and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are complete only when all SDGs are interrogated and addressed from a gendered lens. Of all the goals, SDG 5 is the most explicit in the empowerment of girls and women. It seeks to *achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls*. SDG 5.1 is specifically to *End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere*.

Discrimination: Essence and consequence

While the state and the society can claim lack of resources for delays in the progressive realisation of rights, no such defence is available for any form of discrimination. Discrimination is an unjust allocation of resources or opportunity and cannot be condoned.

Discrimination is an outcome of the misuse of power and dominance which, in India, is based on an unholy intertwining of caste, class and gender. This intersectionality needs to be acknowledged and addressed frontally. The complex and messy relationship between this unholy trinity of privilege and exclusion is a little difficult to address since they are intertwined with religion and the social normative (and therefore hide behind custom and tradition) and have many layered consequences and multiple expressions.

The experience of a Dalit women of class, caste and patriarchy is very different from that of Dalit man or a non-Dalit woman. The power relations become complex in different combinations of the unholy trinity. Intersectionality is neat in definition, but addressing the messiness of its lived experience calls for nuanced, multipronged approaches that consider these complex realities, while being focussed in their approach to address its specificities.

Gender or sex based discrimination is *any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, on a basis of equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field*. Ending gender-based discrimination is a non-negotiable to achieve gender equality and empowerment of women.

Present situation: The theory and the practice

Tamil Nadu can count itself among the more progressive states in that it is one of the few states in India which have legal provision for equal rights for women for property from the year 1989. However, the patriarchal social norms in many ways do not allow women to enjoy this nor several other legally accepted rights. Social norms and practices outweigh enabling legal provisions.

There are active and passive discriminatory practices in society, the market and economy, the community, and even the State. The progressive affirmations are yet to find concrete practical application even half a century later.

*Social discrimination* is prevalent in public and private spheres.

- Right to inheritance.
- Right to housing.
- Right to residence.
- Care of children / unpaid care work.
- Access to education and skill up gradation.
- Decision making.

The right to property has seldom translated into the right to inheritance, much less actual inheritance or housing. Single women or even groups of women find it difficult to get a place to stay – a house or room on rent – without a male even in cities, including the state capital. The right of a women to invest in herself is severely curtailed, and recreation and personal space is beyond imagination for many who must attend to family needs 24 hours a day.

Social discrimination spills over into the *market and economy* in all its dimensions, right through the supply chain. Their participation in the leadership pipeline is severely undermined at all stages.

- Recruitment.
- Job segregation.
- Unequal wages.
- Support for child care.
- Work place regulations.
- Collateral security for credit.
- Sexual harassment at the workplace / Mobility support.



These discriminatory practices remain the norm despite explicit legal provisions against them. Businesses have gamed support for child care even before the legislation was enacted and have continued to do so.

Similarly, despite ‘flagship’ schemes to meet the capital needs of entrepreneurial women, banks have found new ways to deny credit to women with the same ingenuity with which they find ways to write off billions of loans given to men. The internal complaints committee under the law to prevent sexual harassment in the workplace finds creative means for denial and function more to blame and shame the victim and shield the accused. The elite capture of the institutions of succour has resulted in loss of faith in the State itself, as seen in the several instances of vigilantism.

At the *community* level an independent woman with her own persona is taboo. They still are expected to be the primary caregivers, and any deviation is met with stern disapproval, apart from the fact that public and private support structures are absent.

- Disapproval of career minded women.
- Women are blamed for social problems like divorce / problems faced or created by children.
- Lack of safety for women in public spaces.
- Disapproval of men who wish to share family responsibility.

There is no supportive social network for men who wish to break gender stereotypes and be more supportive either. Public spaces are taken over by men and unwelcoming for women. Men claim control not only over public spaces but also the bodies of women through rituals and ‘traditions’ that objectify their bodies and biological functions including ritual dedication of women to gods, goddesses and temples. These lead to the deification of women and its logical corollary – sexual and gender-based violence against those who don’t live up to the deified ideal.

Men, on the contrary, do not have to suffer from this binary. Breaking boundaries of caste or class and breaking the shackles of transactional marriages results in arrogant caste and religion based (acar) killings. These are justified by labelling

them as ‘honour’ killings when in fact they are extreme expressions of privilege, exceptionalism and impunity.

Not surprisingly *the State* too is complicit, with wilful negligence and lax implementation of progressive laws.

- Laws of inheritance.
- Ownership of land and other properties.
- Citizenship.
- Guardianship.
- Inequality in marriage.

The preferred method is denial and, if that fails, forced ‘compromise’. There is liberal resort to ‘culture’ and ‘tradition’. Being immersed in the same values and belief system, the state machinery is somewhat wanting in ensuring that the intent of the law and the constitution – which they have sworn to uphold.

Attainment of this goal thus requires not only financial and material resources, but deep attitudinal changes that reach into the core beliefs and fundamental structuring of society itself.

## SDG 5: A status snapshot

The status of girls and women in Tamil Nadu can be constructed using multiple datasets. Most of these datasets are publicly available but they are fragmented due to information silos. By selecting and prioritising key indicators, interventions to reach the targets can be made. Such a focussed approach will enable achievement of the goals, with the optimal use of resources and within the time available. While a draft has been made for SDG 5 to start with, it must be emphasised that, gender being crosscutting, a similar gendered approach needs to be followed for all 17 goals and their respective indicators and targets. Only such a 360 degree approach can build a comprehensive, engendered perspective from the mosaic of data available.

SDG - Goal 5. Achieve Gender Equality and Empower All Women and Girls			
Targets (9)	Indicators (26)	Status in Tamil Nadu	Observation
<p><b>5.1</b> End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere</p>	<p><b>5.1.1</b> Legal frameworks to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are many legal provisions both at the National and State level in place, however awareness about these legal provisions and its implementation remains a real challenge.</li> <li>• The deep rooted patriarchal social norms that perpetuate gender based discrimination are not addressed through the implementation of these laws.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Legal frameworks</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Right to inheritance</li> <li>• Right to housing</li> <li>• Right to residence</li> <li>• Care of children / unpaid care work</li> <li>• Access to education and skill up gradation</li> <li>• Decision making</li> <li>• Market and Economy</li> <li>• Recruitment</li> <li>• Unequal wages</li> <li>• Support for child care</li> <li>• Work place regulations</li> </ul>

**SDG - Goal 5. Achieve Gender Equality and Empower All Women and Girls**

Targets (9)	Indicators (26)	Status in Tamil Nadu			Observation	
					• Sexual Harassment at the workplace	
<b>5.2</b> Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	<b>5.2.1</b> Proportion of crime against women to total crime reported in the State during the calendar year	<b>Reported crime against women</b>			The reported crime though has risen in the year 2015, has dropped in the year 2016. This needs further reflection as the data on the number of women coming to the police stations to give a complaint is not reflected.	
		Crime	2014	2015		2016
		Rape	37	25		34
		Dowry Death	5	2		2
		Molestation	79	73		59
		Sexual Harassment	10	3		2
		Cruelty by husband & his relatives	326	310		182
		Kidnapping & Abduction of women	167	118		107
		Dowry Prohibition Act	51	61		69
		TN Prohibition of Women Harassment Act	324	644		600
		Total	999	1,236		1,055
		(Source: The Hindu - 6 <sup>th</sup> Feb, 2017)				

SDG - Goal 5. Achieve Gender Equality and Empower All Women and Girls			
Targets (9)	Indicators (26)	Status in Tamil Nadu	Observation
	5.2.2 Proportion of sexual crimes against women to total crime against women during the calendar year		
	5.2.3 Proportion of cruelty/ physical violence on women by husband or his relative to total crime against women during the calendar year	Ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal violence is 40.6 % (NFHS - 4), 41.9% - NFHS – 3	The numbers show a decline, but reported cases are only the tip of the iceberg.
	5.2.4 Proportion on rape of women by persons known to them, inter-alia, live-in partner or separated husband or ex-husband to total rape of women during the calendar year	In 2016, there were 319 recorded rape cases of which the perpetrator was known by the victim in 317.	

SDG - Goal 5. Achieve Gender Equality and Empower All Women and Girls			
Targets (9)	Indicators (26)	Status in Tamil Nadu	Observation
	5.2.5 Proportion of sexual crime against girls children to total crime against children during the calendar year		In 2016 there were 319 cases of rape registered.
	5.2.6 Proportion of Trafficking of girl children to total children trafficked during the calendar year		
	5.2.7 Percentage of currently partnered girls and women aged 15-49 years who have experience physical and / or sexual violence by their current intimate partner in the last 12 months	<b>40.6%(Rural 44.2% and Urban 37.2%) of women age 15-49 in Tamil Nadu have experienced physical or sexual violence;</b>	Shows slight decline from NFHS-3  Studies show only 14 percent of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by anyone have sought help; Over three-fourths (76%) of women have neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence. Abused women who have sought help most often seek help from their own

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			families. Only 1 percent of abused women who sought help for the violence sought help from the police
	5.2.8 Child Sex Ratio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Child sex ratio is 946/ 1000 (Source: Census of India 2011 )</li> <li>Sex ratio at birth in the last five years 954 (NFHS - 4), 896 (NFHS - 3)</li> </ul>	Shows slight improvement.
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1 Proportion of women subjected to dowry related offences to total crime against women	Dowry Deaths (Sec.304B IPC) Incidence – 58 Victims - 59 Crime Rate - 0.2 Cruelty by Husband or his relatives (Sec. 498 A) Incidence – 1256 Victims - 1256 Crime Rate - 3.6	Officials say that the accused in these cases are usually let off after signing a stamped paper saying they would ensure the child is not married till she becomes a major. They only file FIR if the situation is serious, like in the case of rape or abuse, or if the girl wants to press charges
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5.3.2 Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)</li> <li>Proportion of cases reported under the Prohibition of Child Marriage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>16.3% (NFHS - 4), 22.3% (NFHS- 3)</li> <li>Tamil Nadu reported 65,200 child marriages as per Census 2011.</li> <li>As of November 2017, the highest number of child marriages was reported from Dharmapuri (180), followed by Salem (135) and Thiruvannamalai (135). Cases reported from 2008 to Nov 2017 is 6,661 and</li> </ul>	

SDG - Goal 5. Achieve Gender Equality and Empower All Women and Girls			
Targets (9)	Indicators (26)	Status in Tamil Nadu	Observation
	Act (early marriage of children below 18 years of age) total crime against children.	child marriages stopped in the same period is 6,658; FIRs filed 158 and Court injunction orders issued in 6 cases.	
	5.3.3 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	16.3% (NFHS - 4), 22.3% (NFHS - 3)	Shows a slight drop in of child marriage
	5.3.4 Rituals – Widows, Puberty, Mathamma, Arrogant caste and religion based killing.		



**SDG - Goal 5. Achieve Gender Equality and Empower All Women and Girls**

Targets (9)	Indicators (26)	Status in Tamil Nadu	Observation
<p><b>5.4</b> Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate</p>	<p><b>5.4.1</b> Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work by sex, age and location</p>	<p>women in Tamilnadu spent 34.63 hours on unpaid care work while men spent 3.65 hours.</p>	<p>In a “Time Use Survey” out of 168 hours in a week, (Source: A pilot project undertaken by the Central Statistical Organization in six selected states—Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Odisha, Tamil Nadu and Meghalaya)</p>
<p><b>5.5</b> Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life</p>	<p><b>5.5.1</b> Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament, State legislation and Local Self Government</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 15<sup>th</sup> Assembly in Tamil Nadu had 19 elected women members out of the total 232 seats (just 9%) Women MP’s in TN</li> <li>• Out of 39 Lok Sabha MPs from Tamil Nadu, only 2 are women and out of 18 Rajya Sabha MPs, only 3 are women.</li> </ul> <p>In 2011 election polls 51,810 women were elected representatives, (Source: State election commission (SEC))</p>	<p>This is 7% higher than the mandated one-third reservation. Six out of 10 mayors and 54 out of 125 municipal chairpersons are women. Women’s participation is also higher in panchayat union ward members (41.97%), panchayat presidents (39.28%) and panchayat ward members (39.28%)</p>

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Targets (9)	Indicators (26)	Status in Tamil Nadu	Observation
	<b>5.5.2</b> Number of women in Board of listed companies		
<b>5.6</b> Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	<b>5.6.1</b> Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	53.2% (NFHS - 4), 61.4% (NFHS - 3)	We find a decline in the access to Sexual reproductive rights
	<b>5.6.2</b> Unmet need for family planning for currently married women aged 15-49 years	10.1% (NFHS - 4), 10.2% (NFHS - 3)	
	<b>5.6.3</b> Proportion of population aged 15 - 49 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV / AIDS	16.0 % (NFHS - 4), 12.3 % (NFHS - 3) Male – 10.9% (NFHS - 4), 37.4 % (NFHS - 3)	
<b>5.a</b> Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as	<b>5.a.1</b> Operational land holdings - gender wise	36.2 % (NFHS - 4)	• As per Census 2011, out of total female main workers, 55 percent were agricultural labourers and 24 percent were

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Targets (9)	Indicators (26)	Status in Tamil Nadu	Observation	
access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>5.a.2</b> Proportion of female agricultural labourers</li> </ul>		cultivators. However, only 12.8 percent of the operational holdings were owned by women, which reflect the gender disparity in ownership of landholdings in agriculture. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Tamizhaga Vivasayigal Sangam (Tamil Nadu Farmer’s Union) is perhaps the biggest union in the state, with more than 50,000 enrolments. Yet, only around 3,000 of them are women. The president of the union does not hesitate for a second to agree that more than 90 percent of agriculture is managed by women.</li> </ul>	
	Women who worked in the last 12 month and were paid in cash	30.5% (NFHS - 4), 45.7 % (NFHS - 3)		
	<b>5.a.3</b> Wages of casual labourers (gender wise)			
	<b>5.a.4</b> Agricultural wages (gender wise)			
	<b>5.a.5</b> Number of Savings bank accounts / opened under PMJDY	77 % (NFHS - 4), 15.9 % (NFHS - 3)		
	<b>5.a.6</b> Amount of Over Draft (OD) availed from PMJDY accounts by women			
<b>5.b</b> Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular	<b>5.b.1</b> Number of mobile phone users, by sex	62.0 % (NFHS - 4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The International Telecommunications Union,</li> </ul>	

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Targets (9)	Indicators (26)	Status in Tamil Nadu	Observation
information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	<b>5.b.2</b> How many women are using the mobile phone / digital platform to access their entitlements and also to file complaint		<p>in its 'Measuring the Information Society' Report of 2013, places India in the category of the World's 'Least Connected Countries' based on a composite measure of ICT access, ICT use and ICT skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Intel Women and the Web Study 2013 found that while 8.4% of Indian women and 11.6% of Indian men are online, there is a weighted gender gap of 27% – meaning that a woman in India is 27% less likely to have Internet access than a man.</li> <li>• Similarly, studies by the GSMA Development Fund and the Cherie Blair Foundation have revealed that “only 28% of Indian women own a mobile phone, compared to 40% of men”.</li> </ul>

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Targets (9)	Indicators (26)	Status in Tamil Nadu	Observation
<p><b>5.c</b> Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels</p>	<p><b>5.c.1</b> Number of Gender Budget Cells in Central and State Ministries</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women and Child Schemes of Tamil Nadu Government are listed below:</li> <li>• Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Residential Schools</li> <li>• Chief Minister’s Girl Protection Scheme</li> <li>• Cradle Baby Scheme</li> <li>• National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL)</li> <li>• Sivagami Ammaiya Memorial Girl Child Protection Scheme</li> </ul> <p>In addition to the above, schemes like financial assistance for marriage girls below poverty line (gold for marriage); cash assistance to pregnant women below poverty line, widow remarriage assistance, marriage assistance to orphan girls, for marriage of daughters of poor widows and inter-caste marriage assistance.</p>

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			<p>Amma Unavagam, the first populist scheme, the city corporation-run canteens offer subsidised food as little as Re. 1. The canteens are a huge hit and are maintained by women Self Help Groups (SHG). Several states including Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Delhi are running Amma-style canteens.</p>

## SDG 5 monitoring implementation in Tamil Nadu

To prioritise and track areas of intervention, we propose that select indicators be monitored – by the community, civil society and the state. Depending on progress and fulfilment, others could be added. The objective is to track critical indicators that would have top level impact. This would be a more efficient methodology, given the limited resources available.

Nature of violence and discrimination	Performance	Performance 2015-16	Rate of past improvement	Whether the state is likely to achieve target by 2030	Recommendation to state and civil society to achieve SDG targets
Child sex ratio (5.2) % operational holdings held by women (5a)	942 (2001) 18.6 (2005-6)	943 (2011) 19,2 (2010-11)	1 per 10 years		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor high gender risk pregnancy</li> <li>• Extended the girl child scheme irrespective the number of children</li> <li>• Gender sensitization</li> <li>• Monitoring of the implementation of PCPNDT Act</li> </ul>
Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%) (5.3)	21.5 (2005-6)	15.7 (2015-16)			

Nature of violence and discrimination	Performance	Performance 2015-16	Rate of past improvement	Whether the state is likely to achieve target by 2030	Recommendation to state and civil society to achieve SDG targets
Male method of modern contraception to total (%) (5.6)	3.83%	1.52%			
Births delivered by caesarean (%) (SDG 3)	20.3%	34.1%			
Ever married women experienced spousal violence (%)	41.9%	40.6%			



## Legal provisions

- Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Harassment of Women (Amended) Act 2002
- Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Sexual Harassment of Women Act, 2000
- Tamil Nadu State Commission for Women Act, 2008
- Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
- Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 (28 of 1961) (Amended in 1986)
- Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
- Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987 (3 of 1988)
- Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
- Section 509 of Indian Penal Code, 1860 - Insulting the modesty of women
- Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (15 of 1872)
- Married Women's Property Act, 1874 (3 of 1874)
- Guardians and Wards Act, 1890
- Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923
- Trade Unions Act 1926
- Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 (19 of 1929)
- Payments of Wages Act, 1936
- Payments of Wages (Procedure) Act, 1937
- Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937
- Employers Liabilities Act, 1938
- Minimum Wages Act, 1948
- Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948
- Factories Act, 1948
- Minimum Wages Act, 1950
- Plantation Labour Act, 1951 (amended by Acts Nos. 42 of 1953, 34 of 1960, 53 of 1961, 58 of 1981 and 61 of 1986)
- Cinematograph Act, 1952
- Mines Act, 1952
- Special Marriage Act, 1954
- Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955
- Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 (28 of 1955)
- Hindu Adoptions & Maintenance Act, 1956
- Hindu Minority & Guardianship Act, 1956
- Hindu Succession Act, 1956
- Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 (53 of 1961)
- Beedi & Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966

- Foreign Marriage Act, 1969 (33 of 1969)
- Indian Divorce Act, 1969 (4 of 1969)
- Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970
- Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 (34 of 1971)
- Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
- Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
- Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1979
- Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979
- Family Courts Act, 1984
- Muslim women Protection of Rights on Dowry Act, 1986
- Mental Health Act, 1987
- National Commission for Women Act, 1990 (20 of 1990)
- Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 [As amended by Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2006–No. 43 of 2006]
- Juvenile Justice Act, 2000
- Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of misuse) Act, 1994

## Comparison of HDI and GII

HDI Index			GII Index		
District	Index	Rank	District	Index	Rank
Kanyakumari	0.944	1	The Nilgiris	0.036	1
Virudhunagar	0.855	2	Virudhunagar	0.048	2
Thoothukudi	0.852	3	Vellore	0.051	3
Chennai	0.847	4	Nammakkal	0.054	4
Kancheepuram	0.845	5	Perambalur	0.057	5
Coimbatore	0.844	6	Salem	0.058	6
Tirunelveli	0.802	7	Thanjavur	0.058	7
Thiruvallur	0.801	8	Dindigul	0.063	8
Krishnagiri	0.788	9	Thiruvallur	0.064	9
Trichy	0.774	10	Kancheepuram	0.064	10
Vellore	0.742	11	Erode	0.065	11
Nammakkal	0.738	12	Kanyakumari	0.066	12
Cuddalore	0.719	13	Karur	0.07	13
Dindigul	0.691	14	Tiruppur	0.07	14
Madurai	0.689	15	Dharmapuri	0.074	15
Sivaganga	0.671	16	Ramanathapuram	0.075	16
Salem	0.669	17	Theni	0.075	17
Karur	0.668	18	Trichy	0.082	18
Thanjavur	0.655	19	Thoothukudi	0.083	19
Ramanathapuram	0.653	20	Cuddalore	0.083	20
Dharmapuri	0.644	21	Tirunelveli	0.084	21
Pudukottai	0.631	22	Pudukottai	0.085	22
Tiruppur	0.627	23	Coimbatore	0.088	23
The Nilgiris	0.624	24	Krishnagiri	0.091	24
Erode	0.616	25	Thiruvarur	0.1	25
Nagapattiam	0.601	26	Tiruvannamalai	0.101	26
Tiruvannamalai	0.596	27	Nagapattiam	0.104	27
Thiruvarur	0.568	28	Chennai	0.111	28
Villupuram	0.561	29	Madurai	0.112	29
Theni	0.539	30	Villupuram	0.113	30
Perambalur	0.447	31	Sivaganga	0.114	31
Ariyalur	0.282	32	Ariyalur	0.118	32

Enrolment -Gender-wise By School Category								
District	Primary School				Middle School			
	Boys	Girls	Total	Rank	Boys	Girls	Total	Rank
CHENNAI	57300	54690	111990	12	21321	19948	41269	23
COIMBATORE	77116	75348	152464	4	51067	50265	101332	2
CUDDALORE	64982	59722	124704	7	36899	35468	72367	8
DHARMAPURI	35166	32996	68162	23	23249	23188	46437	20
DINDIGUL	55774	52756	108530	15	29738	32236	61974	12
ERODE	47379	46440	93819	16	32617	31920	64537	11
KANCHEEPURAM	59166	59925	119091	8	38638	37587	76225	7
KANNIYAKUMARI	25050	26635	51685	28	15821	14315	30136	27
KARUR	20141	20061	40202	29	13453	13720	27173	29
KRISHANAGIRI	46024	45702	91726	17	24941	24790	49731	17
MADURAI	67740	65280	133020	6	42074	42329	84403	6
NAGAPATTINAM	38022	37339	75361	20	25292	24631	49923	16
NAMAKKAL	29150	28295	57445	25	14870	14506	29376	28
PERAMBALUR	37733	34765	72498	22	17905	18281	36186	25
PUDUKKOTTAI	39133	38741	77874	19	30002	31074	61076	13

RAMANATHAPURAM	37674	35908	73582	21	17086	16438	33524	26
SALEM	67357	66243	133600	5	45060	43307	88367	5
SIVAGANGA	25891	26289	52180	27	21352	22472	43824	22
THANJAVUR	57257	57620	114877	11	28805	27613	56418	15
THE NILGIRIS	9932	10298	20230	30	6128	5793	11921	30
THENI	29136	28240	57376	26	20944	20318	41262	24
THIRUVALLUR	53696	55127	108823	14	36331	35078	71409	9
THIRUVARUR	30493	28784	59277	24	21642	23702	45344	21
THOOTHUKKUDI	43792	42104	85896	18	23853	24145	47998	19
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	58976	57668	116644	10	31222	29828	61050	14
TIRUNELVELI	80197	81364	161561	2	54199	48719	102918	1
TIRUVANNAMALAI	59526	58739	118265	9	32744	33385	66129	10
VELLORE	82233	80828	163061	1	45641	46233	91874	4
VILUPPURAM	79092	75852	154944	3	48907	51315	100222	3
VIRUDHUNAGAR	56655	54809	111464	13	23995	24500	48495	18
<b>State</b>	<b>1471783</b>	<b>1438568</b>	<b>2910351</b>		<b>875796</b>	<b>867104</b>	<b>1742900</b>	

## Enrolment -Gender-wise By School Category

District	High School				Hr.Secondary School			
	Boys	Girls	Total	Rank	Boys	Girls	Total	Rank
CHENNAI	44345	39437	83782	5	258608	268735	527343	1
COIMBATORE	54949	48586	103535	2	260149	261190	521339	2
CUDDALORE	36460	32608	69068	9	120389	115915	236304	12
DHARMAPURI	17964	17943	35907	24	77950	67194	145144	21
DINDIGUL	29958	25650	55608	16	89676	87911	177587	17
ERODE	32175	32178	64353	11	122354	116058	238412	11
KANCHEEPURAM	59406	54257	113663	1	216772	214346	431118	3
KANNIYAKUMARI	25411	23988	49399	18	99309	99698	199007	14
KARUR	15064	13456	28520	29	41691	39760	81451	29
KRISHANAGIRI	32043	29737	61780	13	89265	80902	170167	19
MADURAI	31500	26276	57776	15	163628	159171	322799	6
NAGAPATTINAM	25109	24595	49704	17	64806	66022	130828	23
NAMAKKAL	20648	17487	38135	22	92236	82221	174457	18
PERAMBALUR	23127	20691	43818	20	56687	54886	111573	27
PUDUKKOTTAI	22007	22005	44012	19	66364	65358	131722	22

RAMANATHAPURAM	17189	16078	33267	25	58484	59324	117808	26
SALEM	42342	37438	79780	6	166012	154355	320367	7
SIVAGANGA	15648	14051	29699	26	60249	60680	120929	25
THANJAVUR	33996	31312	65308	10	108018	112901	220919	13
THE NILGIRIS	14871	14141	29012	28	29508	30600	60108	30
THENI	10181	8695	18876	30	63719	60104	123823	24
THIRUVALLUR	50922	47795	98717	3	213542	203687	417229	4
THIRUVARUR	15603	13781	29384	27	46190	51441	97631	28
THOOTHUKKUDI	19617	17516	37133	23	81440	84620	166060	20
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	33057	31114	64171	12	132690	133500	266190	10
TIRUNELVELI	30549	29957	60506	14	156783	159750	316533	8
TIRUVANNAMALAI	35587	34526	70113	8	98728	92189	190917	15
VELLORE	43731	40129	83860	4	167133	168191	335324	5
VILUPPURAM	40509	39225	79734	7	146328	134454	280782	9
VIRUDHUNAGAR	21061	19641	40702	21	88789	90293	179082	16
<b>State</b>	<b>895029</b>	<b>824293</b>	<b>1719322</b>		<b>3437497</b>	<b>3375456</b>	<b>6812953</b>	

## Enrolment -Gender-wise By School Category

District	Grand Total			Rank
	Boys	Girls	Total	
CHENNAI	381574	382810	764384	2
COIMBATORE	443281	435389	878670	1
CUDDALORE	258730	243713	502443	11
DHARMAPURI	154329	141321	295650	23
DINDIGUL	205146	198553	403699	15
ERODE	234525	226596	461121	12
KANCHEEPURAM	373982	366115	740097	3
KANNIYAKUMARI	165591	164636	330227	19
KARUR	90349	86997	177346	29
KRISHANAGIRI	192273	181131	373404	17
MADURAI	304942	293056	597998	9
NAGAPATTINAM	153229	152587	305816	21
NAMAKKAL	156904	142509	299413	22
PERAMBALUR	135452	128623	264075	24
PUDUKKOTTAI	157506	157178	314684	20



RAMANATHAPURAM	130433	127748	258181	25
SALEM	320771	301343	622114	7
SIVAGANGA	123140	123492	246632	26
THANJAVUR	228076	229446	457522	13
THE NILGIRIS	60439	60832	121271	30
THENI	123980	117357	241337	27
THIRUVALLUR	354491	341687	696178	4
THIRUVARUR	113928	117708	231636	28
THOOTHUKKUDI	168702	168385	337087	18
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	255945	252110	508055	10
TIRUNELVELI	321728	319790	641518	6
TIRUVANNAMALAI	226585	218839	445424	14
VELLORE	338738	335381	674119	5
VILUPPURAM	314836	300846	615682	8
VIRUDHUNAGAR	190500	189243	379743	16
<b>State</b>	<b>6680105</b>	<b>6505421</b>	<b>13185526</b>	



## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL - 5

ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL  
WOMEN AND GIRLS

### TAMILNADU



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