CHAPTER - VII

Conclusion
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History in any field of life such as Medicine, Economics, Politics and Engineering etc, guides man to study the past, birth and growth of the concerned field to make decisions for the present and the future stages of his life. The knowledge of the past is indispensable to improve the present condition in any field. So historical research gains its importance and the subject History is glorified.

The historical research of a place shows the gradual developments took place in the respective place many centuries ago. The political history of a place throws light on the different aspects such as the famous dynasties, the expansion of policies, the different armies, the war tactics and military expeditions etc.

Regarding Kanchi religions played a major role in different kinds of faith which initiated to have a breadth of outlook over the purpose of life. They in turn influenced the way of people’s life giving momentum to economic as well as day to day outlooks.

The religious history shows the different faiths followed by the people and the king. The beautiful temples in Kanchi are a proof that signifies
religious faith vested in the minds of its rulers. King Mahendra Varman was a Jain in his early years. Saint Appar converted the King to Saivism.

In fact all the religions competed with each other to gain ascendancy not minding destroying the other. The development and the down fall of religions can be ascertained with the help of religious history. Buddhism had deep roots at Kanchi in the past but now this religion has faced a serious downfall at Kanchi. But Jainism has thrived at Kanchi, still there are some Jain settlements at some places in Kancheepuram, especially at Thiruparuthikundram.

The old age literatures are a vast store house of information to the historians. The poets of the past ages narrated about the kings and their empire about their character conquests etc. The ancient book of grammar Tolkappiam reveal many matters related to Tamil. Famous epics like the Silapathigaram and Manimegalai and other Sangam literatures, mentions about the natural calamity that occurred at that period and appearance of a comet in the sky.

All religions are keen on making temples as embodiment of art and architecture of a specific time. The art and architectural history of the structural monuments predict the talents of the artisans of the past ages. These temples were built during an age when engineering and other sciences were not developed to modern standards.
In this research a thorough insight was given from beginning to suggest how religions influenced rulers and how they motivated them to make their expansions. At a second stage the research catalogued the Socio-Economic Conditions of the people regarding their community, caste, religion and education. The research took notice of the tradition, culture, habits such as food, clothing, festival and religious rituals and registering them minutely. It also notes the social significance of secular and diversified India from a study of the microcosmic Kancheepuram district. This research revolves around a qualitative analysis of the primary and secondary data.

The entire world respects Kanchipuram for two things, temples and silk saris. The city Kancheepuram is the house of thousand temples with marvelous architectural glory. But in the present scenario, it is difficult to predict whether such type of monuments can be built in the fore coming years, even though we have excellent modern technology in various fields.

The silk saris woven here have its unique beauty. It is an interesting to notice that temples influenced saree designing. The floral motifs carved at the temples in Kancheepuram forms the basis for the saris border designs. Kancheepuram as stated in old literatures retains its past greatness even to this day. The structural temples and the elegant silk saris produced in the city.
earn its fame not only in India but all over the world. This fame will remain everlasting for the fore coming generations.

The year 1956 marks the memorable beginning of the state of Madras later named state of Tamil Nadu. The State Reorganization Commission recommendations were accepted by the Indian parliament and the State Reorganization Act was passed in March 1956.

As per the recommendation Kancheepuram district is situated on the northern East Coast of Tamil Nadu and is adjacent by Bay of Bengal and Chennai city. This district is bounded in the west by Vellore and Thiruvannamalai district, in the north by Thiruvallur district and Chennai district, in the south by Villuppuram district in the east by Bay of Bengal. It lies between 11° 00’ to 12° 00’ North latitudes and 77° 28’ to 78° 50’ East longitudes.

Agriculture still occupies the dominant place in the economy of Kancheepuram district. The total area of the district is 2,03,81,109 acres of which 8,94,322 acres have been brought under cultivation. 6.5 per cent of its working population is engaged in agriculture.

There are three agricultural seasons Sornawari (April – August), Samba (August – February) and Navarai (December – May). Paddy is cultivated in all these seasons. In Sornawari season, short duration crops are grown and in Navarai, short and medium duration crops are raised. During Samba period,
medium and long duration crops are cultivated. Paddy is cultivated on a large scale using tank and lift irrigation. It is also cultivated on dry lands under rain fed conditions.

However, Scarcity of water, poverty, mechanical cultivation, famine, flood and cultural changes, are the major reasons for decreasing the food crops. The remarkable fact that most of the farmers in the present Kancheepuram district feel that Agriculture is not the prestigious profession in the modern society. Moreover the people of Kancheepuram feel that traditional occupations will affect their prestige in society.

Hence their children must concentrate on education and industry. As a result agricultural production has diminished the changes in the industrial and social fields. This is the main reason for literary and large scale industries.

This attitude let them to sell their agricultural lands to industries. The nearness of a harbor and international airport induced the foreigners as well as Indian residents to buy them and expand their industrial ventures. When we travel by National highways starting from Porur we can witness various kinds of Industrial Hence their children must concentrate on education and industry. As a result agricultural production has diminished because of fast growth in the industrial and economic fields. As a consequence educational institutions with
large infrastructure grew up the demands of the concerned fields. Today Kanchipuram district progresses with engineering colleges, medical colleges.

The growth of academic facilities resulted in the diminishing interest in Agriculture in Kanchipuram district. Literacy has brought about changes in the cultural field, particularly, social customs, life style, food habits and dressing style.
Findings

1. The Chengalpattu-MGR district has been split into two as Kancheepuram and Thiruvallur districts from 01.07.1997. On the same day, Thirukalukundram Taluk was demarcated by bifurcating the Chengalpattu Taluk. Thus the new Kancheepuram district is formed from 01.07.1997 comprising of eight taluks, namely Kancheepuram, Sriperumbudur, Uthiramerur, Chengalpattu, Tambaram, Thirukazhukundram, Madurantakam and Cheyyur.

2. This district is rich with traditional architectural monuments such as temples, cave temples, inscriptions tourist places like Mahabalipuram, Vedanthangal, Karikkili, Muttukkadu, Kovalam, Crocodile Park and pilgrimage centres like Kancheepuram, Sriperumbudur, Madurantakam, Kundrathur, Thirukazhukundram, Melmaruvathur, Achirupakkam, Uthiramerur etc., have existed from the ancient period but Kancheepuram district is still in the process of acquiring the architectural glory.

3. The art and architectural history of the structural monuments predict the talents of the artisans of the past ages. These temples were built during an age when engineering and other sciences were not developed to modern standards.

4. But in the present scenario, it is difficult to predict whether such type of monuments can be built in the forthcoming years, even though we have modern technology in various fields.
5. The silk saris woven here have unique beauty. The floral motifs carved at the temples in Kancheepuram forms the basis for the sari border designs.

6. Kancheepuram in keeping with the rest of the state Tamil Nadu is progressing well on the economic front. There have been significant strides in both agricultural and non agricultural sectors especially automobile industries.

7. Kancheepuram district has not only a fertile soil but also has adequate seasonal irrigational facilities.

8. Kancheepuram district has natural resources like rivers (Palar and Kiliyar), tanks and wells which in term helped in agricultural progress. There is immense scope of further agricultural advancement which in turn helped to develop the industrial capacity of the district.

9. Various tanks in Kancheepuram district like Madurantakam, Karunguzhi, Mamandur, Uthiramerur etc., ensure adequate water supply to the agricultural sector. But all these depend upon the monsoons.

10. Kancheepuram district has immense scope for trade and commerce due to the adjacent district of the Tamil Nadu headquarter with adequate transport facilities both roads as well as rail.
11. Places like Mahabalipuram, Kancheepuram, Muttukadu, Crocodile Park, Vedanthangal and Karikkili Birds Sanctuary are exclusively for the transport of tourist from all over the world.

12. Absence of facilities like safe drinking water, rest sheds in most of the rural areas.

13. In this district education is well spread and even the socially backward communities have started to attain more education.

14. Kancheepuram district has a multitude of castes and sub-castes in its social and religious composition.

15. Kancheepuram district has been identified as an educationally moderate but a better district of Tamil Nadu.

16. The people of the district especially the Vanniaris and Adi-dravidars are fast in progressing towards education.

17. The interesting feature is that even women of these communities are coming forward in acquiring knowledge. There is a vast advance in the education level of the people in the recent period.

18. Kancheepuram district is keeping pace with the rest of Tamil Nadu it has still made better, progress in the economic front.
19. Still SC and ST community people residing in huts in the rural areas due to their least earnings.

20. Landlessness is acute among the SC and ST community as their land possession is quite less, which cannot be put into any worthwhile purpose and hence, they should become daily wage labourers.

21. However the role played by the females in household decision making increases as their level of education increases, and also their role in joint decision making also increases.

22. The urban areas have a harmonious social life with many caste, religious and language groups. There is unity in diversity. This district stands as a model district for secularism.

23. The missionaries had set up various educational institutions in this district. They concentrated on primary education and laid emphasis on the education of the female children. The service rendered by Christian missionaries like Roman Catholic, Beatitudes (Damien Foundations, Belgium), Polambakkam has gone a long way in improving the quality of life of people in Kancheepuram district in general and the women in particular.

24. The higher level of educated group could move towards the non-agricultural sector, while as far as the illiterates and the less educated are concerned, they depend
only on the agricultural and daily wages sector like brick industry, weaving and salt production etc.

25. This district has immense scope for further agricultural advancement, which in turn may help the industrial progress.

26. The majority of food articles processed in this district are ground nut, coconut, sugarcane and banana. The other products such as Ragi, Cumbu, and Sunflower, Vegetables, fruits and flowers can be exploited for further greater industrial advantage.

27. The taluks such as Cheyyur, Madurantakam, Uthiramerur and Thirukazhukundram has few hospitals and there are private medical practitioners to meet the medical needs of the people. There is no speciality centres. People have to go to cities for special treatments for atleast 50 Kms. To 70 Kms..

28. In a multi ethnic society with caste, creed and religious divergence, women often tend to bear the major brunt of the socio-economic strife and up as losers in struggle for power. The analysis of the study proved that educated women, very particularly employed have improved their empowerment through their education and also their role in household decision making.

29. Among all the socio-economic factors, education is the key and potential factor for women empowerment, though the attainment of employment and better economic
independence. Good and better education gives not only empowerment alone to women, but enormous avenues to develop the family and society as a whole.

From the above mentioned conclusions leave to the following recommendations.

**Recommendations:**

1. Kancheepuram is one of the important districts regarding heritage and culture of Tamil Nadu. It is recommended that cultural institutions to promote art forms such as dance, music, paintings etc., may be encouraged among the people of this district.

2. The Government and the voluntary social service organizations can promote large scale industries in different sectors such as Information Technology, Automobiles and Heavy Industries in various parts of the district. It is done by ancillary units and small scale units will come up in big numbers and create employment opportunities for various people in this district thereby paving way for the betterment of the Socio-Economic Conditions of the people in Kancheepuram district.

3. As the fast growth of industries and commerce endanger the rural life based on agriculture and it’s by product professions, people loss enthusiasm and drive to carry out the profession. They intend to switch over to the more paying profession. Taking this attitude into account the government and the individuals should take necessary steps to help agriculture. If agriculture becomes more paying people
would prefer it. So the Government and the individuals should never fail to promote agricultural endeavours at all levels.

4. Krishik Vignaan Kendras (Agro education centers) should be established in all the taluks of Kancheepuram districts. It may help people to know about the modern trends in farming and irrigation.

5. Though Kancheepuram district is primarily an agricultural district there is no any Agricultural College find around. Steps should be taken to establish an Agricultural college.

6. As agriculture is more related with animal husbandry, steps should be taken to promote animal husbandry, such as founding educational institutions and promoting animal welfare.

7. The growth of engineering and commercial companies began to suck out more agricultural lands without any limitation, a ceiling should be made legally to control the loss of agricultural lands.

8. Though the growth of engineering and commercial enterprises gave a lot of employment opportunities, it caused many problems in the areas of housing, sanitation and medical facilities.

9. Crowded townships and unplanned living areas have grown up in the industrial areas without proper facilities. The Government should take immediate steps by controlling housing and sanitation as well as medical plans before they make great problems.
10. Whatever may be industrial and commercial ventures yield financial revenues, Kancheepuram district made an international mark as an architectural wonder and weaving centre. Both those two merits speak of the nature of artistic merit. But no proper attention is given to promote both arts.

11. Though there is a school of architecture situated in Mamallapuram it needs to be enhanced to an International stature which will gain a due respect to the Indian architecture and design.

12. A training centre in design and modern weaving may be established somewhere in Kancheepuram district.

13. There are also various inscriptions like Uthiramerur inscriptions, Mamallapuram inscriptions and Kancheepuram temple inscriptions and other ancient data in and around Kancheepuram etc. There has not been significant academic or scholarly enterprise in unearthing the pressures secrets of the by-gone ages.

14. It is recommended that the various Universities in the states to initiate to establish scholarship and research fellowships to activate academic endeavour.

15. It has been pointed out that medical facilities through adequate is not specialized. It is recommended that speciality clinic and Hospitals be affiliated and set up various taluke like Cheyyur, Thirukkazhukundram and Uthiramerur.

16. It is further recommended that special care be taken to identity the areas in which women excel such pathology, counseling, social work etc. and institutions specially created to train them in these areas. Women would find it easier to take up part-
time employment rather than become fully career oriented. Pathology Lab or cell
counseling centre would provide women with the opportunity of part time
employment.

17. Kancheepuram district has red ferruginous loam soil and black soil in most of the
places. At present there are no research institute to study the topography and soil
of this area. Therefore steps to be taken to set up the same.

18. The Sugar Factory is at Padalam near Madurantakam is now closed indefinitely
due to some internal problems. The Government has to take necessary steps to
open the Sugar Factory. A majority of the Sugarcane producers of this district are
unable to crush their sugarcane in proper time.

19. Tourism efforts can be strengthened with rest room and other facilities for those
who visit temples, bird sanctuaries, Mamallapuram cave temples etc.

20. Policies and programmers need to facilitate women’s access to partial in
education to instantiate steps to eliminate gender biases in all educational
programmes.

21. To make plans for free education for girls up to college level including professional
courses.

22. To equip women with necessary skills in the modern upcoming trades which could
keep them gainfully engaged information knowledge, skills besides making them
economically, socially and politically self-reliant.
Areas for further Research:

The further research is exploratory in nature and is not a quantitative study. There could be further research to quantify the various aspects of Kancheepuram district in agriculture, irrigation, industry, society, education, health, tourism and secularism etc.,

The present study is confined to a limited period research could be undertaken to cover the proceeding and succeeding periods.

Specific research could be undertaken with regard to vital areas such as History and the rulers of Kancheepuram, Sociology with regard to Caste, Religion, Language, Women literates verses illiterates relations with a neighbouring districts as well as states inter and intra-groups, Marriage customs, festivals and rituals etc. That could be a political study before and after the study period.