



# **District Human Development Report - 2017**

## **Coimbatore District**

**State Planning Commission  
Tamil Nadu**



**COIMBATORE**

**DISTRICT HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2017**

**District Administration, Coimbatore and  
State Planning Commission, Tamil Nadu  
in association with  
Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore**



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### MESSAGE

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

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

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

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

ANIL MESHRAM  
MEMBER SECRETARY  
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**PREFACE**

The basic goal of development is to create an environment that enables people to enjoy a long, healthy and creative life. United Nations Development Programme in 1990 introduced the Human Development Index (HDI), with the objective of measuring human progress and quality of life at the global level. It was the first comprehensive attempt to measure achievements in development from a human perspective, expressed in terms of numerical indicators that permit comparisons among nations, states or districts. Such comparisons across time and space enable to understand the development process, the achievements and deficiencies and facilitate an equitable all round development.

Realizing the importance of human development, the State Planning Commission and District Administration in association with Tamil Nadu Agricultural University brought out this District Human Development Report for Coimbatore District. The status of human development is assessed through computing HDI for all the blocks in the district. Other key issues of human development like poverty, gender disparity and child development were also quantified by computing Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), Gender Inequality Index (GII) and Child Development Index (CDI). This report, I am sure, would definitely facilitate in informed decision making and prioritizing the development activities in the district.

I appreciate the efforts taken by the social scientists of Tamil Nadu Agricultural University Dr. M. Chinnadurai, Director CARDS, Dr. K. R. Ashok, Professor of Agricultural Economics and Dr. S. Varadha Raj Assistant Professor of Agricultural Economics and Tmt. V. Padmavathi, District Planning Officer and Thiru K. Narayanan, Technical Assistant, District Planning Office in bringing out this report.

  
T. N. HARIHARAN



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The first Human Development Report (HDR) in 1990 stated ‘People are the real wealth of a nation and human development is all about enlarging their choices.’ Since then, Human Development Reports have inspired the world towards human progress through new perspectives, data analysis, innovative policies and informed decision making. Recognizing the important role of HDR, the State Planning Commission (SPC) has initiated the preparation of the State Human Development Report (SHDR) and District Human Development Report (DHDR) for the state of Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU) is privileged to be associated with the preparation of the DHDR for Coimbatore District in this 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the preparation of HDR by UNDP. In this important task, we received support and encouragement from many people and I take this opportunity to thank all who contributed for completing this report.

Tmt. Santha Sheela Nair, I.A.S., (Retd), Former Vice Chairman, State Planning Commission, Government of Tamil Nadu has been kind enough to review the progress and offer valuable suggestions for improving this report. I thank Thiru. Anil Meshram, I.A.S., Member Secretary, Planning Commission and Thiru . Balaji I.A.S Then MS, Dr. Sugato Dutt I.F.S., the then Member Secretary i/c, State Planning Commission for providing all necessary guidance, administrative support and resources to accomplish the task.

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I express my thanks to Thiru P. Selvarajan, Head of Division, Rural Development and District Planning, Selvi S. Namagiri, Senior District Planning Officer, and Dr. G. N. Krupa Planning Officer, State Planning Commission, Chennai for providing necessary support for completing this task.

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Thanks and appreciation to my fellow team members and Co-Principal Investigators in the DHDR project, Dr. K. R. Ashok, Professor of Agricultural Economics, TNAU and Dr. S. Varadha Raj, Assistant Professor of Agricultural Economics, TNAU for spending a great deal of their time and energy in gathering information, analyzing data and writing this report.

It is my pleasure to acknowledge the help rendered by Joint Director, Health & Family welfare, Deputy Director, Public Health Services and Asst. Director of Statistics (Health wing), Chief Educational Officer, Addl. Chief Educational Officer (SSA), District Elementary Educational Officer, RMSA Coordinator, Deputy Director of Statistics, District Social welfare Officer, Project Officer, ICDS, Lead Bank Manager, All Municipal Commissioners, BDOs, Executive Officers of Town Panchayats and District level Officials.

I thank the external reviewers Dr. S. R. Subramanian and Dr. R. Sundaresan for their efforts and valuable comments on the initial draft.

Finally I thank SPC and Coimbatore District Administration for giving us the opportunity to be part of this endeavour which I am sure would influence the development discourse of the district in future.

Coimbatore,  
2<sup>nd</sup> March 2017



Dr. M. Chinnadurai  
Director, CARDS  
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# CHAPTER 1

## COIMBATORE DISTRICT - A PROFILE



## CHAPTER 1

### COIMBATORE DISTRICT: A PROFILE

#### Topography

Coimbatore district is surrounded by the Western Ghats mountain range on the West and North, with reserve forests and the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve on the Northern side. The Noyyal River runs through the district and the city is in the Noyyal's basin area. The district has an extensive tank system fed by river and rain water. The major rivers flowing through the district are Bhavani, Noyyal and Aliyar. The Siruvani dam is the main source of drinking water for Coimbatore. The district is located at North Latitude between 10° 10' and 11° 30' and East Longitude between 76° 40' and 77° 30'. The region is bounded by Kerala state on the West and is surrounded by Tirupur, Nilgiris, Erode districts. The headquarters of the district is the Coimbatore city (Fig. 1).

#### History

The ancient Kongunadu was made up of places currently known as Palani, Dharapuram, Karur, Nammakkal, Thiruchengodu, Erode, Salem, Dharmapuri, Satyamangalam, Nilgiris, Avinashi, Coimbatore, Pollachi and Udumalpet. Kongunadu was blessed with a pleasant climate and distinct features. The region was ruled successively by several dynasties of South India. Under the Cholas during the 11th century, the present-day Coimbatore came into existence as a jungle village under an Irula chieftain. The district was occupied by Mysore rulers in the 18<sup>th</sup> century from the Madurai rulers and after the Mysore wars in 1799, the district was occupied by the British, until the Indian independence in 1947. The district is known for its textile industries and hence called as 'Manchester of South India'. Today, Coimbatore district is one of the industrially advanced districts of Tamil Nadu and Coimbatore city is the second largest city in Tamil Nadu.

#### Language

Tamil is the principal language spoken in the district, followed by Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam. Kongu Tamil is the dialect of Tamil language that is spoken in the Western region of Tamil Nadu. There is also a considerable number of Hindi-speaking people in the district mainly from Gujarat and Rajasthan.

## **Art, Architecture and Culture**

Perur Patteswarar temple is a temple of great sanctity with architectural and sculptural blend of South India. The Patteswarar temple is situated on the bank of holy river Noyyal which was built by Karikala Cholan, 1500 Years ago. The Cholas, The Hoyasalas and Vijayanagar emperors also made enormous contributions to the temple.

The Government Museum has a good collection of historical artefacts of the Western region. Forest College Museum is one of the oldest with a well equipped library and the famous Fischer Herbarium. Apart from plants, the museum also has an interesting collection of different minerals, rocks, pests, snakes, insects and fungal diseases that afflict plants and trees. It also has a rare collection of dead specimen of plants and animals of different variety.

Kasthuri Srinivasan Art Gallery and Textile Museum run by the Kasthuri Srinivasan Trust, Coimbatore has collections on many traditional and modern original paintings, sculptures and objects of art. The Textile Museum has a large collection of different yarns and fabrics, historical costumes of India, illustrated through drawings. The Art Gallery exhibits the works of artists regularly.

Figure 1.1 Coimbatore District Map



## Demography

The population of Coimbatore district increased from 29.17 lakh in 2001 to 34.58 lakh in 2011, registering a 19 per cent decennial growth. Density of population has increased from 601 people per square kilometre in 2001 to 942 in 2011, which amounts to a 57 per cent increase in the density of the population in 10 years. Coimbatore district is a highly urbanized district with nearly 70 per cent of the population living in urban areas. There is not much variation in the proportion of urban people in the total population between 2001 and 2011. An important welcome sign among the demographic indicators is the increase in the sex ratio from 968 in 2001 to 1001 in 2011, an increase of 33 females per 1000 males. Though, the population of the children in the age group of 0-14 registered an increase of 7.34 per cent in absolute terms, in terms of percentage of the total population, the children in the age group of 0-14 has declined by two per cent in the last decade (Table 1.1).

**Table 1.1 Basic Demographic Indicators**

Sl. No	Indicators	2001	2011
1	Population	2916620	3458045
2	Decennial Growth (%)	61	19
3	Density of population per sq.km	601	942
4	Urban population (%)	70.70	70.45
5	Sex ratio	968	1001
6	Percentage of 0-14 year old	22.99	20.82

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

## Economy

Coimbatore is known for its entrepreneurship. More than 30000 tiny, small, medium and large industries and textile mills in the district are a testimony to the entrepreneurship of the people of Coimbatore. The district is also famous for its black cotton soil, which is congenial for cotton cultivation. The cotton production in the district was instrumental in the establishment of its famous textile industry in the past.

## **Agriculture**

Land, water, climate and rainfall are the important determinants of agriculture. The total geographical area of Coimbatore is 472322 ha. The net and gross sown area accounted for 36.5 and 37.4 per cent of the total geographical area respectively. Forest area accounted for 23.69 per cent in Coimbatore district. Area sown more than once was 0.9 per cent. Area under cultivable waste was 1.8 per cent and current fallows accounted for 5.6 per cent of the total geographical area. Land put to non-agricultural use was 16.1 per cent. Higher proportion of land under non-agricultural use was mainly due to high degree urbanization and industrialization during the recent years.

Sixty per cent of the net area sown was irrigated by wells. Net area irrigated is 114994 ha during the year 2013-14. Gross area irrigated is 116849 ha. The mean maximum temperature was 38°C and mean minimum temperature was 17.4°C. The average annual rainfall in the district is about 690 mm with wide fluctuations over the years. The highest percentage of rainfall amounting to 48 per cent of the total rainfall is contributed by the Northeast monsoon, while the Southwest monsoon contributes to 28 per cent and the summer season rains account for about 22 per cent.

Based on land holdings, farmers were categorized into marginal (< 1 ha), small (1-2 ha), semi-medium (2-4 ha), medium (4-10 ha) and large (> 10 ha). The total number of operation holdings in the district is 131341 in 2013-14. The share of marginal holdings accounted for nearly 46 per cent of the total number of land holdings in the district. The small holdings (36388) accounted for 27.70 per cent of the total land holdings. The semi-medium holdings constituted 17.52 per cent of the total land holding. The medium holdings accounted for 7.4 per cent and large holdings accounted for one per cent of the total holdings. The principal crops in the district are Coconut, Sorghum, Pulses, Banana, Spices, Groundnut and Vegetables. These crops together accounted for nearly 80 per cent of the cropped area in the district. The cropping intensity and irrigation intensity are 1.03 and 1.02 respectively.

## **Industry**

Coimbatore houses a large number of small and medium textile industries. There is also a Central Textile Research Institute in the district. The city is the second largest software producer in Tamil Nadu, next to Chennai. The software development is set to take an upswing with the launch of TIDEL Park and other planned IT parks around the city. The IT industry in Coimbatore is nascent compared to its textile and manufacturing industries. Coimbatore is

ranked at 17<sup>th</sup> place among the global outsourcing cities. Research and Development Organizations like Tamil Nadu Agricultural University and South India Textile Research Association contribute to the agricultural and industrial development.

Major industries are PSG, Sakthi group Larsen and Toubro (L&T), Lakshmi Machine Works Ltd (LMW), Premier Instruments & Control Limited (PRICOL), Premier Evolvics, ELGI Equipments, Shanti Gears, Roots Industries. Mahindra, Tata Motors and Hindustan Motors, Maruti Udyog and Tata Motors source up to 30 per cent of their automotive components from Coimbatore. The city also houses numerous jewellers engaged in jewellery exports. Hansen Transmission, a Belgian Company, which manufactures gearboxes for windmills, is setting up a plant here with an investment of Rs.940 crore. Coimbatore has more than 700 wet grinder manufacturers. The term "*Coimbatore Wet Grinder*" was given a Geographical indication for the wet grinders manufactured in Coimbatore and Erode in 2006.

Coimbatore is also called as the '*pump city of India*'. The motor and pump industries in the district supply two thirds of India's requirements. The major pump industries such as Suguna pumps, Sharp Industries, CRI Pumps, Texmo Industries, and Deccan Pumps & KSB Pumps are renowned worldwide. Coimbatore also has a 160,000 square feet trade-fair ground, built in 1999. It was named COINTEC due to its hosting of INTEC (Small Industries Exhibition). The Trade Fair complex, one of the country's largest is owned by CODISSIA (Coimbatore District Small Industries Association). The *AgriIntex Fair* is organized every year by the CODISSIA and TNAU to provide technical knowhow and latest scientific information on agriculture and allied sectors.

## **Other sectors**

### **Trade**

There are a number of commodities exported from Coimbatore district, such as, garments, pumps and motors, yarn, castings, textile spares, jasmine, arecanut, jewels, software and tea. Imported commodities include fabric, engineering spares, surgical items, medicines, chemicals and garment accessories.

### **Transport**

The district is well connected with National (105.40 km) and State (1162.96 km) highways. The corporation, municipalities, Panchayat and townships are connected with well-knit roads. Bus services connect the district with all towns in Tamil Nadu, Kerala, South and West Karnataka, Pudhuchery and Tirupathi. There are 13 railway stations in Coimbatore district.

The Coimbatore Junction is the second highest revenue yielding station in Southern Railway. The city is connected by air to all the major Indian cities and to Sharjah and Singapore.

## Power Supply

In the year 2013-14, the district generated 1061.35MW electricity through hydropower sources and 186.90 MW through the windmills. The government purchased 604.64 MW from wind mill producers. The government promotes a public and private participation in the power generation sector.

## Sectoral Distribution of Gross District Domestic Product

The Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) is Rs. 26, 01,933 lakh, which is 6.01 per cent in the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Rs. 4, 33, 23,803 lakh in 2011-12. The primary, secondary and tertiary sectors contribute 5.92, 38.78, and 55.30 per cent respectively to GDDP in the district. The performance of various sectors in the GDDP of the district is given in Table. 1.2.

**Table 1.2 Sectoral Distribution of Gross District Domestic Product (2011-12)**

(in Lakh Rupees @ 2004-05 Prices)

Sl. No	Year	District				State			
		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	GDDP	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	GSDP
1	2004-05	80748	511824	678368	1270940	2599508	6767931	12532883	21900322
2	2005-06	99361	577601	779092	1456054	2914561	7751784	14290360	24956705
3	2006-07	116499	655325	910248	1682072	3286591	8807824	16658553	28752968
4	2007-08	122246	741736	995377	1859359	3150807	9151736	18213138	30515681
5	2008-09	113600	705373	1106888	1925861	3079411	8962975	20136950	32179336
6	2009-10	56418	921276	1179039	2156733	3279727	10857492	21525966	35663185
7	2010-11	133826	1039636	1324105	2497567	3516987	12542302	24282284	40341573
8	2011-12	154031	1008925	1438977	2601933	3872767	13039248	26411788	43323803

Source-Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Chennai

## Income

The per capita income of Coimbatore district is Rs. 77975 against State per capita income of Rs. 63996 which is 21.84 per cent higher than the State per capita income. In the four year period between 2008-09 and 2011-12, the per capita income of the district increased by 34.04 per cent, while the per capita income of the State increased by only 32.51 per cent (Table 1.3).

**Table 1.3 Per Capita Income**  
(in Rupees @ 2004-05 Prices)

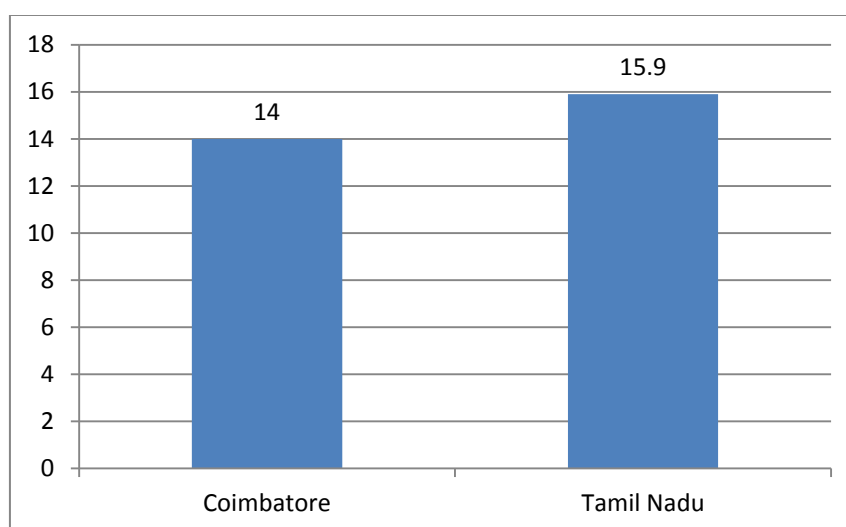
Sl. No	Year	District	State
1	2004-05	41394	33998
2	2005-06	46818	38435
3	2006-07	53412	43941
4	2007-08	58326	46293
5	2008-09	59700	48473
6	2009-10	66091	53359
7	2010-11	75677	59967
8	2011-2012	77975	63996

Source-Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Chennai

## Social Sector

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) indicates the number of live births occurring during the year, per 1,000 population estimated at midyear. Subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate provides the rate of natural increase, which is equal to the rate of population change in the absence of migration. CBR in Coimbatore is 14 which is lower than the CBR of Tamil Nadu (15.9) in 2014. Crude Death Rate (CDR) in the district is 4 in 2014. The high difference between CBR and CDR indicates the potential for high population growth (Fig 1.2).

**Figure 1.2 Crude Birth Rate (CBR)**



Source: DDH, Coimbatore and Coimbatore Corporation, 2013-14

## Health

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in 2013-14 was also comparatively lower in the district (6.50) than in the State (21) indicating better performance of the district in mother and child healthcare. The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in 2013-14 was low in Coimbatore district (53.40) compared to the State average (68).

## Literacy and Education

The literacy rate of the district is 83.98 per cent compared to the literacy rate of 80.09 per cent in the State in 2011. The male literacy rate is 84.75 per cent as against the female literacy of 78.92 per cent. Gross enrollment rate (GER) in primary level is 101.09 and at secondary level 103.94 per cent as compared to State GER of 102.42 and 93.22 per cent respectively in 2013-14. Dropout rate in primary level is 1.38 which is higher than the State average of 0.95. At secondary level dropout rate is 6.22 which is lower than the State average of 7.96 per cent 2013-14. The transition rate from primary to upper primary and upper primary to secondary is 100.82 and 99.42 per cent respectively, which are higher than the State transition rate from primary to upper primary (99.81%) and upper primary to secondary (93.56%) in 13-14.

Coimbatore has three public universities: Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), Bharathiar University and Avinashilingam Deemed University for Women. TNAU is offering thirteen undergraduate degree programs, forty graduate degree programs and twenty six doctoral programs in 11 colleges distributed in eight campuses all over Tamil Nadu. TNAU has 36 Research Centres for the agro-technology development and 14 Farm Science Centers for outreach. The different Schools of Bharathiar University include Management and Entrepreneur Development, Biotechnology & Genetic Engineering, Chemical Sciences, Commerce, Computer Science & Engineering, Economics, Educational Studies, English & Other Foreign Languages, Life Sciences, Mathematics & Statistics, Physical Sciences, Social Sciences and Tamil and other Indian Languages.

Avinashilingam Deemed University for Women provides opportunities for all-round development of the students and excellence in higher education, research and extension in different disciplines such as home science, sciences, humanities, management, education, community education and engineering. Besides, it also inculcates ethical values, social and moral standards in all the disciplines of study. The university creates awareness among women about their rights and status through adult and non-formal education. Amrita University and Karpagam

University are the two Deemed Universities in the private sector. There are also several engineering colleges, medical, law, hotel management, and arts and science colleges. The most prominent educational institutions in the district include TNAU, PSG College of Technology, Coimbatore Government Medical College, Government College of Technology, Coimbatore Institute of Technology and Government Law College.

## **Conclusion**

In Coimbatore district, total population and density of population is 34.58 lakh and 942.70 per cent of the total population lives in cities. The sex ratio is 1001. 0-14 age group children constitute 20.82 per cent of the total population. Net sown area and forest area are 36.5 per cent and 23.69 per cent of the total land area. Net and gross area irrigated is 114994 ha and 116849 ha respectively. The mean temperature ranges from 17.4<sup>0</sup>C to 38<sup>0</sup>C. The normal rainfall of the district is 690 mm which is mainly from the Northeast monsoon (48%) and the Southwest monsoon contributes (28%). Nearly 46 per cent of the farmers are marginal farmers. Coconut, sorghum, pulses, banana, spices, groundnut and vegetables are the predominant crops.

Nearly 30000 tiny, small, medium and large industries and textile mills are located in this district. The motor and pump industries are predominant and supplies two thirds of India's requirements. The district is well connected with road, rail and air. Nearly 1456 MW of electricity is produced every year from hydro and wind sources. Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) is Rs. 2601933 lakh and the contribution of tertiary sector is 55 per cent of the GDDP. The per capita income is Rs. 77975.

CBR and CDR are 14 and 4 respectively. IMR and MMR are 6.50 and 58 respectively. The literacy rate of the district is 84 per cent. Gross enrolment rate (GER) in primary level is 101.09 per cent and at secondary level 103.94 per cent Dropouts in primary level and secondary level are 1.38 and 6.22 per cent, respectively. The transition rate from primary to upper primary and upper primary to secondary was 100.82 and 99.42 per cent respectively.

**CHAPTER 2**  
**STATUS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT**



## CHAPTER 2

### STATUS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

#### Introduction

The changing Indian economy is creating unprecedented challenges and opportunities for continued progress in human development. People are the real wealth of nations. The basic goal of development is to create an environment that enables people to enjoy a long, healthy and creative life. If people are the proper focus of development efforts, then these efforts should be geared to enhancing the range of choices in all areas of human endeavour for every human being. Thus, human development can be simply defined as a process of enlarging choices. It is concerned with the process through which choices are enlarged, but it also focuses on the outcomes of enhanced choices. Hence human development is both a process and an outcome (Arab Human Development Report, 2002).

A major difference between economic growth and human development is that the former focuses on the enlargement of one option (income or product), while the focus of the latter is on enlarging all human options. In other words, education, health, clean environment and material wellbeing do not necessarily depend on income. Thus, the options available for improving people's lives are influenced by the quality of economic growth in its wider sense, and the impact is by no means confined to quantitative aspects of such growth. A distinction can also be drawn between human resources development and human development. The former focuses on the production aspect and as such deals with people as a factor of production like material capital and natural resources.

Thus, the end goal of investment in human capital, in terms of health, education, nutrition and training, is to boost production and generate additional income. Thus, the concept of human development, in line with its focus on enabling people to enjoy a better life as the ultimate goal of human endeavour, highlights that this goal cannot be achieved solely through improvements in income or material well-being. The concept further emphasizes the interdependence between the key components of human well-being: without adequate income, many health and education services may not be accessible; and without a good education rewarding jobs and income opportunities may not be available to an individual. Therefore, these components of human development must be treated within a comprehensive framework. And while their evaluation by people may change over time and differ between countries and even groups within the same country, the basic components of human development income,

education and health are nevertheless considered essential at all levels of development. Furthermore, if these three essential choices or ingredients were not available, other opportunities, which are also important for human well-being, would remain inaccessible. The expansion of choices in the areas of education, income and health not only provides necessary conditions for a better material life, but also paves the way for the creation of a suitable environment for advancement and creativity.

The HDI constitutes the first comprehensive attempt to measure achievements in development from a human perspective, expressed in terms of numerical indicators that permit inter-country and inter-temporal comparisons. The HDI combines in one composite index, indicators of health, education and income and intends to reflect achievements in the most basic human capabilities: living a long life, being knowledgeable and enjoying a decent standard of living. The latest HDR-2014 considers the factors which contribute to risks to human development and then discusses the ways in which resilience to a broad group of evolving risks could be strengthened. India is ranked 135<sup>th</sup> among 185 countries and grouped in 'Medium Human Development' category in HDR-2014.

HDI adopts the three indicators of education, health and standard of living/income for the calculation of HDI. The index also provides an initial working tool that could be further developed and refined, and that could guide country efforts to establish relevant databases. Additional indices based on the HDI have been developed to examine, specific issues in more depth, such as the Gender Inequality Index (GII), Child Development Index (CDI) and Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI).

## **Different Indices of Human Development for Coimbatore District**

In this report HDI, GII, CDI and MPI are computed for the 12 blocks in Coimbatore district and for the Coimbatore Corporation. The individual human development indices and the inter-block variations are discussed.

### **Human Development Index (HDI)**

HDI serves as a broad-based benchmark of human development and in this report HDI is computed using indicators for standard of living, health and education. Standard of living is captured through five indicators, namely; access to cooking fuel, access to toilet facilities, access to drinking water, access to electricity and access to pucca houses. Health indicators are IMR,

MMR and U5MR. Education indicators are literacy rate, GER primary and secondary level. Details of the indicators are furnished below.

### Dimensions and Indicators of HDI

Dimensions	Indicators
<b>Standard of living</b>	Access to cooking fuel Access to toilet facilities Access to drinking water Access to electricity Access to Pucca houses
<b>Health</b>	Infant Mortality Rate Maternal Mortality Ratio Under 5 Mortality Rate
<b>Education</b>	Literacy rate Gross enrollment in Primary Gross enrollment in secondary

The human development index is the positive index and it ranges from 0 to 1. The HDI value closer to 1 indicates a higher level of human development and closer to 0 indicates a lower level of human development. HDI is constructed for 12 blocks and the top five and bottom five blocks are given in Table 2.1. In the district, HDI value is the highest in the Corporation (0.859) followed by Perianaickanpalayam block(0.758), Sarcarsamakulam (0.692), Sulur (0.663), and Karamadai block (0.656), while Anamalai (0.299), Sulthanpet (0.359) Annur (0.478), Kinathukadavu (0.514) and Thondamuthur (0.521) are placed at the bottom five (Table 2.1). There are large differences across blocks in the dimensions of the HDI namely standard of living, health and education.

**Table 2.1 Top and Bottom Blocks in Human Development Index**

Sl.No.	Top 5 blocks	Value	Bottom 5 blocks	Value
1	Corporation	0.859	Anaimalai	0.299
2	Perianaickanpalayam	0.758	Sulthanpet	0.359
3	Sarcarsamakulam	0.692	Annur	0.478
4	Sulur	0.663	Kinathukadavu	0.514
5	Karamadai	0.656	Thondamuthur	0.521

Source: Computed Indices, 2014

The contributing factors for the low HDI in the bottom five blocks are further analysed. In Anaimalai block, factors which contribute to low HDI are relatively lower standard of living due to low access to cooking fuel (55.50%) and toilet facilities (64.12%), relatively poor health indicators like high IMR (16.30), MMR (171.30), and U5MR (18.84) and lower literacy rate (75.33). In Sulthanpet block, factors which contribute to low HDI are lower standard of living due to low access to cooking fuel (43.65%) toilet facilities (40.72%) and drinking water (93.28%), relatively poor health indicators like high IMR (13.90), MMR (115.70), and U5MR (13.89) and lower literacy rate (71.93). In Annur block, factors which contribute to low HDI are lower standard of living due to low access to cooking fuel (37.99%) and toilet facilities (64.19%), relatively poor health indicators like U5MR (8.58) and lower literacy rate (72.54).

In Kinathukadavu block, factors which contribute to low HDI are lower standard of living due to low access to cooking fuel (47.25%), toilet facilities (53.68%) and pucca houses (70.39%), relatively poor health indicators like high MMR (80.80), and U5MR (13.89) and lower literacy rate (72.13). In Thondamuthur block, factors which contribute to low HDI are lower standard of living due to low access to cooking fuel (58.04%) toilet facilities (61.62%) and pucca houses (65.36%) and relatively poor health indicators like high IMR (11.30), MMR (98.20), and U5MR (11.30) (Annexure 2.1).

## **Gender Inequality Index (GII)**

Gender inequality remains a major barrier to human development. Girls and women have made major strides in the last few decades, but they have not yet gained gender equity. The disadvantages facing women and girls are a major source of inequality. Further, women and girls are discriminated against in health, education, political representation, labour market, etc., with negative repercussions for the development of their capabilities and their freedom of choice. It shows the loss in potential human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in these dimensions.

The GII measures gender inequalities in three important aspects of human development, such as health, education and employment. GII measures the loss in potential of human development due to inequality between female and male achievements. As it reflects an inequality situation, a value of zero represents no inequality and a value of one represents the highest level of inequality in the society.

For measuring GII, 15 indicators were used in this study. These include share of institutional deliveries, share of antenatal coverage, female literacy, male literacy, share of female

children (0-6) years, share of male children (0-6) years, share of female elected representatives in RLBS and ULBS, share of male elected representatives in Rural local Bodies (RLBS) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBS), female worker participation rate, male worker participation rate, female worker participation rate in non-agricultural sector, male worker participation rate in non-agricultural sector, female agricultural wage rate and male agricultural wage rate. The indicators are summarized below and details are given in Annexure 2.2. The indicators indicate the need for critical interventions at specific requirements and it also stimulates proactive thinking, specialized schemes and projects to overcome systematic disadvantages.

### **Dimensions and Indicators of GII**

<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
<b>Health</b>	MMR Share of institutional delivery Share of Antenatal coverage
<b>Empowerment</b>	Female literacy rate Male literacy rate Share of female children 0 – 6 years Share of male children 0 – 6 years Share of male elected representatives in RLBs and ULBs Share of female elected representatives in RLBs and ULBs
<b>Labour market</b>	Female work participation rate Male work participation rate Female work participation rate in non-agricultural sector Male work participation rate in non-agricultural sector Female agricultural wage rate Male Agricultural wage rate

The gender inequality index is a negative index and it ranges from 0 to 1. The GII value closer to 1 indicates a higher level of gender inequality and closer to 0 indicates a lower level of gender inequality. From Table 2.2, it is inferred that the gender inequality is higher in Perianaickanpalayam (0.089), Madukarai (0.086), Thondamuthur (0.084), Sular (0.072), and Anaimalai (0.067). Gender inequality is the lowest in Pollachi South (0.005), followed by Annur (0.015), Pollachi North (0.015), Sarcarsamakulam (0.017) and Kinathukadavu (0.044).

**Table 2.2 Top and Bottom Blocks in Gender Inequality Index**

Sl.No.	Top 5 blocks	Value	Bottom 5 blocks	Value
1	Perianaickanpalayam	0.089	Pollachi South	0.005
2	Madukarai	0.086	Annur	0.013
3	Thondamuthur	0.084	Pollachi North	0.015
4	Sulur	0.072	Sarcarsamakulam	0.017
5	Anaimalai	0.067	Kinathukadavu	0.044

Source: Computed Indices, 2014

In Perianaickanpalayam block, factors which contribute to high GII are adverse health related indicator like high MMR (71.50) and empowerment indicator such as low share of female elected representatives in RLBs and ULBs (33.48), and low female worker participation rate (30.08). In Madukarai block, factors which contribute to high GII are adverse health related indicators like high MMR (123.90) and low antenatal coverage (94.79), low levels of women's empowerment indicators such as low female literacy (73.95) and low female worker participation rate (29.83). In Thondamuthur block, factors which contribute to high GII are adverse health related indicator like high MMR (98.20), low antenatal coverage (90.08), and empowerment indicator such as low female literacy (69.42), low female worker participation rate (35.26) and low female worker participation rate in non-agricultural sector (43.79). In Sulur block, factors which contribute to high GII are adverse health related indicator like high MMR (65.10) and low female worker participation rate (29.77). In Anaimalai block, factors which contribute to high GII are adverse health related indicator like high MMR (171.30) and empowerment indicator such as low female literacy (68.18) and low female worker participation rate in non-agricultural sector (50.75).

### **Child Development Index (CDI)**

The Child Development Index (CDI) provides an insight into how children are faring across geographical units. Child Development Index (CDI) was devised as a complement to the United Nations Development Programme's Human Development Index to keep a tab on the progress in child's well-being by '*Save the Children.*' The index combines measures of health, nutrition and education. Indicators for health are U5MR, juvenile sex ratio (0-6) and percentage of malnourished children; and education indicators are enrolment in primary & secondary, transition rate from primary to upper primary and to secondary and children never enrolled in

school. Recent research shows the importance of education to other development goals. Enrolling children in school is not enough. Their right to education includes the right to learn. High-quality early-childhood care and education are now widely acknowledged as having the potential to enhance the lives not only of children but of whole communities. Early childhood is an important period in life that set trajectories in the development of a child's health, education and well-being. The details of the indicators used for computation of the child development index are given below (Annexure 2.3).

### Dimensions and Indicators of CDI

Dimensions	Indicators
<b>Health</b>	U5MR Child sex ratio Percentage of malnourished children
<b>Education</b>	Gross enrollment rate in primary Gross enrollment rate in secondary Children never enrolled in schools Transition rate from primary to upper primary Transition rate from upper primary to secondary

Table 2.3 shows the top and bottom five rankings of blocks in Coimbatore district in CDI. The values for the blocks vary from 0.167 to 0.833. Corporation (0.833), Karamadai (0.763), Kinathukadavu (0.730), Pollachi South (0.676) and Madukarai (0.598) rank top five in the child development, whereas Anaimalai, Perianaickanpalayam, Thondamuthur, Annur and Pollachi North blocks are ranked at the bottom five (Table2.3).

**Table 2.3 Top and Bottom Blocks in Child Development Index**

Sl.No.	Top 5 blocks	Value	Bottom 5 blocks	Value
1	Corporation	0.833	Anaimalai	0.167
2	Karamadai	0.763	Perianaickanpalayam	0.407
3	Kinathukadavu	0.730	Thondamuthur	0.440
4	Pollachi South	0.676	Annur	0.480
5	Madukarai	0.598	Pollachi North	0.508

Source: Computed Indices, 2014

The important contributing factors for poor child development index in Anaimalai block are in health dimension, high U5MR (18.84), low juvenile sex ratio (957) and high per cent of malnourished children (18.68). In educational dimension, low enrolment in primary (98.84) and low transition rate from primary to upper primary (96.46) and upper primary to secondary (91.19) are the important contributing factors. In Perianaickanpalayam, the important contributing factors in health dimension are low juvenile sex ratio (951) and high per cent of malnourished children (12.79) and in educational dimension low transition rate from primary to upper primary (94.63) and upper primary to secondary (96.22). The important factors in Thondamuthur block are high U5MR (11.30), low juvenile sex ratio (953) and high per cent of malnourished children (11.52) and in educational dimension low transition rate from primary to upper primary (92.92). In Annur, low juvenile sex ratio (939), low enrolment in primary (98.81), low transition rate from upper primary to secondary (88.30) are the important contributing factors. In Pollachi North, the important contributing factors are high U5MR (12.33), low transition rate from primary to upper primary (95.63) and upper primary to secondary (88.25).

The literacy level of the women in a family has a profound effect over child development. A regression analysis of under-five mortality rate and female literacy rate has shown a negative relationship between two variables. Higher the literacy level of women, lower the under-five mortality rate.

### **Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)**

Poverty is multidimensional, like development. The traditional monetary measures of poverty ignored the multidimensional nature of poverty. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) complements monetary measures of poverty by considering overlapping deprivations suffered by people at the same time. The index takes into account the deprivations across the same three dimensions as the HDI and shows the number of people who are multi-dimensionally poor. MPI identifies multiple deprivations in health, education and standard of living at the household level. Thus, it captures several dimensions of poverty through different indicators of these dimensions. The indicators of health dimension are IMR, high order birth rate, and malnourished children. The indicators included in the educational dimension are dropout in primary and secondary levels. The indicators of the dimension, living standard are access to cooking fuel, toilet facilities, drinking water, electricity and pucca houses. The dimensions and indicators used in the estimation of MPI are furnished below.

### Dimensions and Indicators of MPI

Dimensions	Indicators
<b>Health</b>	IMR Higher order birth rate Malnourishment among children
<b>Education</b>	Dropout in primary Dropout in secondary
<b>Standard of living</b>	Access to cooking fuel Access to toilet facilities Access to drinking water Access to Pucca houses Access to electricity

As MPI reflects the poverty situation, a value close to zero represents the absence of MPI and a value close to one represents a high level of poverty in the society. The detailed estimation is given in Annexure 2.4. The top and bottom five blocks in terms of multidimensional poverty in Coimbatore district are given in Table. 2.4. The multidimensional poverty is high in Sulthanpet, Anaimalai, Thondamuthur, Annur and Karamadai blocks.

**Table 2.4 Top and Bottom Blocks in Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index**

Sl.No.	Top 5 blocks	Value	Bottom 5 blocks	Value
1	Sulthanpet	0.755	Corporation	0.173
2	Anaimalai	0.710	Perianaickanpalayam	0.262
3	Thondamuthur	0.629	Sarcarsamakulam	0.292
4	Annur	0.615	Sulur	0.333
5	Karamadai	0.611	Madukarai	0.425

Source: Computed Indices, 2014

The important reasons for the high level of multidimensional poverty in Sulthanpet are health indicators like high IMR (13.90) and a high percentage of malnourishment (10.83) and educational indicators like high dropout in primary (1.87) & secondary (9.00) and standard of living indicators like low access to cooking fuel (43.65) and toilet facilities (40.72). The contributing factors in Anaimalai are health indicators like high IMR (16.30), high order birth rate (5.50) and a high percentage of malnourishment (18.68) and educational indicators like high dropout in primary (1.73) and standard of living indicators like low access to cooking fuel (55.50) and toilet facilities (64.12). The contributing factors in Thondamuthur are health

indicators like high IMR (11.30), high order birth rate (6.20) and a high percentage of malnourishment (11.52) and standard of living indicators like low access to cooking fuel (58.04) and toilet facilities (61.62). The reasons for high MPI in Annur are educational indicators like high dropout in primary (1.69) and standard of living indicators like low access to cooking fuel (37.99) and toilet facilities (64.19) and pucca houses (56.72). The contributing factors in Karamadai are health indicators like a high percentage of malnourishment (13.0) and educational indicators like high dropout in secondary (8.95) and standard of living indicators like low access to pucca houses (58.51) (Table 2.4).

HDI, GII, CDI and MPI are computed for the 12 blocks in Coimbatore district and for the Coimbatore Corporation and presented in Table 2.5.

**Table 2.5 Different Indices of Human Development**

Blocks	HDI		GII		CDI		MPI	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Perianaickanpalayam	0.758	2	0.089	13	0.407	12	0.262	2
Sarcarsamakulam	0.692	3	0.017	4	0.566	8	0.292	3
Madukarai	0.585	7	0.086	12	0.598	5	0.425	5
Thondamuthur	0.521	9	0.084	11	0.440	11	0.629	11
Annur	0.478	11	0.013	2	0.480	10	0.615	10
Karamadai	0.656	5	0.046	6	0.763	2	0.611	9
Sulur	0.663	4	0.072	10	0.586	6	0.333	4
Sulthanpet	0.359	12	0.066	8	0.566	7	0.755	13
Pollachi North	0.589	6	0.015	3	0.508	9	0.490	6
Pollachi South	0.552	8	0.005	1	0.676	4	0.525	7
Kinathukadavu	0.514	10	0.044	5	0.730	3	0.553	8
Anaimalai	0.299	13	0.067	9	0.167	13	0.710	12
Corporation	0.859	1	0.049	7	0.833	1	0.173	1

Source: Computed Indices, 2014

## Conclusion

The blocks in Coimbatore district with low level of human development which need a special focus are Anaimalai, Sulthanpet, Annur, Kinathukadavu, and Thondamuthur blocks. In the health sector, priority attention is also needed for reducing the infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate in Anaimalai block. While analyzing further, areas which need a priority attention are access to toilet facilities and safe drinking water in Sulthanpet, cooking fuel and pucca houses in Annur and access to electricity connection in Pollachi North.

Gender inequality is higher in Perianaickanpalayam, Madukarai, Thondamuthur, Sulur, and Anaimalai blocks. In Perianaickanpalayam, MMR is relatively higher and share of female elected representatives in RLBs and ULBs and female worker participation rate are lower. In Madukarai, MMR is the second largest in the district and share of antenatal coverage and female worker participation is lower. Women empowerment programmes and women worker participation rates should get special attention in these blocks to bridge the gender gap in development.

The child development index shows that Anaimalai, Perianaickanpalayam, Thondamuthur, Annur and Pollachi North blocks are in bottom five. Of all the blocks, under five mortality rate is higher in Anaimalai and Pollachi South blocks and malnourished children are also more in Anaimalai blocks. In Perianaickanpalayam, the transition rate from primary to upper primary is relatively lower compared to the other blocks in the district. Under five mortality rate and malnourished children are more in Thondamuthur block. In Annur, the juvenile sex ratio is found to be the lowest in the district. Focused attention is needed to address these indicators for creating a better environment for child development.

The multidimensional poverty is relatively low in the Corporation, Perianaickanpalayam, Sarcarsamakulam, Sulur and Pollachi South blocks. The multidimensional poverty is high in Sulthanpet, Anaimalai, Thondamuthur, Annur and Karamadai blocks. The important reasons for the high level of multidimensional poverty in Sulthanpet block are high IMR and malnourishment among children, low access to cooking fuel and toilet facilities. In Anaimalai block, IMR, high order birth rate and the per cent of malnourished children are high. Targeted approach for poverty alleviation through special schemes is necessary in these blocks.



**CHAPTER 3**  
**EMPLOYMENT, INCOME AND**  
**POVERTY**



## CHAPTER 3

### EMPLOYMENT, INCOME AND POVERTY

#### Introduction

The population engaged in productive work, the quality of employment and the remuneration received by the working population plays a major role in determining the human development. Lack of adequate opportunity for employment results in lower income levels and this in turn results in the vicious circle of poverty. Thus, there exists a close relationship between employment, income and poverty. In order to understand the linkages between employment, income and poverty, this chapter analyses the employment situation and structural changes which have taken place over time in the district.

#### Employment

##### Total Workers and Non-Workers

Total workers in the district increased from 44 per cent of the total population in 2001 to 45 per cent in 2011, while in the State the workers increased from 45 to 46 per cent in the same period. The percentage of workers in the district was marginally lower than that of the State. In absolute terms, the total workers increased from 12,95,568 in 2001 to 15,67,950 in 2011, registering a 21 per cent increase in a decade. In 2011, total workers were more than 50 per cent of the total population in Thondamuthur, Annur, Sulthanpet, Pollachi South, Kinathukadavu and Anaimalai blocks. Most of these blocks were rural and agriculture based blocks and this could be the reason for higher percent of the total workers. Cultivators were more in Sulthanpet (25%), Kinathukadavu (24%) and Annur (21%) blocks in 2001. The proportion of cultivators declined in 2011 in Sulthanpet (22%), Kinathukadavu (16%) and Annur (14%) blocks. The reason for the decline in cultivators was mainly due to reasons like monsoon failure, urbanization, and migration to urban centres. The agricultural labourers were more in Sulthanpet (42%), Thondamuthur (41%), Kinathukadavu (38%) and Anaimalai (35%) blocks in 2001. In 2011, the percentage of agricultural labourers declined in all the blocks except Anaimalai. In Anaimalai, the proportion of agricultural labourers increased because the tribals were settled from their original habitats in nearby plains. An analysis of the composition of the total workers reveals that in 2011, the main workers constituted 92 per cent of the total workers and marginal workers constituted eight per cent of the total workers in the district, whereas for the State the figures were 85 and 15 per cent respectively. The details of workforce participation rate are given in Table. 3.1.

Table 3.1 Total Workers and Non-workers

Sl. No	Block / District / State	Total workers		Main Workers		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers		Total Population	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	Perianaickanpalayam	103657	95450	93560	86789	10097	8661	135464	109939	239121	205389
2	Sarcarsamakulam	50248	23535	45104	19912	5144	3623	59856	25258	110104	48793
3	Madukarai	102544	67996	93651	60532	8893	7464	152938	78084	255482	146080
4	Thondamuthur	68634	67604	58638	59248	9996	8356	77791	68777	146425	136381
5	Annur	53625	56628	48261	52155	5364	4473	47443	52045	101068	108673
6	Karamadai	109651	120923	100981	109408	8670	11515	128154	139249	237805	260172
7	Sulur	87765	113915	82680	103023	5085	10892	99405	129772	187170	243687
8	Sulthanpet	41310	44842	39673	41057	1637	3785	27952	32522	69262	77364
9	Pollachi North	89863	95186	82524	87816	7339	7370	102797	101335	192660	196521
10	Pollachi South	54362	62430	50900	58948	3462	3482	57265	62325	111627	124755
11	Kinathukadavu	54615	59357	50078	55022	4537	4335	45567	48912	100182	108269
12	Anamalai	121040	115476	104053	105129	16987	10347	113792	101766	234832	217242
13	Corporation	358254	644608	341763	604213	16491	40395	572628	940111	930882	1584719
14	<b>District</b>	<b>1295568</b>	<b>1567950</b>	<b>1191866</b>	<b>1443252</b>	<b>103702</b>	<b>124698</b>	<b>1621052</b>	<b>1890095</b>	<b>2916620</b>	<b>3458045</b>
15	<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	<b>27878282</b>	<b>32884681</b>	<b>23757783</b>	<b>27942181</b>	<b>4120499</b>	<b>4942500</b>	<b>34527397</b>	<b>39262349</b>	<b>62405679</b>	<b>72147030</b>

Source: Census 2001 and 2011.

## Work Participation Rate

Work Participation Rate (WPR), in the district was 45 per cent, and there is not much variation in the WPR between 2001 and 2011. The female WPR has slightly increased from 27 per cent to 28 per cent. There is wide disparity in WPR between rural and urban population. The WPR is more than double among males in urban areas as compared to that of rural areas. In females, WPR is slightly higher in urban areas than rural. The details of work participation rate are given in Table 3.2.

**Table 3.2 Work Participation Rate**

Rural/Urban	2001	2011
Rural		
Male	19.07	19.42
Female	11.95	11.54
Persons	15.57	15.48
Urban		
Male	42.93	43.22
Female	14.78	16.50
Persons	29.09	29.86
Total		
Male	62.00	62.63
Female	26.73	28.04
Persons	44.66	45.26

Source: Census 2001 & 2011

## Sectoral Composition of Workers

The sectoral composition of workers is given in Table. 3.3. It is evidenced from the table 3.3 that traditionally, agriculture was the prime sector, which provided employment and livelihood to a large number of rural people. In Coimbatore district, out of 15.67 lakh total workers, 0.80 lakh were cultivators and 2.30 lakh were agricultural labourers in 2011. Nearly, 68 per cent of the total employees were in the organized sector. Out of that, Anamalai (88%), Sulthanpet (84%), Kinathukadavu (79%) blocks had a higher percentage of employees in the unorganized sector. The per cent of cultivators (5 per cent) and agricultural labourers (15 per cent) in the district was less than that of the state average of cultivators (12 per cent) and agricultural labourers (22 per cent).

**Table 3.3 Sectoral Composition of Workers**

Sl.No	Name of the Block	Total Worker Population		Cultivators		Agricultural Labourers		Household Workers		Other Workers	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	Perianaickanpalayam	103657	95450	4921	4150	11658	7655	3607	2375	83471	81270
2	Sarcarsamakulam	50248	23535	2684	1933	10299	5596	1127	525	36138	15481
3	Madukarai	102544	67996	6824	6327	17466	11518	2117	1483	76137	48668
4	Thondamuthur	68634	67604	7718	5582	28283	23805	1407	1498	31226	36719
5	Annur	53625	56628	11507	8201	19739	16114	2493	2344	19886	29969
6	Karamadai	109651	120923	15060	12434	30552	25714	6073	6869	57966	75906
7	Sulur	87765	113915	5598	4508	11438	8815	4299	3784	66430	96808
8	Sulthanpet	41310	44842	10409	9941	17522	16087	2925	3465	10454	15349
9	Pollachi North	89863	95186	10321	4675	25304	22494	3696	3635	50542	64382
10	Pollachi South	54362	62430	8082	4357	16978	17391	2384	2423	26918	38259
11	Kinathukadavu	54615	59357	13351	9450	20835	21571	1795	1709	18634	26627
12	Anaimalai	121040	115476	6432	4442	42282	45380	2013	1817	70313	63837
13	Corporation	358254	644608	3594	4217	4053	7886	16503	18158	334104	614347
	District Total	1295568	1567950	106501	80217	256409	230026	50439	50085	882219	1207622
	Tamil Nadu	27878282	32884681	5116039	4248457	8637630	9606547	1499761	1364893	12624852	17664784

Source: Census 2001 and 2011.

The proportion of cultivators in total workers declined from eight per cent in 2001 to five per cent in 2011 and that of agricultural labourers declined from 20 per cent to 15 per cent in the same period. Due to urbanization and industrialization of the district, the per cent of cultivators and agricultural labourers are declining in the district. The agricultural labourers were more in Anaimalai (39 per cent), followed by Kinathukadavu and Sulthanpet (36 per cent each), and Thondamuthur (35 per cent) blocks. These blocks need a special attention in implementing the labour welfare schemes. Cultivators are more than 10 per cent of the total workers in Sulthanpet (22 per cent), Kinathukadavu (16 per cent), Annur (14 per cent) and Karamadai (10 per cent) blocks. The male and female wage rates in the district were Rs. 160 and Rs. 290 per head respectively during 2013-14.

## Employment and Placement

The registrations and placement is presented in Table 3.4. In terms of registration for employment, the number of unemployed increased from 24593 in 2007 to 67240 persons in 2014. Coimbatore is one of the industrially advanced districts in the State. The unemployment also increased over the years in the district due to migration from rural areas and from other districts and States.

**Table 3.4 Registrations and Placement**

Sl. No.	Year	Registration	Placement
1	2007	24593	746
2	2008	27765	805
3	2009	29346	666
4	2010	31746	598
5	2011	37577	336
6	2012	54372	255
7	2013	70205	2037
8	2014	67240	533
	<b>Total</b>	<b>342844</b>	<b>5976</b>

Source: District Employment Office. Coimbatore.

### **Box 3.1 MGNREGA: Guaranteed Wage Employment Program in Rural Areas**

Guaranteed Wage Employment program under the 'Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005' [MGNREGA] was nationally launched on 02.02.2006. In Coimbatore, this programme is being implemented from 01.04.2008. The mandate of the Act is to provide 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult member volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

The Gram Panchayat is responsible for identification of the projects in the Gram Panchayat as per the recommendations of the Gram Sabha. Water conservation and water harvesting (Farm ponds & percolation tanks, etc.), flood control and protection (check dams & culverts), drought proofing (Afforestation / Planting, Agroforestry) renovation of traditional water bodies (desilting of tanks & irrigation canals,) land development and rural connectivity are the major works carried out under the scheme in the district. The main focus of the scheme in the district is to increase green cover outside forest area. Around 3.41 lakh tree saplings were planted with tree guards across the district. Nearly 900 farm ponds were created in small, marginal, SC & ST farmers' lands in order to augment the ground water recharge.

One of the major issues with MGNREGA programme is that it reduces the availability of labour for agriculture in the peak seasons. In Coimbatore district, out 97457 households which demanded employment, 96813 households were provided the employment under the MGNREGA during 2013-14. Cumulative number of households issued with job cards includes 72912 SCs, 5678 STs and 126230 others totaling 204820 persons. Out of 3,35,056 households in 228 Panchayats, 2,09,563 households registered to get job cards which include 94.83 per cent female beneficiaries and 5.17 per cent male beneficiaries during 2008-2013. Cumulative person days generated are 5428682, of which the beneficiaries include SCs (2107184 person days), STs (93766 person days) and others (3227732 person days). In the cumulative person days generated, women benefitted by getting work for 4836358 person days. In 2013-2014, 11578 households completed 100 days of work generating 1167897 person days. Rs. 74.62 crore were provided as wages for beneficiaries. Among the blocks, Pollachi South stands first in employing more number of households (69.74 per cent), followed by Kinathukadavu (67.68 per cent), and Sulthanpet (66.15 per cent) blocks. Percentage of households provided jobs under MGNREGA is comparatively lower in Thondamuthur block with 22.11 per cent

All activities in the scheme are audited by Social Audit Unit (SAU) which is to scrutinize all the records and works under the scheme. Social audit unit comprises of 4-5 village resource persons who are basically MGNREGA workers, 2-3 block resource persons, one district resource person, State monitoring team, social audit consultant and Director. In the district, 1899 village resource persons were trained for verification of records, cash books, muster rolls, invoices, bills and other related records.

## District per Capita Income

Per capita income indicates the average availability of the State domestic product considering the population. The per capita income of the district is more than the State per capita income. The per capita income of the district increased from Rs 59700 in 2008-09 to Rs 77975 in 2011-12 at constant prices registering about 31 per cent increase while at the same time, the State per capita income increased from Rs 48473 to Rs 63996, registering about 32 per cent increase (Table 3.5).

**Table 3.5 Per Capita Income**  
(in Rupees@ 2004-05 prices)

Sl. No	Year	District	State
1	2008-09	59700	48473
2	2009-10	66091	53359
3	2010-11	75677	59967
4	2011-2012	77975	63996

Source: DES, Chennai

## Poverty and Inequality

The estimates of the poverty in the district showed that 21.65 per cent of the district households live below the poverty line (Table 3.6). The percentage of households below the poverty line are higher in Pollachi north (29.03), Karamadai (25.20), Sulthanpet (23.81 per cent) and Sarcarsamakulam (20.88 per cent) blocks and comparatively lower in Madukarai block (15.50 per cent). The reason for higher poverty in these blocks is due to the high proportion of agricultural labourers in these blocks. The livelihood for the agricultural labourers is seasonal and heavily dependent on the monsoons. Poverty alleviation programmes and job guarantee programmes need to be strengthened in all the blocks where BPL families are more.

**Table 3.6 Trends in Poverty Level**

Sl. No	Block wise/District /State	Total No. of HHs	Total No.of BPL HHs	% of BPL families
1	Perianaickanpalayam	57634	10960	19.02
2	Sarcarsamakulam	18652	3268	20.88
3	Madukarai	40287	6245	15.50
4	Thondamuthur	38044	6216	16.34
5	Annur	29081	6848	23.55
6	Karamadai	73090	18420	25.20
7	Sulur	57021	9003	15.79
8	Sulthanpet	22922	5457	23.81
9	Pollachi North	53155	15430	29.03
10	Pollachi South	30592	6562	21.45
11	Kinathukadavu	27488	7453	27.11
12	Anamalai	61813	13664	22.11
	District(Block only)	958035	109526	21.65

Source: PO Mahalir Thittam and PVP, Coimbatore.

## Public Distribution System

Public Distribution System (PDS) is a nutrition-based intervention aimed at price stability and attempts to make available selected articles of mass consumption, particularly to the vulnerable sections at reasonable prices. In the district, PDS covers about 1024802 households. Essential commodities such as rice, wheat, sugar and edible oils are distributed to consumers at below- market prices. As expenditure on food constitutes a considerable amount for BPL families, the PDS is an essential element of the government's safety net for the poor in checking the erosion of real earnings. The details about the total number of households provided with family cards are given in Table 3.7.

**Table 3.7 Family Card Holders**

Sl. No	Taluk	HH provided with Family cards
1	Coimbatore North	286846
2	Annur	46680
3	Coimbatore South	319031
4	Mettupalayam	74489
5	Sulur	97584
6	Pollachi	148978
7	Kinathukadavu	31076
8	Valparai	20118
	District Total	1024802

Note: Number of Cards issued by DSO

Source: District Supply Office, Coimbatore (2013-14)

## Conclusion

Total workers in the district increased from 44 per cent of the total population in 2001 to 45 per cent in 2011. In 2011, total workers were more than 50 per cent of the total population in Thondamuthur, Annur, Sulthanpet, Pollachi South, Kinathukadavu and Anamalai blocks. Most of these blocks are rural and agriculture based blocks and this could be the reason for higher percent of the total workers. Nearly 68 per cent of the employees were in the unorganized sector. The unorganized workers were more in Anamalai, Sulthanpet and Kinathukadavu blocks.

Cultivators were more in Sulthanpet, Kinathukadavu and Annur blocks but the proportion of cultivators declined in the last decade. This is due to monsoon failure, urbanisation, and migration to urban centres. The agricultural labourers were more in Sulthanpet, Thondamuthur, Kinathukadavu and Anaimalai blocks and the percentage of agricultural labourers declined in the last decade with the exception of Anaimalai. In Anaimalai, the proportion of agricultural labourers increased because the tribals were rehabilitated from their original habitats to nearby plains. The main workers constituted 92 per cent of the total workers and marginal workers constituted eight per cent of the total workers in the district. Worker Participation Rate (WPR), in the district is 45 per cent, and there is not much variation in the WPR between 2001 and 2011. The female WPR has slightly increased from 27 per cent to 28 per cent. The WPR is more than double among males in urban areas as compared to that of rural areas. The majority of the workers are in the tertiary sector (77 per cent), followed by the primary sector (20 percent) in the district as compared to 54 and 42 per cent respectively in the State. The wage rates for male and female workers were Rs. 160 and Rs. 290 per head respectively.

Nearly one per cent of the registered candidates got the placement through DEO. The per capita income of the district increased from Rs 59700 in 2008-09 to Rs 77975 in 2011-12 at constant prices registering about 31 per cent increase while at the same time, the State per capita income increased from Rs 48473 to Rs 63996, registering about 32 per cent increase. Nearly 39 per cent of the district households live below the poverty line and more in Anamalai, Karamadai, Sulthanpet and Sarcarsamakulam blocks and comparatively lower in Madukarai block. Higher poverty is due to the high proportion of agricultural labourers in these blocks. The livelihood for the agricultural labourers is seasonal and heavily dependent on the monsoons.



**CHAPTER 4**  
**DEMOGRAPHY, HEALTH AND**  
**NUTRITION**



## **CHAPTER 4**

### **DEMOGRAPHY, HEALTH AND NUTRITION**

#### **Introduction**

In the HDI, life expectancy is the indicator which is meant to capture the overall health status of the population. However, health is much more than just life expectancy that includes fertility, morbidity, mortality and nutrition status. The health status is the outcome of Government policies and programmes along with other socio-economic conditions. This chapter documents the demographic, health and nutrition status of Coimbatore district. It analyses the trends and changes in health and nutrition indicators in the district and the Government policies and programmes.

#### **Population and Demographic Transition**

The population in Coimbatore district had increased to 34.58 lakh as per 2011 census from 29.17 lakh in 2001 registering an 18.56 per cent growth in a decade. The district population was 4.67 per cent of the State population in 2001 and 4.79 per cent in 2011. Density of population in Coimbatore district has increased from 601 per sq.km in 2001 to 942 in 2011 registering a 56.74 per cent increase. This is largely due to urbanization which is closely linked to the spur of economic activities due to industrialization. Hence infrastructure has to be planned not only for the population per se, but also according to the requirements of the economic sectors in terms of water supply, waste disposal, power, telecommunications, etc. The highest density of urban areas is an advantage because it may provide economies of scale in the provision of these and other urban services.

Population in Perianaickanpalayam, Sarcarsamakulam, Madukarai and Thondamuthur blocks showed a decline in 2011 as compared to 2001 mainly due to reorganization of corporation limit by including part of these blocks. Population in Anaimalai block declined due to decrease in population in Valparai region. Due to lack of basic amenities and hilly terrain, people move out to the plains. Tea plantations and industries were main source of employment earlier, but presently, the tea industry is not an attractive source of employment. Density of population increased in Sulur by 33 per cent, mainly due to increasing urbanisation and industrial growth. The data in Table 4.1 shows that the SC population in the district constituted 15.49 per cent of the total population in 2011. There is not much variation in the ST population between 2001 and 2011, and it remains at 0.81 per cent as per 2011 census (Table 4.1).

**Table 4.1 Demographic Profile**

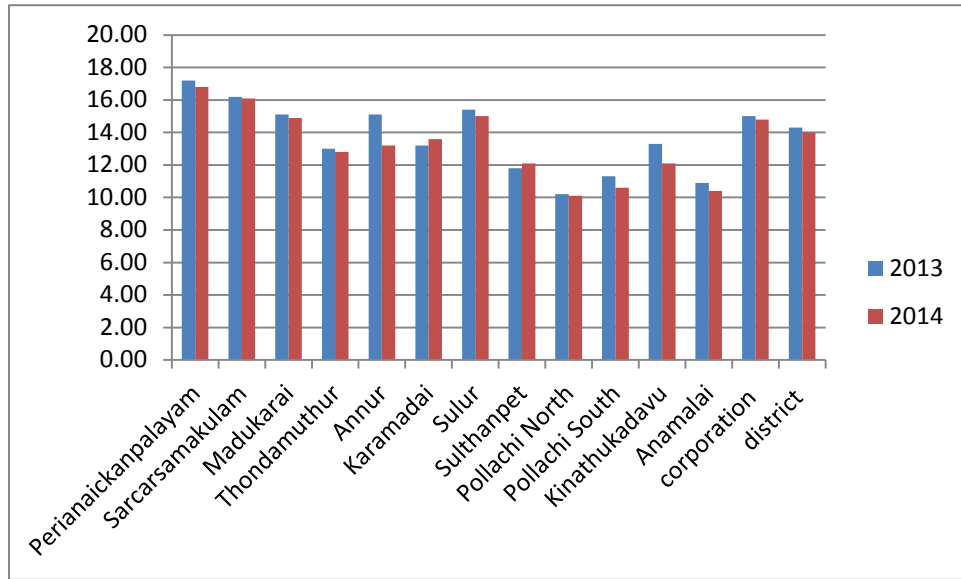
Sl. No	Block Name	Population		Density		SC Population (%)		ST Population (%)	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	Perianaickanpalayam	239121	205389	638	519	16.83	12.59	1.60	1.91
2	Sarcarsamakulam	110104	48793	632	246	15.91	19.36	0.00	0.05
3	Madukarai	255482	146080	477	451	20.32	20.60	0.99	0.76
4	Thondamuthur	146425	136381	311	304	13.39	19.81	1.90	1.27
5	Annur	101068	108673	347	374	25.22	26.33	0.48	0.04
6	Karamadai	237805	260172	371	403	15.50	16.97	3.40	3.35
7	Sulur	187170	243687	633	843	16.00	15.57	0.05	0.07
8	Sulthanpet	69262	77364	234	260	21.88	23.14	0.01	0.02
9	Pollachi North	192660	196521	675	688	16.02	17.15	0.32	0.48
10	Pollachi South	111627	124755	540	605	17.24	20.48	0.15	0.19
11	Kinathukadavu	100182	108269	308	333	19.05	20.38	0.73	1.62
12	Anaimalai	234832	217242	401	364	32.82	33.06	3.10	3.66
13	Corporation	930882	1584719	8700	6165	8.29	10.21	0.05	0.11
14	<b>District</b>	<b>2916620</b>	<b>3458045</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>14.92</b>	<b>15.49</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.81</b>
15	<b>State</b>	<b>62405679</b>	<b>72138958</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>19.00</b>	<b>20.01</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>1.10</b>

Source: Census 2001 & 2011

## Crude Birth Rate

The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) in Coimbatore district has come down from 14.30 in 2013 to 14.00 in 2014. Similarly, the Crude Death Rate (CDR) in the district has also come down to four in 2014. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) was high in blocks like Perianaickanpalayam, Sarcarsamakulam, Sulur, Corporation, Annur, and Madukarai, whereas it was the lowest in Pollachi north and Anaimalai blocks (Fig 4.1) (Annexure 4.1).

Figure 4.1 Trends in CBR

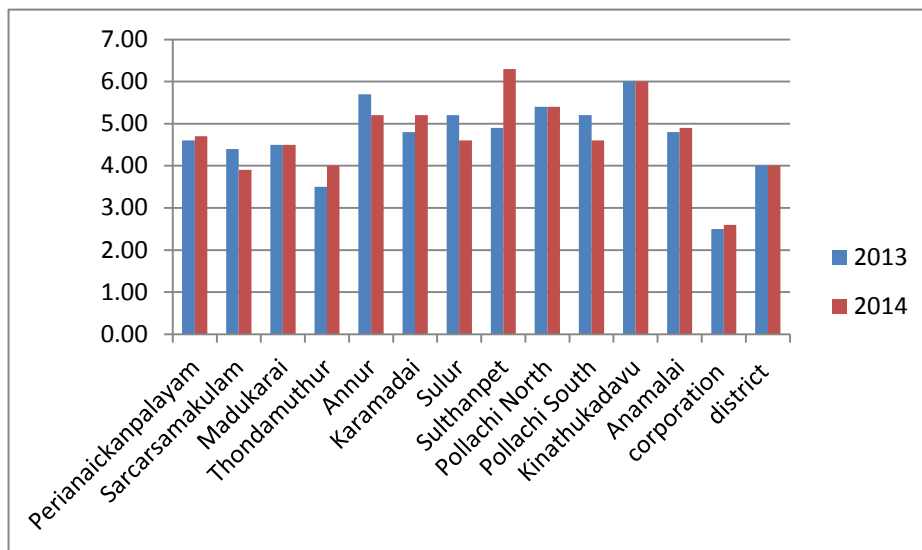


Source: DDH, Coimbatore

### Crude Death Rate

The data on Crude Death Rate (CDR) shows that the death rate was high in Sulthanpet, Kinathukadavu, Pollachi north and Karamadai blocks and low in the Corporation, Sarcarsamakulam and Thondamuthur blocks. Though the overall CBR and CDR declined as compared to 2001, the difference between CBR and CDR is very high, which indicates the potential for high population growth (Fig 4.2) (Annexure 4.1).

Figure 4.2 Trends in CDR



Source: DDH, Coimbatore

## Sex Ratio

The sex ratio is an important indicator of social values and systems. In the past, problems like female infanticide and a preference for the male children were reported in some parts of the State. Sex ratio refers to the number of females to every 1000 males. The sex ratio in the district has improved from 968 in 2001 to 1001 in 2011 and the sex ratio is better than that of the State. This is certainly a welcome development in the social landscape of the district. This indicates the society recognizes the importance of gender equality. This could be due to better education and equal opportunity to women in education and employment. Block wise analysis shows that sex ratio is less than 1000 in Madukarai, Sular, Perianaickanpalayam and in Corporation area, which needs special attention. While the sex ratio of the SC population in the district is favourable, the sex ratio of the ST population is less than 1000 except four blocks in the district where special programmes are needed to create awareness (Table 4.2).

**Table 4.2 Sex Ratio**

Sl.No	Block Name	General			SC		
		2001	2011	Incre/Decre	2001	2011	Incre/Decre
1	Perianaickanpalayam	952	980	28	994	991	-3
2	Sarcarsamakulam	971	1002	31	1011	1002	-9
3	Madukarai	969	992	23	1018	1014	-4
4	Thondamuthur	976	1011	35	975	1018	43
5	Annur	979	1000	21	982	992	10
6	Karamadai	976	1010	34	982	1008	26
7	Sular	951	989	38	1005	1000	-5
8	Sulthanpet	893	1002	109	984	1015	31
9	Pollachi North	989	1013	24	1022	1030	8
10	Pollachi South	974	1013	39	980	1013	33
11	Kinathukadavu	1014	1009	-5	1043	1028	-15
12	Anaimalai	1009	1020	11	1003	1023	19
13	Corporation	948	996	48	989	996	7
14	District	968	1001	33	1003	1007	4
15	State	987	995	8	999	995	-4

Source:Deputy Director of Statistics, Coimbatore and Census 2001 &2011

## Child Sex Ratio

The child sex ratio for the age group of 0-6 assumes importance in the wake of the general societal preference for a male child. It is alarming to note that the child sex ratio is less than 1000 in all the blocks, in the district and the state. The child sex ratio in the district is better than that of the State. Except Annur block in all other blocks in the district, the ratio is better

than the State average of 946. Blocks with the lowest child sex ratio are Annur, Madukarai, Kinathukadavu, Perianaickanpalayam, Thondamuthur, Pollachi South and Corporation in that order. All these blocks have child sex ratio of less than the district average of 956. The likely reasons for such a preference are the perception of male child as a source of income, dowry evil associated with girl child etc. which in some cases lead to illegal female infanticides. Though in recent times due to education and increased awareness on gender equality, gender preference tends to be neutral, concerted efforts, however, are necessary to create awareness and to create equal education and employment opportunities for females. The proportion of boys and girls in the age group of 0-6 was 51.12 and 48.88 per cent respectively, of the total children population (Table 4.3).

**Table 4.3 Child Sex Ratio**

Sl. No	Block wise/ District /State	Population in the age group of 0-6		Sex-ratio	% of 0-6age group	
		Male	Female		Male	Female
1	Perianaickanpalayam	9485	9024	951	51.25	48.75
2	Sarcarsamakulam	2222	2175	979	50.53	49.47
3	Madukarai	6792	6441	948	51.33	48.67
4	Thondamuthur	6239	5946	953	51.20	48.80
5	Annur	4975	4670	939	51.58	48.42
6	Karamadai	11703	11320	967	50.83	49.17
7	Sulur	12339	11829	959	51.06	48.94
8	Sulthanpet	3022	2935	971	50.73	49.27
9	Pollachi North	8204	7954	970	50.77	49.23
10	Pollachi South	5287	5050	955	51.15	48.85
11	Kinathukadavu	4375	4154	949	51.30	48.70
12	Anaimalai	8674	8298	957	51.11	48.89
13	Corporation	79913	76306	955	51.15	48.85
14	District	163230	156102	956	51.12	48.88
15	State	3820276	3603556	946	51.46	48.54

Source: Census 2011

### Life Expectancy at Birth

Advances in the medical field and the implementation of many welfare schemes targeting the poor have increased the life expectancy. Life expectancy in Coimbatore district was 72.10 years for males and 76.60 years for females in 2013-14. The life expectancy of both males and females in the district (74.20) is better than that of the state (73.40) (Table 4.4).

**Table 4.4 Life Expectancy at Birth (2013-14)**

Sl.No	Block /District /State	Male	Female	Average
1	District	72.10	76.60	74.2
2	State	71.18	75.20	73.4

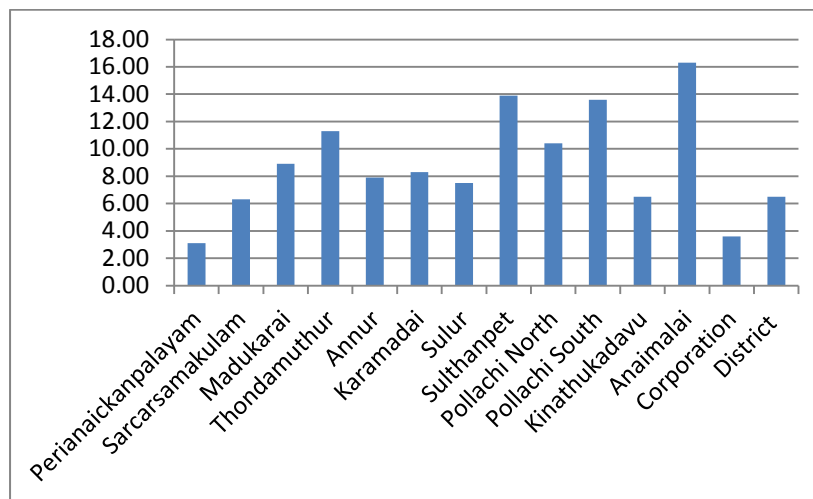
Source: SPC data, 2013-14

## Infant Mortality Rate

The infant mortality rate is defined as the probability of a child dying before he/she attains the age of one year, and is calculated per 1000 live births. It is one of the indicators used in the Human Development Index. The IMR is a sensitive indicator, not just of the state of health, nutrition and caring, accessible to infants below one year of age, but also of the general well-being of society. The Infant mortality rate was high in Anaimalai (16.30), Sulthanpet (13.90) and Pollachi south (13.60) blocks. But in all these blocks the IMR is less than the State IMR of 21 (Annexure 4.2). Higher IMR in Anaimalai is due to widespread malnutrition among tribes and rural poor, preterm babies, vitamin and mineral deficiency, low birth weight and poor socioeconomic conditions of mothers.

The two key requirements for a significant reduction in IMR are antenatal care and high-quality care of newborns. The antenatal care addressing issues of maternal nutrition and identification of high-risk pregnancies will help reduce infant death due to prematurity and low birth weight. The quality care will help reduce infant death due to birth asphyxia and acute respiratory infection. The advanced position of the district through well developed socioeconomic condition, combined with a massive network of pre-schooler health and nutrition centres, Coimbatore could aim for a sharper reduction in Infant Mortality Rate (Fig 4.3).

**Figure 4.3 Infant Mortality Rate (2013-14)**



Source: DDH, Coimbatore and Coimbatore Corporation

## Maternal Mortality Ratio

The MMR is higher than the State average (68) in Anaimalai (171.38), Madukarai (123.90), Sulthanpet (115.70) Thondamuthur (98.20), and Kinathukadavu (80.80) blocks. The Sulur (65.10) block has higher MMR than the district average of 53.40 (Table 4.5). These values emphasize the need

for focused attention to reduce MMR. and effective implementation of government programmes in these blocks. There are well identified direct and indirect obstetric causes for maternal death. Socioeconomic factors also play a crucial role. For instance, the patriarchal attitudes, hard toil and poor nutrition, lacunae in transport and communication facilities, delay in accessing proper health facilities and the lack of and/or poor quality of essential and emergency obstetric services are some of the contributing factors.

The majority of the tribals are poor and illiterate, and have orthodox beliefs against taking prescribed medicines and nutritional supplements fearing that it would affect the foetus. Other major causes include pregnancy-hemorrhage, induced hypertension and eclampsia, rupturing of the uterus on account of obstructed labour, puerperal sepsis and septicemia. Important indirect obstetric causes include anemia, heart disease, jaundice and malaria. As 40 per cent of all maternal deaths are due to hemorrhaging, a key to the reduction of MMR lies in reducing hemorrhaging. Availability of adequate quantities of blood in time is crucial. The social factors include most of the men who are drunkards never care for their pregnant wives, pregnant women even with ailments are forced to work for their livelihood, not a sufficient interval between childbirths, long distance to reach nearby PHC or GH and lack of adequate medical facilities at PHCs (Table 4.5).

**Table 4.5 Maternal Mortality Ratio**

Sl.No.	Block wise/District /State	MMR (2013-14)
1	Perianaickanpalayam	72
2	Sarcarsamakulam	0
3	Madukarai	124
4	Thondamuthur	98
5	Annur	0
6	Karamadai	0
7	Sulur	65
8	Sulthanpet	116
9	Pollachi North	0
10	Pollachi South	0
11	Kinathukadavu	81
12	Anaimalai	171
13	Corporation	46
14	District	53
15	State	68

Source: DDH, Coimbatore and Coimbatore Corporation

### **Case Study 4.1A Study on High IMR and MMR in Anaimalai Block**

Infant Mortality Rate is an important and sensitive indicator of the health status of a community. It reflects the general standard of living of the people and effectiveness of interventions for improving child health in a country.. The infant mortality rate in Anaimalai block is 16.3, the highest in the district, which is higher than the district average of 6.5 in 2014. According to the medical officer at Periapothu PHC in Anaimalai block, high IMR is due to lack of education and knowledge of the mother, environmental conditions, poor medical infrastructure, sanitation, access to clean drinking water, immunization against infectious diseases etc. Women are less empowered due to unemployment and illiteracy. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme (MLRMBS) are implemented by the Government to reduce the IMR.. Under MLRMBS, Rs 12,000 is given to all pregnant ladies in three instalments. Village Health Nurse (VHN) identifies the pregnant ladies in the village and Rs 4,000 is given to the pregnant woman in 7<sup>th</sup> month as the first installment. After delivery, Rs 4,000 is given through the government hospitals as the second installment. Even in private hospitals, women delivered in general ward are eligible to get this benefit. After 16 weeks, Rs 4,000 per mother is given as the *third installment*. 365 beneficiaries benefited from the scheme during 2013-14. Nearly 20-25 women per week are getting this benefit in the Periapothu PHC.

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is defined as the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births due to causes related to pregnancy and within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, regardless of the site or duration of pregnancy. MMR in Anaimalai is 171.30, the highest in the district, which is higher than the district average of 53.40 in 2014. Tribal women, who constituted 39 per cent, refuse to take tablets due to traditional customs and beliefs. The other important reasons are lack of awareness, illiteracy, lack of counseling, lack of VHN and Village Health Volunteer in remote tribal areas, low income and poor employment and lack of transport facilities. Nearly 38,000 out-patients benefited from Kaliyapuram PHC. 62 deliveries were facilitated in the hospital and 62 women benefited from JSY and 164 women from MLR in 2013.

The major constraints in reducing MMR include non-cooperation from tribal women, long distance to PHCs, poor economic conditions of tribals - mostly wage labourers in agricultural lands, employment opportunities are seasonal with low wage rates, lack of proper care for female in the society and poor salary for training village health volunteer VHN or VHV. The suggestions to reduce MMR include provision of vehicles with equipments to visit remote tribal hamlets, posting of ASHA (Accredited Health volunteer) / VHV in every tribal hamlet, improved communication facilities through more mobile towers, conduct of periodic awareness camps and the establishment of medical extension centres/ mobile medical extension centres in tribal areas.

## Place of Delivery

Coimbatore district has attained 100 per cent institutional deliveries. In the district, nearly 15 per cent of the institutional deliveries were in PHCs, 36 per cent of the deliveries were in Government hospitals and 49 per cent of the deliveries were in private hospitals (Annexure 4.3).

## Still Birth Rate

Table 4.6 shows the still birth rate across the blocks in Coimbatore district. When compared to 2010, the stillbirth rate has declined in 2014 in all the blocks of the district with the exception of Sarcarsamakulam and Karamadai blocks. However, it is relatively higher in Anaimalai (21.00), Sulthanpet (10.40), Thondamuthur (10.30) and Madukarai (9.70) blocks (Table 4.6).

**Table 4.6 Still Birth Rate**

Sl.No	Block /District /State	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	Perianaickanpalayam	24.30	4.70	22.80	6.50	8.10
2	Sarcarsamakulam	4.30	8.00	4.29	4.10	6.30
3	Madukarai	16.10	14.42	9.32	9.10	9.70
4	Thondamuthur	13.20	17.07	12.45	13.60	10.30
5	Annur	6.70	5.97	6.71	9.40	6.40
6	Karamadai	6.10	13.66	9.37	11.10	8.30
7	Sulur	14.20	8.58	9.15	4.80	7.20
8	Sulthanpet	10.90	9.94	10.91	20.30	10.40
9	Pollachi North	19.00	10.18	9.08	6.60	5.70
10	Pollachi South	16.90	18.96	15.64	12.00	8.50
11	Kinathukadavu	18.00	13.26	16.36	5.10	4.00
12	Anaimalai	29.50	14.99	12.16	14.20	21.00
13	Corporation	11.04	11.23	10.70	2.70	2.60
14	District	<b>11.00</b>	<b>11.61</b>	<b>8.40</b>	<b>6.40</b>	<b>6.60</b>

Source: DD of Health, Coimbatore

## Immunization

Nearly, 98 per cent of the infants born are covered by immunization in 2013-14. The quality of the immunization programme has improved considerably over the years with cold chain maintenance and the potency of vaccines being ensured, leading to a substantial reduction in vaccine-preventable deaths (Table 4.7).

**Table 4.7 Immunization Status**

Sl. No	Blocks	Total Number of children below 5 years	Total number of children immunised	Percentage of Children immunised
1	Perianaickanpalayam	4163	4142	99.50
2	Sarcarsamakulam	2218	3196	99.01
3	Madukarai	4875	4869	99.88
4	Thondamuthur	2183	2168	99.31
5	Annur	1619	1599	98.76
6	Karamadai	2493	2433	97.59
7	Sulur	3137	3088	98.44
8	Sulthanpet	872	866	99.31
9	Pollachi North	1127	1081	95.92
10	Pollachi South	1278	1226	95.93
11	Kinathukadavu	1403	1354	96.51
12	Anaimalai	2669	2387	89.43
13	Corporation	20257	20078	99.12
14	Coimbatore district	48294	47487	98.33

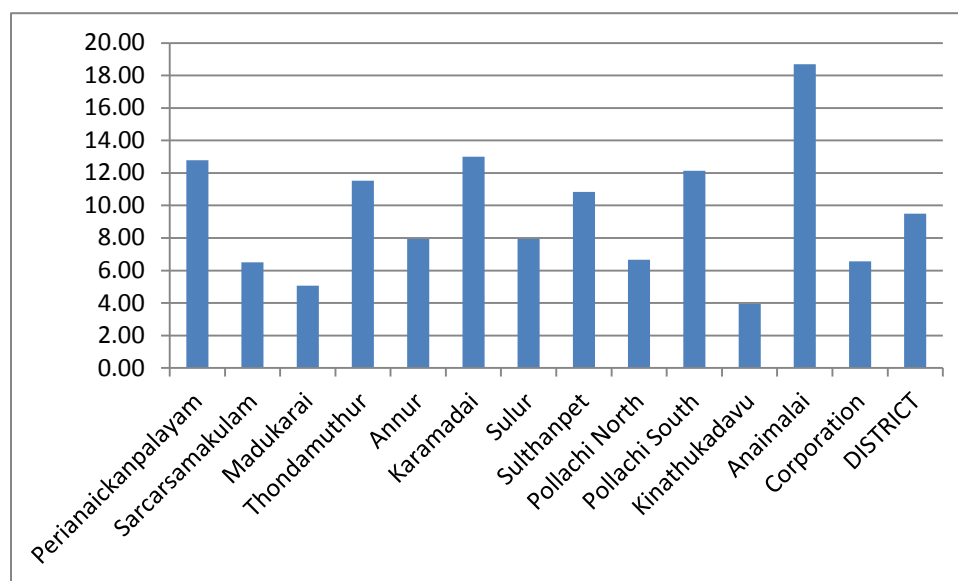
Source: DD Health, Coimbatore (2013-14)

## Nutritional Status

Malnutrition hinders the physical and mental development of a child. Nutritional status is the outcome of several biomedical processes interacting over time. It is generally observed that even when mortality is controlled, the nutritional status may not improve. Education and communication regarding the importance of nutrition can go a long way in bringing about long-term changes in attitudes and recognition by parents of the importance of nutrition for their children

(TNHDR 2003). Fig 4.4 gives the per cent of malnourished children below 5 years in the district. Malnourished children below 5 years include both moderately under-weight and severely under-weight children. The percent of malnourished children (both moderately underweight and severely underweight) in the district have decreased from 14.03 in 2011 to 9.51 in 2014. The percentage of malnourished are more in Anaimalai (18.68 %), Karamadai (13%), Pollachi south (12.14 %) and Thondamuthur (11.52%) blocks. (Fig 4.4) (Annexure 4.4).

**Figure 4.4 Malnourishment among Children below 5 years**



Source: DD Health, Coimbatore (2014)

### **Provision of IFA Tablets**

The Infant mortality rate can be reduced through the reduction in neonatal and perinatal mortality rates. To ensure this, the focus has to be laid on early neo-natal registration, monitoring the weight gain of mothers and by ensuring the intake of food with micro-nutrients by mothers and with supplements of iron/folic acid tablets and Vitamin ‘A’ capsules, tetanus toxoid immunization and increasing the level of institutional deliveries. It could be observed from the Table 4.8 that about 85.3 per cent of women and 91 per cent of the adolescent girls took Iron Folic Acid (IFA) tablets in the district. Block wise comparison shows that percentage of women who took IFA tablets was lesser in Sarcarsamakulam. In the provision of IFA tablets for children, except Pollachi North, almost all blocks have low beneficiaries (Table 4.8).

**Table 4.8 Provision of IFA Tablets**

Sl.No	Blocks /District	% of women who took IFA tablets	% of children who took IFA tablets	% of adolescent girls who took IFA tablets
1	Perianaickanpalayam	87.0	41.0	100.00
2	Sarcarsamakulam	77.0	16.0	79.00
3	Madukarai	93.0	44.0	90.00
4	Thondamuthur	112.0	30.0	88.00
5	Annur	105.0	48.0	100.00
6	Karamadai	111.0	34.0	97.00
7	Sulur	92.0	25.0	84.00
8	Sulthanpet	98.0	64.0	100.00
9	Pollachi North	106.0	80.0	100.00
10	Pollachi South	106.0	25.0	92.00
11	Kinathukadavu	102.0	37.0	98.00
12	Anaimalai	105.0	64.0	85.00
13	Corporation	78.0	10.0	95.00
14	District	85.3	47.5	91.00

Source: 1. Joint Director of Health, Coimbatore, 2. PO, ICDS, Coimbatore (IFA Tablets)

### Antenatal Coverage

Antenatal coverage was 97.51 per cent in the district. The antenatal coverage was higher in Perianaickanpalayam (100%), Karamadai (100%), Sulur (100%) and Sulthanpet (99.37%) blocks, whereas lower coverage blocks than the district average were Thondamuthur (90.28%), Madukarai (94.22%) and Annur (94.32%) (Table 4.9).

**Table 4.9 Ante-natal coverage during 2011-14 (Percentage)**

Sl.No	Blocks /District	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	Perianaickanpalayam	100.06	100.35	100.66	100.69
2	Sarcarsamakulam	99.72	100.33	99.84	99.30
3	Madukarai	99.48	99.10	100.39	94.79
4	Thondamuthur	97.53	100.38	98.96	90.08
5	Annur	98.97	99.89	99.66	94.33
6	Karamadai	100.00	100.00	100.91	101.13
7	Sulur	100.49	99.97	98.87	100.18
8	Sulthanpet	103.47	100.82	99.79	99.37
9	Pollachi North	91.82	92.21	95.40	95.32
10	Pollachi South	103.06	97.24	97.94	97.93
11	Kinathukadavu	100.37	97.59	100.71	96.44
12	Anaimalai	98.18	98.37	93.36	93.24
13	Corporation	99.00	96.00	99.26	98.11
	District Total	99.08	98.83	99.18	97.51

Source: Deputy Director of Health, Coimbatore

## **Box 4.2 Nutrition Programmes of the Government**

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme is in operation in the district, which aims to improve the nutrition and health status of children in the age group of 0-6 years. General package of services provided to beneficiaries is supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, referral services, pre-school education & noon meal and nutrition and health education.

The benefits provided to adolescent girls are imparting training on health and family life education, personality development, self confidence, leadership qualities and vocational training, health and nutrition education and distribution of IFA tablets. For pregnant women, activities include early registration of pregnancy, coordination with village health nurses in immunization and regular health check-up, measuring the weight to monitor the growth of the foetus, distribution of supplementary food for the 6-month of pregnancy, health and nutrition education and facilitating for institutional delivery. For lactating mothers, the activities include advocating colostrums feeding, exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months, initiation of complementary feeding after six months and continuation of breastfeeding up to 2 years or beyond, distribution of supplementary food up to 6 months, health and nutrition education, and motivation for adoption of family welfare methods. There are 1697 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in the district, which cover 157443 children by 0-5 years.

The supplementary nutrition programme (SNP) benefited 10826 of antenatal women (ANW) and 9288 post-natal mothers (PNM) in the district. Integrated Child Development Services are functioning in Coimbatore with 1697 child centres in 18 projects. Out of them, 1497 child centres are main centres and 200 are mini centres. Food items are given to the students such as tomato rice with boiled egg on every Monday, Wednesday and Thursday; mixed rice with green gram (20gms)(or)Bengal Gram(20gms) on Tuesday; vegetable pulav with boiled egg on every Wednesday; Lemon rice with boiled egg on every Thursday, dhal rice with boiled potato(20gms) on every Friday and weekly 1 egg on Wednesday.

Total numbers of students in 1289 schools were 201901 and nearly 60 per cent of students were enrolled for noon-meals scheme in the district (Table 4.10)

**Table 4.10 Students Enrolled in Noon Meal programme**

Sl.No	Blocks/District	No. schools	Total Number of students	No. of students enrolled in Noon Meal Programme
1	Perianaickanpalayam	79	13919	9485
2	Sarcarsamakulam	62	14617	5892
3	Madukarai	167	42463	22484
4	Thondamuthur	65	11263	5680
5	Annur	96	5705	5263
6	Karamadai	138	19569	13261
7	Sulur	95	19598	10237
8	Sulthanpet	59	7079	5100
9	Pollachi North	123	14590	9257
10	Pollachi South	69	8663	5377
11	Kinathukadavu	81	10236	6896
12	Anaimalai	178	15916	13032
13	Corporation	77	18283	8863
	<b>District</b>	<b>1289</b>	<b>201901</b>	<b>120827</b>

Source: PA Noon meal, Coimbatore

### **Box 4.3 PuratchiThalaivar M.G.R. Nutritious Meal Programme**

The Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Noon Meal Programme, a Government Nutrition Programme was introduced with the aim to create the future human resource, the children, with nutritious diet and literate citizens of our country. The main objectives of this scheme are i) to considerably reduce the dropout of the school going children, ii) guaranteed serving of cooked food to the children of socially and economically backward class families, iii) to raise the education among such children, iv) to raise the nutrition strength, and v) to reduce the disease due to malnutrition.

1289 noon meal centres (972 rural, & 317 urban) were effectively working in the district to feed nearly 1.2 lakh students. A total of 66957 students under 1-5 age group, 45,398 students under 6-8 age group and 8472 students under 9-10 age group have been benefited from the scheme during 2013-14. The rural school students predominantly benefited from the scheme.

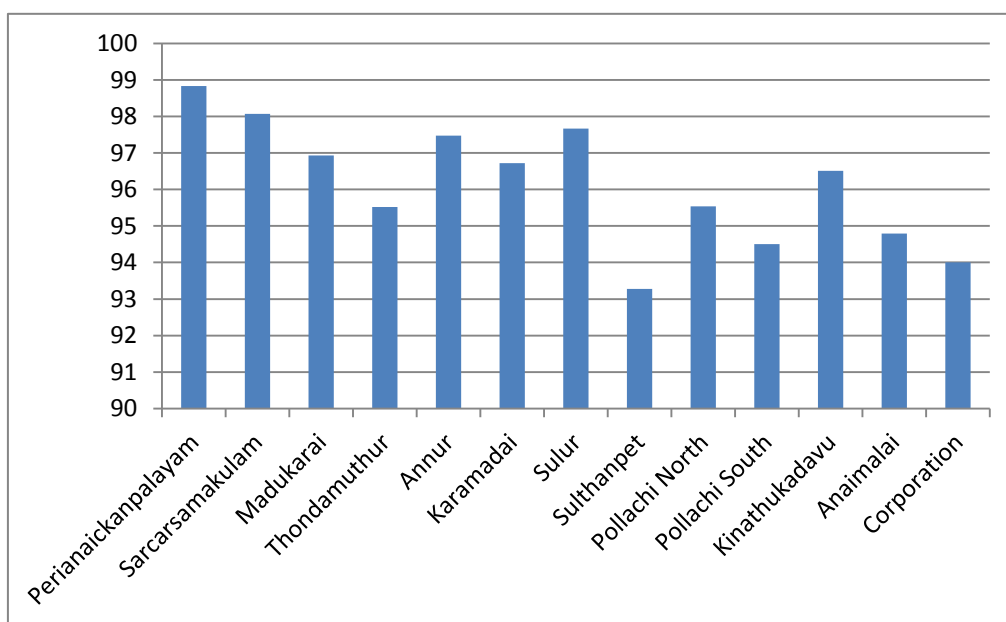
The overall workforce of the scheme in service is lower than the number of posts sanctioned. In all schools and in all working days, noon meal with boiled egg is given to all the students, banana (100 gm per head) is provided to non-vegetarian students. The supplementary foods like boiled green gram and Bengal gram is also given along with the regular meal on every Tuesday and 20 gm of boiled potato is given as a food supplement on every Friday.

## Non-Nutritional Factors' Impact on Nutrition

### Water Supply

Drinking water facilities across the blocks varied from 93 per cent in Sulthanpet to 98.88 per cent in Perianaickanpalayam. All the blocks with the exception of Sulthanpet block and the Corporation have good drinking water facilities. In all, 96.14 per cent of the habitations in Coimbatore district have drinking water facilities (Fig 4.5) (Annexure 4.5).

Figure 4.5 Access to Drinking water [% Habitations Covered](2013-14)



Source: Census 2011(Rural)/Town Panchayat/Municipality; Habitation list downloaded from [www.mdws.gov.in\indiawater.gov.in](http://www.mdws.gov.in\indiawater.gov.in)

### Sanitation

Rural sanitation is a priority area. Defecation in the open is common among villagers, not only because there is no alternative, but also because it is a preference. In order to prevent defecation in open areas and in drains, concerted effort is required to disseminate knowledge among people on sanitation and its impact upon their health. This will uphold the dignity and privacy of rural women and improve the quality of life in rural environments.

**Table 4.11 Provision of Toilets**

Sl. No	Blocks	% of HHs provided with toilets (2013-14)
1	Perianaickanpalayam	79.17
2	Sarcarsamakulam	77.57
3	Madukarai	72.62
4	Thondamuthur	61.62
5	Annur	64.19
6	Karamadai	73.37
7	Sulur	67.41
8	Sulthanpet	40.72
9	Pollachi North	71.39
10	Pollachi South	70.95
11	Kinathukadavu	53.68
12	Anamalai	64.12
13	Corporation	86.16
	District	67.92

Source: PO, DRDA, Coimbatore and Town Panchayat, Municipality (2013-14)

With respect to toilet facilities in Coimbatore district during 2013-14, 67.92 per cent of households were provided with toilets and the rest defecate in the open. The Corporation has the highest percentage of people with access to toilets (86.16 per cent), followed by Perianaickanpalayam (79.17 per cent) and Sarcarsamakulam (71.39 per cent) blocks (Table 4.11). Access to toilet facilities is less in Sulthanpet (40.72%) and Kinathukadavu (53.68%) blocks. Water scarcity in some villages is another factor for dysfunctional latrines (Table 4.11).

#### **Box 4.4 Public Health Services and Health Programmes**

Health status and infrastructure facilities available in Coimbatore district have improved over the years due to the concerted efforts made by the government. There are 58 Primary Health Centres and 328 sub-primary health centres in Coimbatore district. Nearly 23 lakhs of out-patients benefited from the Government medical services. On an average, 133 persons per Primary Health Centre benefited during 2013-14. Nearly 24000 inpatients availed medical facilities at an average of 42 persons/ Primary Health Centre.

Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) provides completely free and cashless services to pregnant women, with normal deliveries, caesarean operations and sick newborn in the government health centres in both rural and urban areas. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) aims at reducing the maternal and infant mortality. All maternal and healthcare centres in the district provide antenatal care, around the clock delivery facilities, immunization activities, family welfare clinics, distribution of folic acid tablets for adolescent girls, IUD insertion and distribution of oral pills and conventional contraceptives. Sterilization operations are done in all maternal and healthcare centres in the district. Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care (CEmONC) provides 24 hrs neonatal and child care services to rural poor which reduced the MMR in the district. In Coimbatore district, 99.9 percent of deliveries were recorded in the hospitals. 5513 deliveries were registered in Primary Health Centre during 2013-2014. Poor pregnant ladies were given Rs 12000 as financial support from the government. 20565 pregnant ladies benefited from the financial assistance of the government during 2012-13 and 19462 persons in 2013-14. Free sanitary napkins were also issued to young girls, mothers, and ladies in prisons. 110015 napkins were issued to the young girls in the age group of 10-19 years during 2013-14.

Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) Centre was established in the Coimbatore Medical College Hospital. Persons aged above 30 are screened for hypertension with cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, breast cancer and cervical cancer. Nearly 2000 persons were tested between December, 2013 and January, 2014. Of these, 17 per cent were found to have hypertension and 23 per cent of them were found to have diabetes. Various categories of differently abled persons, 2731 mentally retarded, 305 severely disabled, 34 muscular dystrophy affected and 40 leprosy affected persons were given a maintenance grant of Rs 3.27 crore, 36.60 lakh, 4 lakh and 4.08 lakh respectively. 30 disabled persons got the selfemployment loan and 492 disabled persons got scholarship to the tune of Rs.17.50 lakh. 16 wheel chairs, 20 crutches, 10 tricycles and six magnifiers were also distributed during 2013-14.

12 special medical camps were conducted in the district. The total number of beneficiaries were 13468 during 2013-14. Mobile medical camps were organized in every block. Nearly three lakh persons benefited from the mobile medical camps during 2013-14. Nearly 254 special children were identified and treated under the medical insurance scheme. 28 malaria, 554 dengue and 18 leptospirosis cases were identified and treated in the hospitals during 2013-14.

## Special Programmes

### AIDS Control

In the context of increasing concern over the possible transmission of the HIV/AIDS virus through blood transfusion, the Government of India has brought into force strict regulations concerning licensing of blood banks and procedures for blood transfusion. It could be observed from the table 4.11, HIV positive cases declined from 762 males and 731 females in 2007 to 388 males and 229 females in 2013-14 in the Coimbatore district. Most of the affected people were in the age group of 30-49 in Coimbatore district (Table 4.12).

Table 4.12 HIV Positive Persons

Sl.No	Age-Group wise	2007		2011		2013	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	0-14	21	13	18	10	7	1
2	15-19	22	19	4	5	3	3
3	20-24	19	27	6	26	13	8
4	25-29	129	170	49	45	27	26
5	30-39	247	240	179	134	121	89
6	40-49	239	202	156	66	133	72
7	50&above	85	60	71	37	84	30
	<b>District</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>229</b>

Source:Deputy Director of Health, Coimbatore

### Tuberculosis and Leprosy Persons

In the district 2412 positive TB cases were reported in 2007 and the number increased to 3280 in 2014. TB incidences are relatively more in Periyanaickanpalayam and Pollachi north and south blocks. The National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) was launched in 1994-95. With the introduction of multi-drug therapy in 1981, there has been a remarkable improvement in the treatment and recovery of leprosy patients. In Coimbatore, the prevalence rate has increased from 83 in 2007 to 117 in 2014 (Table 4.13).

Table 4.13 TB and Leprosy Incidence

Sl.No	Block wise /District /State	TB			Leprosy		
		2007	2011	2014	2007	2011	2014
1	Perianaickanpalayam	124	178	186	18	12	12
2	Sarcarsamakulam	58	54	72	2	7	2
3	Madukarai	28	42	67	6	15	8
4	Thondamuthur	55	68	59	18	22	8
5	Annur	51	62	85	3	4	5
6	Karamadai	42	38	57	7	10	7
7	Sulur	61	84	54	6	11	8
8	Sulthanpet	69	45	26	4	7	3
9	Pollachi North	51	48	133	2	4	3
10	Pollachi South	60	65	126	3	8	1
11	Kinathukadavu	51	37	38	6	8	2
12	Anaimalai	48	97	77	8	14	13
	<b>Block total</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>72</b>
	<b>District</b>	<b>2412</b>	<b>1480</b>	<b>3280</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>117</b>

Source: Deputy Director of Health, Coimbatore

## Conclusion

The district population was 34.58 lakh out of which SC population constituted 15.49 per cent and the density of population was 942 in 2011. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) in Coimbatore district was 14 in 2014. CBR was high in Perianaickanpalayam, Sarcarsamakulam, Sulur, Annur, and in Madukarai blocks. Similarly the Crude Death Rate (CDR) in the district was four. CDR was high in Sulthanpet, Kinathukadavu, Pollachi north and Karamadai blocks. The sex ratio in the district was 1001 in 2011. The sex ratio was less than 1000 in Madukarai, Sulur blocks and in Corporation area. Blocks with a lowest child sex ratio were Annur, Madukarai, Kinathukadavu, Perianaickanpalayam, Thondamuthur, Pollachi South and Corporation. Life expectancy at birth in Coimbatore district was 72.10 years for males and 76.60 years for females in 2013-14. The Infant mortality rate was high in Anaimalai (16.30), Sulthanpet (13.90) and Pollachi south (13.60) blocks. But in all these blocks, the IMR was less than the State IMR of 21. Higher IMR in Anaimalai was due to widespread malnutrition among tribal and rural poor, preterm babies, vitamin and mineral deficiency, low birth

weight and poor socioeconomic conditions of mothers. One of the reasons for high IMR in the corporation was that number of referral cases and people from neighbouring districts and State (Kerala) seek medical services of the district. The MMR was higher than the State average (85) in Anaimalai (171.38), Madukarai (123.90) and Sulthanpet (115.70) blocks. The other blocks with MMR higher than the district average of 53.40 were Thondamuthur (98.20), Kinathukadavu (80.80) and Sular (65.10). The majority of the tribal people is poor and illiterate, and has orthodox beliefs against taking prescribed medicines and nutritional supplements fearing that it would affect the fetus.

Adequate investment to create medical facilities in the PHC and GH in Anaimalai block and posting trained para-medical staff in remote areas is necessary to educate poor and illiterate women and to reduce IMR and MMR. The percent of malnourished children (both moderately underweight and severely underweight) in the district have reduced from 14.03 per cent in 2011 to 8.32 per cent in 2014. The percentage of malnourished were more in Anaimalai (18.68 %), Karamadai (13%), Pollachi south (12.14 %) and Thondamuthur (11.52%) blocks. Higher anemic mothers were in Karamadai (5%), Pollachi south (1%), Sarcarsamakulam (0.99%) and Anaimalai (0.91%) blocks. Antenatal coverage in the district was 97.51 per cent. Lower antenatal coverage blocks were Thondamuthur (90.28%), Madukarai (94.22%) and Annur (94.32%).

Nearly 96 per cent of the habitations have drinking water facilities, 67.92 per cent of habitations are with toilet facilities and the rest defecate in the open. The Corporation has the highest percentage of people with access to toilets (86.16 per cent), followed by Perianaickanpalayam (79.17 per cent) and Sarcarsamakulam (71.39 per cent) blocks. Access to toilet facilities were less in Sulthanpet (40.72%) and Kinathukadavu (53.68%) blocks. Water scarcity in some villages is another factor for dysfunctional latrines.

In the district 3250 persons affected by TB were reported in 2014. TB incidences are relatively more in Perianaickanpalayam and Pollachi north and south blocks. In Coimbatore, the prevalence of leprosy has increased from 83 in 2007 to 117 in 2014.

**CHAPTER 5**  
**LITERACY AND EDUCATION**



## **CHAPTER 5**

### **LITERACY AND EDUCATION**

#### **Introduction**

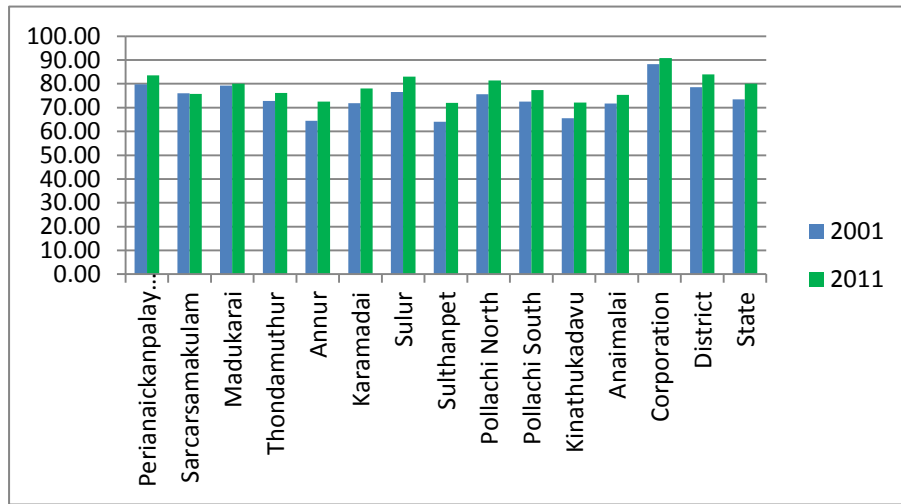
Education is a fundamental element of human development. Each and every child has the right to education, to knowledge and to learn. The acquisition of knowledge and information helps an individual to improve her own quality of life as well as to participate meaningfully in community life. Education is an investment in human capital and leads to higher productivity. Thus, education also results in social benefit. A study of 49 countries has found that 'about a fifth of income inequality can be explained by educational inequality (National Human Development Report, 2001). Education helps achieve social mobility and income redistribution. Indicators of human development, such as infant mortality, health status of children, empowerment of women, and size of family are positively linked to educational attainments.

Post-Independence, through successive Five-Year Plans, and in particular, in the last two decades, the government has made concerted efforts to bring education within the reach of all, and to build not only a literate society, but also a skilled and technologically capable one. The government has taken several initiatives for the development of the education sector throughout the country within the framework of the National Education Policy, 1986.

#### **Literacy Performance of the District**

The overall literacy rate in the district was 84 per cent in 2011, registering a seven per cent increase over 2001. Literacy among the males was 89.06 per cent and among females, it was 78.92 per cent. Corporation recorded the highest literacy rate (90.79) in the district during 2011. The literacy rate is less in Sulthanpet, Kinathukadavu, Annur, Anaimalai, Sarcarsamakulam, Thondamuthur and Pollachi South blocks. The female literacy rate is very low, less than 65 per cent in Sulthanpet, Kinathukadavu and Annur blocks (Annexure 5.1). Although, the overall female literacy rate has shown a positive growth in 2011, there is a marginal reduction in male literacy rate. The block wise growth in literacy rate is given in Fig 5.1.

Figure 5.1 Literacy Rate



Source: Census 2001 and 2011

## Primary Education

Enrolment in schools is measured by gross and net enrolment ratio. Gross enrolment ratio refers to the population of a particular age group enrolled at a specific level of schooling, to the total population of that age group. Primary schools cover classes I to V, and upper primary schools cover classes VI to VIII. Enrolment in primary education was 99 per cent in Annur and Anaimalai blocks. All other blocks show nearly 100 per cent enrolment.

Table 5.1 Gender Wise Enrolment in Primary Education

Sl. No.	Block /District /State	Boys			Girls			Total		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	Perianaickanpalayam	96.80	96.80	99.78	98.34	98.69	100.40	97.57	97.75	100.09
2	Sarcarsamakulam	101.49	101.49	101.42	102.29	102.66	99.99	101.89	102.08	100.71
3	Madukarai	87.54	87.54	98.27	101.84	102.21	104.46	94.69	94.88	101.37
4	Thondamuthur	101.65	101.65	102.70	100.51	100.86	99.11	101.08	101.25	100.91
5	Annur	102.09	102.09	98.44	99.55	99.90	99.18	100.82	101.00	98.81
6	Karamadai	98.83	98.83	114.30	99.84	100.20	111.51	99.34	99.52	112.91
7	Sular	102.77	102.77	102.41	99.90	100.26	94.48	101.34	101.52	98.45
8	Sulthanpet	100.30	100.30	95.46	101.52	101.88	105.04	100.91	101.09	100.25
9	Pollachi North	101.58	101.58	99.85	100.35	100.71	100.03	100.97	101.15	99.94
10	Pollachi South	100.32	100.32	101.72	103.07	103.44	99.86	101.70	101.88	100.79
11	Kinathukadavu	102.15	102.15	100.93	100.01	100.37	97.72	101.08	101.26	99.33
12	Anaimalai	98.59	98.59	96.89	100.91	101.27	100.77	99.75	99.93	98.84
13	Corporation	104.83	104.83	98.15	100.51	100.87	105.41	102.67	102.85	101.78
14	District	99.92	99.92	100.79	100.66	101.02	101.38	100.29	100.47	101.09

Source : CEO, Education Department, Coimbatore

The enrolment of boys was less than 100 per cent in Madukarai, Anaimalai, and Perianaickanpalayam blocks. Concerted efforts are needed for sustaining 100 per cent enrolment in primary education (Table 5.1).

## Completion Rate and Dropout Ratio in Primary Education

The statistics on completion rate are furnished in Table. 5.2. The completion rate in primary education in the district was more than 98 per cent for both boys and girls, which indicates increasing awareness among the people on the importance of education. But it is important to achieve cent per cent completion rate at primary level.

**Table 5.2 Completion Rate in Primary Education**

Sl. No	Block /District	Boys			Girls			Total		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	Perianaickanpalayam	99.04	99.14	99.14	98.57	98.68	98.46	98.81	98.91	98.46
2	Sarcarsamakulam	99.33	99.43	99.43	98.33	98.44	98.62	98.83	98.94	98.62
3	Madukarai	99.35	99.45	99.45	98.21	98.32	99.80	98.78	98.89	99.80
4	Thondamuthur	98.46	98.56	98.56	97.97	98.08	98.32	98.22	98.32	98.32
5	Annur	98.60	98.70	98.70	98.54	98.65	98.43	98.57	98.67	98.43
6	Karamadai	98.26	98.36	98.36	98.09	98.20	98.48	98.17	98.28	98.48
7	Sulur	99.26	99.36	99.36	98.88	98.99	98.77	99.07	99.18	98.77
8	Sulthanpet	98.78	98.88	98.88	99.07	99.18	98.96	98.93	99.03	98.96
9	Pollachi North	98.33	98.43	98.43	98.22	98.33	98.61	98.27	98.38	98.61
10	Pollachi South	99.03	99.13	99.13	98.27	98.38	98.46	98.65	98.75	98.46
11	Kinathukadavu	98.90	99.00	99.00	98.36	98.47	98.25	98.63	98.73	98.25
12	Anaimalai	98.59	98.69	98.69	98.30	98.41	98.20	98.45	98.55	98.20
13	Corporation	98.93	99.03	99.03	98.36	98.47	98.25	98.65	98.75	98.25
	<b>District</b>	<b>98.84</b>	<b>98.94</b>	<b>98.93</b>	<b>98.40</b>	<b>98.51</b>	<b>98.61</b>	<b>98.62</b>	<b>98.72</b>	<b>98.61</b>

Source: Addl. Chief Educational Officer, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Coimbatore.

In the NEIBM study, students attending school for less than six days in a month were classified as dropouts. In Sulur, Pollachi North blocks and in Corporation, the dropout ratio was less than one in 2013-14. In other blocks, the dropout rate varied from one to 1.87. The high dropout

rate in primary education is due to the illiteracy of parents and poverty and as a consequence, children were sent to work in industrial areas for their livelihood. Efforts in the future should aim at 100 per cent completion rate. SSA ensures proper infrastructure, teacher recruitment and training, supply of teaching, and learning materials, activity based learning, MIS and external evaluation. It seeks to provide quality elementary education including life skills. It has a special focus on girls' education and children with special needs. The details of dropout rate in primary education are furnished in and 5.3.

**Table 5.3 Dropout Rate in Primary Education**

Sl. No	Block /District	Boys			Girls			Total		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	Perianaickanpalayam	1.42	1.34	1.34	1.47	1.36	1.36	1.44	1.36	1.35
2	Sarcarsamakulam	1.42	1.34	1.34	1.62	1.50	1.50	1.51	1.42	1.42
3	Madukarai	1.28	1.20	1.20	1.34	1.24	1.24	1.30	1.23	1.23
4	Thondamuthur	1.41	1.33	1.34	1.66	1.54	1.54	1.52	1.43	1.45
5	Annur	1.67	1.57	1.57	1.93	1.79	1.79	1.78	1.68	1.69
6	Karamadai	1.36	1.28	1.28	1.69	1.57	1.57	1.50	1.41	1.43
7	Sulur	0.72	0.68	0.68	0.20	0.18	0.18	0.50	0.47	0.43
8	Sulthanpet	1.79	1.69	1.69	2.20	2.03	2.03	1.96	1.85	1.87
9	Pollachi North	0.69	0.65	0.65	0.82	0.76	0.75	0.74	0.70	0.71
10	Pollachi South	1.39	1.31	1.31	1.73	1.60	1.60	1.53	1.44	1.46
11	Kinathukadavu	1.65	1.56	1.56	2.13	1.97	1.97	1.85	1.74	1.77
12	Anaimalai	1.61	1.52	1.52	2.08	1.93	1.93	1.81	1.71	1.73
13	Corporation	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.07	0.06
	<b>District</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>1.38</b>

Source: Addl. Chief Educational Officer, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Coimbatore.

## Upper Primary/Middle School Education

At upper primary level, the enrolment rate in 2013-14 was 102.06 percent in the district. But in case of girls, the upper primary enrolment was slightly higher than boys in 2013-14. The enrolment in upper primary education for boys was relatively less in Sultur, Sulthanpet, Anaimalai, and Annur blocks and in Corporation. The enrolment of girls in upper primary education was low in Sultur and Kinathukadavu blocks (Table 5.4).

**Table 5.4 Enrolment in Upper Primary Education**

Sl. No	Block /District	Boys			Girls			Total		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	Perianaickanpalayam	100.73	99.93	100.84	101.51	101.29	101.26	101.12	100.61	101.05
2	Sarcarsamakulam	102.39	101.58	102.50	101.09	100.87	100.84	101.74	101.23	101.67
3	Madukarai	99.21	98.42	99.31	105.61	105.39	105.35	102.41	101.91	102.33
4	Thondamuthur	103.67	102.85	103.79	100.20	99.98	99.95	101.93	101.42	101.87
5	Annur	99.38	98.59	99.49	100.27	100.05	100.02	99.83	99.32	99.76
6	Karamadai	115.39	114.47	115.51	112.74	112.50	112.46	114.07	113.49	113.99
7	Sultur	103.38	102.57	103.50	95.52	95.31	95.28	99.45	98.94	99.39
8	Sulthanpet	96.38	95.61	96.48	106.20	105.97	105.93	101.29	100.79	101.21
9	Pollachi North	100.80	100.00	100.91	101.14	100.92	100.89	100.97	100.46	100.90
10	Pollachi South	102.69	101.87	102.80	100.96	100.74	100.71	101.83	101.31	101.76
11	Kinathukadavu	101.89	101.08	102.00	98.80	98.59	98.56	100.35	99.84	100.28
12	Anaimalai	97.81	97.04	97.92	101.89	101.67	101.64	99.85	99.35	99.78
13	Corporation	99.08	98.30	99.19	106.58	106.34	106.31	102.83	102.32	102.75
	<b>District</b>	<b>101.75</b>	<b>100.95</b>	<b>101.86</b>	<b>102.50</b>	<b>102.28</b>	<b>102.25</b>	<b>102.13</b>	<b>101.61</b>	<b>102.06</b>

Source : Addl. Chief Educational Officer, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Coimbatore

## Completion Rate and Dropout Rate in Upper Primary / Middle School Education

The completion rate at upper primary level is given in Table 5.5. The completion rate at upper primary level in the district has improved from 93.78 per cent in 2011-12 to 95.73 per cent in 2013-14. The gender-wise completion rate also improved in the above period. The completion rate was relatively lower for girls in Anaimalai block.

**Table 5.5 Completion Rate in Upper Primary**

Sl. No	Block /District	Boys			Girls			Total		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	Perianaickanpalayam	93.45	96.35	96.40	93.31	94.24	95.30	93.38	95.29	95.82
2	Sarcarsamakulam	93.72	96.64	96.60	93.96	94.90	95.40	93.84	95.76	96.04
3	Madukarai	93.74	96.66	96.70	95.30	96.25	96.00	94.52	96.45	96.32
4	Thondamuthur	92.90	95.79	95.75	94.36	95.30	95.15	93.63	95.55	95.47
5	Annur	93.03	95.93	95.90	94.38	95.32	95.30	93.70	95.62	95.59
6	Karamadai	92.71	95.59	95.60	94.62	95.57	95.30	93.67	95.58	95.44
7	Sulur	93.65	96.57	96.60	94.90	95.85	95.60	94.28	96.21	96.08
8	Sulthanpet	93.20	96.10	96.10	94.38	95.32	95.10	93.79	95.71	95.58
9	Pollachi North	92.77	95.66	95.70	94.75	95.69	95.40	93.76	95.68	95.54
10	Pollachi South	93.44	96.35	96.30	93.61	94.54	95.30	93.52	95.44	95.82
11	Kinathukadavu	93.31	96.22	96.20	94.40	95.34	95.10	93.86	95.78	95.65
12	Anaimalai	93.02	95.92	95.90	93.76	94.69	94.95	93.39	95.30	95.43
13	Corporation	93.34	96.25	96.30	94.40	95.34	95.10	93.87	95.79	95.67
14	District	<b>93.25</b>	<b>96.15</b>	<b>96.15</b>	<b>94.32</b>	<b>95.26</b>	<b>95.33</b>	<b>93.78</b>	<b>95.71</b>	<b>95.73</b>

Source :Addl. Chief Educational Officer, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Coimbatore.

The dropout rate was 1.38 (Table 5.6) in the district. But in the Corporation and in blocks like Sulur and Pollachi North, the dropout ratio was more. The reasons for the high dropout rate are floating working population moving back to their native places like the labourers from Northern India and migration to upgraded schools in nearby blocks.

**Table 5.6 Dropout Rate in Upper Primary**

Sl. No	Block /District	Dropout Rate								
		Boys			Girls			Total		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	Perianaickanpalayam	1.26	1.19	1.19	1.69	1.60	1.60	1.47	1.39	1.40
2	Sarcarsamakulam	1.07	1.01	1.01	1.17	1.11	1.11	1.14	1.08	1.06
3	Madukarai	1.41	1.33	1.33	1.35	1.28	1.28	1.03	0.97	1.31
4	Thondamuthur	1.65	1.56	1.56	1.33	1.26	1.26	1.56	1.47	1.41
5	Annur	0.96	0.91	0.91	0.55	0.52	0.52	0.81	0.77	0.71
6	Karamadai	1.91	1.81	1.81	1.10	1.05	1.05	1.62	1.53	1.43
7	Sulur	2.79	2.64	2.64	4.57	4.33	4.34	3.59	3.40	3.48
8	Sulthanpet	0.55	0.52	0.52	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.30
9	Pollachi North	3.46	3.27	3.26	3.18	3.01	3.01	3.42	3.23	3.14
10	Pollachi South	1.35	1.28	1.27	1.04	0.98	0.99	1.26	1.19	1.13
11	Kinathukadavu	0.81	0.76	0.76	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.59	0.56	0.49
12	Anaimalai	1.10	1.04	1.04	0.48	0.45	0.45	0.83	0.79	0.75
13	Corporation	4.43	4.19	4.19	5.49	5.20	5.21	4.98	4.71	4.70
	<b>District</b>	<b>1.75</b>	<b>1.65</b>	<b>1.44</b>	<b>1.71</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>1.63</b>	<b>1.38</b>

Source :Addl. Chief Educational Officer, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Coimbatore.

### **Transition Rate from primary to upper primary and Upper primary to Secondary**

Transition Rate indicates the continuance of students to higher class without discontinuance. The details are given in Table 5.7. Transition Rate from primary to upper primary in the district was 100.82 per cent. The Transition Rate from Upper primary to Secondary has improved much in 2013-14 compared to 2011-12 in the district. Primary to upper primary transition rate was low in Thondamuthur (92.92%), Anaimalai (96.46%), Pollachi North (95.63%), and Perianaickanpalayam (94.63%) blocks. Similarly, the upper primary to secondary transition rate was low in Pollachi North (88.25%), Annur (88.30%), and Anaimalai (91.19%). The low transition rate is attributed to migration of labours in brick kilns and coir industries and back to native places as they find difficulty in pursuing children's education. Some boys worked in industries during holidays and gradually developed an interest in earning rather than attending the school. Some girl students are forced to

take care of their siblings and some are not interested in studies. Some discontinue the school, after attaining puberty.

**Table 5.7: Transition Rate**

Sl.No	Block wise/District /State	Primary to Upper Primary			Upper Primary to Secondary		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	Perianaickanpalayam	100.00	100.00	94.63	86.97	91.73	96.22
2	Sarcarsamakulam	100.00	100.00	97.29	100.00	92.70	98.66
3	Madukarai	97.07	98.29	97.79	94.63	101.00	98.10
4	Thondamuthur	95.56	94.85	92.92	89.24	96.365	98.94
5	Annur	97.55	96.77	100.00	75.73	83.23	88.30
6	Karamadai	100.00	100.00	103.28	94.59	85.49	107.13
7	Sulur	97.57	100.00	98.07	89.52	100.00	96.10
8	Sulthanpet	100.00	100.00	101.65	100.00	100.00	97.84
9	Pollachi North	91.20	84.30	95.63	79.31	100.00	88.25
10	Pollachi South	100.00	100.00	114.08	100.00	102.34	107.26
11	Kinathukadavu	100.00	100.00	110.13	97.24	94.02	104.15
12	Anaimalai	91.77	94.46	96.46	85.625	96.195	91.19
13	Corporation	100.00	100.00	108.71	97.37	100.00	101.75
	District	97.75	97.59	<b>100.82</b>	91.56	95.62	<b>99.42</b>

Source :Addl. Chief Educational Officer, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Coimbatore.

## Access to Schools

It is the State Government's policy that every habitation with a population of 300 and above should have a primary school within a distance of 1 km. According to the Sixth Educational Survey in 1993–94, 44,516 out of 45,139 habitations in the State (with a population above 300), fulfilled these criteria. Table 5.8 showed that there were 799 primary schools and 685 upper primary schools available in the Coimbatore district. Sulthanpet, Madukarai and Kinathukadavu blocks had a relatively lesser number of primary and upper primary schools as compared to the number of habitations (Table 5.8).

**Table 5.8 Availability of School**

S. No	Block wise/District /State	Number of habitations	Number of primary School	No of upper primary school
1	Perianaickanpalayam	168	70	95
2	Sarcarsamakulam	131	85	109
3	Madukarai	72	49	48
4	Thondamuthur	133	136	134
5	Annur	184	78	37
6	Karamadai	450	112	73
7	Sulur	147	65	66
8	Sulthanpet	90	48	27
9	Pollachi North	143	74	43
10	Pollachi South	140	82	53
11	Kinathukadavu	93	62	35
12	Anaimalai	225	153	68
13	Corporation	203	66	96
	District	<b>1658</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>685</b>

Source :Addl. Chief Educational Officer, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Coimbatore (2013-14)

### **Pupil-Teacher Ratio in Primary and Upper Primary**

The pupil - teacher ratio indicates the number of students per teacher (Table 5.9). At the primary level, the pupil-teacher ratio was favourable, with all the blocks showing a ratio of less than 30. At the upper primary level except in Kinathukadavu (33.60), Sulthanpet (33.40), Thondamuthur (31.10), Anaimalai (30.16) and Madukarai (30.07) blocks in all other blocks the ratio was favourable. The pupil-school ratio indicates the number of students per school. Number of students per school were high in the Corporation (242.97), Sarcarsamakulam (192.55) and in Pollachi South (188.47) at upper primary level.

**Table 5.9 Pupil-Teacher Ratio**

S. No	Block wise/ District/ State	Primary School				Upper Primary School			
		Pupil Teacher Raito		Pupil School Ratio		Pupil Teacher Raito		Pupil School Ratio	
		2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
1	Perianaickanpalayam	26.19	26.79	154.30	386.46	24.59	26.76	259.52	163.34
2	Sarcarsamakulam	28.31	27.27	170.42	422.16	36.06	27.59	484.95	192.55
3	Madukarai	23.01	24.12	106.61	202.78	21.17	30.07	220.94	122.94
4	Thondamuthur	27.92	29.79	192.66	296.41	26.15	31.19	412.84	166.15
5	Annur	18.53	18.78	56.35	95.36	24.40	28.23	186.59	127.19
6	Karamadai	23.55	21.88	91.95	156.46	27.81	29.96	229.93	161.36
7	Sulur	27.90	27.67	163.17	277.02	27.50	19.24	303.73	156.29
8	Sulthanpet	22.53	21.22	65.63	86.04	30.11	33.40	311.11	109.04
9	Pollachi North	19.53	18.40	54.53	93.32	27.08	21.16	147.60	102.42
10	Pollachi South	25.88	23.32	99.26	176.43	26.97	26.87	253.77	188.47
11	Kinathukadavu	20.91	20.99	64.46	111.76	22.38	33.60	257.36	134.77
12	Anaimalai	20.84	18.57	66.20	87.14	28.07	30.16	221.12	122.09
13	Corporation	26.64	28.13	226.08	512.11	36.26	25.50	1040.31	242.02
	<b>District</b>	<b>23.98</b>	<b>23.61</b>	<b>116.28</b>	<b>223.34</b>	<b>27.58</b>	<b>27.75</b>	<b>333.06</b>	<b>152.97</b>

Source :Addl. Chief Educational Officer, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Coimbatore.

## Secondary Education

The gross enrolment rate in secondary education is more than cent per cent in the district in 2013-14. The enrolment rate was 109.48 per cent for boys and 98.40 per cent for girls. The higher enrolment rate at secondary level is due to migration from rural areas to urban schools (Table 5.10).

**Table 5.10 Gross Enrolment Rate in Secondary Education**

S. No	Block wise/ District /State	2011-2012			2012-2013			2013-14		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Perianaickanpalayam	111.84	98.77	105.31	113.34	99.87	106.61	107.12	97.25	102.19
2	Sarcarsamakulam	112.44	98.66	105.55	113.79	100.03	106.91	110.25	96.24	103.25
3	Madukarai	110.73	98.07	104.40	111.73	99.58	105.66	109.76	98.75	104.26
4	Thondamuthur	110.03	99.35	104.69	112.31	99.79	106.05	109.93	95.49	102.71
5	Annur	111.18	99.26	105.22	112.86	99.72	106.29	108.59	98.44	103.52
6	Karamadai	111.97	98.27	105.12	112.06	99.86	105.96	111.12	99.52	105.32
7	Sulur	111.72	99.09	105.41	113.83	99.94	106.89	110.45	96.12	103.29
8	Sulthanpet	110.71	98.97	104.84	113.05	99.61	106.33	107.26	95.12	101.19
9	Pollachi North	111.35	98.01	104.68	112.69	99.83	106.26	107.94	96.36	102.15
10	Pollachi South	112.86	99.72	106.29	113.98	100.02	107.00	109.36	99.26	104.31
11	Kinathukadavu	111.61	98.39	105.00	112.81	99.56	106.19	108.71	100.25	104.48
12	Anaimalai	111.09	98.43	104.76	112.91	99.49	106.20	110.32	95.72	103.02
13	Corporation	114.96	100.21	107.59	114.76	102.31	108.54	112.48	110.67	111.58
	<b>District</b>	<b>111.73</b>	<b>98.86</b>	<b>105.30</b>	<b>113.09</b>	<b>99.97</b>	<b>106.53</b>	<b>109.48</b>	<b>98.40</b>	<b>103.94</b>

Source: RMSA, Education Department, Coimbatore.

The details of dropouts in secondary education are furnished in Table. 5.11. In 2013-14 the dropout rate is high in Sulthanpet (9%), Karamadai (8.95%), Annur (8.23%) and Thondamuthur (7.28%) blocks. In the district, the number of dropouts was more among boys as compared to girls. The dropout ratio has come down in the district from 3.42 in 2011-12 to 1.70 in 2012-13 and increased to 6.22 in 2013-14.

**Table 5.11 Dropouts in Secondary Education**

S No	Block wise/District	2011-2012			2012-2013			2013-14			Dropout Ratio		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	Perianaickanpalayam	84	55	139	34	53	87	33	50	83	3.19	1.94	4.63
2	Sarcarsamakulam	69	47	116	52	37	89	49	35	84	1.69	1.27	4.14
3	Madukarai	79	44	123	37	39	76	35	35	70	1.63	0.98	6.75
4	Thondamuthur	114	49	163	38	34	72	34	31	65	6.01	2.42	7.28
5	Annur	87	52	139	25	21	46	22	20	42	8.01	2.52	8.23
6	Karamadai	57	68	125	50	35	85	48	33	81	2.62	1.71	8.95
7	Sulur	83	35	118	44	27	71	42	25	67	2.96	1.71	5.56
8	Sulthanpet	49	20	69	23	5	28	20	3	23	3.83	1.45	9.00
9	Pollachi North	26	56	82	15	23	38	12	21	33	5.37	2.35	6.66
10	Pollachi South	23	62	85	21	48	69	19	42	61	2.21	1.74	3.63
11	Kinathukadavu	82	61	143	28	27	55	26	25	51	6.18	2.20	6.64
12	Anaimalai	56	26	82	45	20	65	40	18	58	1.91	1.45	4.46
13	Corporation	379	294	673	192	99	291	181	89	270	4.68	1.91	4.94
	<b>District</b>	<b>1188</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>2057</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>1072</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>3.42</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>6.22</b>

Source: RMSA, Education Dept, Coimbatore.

## Higher Secondary Education

In the district, there were 144 Higher Secondary Schools in 2012-13 with total student strength of 145189 comprising 66646 boys and 78543 girls. Thus, the girls were more at higher secondary level. Besides, there were 175 Matriculation Higher Secondary Schools with 1,35,295 students comprising of 71,964 boys and 63,331 girls.

### **Box 5.1 Initiatives for Improvement in Quality of Education**

Activity Based Learning (ABL) system is predominantly followed in all schools. Maths kit is provided to all primary schools to improve the logical reasoning and analytical skills. Group & peer learning are encouraged to explore their natural skills. The class tests are periodically conducted, and the performances were intimated to parents. The weaker students are counseled with extra care. Parent and teacher meetings are organized once in a year to improve the students' progress and teachers' requirements. Daily updates (News papers & periodicals) are provided to the school students and teachers through the school library. Some schools have online library facilities.

Simplified Activity Based Learning (SABL) is employed for class I-V in all schools. In this method colourful flash cards are used as main input and books are used as supplementary inputs in teaching. Group activities are also promoted. For class VI-VII, Activity Learning Methodology (ALM) is employed to enhance the quality of education. Teachers are given training on how to write, pronounce and memorize subject matter in Tamil, Maths and English courses. Block Resource Centres (BRCs) are established to ensure the quality of education in schools. BRCs inspect the schools with the help of block resource trainers, supervisors and headmasters of the Government schools. Assessment of students in all the blocks is done through their performance in Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing (LSRW). Continuous and comprehensive evaluation is conducted for monitoring the standard of students.

### **Basic Infrastructure**

Basic Infrastructure in the schools has an important role in creating a healthy environment for learning. In the district, there are 1581 schools, of which 165 have three classrooms and 1104 have more than three classrooms. 190 schools have not toilet facilities and 46 schools don't have toilets for girls. 13 schools have no electricity and one school does not have drinking water facilities. The block-wise details of the infrastructure facilities in schools are given in Table. 5.12.

**Table 5.12 Infrastructure**

Sl No	Blocks	Total No of schools	With 3 class rooms	> 3 class rooms	Without toilet	Without girls toilet	Without electricity	Without compound wall	Without drinking water
1	Perianaickanpalayam	165	7	136	4	4	5	11	1
2	Sarcarsamakulam	194	14	166	17	4	0	5	0
3	Madukarai	97	10	65	16		1	11	0
4	Thondamuthur	270	26	221	11	2	0	9	0
5	Annur	115	12	64	41	1	0	10	0
6	Karamadai	185	24	121	32	1	1	7	0
7	Sulur	131	12	97	11	2	2	8	0
8	Sulthanpet	75	20	37	0	3	0	2	0
9	Pollachi North	117	10	64	17	22	1	19	0
10	Pollachi South	135	8	86	27	3	2	11	0
11	Kinathukadavu	97	22	47	14	4	1	13	0
12	Anaimalai	221	23	113	50	16	15	67	0
13	Corporation	162	14	143	23	13	0	0	0
	District	1581	165	1104	190	46	13	106	1

Source :Addl. Chief Educational Officer, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Coimbatore.

## Scholarships

In 2013-14, the total number of 74167 SC and ST students availed scholarship to the tune of Rs.40.26 crore, wherein MBC students availed scholarships worth Rs 4.45 crore. 19807 BC students availed Rs.10.35 crore as scholarship. Thus, a total of Rs. 55.08 crore worth of scholarship from both State and Central government schemes was distributed to 1.13 lakh students right from first standard to Ph.D.

## Hostels

The number of schools and the hostel facilities available for socially backward students are given in Table.5.13. Under the Department of Backward Class and Minorities Welfare Department (DBCMWD), there are 28 schools and for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students 37 schools are functioning in the district. The total number of students in the hostel among different social groups include 1647 under DBCMWD, 1506 under SC, 119 under ST and 4472 others.

**Table 5.13 Hostels**

Details	Number of Schools	Total No of students	No of students in Hostel
DBCMWD	28	165739	1647
AD Welfare-SC	34		1506
AD Welfare-ST	3		119
Others	1346		4472

Source: CEO, Education Department Coimbatore, DBCMWD and AD Welfare, Coimbatore

## **Box 5.2 Technology Initiatives in School Education**

In the future virtual educational delivery system is needed to increase the literacy rate and knowledge. Online teaching / virtual learning is tested in high and higher secondary schools in the district. It is very useful, especially for students hailing from remote areas where availability of quality teachers is a problem. All Government schools, especially, high and higher Secondary schools were provided with internet facility. The primary, middle, high and higher secondary schools are grouped with the help of National Informatics Centre and group SMS are sent to all teachers.

Smart classrooms are established in all private schools and in some public schools. Most of the government Middle, High & Higher Secondary Schools are provided with LCD, TV, and internet facilities. All primary schools have TVs for effective learning. All basic records of school children are recorded and uploaded in Education Management Information System (EMIS). EMIS is a repository for data collection, processing, analyzing, and reporting of educational information related to schools, students, teachers and staff. EMIS information will be used by the officers in planning, monitoring, evaluation and decision-making process at the district level.

Call centres are established at the block level with 4-5 computers with internet facility. The students use the call centre to gather information and learning resources and use it for undertaking scientific projects. Nearby schools also utilize the call centres on a rotational basis. Currently 150 call centres are functioning across the district.

By Val Technologies is a private IT company which developed an online application for monitoring various parameters for quality improvement in school education. QMT (Quality Monitoring Tools) is useful to monitor the performance of students in all schools. The application can be used by SSA officials, including Block Resource Teacher Educators (BRTES), Cluster Resource Teacher Educators (CRTES) and senior officials of the SSA. Field level personnel enter data directly from the field which is automatically consolidated for monitoring of the programme. The project website can be visited at <http://www.ssq.byval.in>. It provides access to the data related to all the Coimbatore SSA blocks.

## Higher Education

The first college opened in Coimbatore was the Government Arts College (1875-76). The forest college and research institute was opened in 1916. The first engineering college in the city was started by G.D. Naidu as the Arthur Hope College of Technology in 1945. Later, it became the Government College of Technology, Coimbatore. PSG College of Technology was established later in 1951. The Air Force Administrative College was established in 1949 to train Indian Air Force personnel. Coimbatore Institute of Technology (CIT) was started in the 1950s. Coimbatore Medical College was opened in 1966 and the Government law college started functioning from 1978.

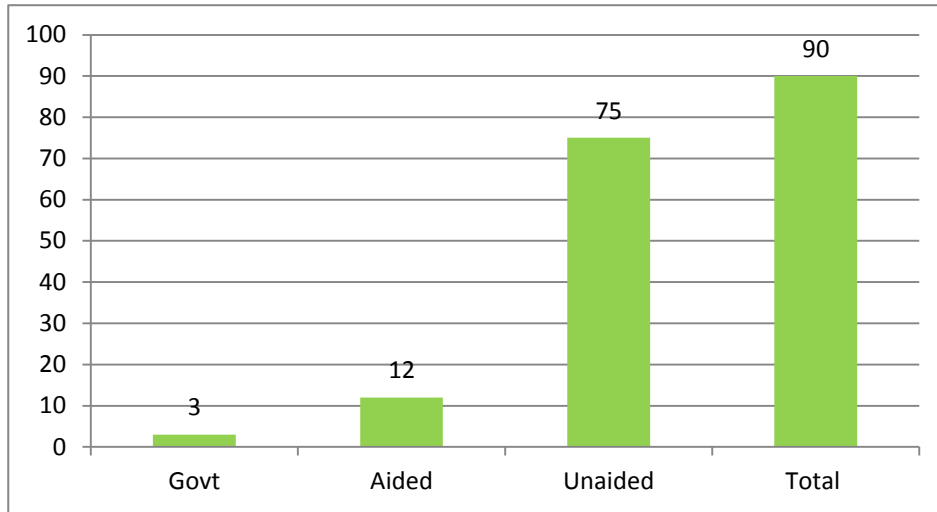
The Agricultural school established in 1868 was converted into a full-fledged Agricultural University (Tamil Nadu Agricultural University) in 1971 and the Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History was opened in 1990. Several private engineering and arts & science colleges were started during the education boom in the 1990s. There are 90 arts and science colleges, three medical colleges, 59 engineering colleges, 19 polytechnics, 14 nursing colleges and number of other tertiary educational institutions in the district (District Statistical Hand Book, 2012-13). Thus, it could be seen that tertiary education sector has developed well in the district.

Coimbatore district is home to six universities, including the reputed universities like Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Bharathiar University and Avinashilingam Women University (Deemed university) in the public sector and three deemed universities in the private sector, Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetam, Karunya University and Karpagam University. The city also houses research institutes like the Central Institute for Cotton Research, Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Institute for Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding, Indian Council for Forestry Research and Education and Tamil Nadu Institute of Urban Studies. The details of higher education are given in Fig. 5.2 and Fig. 5.3. It could be seen from the figures that private colleges (unaided) play an important role in the higher education in the district.

## Arts and Science Colleges

There are 90 arts and science colleges in the district (Fig 5.2), of which 3 are Government colleges, 12 are aided and 75 are unaided colleges. Thus, it could be seen that the private sector (unaided colleges) plays a key role in higher education in the district.

**Figure 5.2 Arts and Science Colleges**

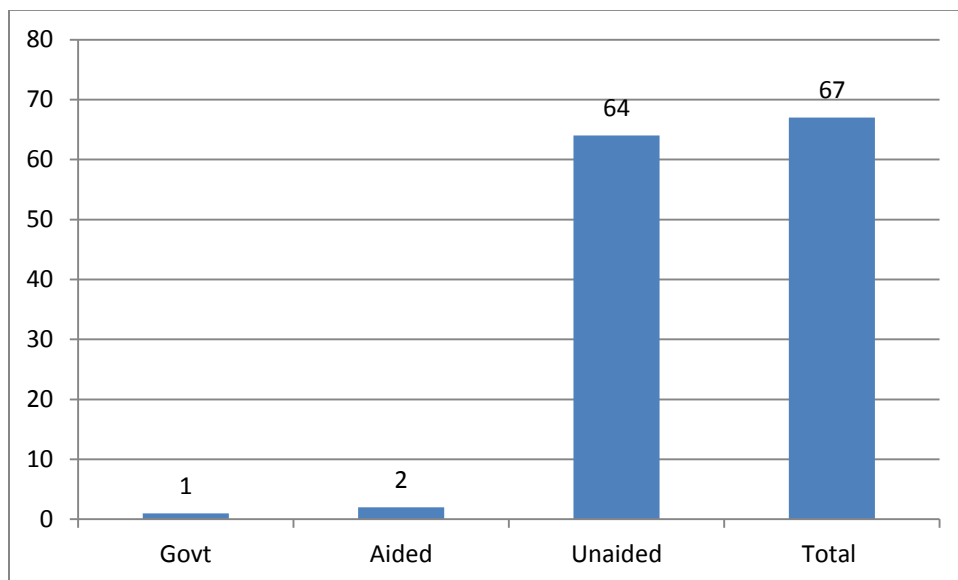


Source: District Statistical Handbook, Coimbatore, 2013-14

## Technical Education

Coimbatore district has good number of institutions for technical education. There are 67 engineering colleges, of which there is one Government college, two aided colleges and 64 unaided colleges. The details are furnished in Fig. 5.3.

**Figure 5.3 Engineering Colleges**



## **Conclusion**

The literacy rate in the district as per 2011 census was 84 per cent, the male literacy was 89.06 per cent and female literacy was 78.92 per cent. In 2013-14, the gross enrolment rates in primary and secondary education in the district were 101.09 and 103.94 respectively. The gross enrolment rate for boys at secondary education (109.48%) was higher than that of girls (98.40%). The completion rates in primary, upper primary education were 98.61% and 95.73% respectively. The overall dropout rate in primary was 1.38, of which dropout of female (1.36) was slightly higher than male (1.29). The upper primary dropout rate was 1.38%, of which male dropout rate (1.44) was higher than female (1.33). The dropout rate in secondary education was 6.22. The pupil-teacher ratio in the district was 23.61 in primary school and 27.75 in upper primary school. The lowest pupil-teacher ratio was in Pollachi North (18.40). 165 schools were having three classrooms and 1104 schools were having more than three classrooms in the district. Nearly, 74167 students availed scholarships in the district.



**CHAPTER 6**  
**GENDER**



## CHAPTER 6

### GENDER

The World Health Organization defines gender as the result of socially constructed ideas about the behaviour, actions, and roles a particular sex performs. The beliefs, values and attitude taken up and exhibited by them is as per the agreed norms of the society and the personal opinions of the person is not taken into the primary consideration of assignment of gender and imposition of gender roles as per the assigned gender. Gender also refers to the socially determined differences between women and men, such as roles, attitudes, behaviour and values. Gender roles are varying across cultures and over time; they are thus amenable to change. Gender is a relational term that includes both women and men. Gender equality focuses on changes for both men and women. Often women are discriminated against in health, education and in the labour market.

#### Status of Women

In Coimbatore district, women constituted 50 per cent of the total population. The sex ratio in the district was favourable at 1001 (Table 6.1). Literacy is the key to socioeconomic progress, and the literacy rate of the district increased from 78.50 in 2001 to 83.98 per cent in 2011. But still there is a wide gender disparity in the literacy rate in the district. Literacy rates in 2011 were 89.06 per cent for men and 78.92 per cent for women.

**Table 6.1 Comparative Status of Women**

Sl.No	Details	District (2011)
1	Total Number of women	1728748
2	Percentage in total population	49.99
3	Sex-ratio	1001
4	Female literacy rate	78.92
5	School enrolment	75148
6	MMR	46.00
7	% of women workers in agriculture sector	4.50
8	% of women in non-agricultural sector	94.61

Source: Census 2011, CEO, Education Dept, Coimbatore, Joint Director of Health, Coimbatore

The growth in the female literacy rate during 2001 to 2011 was higher than the male literacy rate which indicates the narrowing gender gap. Except in Sarcarsamakulam, there has been impressive growth in female literacy in all the blocks and in Coimbatore Corporation. The MMR was low at 58 as compared to the State (68) in 2013-14, due to better healthcare facilities, increase in literacy rate and awareness among women. Women employment is empowerment of women. In the district, the majority of the women are employed in non-agricultural sector as the district is a relatively industrially advanced district.

### **Access and Control over Resources**

Access and Control over Resources empower women. Krishnasrinath (1998) expressed empowerment as a process of strengthening explicit abilities and developing the faculties of the target group. The activities that result in empowerment are income generation, community organization, political participation, social welfare and research and development activities. Empowerment also enables women groups to shape themselves as social activists by trying to check malpractices and discrimination in the implementation of different schemes in the system (Ahamed, 1999). Apart from legislative measures for equal rights in ancestral property, measures aimed at financial inclusion pave the way for access and control of resources among rural women. Access to finance, especially by the poor and vulnerable groups is a prerequisite for employment, economic growth, poverty reduction and social cohesion. Financial inclusion is both a cause and a consequence of economic growth. Financial inclusion has become a buzzword in development policy, and has come to be regarded as an important and inevitable milestone in achieving inclusive growth. Lack of access to finance for women has been recognized as a serious problem in their economic progress. The SHGs promoted in the last two decades have significantly contributed in terms of outreach of financial services to these unreached people.

The review of the performance of the programmes reveals that there has been a significant improvement in terms of socioeconomic empowerment of rural poor, particularly women, across states in India. The role of microcredit spearheaded by SHG movement in women empowerment is by now a fairly well-established fact. Liberating rural women from their traditional confinements, microfinance programmes contribute to social change as well as empowering women by strengthening their economic roles. SHGs are important because the income of women benefits their families through improved nutrition, health, education and well-being. Access to the basic financial products such as savings and loans enable women to set up new economic activities or expand the existing ones for higher income. The control over this

increased income and assets can be used directly for her own well-being and that of her children/family. Moreover, the control over income and assets strengthens women's ability to negotiate changes in gender relations within the household and the wider community. It has developed a sense of leadership, organizational skill, ability to manage various activities of a business, right from acquiring finance, identifying raw material, market, diversification and modernization (Manimekali and Rajeswari, 2001). Advantages of SHGs for women include developing the habit of thrift and skills relating to efficient management of funds, groups initiate learning and serve as forums for sharing of ideas and skills, avoiding the exploitation by non-institutional credit sources, better repayment through peer-group pressure, women becoming articulate and self expressive through interaction, attitude change towards progressive outlook and increased mobility for women due to participation in training and study tours. Puhazhendhi (2000) found that although 95 per cent of the group members were illiterate and only 35 per cent of them were able to sign in the pre-group situation, as a result of group participation 65 per cent of them were able to sign during post-group situation. Informal groups of rural poor with the active intervention of NGOs adequately supported by training and financial assistance, improved women's participation, both from economic and social aspects. Thus, besides a popular poverty alleviation strategy, the empowerment of women has become a key rationale for SHG expansion and replication.

## BOX 6.1 Self Help Groups in Coimbatore District

The block wise list of SHG's and the credit disbursed in Coimbatore district is given in Table.6.2. SHGs were found to be high in Karamadai (595), Pollachi South (590) and Anamalai (582) blocks. The SHGs were the lowest in Sulthanpet (212), Sular (221), Perianaickenpalayam (221) and Madukarai (225) blocks. Total credit disbursed to SHGs as of 2013 was Rs 192.25 crore. The maximum credit was disbursed in urban area followed by Karamadai and Pollachi South blocks (Table 6.2).

**Table 6.2: Details of SHGs in Coimbatore District**

S.No	Name of the Block	2011-12			2013-14		
		Number of Self Help Groups	Number of members	Credit Availed (in Lakh)	Number of Self Help Groups	Number of members	Credit Availed (in Lakh)
1	Periyanaickenpalayam	287	4018	738.75	221	2660	452
2	Sarcarsamakulam	199	2786	378.15	327	3929	1011
3	Madhukkarai	90	1260	163.9	225	2711	380
4	Thondamuthur	113	1582	204.6	303	3641	450
5	Annur	292	4088	729.5	355	4265	967
6	Karamadai	455	6370	863.25	595	7141	1486
7	Sular	108	1512	644.25	221	2657	998
8	Sulthanpet	281	3934	632.2	212	2548	390
9	Pollachi North	460	6440	908.41	389	4673	921
10	Pollachi South	272	3808	860.85	590	7089	1245
11	Kinathukadavu	356	4984	875.8	324	3889	855
12	Anamalai	278	3892	712.69	582	6993	1192
13	Urban (Corporation, Municipalities, UL Bodies)	2254	31556	6114.11	3025	36367	8878
	District	5445	76230	13826.46	7369	88563	19225

Source : Project Officer, Mahalir Thittam, Coimbatore

### **Box 6.2 Tamil Nadu State Rural Livelihood Mission (TNSRLM)**

The objective of the mission is to “*build strong and vibrant institutional platforms of the rural poor that enable them to increase household incomes through livelihood enhancements and improved access to finance and other services*”. The focus of the Mission includes leveraging of financial resources, livelihood support and public services to ensure entitlements for the members of SHGs, their families and community.

TNSRLM is implemented in the Coimbatore district in the phase-II of the project in the state. Coimbatore PIU has completed a baseline survey in 1<sup>st</sup> phase four intensive Blocks. IEC and PIP were under process in four intensive Blocks, Annur, Sarcarsamakulam, Karamadai and Perianaickanpalayam Panchayats. The Village Initiation Fund was released to 53 Panchayats in the 4 intensive Blocks. The VPRC initiation fund was released to 64 VPRCs in 53 Panchayats of 4 incentive Blocks. (Tribal VPRC - 11)

The Mahalir Thittam has assisted 10545 Rural SHGs with the subsidy amount of Rs.10.88 crore under SGSY as a Revolving Fund. Nearly, 7646 Urban SHGs were assisted by Mahalir Thittam with the subsidy amount of Rs.7.65 crore under the State Government Fund.

Further, 2261 Rural SHGs availed funds for economic activity under SGSY with the subsidy amount of Rs.18.86 crore. Apart from the above activities, the Mahalir Thittam has provided various training for skill development like Plumber, Fitter, Driving, Fashion Designing, Front Office Management, Tailoring and Computer to the unemployed youth under the banner, Youth Skill Training (YST). 5250 Youths were trained and placed in the various leading companies. It provides entrepreneurship training in Coir mat, Fashion Designing, Tailoring and Food processing to the SHG Members under Entrepreneur Development Training (EDT).

Micro enterprises are in three broad categories: manufacturing (e.g., agricultural products, milk, handicrafts, art items, products of utility and consumption, such as pickles, detergents and ready-made garments), services (tailoring, eateries, tea and fruit juice stalls, hire and wet flour grinding) and retailing (e.g., petty shops, sale of ladies garments and inner garments, head load sale of vegetables and fruits, agency, franchising and mini scale vending).

Every year two mandatory exhibitions and five optional exhibitions are organized in the district. The District Collector organizes the exhibition with the participation of a large number of SHGs by giving wide publicity to increase the sales. College bazaar is an innovative intervention of Mahilar Thittam in Coimbatore to enable the SHG members promote and strengthen their market potential as a means to strengthen and expand their micro enterprises. 22 bazaars were organized in the various leading colleges in Coimbatore with a sales volume of Rs.20 lakh.

## Box 6.3 Success Stories

### A. Subiksha Women SHG

In Periyanaickenpalayam village, Somaampalayam Panchayat, Mrs. Vijalakshmi's daughters suffered from lungs related medical ailment and the neighbour of Mrs. Vihalakshmi helped them to get medical facility. Then 12 volunteers joined together to form '**Subiksha Women SHG**' at Periyanaickenpalayam on 07.09.2008. The SHG approached the Panchayat president to seek assistance for medical treatment. The SHG received Rs 60000 as revolving fund and Rs 5 lakh as loan for economic activities from Bank of India, Somaampalayam. They manufactured different models of jute bags for both school children and commercial utilities and generated good revenue from this enterprise.



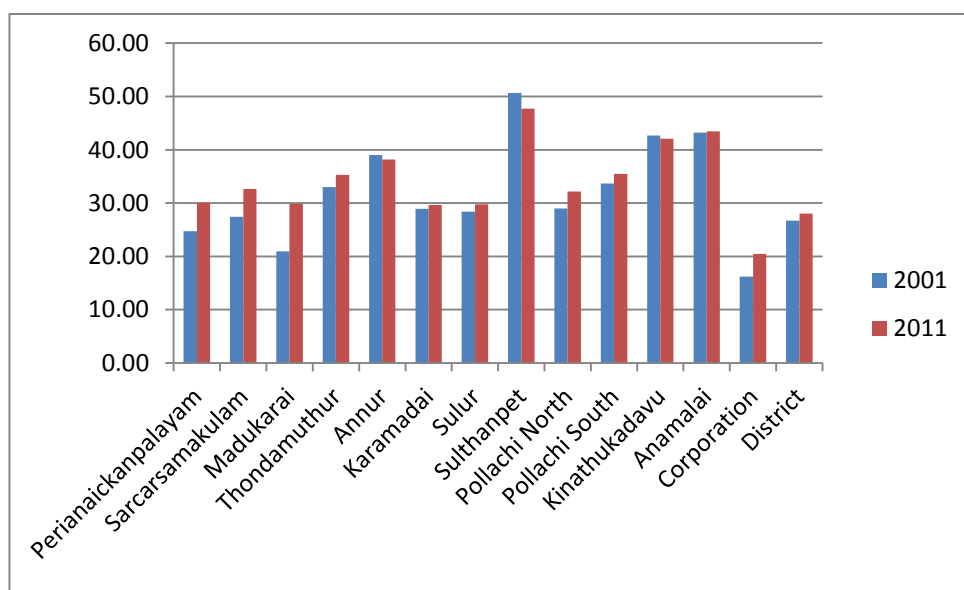
### B. Anbumalar Women SHG

Anbumalar women SHG was established on 10.2.2007 with 12 volunteers at Ashokapuram village, Periyanaickenpalayam Panchayat. Mrs. Alanagarmeriis working as convener. This SHG is operating a cloth business centre with the help of Indian Overseas Bank, Kurudampalayam. Initially, they availed a loan amount of Rs 25000 from the bank. They started to produce pickles, masala, soap, phenyl and powder. The entire loan amount was remitted back successfully and again got Rs 1.5 lakh loan for economic activities, especially for purchasing tailoring machines. The members got many rigorous training on cloth designing and decoration and got a loan of Rs 5 lakh from the bank to start a big cloth centre. Currently, the cloth centre is successfully owned by the members of the SHG. They are repaying nearly Rs 15000 every month.

## Employment

As seen from the Fig 6.1, the female worker participation in the district had increased from 26.73 per cent in 2001 to 28.04 per cent in 2011. The female worker participation rate has increased in almost all blocks and corporation with the exception of Annur and Sulthanpet blocks. Sulthanpet showed a reduction of female worker participation from 50.69 per cent to 47.72 per cent. The reasons for the increase in the female worker participation rate in all other blocks could be due to the improvement in a literacy rate of women and the increased cost of living of families which necessitates women to earn and support the family.

**Figure 6.1 Female Worker Participation Rate**



Source: Census 2001 and 2011

## Trends in Political Participation

Political participation of women in the State Assembly and Panchayat Raj institutions empowers women. At the district level, the female participation rate was 35 per cent. Female participation was the lowest in the Perianaickanpalayam block with 33 per cent. In Coimbatore district, there is no woman member of the State Assembly. But, the political participation rate of women was 35 per cent in the district (Table 6.3).

**Table 6.3 Membership of Women in State Assembly and Local Bodies**

Sl.No	Blocks/District	Number of Male	Number of Female	% of Female participation
1	Perianaickanpalayam	122	65	33
2	Sarcarsamakulam	59	35	39
3	Madukarai	103	67	37
4	Thondamuthur	149	85	37
5	Annur	154	87	37
6	Karamadai	164	100	36
7	Sulur	194	111	38
8	Sulthanpet	114	65	36
9	Pollachi North	225	146	36
10	Pollachi South	182	111	44
11	Kinathukadavu	208	123	40
12	Anaimalai	190	121	39
13	Corporation	61	39	39
14	MP and MLAs	11	0	0
15	District	2181	1031	35

Source: All Panchayat Union/Town Panchayat/Municipality

## Conclusion

Coimbatore district women constituted 50 per cent of the total population. The sex ratio in the district was favourable at 1001. Literacy rates in 2011 were 89.06 per cent for men and 78.92 per cent for women. The growth in the female literacy rate during 2001 to 2011 was higher than the male literacy rate, Majority of the women (94.61%) were employed in non-agricultural work. SHGs were found to be the highest in Karamadai (598), Pollachi South (590) and Anaimalai (580) blocks. The SHGs were the lowest in Sulthanpet (212), Sulur (221), Perianaickanpalayam (221) and Madukarai (222) blocks. Total credit disbursed to the SHGs as of 2013-14 was Rs. 192.25 crore.

The female worker participation in the district had increased from 26.73 per cent in 2001 to 28.04 per cent in 2011. The female worker participation rate has increased in almost all blocks and corporation with the exception of Annur and Sulthanpet blocks. Sulthanpet showed a reduction of worker participation from 50.69 per cent to 47.72 per cent. Political participation of women in the district was 35 per cent.

**CHAPTER 7**  
**SOCIAL SECURITY**



## **CHAPTER 7**

### **SOCIAL SECURITY**

#### **Introduction**

Social security is a concept enshrined in Article 22 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which states, everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

Social security may also refer to the action programs of Government intended to promote the welfare of the population through assistance measures guaranteeing access to sufficient resources for food and shelter and to promote health and well-being of the population at large and potentially vulnerable segments such as children, the elderly, the sick and the unemployed. Services providing social security are often called social services.

The concept of social security, in its broadest sense, means support to individuals to help them attain a reasonable standard of living and/or to ensure that they do not experience a drop in their standard of living due to the occurrence of any contingency. The broad social effect of the social security programme is improvement in the quality of life and its economic effect is redistribution of income through a combination of promotional and protective measures. While promotional measures include growth-mediated and direct anti-poverty measures, protective measures seek to provide guarantees or entitlements to those affected by specific contingencies such as old age, death, employment injury, sickness and maternity.

#### **Demographic Profile of the Aged**

Ageing of population is an obvious consequence of the progress of demographic transition. The number of people aged above 60 in Coimbatore district is given in Table 7.1. Aged population in the district was about 11.32 per cent of the total population in the district. Of which, male and female constituted 5.55 per cent and 5.77 per cent respectively., The per cent of the aged population was more than the district average in Annur, Sulthanpet, Pollachi North, Kinathukadavu and Anaimalai blocks. Ageing of population brings in financial insecurity among the aged. To alleviate the problems of the aged, the Government of Tamil Nadu has introduced the Old Age Pension (OAP) scheme for the elderly in 1962. The destitute widow pension scheme was introduced only in the 1970s along with the OAP scheme for the physically

handicapped. During 1980s, two more pension schemes; one for deserted wives and another for destitute agricultural labourers were introduced. Except for the (OAP) scheme, which shall be referred to as OAP (Normal), all the other schemes though not primarily meant for the elderly, the elderly satisfying the eligibility criteria could obtain pension from these schemes. The details of the financial assistance to old age people are given in Table. 7.1.

**Table 7.1 Demographic Profile**

Sl. No	Block Name	Total Population 2011	Population aged above 60	
			Male	Female
1.	District	3458045	191928	199404
2.	Tamil Nadu	72147030	3661226	3848532

Source: Census 2011 (www.census.tn.nic.in)

### Financial Security of the Aged

In 2014, 34313 persons are benefitted from the Old Age Pension (OAP), 8250 persons are benefitted from OAP for Differently Abled and 18520 persons are benefitted from OAP for Destitute Widows. The details of the people assisted under various categories are provided in Table. 7.2.

**Table 7.2 Financial Assistance to Old Age People**

Sl.No	Category	Number of Beneficiaries	
		2013	2014
1	OAP (4 Kg rice per month)	32901	34313
	OAP	56927	53954
2	Destitute widows	1260	18520
3	Disabled persons	1387	8250

Source: District supply office, Coimbatore; Collectorate 'L' section, Coimbatore

### Differently Abled

The government is implementing various schemes to make sure that the differently-abled persons are in equal status with other sections of the society. The thrust areas of the government are prevention of disabilities, early detection and intervention, rehabilitation measures, providing

special education, the development of professionals for rehabilitation, provision of assistive devices, education and economic empowerment including self-employment and formation of barrier free environment of social security.

A total number of 5170 differently-abled persons were assisted in the district. The maximum number of beneficiaries were in the category of mentally retarded people. The other major categories of beneficiaries include hearing impaired and orthopedically impaired. The details of the assistance provided to different categories of differently-abled persons are given in Table 7.3.

**Table 7.3 Assistance to Differently abled**

Sl. No	Categories	Total Beneficiaries
1	Low Vision (LV)	160
2	Totally Blind (TB)	106
3	Hearing Impaired (HI)	556
4	Speech Impaired (SI)	126
5	Orthopedically Impaired (OI)	550
6	Mental Retardation (MR)	2739
7	Cerebral Palsy (CP)	181
8	Multiple Disability (MD)	454
9	Autism	298
10	Total No of Disabled benefitted	5170

Source: SSA, Coimbatore and District Disabled Welfare Office

The Government gives assistance to differently-abled persons and the number of beneficiaries under various categories of differently abled persons includes 2739 mentally retarded, 556 hearing impaired, 550 orthopedically impaired and 454 persons with multiple disabilities. For assisting the differently abled persons for easy commutation, the bus passes with 75 per cent concession and free bus passes were provided. Nearly 30 disabled persons got the self employment loan and 492 disabled persons got the scholarship to the tune of Rs.17.50 lakh. Further, 16 wheel chairs, 20 crutches, 10 tricycles and six magnifiers were also distributed during 2013-14.

### **Box 7.1 PudhuVaazhvu Project**

Pudhu Vaazhvu Project is an empowerment and poverty alleviation project implemented by the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj department of the Government of Tamil Nadu with World Bank assistance. The target population of this Project is the poor households, the most vulnerable sections including the physically challenged and the marginalized communities. The project has a special focus on empowering and mainstreaming the differently abled and most vulnerable by proactively involving them in livelihood opportunities to improve the quality of life and securing their dignity. The project aims at empowering the poor by improving their livelihoods and reducing poverty by developing, strengthening pro-poor local institutions at the village level, building the skills and capacities of the poor and enhancing their livelihoods by financing demand driven sub project investments.

Project interventions include i) Identification of all the disabled and the issue of identity card; ii) organizing all the disabled into groups, graded and credit rated and linked to the banks; iii) imparting skill training and provision of individual economic assistance, loan and subsidies for starting micro-enterprises iv) supply of aids and appliances to large number of disabled and v) provision of maintenance allowance for eligible disabled.

In Coimbatore district, Pudhu Vaazhvu Project was implemented from 2008. The project is being implemented in 37 village Panchayats under three blocks of Coimbatore district viz., Thondamuthur, Madukarai from 2008 and in Anamalai block since 2009. The total 11351 target poor households were identified in Coimbatore district and total Rs.16.93 crore village funds were allotted in the district. The beneficiaries are poor, very poor, vulnerable and differently-abled households. They were identified by Participatory Identification of Poor (PIP) exercise at Village Level. The list of targeted the poor is approved in the Grama Sabha of the respective Panchayats. 37 General Village Poverty Reduction Committees (VPRCs) and nine Tribal Village Poverty Reduction Committees were formed.

The Project follows the Community Driven Development Approach (CDD) wherein village communities identify their own needs, design and plan interventions and implement and monitor them by adopting key non – negotiable principles of the project. The methods of implementation include, Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Skill Training and Placement for youth (18 – 35 years), Panchayat Level Federations (PLFs), Individual Livelihoods, Common Livelihood Federations (CLFs), Common Livelihood Groups (CLGs) and Economic Activity Federation (EAF).

## Box 7.2 Marriage and Maternity Assistance Programme

In Tamil Nadu, the government is implementing five marriage assistance schemes and one maternity assistance scheme. Of the marriage assistance schemes, one of the major schemes is for girls below the poverty line, which attempts to reduce the financial burden on the girl's family, while simultaneously enforcing the legal age of marriage for girls (18 years) and promoting female literacy/schooling. The maternity assistance scheme provides cash assistance to pregnant working women belonging to poor households to compensate them for the loss of wages during the last eight to twelve weeks before delivery and eight weeks after delivery. This cash assistance helps them to get essential nutrients in their diet.

**Table 7.4 Marriage and Maternity Assistance Provided in Coimbatore District**

S. No	Category	No. of beneficiaries		
		2000-01	2011-12	2013-14
1	Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Ammaiyar Ninaivu Mahapperu Udhavi Thittam	5207	7316	14871
2	Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Ninaivu Thirumana Udhavi Thittam	1627	4403	4726
3	E.V.R .Maniammai Ninaivu Marriage Assistance for Daughters of Poor Widows	148	133	40
4	Dr.Dharmambal Ammaiyar Thittam (Widow Re-marriage)	10	7	5
5	Marriage Assistance to Orphan Girls	6	23	21
6	Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy Ninaivukalappu Thirumana Nidhi Udhavithittam	220	191	56
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7218</b>	<b>12073</b>	<b>19719</b>

Source: DSW, Coimbatore (2011-2013); Joint Director of Health, Coimbatore

The number of women assisted under Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Ninaivu Thirumana Udhavi Thittam assistance scheme during 2013-14 was 4726, which was three times higher than that of 2000-01 (Table 7.4). Under marriage assistance schemes, number of beneficiaries were listed under Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Ninaivu Thirumaana Udhavi Thittam. The number of women who received the assistance for marriage and maternity were 19719 in 2013-14.

## Crimes against Women

The phrase violence against women is a technical term collectively used to refer to the violent acts that are primarily or exclusively committed against women. The United Nations General Assembly defines ‘violence against women’ as any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. The UN resolution designated 25<sup>th</sup> November as International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women.

Women in the district face a variety of forms of violence, some of which are similar to those across the globe such as rape, eve-teasing and molestation. Others are specific to the Indian context, such as female infanticide/foeticide, child marriage, forced marriage and dowry-related harassment. These forms of violence take place in a variety of institutional contexts such as family, workplace, schools and colleges, roads, prisons and even hospitals.

**Table 7.5 Crimes against Women**

Sl. No	Category	Number of cases 2011			Number of cases 2014		
		Rural	City	Total	Rural	City	Total
1	Rape	4	9	13	7	19	26
2	Dowry Death	1	2	3	0	0	0
3	Molestation	38	32	70	21	8	29
4	Sexual Harassment	0	65	65	0	0	0
5	Cruelty by Husband and Relatives	49	83	132	47	63	110
6	Kidnapping and Abduction of women and Girls	28	10	38	31	5	36
	<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>201</b>

Source: Superintendent of Police and Commissioner of Police, Coimbatore city, 2011

Violence against women is largely under-reported due to the tendency of the society to victimize the victim, as well as the feeling that violence within the family is a private issue. As a result, the statistics on violence, perhaps underestimate the real magnitude of gender-specific violence. As per the records, 321 incidences of crimes were reported against women during 2011 in the district. It was reduced to 201 in 2013-14 (Table 7.5). The number of cases registered was more in cities (62.61 per cent) than in rural area in 2011, whereas, it was more in rural areas in 2013.

Out of the total cases registered in the district, more cases (55 per cent) were registered under the category cruelty by husband and relatives. Sexual harassment against women and rape was more in cities, whereas molestation, kidnapping and abduction of women and girls were more in rural area. Portrayal of women in the media as sex objects and different forms of violence in films have also played a major role in perpetuating and increasing sexual violence within and outside the family. Though dowry related deaths were very few (0.93 per cent), it strongly points out the mindset of men against women. Education and employment will bring changes in the life of women.

## **Conclusion**

The percentage of population aged above 60 was 11.32, of which, male and female accounted for 5.50 and 5.77 per cent respectively. More number of aged persons were in Annur, Sulthanpet, Pollachi North, Kinathukadavu and Anaimalai blocks. 34313 persons were benefitted from the Old Age Pension (OAP), 8250 persons were benefitted from OAP for Differently Abled and 18520 persons were benefitted from OAP for Destitute Widows in 2014. Besides, 5170 differently-abled persons were assisted in the district.

The number of beneficiaries under various categories of differently abled persons include 2739 mentally retarded, 556 hearing impaired, 550 orthopedically impaired and 454 persons with multiple disabilities. For assisting the differently abled persons for easy commutation bus passes with 75 per cent concession and free bus passes were provided. 30 disabled persons got the self-employment loan and 492 disabled persons got the scholarship to the tune of Rs.17.50 lakh. Further, 16 wheel chairs, 20 crutches, 10 tricycles and six magnifiers were also distributed during 2013-14. Under Pudhu Vaazhvu, 4848 women received the marriage assistance and 19462 received maternity assistance in 2013-14. Nearly, 201 incidences of crimes were reported against women in 2013-14. About 55 per cent of sexual harassment cases were registered under the category cruelty by husband and relatives.



**CHAPTER 8**  
**INFRASTRUCTURE**



## **CHAPTER 8**

### **INFRASTRUCTURE**

#### **Introduction**

Infrastructure is basic physical and organizational structures needed for the operation of a society or enterprise, or the services and facilities necessary for an economy to function. It can be defined as the physical components of interrelated systems, providing commodities and services essential to enable, sustain, or enhance societal living conditions. It is an important term for judging a country or region's development. The technical structures that support a society are roads, bridges, water supply, sewers, electrical grids, and telecommunications. Provision of high quality infrastructure is crucial for achieving growth and improving the standard of living.

#### **Roads**

Roads are the important infrastructures that impart mobility to men and material and increase the efficiency of the economic activities. There are four types of roads which provide connectivity in Coimbatore district viz., Mud road, Water bound Macadam road, Bituminous road and Cement Concrete road. The total road length in the district was 8538.85 km. Of all the blocks, mud roads were more in Sulur block. Almost all the blocks have more than 100 km. of bituminous road with the exception of Sarcarsamakulam, and Sulthanpet blocks. Cement concrete road was found to be longer in Karamadai. Water bound Macadam road was more in Perianaickanpalayam block (Table 8.1).

**Table 8.1 Road Length**

Sl. No	Blocks	Mud	WBM	BT	CC	Total road length
1	Perianaickanpalayam	106.31	91.76	212.89	76.63	487.59
2	Sarcarsamakulam	52.40	3.31	68.39	16.81	140.91
3	Madukarai	156.14	21.39	263.16	63.84	497.99
4	Thondamuthur	93.47	12.70	153.88	22.66	304.70
5	Annur	179.07	8.34	246.30	4.76	438.47
6	Karamadai	194.83	65.79	248.12	210.20	718.95
7	Sulur	263.81	9.08	276.28	115.85	665.01
8	Sulthanpet	141.30	7.88	91.25	1.06	241.48
9	Pollachi North	226.59	34.09	328.28	15.87	604.83
10	Pollachi South	132.47	16.09	162.79	13.43	324.78
11	Kinathukadavu	173.26	20.77	160.77	6.77	361.57
12	Anaimalai	190.38	23.00	216.25	36.10	465.72
13	Corporation	96.33	386.68	1511.10	124.02	2118.13
	Highways			1168.72		1168.72
	<b>District</b>	2006.36	700.88	5108.18	708	8538.85

Source: 1.All Panchayat Unions/Town Panchayats/Municipalities, 2. Divisional Engineer, Highways (District data), WBM- Water bound Macadam, BT-Bituminous, and CC- Cement Concrete

## Electricity

In the district, almost all the blocks have good electricity connectivity. Table 8.2 shows that nearly 90 per cent of the population has access to electricity. The details of the generation and consumption of electricity in Coimbatore district are given in Table 8.3. In the district, 1062 million units of hydro power and 186.90 MW of wind energy were generated. Wind energy, the important non-conventional energy is generated mainly in Sulthanpet block of the district. As far as consumption is concerned, industry is the major consumer in the district accounting for 55 percent of the total consumption, followed by domestic consumption (26 per cent), Agriculture, public lighting and miscellaneous consumption accounting for the rest (Table 8.3).

**Table 8.2 Status of Electrification**

Sl.No	Blocks	Population covered (%)
1	Perianaickanpalayam	93.34
2	Sarcarsamakulam	93.34
3	Madukarai	96.20
4	Thondamuthur	96.20
5	Annur	93.33
6	Karamadai	91.20
7	Sulur	90.48
8	Sulthanpet	90.48
9	Pollachi North	89.36
10	Pollachi South	89.37
11	Kinathukadavu	89.37
12	Anaimalai	91.67
13	Corporation	98.52

Source: All Panchayat Unions/Town Panchayats/Municipalities

**Table 8.3 Generation and Consumption of Electricity**

Sl.No.	Generation Of Electricity	Quantity
1	Hydro (million units)	1061.35
2	Wind Mill generation (M.W)	186.90
3	Thermal	NIL
4	Power purchased	604.64
5	Gas turbine	NIL
	<b>Consumption of Electricity ( in M.U) Kwh/annum</b>	
1	Agriculture	23.43
2	Industry	2010.45
3	Commercial	419.37
4	Domestic	965.03
5	Public lighting and water works	113.39
6	Sales to licensees	Nil
7	Sales to other states	Nil
8	Miscellaneous	132.81

Source: District Statistical Hand Book, Coimbatore, 2013-14

## Communication System

Coimbatore district has a good communication system with 145 telephone exchanges and 610 mobile towers. The details of a telecommunication system are given in Table 8.4

**Table 8.4 Telecommunication Network**

Sl. No	Block /District/State	No. of Tel. exchange	No. of PCOs	No. of land line	No. of HH with connection	No of Mobile phone Towers	Population covered
1	Perianaickanpalayam	4	65	11383	10810	24	103676
2	Sarcarsamakulam	1	5	635	635	9	14920
3	Madukarai	4	46	9414	18158	69	116515
4	Thondamuthur	3	39	6199	7582	75	108255
5	Annur	2	10	1998	3990	19	36000
6	Karamadai	5	56	9754	41298	29	177291
7	Sulur	6	94	14106	29255	104	200412
8	Sulthanpet	3	0	1410	1255	51	20082
9	Pollachi North	4	18	1095	1095	11	100268
10	Pollachi South	1	90	10341	10181	26	72384
11	Kinathukadavu	1	164	590	465	2	13500
12	Anaimalai	12	60	4699	2690	66	224119
	District	145	1041	219463	163393	610	4271856

Source: Deputy General Manager (Planning), BSNL circle, Coimbatore

## Financial Institutions

Cooperative credit institutions occupy an important position in the financial system of the economy in terms of their reach, volume of operations and the purpose they serve. Rural cooperative banks play a pivotal role in the rural credit delivery system. There is a District Central Cooperative Bank (DCCB) and one Tamil Nadu Cooperative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank (TNSCARD) in the district.

As per data from the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, there were 300 co-operative societies operating in Coimbatore district. More number of cooperative societies are functioning in Corporation and in Sulur, Anaimalai and Karamadai blocks. Among them, overall elected membership stood at 5.92 lakh in 2013-14. There are a number of special co-operatives for tailoring, stationery, etc. where number of women are employed. The details of block wise service of cooperatives are given in Table 8.5.

Table 8.5 Cooperative Banks

Sl. No	Blocks	2011-12		2013-14	
		Number of Co-operative societies	Number of Members	Number of Co-operative societies	Number of Members
1	Perianaickanpalayam	16	28749	16	28820
2	Sarcarsamakulam	6	17235	6	17240
3	Madukarai	15	19821	15	19926
4	Thondamuthur	16	48990	16	49991
5	Annur	17	27330	17	27375
6	Karamadai	24	50641	24	50742
7	Sulur	28	68023	30	68048
8	Sulthanpet	12	20217	12	20229
9	Pollachi North	17	38238	17	38255
10	Pollachi South	17	32828	18	32840
11	Kinathukadavu	14	24969	14	24978
12	Anaimalai	24	61143	23	61172
13	Corporation	92	152547	92	152547
	<b>District</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>590731</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>592163</b>

Source: Joint Registrar of Cooperative, Coimbatore

Commercial banks play a major role in the development of an economy. There were totally 637 commercial bank branches in the district (Table 8.6). The lead bank of the district, Canara Bank, has a wide network of 32 branches operating at various places in the district. The total credit deposit ratio was 134.00 per cent in commercial banks and 76.74 per cent in primary cooperative banks in 2013-14.

Table 8.6 Commercial Bank Branches

Sl.No.	Locality	No of Branches [as on March 2014]
1	Rural	118
2	Semi Urban	197
3	Urban	322
	<b>Total</b>	<b>637</b>

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee, Tamil Nadu

## Insurance

Insurance mitigates life risk and material risk of the individuals. In Coimbatore, there were 94 branches of public sector insurance companies, besides private insurers. In 2013-2014, a total number of 1065861 policies were issued in the district to cover various types of risks (Table 8.7)

**Table 8.7 Insurance Companies**

Sl.No	Name of the Companies	No. of Branches	Policies Issued
1	New India Assurance Co-Ltd	16	157526
2	L.I.C	26	301279
3	United India Insurance	25	272411
4	National Insurance	27	334645
	Total	94	1065861

Source : DES, District Handbook, Coimbatore 2013-2014

## Transport Facilities

The district is well connected by National (360.40 km) and State (1168.72 km) highways. The corporation, municipalities, town panchayats and townships are connected with well knit roads. The fleet strength of the Tamil Nadu State Transport Corporation Ltd. was 3268 in 2012-13, which carried 25.05 lakh passengers per day. There are about 30 private transport operators in the district. Bus services connect the district with all towns in Tamil Nadu, Kerala, South and West Karnataka, Pondicherry and Tirupathi. There are 13 railway stations in Coimbatore district and the track length in the district is 250 km. Coimbatore Junction is well connected to the major Indian cities like Chennai, Bangalore, Indore, Bhopal, Gwalior, Jabalpur, New Delhi and Mumbai, besides the neighboring State of Kerala. It is the second highest revenue yielding station in Southern Railway. The Coimbatore city is having an international airport, which handled 7.08 lakh domestic passengers and 0.91 lakh international passengers in 2012-13. The city is connected by air to all the major Indian cities and to Sharjah and Singapore.

## Industries

Coimbatore district is known for its industrial production base. The major industries in the district are textiles, fabricated metal production units and machinery & equipment. There were a total number of 10172 manufacturing units in the district. The details of the industrial infrastructure in the district are given Table. 8.8.

**Table 8.8 Manufacturing units in Coimbatore**

Sl.No.	Major Industrial Categories	No. of Units
1	Food Products	415
2	Textiles	2044
3	weaving apparel dressing	418
4	Wood and wood products	280
5	Publishing ,Printing & Reproduction	421
6	Paper and Paper products	193
7	Chemical and Chemical products	223
8	Rubber and Plastics Products	479
9	Fabricated metal products	1320
10	Machinery and equipment	1124
11	Electrical Machinery and apparatus	405
12	Computer and Related activities	390
13	others	2460
	Total	10172

Source : District Handbook, Coimbatore 2013-2014

## Irrigation and Drinking water Sources

### Irrigation

Sixty three per cent of the net area sown is irrigated in the district. Net area irrigated is 114994 ha and gross area irrigated is 116849 ha during the year 2013-14. The cropping intensity of the district is 1.03 compared to the cropping intensity of 1.25 in the State. The details are given in Table 8.9.

**Table 8.9 Irrigation Sources in Coimbatore District**

<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>Sources</b>	<b>Area in ha</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
1.	Canals	15597	13.56
2.	Tanks	0.00	0.00
3.	Tube wells	28658	24.92
4.	Open wells	70739	61.52
5.	Total net area irrigated	114994	100.00
6.	Area irrigated more than once	1855	-
7.	Gross area irrigated	116849	-
8.	Irrigation intensity	1.02	-

Source: Season and Crop Report, Tamil Nadu, 2013-14.

### **Box 8.1 Groundwater Exploitation in Coimbatore District**

Coimbatore district is experiencing water scarcity due to supply constraints and higher demand from different sectors. The irrigation pattern from different sources is provided in Annexure 8.1.

Wells are the predominant source of irrigation the district. 61 % of the gross irrigated area in the district is irrigated by the open wells. The next important source of irrigation is tube well/bore well with a share of 25 per cent. Canals account only for 14.2 per cent of the total gross irrigated area. The number of wells and irrigated area in Coimbatore district are consistently increasing over the last few decades. Cultivation of high water consuming crops, cheap/free power increased the use of ground water. Indiscriminate exploitation of ground water also results in well failures. Studies indicate the average well failure rate is 47% for open wells and 9% for bore wells. Suggested measures to sustain the ground water irrigation include change in the cropping pattern to less water-consuming crops, investing in watershed development activities and adopting well spacing norms.

Rainfall is the most important determinant of well recharge. The normal rainfall of the district is 689.3 mm, of which the maximum rainfall of 328.9 mm, accounting for 47.7 per cent of the total normal rainfall is received during north-east monsoon period. 27.5 per cent of the rainfall is received during south-west period and 21.8 per cent is received during hot weather period. Winter season receives only 2.9 per cent of the total rainfall.

The increase in well density (number of wells per ha of geographical area) is consistently increasing from 1960s. Water level of the wells in the district is fluctuating irregularly depending on supply and demand caused by the climatic and anthropogenic factors. The water level of the wells had gone down to 0.16 m from 0.09 m in the last 40 years. It had worsened still due to more number of bore wells dug to manage the drought in 2012.

The quality of water in and around Coimbatore city had high levels of Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) in groundwater. The crisis in both availability of water (quantity) and pollution (quality) is worsening with each day. Water table has depleted by nearly 3 meters to 4.5 meters in several areas in Coimbatore district, as per data collected from monitoring wells.

## Drinking Water Sources

The drinking water sources in the district and the details of local bodies benefitted from these sources are given in Table. 8.10. The water supplied in litre per capita per day (lpcd) was 110 and above in Coimbatore Corporation, while it was 90 and above in three municipalities. Out of the 37 town Panchayats, 20 town Panchayats supplied more than 70 lpcd, 14 town Panchayats supplied 40-69 lpcd and three town Panchayats supplied below 40 lpcd as of 15.01.2015. Rural water supply status as on 01.04.2014 shows that 2117 rural habitations are fully covered with drinking water supply (40 lpcd and above) while 121 inhabitations are partially covered (10-39 lpcd). 63 water supply schemes are taken up during 2014-15. New habitations are identified every year by TWAD Board and all the new habitations are provided with a protected water supply after getting approval from NRDWP. The major sources of drinking water in Coimbatore are Siruvani dam, Aliyar dam, Pillur dam and Bhavani and Aliyar rivers.

**Table 8.10 Drinking Water Sources in Coimbatore District**

Local bodies	Drinking Water Source
<b>Corporation</b>	
Coimbatore Corporation	Siruvani Dam, Aliyar Dam, Pillur Dam and Bhavani River
<b>Municipalities</b>	
Mettupalayam	Bhavani River
Pollachi	Aliyar River
Valparai	Akkamalai Check Dam
<b>Town Panchayats</b>	
Anaimalai, ZaminUthukuli, Kottur, Vettaikaranpudur, Kinathukadavu, Odayakulam, PeriyaNegamam, Samathur, Suleeswaranpatti	Aliyar River
Karamadai, Sirumugai, Annur, Mopperipalayam	Bhavani River
Pooluvapatti, Vedapatti, Dhaliyur, Alanthurai, Perur, Thenkarai, Thondamuthur	Siruvani Dam
Gudalur, , Ettimadai, ThirumalaiyampalayamIdigarai, Sarkarsamakulam, No.4 Veerapandi, Kannampalayam, Karumathampatti, Irugur, Chettipalayam, Othakkalmandapam, Narasimanaickenpalayam, Periyanaickenpalayam, Pallapalayam Vellalore, Madukkarai, Sulur	Pillur Dam

## Conclusion

The total road length in the district was 8539km. The district is well connected with National (105.40 km) and State (1162.96 km) highways. The corporation, municipalities, town panchayats and townships were connected with will knit roads. Of all the blocks, Mud roads were more in Suler. Almost all the blocks have more than 100 km. of bituminous road with the exception of Sarcarsamakulam, and Sulthanpet blocks. Cement concrete road was found to be more in Karamadai. Water bound Macadam road was more in Perianaickanpalayam block. Nearly, 1062 million units of hydro power and 187 MW of wind energy were generated. Wind energy, the important non-conventional energy was generated mainly in Sulthanpet block of the district.

145 telephone exchanges, 610 mobile towers and 300 co-operative societies were in the district. Corporation, Suler, Anamalai and Karamadai blocks have more cooperative societies. In all, 637 commercial bank branches were in the district. The Canara Bank is a lead bank with 32 branches. The total credit deposit ratio was 134.00 per cent in commercial banks and 76.74 per cent in primary cooperative banks in 2013-14. 63 branches of public sector insurance companies were in the district. 1065861 policies were issued under various schemes in 2013-14.

The major industries in the district are Fabricated Metal Production units, Machinery & Equipment units and textiles. There were a total number of 10172 manufacturing units in the district.

The water supplied in litre per capita per day (lpcd) was 110 and above in Coimbatore Corporation, while it was 90 and above in three municipalities. The major sources of drinking water in Coimbatore are Siruvani dam, Aliyar dam, Pillur dam and Bhavani and Aliyarrivers. 1442 manufacturing units are there in the district



**CHAPTER 9**  
**SUMMARY AND WAY FORWARD**



## CHAPTER 9

### SUMMARY AND WAY FORWARD

#### 1. Coimbatore District

Coimbatore district is one of the industrially advanced districts of the State of Tamil Nadu in India. Coimbatore, the second largest city in Tamil Nadu, is located approximately 497 km west of Chennai and is known as the 'Manchester of South India'. The district was ruled successively by several dynasties of South India. Under the Cholas during the 11th century, the present-day Coimbatore came into existence as a jungle village under an Irula chieftain. The district was occupied by Mysore in 18th century from the Madurai rulers and after the Mysore wars in 1799, the district was occupied by the British until the Indian independence in 1947. Tamil is the principal language spoken in the district, followed by Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam.

Coimbatore district is divided into two revenue divisions, eight taluks, twelve blocks and 295 revenue villages. For the purpose of local administration, the district is divided into 229 revenue villages, 44 town panchayats, 12 panchayat unions, 3 municipalities and one corporation. The total geographical area of Coimbatore district is 472322 ha. The net and gross sown area accounted for 36.50 percent and 37.40 percent of the total geographical area respectively. Forest area accounted for 23.69 per cent in the district. The share of marginal holdings accounted for nearly 46 per cent and small holdings accounted for 27.70 per cent of the total land holdings.

The population of Coimbatore district increased from 29.17 lakh in 2001 to 34.58 lakh in 2011, registering nearly 19 per cent decennial growth. Density of population has increased from 601 people per square kilometer in 2001 to 942 in 2011. The sex ratio increased from 968 to 1001, an increase of 33 female per 1000 males. Coimbatore district is a highly urbanized district with nearly 70 per cent of the population living in urban areas.

The Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) is Rs. 26, 01,933 lakh, which is 6.01 per cent in the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Rs. 4, 33, 23,803 lakh in 2011-12. The primary, secondary and tertiary sectors contribute 5.92, 38.78, and 55.30 per cent respectively to GDDP in the district. The per capita income of Coimbatore district is Rs. 77975 against state per capita income of Rs. 63996 which is 21.84 per cent higher than the State per capita income. In the four year period between 2008-09 and 2011-12, the per capita income of the district increased by 34.04 per cent, while the per capita income of the state increased by only 32.51 per cent.

CBR in the district is 14 which is higher than the CBR of Tamil Nadu (15.9) in 2014. The crude death rate in the district is 4 in 2014. The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in 2013-14 was low in Coimbatore district (53.40) compared to the State average (68). Similarly Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) was also comparatively lower in the district (6.50) than in the State (21.00) in 2013-14.

The coconut, sorghum, pulses, banana, spices, groundnut and vegetables are the principal crops in the district. These crops together accounted for nearly 80 per cent of the cropped area in the district. Sixty percent of the net area sown is irrigated by wells. The normal rainfall of the district is around 690 mm.

Coimbatore houses a large number of small and medium textile industries. Coimbatore has more than 700 wet grinder manufacturers. The term "*Coimbatore Wet Grinder*" was given a Geographical Indication for wet grinders manufactured in Coimbatore and Erode in 2006. Coimbatore is also called as the *pump city of India*. The motor and pump industries in the district supply two thirds of India's requirements.

There are a number of commodities exported from Coimbatore district, such as, garments, pumps and motors, yarn, castings, textile spares, jasmine, arecanut, jewels, software and tea. The major imported commodities are fabric, engineering spares, surgical items, medicines, chemicals and garment accessories from other countries.

## **2. Status of Human Development**

### **Human Development Index (HDI)**

In the district, HDI value is the highest in the Corporation (0.859), followed by Perianaickanpalayam block (0.758), Sarcarsamakulam (0.692), Sulur (0.663), and Karamadai block (0.656), while Anamalai (0.299), Sulthanpet (0.359) Annur (0.478), Kinathukadavu (0.514), and Thondamuthur (0.521) are placed at the bottom five. The contributing factors for the low HDI in the bottom five blocks are further analysed. In Anaimalai block, factors which contribute to low HDI are relatively lower standard of living due to low access to cooking fuel (55.5 %) and toilet facilities (64.12%) relatively poor health indicators like high IMR (16.30), MMR (171.30), and U5MR (18.84) and lower literacy rate (75.33). In Sulthanpet block, factors which contribute to low HDI are lower standard of living due to low access to cooking fuel (43.65%) toilet facilities (40.72%) and drinking water (93.28%), relatively poor health indicators like high IMR (13.90), MMR (115.70), and U5MR (13.89) and lower literacy rate (71.93). In Annur block, factors which contribute to low HDI are lower standard of living due to low access to cooking

fuel (37.99 %) and toilet facilities (64.19 %), relatively poor health indicators like U5MR (8.58) and lower literacy rate (72.54). In Kinathukadavu block, factors which contribute to low HDI are lower standard of living due to low access to cooking fuel (47.25 %) toilet facilities (53.68%) and pucca houses (70.39 %), relatively poor health indicators like high MMR (80.80), and U5MR (13.89) and lower literacy rate (72.13). In Thondamuthur block, factors which contribute to low HDI are lower standard of living due to low access to cooking fuel (58.04 %) toilet facilities (61.62 %) and pucca houses (65.36 %) and relatively poor health indicators like high IMR (11.30), MMR (98.20), and U5MR (11.30).

In the health sector, priority attention is also needed in reducing the infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate in Anamalai block. In Sulthanpet block, factors which contribute to low access to cooking fuel and toilet facilities need priority attention.

### **Gender Inequality Index (GII)**

Gender inequality is higher in Perianaickanpalayam (0.089), Madukarai (0.086), Thondamuthur (0.084), Sular (0.072), and Anaimalai (0.067). Gender inequality is the lowest in Pollachi South (0.005), followed by Annur (0.015), Pollachi North (0.015), Sarcarsamakulam (0.017) and Kinathukadavu (0.044). Women empowerment programmes, and women worker participation rates should get special attention to bridge the gender gap in development. Further analysis of various indicators reveals the indicators which need to be improved for reducing gender inequality. In Perianaickanpalayam, MMR is relatively higher and the share of female elected representatives in RLBs and ULBs and female worker participation rate are lower. In Madukarai, MMR is the second largest in the district and the share of antenatal coverage and female worker participation rate is lower. In Thondamuthur, higher MMR, lower antenatal coverage and female literacy contributed to high gender inequality. The female worker participation rate is lower in Sular. The MMR is the highest in Anaimalai. Female literacy and the share of female elected representatives in RLBs and ULBs are also lower in Anaimalai.

### **The Child Development Index (CDI)**

Estimates of CDI show that the Corporation (0.833), Karamadai (0.763), Kinathukadavu (0.730), Pollachi South (0.676) and Madukarai (0.598) ranked top five in child development, whereas Anamalai, Perianaickanpalayam, Thondamuthur, Annur and Pollachi North were ranked at the bottom five in the list. Under five mortality rate is higher in Anamalai and Pollachi South. Malnourished children are also more in Anamalai. In Perianaickanpalayam, the transition rate from

primary to upper primary is relatively lower compared to the other blocks in the district. Under five mortality rate and malnourished children are more in Thondamuthur block. In Annur, the juvenile sex ratio is found to be the lowest in the district.

### **Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)**

The multidimensional poverty is high in Sulthanpet, Anaimalai, Thondamuthur, Annur and Karamadai blocks. The important reasons for a high level of multidimensional poverty in Sulthanpet are high IMR and malnourishment among children, low access to cooking fuel and toilet facilities. In Anaimalai IMR, high order birth rate and the per cent of malnourished children are high (18.68 %). In Annur, primary and secondary dropouts are more. The multidimensional poverty is relatively low in the Corporation, Perianaickanpalayam, Sarcarsamakulam, Sular and in Pollachi South.

### **3. Employment, Income and Poverty**

The employment pattern in the district shows that the majority of the workers are in the tertiary sector (77 per cent), followed by the primary sector (20 percent) in the district. This is compared to the 54 per cent in the tertiary sector and 42 per cent in the primary sector in the state.

Total workers in the district increased from 44 per cent of the total population in 2001 to 45 per cent in 2011. Total workers are more than 50 per cent of the total population in Thondamuthur, Annur, Sulthanpet, Pollachi South, Kinathukadavu and in Anaimalai. An analysis of the composition of the total workers reveals that in 2011, the main workers constituted 92 per cent and marginal workers constituted 8 per cent of the total workers. Nearly 68 per cent of the employees are in the unorganized sector. The unorganized workers are more in Anaimalai, Sulthanpet and Kinathukadavu blocks.

Out of 15.67 lakh total workers, 0.80 lakh were cultivators and 2.30 lakh were agricultural labourers in 2011. The per cent of cultivators (5 per cent) and agricultural labourers (15 per cent) in the district is less than that of the state average of cultivators (12 per cent) and agricultural labourers (22 per cent). The proportion of cultivators in total workers declined from 8 per cent in 2001 to 5 per cent in 2011 and that of agricultural labour declined from 20 per cent to 15 per cent in the same period. The per cent of agricultural labourers are more than 30 per cent of the total workers in Anaimalai (39 per cent), Kinathukadavu and Sulthanpet (36 per cent), and Thondamuthur (35 per cent). These blocks need a special attention in labour welfare and social security schemes.

Cultivators are more than 10 per cent of the total workers in Sulthanpet (22 per cent), Kinathukadavu (16 per cent), Annur (14 per cent) and Karamadai (10 per cent).

Worker Participation Rate (WPR), in the district is 45 per cent, and the female WPR is 28 per cent. There is a wide disparity in WPR between rural and urban population. The WPR is more than double among males in urban areas compared to that of rural areas. In females, WPR is slightly higher in urban areas. The placement through District Employment Office was only 1.74 per cent in 2014.

Due to urbanization and industrialization of the district, the per cent of cultivators and agricultural labourers are declining in the district. There is a shift of workers from agricultural to non-agricultural sectors and it is an imperative that more jobs need to be created in secondary and tertiary sector in the district. Employment generation in the non - farm sector is critical in the future.

### **Income and Poverty**

The per capita income of the district increased from Rs.59700 in 2008-09 to Rs.77975 in 2011-12 at constant prices registering about 31 per cent increase while at the same time, the State per capita income increased from 48473 to 63996, registering nearly 32 per cent increase. The percentage of households below the poverty line are higher in Pollachi North (29.03), Karamadai (25.20), Sulthanpet (23.81 per cent) and Sarcarsamakulam (20.88 per cent) block and comparatively lower in Madukarai block (15.50 per cent).

## **4. Demography, Health and Nutrition**

The district population was 4.67 per cent of the state population in 2001 and 4.79 per cent in 2011. The population has increased to 34.58 lakh as per 2011 census from 29.17 lakh in 2001 registering an 18.55 per cent growth in a decade. SC population in the district constituted 15.49 per cent of the total population in 2011. There is not much variation in the ST population between 2001 and 2011, and it remains at 0.81 per cent as per 2011 census.

The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) in Coimbatore district has come down from 14.30 in 2013 to 14.00 in 2014. Similarly the Crude Death Rate (CDR) in the district has come down to 4 in 2014. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) was high in blocks like Perianaickanpalayam, Sarcarsamakulam, Sulur, Corporation, Annur, and Madukarai, whereas it was the lowest in Pollachi north and Anaimalai. The data on Crude Death Rate (CDR) shows the death rate was high in Sulthanpet, Kinathukadavu, Pollachi north and Karamadai and low in the Corporation, Sarcarsamakulam and Thondamuthur.

The sex ratio in the district has improved from 968 in 2001 to 1001 in 2011 and it is better than that of the state. This is certainly a welcome development in the social landscape of the district. The sex ratio is less than 1000 in Madukarai, Sulur, Periyanaickanpalayam and in Corporation area which needs a special attention. While the sex ratio of the SC population in the district is favourable, the sex ratio of the ST population is less than 1000 except in four blocks in the district, Special programmes are needed to create awareness. The sex ratio is an important indicator of social values and systems. In the past, problems like female infanticide and a preference for the male child were reported in some parts of the district.

The child sex ratio for the age group of 0-6 assumes importance in the wake of the general societal preference for a male child. It is distressing to note that the sex ratio in this age group is less than 1000 in all the blocks. Blocks with the lowest child sex ratio are Annur, Madukarai, Kinathukadavu, Perianaickanpalayam, Thondamuthur, Pollachi South and Corporation in that order. The likely reasons for such a preference are the perception of male child as a source of income, dowry evils associated with girl child etc. which in some cases lead to illegal female infanticides. Though in recent times, due to education and increased awareness on gender equality, gender preference tends to be neutral, concerted efforts are necessary to create awareness and to create equal education and employment opportunities for women. 0-6 age group of male and female were 51.12 per cent and 48.88 per cent respectively of the total population of children.

As per the SPC data (2013-14), life expectancy in Coimbatore district was 76.60 years for males and 72.10 years for females. The life expectancy of both males and females in the district is better than that of the state and the country. The Infant mortality rate was high in Anaimalai (16.30), Sulthanpet (13.90) and Pollachi south (13.60). But in all these blocks the IMR is less than the State IMR of 21.20. The IMR is a sensitive indicator, not just of the state of health, nutrition and caring, accessible to infants below one year of age, but also of the general well-being of society. The two key requirements for a significant reduction in IMR are antenatal care and high-quality care of newborns. The district with better socioeconomic conditions and a network of health and nutrition centres, could aim for a sharper reduction in IMR.

The MMR is higher than the state average (68) in Anaimalai (171.38), Madukarai (123.90) and Sulthanpet (115.70). The other blocks with MMR higher than the district average of 58 are Thondamuthur (98.20), Kinathukadavu (80.80) and Sulur (65.10).

Coimbatore district has attained 100 per cent institutional deliveries. In the district, nearly 15 per cent of the institutional deliveries were in PHCs, 36 per cent of the deliveries were in

Government hospitals and 49 per cent of the deliveries were in private hospitals. Stillbirth rate in most of the blocks in Coimbatore district has declined in 2014 compared to 2010, except in Sarcarsamakulam and Karamadai. However, it is relatively higher in Anaimalai (21.0%), Sulthanpet (10.40 %), Thondamuthur (10.30 %) and Madukarai (9.70 %).

The percent of malnourished children (both moderately underweight and severely underweight) in the district have decreased from 14.03 in 2011 to 9.51 in 2014. The percentages of malnourished children are more in Anaimalai (18.68 %), Karamadai (13%), Pollachi south (12.14 %) and Thondamuthur (11.52%) blocks. 85.3 per cent of women and 91 per cent of the adolescent girls took Iron Folic Acid (IFA) tablets in the district.

Antenatal coverage was 97.51 % in the district. The antenatal coverage was higher in Perianaickanpalayam (100%), Karamadai (100%), Sulur (100%) and Sulthanpet (99.37%) blocks, whereas lower coverage blocks than the district average were Thondamuthur (90.28%), Madukarai (94.22%) and Annur (94.32%).

Drinking water facilities vary across the blocks from 93 per cent in Sulthanpet to 98.88 per cent in Perianaickanpalayam. All the blocks except Sulthanpet and Corporation have good drinking water facilities. 67.92 per cent of habitations are provided with toilets and the people in other habitations defecate in the open. The Corporation has the highest percentage of people with access to toilets (86.16 per cent), followed by Perianaickanpalayam (79.17 per cent) and Sarcarsamakulam (71.39 per cent). Access to toilet facilities are less in Sulthanpet (40.72%) and Kinathukadavu (53.68%).

HIV positive cases declined from 762 male and 731 female in 2007 to 388 male and 229 female in 2013-14 in the district. In the district, 2412 positive TB cases were reported in 2007 and it increased to 3280 in 2014. TB incidences are relatively more in Periyanaickanpalayam and Pollachi North and South blocks. In Coimbatore, the prevalence of leprosy has increased from 83 in 2007 to 117 in 2014. Proper monitoring and effective management are essential for keeping leprosy and other communicable diseases under check.

## **5. Literacy and Education**

The overall literacy rate in the district was 84.00 per cent in 2011, registering a seven per cent increase over 2001. Literacy among the males was 89.06 per cent and among females was 78.92 per cent. The literacy rate is relatively less in Sulthanpet, Kinathukadavu, Annur, Anaimalai,

Sarcarsamakulam, Thondamuthur and Pollachi South. The female literacy rate is very low, less than 65 per cent in Sulthanpet, Kinathukadavu and Annur.

Enrolment in primary education was 98 per cent in Annur and Anamalai blocks. All other blocks show nearly 100 per cent enrolment. The enrolment of boys was less than 100 per cent in Madukarai, Anaimalai, and Perianaickanpalayam. Concerted efforts are needed for sustaining 100 per cent enrolment in primary education. The completion rate in primary education in the district is more than 98 per cent for both boys and girls, which indicates increasing awareness among the people on the importance of education. At upper primary level, enrolment rate in 2013-14 was 102.06 percent in the district. But in the case of girls, the upper primary enrolment was slightly higher than boys in 2013-14. The completion rate at upper primary level has improved from 93.78 per cent in 2011-12 to 95.73 per cent in 2013-14.

Transition Rate from primary to upper primary in the district was 100.82 per cent. The Transition Rate from Upper primary to Secondary improved much in 2013-14 compared to 2011-12 in the district. Primary to upper primary transition rate is low in Thondamuthur (92.92%), Anaimalai (96.46%), Pollachi North (95.63%), and Perianaickanpalayam (94.63%). Similarly, the upper primary to secondary transition rate is low in Pollachi North (88.25%), Annur (88.30%), and Anaimalai (91.19%).

There are 799 primary schools and 685 upper primary schools available in Coimbatore district. Sulthanpet, Madukarai and Kinathukadavu blocks have a relatively lesser number of primary and upper primary schools compared to the number of habitations. The pupil-teacher ratio at the upper primary level except in Kinathukadavu (33.60), Sulthanpet (33.40), Thondamuthur (31.10), Anamalai (30.16) Madukarai (30.07) in all other blocks, the ratio was favourable. The number of students per school were high in the Corporation (242.97), Sarcarsamakulam (192.55) and in Pollachi South (188.47) at upper primary level. The enrolment rate at higher secondary level was 109.48 per cent for boys and 98.40 per cent for girls. The higher enrolment rate at secondary level was due to migration from rural areas to urban schools in 2013-14. The dropout rate at secondary level was high in Sulthanper (9%), Karamadai (8.95%), Annur (8.23%) and Thondamuthur (7.28%) in 2013-14. In the district, the number of dropouts was more among boys compared to girls. The dropout ratio had come down in the district from 3.42 in 2011-12 to 1.70 in 2012-13 and then increased to 6.22 in 2013-14.

There are 1581 schools in the district of which 165 have three class rooms and 1104 have more than three class rooms in the district. The total number of students in the hostel among different social groups include 1647 under DBCMWD, 1506 under SC, 119 under ST and 4472 others. There are 90 arts and science colleges in the district of which 3 are Government colleges, 12 are aided and 75 are unaided colleges. There are 59 engineering colleges, of which there is one Government college, two aided colleges and 56 unaided colleges.

## **6. Gender**

In Coimbatore district, women constitute 50 per cent of the total population. The sex ratio in the district is favourable at 1001. Literacy rate in 2011 was 89.06 per cent for men and 78.92 per cent for women. The growth in the female literacy rate during 2001 to 2011 was higher than the male literacy rate, which indicates the narrowing gender gap in literacy. Except in Sarcarsamakulam, there has been impressive growth in female literacy in all the blocks and in Coimbatore Corporation. In the district, the majority of the women are employed in non-agricultural sector as the district is a relatively industrially advanced district.

SHGs were the highest in Karamadai (598), Pollachi South (590) and Anamalai (580). The members of SHGs were the lowest in Sulthanpet (212), Sular (221), Perianaickanpalayam (221) and Madukarai (222). Total credit disbursed to the SHGs as of 2013-14 was Rs.192.25 crore. The maximum credit was disbursed in urban area, followed by Karamadai and Pollachi South. Microfinance programmes contribute to the social change as well as empowering women by strengthening their economic roles. Access to the basic financial products such as savings and loans enable women to set up new economic activities or expand the existing ones for higher income.

Mahalir Thittam in Coimbatore district covers 228 Village Panchayats from 12 blocks in rural areas and Coimbatore Corporation, 3 municipalities and 35 town Panchayats in urban areas. 19266 groups were formed under Mahalir Thittam both in rural and urban areas since 1989. Under the Mahalir Thittam of basic trainings were organised to all 19266 SHGs (Rural 8570, Urban 10696), 228 Panchayat Level Federations (PLFs) in rural areas and 21 Slum Level Federations (SLF) in Urban areas. Incentives were given to the tune of Rs. Rs.1.80 crore at the rate of Rs one lakh each per federation in 180 Panchayats.

Mahalir Thittam scheme in Coimbatore district is in the process of forming Panchayat Level Federation with 10-20 groups in geographical proximity to take up collective economic enterprises. This would enable better monitoring of the SHGs with the advantage of credit disbursement

through PLF becoming a more viable/feasible proposition for the bankers. These schemes need to be strengthened and sustained in providing access to finance, especially by the poor and vulnerable groups which is a prerequisite for employment, economic growth, poverty reduction and social cohesion. Income of women benefits their families through improved nutrition, health, education and well-being. Thus, besides a popular poverty alleviation strategy, the empowerment of women has become a key rationale for SHG expansion and replication. Hence, the Mahalir Thittam need to be sustained and its scope enhanced.

The female worker participation in the district had increased from 26.73 per cent in 2001 to 28.04 per cent in 2011. The female worker participation rate has increased in almost all blocks and corporation with the exception of Annur and Sulthanpet blocks. Sulthanpet showed a reduction of worker participation from 50.69 per cent to 47.72 per cent. The reasons for the increase in the female work participation rate in all other blocks could be due to the improvement in a literacy rate of women and the increased cost of living of families which necessitates women to earn and support the family. There is no woman member of the State Assembly from Coimbatore district. But in all the blocks in the district, the political participation rate of women is 33 per cent or more.

## **7. Social Security**

Aged population in the district is about 5 per cent of the total population in the district. In blocks like Annur, Sulthanpet, Pollachi North, Kinathukadavu and Anaimalai the per cent of the aged population is more than the district average. In 2014, 34313 persons are benefitted from the Old Age Pension (OAP), 8250 persons are benefitted from OAP, and 18520 persons are benefitted from OAP for destitute widows. In Annur, Sulthanpet, Pollachi North, Kinathukadavu and Anaimalai the per cent of the aged population is more than the district average and hence the allocation for social security schemes for the aged shall be increased in these blocks. A total number of 5170 differently-abled persons are assisted in the district. The maximum number of beneficiaries are in the category of mentally retarded people. The other major categories of beneficiaries include hearing impaired and orthopedically impaired.

In Coimbatore district, Pudhu Vaazhvu Project implemented was first in 2008. The project is being implemented in 37 village Panchayats under three blocks of Coimbatore District, Viz., Thondamuthur, Madukkarai from 2008 and in Anaimalai block since 2009. The total 11351 target poor households were identified in Coimbatore district and total of Rs.16.93 crore village

funds were allotted to the District. The beneficiaries are poor, very poor, vulnerable and differently-abled households.

321 incidences of crimes were reported against women during 2011 in the district and it reduced to 201 in 2013-14. The number of cases registered was more in cities (62.61 per cent) than in rural areas in 2011, whereas, it was more in rural area in 2013-14. Education and awareness campaigns should be intensified to reduce the crime against women in the home besides effective enforcement of laws.

## **8. Infrastructure**

Roads are the important infrastructure that imparts mobility to men, material and increase the efficiency of the economic activities. The total road length in the district is 8539 km. The district is well connected with National (105.40 km) and State (1168.72 km) highways. The fleet strength of the Tamil Nadu State Transport Corporation Ltd in the district is 3268 in 2012-13, which carried 25.05 lakh passengers per day. Besides, there are about 30 private transport operators in the district. There are 13 railway stations in Coimbatore district and the track length in the district is 278 km. Coimbatore junction is the second highest revenue yielding station in Southern Railway. The Coimbatore city is having an international airport, which handled 7.08 lakh domestic passengers and 0.91 lakh international passengers in 2012-13. The city is connected by air to all the major Indian cities and to Sharjah and Singapore.

In the district, almost all the blocks have good electricity connectivity with nearly 90 per cent of the population having access to electricity. In the district, 670 million units of hydro power and 187 MW of wind energy is generated. Wind energy, an important non-conventional energy is generated mainly in Sulthanpet block of the district. Industry is the major consumer in the district accounting for 40 percent of the total consumption, followed by domestic consumption (35 percent), agriculture (8 percent) and public lighting and miscellaneous consumption account for the rest.

There are 300 co-operative societies operating in Coimbatore district. More number of cooperative societies are operating at Corporation, Suler, Anamalai and Karamadai. Among them, overall elected membership stands at 5.92 lakh in 2013-14. There are 63 branches of public sector insurance companies, besides private insurers. In 2013-14, a total number of 1065861 policies were issued in the district to cover various types of risks.

The major industries in the district are Fabricated Metal Production units, Machinery & Equipment units and textiles. There are a total number of 10172 manufacturing units in the district.

The major sources of drinking water in Coimbatore are Siruvani dam, Aliyar dam, Pillur dam and Bhavani and Aliyar Rivers. 1442 manufacturing units were in the district. Rural water supply status as on 01.04.2014 shows that 2117 rural habitations are fully covered with drinking water supply (40 lpcd and above) while 121 inhabitations are partially covered (10-39 lpcd). 63 water supply schemes are taken up during 2014-15.

The density of population in Coimbatore district has increased from 601 per sq.km in 2001 to 942 in 2011 registering about 57 per cent increase. This is largely due to urbanization which is closely linked to the spur of economic activities due to industrialization. Hence, infrastructure has to be futuristically planned in terms of transport, water supply, waste disposal, power, and telecommunications. The Coimbatore Corporation has been expanded and the metro rail system is essential for free flow of traffic. The highest density of urban areas is an advantage, because it may provide economies of scale in the provision of public goods and other urban services.

# ANNEXURES



### Annexure 2.1 Human Development Index

Sl.No.	Block	Standard of Living					Health			Education		
		Access to Cooking Fuel	Access to Toilet Facilities	Access to Drinking Water	Access to Electricity	Access to Pucca Houses	IMR	MMR	U5MR	Literacy Rate	GER Primary	GER Secondary
	Year	2011	2013-14	2013-14	2011	2013-14	2014	2014	2014	2011	2013-14	2013-14
	Source	Panchayat union					Health department		SPC, Chennai	Census 2011	Education Department	
	Unit	%	%	%	%	%	Rate	Rate	Rate	%	Ratio	Ratio
1	Perianaickanpalayam	86.59	79.17	98.83	93.34	83.26	3.10	71.50	3.34	83.53	100.09	102.19
2	Sarcarsamakulam	62.34	77.57	98.07	93.34	85.12	6.30	10.00	6.77	75.77	100.71	103.25
3	Madukarai	64.77	72.62	96.93	96.20	66.12	8.90	123.90	9.91	80.06	101.37	104.26
4	Thondamuthur	58.04	61.62	95.52	96.20	65.36	11.30	98.20	11.30	76.10	100.91	102.71
5	Annur	37.99	64.19	97.47	93.33	56.72	7.90	10.00	8.58	72.54	98.81	103.52
6	Karamadai	62.68	73.37	96.72	91.20	58.51	8.30	10.00	9.15	78.03	112.91	105.32
7	Sulur	70.45	67.41	97.67	90.48	87.82	7.50	65.10	7.49	82.94	98.45	103.29
8	Sulthanpet	43.65	40.72	93.28	90.48	78.37	13.90	115.70	13.89	71.93	100.25	101.19
9	Pollachi North	69.14	71.39	95.54	89.36	70.06	10.40	10.00	12.33	81.40	99.94	101.15
10	Pollachi South	61.35	70.95	94.50	89.37	88.66	13.60	10.00	14.46	77.32	100.79	104.31
11	Kinathukadavu	47.25	53.68	96.51	89.37	70.39	6.50	80.80	8.08	72.13	99.33	104.48
12	Anaimalai	55.50	64.12	94.79	91.67	69.56	16.30	171.30	18.84	75.33	98.84	103.02
13	Corporation	82.13	86.16	94.00	98.52	78.92	3.60	46.40	3.77	90.79	101.78	111.58

## 2.1 Human Development Index (...ctd)

Standard of Living					Health			Education			Standard of Living Index	Health Index	Education Index	Overall Index	Rank
Access to Cooking Fuel	Access to Toilet Facilities	Access to Drinking Water	Access to Electricity	Access to Pucca Houses	IMR	MMR	U5MR	Literacy Rate	GER Primary	GER Secondary					
1.00	0.86	1.00	0.71	0.86	1.00	0.66	1.00	0.72	0.47	0.54	0.88	0.87	0.57	0.758	2
0.54	0.83	0.95	0.71	0.91	0.78	1.00	0.80	0.42	0.50	0.59	0.77	0.86	0.50	0.692	3
0.58	0.73	0.87	0.87	0.40	0.61	0.36	0.62	0.59	0.53	0.64	0.66	0.52	0.58	0.585	7
0.46	0.50	0.78	0.87	0.38	0.45	0.51	0.54	0.44	0.51	0.57	0.57	0.50	0.50	0.521	9
0.07	0.56	0.91	0.71	0.15	0.68	1.00	0.70	0.30	0.42	0.61	0.33	0.78	0.42	0.478	11
0.54	0.74	0.86	0.60	0.20	0.65	1.00	0.67	0.51	1.00	0.70	0.53	0.76	0.71	0.656	5
0.69	0.62	0.92	0.56	0.98	0.70	0.69	0.76	0.70	0.41	0.60	0.74	0.72	0.55	0.663	4
0.18	0.08	0.63	0.56	0.73	0.27	0.41	0.39	0.28	0.48	0.49	0.33	0.35	0.40	0.359	12
0.67	0.70	0.78	0.49	0.51	0.51	1.00	0.48	0.64	0.47	0.49	0.62	0.63	0.53	0.589	6
0.52	0.69	0.71	0.49	1.00	0.29	1.00	0.36	0.48	0.50	0.65	0.66	0.47	0.54	0.552	8
0.25	0.34	0.84	0.49	0.51	0.77	0.60	0.73	0.28	0.44	0.65	0.45	0.70	0.43	0.514	10
0.41	0.55	0.73	0.62	0.49	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.41	0.42	0.58	0.55	0.10	0.46	0.299	13
0.91	1.00	0.68	1.00	0.74	0.97	0.80	0.98	1.00	0.54	1.00	0.86	0.91	0.82	0.859	1

## Annexure 2.2 Gender Inequality Index (GII)

	Data															
	Health			Empowerment						Labour						
Sl. No	1	2	3	4	Gender Inequality Index	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Indicators	MMR	Share of Institutional Deliveries	Share of Ante Natal Coverage	Female Literacy	Male Literacy	Share of female Children (0-6) years	Share of male Children (0-6) years	Share of Female Elected Representatives in RLBs and ULBs	Share of Male Elected Representatives in RLBs and ULBs	Female Worker Participation Rate	Male Worker Participation Rate	Female Worker Participation Rate in Non-Agri Sector	Male Worker Participation Rate in Non-Agri Sector	Female Agri. Wage rate	Male Agri. Wage rate	
Year	2014	2014	2014	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2013-14	2013-14
Source	Health Department			Census				RD&PR Department		Census				DD Statistics		
Unit	rate	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Perianaickan-palayam	71.50	100.00	100.69	78.08	88.88	48.75	51.25	33.48	66.52	30.08	62.54	82.95	89.84	160.00	350.00	
Sarcarsamakulam	10.00	100.00	99.30	69.35	82.22	49.47	50.53	38.65	61.35	32.67	63.83	59.42	72.42	175.00	300.00	
Madukarai	123.90	100.00	94.79	73.95	86.15	48.67	51.33	36.86	63.14	29.83	63.13	62.78	78.90	160.00	300.00	
Thondamuthur	98.20	100.00	90.08	69.42	82.90	48.80	51.20	36.58	63.42	35.26	64.04	43.79	63.63	150.00	300.00	
Annur	10.00	100.00	94.33	64.88	80.24	48.42	51.58	36.75	63.25	38.15	66.08	48.11	62.23	150.00	250.00	
Karamadaï	10.00	100.00	101.13	71.89	84.26	49.17	50.83	35.74	64.26	29.66	63.46	58.16	73.31	160.00	350.00	
Sulur	65.10	100.00	100.18	77.00	88.83	48.94	51.06	37.96	62.04	29.77	63.53	83.96	90.32	150.00	300.00	
Sulthanpet	115.70	100.00	99.37	63.91	79.99	49.27	50.73	36.31	63.69	47.72	68.22	34.97	46.86	125.00	225.00	
Pollachi North	10.00	100.00	95.32	75.74	87.15	49.23	50.77	36.23	63.77	32.14	64.94	58.47	77.97	150.00	250.00	
Pollachi South	10.00	100.00	97.93	70.72	84.03	48.85	51.15	43.58	56.43	35.48	64.79	54.31	71.18	156.25	250.00	
Kinathukadavu	80.80	100.00	96.44	64.09	80.28	48.70	51.30	40.30	59.71	42.07	67.69	35.94	55.14	150.00	250.00	
Anaimalai	171.30	100.00	93.24	68.18	82.67	48.89	51.11	39.31	60.69	43.47	63.04	50.75	61.15	150.00	250.00	
Corporation	46.40	100.00	98.11	87.45	94.12	48.85	51.15	39.00	61.00	20.45	60.81	97.09	98.47	250.00	400.00	

### Annexure 2.2 Gender Inequality Index (.....ctd)

Indices														
Health			Empowerment						Labour					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MMR	Share of Institutional Deliveries	Share of Ante Natal Coverage	Female Literacy	Male Literacy	Share of female Children (0-6) years	Share of male Children (0-6) years	Share of Female Elected Representatives in RLBs and ULBs	Share of Male Elected Representatives in RLBs and ULBs	Female Worker Participation Rate	Male Worker Participation Rate	Female Worker Participation Rate in Non-Agri Sector	Male Worker Participation Rate in Non-Agri Sector	Female Agri. Wage rate	Male Agri. Wage rate
0.14	1.00	1.01	0.78	0.89	0.49	0.51	0.33	0.67	0.30	0.63	0.83	0.90	0.35	0.75
1.00	1.00	0.99	0.69	0.82	0.49	0.51	0.39	0.61	0.33	0.64	0.59	0.72	0.45	0.49
0.08	1.00	0.95	0.74	0.86	0.49	0.51	0.37	0.63	0.30	0.63	0.63	0.79	0.35	0.49
0.10	1.00	0.90	0.69	0.83	0.49	0.51	0.37	0.63	0.35	0.64	0.44	0.64	0.27	0.49
1.00	1.00	0.94	0.65	0.80	0.48	0.52	0.37	0.63	0.38	0.66	0.48	0.62	0.27	0.24
1.00	1.00	1.01	0.72	0.84	0.49	0.51	0.36	0.64	0.30	0.63	0.58	0.73	0.35	0.75
0.15	1.00	1.00	0.77	0.89	0.49	0.51	0.38	0.62	0.30	0.64	0.84	0.90	0.27	0.49
0.09	1.00	0.99	0.64	0.80	0.49	0.51	0.36	0.64	0.48	0.68	0.35	0.47	0.09	0.11
1.00	1.00	0.95	0.76	0.87	0.49	0.51	0.36	0.64	0.32	0.65	0.58	0.78	0.27	0.24
1.00	1.00	0.98	0.71	0.84	0.49	0.51	0.44	0.56	0.35	0.65	0.54	0.71	0.32	0.24
0.12	1.00	0.96	0.64	0.80	0.49	0.51	0.40	0.60	0.42	0.68	0.36	0.55	0.27	0.24
0.06	1.00	0.93	0.68	0.83	0.49	0.51	0.39	0.61	0.43	0.63	0.51	0.61	0.27	0.24
0.22	1.00	0.98	0.87	0.94	0.49	0.51	0.39	0.61	0.20	0.61	0.97	0.98	1.00	1.00

**Annexure 2.2 Gender Inequality Index (.....ctd)**

Female Health Indices	Male Health Indices	Female Emp Indices	Male Emp Indices	Female LF Indices	Male LF Indices	GF	GM	GFM	Health Bar	Emp Bar	LF Bar	GFM Bar	GII	Rank
0.52	1.00	0.50	0.77	0.32	0.68	0.44	0.81	0.57	0.76	0.64	0.50	0.62	0.089	13
1.00	1.00	0.52	0.71	0.39	0.56	0.58	0.74	0.65	1.00	0.61	0.47	0.66	0.017	4
0.42	1.00	0.52	0.74	0.32	0.56	0.41	0.74	0.53	0.71	0.63	0.44	0.58	0.086	12
0.45	1.00	0.50	0.73	0.31	0.56	0.41	0.74	0.53	0.73	0.61	0.44	0.58	0.084	11
0.98	1.00	0.49	0.71	0.32	0.40	0.54	0.66	0.59	0.99	0.60	0.36	0.60	0.013	2
1.00	1.00	0.51	0.74	0.32	0.69	0.55	0.80	0.65	1.00	0.62	0.50	0.68	0.046	6
0.54	1.00	0.54	0.74	0.28	0.56	0.44	0.75	0.55	0.77	0.64	0.42	0.59	0.072	10
0.44	1.00	0.48	0.71	0.21	0.28	0.35	0.58	0.44	0.72	0.60	0.24	0.47	0.066	8
0.98	1.00	0.52	0.75	0.30	0.40	0.53	0.67	0.59	0.99	0.63	0.35	0.60	0.015	3
0.99	1.00	0.56	0.69	0.34	0.39	0.57	0.65	0.61	1.00	0.62	0.37	0.61	0.005	1
0.49	1.00	0.51	0.69	0.34	0.40	0.44	0.65	0.53	0.75	0.60	0.37	0.55	0.044	5
0.38	1.00	0.52	0.71	0.34	0.39	0.41	0.65	0.50	0.69	0.61	0.37	0.54	0.067	9
0.60	1.00	0.58	0.76	0.45	0.78	0.54	0.84	0.66	0.80	0.67	0.62	0.69	0.049	7

### Annexure 2.3 Child Development Index

Sl.No	Block name	Health	Nutrition		Education				
		U5MR(-)	juvenile sex ratio (0-6)+	Percentage of Malnourished Children-	Enrolment in Primary+	Enrolment in Secondary+	Children never enrolled in school-	Transition rate from primary to upper primary+	Transition rate from upper primary to secondary+
	Year	2014	2011	2013-14	2013-14	2013-14	2013-14	2013-14	2013-14
	Source	SPC, Chennai			Education Department, Coimbatore.				
	Unit	Rate	%	%	Ratio	Ratio	%	Rate	Rate
1	Perianaickanpalayam	3.34	951	12.79	100.09	102.19	0.02	94.63	96.22
2	Sarcarsamakulam	6.77	979	6.50	100.71	103.25	0.02	97.29	98.66
3	Madukarai	9.91	948	5.07	101.37	104.26	0.00	97.79	98.10
4	Thondamuthur	11.30	953	11.52	100.91	102.71	0.01	92.92	98.94
5	Annur	8.58	939	7.94	98.81	103.52	0.00	100.00	88.30
6	Karamadai	9.15	967	13.00	112.91	105.32	0.00	103.28	107.13
7	Sulur	7.49	959	7.93	98.45	103.29	0.00	98.07	96.10
8	Sulthanpet	13.89	971	10.83	100.25	101.19	0.00	101.65	97.84
9	Pollachi North	12.33	970	6.65	99.94	101.15	0.00	95.63	88.25
10	Pollachi South	14.46	955	12.14	100.79	104.31	0.00	114.08	107.26
11	Kinathukadavu	8.08	949	3.94	99.33	104.48	0.00	110.13	104.15
12	Anaimalai	18.84	957	18.68	98.84	103.02	0.03	96.46	91.19
13	Corporation	3.77	955	6.57	101.78	111.58	0.00	108.71	101.75

### Annexure 2.3 Child Development Index (...ctd)

Health	Nutrition		Education					Overall index	Rank
U5MR	juvenile sex ratio (0-6)	Percentage of Malnourished Children	Enrollment in Primary	Enrollment in Secondary	Children never enrolled in school	Transition rate from primary to upper primary	Transition rate from upper primary to secondary		
1.00	0.32	0.40	0.44	0.10	0.50	0.08	0.42	0.407	12
0.78	1.00	0.83	0.47	0.20	0.50	0.21	0.55	0.566	8
0.58	0.24	0.92	0.50	0.30	1.50	0.23	0.52	0.598	5
0.49	0.36	0.49	0.48	0.15	1.00	0.00	0.56	0.440	11
0.66	0.00	0.73	0.38	0.23	1.50	0.33	0.00	0.480	10
0.63	0.71	0.39	1.00	0.40	1.50	0.49	0.99	0.763	2
0.73	0.50	0.73	0.37	0.21	1.50	0.24	0.41	0.586	6
0.32	0.81	0.53	0.45	0.00	1.50	0.41	0.50	0.566	7
0.42	0.77	0.82	0.43	0.00	1.50	0.13	0.00	0.508	9
0.28	0.41	0.44	0.47	0.30	1.50	1.00	1.00	0.676	4
0.69	0.27	1.00	0.41	0.32	1.50	0.81	0.84	0.730	3
0.00	0.45	0.00	0.39	0.18	0.00	0.17	0.15	0.167	13
0.97	0.40	0.82	0.51	1.00	1.50	0.75	0.71	0.833	1

### Annexure 2.4 Multidimensional Poverty Index

Sl.No.	Block Name	Health			Education		Living Standards				
		IMR	high order birth rate	Malnourished Children (0-5)	Dropout in primary	Dropout secondary	Access to cooking fuel (lpg)	Access to toilet facilities	Access to drinking water	Access to Electricity	Pucca house
	source	JD Health Coimbatore			CEO, Education Department, Coimbatore.	CEO, Education Department, Coimbatore.	All Panchayatunion				
	Year	2014	2014	2012-13	2013-14	2013-14	2011	2012-13	2012-13	2011	2012-13
	Source	Health department		SPC, Chennai	Education department		Panchayat union				
	Unit	Rate	Rate	%	Ratio	Ratio	%	%	%	%	%
1	Perianaickanpalayam	3.10	3.20	12.79	1.35	4.63	86.59	79.17	98.83	93.34	83.26
2	Sarcarsamakulam	6.30	2.90	6.50	1.42	4.14	62.34	77.57	98.07	93.34	85.12
3	Madukarai	8.90	4.10	5.07	1.23	6.75	64.77	72.62	96.93	96.20	66.12
4	Thondamuthur	11.30	6.20	11.52	1.45	7.28	58.04	61.62	95.52	96.20	65.36
5	Annur	7.90	4.10	7.94	1.69	8.23	37.99	64.19	97.47	93.33	56.72
6	Karamadai	8.30	4.10	13.00	1.43	8.95	62.68	73.37	96.72	91.20	58.51
7	Sulur	7.50	3.50	7.93	0.43	5.56	70.45	67.41	97.67	90.48	87.82
8	Sulthanpet	13.90	3.00	10.83	1.87	9.00	43.65	40.72	93.28	90.48	78.37
9	Pollachi North	10.40	3.80	6.65	0.71	6.66	69.14	71.39	95.54	89.36	70.06
10	Pollachi South	13.60	4.20	12.14	1.46	3.63	61.35	70.95	94.50	89.37	88.66
11	Kinathukadavu	6.50	3.30	3.94	1.77	6.64	47.25	53.68	96.51	89.37	70.39
12	Anaimalai	16.30	5.50	18.68	1.73	4.46	55.50	64.12	94.79	91.67	69.56
13	Corporation	3.60	2.30	6.57	0.06	4.94	82.13	86.16	94.00	98.52	78.92

**Annexure 2.4 Multidimensional Poverty Index (...ctd)**

Health			Education		Living Standards					overall index1-index	i-index	Rank
IMR	high order birth rate	Malnourished Children	Dropout in primary	Drop ut in secondary	Access to cooking fuel	Access to toilet facilities	Access to drinking water	Access to Electricity	Pucca house			
1.00	0.77	0.40	0.29	0.81	1.00	0.85	1.00	0.43	0.83	0.738	0.262	<b>2</b>
0.76	0.85	0.83	0.25	0.91	0.50	0.81	0.86	0.43	0.89	0.708	0.292	<b>3</b>
0.56	0.54	0.92	0.35	0.42	0.55	0.70	0.66	0.75	0.29	0.575	0.425	<b>5</b>
0.38	0.00	0.49	0.23	0.32	0.41	0.46	0.40	0.75	0.27	0.371	0.629	<b>11</b>
0.64	0.54	0.73	0.10	0.14	0.00	0.52	0.75	0.43	0.00	0.385	0.615	<b>10</b>
0.61	0.54	0.39	0.24	0.01	0.51	0.72	0.62	0.20	0.06	0.389	0.611	<b>9</b>
0.67	0.69	0.73	0.80	0.64	0.67	0.59	0.79	0.12	0.97	0.667	0.333	<b>4</b>
0.18	0.82	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.68	0.245	0.755	<b>13</b>
0.45	0.62	0.82	0.64	0.44	0.64	0.67	0.41	0.00	0.42	0.510	0.490	<b>6</b>
0.20	0.51	0.44	0.23	1.00	0.48	0.67	0.22	0.00	1.00	0.475	0.525	<b>7</b>
0.74	0.74	1.00	0.06	0.44	0.19	0.29	0.58	0.00	0.43	0.447	0.553	<b>8</b>
0.00	0.18	0.00	0.08	0.85	0.36	0.51	0.27	0.25	0.40	0.290	0.710	<b>12</b>
0.96	1.00	0.82	1.00	0.76	0.91	1.00	0.13	1.00	0.70	0.827	0.173	<b>1</b>

### Annexure 4.1 Trends in CBR and CDR

Sl. No	Block wise/ District /State	CBR						CDR					
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	Perianaickanpalayam	17.80	17.00	17.70	17.26	17.20	16.80	4.30	4.20	5.70	3.89	4.60	4.70
2	Sarcarsamakulam	2.90	17.00	15.80	15.87	16.20	16.10	0.80	4.20	5.20	3.99	4.40	3.90
3	Madukarai	16.40	16.00	15.10	15.55	15.10	14.90	4.30	3.80	4.90	3.72	4.50	4.50
4	Thondamuthur	16.30	16.00	13.30	13.64	13.00	12.80	5.10	5.40	6.70	4.69	3.50	4.00
5	Annur	-	16.00	15.60	15.61	15.10	13.20	-	4.80	3.90	4.32	5.70	5.20
6	Karamadai	16.50	14.00	12.40	8.59	13.20	13.60	4.60	4.50	6.70	4.49	4.80	5.20
7	Sulur	-	18.00	15.00	15.80	15.40	15.00	-	5.60	6.40	5.17	5.20	4.60
8	Sulthanpet	-	14.00	11.70	11.71	11.80	12.10	-	4.70	5.10	4.29	4.90	6.30
9	Pollachi North	12.70	11.00	10.00	10.68	10.20	10.10	4.00	5.50	6.10	5.34	5.40	5.40
10	Pollachi South	14.70	13.00	11.50	12.16	11.30	10.60	4.90	5.10	4.30	4.84	5.20	4.60
11	Kinathukadavu	14.20	14.00	13.60	13.77	13.30	12.10	5.20	5.80	5.40	5.51	6.00	6.00
12	Anamalai	13.60	13.00	8.70	11.43	10.90	10.40	5.10	4.00	4.70	4.02	4.80	4.90
13	Corporation	16.72	16.51	15.90	15.70	15.00	14.80	5.96	5.72	5.40	5.20	2.50	2.60
<b>District</b>		13.10		16.30	13.91	14.30	14.00	3.20		7.60	4.38	4.00	4.00

Source: DD Statistics, Coimbatore and Census 2011

### Annexure 4.2 Infant Mortality Rate

Sl.No	Block wise /District /State	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	Perianaickanpalayam	7.00	5.70	6.25	6.00	4.40	5.21	2.90	3.10
2	Sarcarsamakulam	10.20	8.30	9.02	10.00	8.10	8.10	8.20	6.30
3	Madukarai	12.00	6.80	10.81	10.00	6.60	14.19	7.30	8.90
4	Thondamuthur	9.40	18.20	13.42	14.00	12.40	20.02	9.20	11.30
5	Annur	-	-	15.78	14.00	11.00	10.98	11.30	7.90
6	Karamadai	14.10	12.20	12.49	13.00	13.60	20.75	8.10	8.30
7	Sulur	-	-	11.56	10.00	7.50	8.52	4.80	7.50
8	Sulthanpet	-	-	10.88	11.00	13.30	13.33	19.10	13.90
9	Pollachi North	18.80	8.80	9.94	16.00	30.00	11.81	12.20	10.40
10	Pollachi South	11.30	9.50	8.55	16.00	9.70	14.15	17.60	13.60
11	Kinathukadavu	14.80	15.80	11.69	12.00	16.80	16.36	16.90	6.50
12	Anaimalai	15.30	19.60	17.61	13.00	2.70	14.06	14.20	16.30
13	Corporation	16.31	16.22	12.95	16.21	16.52	16.40	2.50	3.60
<b>DISTRICT</b>		<b>8.6</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>10.50</b>	<b>12.00</b>	<b>16.50</b>	<b>6.30</b>	<b>6.50</b>

Source: SPC, Chennai

### Annexure4.3Percentage of institutional delivery

Sl.No	Block wise/ District /State	Home	Sub Health centre	Primary Health centre	GH	Private Hospitals	% 2012-13	% 2013-14
1	Perianaickanpalayam	0.02		15.60	25.60	58.70	99.90	100.00
2	Sarcarsamakulam	0.10		18.00	29.50	52.50	100.00	100.00
3	Madukarai	0.20		16.30	34.00	49.60	99.90	100.00
4	Thondamuthur	0.05		31.70	38.10	30.10	99.90	100.00
5	Annur	0.00		11.20	37.10	51.70	100.00	100.00
6	Karamadai	0.08		24.11	38.12	37.72	99.95	100.00
7	Sulur	0.00		19.30	37.50	43.20	100.00	100.00
8	Sulthanpet	0.00		21.30	30.60	48.10	100.00	100.00
9	Pollachi North	0.20		21.20	36.10	42.70	100.00	100.00
10	Pollachi South	0.40		17.20	35.80	47.00	100.00	100.00
11	Kinathukadavu	0.20		15.70	36.80	47.50	100.00	100.00
12	Anaimalai	3.50		23.70	36.30	40.00	100.00	100.00
13	Mettupalayam Municipality	0.00		0.00	51.90	48.10	100.00	100.00
14	Pollachi Municipality	0.10		3.40	37.00	59.60	100.00	100.00
15	Corporation	0.10		5.80	27.20	66.90	99.90	100.00
<b>DISTRICT</b>		<b>0.10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15.30</b>	<b>32.30</b>	<b>51.20</b>	<b>98.80</b>	100.00

Source: SPC, Chennai

#### Annexure 4.4 Nutritional Status of Children below 5 years in the District 2011

Sl. No	Block wise/District /State	2011				2014					2014
		Normal	Moderately Under Weight	Severely Under weight	Total	Normal	Moderately Under Weight	Severely Under weight	Total		
1	Perianaickan -palayam	8476	1536	3	10015	9354	1363	9	10726	1372	12.79
2	Sarcarsama -kulam	6335	589	18	6942	7737	519	19	8275	538	6.50
3	Madukarai	5489	376	9	5874	6216	321	11	6548	332	5.07
4	Thondamuthur	5643	641	4	14564	5813	750	7	6570	757	11.52
5	Annur	5198	610	2	5810	5749	490	6	6245	496	7.94
6	Karamadai	8406	1822	20	10248	10604	1576	8	12188	1584	13.00
7	Sulur	8135	1793	0	9928	10340	891	0	11231	891	7.93
8	Sulthanpet	2620	305	2	2927	2759	335	0	3094	335	10.83
9	Pollachi North	5178	510	0	5688	5751	407	3	6161	410	6.65
10	Pollachi South	6284	789	1	7074	6138	846	2	6986	848	12.14
11	Kinathukadavu	4282	238	2	4522	4529	186	0	4715	186	3.94
12	Anaimalai	7292	1805	7	7292	6628	1523	0	8151	1523	18.68
13	Corporation	38877	3515	22	42414	38665	2703	16	41384	2719	6.57
<b>District Total</b>		<b>112215</b>	<b>14529</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>135110</b>	<b>131122</b>	<b>12906</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>144121</b>	<b>11991</b>	<b>8.32</b>

Source: SPC Chennai

#### Annexure4.5 Access to Drinking Water: Per Cent of Habitations Covered

Block wise/District	% of Habitation and Wards provided with safe Drinking water
Perianaickanpalayam	98.83
Sarcarsamakulam	98.07
Madukarai	96.93
Thondamuthur	95.52
Annur	97.47
Karamadai	96.72
Sulur	97.67
Sulthanpet	93.28
Pollachi North	95.54
Pollachi South	94.50
Kinathukadavu	96.51
Anamalai	94.79
Corporation	92.00

Source: Census 2011 (Rural)/Town Panchayat/Municipality;  
Habitation list download from [www.mdws.gov.in/indiawater.gov.in](http://www.mdws.gov.in/indiawater.gov.in)

### Annexure5.1 Literacy Rate

Sl. No	Block wise/District /State/Nation	2001			2011		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Perianaickanpalayam	86.56	72.64	79.77	88.88	78.08	83.53
2	Sarcarsamakulam	83.76	67.94	75.96	82.22	69.35	75.77
3	Madukarai	86.27	71.90	79.20	86.15	73.95	80.06
4	Thondamuthur	80.95	64.54	72.82	82.90	69.42	76.10
5	Annur	74.59	54.23	64.51	80.24	64.88	72.54
6	Karamadai	80.25	63.34	71.90	84.26	71.89	78.03
7	Sulur	85.10	67.53	76.56	88.83	77.00	82.94
8	Sulthanpet	74.66	53.20	64.00	79.99	63.91	71.93
9	Pollachi North	83.25	67.97	75.65	87.15	75.74	81.40
10	Pollachi South	81.15	63.60	72.46	84.03	70.72	77.32
11	Kinathukadavu	75.62	55.67	65.57	80.28	64.09	72.13
12	Anaimalai	80.89	62.61	71.68	82.67	68.18	75.33
13	Corporation	92.94	83.23	88.22	94.12	87.45	90.79
14	District	<b>85.69</b>	<b>71.08</b>	<b>78.50</b>	<b>89.06</b>	<b>78.92</b>	<b>83.98</b>
15	State	82.42	64.43	73.45	86.77	73.44	80.09

### Annexure6.1 Female Work Participation Rate

Blocks	2001	2011
Perianaickanpalayam	24.71	30.08
Sarcarsamakulam	27.44	32.67
Madukarai	20.92	29.83
Thondamuthur	33.00	35.26
Annur	39.00	38.15
Karamadai	28.90	29.66
Sulur	28.40	29.77
Sulthanpet	50.69	47.72
Pollachi North	28.98	32.14
Pollachi South	33.65	35.48
Kinathukadavu	42.67	42.07
Anamalai	43.22	43.47
Corporation	16.18	20.45
District	26.73	28.04

### Annexure 8.1 Sources of Irrigation in Coimbatore District

Source of Irrigation	Gross irrigated area (ha)	%	Net irrigated area (ha)	%
Canals (rivers, system tanks)	16554	14.2	15597	13.6
Tanks(Lakes, ponds)	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tube well/bore well	28875	24.7	28658	24.9
Open well	71420	61.1	70739	61.5
Total	116849	100.0	114994	100.0

Source: Season and crop report of Tamil Nadu, 2013-14

## TECHNICAL NOTES

### Construction of Indices

#### Introduction

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

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

#### Indicators for HDI

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

##### Indicators for measuring HDI

Dimensions	Indicators
Living standards	Percentage of HHs having access to Cooking fuel
	Percentage of HHs having access to Toilet
	Percentage of habitations having access to Water
	Percentage of HHs having access to Electricity
	Percentage of HHs having access to Pucca house
Health	Infant Mortality rate
	Maternal Mortality Rate
	Under 5 Mortality Rate
Education	Literacy Rate
	Gross Enrolment Rate (Primary And Gross enrollment in secondary) Schools

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

## Method of Estimating HDI

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Construction of Gender Inequality Index (GII)

### Introduction

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

### Indicators considered for measuring GII

Dimensions	Indicators
Health	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)
	Share of Institutional deliveries (ID)
	Ante-natal coverage
Empowerment	Share of female and male elected representatives in Urban and Rural Local Bodies ( $PR_F$ and $PR_M$ )
	Share of female and male literacy ( $LIT_F$ , $LIT_M$ )
	Share of Female and Male Children (0-6) years
Labour market	Share of female and male Work Participation Rate ( $WPR_F$ , $WPR_M$ )
	Share of female and male workers in the non agricultural sector ( $NAG_F$ , $NAG_M$ )
	Female and male Agricultural wage rate ( $WAGE_F$ , $WAGE_M$ )

### Method

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

For females

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

For Males

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

2. Aggregating across gender group using a Harmonic mean.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Construction of Child Development Index (CDI)

### Introduction

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

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

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

### Indicators for Child Development

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

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

### Computation of Child Development Index

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Multidimensional Poverty Index

### Indicators

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

### Computation of Multidimensional Poverty Index

- The indicators have been broadly categorised under the 3 parameters that influence the HDI.
- All the above indicators are negative and positive in nature.
  - The index value (in the case of a positive indicator) can be calculated using the formula –  
**Index Value = (Actual Value – Min. Value) / (Max.Value – Min.Value)**  
Eg.: calculations will be based on highest values being assigned highest ranking
  - The index value (in the case of a negative indicator) can be calculated by using the formula –  
**Index Value = (Max. Value – Actual Value) / (Max.Value – Min.Value)**
- The index values for each of the indicators would range between 0 and 1 - 0 indicating the lowest ranking for the blocks and 1 indicating highest ranking of the block
- The composite index is the average of the consolidated index values of all sectors and this is to be used to assign the ranks for the blocks within the district.

## ABBREVIATIONS

ABL	Activity Based Learning
ALM	Activity Learning Methodology
ANW	Ante Natal Women
ASHA	Accredited Health volunteer
AWC	Angan Wadi Centre
BRCs	Block Resource Centres
BRTES	Block Resource Teacher Educators
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDD	Community Driven Development Approach
CDI	Child Development Index
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CEO	Chief Education Officer
CGR	Growth Rates
CLFs	Individual Livelihoods, Common Livelihood Federations
CLGs	Common Livelihood Groups
CM	Chief Minister
CODISSIA	Coimbatore District Small Industries Association
CRTES	Cluster Resource Teacher Education
CV	Critical Variation
DBCMWD	Department of Backward Class and Minorities Welfare Department
DCCB	District Central Cooperative Bank
DRDA	District Rural Development Agency
EAF	Economic Activity Federation
ECCE	Early Childhood Care and Education
ECG	Electrocardiography
EDT	Entrepreneur Development Training
EMIS	Education Management Information System
EMRI	Emergency Management and Research Institute
GDM	Gestational Diabetes Mellitus
GH	Government Hospital
GII	Gender Inequality Index
HBT	Home Based Teaching

HDI	Human Development Index
HH	HouseHold
HSC	Health Sub Centre
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IED	Inclusive Education Programme for Disabled children
IFA	Iron Folic Acid
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)
JSSK	Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram
JSY	Janani Suraksha Yojana
LSRW	Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MIS	Management Information System
MLRMBS	Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MPI	Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NABH	National Accreditation Board for Hospitals and Healthcare
NCD	Non Communicable Diseases
NDDP	Net District Domestic Product
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NLEP	National Leprosy Eradication Programme
OAP	Old Age Pension
OSC	Out of School Children
PDS	Public Distribution System
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PIH	Pregnancy Induced Hypertension
PIP	Participatory Identification of Poor
PIU	Project Implementing Unit
PLF	Panchayat Level Federation
PLFs	Panchayat Level Federations
PNM	Post Natal Mother
PWD	Public Works Department
QMT	Quality Monitoring Tool

RLBs	Rural Local Bodies
SABL	Simplified Activity Based Learning
SAU	Social Audit Unit
SGSY	Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
SHG	Self Help Group
SJSRY	Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana
SNP	Supplementary Nutrition Programme
SRP	School Readiness Programme
SSA	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
TDS	Total Dissolved Solid
THADCO	Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing & Development
TNAU	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University
TNCDW	Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women
TNHDR	Tamil Nadu Human Development Report
TNSCARDDB	Tamil Nadu Cooperative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank
TNSRLM	Tamil Nadu State Rural Livelihood Mission
UHP	Urban Health Program
ULBs	Urban Local Bodies
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNF	Urban Neighbourhood Federations
UR5MR	Under 5 Mortality Rate
VEC	Village Education Council
VHN	Village Health Nurse
VHV	Village Health Volunteer
VPRCs	Village Poverty Reduction Committees
WPR	Work Participation Rate
YST	Youth Skill Training

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