https://spc.tn.gov.in/hdr-reports-v2/

District Human Development Report - 2017

Namakkal District

State Planning Commission
Tamil Nadu

NAMAKKAL

DISTRICT HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2017

District Administration, Namakkal, and
Planning Commission, Tamil Nadu
in association with Dept. of Economics, Thiruvalluvar Govt. Arts College, Rasipuram & Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Namakkal

CONTENTS

Title	Page No
Message by Member Secretary, State Planning Commission	
Preface by the District Collector	
Acknowledgement	i
List of Boxes	ii
List of Figures	iii
List of Tables	iv
Chapters	
1. District Profile	1
2. Status of Human Development	12
3. Employment, Income and Poverty	22
4. Demography, Health and Nutrition	33
5. Literacy and Education	53
6. Gender	69
7. Social Security	77
8. Infrastructure	84
9. Summary and way forward	98
Annexures	106
Technical Notes	128
Abbreviations	136
References	137

ANIL MESHRAM, I.A.S.,
Member Secretary

State Planning Commission,
Ezhilagam, 5th Floor,
Chepauk, Chennai – 600 005.
Tel : (044) 28545460, Fax: 28545485
e-mail : msspc@tn.nic.in

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
STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

M. Asia Mariam, I.A.S
District Collector,
Namakkal

Phone : 04286 – 281101(O)
280111 (R)
Fax : 280888
Mobile : 9444163000

Foreword

"Human development as an approach is concerned with what I take to be the basic development idea namely, advancing the richness of life, rather than the richness of the economy in which human beings live, which is only a part of it" – Amartya Sen

The much awaited Report of District Human Development has come up hopefully and well-timed to carryout appropriate programs and schemes of the Government for upliftment of all section of people for achieving and attaining sustainable development by the efficient exploitation of rich resources and unique human resources of the district. This report is an effort to capture and analyse the aspects of development specifically employability, healthiness, education, gender equality, social security and core infrastructure through which the enhancement of efficiency of resources is to be reached fruitfully.

I corroborate my heartfelt thanks to the State Planning Commission for the incessant scrutinizing and guiding principle in the preparation of the District Human Development Report for Namakkal District. I also appreciate the researchers and intellectuals for the systematic collection of data, analysis and presentation of value of the indicators for reviewing with concerned officials and respondents for the compiling of the report very successfully.

Place :Namakkal
Date : 11 .04.2017

Collector
Namakkal District

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The District Human Development Report (DHDR) of Namakkal District was initiated by the State Planning Commission, Government of Tamil Nadu with support of UNDP. The preparation of the report was assigned to KVK, Namakkal initially and it has been given to Thiruvalluvar Govt. Arts College, Rasipuram later by the State Planning Commission in association with the District Administration. As I am **Dr.K.S.Loganathan,** Asst. Professor and Head, Department of Economics, Thiruvalluvar Govt. Arts College, Rasipuram authorized to be a resource person for the preparation of the report. The report has been completed with the support and encouragement of bounteous people. It is great pleasure to express my sincere thanks to all those who have contributed in many ways to successfully complete the report.

First of all I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to **Tmt. Santha Sheela Nair IAS**, FormerVice Chair person, State Planning Commission, Government of Tamil Nadu for constantly reviving the progress for honing the skill for supplementing with valuable suggestions.

I am extremely indebted to **Thiru M.Balaji,IAS,** the then Member Secretary, State Planning Commission for initiated this exercise. I also thanks to **Thiru. Sugato Dutt,IFS,** former Member Secretary i/c, State Planning Commission and **Thiru Anil Meshram**,**IAS** Member Secretary, State Planning Commission for providing all necessary administrative support to accomplish the task.

I owe a deep sense of gratitude to **Dr. T.R Ganesan,** Principal, Thiruvalluvar Govt. Arts College, Rasipuram and **Dr.B.Mohan,** Professor and Head, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Namakkal for their constant encouragement and unstring cooperation.

I express my sincere thanks to **Thiru P. Selvarajan,** Head of Division, Rural Development and District Planning, State Planning Commission and **Selvi. S. Namagiri,** Senior District Planning Officer, State Planning Commission, whose encouragement, and support from the preliminary to the concluding level for enabling me to complete this task. I thank **Dr. G. N. Kirupa Subramaniam**, Planning Officer, and **Thiru R.K.Haroon**, Senior Planning Officer, State Planning Commission for providing critical inputs which helped me in enriching the report.

I honestly acknowledge **Thiru V. Dakshinamoorthy, I.A.S.,** former District Collector, Namakkal District for their constant encouragement and periodical review along with the support of **Tmt.G.Malarvizhi,** the then District Planning Officer and **Thiru K.Selvam,** the

then District Planning Officer, Namakkal. This work would not have been possible without their continued support.

I sincerely acknowledge **Tmt. M. Asiya Mariam, I.A.S**., District Collector, Namakkal District for their ultimate authorization of the report with the prop up of **Tmt. M. Priya**, District Planning Officer for final shaping of the report successfully.

It is my great pleasure to acknowledge the help rendered by the Block Development Officers (BDOs), the elected representatives of the district, SHG members, and Municipal Commissioners. Besides, the various head of departments at the district level provided invaluable assistance. Specifically Superintendent Engineer, TNEB, Deputy Director, Health & Family Welfare, Joint Director, Agriculture, Chief Educational Officer, Chief Educational Officer (SSA), Project Officer, Mahalir Thittam, Executive Engineer(Urban), TWAD; Executive Engineer, (RWS), TWAD, Deputy Director, Statistics, Special Deputy Collector, SSS, District Elementary Educational Officer; District Social Welfare Officer, Project Officer, ICDS; Labour Officer, Manager, Lead Bank; Manager, NABARD, All Executive Officers, All Town Panchayats; all Block Medical Officers; Namakkal District and others who have also coordinated with us in executing the work.

I thank **Mrs.E.Premavathi,** Steno typist DPO, **Thiru N. Kanagaraj,** Assistant, DPO, Namakkal, **Thiru K.Panneer Selvam, Thiru S.M.Thamilarasn** and **Tmt. R.Sangeetha,** JRF, KVK, Namakkal for shouldered the responsibility for executing various tasks of the project with involvement. They also deserve to have appreciation for their efforts behind the scene in organising several stakeholders meet and focusing group discussions.

Lastly I acknowledge with a deep sense of appreciation, unremitting cooperation and help of all the officers and staff of the SPC and District Administration, without whom the present endeavor would not have achieved zenith.

Dr.K.S.LOGANATHAN
Thiruvalluvar Govt. Arts College
Rasipuram

LIST OF BOXES

S. No	Title	Page No
1	BOX: 3.1- DECLINE OF CHILD LABOUR	27
2	BOX 3.2 MGNREGA –EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME	28
3	BOX: 6.1 STATUS OF GENDER INEQUALITY INDEX IN THE DISTRICT	78
4	BOX-7.1 MARRIAGE AND MATERNITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME	86

LIST OF FIGURES

S. No	Title	Page No
1	FIGURE: 1.1- BLOCK MAP OF THE DISTRICT	4
2	FIGURE: 1.2- DISTRIBUTION OF RAIN FALL (IN MM)	6
3	FIGURE: 1.3 AVERAGE PER CAPITA INCOME OF DISTRICT AND STATE	8
4	FIGURE: 1.4 - CRUDE BIRTH RATE FOR DISTRICT AND STATE	9
5	FIGURE: 1.5- COMPARATION OF INFANT MORTALITY RATE 2013-14	10
6	FIGURE: 4.1 TRENDS IN CRUDE BIRTH RATE	38
7	FIGURE: 4.2 TRENDS OF CRUDE DEATH RATE 2013-14	39
8	FIGURE: 4.3-INFANT MORTALITY RATE (2009& 2013-14)	43
9	FIGURE: 4.4- MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO	44
10	FIGURE: 4.5 - PERCENTAGE OF INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY 2013-14	45
11	FIGURE: 4.6 HOSPITAL WISE DELIVERY	46
12	FIGURE: 4.7- ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER	51
13	FIGURE: 5.1- LITERACY RATE 2011	56
16	FIGURE:6.1- FEMALE WORKER PARTICIPATION RATE IN BLOCKS	77

LIST OF TABLES

S. No	Title	Page No
1	TABLE: 1.1- BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORs	3
2	TABLE: 1.2- GROSS DISTRICT DOMESTIC PRODUCT	8
3	TABLE: 2.1- TOP AND BOTTOM THREE BLOCKS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX	14
4	TABLE: 2.2- TOP AND BOTTOM THREE BLOCKS OF GENDER INEQUALITY INDEX	17
5	TABLE: 2.3- TOP AND BOTTOM THREE BLOCKS OF CHLD DEVELOPMENT INDEX	18
6	TABLE: 2.4- TOP AND BOTTOM THREE BLOCKS OF MULTIDIMENTIONAL POVERTY INDEX	20
7	TABLE: 2.5- COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ALL INDICES	21
8	TABLE: 3.1-TOTAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS	24
9	TABLE: 3.2 – URBAN & RURAL WORKER PARTICIPATION	25
10	TABLE: 3.3 - BLOCK WISE WORKER PARTICIPATION RATE	26
11	TABLE: 3.4 - REGISTRATIONS AND PLACEMENT	27
12	TABLE: 3.5 - BLOCK WISE DETAILS OF MGNREGA HOUSE HOLDS	28
13	TABLE: 3.6- GROSS DISTRICT DOMESTIC PRODUCT FOR 2011-12 (IN LAKHS)	30
14	TABLE: 3.7 - PER CAPITA INCOME AT CONSTANT PRICE OF 2004-05	30
15	TABLE: 3.8 – BLOCK WISE BPL STATUS	31
16	TABLE: 3.9- TALUK WISE DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY CARD HOLDERS IN 2011	32
17	TABLE: 4.1 - DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES	36
18	TABLE: 4.2 - BLOCK WISE SEX RATIO	40
19	TABLE: 4.3 - BLOCK WISE DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD SEX RATIO	41
20	TABLE: 4.4 - LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH	42
21	TABLE: 4.5 - STILL BIRTH RATE	47
22	TABLE: 4.6 – NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN 2013-14	48
23	TABLE: 4.7 - PROVISIONS OF IFA TABLETS	50
24	TABLE: 4. 8– BLOCK WISE COVERAGE OF TOILET FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT	52
25	TABLE: 4.9- HIV POSITIVE CASES	53
26	TABLE: 4.10- TB AND LEPROSY CASES	53
27	TABLE: 5.1- GROSS ENROLLMENT RATE IN PRIMARYEDUCATION 2012-14	57
28	TABLE: 5.2 - COMPLETION RATE	59
29	TABLE: 5.3 - DROPOUT RATE	60
30	TABLE: 5.4- GENDER WISE ENROLLMENT IN UPPER PRIMARY EDUCATION	61
31	TABLE: 5.5. COMPLETION RATE	62
32	TABLE: 5.6 - DROPOUTS IN UPPER PRIMARY	63
33	TABLE: 5.7- TRANSITION RATE	64
34	TABLE: 5.8 - AVAILABILITY OF SCHOOL	65
35	TABLE: 5.9 - PUPIL TEACHER AND SCHOOL RATIO	67
36	TABLE: 5.10 - ENROLMENTS IN SECONDARY EDUCATION 2011-12	69

37	TABLE: 5.11 – INFRASTRUCTURES	70
38	TABLE: 5.12 - HOSTELS IN 2013 AND 2014	71
39	TABLE: 5.13 - COLLEGES FOR HIGHER EDUCATION IN NAMAKKAL DISTRICT	72
40	TABLE: 6.1- STATUS OF WOMEN IN 2011	75
41	TABLE: 6.2 - BLOCK WISE CREDIT AVAILED FOR THE PERIOD FROM 2008-09 TO 2013-14	79
42	TABLE: 6.3 - MEMBERSHIP IN ASSEMBLY, LOCAL BODIES	80
43	TABLE: 7.1- DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE	83
44	TABLE: 7.2- TALUK WISE BENEFICIARIES OF OLD AGE PENSIONER	84
45	TABLE: 7.3- FINANCIAL SECURITY OF DIFFERENTLY ABLE PERSON IN 2012-13	85
46	TABLE: 7.4 - VARIOUS CASES AGAINST WOMEN IN THE DISTRICT	87
47	TABLE: 8.1 DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL ROAD LENGTH IN NAMAKKAL DISTRICT IN 2011	89
48	TABLE: 8.2- STATUS OF ELECTRIFICATION in 2014	93
49	TABLE: 8.3 - TELECOMMUNICATION SYSTEMs	94
50	TABLE: 8.4- NUMBER OF BANKS FUNCTIONING IN THE DISTRICT IN 2015	95
51	TABLE: 8.5- DETAILS OF ADVANCES FOR WEAKER SECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT	96
52	TABLE: 8.6 COMMERCIAL AND COOPERATIVE BANKS	96
53	TABLE: 8.7 - INSURANCE COMPANIES	97
54	TABLE: 8.8-BLOCK WISE FUNCTION OF CO OPERATIVE BANK AND COMMERCIAL BANK	98
55	TABLE: 8.9 - BLOCK WISE DETAILS OF TANKS IN NAMAKKAL DISTRICT	100
56	TABLE: 8.10 - BLOCK WISE TOTAL COVERAGE OF TANK WATER IN HECTARES	101

CHAPTER 1
NAMAKKAL DISTRICT - A PROFILE

Chapter I

A Profile of Namakkal District

Introduction

The report of District Human Development reflects the recent progress of socio economic status of people of the district. Human development is prime requisite for being healthy and to lead a long life with necessary knowledge under the influence of indispensable infrastructure for obtaining sustained development of economy of the district. To assess the worth of the human resources, the UNDP has formulated various indices which have been used in this report. The findings are presented in the following chapters designed in different headings for further implementation of development programmers for over all progress of socio economic condition of the people.

Topography

Namakkal District comes under the north western agro climatic zone of Tamil Nadu. It was bifurcated from Salem District and has been functioning as a separate district since 01-01- 1997. It is bound by Salem in the north, Karur in the south, Trichy in the east and Erode in the west. The Geographical area of the district is 3363.35 square km. This lies between 11^0 00' and $11^0$360' North Latitude and 77^0 280' and 78^0 300' East Longitude.

History of the District

Namakkal was in the hands of Atikula King called Gunasila who had married with Pallava Dynasty. The great empires Chera, Chola and Pandyan had strong struggle between them. It let the Hoysalas get the power to control the vicinity till the 14^{th} century. It was followed by Vijayanagara Empire who ruled the place till 1567 AD. Then the Madurai Nayakas got the power in 1623 AD. The Salem area was ruled by the Polygons of Thirumalai Nayak popularly known as Ramachandra Nayakas and Gatti Mudaliar. After that by 1635 AD, the area came successively under the rule of Muslim Sultans of Bijapur followed by Golkonda, Mysore kings and then the Marattas, when about the year 1750 AD Hyder Ali came to power and it was a history of power by great effort between Hyder Ali and British. Later Tippu Sultan also continued the struggle against British. Namakkal was held by Killedhar (Caption) of Hyder Ali. It was captured by the British in 1768.

District Administration

For the administrative purpose, the district is divided into two Revenue Divisions: Namakkal and Thiruchengode. It had five Taluks earlier namely Namakkal, Thiruchengode, Rasipuram, Paramathi and Kolli hills. Now, Sendamangalam has been announced as a new Taluk with 30 Revenue firkas. For local administration, it has been divided into five Municipalities, 15 Panchayat Unions (Blocks), 19 Town Panchayats and 322 Village Panchayats.

The Northern portion of Namakkal is mountainous and the southern areas are plains. The chief rivers that run through the district are Cauvery, Aiyaru, Karipottan Aaru and Thirumanimutharu. The river Cauvery flows south and south west traversing across the border. It is one of the major water sources for over all socio economic progress of the district.

Art, Architecture and Culture

The well-known Tamil Poet "Namakkal Kavingnar Ramalingam Pillai" was born in this district. In remembrance of the poet, the State government has established, Namakkal Kavingnar Ramalingam Pillai Arts and Science College for Women in the heart of the city. One of the most well-known institutions, the Government Veterinary College, (TANUVAS) is also situated near by Namakkal town. In addition to that huge number of private schools especially Higher Secondary, Colleges of Arts and Science(22), Engineering(36), Polytechnic(16), Educational(8), Industrial Training Institute(8), Medical Institutions(11) and Agricultural College(1) are functioning. The performance of High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools of the district are well known for achieving State ranks during the recent years. The famous Anjaneyar swamy Statue with a height of 6.7 Meters, built in 996 AD and Lord Narasimhar swamy temple along with Amman temple are also situated behind the west side of the rock fort. The large land mark of Namakkal is the eye-catching fort which was reportedly built on the solitary rock by Ramachandra Nayaka. The Rock Fort in Namakkal is a special feature of the town. The Fort covers an area of one and half acres of flat surface and is accessible from south west by a flight of narrow steps.

Demographic profile

TABLE 1.1- BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

Sl. No	Indicators	2001	2011
1	Population	1493462	1726601
2	Decennial Growth (%)	13.08	15.61
3	Density of population per sq. km.	437	505
4	Urban population (%)	36.51	40.32
5	Sex ratio	964	986
6	Percentage of 0-6 year old	10.22	8.73

Source-Census documents 2001 and 2011

The Population of the district had increased by 15.61 per cent between 2001 and 2011. It was realized that the annual average growth rate was 1.56 per cent. Urbanization is one of the contributing factors for increase in the economic activity of the district which is witnessed by the increasing urban population in the district. The sex ratio had significantly improved from 964 to 986. The share of young and dependent population of age group of 0 to 6 years has decreased 14.58 per cent during the corresponding period.

Language

Tamil is the mother tongue of majority population. Kannada and Urudu are also spoken by few community groups.

FIGURE: 1.1- BLOCKS MAP OF THE DISTRICT

Economy

The land of the district is formed naturally by the fertile soil types of Red loam and Black soil. Agriculture is the main occupation in the district. The cultivation generally depends on monsoon rains, wells, tanks and Cauvery River. Nearly 90 per cent of the cultivated area is under food crops. The principal crops grown are Paddy, Jowar, Millet and Ragi. The minor millets of the district are Panivaragu, Samai, Varagu and Thinai. Oil seeds like Groundnut, Castor and Gingili occupy an important place in the district. Sugarcane, Cotton and Tapioca are some of the commercial crops grown efficiently.

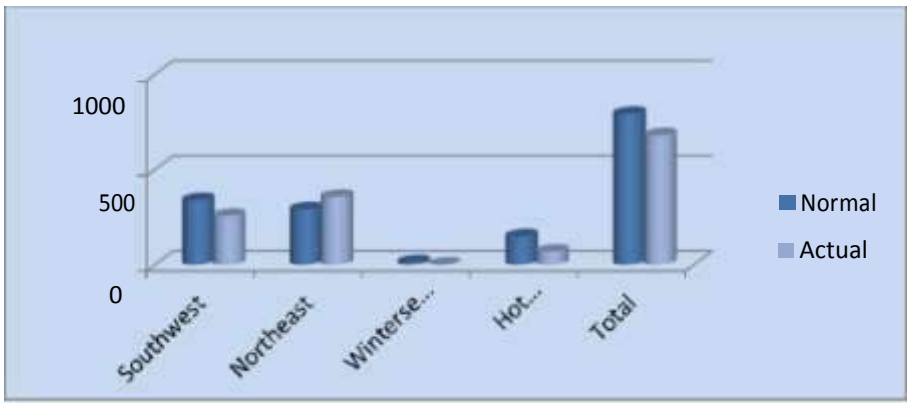
The total geographical area of Namakkal district is 3, 36,719 hectares, in which the forest coverage 13 per cent, barren and uncultivable land 7.3 per cent, non agricultural use 11.5 per cent, cultivable waste 1.4 per cent, permanent pasture and grazing land 2.0 per cent, land under miscellaneous tree crops 1.1 per cent, current fallow land 13.2 per cent, other fallow land 2.8 per cent and net area shown 47.7 per cent in the period of 2013-14.

According to the analysis of performance of agricultural behavior, the net area shown has decreased to 47.2 per cent that means 1489 hectares of land has been withdrawn from the shown area in 2014-15. The area showed more than once has increased from 17.4 per cent to 19.6 per cent while total cropped area has also increased from 65.1 to 66.8 per cent in the corresponding period. It is significantly noted that the total food crops decreased from 78.14 per cent to 76.81 per cent while non food crops increased from 21.86 per cent to 23.19 per cent in the similar periods. In the food crops cultivation, the fruit has decreased from 5.15 per cent to 2.42 per cent while vegetable has increased from 6.86 per cent to 9.35 per cent in the periods itself.

Rainfall

The actual total rainfall of the district was 667.2 mm during the year 2013.14 against the normal rain fall documented at 793.4 mm. The deviation is recorded by 15.91 per cent. In 2014-15, the actual rainfall increased to 682.8 mm while deviation has decreased to 13.94 per cent. The normal rain fall consists of South West monsoon, North East monsoon, winter season and summer rainfall. Except Northeast, actual rainfall of all other seasons was less than normal. The data of the average annual rainfall of Namakkal district revealed that out of 15 years (2000 – 2014) the district received excess rainfall only during three years, normal for two years and shortage for ten years. The last three years (2012-14) data reveals a drought like situation: rain fall is 50 per cent less than the normal one.

FIGURE: 1.2- DISTRIBUTION OF RAIN FALL (IN MM)



Perennial River

The famous and perennial river Cauvery flows in Paramathi Taluk. It helps to irrigate lands in Paramathi and Mohanur blocks. It runs 88.50 km from Pallipalayam to Oruvandur in Mohanur block to irrigate the lands of 4452.84 hectares. The channel called 'Raja channel' which was established by a local king of Paramathi by name Allala Ilamanayakkar takes the water to these blocks. It is running for 21.35 km and covers of 3526.59 hectares. Lift irrigation system is a predominant source of water not only for agricultural purpose but also for drinking water supply to major towns and panchayats of the district.

Other Rivers

The following rivers have been sources of water for irrigation in the district. The Kumarapalayam channel runs for 10.7 km covering the land area of 1032.59 hectares. Thirumanimutharu River starts from Salem district up to Namakkal for the coverage of total area of 18,621 hectares by 105 km long length of distance. It benefits the lands in Namakkal district by 34.44 per cent only. The Karattaru begins at Kolli hills runs up to the district of Trichy for the distance coverage is 41 km for irrigating the land area of 8318.05 hectares.

Industry

Traditional sectors like textiles and handlooms are predominant in the district. The Salem Central Co-operative Sugar mill at Mohanur, Ponni sugars and Seshasayee Paper Mill at Pallipalayam are large scale industries in the district while Steel, manufacturing unit's chemical and agro based industries are in the form of medium scale. Small scale industries are spread over the district. The major ones are in the category of animal and poultry feed units, sago factories, rice mills, oil mills and agro units. The significant and exclusive one is rig vehicles and their accessories manufactured in and around Namakkal and Thiruchengode.

Tourism

The city of Namakkal is being visited by pilgrimage from all over Tamil Nadu and India to worship lord Namagiri thai, Narashimman, Amman, Perumal and Anjeneyar. These temples are located under the shadow of magnificent fort which is one of the attracting centres of the city. The hilly area of Kolli hills also pulls more number of tourists towards to enjoy the Agaya Ganga falls and adoration of lord Siva, Kolli Paavai and Periyasamy. In recent days, the Jedarpalyam check dam across the river of Cauvery has been becoming one of the important picnic spot of the district.

Gross District Domestic Product

The economic performance of district is reflected by the Gross District Domestic Product. The share of it in the Gross State Domestic Product was 2.94 per cent in 2007-08 and 2.77 per cent in 2011-12. The consecutive period of five years, the share was decreasing except in 2009-10.

TABLE: 1.2- GROSS DISTRICT DOMESTIC PRODUCT (CONSTANT PRICE OF 2004-05)
(Rs. in Lakhs)

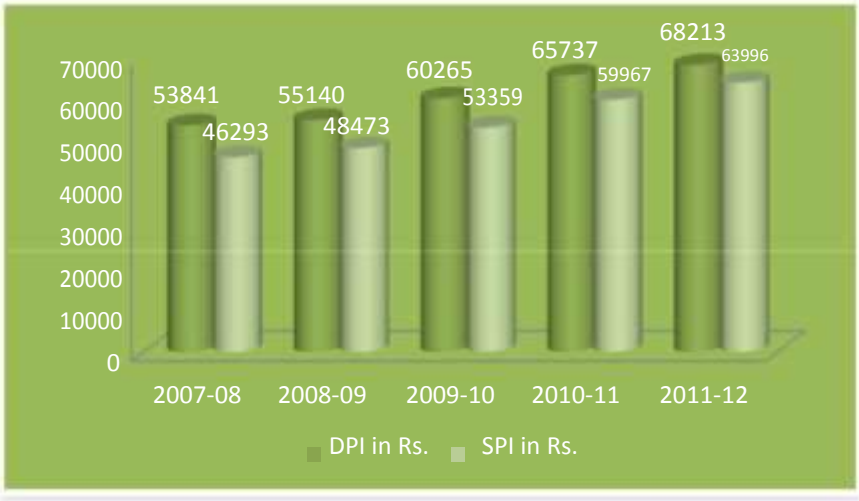
S. No	Year	GDDP	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	2007-08	896355	175503	291547	429305
2	2008-09	931552	178428	277957	475167
3	2009-10	1032855	210505	307772	514578
4	2010-11	1142614	205677	357275	579662
5	2011-12	1202192	210624	356921	634647

Source: Dept. of Economics & Statistics - Chennai

The Gross District Domestic Product consists of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary. The annual average growth rate of it was 7.4 per cent which was less than the annual average growth rate of GSDP of 9.2 per cent. The share of agriculture and industry was of declining nature while service was of increasing nature.

Income

FIGURE: 1.3 AVERAGE PER CAPITA INCOMES (CONSTANT PRICE- 2004-05) OF DISTRICT AND STATE

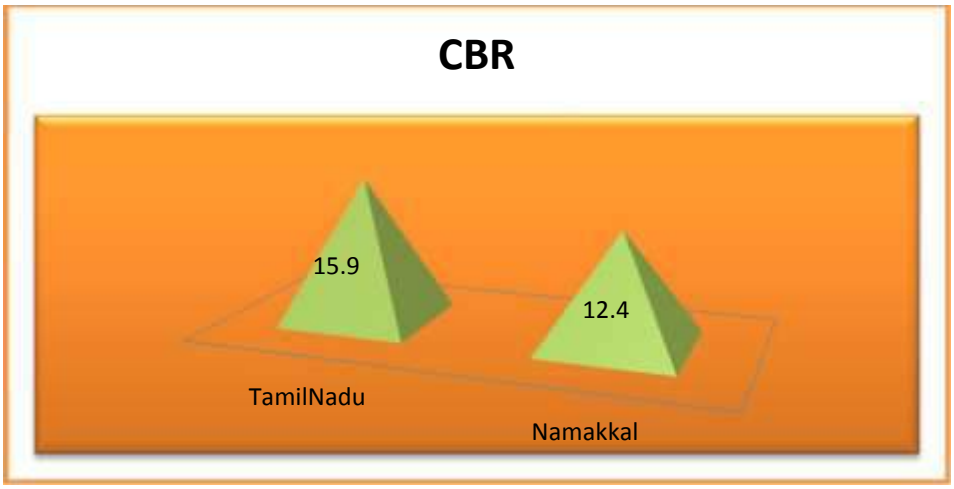


The per capita income of the district determines standard of living of people. When it is compared with nearest districts, it is more than the income of adjoining districts of Salem, Thiruchirappalli and Karur except Erode.

The per capita income of district is higher than the per capita income of the State in all the period between 2007- 08 to 2011-12. At the same time, income had been increasing continuously. The annual average growth rate of per capita income of the district is less than the State by 6.14 per cent and 8.47 per cent respectively.

Social Sector -Health

FIGURE: 1.4- COMPARISON OF CRUDE BIRTH RATE FOR DISTRICT AND STATE
FIGURE: 1.4 CRUDE BIRTH RATE IN 2014

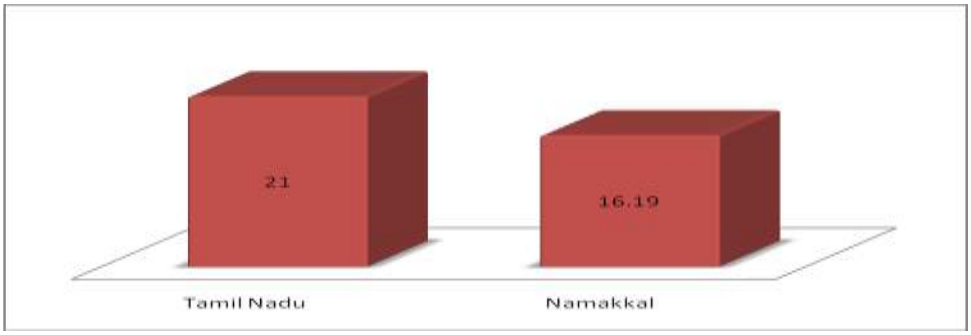


Source: **Health Department**

It indicates that the Crude Birth Rate of the Namakkal district is less than Sate average rate. In 2007, the rate was 14.3 and it increased to 14.6 in 2011 to some extent. The awareness of the people, growth in literacy rate and female participation of work particularly in non-agricultural activities may be the causes for the level of CBR.

The infant mortality rate for Namakkal was 16.19, while for Tamil Nadu was 21 and for all India, the figure was 44.

FIGURE: 1.5- COMPARATION OF INFANT MORTALITY RATE 2013-14



Source: Dept. of Health, Namakkal

The comparative analysis of infant mortality rate of Tamil Nadu with State and national level indicates that the rate of the district is less than the State and centre. The effective and efficient functioning of health department of the district had brought down the rate of infant mortality drastically with help of several measures taken by the government and implemented effectively by the district administration. It is generally influenced by the level of per capita income, literacy rate, availability of social infrastructure facility and awareness among the people.

Literacy Rate and Education

The focus on development programs of the district has led to an increase in literacy rate. In the construction of Human Development Index (HDI), literacy rate assumes a greater significance. Namakkal District, a predominantly rural district is carved out of Salem district, a relatively backward region. So any improvement in literacy rate could be considered as a constructive sign of development. The block wise 2011 census data on literacy rate of Namakkal district revealed some pertinent points.

Human development is highly influenced by the quality of education. The district average literacy rate was 74.6 per cent while State average literacy rate was 80.1 per cent according to 2011 census. The Namakkal block has got 76.68 per cent of literacy rate which is highest among all the blocks. The Kolli hills block is placed at the lowest level with 52.06 per cent. The male literacy rate
(75%) is higher than that of female (60.98%) in the district.

The crucial points found in the following chapters are highlighted here.

- The indices of HDI, CDI and DPI are lowest position in Kolli hills block while in GII Mallasamutharam block fared poor. The poor literacy rate and the early marriage of the female child are found in Kolli hills for causing the problem of infant mortality, malnourishment, higher order birth rate and maternal mortality. Mallasamuthiram, Elachipalayam and Namagiripet blocks have to be focused to upgrade the people economically for elimination of the poorest of poor.
- The decreasing trend of participation of work reflects the slowdown of Economy. The participation of workers in rural area was less than the urban areas but female participation was more in rural areas than urban. The MGNREGA has to be implemented without disturbing the farm activity. In the district, 35.23% of the household are still below the poverty line. The highest number of BPL households is in Pallipalayam. Kolli hills have highest percentage of house hold live in below poverty however in real term, Pallipalayam have highest number of households live below poverty line.
- The scheduled caste contribution in the total population was 20 per cent. The highest level of crude death rate occurred in Puduchathiram block. The highest crude birth rate and highest child sex ratio are prevailing in the block of Kolli hills. The life expectancy of female has increased more than male. The high incidents of still birth rate registered in Kolli hill. In the district, there were 520 habitations that were to be covered with water facility in 2011 but in 2013-14, all the habitations were covered by water. There is need for 42 per cent of households to be covered with toilets.
- The literacy rate of the district is less than the rate of State and National average. The blocks of Kolli hills and Vennandur have lowest literacy rate of 52 per cent and 64.22 per cent respectively. The drop out cases is registered more in the block of Kolli hills. The facility of the schools has to be strengthened in few blocks. The immediate intervention is required to rectify the basic problem of non availability of toilet facilities. To ensure the safety and health of the students, the compound wall has to be eructed in schools wherever it is required urgently.
- The share of female population is 49.65 per cent in the district while lowest level is witnessed in the block of Elachipalayam i.e. 940 per 1000 male. The females are not treated equally in Kolli hills. The MMR is very high in Mallasamudram block. The work participation by female in the district has come down vividly.
- The beneficiaries of old age people have been increasing gradually due to the expansion of life expectancy of them. It is learned that women category of old age people strength is more than men OAP in the district. The kidnapping cases against women are alarming in recent record of history. Moral education is essential to change the attitude of youngsters for avoiding in the involvement of sexual harassment cases.
- The expansion of road facilities is not proportionate to meet the need of rapidly increasing nature of variety of vehicles. There is urgent need for one more bridge across the river of Cauvery in between Paramathy velur and Sozhasiramani to get connectivity between various districts and States of western side of the district. Highly expectation of people for opening of recently constructed bridge across the river of Cauvery at Mohanur for connecting Karur to Namakkal has eased the traffic congestion in the district drastically.

Conclusion

This chapter has highlighted topography as well as the socio-economic and demographic profile of the district briefly. It has also covered requisite analysis of various measures for human development with different dimensions. The framing of this chapter has formulated suitable scrutiny to focus the basic issues as well as some incidental developments that occurred over the years through various Government sponsored program in the district. The vital points found in various chapters have been presented here for further formulation of suitable policy to eliminate core issues of the district and a delineated analysis of various issues is also offered in the following chapters.

`

CHAPTER 2

STATUS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Chapter 2

Status of Human Development in Namakkal District

Introduction

The mere growth of population is meaningless in this competitive and dynamic world. The quality of people is a far-fetched factor to determine the overall performance of economy. To understand the status of people of the district, the recommended indices like Human Development Index, Gender Inequality Index, Child Development Index and Multidimensional Poverty Index have been used and the factors and findings on the basis of its value are analysed and presented in this chapter.

Human Development Index

The following indicators under various dimensions have been taken for assessing the status of people of the district.

Dimensions	Indicators
Standard of Living	Access of cooking fuel, Toilet, Drinking Water, Electricity and Pucca house
Health	Infant Mortality Rate, Maternal Mortality Ratio and Under Five Mortality Rate
Education	Literacy Rate, Gross Enrolment in Primary and Gross Enrolment in Secondary

Based on the value of the Human Development Index, the block wise analysis has been made to identify the three top and bottom level blocks as follows.

TABLE: 2.1 TOP AND BOTTOM THREE BLOCKS IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

Top Three blocks	Bottom Three blocks
Thiruchengode(0.88)	Puduchathiram(0.55)
Namakkal (0.85)	Mallasamuthram(0.41)
Rasipuram(0.84)	Kolli hills (0.21)

Source: Computed

According to the block wise HDI, the top three ranks holding blocks were Thiruchengode Namakkal and Rasipuram in 2013-14. Thiruchengode block was the best place in the Human Development Index value. It is one of the revenue divisions of Namakkal District and has an urban centre along with few rural villages. The main activities of the block are transport, textiles, rig vehicle manufacturing, power looms, hand looms, educational institutions, agriculture and other allied activities. It is believed to attribute to the standard of living of the people of the block is considered as far better due to the possibility of earning from various economic activities of the block and it is witnessed by the complete coverage's of basic amenities of water, house and electricity. Even in the health aspects, the IMR and MMR level is very low compared to other blocks. The literacy rate of the block is in the satisfactory level which is accredited by the highest intensity of gross enrolment rate in primary and secondary education.

The block of Namakkal also has high level of economic activities like transport, poultry, lorry body building and educational institutions and Rasipuram is also a semi urban pocket covering agriculture, sago factories, educational institutions and other allied activities. The indicators of the entire dimension are found better for getting the status in the top level of index.

In the bottom level, Kolli hills block got lowest rank in the district. The people of Kolli hills are tribes and their main occupation is agriculture. The literacy rate is very low compared to other blocks. Most of the people are marginal farmers engaged in subsistence of agriculture activities only.

The basic amenities of the people are very poor particularly in the facilities of fuel, toilet, house and electricity. In terms of health aspect, the IMR, MMR and under 5MR are also poor. Even in education, the gross enrolment rate in primary is very poor. To find the reality of the nature of these short comings, the case study was conducted in the block of Kolli hills. Most of the people are illiterate and their livelihood is based on monsoon based agriculture. Young couple mostly migrates to Kerala to work in the Tea estate due to the absence of regular income from agriculture in their native block. The children of migrated couple have been left to the care of elderly parents in addition to the concern of cattle and field of agriculture. It may be a cause for low rate of gross enrolment in primary education. Polygamy and early marriages are quite common among the tribes. The health awareness and hospital facilities are substandard. Because of early marriage, the young mother is mostly anemic and their baby may be underweight lead to be malnourished children and the higher order birth rate is also reported to high. Most of the rural villages are located in the remote area in the radius of 25 to 30 km. All these villages are being covered by only one 108 ambulance. One more ambulance is required to ensure complete coverage of these village people during any emergency. The reasons behind the position of Mallasamuthiram block in the bottom level of index are found that the facilities of fuel and toilet are pitiable and the indicators of health dimension have become poor. The identical grounds are placed for Puduchathiram block also.

Box: 2.1- FINDINGS OF CASE STUDY IN KOLLIHILLS BLOCK

- 40 per cent of tribal is illiterate and 11 per cent of them are completed 10^{th} STD
- 81 per cent of the women got married before the attainment of age of 15 years
- Only 2 per cent of women are married at their right age
- Nearly 70 per cent of the married women get pregnancy immediately after marriage
- 90 per cent of the first child is under weight
- It has been found that the expectant mothers are advised to take lesser amount of food by the sixth month for getting normal delivery
- Higher order births with larger number of malnourished children found with low Ante natal coverage is poor
- The transport facility is not adequate
- There is only one ambulance pressed in service to cover the entire area of the taluk
- The villages are located in 30 km radius
- Awareness on health aspects is poor

Gender Inequality Index

It has been stated that in general males are physically stronger than females, but mentally both are more or less same. According to Swami Vivekananda, "It is impossible for the development of a country without consideration of equal importance for women in all aspects". Many social reforms and activists observed that even now the women were discriminated against in their access to health, education, wealth and labour market with negative repercussions on their freedom.

The level of gender inequality varies across countries in accordance with unequal distribution of status of human development. The point is areas with high gender inequality also experience unequal distribution of human development. Human capital theories refer that the education, knowledge, experience or skill of a person makes him/her potentially valuable to an employer. This has historically been understood as cause of the gendered wage gap but it is no longer predominant cause as women and men in certain occupation tend to have similar education level or other credentials.

Therefore, the GII is used to find the discrepancies among the sex in the block level. For the index value, the following indicators are considered in two dimensions as significant determining factors.

Dimensions	Indicators
Empowerment	Female Literacy, Male Literacy, Share of Institutional Delivery and Share of Ante natal coverage
Labour Market	Share of Female Participation in the Rural and Urban Local Bodies, Share of male participation in the Rural and Urban Local Bodies, Female workers Participation Rate, Male Worker Participation Rate, Female Workers Participation in Non – Agriculture and Male Worker Participation in Non-Agriculture

Based on the value of GII, the following top and bottom three blocks have been identified, analysed and presented here.

TABLE: 2.2 TOP AND BOTTOM THREE BLOCKS IN GENDER INEQUALITY INDEX

Top three blocks	Bottom three blocks
Pallipalayam (0.02)	Senthamangalam(0.07)
Erumapatty (0.03)	Kabilarmalai (0.11)
Mohanur (0.04)	Mallasamuthiram (0.12)

Source: Computed

The block of Mallasamuthiram has the highest level of inequality prevailing in the district due to the backwardness of the block particularly in high MMR, low female literacy rate. Female participation in electoral role and workers participation in non agriculture is weak and evens the agricultural wage rate of the women was showing vast variation. These are all found as rationale for being the position of the block in GII, while comparing with Pallipalayam block which is placed first for having lowest gender inequality in the district. This block is covered by the strong mixture of industry and agriculture situated on the bank of Cauvery and very near to the adjoining district of Erode. The migrated marginal workers are mostly engaged in various industries functioning in the area for providing equal opportunity for employment. The block of Erumapatty is placed in the second position of top three due to high female literacy rate and as female participation in the electoral role is found to be very high at the same time and the agricultural wage rate not having any huge variation

The Kabilarmalai block is found as one of the block for having more gender inequality which is caused by the influence of low intensity of the female participation in electoral role, worker participation in non-agriculture and high level of variation in the agricultural wage rate. The block is located in the bank of river of Cauvery which facilitates covering the entire area of the agricultural

land for intensive cultivation through lift irrigation system. The possibilities of non-agricultural base of work are limited in the block.

In Senthamangalam block, the Maternal Mortality Ratio is found to be high. Moreover, the female workers participation rate in non-agriculture is 50 per cent less than the male participation. The agricultural wage rate of women is having large variation compared to male wage rate. These are all attributed strongly to the block for obtaining one of the bottom positions of GII.

Child Development Index

Every child, on provision of a conducive and an enabling environment, may blossom into an ever fragrant flower, to shine in all spheres of life. This reminds the onerous responsibilities that which has to mould and shape present condition of the child in the best possible way. The child development index has been used to assess the provision of necessary requirements for the development of children. The index is based on the health and educational status of the children comprising various indicators as follows.

Dimensions	Indicators
Health	Under 5MR, Child Sex Ratio and Malnourishment
Education	Gross Enrolment in Primary and Secondary, Transition rate from Primary to Upper Primary and Upper Primary to Secondary

These factors are considered to find the top and bottom three blocks expressing the value of the index as follows.

TABLE: 2.3 TOP AND BOTTOM THREE BLOCKS IN CHILD DEVELOPMENT INDEX

Top three blocks	Bottom three blocks
Pallipalayam (0.9)	Vennandur (0.69)
Mohanur (0.88)	Puduchathiram (0.56)
Thiruchengode (0.87)	Kolli hills (0.2)

Source: Computed

The poor development of children has been observed in the block of Kolli hill. It is mostly attributed by the weakness of health dimension particularly the malnourishment is a major contributing indicator for this stage of the block. Moreover the educational dimension of the block more or less is same in all the blocks during the corresponding period.

As per this index, the top level blocks are felt far well in the dimensions of health and education. At the same time, in the bottom level blocks other than Kolli hills, (except U5MR) all other indicators of health and education were found to be enhanced in Vennandur and Puduchathiram except U5MR. The latter's U5MR was more than Vennandur block.

In the top level blocks, except Mohanur all have urban pockets and have greater number of schools and hospitals run by both government and private organizations which attracts students from not only adjoining blocks but also from other districts. At the same time, the Mohanur block has an agricultural background and is located on the bank of Cauvery.

The block of Puduchatram is one of the backward blocks of the district. The block has got more number of ponds created for storing the rain water. The scarcity of water is a major problem of the block. The villages of the block are away from the urban centre even if it is adjoining block of Namakkal. They are mostly marginal farmers and labourers engaged in the field of agriculture and absorbed by nearest urban centers so as to engage in non agricultural activities. Their income is marginal. The facility of education and hospital is insufficient and their income sources are minimum.

Multidimensional Poverty Index

The poorest of poor is assessed with the help of a Multidimensional Poverty Index which is prepared on the basis of three dimensions health, education and standard of living. Each dimension consists of important indicators as follows

Dimensions	Indicators
Health	Infant Mortality Rate, Higher Order Birth Rate and Malnourishment
Education	Dropout in Primary and Secondary
Standard of Living	Access to Fuel, Toilet, Water, Pucca house and Electricity

The value of these indicators of the blocks have been prepared to find the blocks where the poorest of the poor people are living, who are the most vulnerable people to face the impact of any reduction of economic activity. Based on the value, top three and bottom three blocks have been presented as follows. The highest value of the index indicates the high number of poor people that exist while lowest value indicates the existence of less number of poor people in the blocks.

TABLE: 2.4 TOP AND BOTTOM THREE BLOCKS IN MULTY DIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX

Top three blocks	Bottom three blocks
Namakkal (0.12)	Namagiripet (0.38)
Thiruchengode (0.14)	Senthamangalam (0.46)
Rasipuram (0.18)	Kollihills (0.74)

Source: Computed

According to the value of Multidimensional Poverty Index, the highest number of poor people is in the blocks of Kolli hills, Senthamagalam and Namagiripet. All these blocks are located as a contiguous block. Senthamangalam and Namagiripet are at the foothill of Kolli hills. In the block of Kolli hills, the tribes are mostly illiterate which causes many evil things particularly unaware of consequences of poor health, education and basic facilities. Missing monogamy and higher order birth rate places are relatively common among these people. Other blocks also are highly dependent on agricultural.

Senthamangalam block is backed by fertile area with good water sources partially. The other part of the block is having insufficient water for agriculture and the number of non-agricultural activities carried out in this area is also very much limited. A high level of maternal mortality is also recorded in this block. The work participation has come down from 51 per cent to 31 per cent in 2011. The share of SC population (26%) is more than the district average of 20 per cent.

The people of Namagiripet block are having poor facilities of toilet and pucca house which reflects their standard of life. They are mostly marginal farmers. The block is located at the foot hills of Kolli hills. The agricultural lands are based on monsoon and the ground water level is depleting every year considerably. The basic facilities of higher educational institutions and hospital are insufficient.

Comparative analysis of all the indices

By comparing the values and rank of all indices, the strength and weakness of blocks may be identified for further formulation of suitable policy for the up gradation of the blocks in the district. Hence, the result of analysis is presented here.

The comparative analysis of all the indices indicates that Thiruchengode for HDI, Pallipalayam for GII and CDI and Namakkal for MDPI have got the first position. According to the MDPI, the lowest number of poor people is living in the block of Namakkal.

TABLE: 2.5 - COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ALL INDICES

		HDI		GII		CDI		MDPI	
S.N	Blocks	V	R	V	R	V	R	V	R
1	Namakkal	0.86	2	0.05	6	0.73	11	0.12	1
12	Erumapatty	0.64	11	0.03	2	0.7	12	0.34	10
3	Sendamangalam	0.71	8	0.07	13	0.77	8	0.38	12
4	Mohanur	0.79	5	0.04	3	0.88	2	0.19	4
5	Puduchatram	0.55	13	0.06	11	0.56	14	0.38	11
6	Kolli hills	0.21	15	0.05	7	0.2	15	0.74	15
7	Rasipuram	0.85	3	0.04	5	0.87	4	0.18	3
8	Namagiripet	0.62	12	0.05	10	0.74	10	0.38	13
9	Vennandur	0.71	10	0.04	4	0.69	13	0.33	9
10	Tiruchengode	0.88	1	0.05	9	0.87	3	0.14	2
11	Mallasamudram	0.41	14	0.12	15	0.83	6	0.46	14
12	Elachipalayam	0.71	9	0.05	8	0.77	7	0.25	6
13	Pallipalayam	0.8	4	0.02	1	0.9	1	0.27	8
14	Paramathi	0.78	6	0.06	12	0.76	9	0.21	5
15	Kabilarmalai	0.76	7	0.11	14	0.84	5	0.25	7

Source: Computed (V-Value, R-Rank)

The indices used for preparation of human development report are reflecting the overall performance of human resources in terms of human development, child development, gender inequality and poverty reduction. The block wise analysis of human resources highlights the requirements and removal of impediments to the development process. The notable blocks are Kolli hills, Mallasamuthiram, Puduchathiram, Kabilarmalai, Senthamangalam, Vennandur and Namagiripet. In all these blocks, the intervention of Govt. is highly required to concentrate on the dimension of health and standard of living particularly the indicators of toilet and pucca houses and the other indicators. The female participation in non agricultural and electoral role has to be improved while high differential in male – female agricultural wage rates also has to be addressed.

Conclusion

The block of Kolli hills has been placed in the lowest position of three indices. Hence, the intervention of government with special schemes is warranted particularly, the girls have to be given opportunities to pursue their study up to the degree level to avoid early marriage. This will reduce infant death, malnourishment, higher order birth and maternal mortality. The possibility of employment opportunity in the non-agricultural sector is completely absent. The establishment of agro based small scale industrial units or cottage industries may be useful to absorb the labourer who is seasonally unemployed for their livelihood. The migration can be controlled by creating employment opportunities in the block itself. In Puduchathiram block, the MMR level has come down due to effective measures taken by the government for antenatal coverage and institutional deliveries by way of medical schemes. Some maternal benefit schemes of the government facilitate to control the MMR considerably in all the blocks. The intervention in the form of bringing water sources would be the major relief measure to the blocks. The female work participation has to be increased by way of imparting skills and technical knowledge to the females. Creation of awareness for becoming entrepreneurs based on the locally available resources may provide relief measures to the people of these blocks. The blocks of Mallasamuthiram and Namagiripet have to be focused to upgrade them economically for elimination of the poorest of poor.

CHAPTER 3

EMPLOYMENT, INCOME AND POVERTY

Chapter 3

Employment, Income and Poverty

Introduction

All the existing natural resources in the world can be converted into the form of capital and wealth only by proper utilization of human resource. Hence, the priority for development and utilization of such potential of human resources is assumed as very significant. Employment generation is one of the major determining factors for the exploitation of the existing resources for the development and growth of economy. In this way, Namakkal district has 2.39 per cent of total population of Tamil Nadu. However, the productive utilization of the resources can be expressed by way of workers participation rate of the district which is 50 per cent in 2011. It has declined slightly compared to the 2001 figure. The district has potential of employment in the sectors of agriculture, transport, poultry, and textile. The major industries of sugar and paper, small industries of sago, cane sugar, steel, bricks, flour mill, in addition to educational institutions, construction and other allied activities are the major employers is in the district. In this chapter, the workers participation rate, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme and per capita income have been analysed and presented to gauge the trends in employment, income and poverty.

Population

Employment - Size of the Workforce

The working population of the district has been grouped into Main worker and Marginal workers. The result of comparative analysis of these workers along with total workers and non workers of the blocks for the census period of 2001 and 2011 is presented here.

TABLE 3.1-TOTAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

SL.	Blocks	MAIN WORKERS		MARGINAL WORKERS		TOTAL WORKERS		NON WORKERS		TOTAL POULATION	
No	Name	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	ELACHIPALAYAM	50538	41851	1559	3196	52097	45047	21613	42518	73710	87565
2	MALLASAMUDRAM	30689	35242	4050	2065	34739	37307	24252	31424	58991	68731
3	ERUMAIPATTI	47723	48174	6662	6169	54385	54343	41970	51312	96355	105655
4	KABILARMALAI	46814	50267	3674	4094	50488	54361	32002	41474	82490	95835
5	KOLLI HILLS	23736	24567	901	1514	24637	26081	12215	14398	36852	40479
6	MOHANUR	50115	49761	4378	3307	54493	53068	35762	44929	90255	97997
7	NAMAGIRIPETTAI	44705	58853	9736	5971	54441	64824	55522	45250	109963	110074
8	NAMAKKAL	57392	74653	7272	4857	64664	79510	75993	101734	140657	181244
9	PALLIPALAYAM	114666	138685	7050	6356	121716	145041	106395	130325	228111	275366
10	PARAMATHI	40224	41326	3147	3224	43371	44550	29909	40377	73280	84927
11	PUDUCHATRAM	41593	43711	3430	3223	45023	46934	27728	37377	72751	84311
12	RASIPURAM	60556	56452	7036	4223	67592	60675	47188	68159	114780	128834
13	SENTHAMANGALAM	39767	38033	3388	4885	43155	42918	29434	36380	72589	79298
14	TIRUCHENGODE	78263	91756	5140	3986	83403	95742	80180	104103	163583	199845
15	VENNANTHUR	44159	45821	4277	2023	48436	47844	30659	38596	79095	86440
DISTRICT TOTAL		**770940**	**839152**	**71700**	**59093**	**842640**	**898245**	**650822**	**828356**	**1493462**	1726601

Source: Director of Economics and Statistics

The increased population of district during the period from 2001 to 2011 was 233139 persons in which 23.87 per cent only has turned to be participatory of worker and the remaining 76.13 per cent was non workers. In 2001, 56.42 per cent of population was in worker participation category while 43.58 per cent was in non workers. At the same time, 52.02 per cent and 47 per cent were in workers participation and non workers respectively in the year 2011. The total workers participation has increased by 6.6 percent only.

In terms of Main worker participation, district average has increased 8.85 per cent and in the block wise, all the blocks have got increased participation except four blocks namely Elachipalayam, Mohanur, Rasipuram and Senthamangalam. The highest increase is recorded in Namagiripet (31.65%) while lowest in Erumapatti (0.05%). Highest decrease is happened in Elachipalayam (17.19%) and lowest is in Mohanur (0.71%). In terms of Marginal worker, the district average has decreased by 17.58 per cent and block wise anlysis, except five blocks like Elachipalayam, Kabilarmalai, Kolli hills, Paramathi and Senthamangalam, all other blocks have got decreases in the participation. Highest decrease is in Vennanadur (52.70%) while lowest in Puduchathiram (6.03%). In the case of increases, highest is in Elachipalayam (105.01%) and lowest in Paramathi (2.45%).

For total worker participation category, district average has increased by 6.6 percent and for the block wise, except seven blocks, all the blocks have given positive participation in which highest is recorded in Namakkal (22.96%) due to the urban development, while lowest in Paramathi (2.72%). In the case of negative changes, highest is in Elachipalayam (13.53%) where economic activity related industries agricultural are become weak and while lowest in Erumapatti (0.08%). In terms of non workers, the district average is increased by 76.15 and in block wise, all the blocks have increased non participation of worker where highest is placed in Elachipalayam (96.72%) where the marginal labours are more depend on agriculture, while lowest places in Erumapatti (22.24%). There is only one block namely Namagiripet decreased its non participation category in the corresponding period of 2001 and 2011.

Worker Participation Rate

TABLE: 3.2 – URBAN & RURAL WORKER PARTICIPATION

Sl. No	Rural	2001	2011
1	Male	314478	315347
2	Female	259930	251059
3	General	574408	566406
	Urban	**2001**	**2011**
1	Male	174524	216116
2	Female	93708	115723
3	General	268232	331839
	Total	**2001**	**2011**
1	Male	489002	531463
2	Female	353638	366782
3	General	842640	898245

Source: census 2001&2011

The area wise analysis of urban and rural, in terms of rural participation, the general participation has decreased by1.39 per cent while male increased by 0.28 per cent and for female it has decreased by 3.41 per cent in the corresponding period, in terms of urban in all the general, male and female have increased by 23.68 per cent in average. In total participation, male, female and general have increased by 8.68 per cent, 3.72 per cent and 6.60 per cent respectively.

In terms of share of male and female in rural in 2001, the share is 54.75 per cent and 45.25 per cent respectively. At the same time in 2011, it is 55.68 per cent and 44.32 per cent, for urban, it is 65.13 per cent and 34.87 per cent in general, it is 59.17 per cent and 40.83 per cent correspondingly.

TABLE 3.3 -BLOCK WISE WORKER PARTICIPATION RATE

S. No	Blocks	2001	2011
1	**Namakkal**	45.97	63.36
2	Erumapatti	55.37	31.51
3	Sendamangalam	58.18	36.39
4	Mohanur	56.92	30.44
5	Puduchattaram	61.89	52.8
6	Kolli hills	66.85	64.43
7	Rasipuram	58.2	47.09
8	Namagiripet	95.03	64.78
9	Vennanthur	61.24	55.35
10	Thiruchengodu	50.99	29.77
11	Mallasamudram	59.52	70.02
12	Elachipalayam	70.68	48.3
13	Pallipalayam	53.59	53.08
14	Paramathy	59.19	76.56
15	Kabilarmalai	58.7	47.12
	Namakkal Dist	58.85	49.92

Source: Director of Economics and Statistics

The workers participation rate of the district has come down in the corresponding period. It may be attributed by the slowdown of economic activities of agriculture and allied activities. The rate of participation in most of the blocks has declined marginally except three blocks namely Namakkal, Mallasamuthram and Paramathy. Among these blocks, except Namakkal other two blocks are rural and of agricultural background. In the block of Namakkal, the population has increased rapidly due to attraction of urban development. The highest decrease in the rate has been recorded in the block of Mohanur which is located on the bank of river Cauvery and it gives room for more economic activity in agriculture. The block has got a Government. Sugar factory, which is one of the major providers of employment opportunity other than agriculture.

BOX: 3.1- DECLINE OF CHILD LABOUR

It is mandatory that child labour must be eliminated for ensuring the protection of rights of children. The child labour in Namakkal district was found to have declined drastically by 87.36 per cent between 2001 and 2011. This may be due to the intensive efforts taken by Tamil Nadu government. In this process of elimination of child labour, Kabilarmalai block has emerged successfully with absence of child labour. However, higher number of child labour prevails in Pallipalayam block which may be due to the existence of large number of eateries and petty trade. In Elachipalayam and Puduchathiram blocks, the number of child labour reported is 4. In 2001, Namakkal had the highest number of child labour followed by Thiruchengode and Pallipalayam. But in 2011, this order was reversed to Pallipalayam, Thiruchengode and Namakkal while the success of action is to be extolled, the process of elimination has to be intensified further for elimination of child labour completely.

Placement

The district employment office has been organizing placement market at various institutions in the district by inviting reputed private organizations for providing employment opportunity for the benefit of locally available youths and registered capable candidates periodically.

TABLE 3.4 - REGISTRATIONS AND PLACEMENT OF THE DISTRICT

Sl. No	Year	Registration	Placement
1	2007	16784	404
2	2008	19009	269
3	2009	20113	365
4	2010	30625	194
5	2011	37846	189
	Total	124377	1421

Source: Employment office, Namakkal

It has been found that the annual growth rate of registration for employment was 23.73 percent for the five year period from 2007 to 2011.

Box 3.2 MGNREGA –EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme aims at enhancing the livelihood security of people in rural areas by guaranteeing hundred days of wage - employment in a financial year to rural households who, volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The daily wage is nearly Rs.135 and the accumulated income of it is credited in their account directly at the end of month. There has been wide variation in the percentage of household provided with work under MGNREGS schemes. It is varied from 8.74 per cent in Pallipalayam block to 77.83 per cent in Kollihills block. For Namakkal district as whole it comes to 31.02 per cent. However, the data on number of poor households registered to measure the reach of benefits of MGNREGS is highly required for accuracy. In the taluk head quarters, the scheme is not covering entire needy people while considerable number of person covered in rural.

TABLE: 3.5 BLOCKWISE DETAILS OF MGNREGA HOUSE HOLDS

S. No	Blocks	No. of HH	Job for HH	% of HH
1	Namakkal	60672	11335	18.68
2	Erumapatti	25152	13761	54.71
3	Sendamangalam	20340	7645	37.59
4	Mohanur	26260	12003	45.71
5	Puduchatram	27299	9295	34.05
6	Kolli hills	10054	7825	77.83
7	Rasipuram	44239	8088	18.28
8	Namagiripet	28104	11911	42.38
9	Vennandur	21587	9799	45.39
10	Thiruchengode	51674	10247	19.83
11	Mallasamudram	22344	9437	42.24
12	Elachipalayam	21047	12066	57.33
13	Pallipalayam	64660	5653	8.74
14	Paramathy	26805	7727	28.83
15	Kabilarmalai	22821	9947	43.59
	Namakkal Dist	473058	146739	31.02

Source: All Panchayat Union

Box: 3.3 - CASE STUDY

A personal visit has been made to witness the performance of the scheme of MGNREGS in Namagiripet block. It was found that the block was completely dependent on agricultural and large number of sago factories were functioning and the monsoon crop of tapioca was grown extensively. One of the major problems of the farmers was in getting agricultural labours. The reason was reported that most of the labourers were absorbed by the MGNREGS scheme and they were engaged in various developmental works in the village. Due to this, the farmers were hiring vehicles (Rs.500 per day) for bringing agricultural labour from other villages and paying them Rs.200 as wage per worker per day for all kind of agricultural work. This kind of struggle for getting labour escalates the cost of cultivation and return becomes very meager. These are forcing the farmers either to abandon the land to be unoccupied or give it to the tenant. The intervention of government is required here to make use of labour of the scheme in the productive ways without blighting the life of farmers.

In the village of Kappaloothu of the block, where one of the beneficial farmer of the scheme of creating rain water harvesting pond with size of 20X20 at a depth of 5 feet's informed that the stored rain water was believed to percolate to the bore wells made in his farm land. It was found significantly that 40 labourers were engaged for 20 days to dig one feet depth of these ponds. For remaining four feet of depth of pond, another 80 days are required to complete the task. Each labour is paid Rs.135 per day. The cost of creating the pond has been estimated that it would be Rs.5,40, 000/- for two ponds. At the same time the benefit goes to only one farmer who is selected by first come first serve basis. In case the work is done with help of machine of earth mover, the work can be completed within a day itself at the cost may be about one lakh rupees. The manual work cost of Rs.440,000 can be diverted to other economic activities like engaging as farm labour in private lands. It is extensively noted that the saved money and labour force can be utilized for some other developmental activities economically and productively in the vicinity of the village.

Gross District Domestic Product

TABLE: 3.6 GROSS DISTRICT DOMESTIC PRODUCT FOR 2011-12 (AT CONSTANT PRICE 2014-05

(Rs.IN LAKHS)

S. No.	District/State	GDDP	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	District	1202192	210624	356921	634647
2	State	43323803	3872767	13039248	26411788

Sources: Dept of Economics and Statistics

The Gross district domestic product of Namakkal has contributed 2.77 per cent in the State domestic product at the same time the share of district population is 2.39 per cent. The share of primary, secondary and tertiary of the gross district domestic product are 17, 30 and 53 per cent respectively, while the share of State are 9, 30 and 61 per cent respectively. The primary sector of district is greater than the share of State. Secondary sector's contribution is same while tertiary is less than the State's share. It is significantly found that the share of service sector is high which is considered to be a good sign for the economic development of the district. The contribution of primary is still high which indirectly indicates that the economy of the district is depending on the agricultural activities considerably.

Income

Per Capita Income

TABLE: 3.7 - PER CAPITA INCOME AT CONSTANT PRICE OF 2004-05

(In Rupees)

S. No.	District/State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	**District**	53841	55140	60265	65737	68213
2	**State**	46293	48473	58359	59967	63996

Source: Dept. of Economics and Statistics

Income is an important parameter in overall development of economy. It completely depends on the opportunity available in the district in the fire of economic activity kindled by various sectors. The human development is highly influenced by the sufficient amount of income with necessary purchasing power. It is also considered as a basic factor to determine the growth of economy.

The per capita income of the district is higher than the State per capita income. At the same time, the annual average growth rate of district is less than the State that is 6.14 per cent for former and 8.64 per cent for latter. In the year 2009-10, the annual average growth rate of per capita income of both increased at 9.29 per cent for district while 20.39 per cent for State but in the next consecutive year it has come down by 2.76 per cent for state while district was retaining more or less the same percentage.

Poverty and Inequality

The assessment of below poverty level households will indicate the economic performance of the district. An analysis of the BPL status is presented here to get an initiative about the extent of poverty in the district.

TABLE: 3.8 –BLOCK WISE BPL STATUS FOR 2013-14

S. No	Blocks	NHH	No. BPL.HH	% of BPL
1	Namakkal	60672	9852	16.24
2	Erumapatti	25152	9884	39.30
3	Sendamangalam	20340	14546	71.51
4	Mohanur	26260	7122	27.12
5	Puduchatram	27299	9550	34.98
6	Kolli hills	10054	9653	96.01
7	Rasipuram	44239	19915	45.02
8	Namagiripet	28104	10439	37.14
9	Vennandur	21587	11603	53.75
10	Thiruchengode	51674	13598	26.31
11	Mallasamudram	22344	5821	26.05
12	Elachipalayam	21047	7091	33.69
13	Pallipalayam	64660	23716	36.68
14	Paramathy	26805	6234	23.26
15	Kabilarmalai	22821	7647	33.51
	District	473058	166671	35.23

Source: Panchayat Union/Town Panchayat/ Municipality

It is found that around 35 per cent of the households of the district were living below the poverty line in 2013-14. The block wise distribution of BPL households shows that 8 out of 15 blocks reportedly are less than the district average. The highest number of households belongs to this category is existing in the block of Pallipalayam.

The Kolli hills block has got highest share of 96.01 per cent BPL households while lowest is in Namakkal 16.24 per cent. The Kollihills is followed by Senthamangalam, Vennandur and Rasipuram by the percentage of 71.51,53.75 and 45.02 respectively.

It is significantly noted that nearly 35 per cent of the households were in below poverty line in the district even though the literacy rate of the district is 68.12 per cent and worker participation is nearly 50 per cent. The highest share of BPL household prevails in Kolli hills block which was not having any industrial background for employment opportunity for permanent income. The literacy rate and the worker participation of the block are near to the ground. According to the correlation, the literacy rate does not show a strong relationship for these below poverty line. The female and male worker participation in non agriculture is believed to have a relatively moderate relationship.

Public Distribution System

The Public Distribution System in Tamil Nadu is universal as it is not based on the income of the people and it covers all the families without any exclusion. Providing food security to all particularly to poor and vulnerable groups are the prime objective of Public Distribution System in Tamil Nadu. In this way, the Taluk level of card holders are analysed and presented here.

TABLE: 3.9 - TALUK WISE DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY CARD HOLDERS IN 2011

S. No.	Taluk	HH Cards
1	Namakkal	156611
2	Rasipuram	89486
3	Tiruchengode	173388
4	Paramathi – Velur	62993

Source: Dept .of Public Distribution System, Namakkal District

Among the stated Taluks of the district, Thiruchengode has got more number of card holders (35.94%) in the district and it is followed by Namakkal, Rasipuram and Paramathi Taluks by 32.46 per cent, 18.55 per cent and 13.06 per cent respectively. All these Taluks except Rasipuram were providing employment opportunity by way of trade, industry and agriculture but in the Rasipuram Taluk, most of them were marginal farmers and workers. The remaining two taluks namely Kollihills and Senthamangalam were newly created in the district in the year 2012 and 2015 respectively.

Conclusion

The population increased marginally but the decreasing participation of work reflects the slowdown of Economy. It is necessary to speed up the economic activity by the intervention of Government through the strengthening of various developmental activities. The participation of workers in rural area was less than the urban areas but the female participation was more in rural areas than urban. The placement for the candidates through the district employment office has been decreasing subsequently. The MGNREGS is believed to be one of the measures to ensure the subsidized income to the rural people at the same time it is highly expected that the scheme has to be implemented without disturbing the farm activity of the village. It is observed that in the district around 35% of the household are still below the poverty line. The highest numbers of BPL households are in Pallipalayam but the highest share of BPL households is in the block of Kolli hills while lowest is in Namakkal block.

CHAPTER 4

DEMOGRAPHY, HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Demography, Health and Nutrition

Introduction

The study of human resources is vital from the point of view of economic welfare of Nation. It is particularly important because human beings are not only instruments of production but also an end in them. It is necessary to know the quantitative and qualitative nature of people living in a country over a period of time, the rate at which that number is growing and the composition and distribution of population. In this course, the sound health and mind of people is highly required for leading the Nation in right direction to reach its destiny of economic growth with peace for which this chapter has been designed and dedicated.

India possesses about 2.4 per cent of total land area of the world but she has to support 17 per cent of the world population. Tamil Nadu possesses 3.96 per cent of area of land of India with 5.96 per cent of India's population. Namakkal District possesses about 2.62 per cent of area of the State and 2.39 per cent of its population. The significance of the human resources is realized only by way of utilization of these resources which can be strengthened by way of physical health and mental attitude of the people who are depending on the social infrastructure of hospital and education partially. The chapter is designed to analyse the block wise size, distribution of population, social classification, birth and death rate and sex ratio of population and the health aspects related to deficiencies, diseases and schemes. Health is considered to be the base for wealth of nation. The assessment of this aspect will help to formulate appropriate schemes and programs for the improvement and the efficiency of human resource.

Demographic Trends and Health Indicators

Population growth in one decadal period from 2001 to 2011 has been anlysed and presented with classification of sex, density and percentage of social groups. The growth of population, pressure of population in each block, the distribution and growth of scheduled caste community and scheduled tribal community have been highlighted here.

TABLE: 4.1 - DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES

SL.NO	NAME OF THE BLOCK	POPULATION		DENSITY		% of SC Pop		% of ST Pop	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	Elachipalayam	73710	87565	294	349	25.58	26.14	0.05	0.08
2	Erumapatti	96355	108099	466	523	26.4	27.39	0.25	0.43
3	Kabilarmalai	82490	95835	386	448	15.3	16.16	0.02	0.04
4	Kollihills	36852	40479	139	152	1.82	1.65	95.44	95.55
5	Mallasamudiram	58991	68731	388	453	23.66	24.99	0.09	0.07
6	Mohanur	90255	97997	353	383	18.51	19.44	0.03	0.07
7	Namakkal	140657	178800	607	771	19.85	21.78	0.22	0.39
8	Namagiripet	109963	110074	520	521	24.82	26.93	10.2	10.82
9	Puduchatram	72751	84311	374	433	24.64	25.59	0.13	0.37
10	Paramathi	73280	84927	333	386	20	21.09	0.01	0.12
11	Pallipalayam	228111	275366	1264	1526	8.84	10.28	0.07	0.08
12	Rasipuram	114780	128834	1124	1262	22.16	23.36	0.15	0.48
13	Sendamangalam	72589	79298	544	594	24.18	27.14	3.17	3.27
14	Tiruchengode	163583	199845	617	754	14.6	16.33	0.05	0.08
15	Vennandur	79095	86440	609	666	22.35	22.98	1.91	1.27
DISTRICT TOTAL		**1493462**	**1726601**	**437**	**505**	18.8	20	3.44	3.3

Sources: Censes report of 2001 &2011

An analysis of demographic status of the district indicates that the population growth of the district was15.61 per cent between the period from 2001 to 2011. In the block wise transformation of population between the corresponding periods, the highest increase of population was recorded in Namakkal (27.12%). It has been attributed that the urban development attracts migrants from rural areas. The lowest change occurred in Namagiripet (0.10%). The people of block are mostly marginal farmers and labourers belong to ST community and they may migrate to other places temporarily. In terms of density, Pallipalayam and Rasipuram blocks had the peak pressure of population due to being urbanized and possibility of further expansion of the area being very limited. At the same time, the area is completely occupied with commercial establishments and houses. The intervention of Government is expected in order to make alterative arrangements like ring road and elimination of encroachments can ease traffic congestion in these blocks while lowest of the density has been recorded in Kolli hills. Out of 15 blocks, six blocks have the density less than the district average.

In terms the block wise share of population of the district, the highest share has happened in Pallipalayam (15.27%) followed by Thiruchengode (10.95%) while lowest share is in Kolli hills (2.47%) followed by Mallasamuthiram (3.95%) in 2001. The same trend has been occurred in all the blocks in the later senses period of 2011.

Nearly 20 per cent of the population of the district belongs to Scheduled caste which has increased 6.38 per cent during the corresponding period. The highest share of this people is in Erumappatti while lowest in Kolli hills. The SC population has increased by 40 percent in Pallipalayam while negative changes occurred in Kolli hills. In terms of scheduled tribes, it has increased by 10.98 per cent. The highest positive change of this group was recorded in Rasipuram block which attracts ST people from the nearest hilly area of Bodhamalai, where the basic facilities of Education, safe drinking water, sanitation, toilet, furnished houses, fair price shop, even a petty shop, health centers, road and others are completely missing.

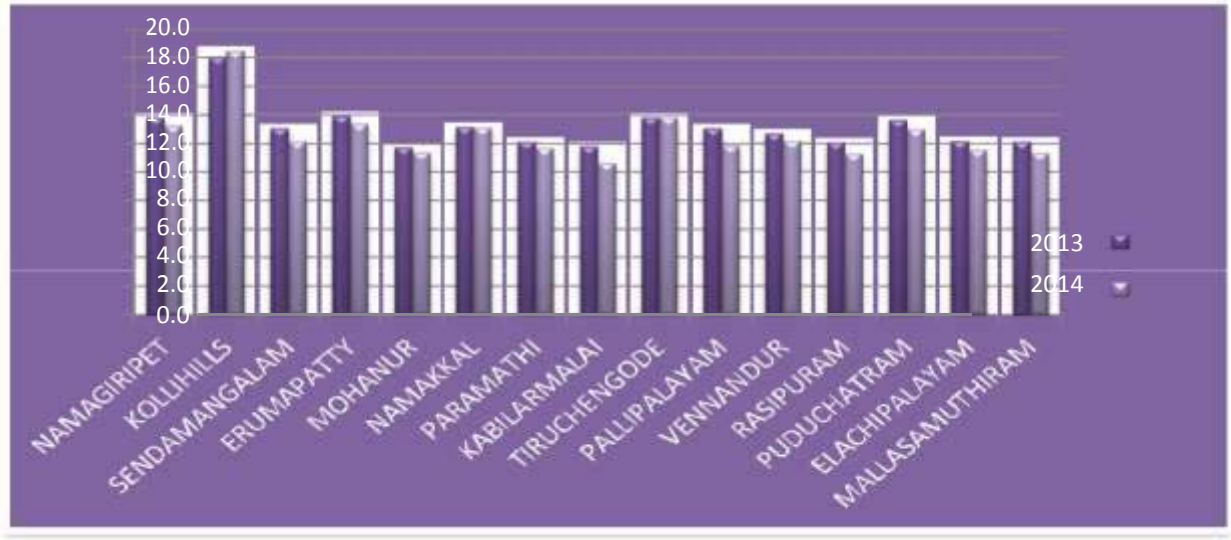
Box: 4.1FINDINGS OF CASE STUDY AT BODHAMALAI IN VENNANDUR BLOCK

- The workers participation rate is 86 per cent for men while 82 per cent for female The life expectancy of male is longer than female
- 44 per cent of male children are underweight while 39 per cent of female children
- There is only one primary school functioning in Keelur providing education up to 5th STD
- 41 per cent of male have studied up to 5th STD
- 24 per cent of men are illiterate while 52 per cent for female are illiterate 30 per cent of female studied up to 10th STD.
- MGNREGA is functioning in the area normally
- 36 per cent of these people are earning up to Rs.3000 per month and 71 per cent are less than one thousand
- 37 per cent of them are having habits of savings in the form of chit fund
- 50 per cent of them are having 1 to 4 hectare of lands and the remains are in 1 hectare Predominant produces are samai, varagu, kelvaragu and grams, jack fruit and mango
- Except power, other facilities of water, toilet, pucca house, road, hospital, communication, radio coverage, TV, any petty shop and market any good of purchasing and selling's are completely missing.

Trend in CBR and CDR

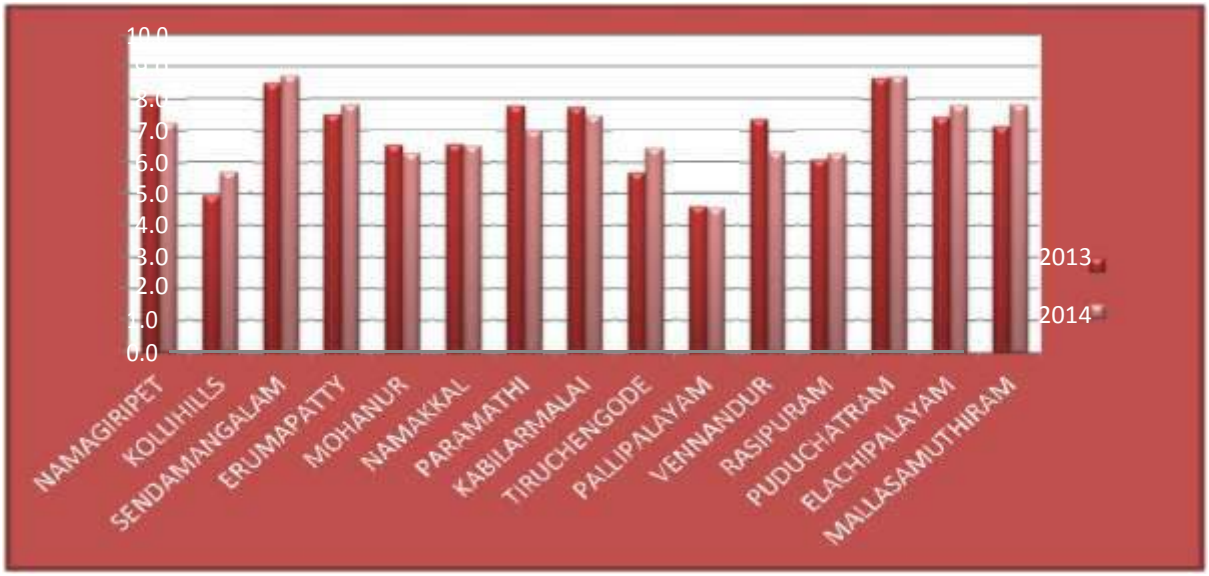
The Crude Birth and Death Rate reflects in the population growth, the fertility level of female population and condition of healthy life of the people in the district.

FIGURE: 4.1 TRENDS IN CRUDE BIRTH RATE



The crude birth rate of the blocks for the periods of 2013 and 2014 informs that all the blocks of the district have reduced the rate considerably except in two blocks namely Kollihills and Thiruchengode where the rate has increased by 2.49 per cent and 0.14 per cent respectively. Among the blocks for controlling the rate, Kabilarmalai has reduced it by 10.00 per cent against lowest reduction is occurred in Namakkal block (0.44%). The Pallipalayam block also reduced the rate to at the level of 9.27 per cent. The average rate of growth of the district is 12.1 in 2013 and it has come to 11.3 in 2014.

Figure: 4.2-Trend of Crude Death Rate



In case of crude death rate for the corresponding period, the rate has increased in seven blocks among them the highest increases have been recorded in Kolli hills and the lowest was in Kabilarmalai block. In the remaining blocks, the rates had decreased and high level of decreases of the rate was recorded in Vennandur while low level was in Namakkal block. The CBR and CDR are crucial factor for determining the growth of population.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio is a critical factor for determining the emergence of social problem in the society and the high level of it is indicating gap between genders. It informs that the number of females available for one thousand male in the population. The analysis of it will give an indication of gender inequality of population in the various blocks of the district.

TABLE: 4.2 - BLOCK WISE SEX RATIO

		Sex Ratio in General		
S. No.	Blocks	2001	2011	changes
1	Namakkal	974	995	+21
2	Puduchathiram	980	990	+10
3	Sendamangalam	977	980	+3
4	Erumapatty	982	985	+3
5	Mohanur	963	970	+7
6	Kollihills	973	964	-9
7	Rasipuram	971	980	+9
8	Namagiripet	957	960	+3
9	Vennandur	954	960	+6
10	Tiruchengodu	939	945	+6
11	Pallipalayam	943	960	+17
12	Elachipalayam	993	995	+2
13	Mallasamudram	942	955	+13
14	Paramathi	971	980	+9
15	Kabilarmalai	989	990	+1
	Namakkal District	964	986	+19

Sources: Censes report of 2011

It is significantly noted that sex ratio of the district is encouraging by the increase of female population which indicates that the gender inequality has come down. At the same time, the acceptance of female child in the society has increased considerably due to the raising of literacy rate, awareness and strict imposition of act. The block wise analysis of ratio reveals that Namakkal and Elachipalayam blocks have recorded the highest level of sex ratio in 2011, while lowest in Thiruchengode. It is implied that the urban people are believed to prefer male child when compared to rural blocks. It is really noted that the sex ratio of Kolli hills has shown negative changes while all other blocks have given positive changes in which, Namakkal block has recorded the highest change of positive cases while lowest change was in Kabilarmalai, which belongs to rural agricultural back ground in the corresponding period. In the previous period of 2001, highest ratio was prevailing in Elachipalayam while lowest was in Mallasamuthiram, where the number of female was very less to match one thousand male.

Child Sex Ratio

The child sex ratio discloses the prevailing nature of intention of parents for preference of having male child. The block wise analysis helps to identify the blocks where the female child is abandoned unnaturally.

TABLE: 4.3 - BLOCK WISE DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD SEX RATIO

SL.NO	Blockwise/ District / State	Total Population (0-6)	population the age group of 0-6		Sex Ratio
			Male	Female	
1	Namakkal	14042	7307	6735	922
2	Erumapatty	12855	6723	6132	912
3	Sendamangalam	6882	3643	3239	889
4	Mohanur	8221	4241	3980	938
5	Puduchatram	7031	3727	3304	887
6	Kolli hills	5008	2784	2224	799
7	Rasipuram	11268	5974	5294	886
8	Namagiripet	9042	4783	4259	890
9	Vennanthur	7372	3845	3527	917
10	Thiruchengode	17034	8790	8244	938
11	Mallasamudram	6501	3397	3104	914
12	Elachipalayam	6092	3245	2847	877
13	Pallipalayam	24998	12781	12217	956
14	Paramathy	6611	3440	3171	922
15	Kabilarmalai	7742	4074	3668	903
District Average		150699	78754	71945	914

Source: 2011 census

It is significantly noted that Kolli hills had recorded lowest child sex ratio which means 799 female child for one thousand male child due to the illiteracy, absence of hospital facility and awareness while highest was prevailing in Pallipalayam followed by Thiruchengode and Mohanur. These places are located in the plains with accessibility of all related facilities.

Life Expectancy at Birth

The average life expectancy of the Indian was 38 at the time of independence. According to the recent senses report, the life expectancy has improved to 65 which indicates favorable sign of improvement in health and other related aspects of basic cores infrastructure.

TABLE: 4.4 - LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

Sl. No	Block wise/District /State	2001		2011		2013-14	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	District	66.1	69.1	68.6	71.8	69.3	74.2
2	State	64.80	67.10	67.10	70.90	71.8	75.2

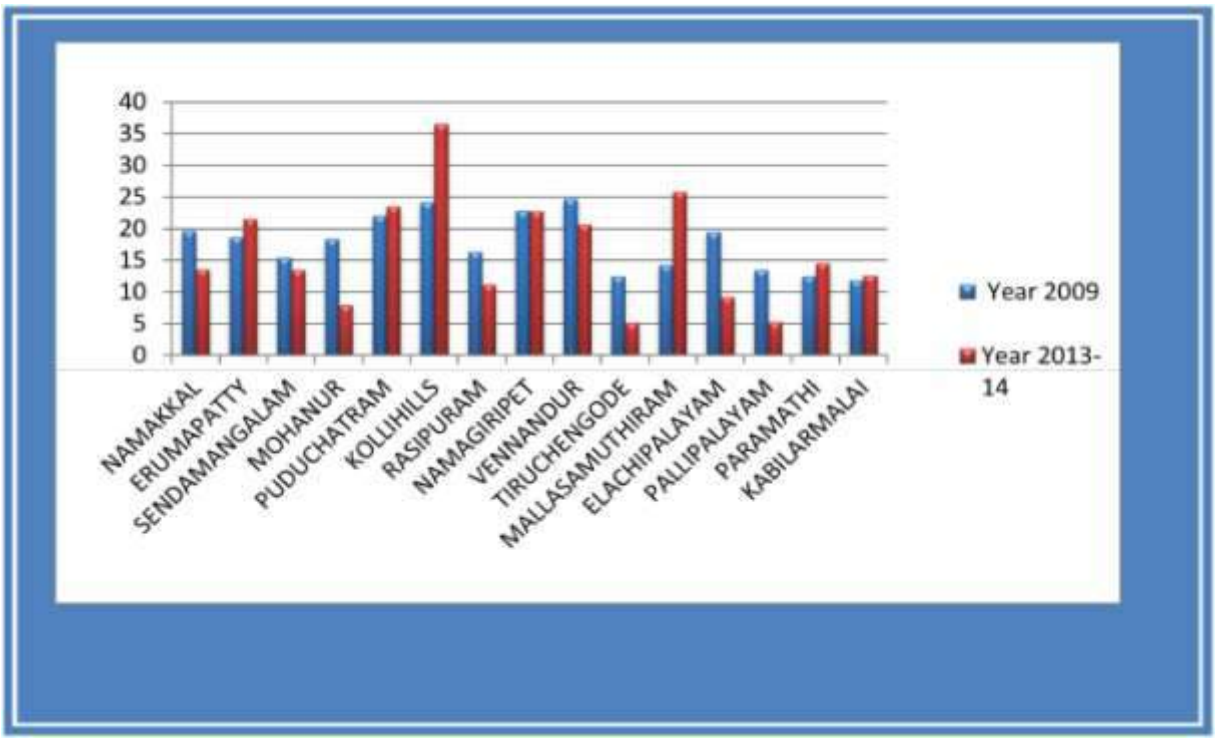
Sources: District Primary Health

The life expectancy of male was less than female in 2001. The same status was prevailing in 2011 too. During the consecutive periods, the life of male was increased by 2.5 years additionally while the life of female raised by 2.7 years. When it is compared with the LEB status of State average life of man and female, the same status prevails but the life expectancy of females has risen more than the life expectancy of man.

Infant Mortality Rate

The infant mortality rate of the district reveals that the rate of the distirct has been reduced considerably from 19.3 in 2007 to 16.19 in 2013-14. The rate has decreased by 16.14 per cent during this period. The block wise analysis of the rate indicates that the highest rate is prevailing in Kolli hills (36.46),which is one of the most backward blocks of the district where large number of agricultural marginal labourers is existing and lowest rate is recorded in Thiruchengode (5.09) in 2013.14.

FIGURE: 4.3- BLOCK WISE INFANT MORTALITY RATE (2009 &2013-14)

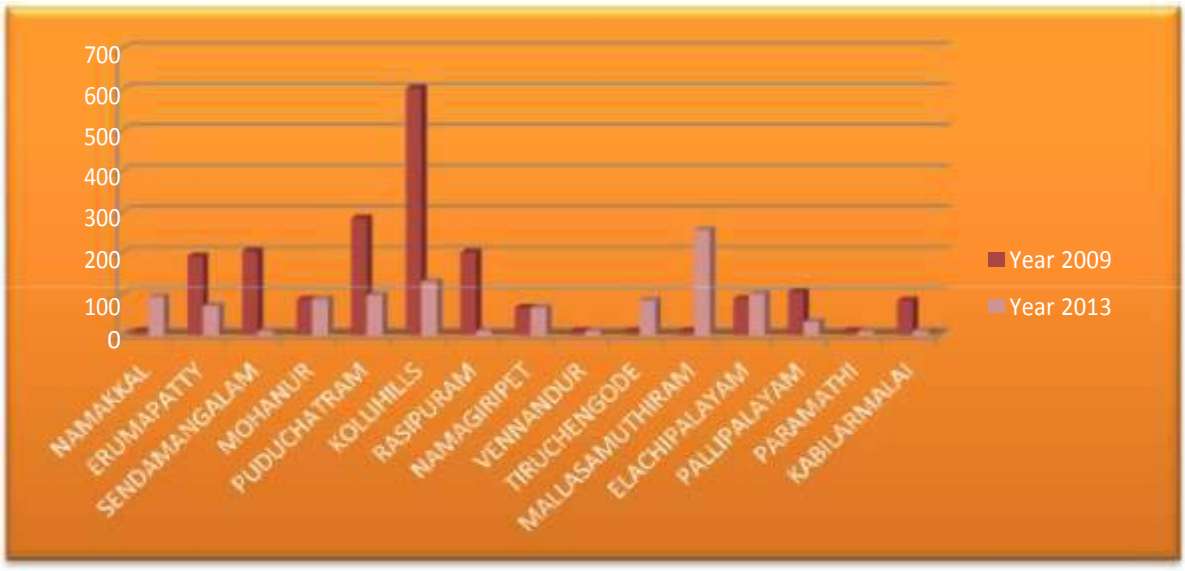


The Infant Mortality Rate of the district was 16.19 in 2013-14 while the rate of state and centre were 21 and 24 respectively. The block wise studies of Infant Mortality Rate for the period between 2009 and 2013-14 states that the rate of only six blocks had increased while other blocks curbed the rate considerably in these corresponding periods. The highest rise of the rate is occurred in Kolli hills and Mallasamuthiram. These blocks have already come under the close vigilance of district administration for the up gradation of overall performance of the block.

Maternal Mortality Ratio

The prevailing ratio of maternal mortality reveals the status of healthy and fertile women who causes for giving healthy children they are considered as the real wealth of nation.

IGURE: 4.4-BLOCK WISE MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO

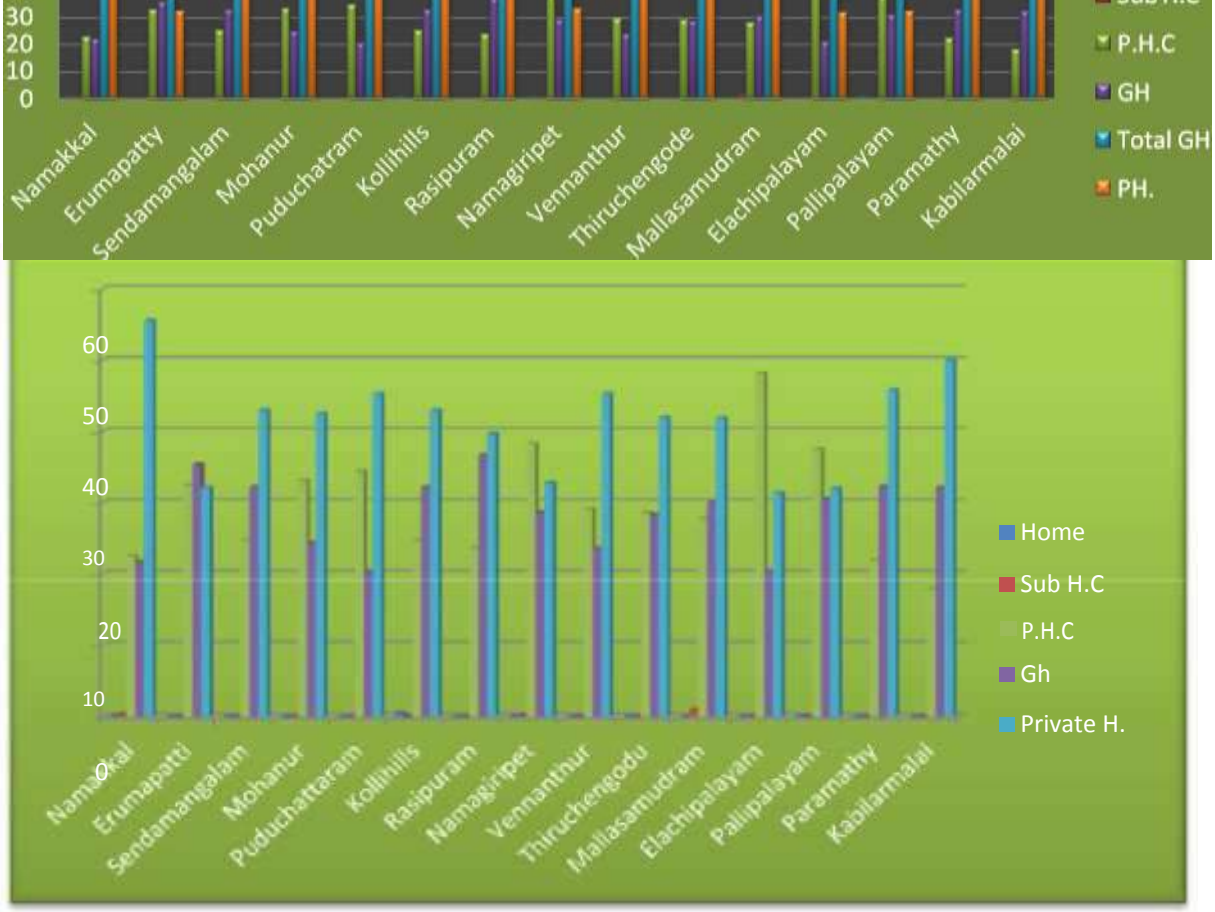


In 2009, the cases of MMR indicate that the lowest level is recorded in Thiruchengode, Paramathi and Namakkal blocks. All these blocks are having only 10 maternal deaths in every one lakh deliveries. The MMR for Kolli hills, Puduchathiram and Sendamangalam blocks was found to be as high as 604.6, 286.3 and 205.3 respectively. If any one of the death case is registered, the rate is turned to be high due to the technique of calculation of MMR.

The Maternal Mortality Ratio of District was 71.59 in 2013-14. The comparative examination of the ratio for block wise indicates that the highest ratio is recorded in the block Mallasamuthiram (257.4) which is followed by Kolli hills (130.2). The lowest ratio is occurred in of Senthamangalam, Rasipuram, Vennandur, Paramathi and Kabilarmalai at the ratio of 10 only. The cases of MMR are unexpected and there are number of factors involved for the cause of any maternal death

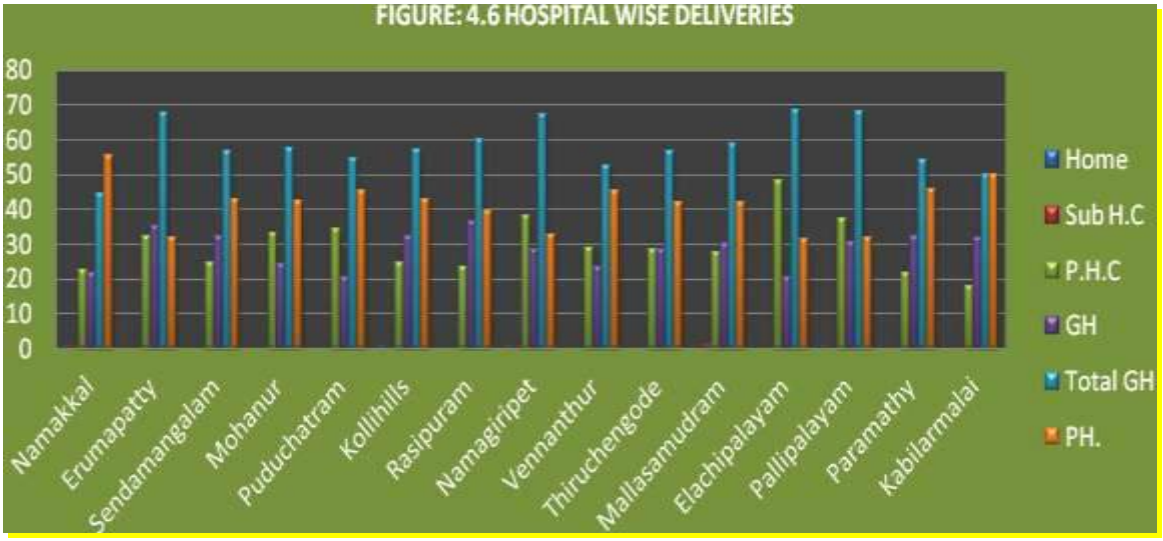
Place of Delivery

The place of delivery indicates the availability and accessibility of facilities prevailing in the vicinity of the blocks. It also indicates the intention of people for the preference of facility for the delivery of child.



Institutional delivery is considered to be a significant factor for reducing the Maternal Mortality Ratio, Still birth rate and Infant mortality ratio. In these aspects, it is analysed here, for presenting the real position of the ratio in the district. The home deliveries have become very rare except in few blocks like Kolli hills, Namagiripet, Namakkal and Pallipalayam where few home deliveries are recorded. These belong to rural area except Namakkal and far away from accessibility of the facility of hospital.

In this category of home delivery in the District is only 0.2 per cent. The sub health centre also has recorded 0.1 per cent of delivery in the district level except few blocks and all other blocks have got very meager delivery cases in these centers. The primary health centers are mostly used by the people of Kolli hills by 66. 4 per cent, the lesser users are in the block of Namakkal. The Government hospitals are mostly utilized by the people of Erumapatty block. The minimum users are in Kolli hills where only one GH is available and one 108 ambulance vehicle is operational. It is located mostly far away from the villages and most of them are located at distance of 30 km of radius away from the GH. 30 to 60 per cent of deliveries are recorded mostly in the Private hospitals which has recorded highest deliveries of 57.6 per cent. It is followed by Kabilarmalai and Paramathi `blocks with 55.5 and 50.8 per cent of deliveries respectively. In these two blocks, Velur has become the centre of private hospitals. As absences of these hospitals in Kolli hills, the institutional delivery cases are very low at 11.9 per cent only.



The comparative study of the delivery cases in the district whether in Govt. hospitals or private hospitals revealed that 58.5 per cent of delivery occurred in the Govt. hospitals while 41.5 in private hospitals. In the block wise analysis, except Namakkal block, all the blocks have recorded higher the cases in Govt. hospitals than private hospitals but in Kabilarmalai block both are in equal contribution for the delivery cases. The private hospitals have admitted highest delivery cases in the Namakkal block due to more number of private hospitals are functioning round the clock wise to give medical support during any emergency as it is being capital of the district.

Still birth rate

The still birth rate reflects the condition of the health of pregnant women who may be inappropriate to deliver the baby due to various reasons like anemia, early marriage, under weight, non availability of hospital, home delivery, absence of ante natal coverage etc.

TABLE: 4.5 - STILL BIRTH RATE

S. No	Blocks	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	Namakkal	12.8	9.7	9.1	11.4	8.1	2.7	10.1	7.9
2	Erumapatty	25.1	16.5	22.6	14.3	10.4	6.2	6.4	6.4
3	Sendamangalam	27	22.8	16.2	12.1	12.4	7.9	8.2	8.2
4	Mohanur	12.4	22.8	15.5	8.5	12.7	6	7.9	7.9
5	Puduchatram	12.9	10.7	12.3	14.1	9.3	11.7	7.8	7.8
6	Kollihills	51.4	72.8	55.9	45.8	43.3	49.5	61.1	61.1
7	Rasipuram	17.3	16.9	14	10.4	5.3	5.2	8.5	8.5
8	Namagiripet	26.9	19.5	24.2	16.3	16.2	12	11.9	11.9
9	Vennanthur	19.4	17.8	24	12.1	19.3	14	5.8	5.8
10	Thiruchengode	15.4	9.2	13.8	13.1	10.5	8.5	3.8	3.8
11	Mallasamudram	18.6	20	17.2	24.5	10.9	10.8	2.6	2.6
12	Elachipalayam	14.3	12.2	9.6	18.2	5.4	11.2	9	9
13	Pallipalayam	20.2	12.9	11.2	10.1	9.8	9.2	5.5	5.5
14	Paramathy	16	15.7	10.2	5.1	7.8	2	5.1	5.1
15	Kabilarmalai	15.2	14.1	6.7	6.9	7.7	5.5	8.9	8.9
	District	**19.9**	**17.9**	**16.5**	**13.9**	**12**	**10.1**	**9.3**	**9.3**

Sources: JD health Namakkal district

The concern of still birth is a serious warning due to its impact on the women's health. According to above said information, the rate is occurring in higher proportion only in Kolli hills block in all the consecutive years from 2007 to 2014 due to the absence of required number of hospital facilities. The lowest rate is recorded only in the block of Paramathi by 2.6 per cent in 2014 while it is 12.4 in Mohanur in 2007. When it is compared with the periods of 2007 and 2014, the still birth rate has been reduced considerably in all the blocks except Kolli hills. In Paramathi, the rate has decreased by 87.49 per cent at the same time the changes have been lower only in Kolli hills, as there are constraints in awareness, availability of facility and rate of literacy. In 2013, the rate has increased in all the blocks except in the following blocks like Namagiripet, Vennandur, Thiruchengode, Mallasamuthiram, Elachipalayam and Pallipalayam.

The still birth rate of District has decreased by 51.23 per cent between the corresponding periods. Except Kolli hills where the rate has increased by 18.87 per cent, all the block have reduced the rate considerably in which highest reduction is occurred in Mallasamuthiram by 86.02 while lowest reduction is in Elachipalayam by 37.06 per cent.

Nutritional Status of Children

The severely under weight (SUW) and moderate under weight (MUW) children have been found and analysed here for finding the blocks where the status of the children is in pitiable and precarious condition.

TABLE: 4.6 NUTRITIONAL STATUSES OF CHILDREN 2013-14

S.NO	Blocks	SUW	MUW	MUC+SUW
1	**Namakkal**	0.1	7.66	7.76
2	**Erumapatty**	0.11	14.71	14.82
3	**Sendamangalam**	0.08	7.31	7.39
4	**Mohanur**	0.26	8.41	8.67
5	**Puduchattaram**	0.24	9.51	9.75
6	**Kolli hills**	0.22	43.99	44.21
7	**Rasipuram**	0.12	4.63	4.75
8	**Namagiripet**	0.03	15.29	15.32
9	**Vennanthur**	0.08	7.54	7.62
10	**Thiruchengode**	0.05	5.34	5.39
11	**Mallasamudram**	0.07	5.54	5.61
12	**Elachipalayam**	0.1	8.29	8.39
13	**Pallipalayam**	0.09	14.71	14.8
14	**Paramathy**	0.13	7.54	7.67
15	**Kabilarmalai**	0.08	12.75	12.83

Source: Dept. of Statistics, Chennai

The analysis of nutritional status of children of various blocks portrays that severely underweight children are high in Mohanur which is in a rural background but located in the bank of Cauvery adjoining to the Namakkal block. The lack of health awareness may be a cause for this status followed by Puduchathiram and Kolli hills. The low level is prevailing in Kabilarmalai, Vennandur and Senthamangalam blocks. In case of moderate under weight, highest numbers of children are in Kolli hills and the lowest is recorded in Rasipuram block. The combination of both cases reveals that highest status is prevailing in Kollihills while lowest is in Rasipuram.

Provision of IFA Tablets

Iron Folic Acid tablets are supportive and helpful in the medication of various health disorders and deficiencies of the mankind. It helps to recover children suffering from anemia. It also helps to maintain the hemoglobin levels. Iron deficiency is a serious setback of mankind. It is one of the most prevalent nutritional problems and it is found to be highest among the infant born with low birth weight particularly among children between the age group from 24 months to 6 years. Iron deficiencies can lead to long term impairment of mental and motor development. It leads to lower levels of concentration and decreased physical activity. It is considered as crucial component for providing treatment of iron deficiencies. The intervention of supplying IFA tablet was started in 2000 for all school going adolescent girls once in a week to control anemia. It was for the first time that an anemia control program was jointly implemented by the health and educational department with the support of UNICEF. It is being administered to students from the class VIII onwards under the supervision of school teachers. Wednesday is found to be an apt day for distributing the tablet to children. After a year and half, it is studied that anemia has declined to be 22 per cent and hemoglobin level has gone up by 75 per cent successfully.

TABLE: 4.7 - PROVISIONS OF IFA TABLETS 2013-14

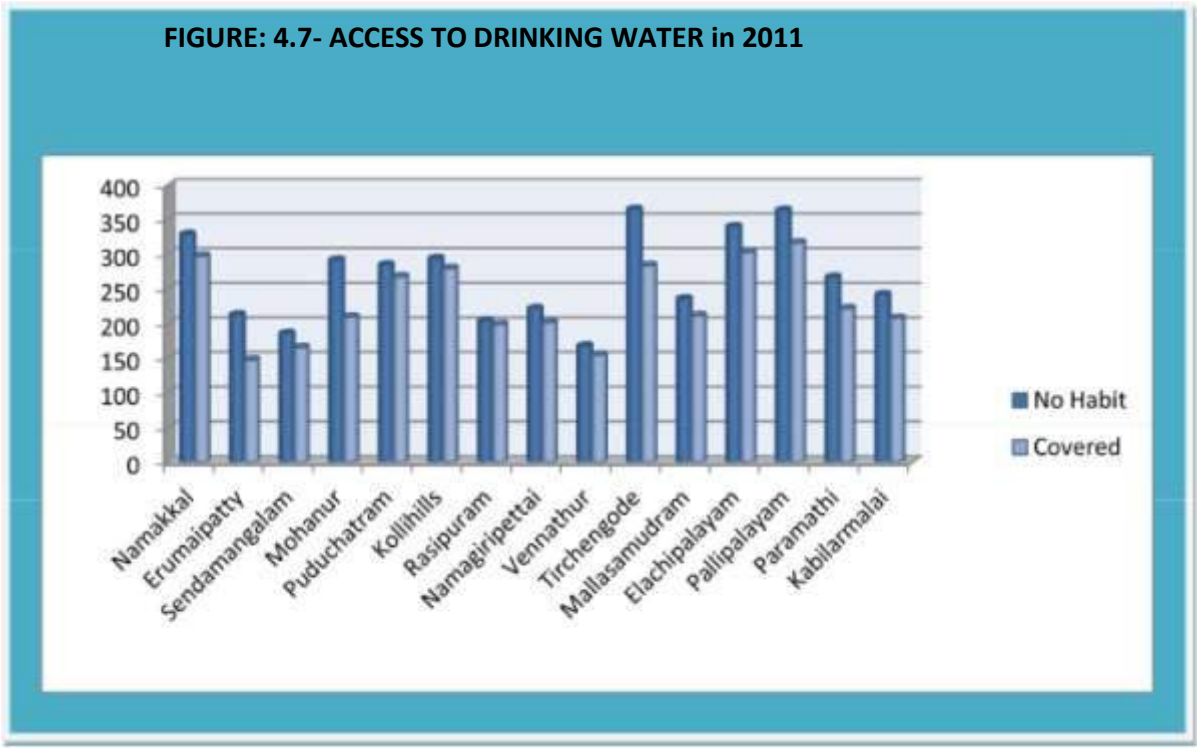
S .No	Block wise/District /State	% of women took IFA tablets	% of children took IFA tablets	% of Adolescent girls took IFA tablets
1	Namagiripet	101.3	39.2	108.2
2	Kolli hills	92.1	40.3	49.5
3	Sendamangalam	100.2	33.4	81.6
4	Erumapatty	102.7	39.3	73.8
5	Mohanur	105.8	41.8	101.8
6	Namakkal	100	21.3	78.8
7	Paramathy	126.2	24.1	72.8
8	Kabilarmalai	103.5	44.6	102.3
9	Thiruchengode	96.6	33.6	73.6
10	Pallipalayam	99.7	22.2	96.6
11	Vennanthur	97.9	27.5	77.5
12	Rasipuram	99	31.4	68.1
13	Puduchatram	105.3	30.2	97.7
14	Elachipalayam	100.1	34	104.1
15	Mallasamudram	108.8	45	99.5
Namakkal District		**102.6**	**33.9**	**85.7**

Sources: JD Health Services, Namakkal

In terms of IFA coverage for women, ten blocks have got more than hundred percentages. The blocks have covered the range from 92.1 to 126.2 per cent. Moreover, the highest coverage is accounted in the block of Paramathy against lowest in Kolli hills. In case of children, the coverage ranged from 21 per cent to 44.6 per cent which is recorded in Kabilarmalai block. In the case of adolescent girls, more than 100 per cent is reported in four blocks. The lowest coverage is believed in the block of Kolli hills. The district average coverage of these classifications is recorded as 102.6, 33.9 and 85.7 per cent for women, children and adolescent respectively.

Non –Nutritional Factors and their Impact on Nutrition

Water Supply



The basic requirement of life of all human beings is quality of safe drinking water, which is one of the major determining factor for maintaining good health and leading better life for which it has to be ensured to provide to all the habitations. The complete coverage of all habitation with the facility is mandatory for any Government. According to the statistical information of 2011 in the district, there were 3025 habitations in all the blocks. The district average coverage of these facilities of safe drinking water was only 86.65 per cent. The remaining 13 per cent (393 habitations) were not covered by the facility. These basic amenities should be fulfilled in the coming years with an appropriate plan and required amount of fund allocation. The habitations in Rasipuram block had the highest coverage of 97.55 per cent. It was followed by Kolli hills by 95.24 and Puduchathiram by 94.04 per cent. These two blocks were identified as most back ward block of the district. The lowest level of coverage was in the Erumapatty block by 69.48 per cent. It was followed by Mohanur and Thiruchengode block by percentage of 71.72 and 77.81 respectively. These blocks are very near to the Cauvery, running in the western and southern side of the district as boundary. But according to the statistical report of 2013, the coverage of the facility has reached to 100 per cent in all the habitations of the blocks. It is really impressive achievement of one of the most significant basic requirement of people in the district.

Sanitation

TABLE: 4.8 –BLOCK WISE COVERAGE OF TOILET FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT

S. No	Blocks	2013-14
1	Namakkal	93
2	Erumapatty	53.01
3	Sendamangalam	59.89
4	Mohanur	55.84
5	Puduchatram	39
6	Kolli hills	41.47
7	Rasipuram	71
8	Namagiripet	46
9	Vennandur	53
10	Tiruchengode	72.17
11	Mallasamuthiram	49
12	Elachipalayam	50.05
13	Pallipalayam	52.59
14	Paramathi	74
15	Kabilarmalai	72
	District average	58.8

Source: Dept. of Rural Development, Namakkal

The block wise analysis of toilet facilities for the year 2013-14 found that the household's coverage has been increased by nearly18 per cent in the district. The lowest coverage of toilet facilities had shifted from Elachipalayam block to Puduchathiram block correspondingly. The coverage of the facility for Kolli hills has increased followed by Elachipalayam and Kabilarmalai blocks.

Special Programs - AIDS Control

TABLE: 4.9 - HIV POSITIVE CASES 2013-14

S. No	Age wise	Male	Female	Common
1	0-14	139	112	251
2	15-24	2340	2047	4387
3	25-34	7849	5422	13271
4	35-49	6578	7104	13682
5	50 & A	4706	4063	8760
	Total	21612	18748	40360

Sources: JD Health Namakkal

The table displays the status of the HIV positive cases in Namakkal district. According to the age wise classification of HIV cases, the age group of 35 has been found to be more vulnerable with a larger proportional of the affected in this group but it is more for male in the age group of 25-34 while for females it is more in the age group of 35-49.

Tuberculosis and Leprosy cases

TABLE: 4.10- TB AND LEPROSY CASES

In District		Positive TB Cases				Leprosy cases			
S.No	District	2007	2011	2013	2014	2007	2011	2013	2014
1	Namakkal	4529	3905	2808	3115	137	93	102	122

Sources: JD Health, Namakkal

The TB cases in the district have increased by 11 per cent from 2013 to 2014 and the Leprosy cases have increased by nearly 20 per cent in the corresponding period. When they are compared with the years between 2007 and 2014, the former cases have decreased by 31 per cent while latter by 11 per cent. The efforts to mitigate the cases have given considerable effect successfully.

Conclusion

The chapter concludes that the annual population growth was recorded by 1.56 per cent in the district due to increasing rate of literacy. The density of population is very high in the blocks of Thiruchengode and Rasipuram. The scheduled caste contribution in the total population is 20 per cent. The highest level of crude death rate occurred in Kolli hills block which is one of the backward blocks. The marginal labours of the block are plenty and farm activities are predominant based on the monsoon rain. The per capita income of the people could be low which led for reducing the propensity to take sufficient food to maintain health while highest crude birth rate and highest child sex ratio are prevailing in the block of Kolli hills. The life expectancy of female has increased more than male. The domicile delivery is recorded in the district by 0.2 per cent and indicates that these need to be changed. The high incidents of still birth rate registered in Kolli hills too. The IFA tablets are given to the students who have deficiency in iron and anemic particularly for adolescent girls. There were 520 habitations that were to be covered with water facility in 2011 but in 2013-14, all the habitations were covered by water which has ensured hundred per cent coverage in the district and there is need for nearly 42 per cent of households to be covered with toilets.

CHAPTER 5

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

Chapter 5

Literacy and Education

Introduction

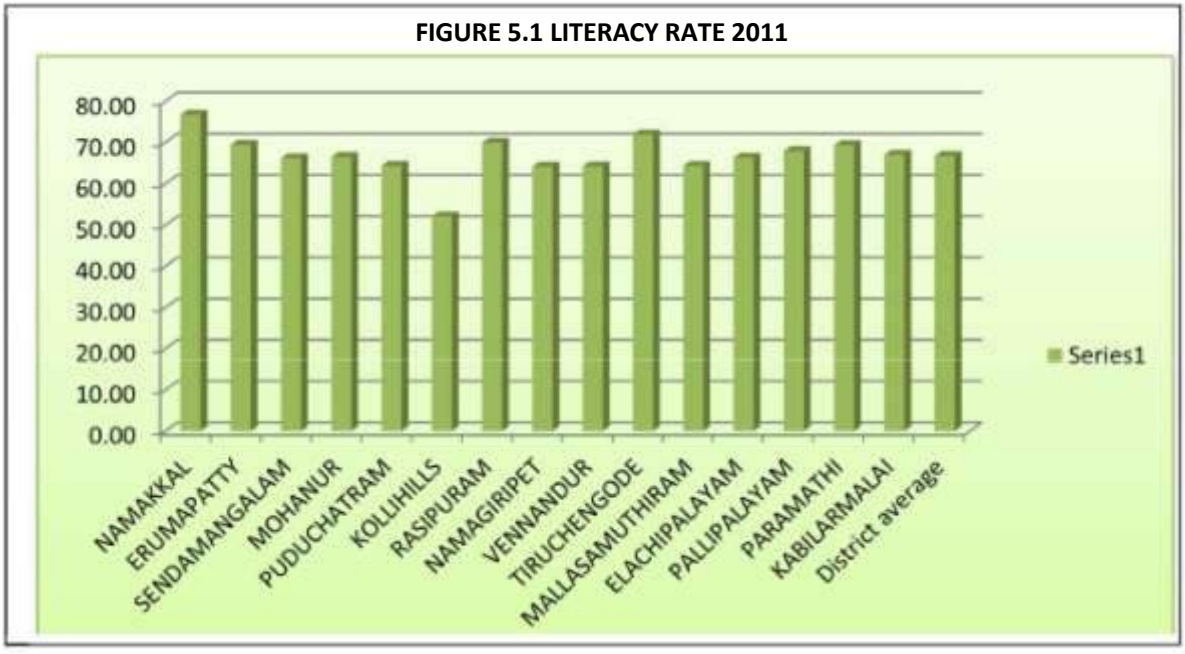
The critical factor for human development is the excellence of education which is believed to enrich and enhance human capital. The increasing intensity and efficiency of human capital cause exploitation of possessions of resources for creating elevated class of people with leading peace full life in the world. The literacy rate is one of the indicators to express the educational status of the people of Nation. The system of education prevailing in the country is only the major contribution for shaping and sharpening the human capabilities for increasing productivity levels of available resources for reaching an economic destination. The abundant human resources can be turned to be the human capital which is considered to be essential in the present situation wherein every nation in the world is endeavoring to improve them economically by getting comparative advantage. Hence, the attention of the Nation on human capital has become a paramount importance and it can be strengthened only by way of imparting knowledge through proper education. The power of human being is exceedingly incredible in nature. Ancient people had realized it and reaped this power for creating astounding things admirably in this world. In this context, the chapter focuses on the educational status of people, the availability of school infrastructure and overall performance of the educational department in the district.

Literacy and its Rate

The literacy rate of Namakkal district was 67.41 per cent in 2001 while the rate of Tamil Nadu was 73.45 and for India it was 64.85 per cent. After a decade, this rate has improved to 74.60 per cent, 80.1 per cent and 73.0 per cent for District, State and Nation respectively. The growth rate of the literacy rate is 10.71 per cent for Namakkal.

The focus on the development programs of the district has been necessary to increase the literacy rate which is strongly assumed to be superior significance in the formulation of Human Development Index (HDI). Namakkal District, a predominantly rural district is carved out of Salem district, relatively backward region. Any improvement and achievement in literacy rate are considered as a favorable sign in the overall development of the district. The block wise census data (2011) on literacy rate of Namakkal district reveals some pertinent points.

Literacy performance of District



The literacy rate may be influenced by the awareness of people, their economic background and the availability and accessibility of the school. In this context, the highest level of literacy rate is prevailing in Namakkal block (76.68) which is in urban background and provides plenty of employment opportunity for the educated people who are aware of the magnitude of education in practice. The block is nowadays considered as centre of education in Tamil Nadu by the emergence of lot of schools and colleges for attracting students from all over the States of India to produce and retain the State and National ranks in education. The second rank holding block is Thiruchengode (71.95%) which is also urban in nature. At the same time numerous educational institutions, industries, textiles, rig and transport are predominant in providing room for the educated people for earning substantial amount of income. The lowest rank in literacy is subsisting in Kolli hills (52.06%). The people of the block are depending on agriculture and acting as marginal labour. The awareness of education is inadequate to the tribal community and the consciousness on necessity of education for employment is completely lacking. All these factors may be causes for low level of literacy in the block. This block is followed by Namagiripet block (64.11%), it is rural in character and weaving is the major overcome of employment in addition to agriculture.

Elementary Education - Primary Education

The block wise rate of enrolment is analysed here to give an idea and for knowing the position of parents for admitting their wards in the primary schools in the right age.

TABLE: 5.1 GROSS ENROLMENT RATE IN PRIMARY EDUCATION 2013-14

S. No	Blocks	GER in Primary Education
1	NAMAKKAL	100.77
2	ERUMAPATTY	100.75
3	SENDAMANGALAM	100.57
4	MOHANUR	101.08
5	PUDUCHATRAM	99.1
6	KOLLI HILLS	99.08
7	RASIPURAM	100.94
8	NAMAGIRIPET	100.62
9	VENNANDUR	100.38
10	TIRUCHENGODE	101.17
11	MALLASAMUTHIRAM	100.71
12	ELACHIPALAYAM	100.2
13	PALLIPALAYAM	101.07
14	PARAMATHI	100.94
15	KABILARMALAI	100.99
	District average	**100.56**

Source: ***Additional chief Educational Officer SSA Namakkal***

The analysis of enrolment rate in primary schools reveals that most of the schools in each block got admission of more than hundred per cent except Puduchathiram and Kolli hills blocks where the rate has been recorded as nearly 99 per cent. The lowest level of the rate is prevailing in the block of Kolli hills while the highest was recorded in Thiurchengode block as 101.17 per cent. The literacy of the block of Thiruchengode is more than the district average of 100.56 per cent.

The other blocks also had reasonable admission in the primary education. The enrolment rate of primary education in the district has improved slightly from 100.55 in 2011-12 to 102.60 in 2013-14. It is more or less very near to the State average enrolment rate in primary education.

Completion Rate and Dropout Rate in Primary Education

Completion Rate in Primary Education

The completion rate is required to know the performance of the students in the primary education for the district of Namakkal. The period of three years from 2011-12 to 2012-13 have been taken here for analysing the information regarding the completion and dropout rates in the classification of boys, girls and general.

The block wise analysis of the data for the period of two consecutive years indicated that nearly 99 per cent of the students of the class successfully completed their primary level in the district. It is gradually increasing in all the three years of the stated period from 98.24 to 98.64 per cent. The same results are provided by boys and girls. It is interpreted that the remaining meager percentage of students might have dropped out or shifted to other schools in other districts. It is significantly noted that the few blocks in the district in terms of boys, girls and total have produced near to 100 per cent completion in the level of education in the year of 2012-13. In the academic year 2013-14, the same status as the previous year is perfectly repeated without any change in the rate.

TABLE: 5.2- COMPLETION RATE

S. No	Blocks	Boys			Girls			General		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	Namakkal	97.38	97.4	97.4	98.06	98.36	98.36	97.72	97.88	97.88
2	Kollihills	92.92	92.94	92.94	94.45	94.95	94.75	93.69	93.95	93.85
3	Mohanur	98.84	98.86	98.86	98.28	98.58	98.58	98.56	98.72	98.72
4	Erumapatty	99.15	99.17	99.17	98.93	99.23	99.23	99.04	99.2	99.2
5	Sendamangalam	99.8	99.82	99.82	97.92	98.22	98.22	98.86	99.02	99.02
6	Puduchatram	99.73	99.75	99.75	99.92	100	100	99.83	99.88	99.88
7	Rasipuram	98.6	98.62	98.62	98.51	98.81	98.81	98.55	98.71	98.71
8	Vennandur	96.94	96.96	96.96	96.03	96.34	96.33	96.48	96.65	96.64
9	Namagiripet	99.61	99.63	96.63	99.72	100	100	99.67	99.82	99.82
10	Tiruchengode	99.98	100	100,00	99.27	99.57	99.57	99.63	99.79	99.79
11	Pallipalayam	97.38	97.4	97.4	97.54	97.83	98.3	97.46	97.62	97.85
12	Mallasamudram	98.93	98.95	98.95	99.43	99.73	99.73	99.18	99.34	99.34
13	Elachipalayam	98.63	98.65	98.65	99.93	100	100	99.28	99.33	99.33
14	Paramathi	98.35	98.37	98.37	97.14	97.43	97.44	97.74	97.9	97.9
15	Kabilarmalai	98.25	98.27	98.27	97.48	98	97.78	97.86	98.14	98.02
	District Total	98.3	98.32	98.32	98.17	98.47	98.47	98.24	98.39	98.4

Sources: Additional chief of Educational Officer, SSA Namakkal

Dropout in Primary Education

The dropout rate is given here for knowing the involvement of the parents and students for continuation of their children's education. The corresponding periods have been taken for comparative analysis. The abolition of child labour and serious enactment of the law for the children right for their education prevented the dropouts from the school significantly.

TABLE: 5.3 - DROPOUT RATE

S. No	Blocks	Boys			Girls			General		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	Namakkal	2.23	2.16	2.18	1.88	1.88	1.88	2.05	2.02	2.03
2	Kolli hills	5.15	4.99	5.1	5.52	5.52	5.52	5.33	5.25	5.31
3	Mohanur	0.25	0.24	0.2	1.67	1.67	1.67	0.96	0.95	0.93
4	Erumapatty	0.68	0.66	0.63	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.76	0.75	0.74
5	Sendamangalam	0.34	0.33	0.29	1.81	1.8	1.81	1.07	1.07	1.05
6	Puduchatram	0.25	0.24	0.2	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.29	0.29	0.27
7	Rasipuram	1.83	1.78	1.78	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.62	1.59	1.59
8	Vennandur	2.82	2.74	2.77	3.63	3.63	3.63	3.23	3.18	3.2
9	Namagiripet	0.8	0.78	0.75	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.44	0.42	0.41
10	Tiruchengode	1.23	1.19	1.18	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.84	0.82	0.82
11	Pallipalayam	1.72	1.66	1.67	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.7	1.67	1.68
12	Mallasamudram	1.04	1.01	0.99	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.82	0.81	0.8
13	Elachipalayam	1.16	1.12	1.11	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.7	0.68	0.67
14	Paramathi	1.5	1.45	1.45	2.62	2.61	2.62	2.06	2.03	2.03
15	Kabilarmalai	1.63	1.58	1.58	2.3	2.29	2.32	1.96	1.94	1.95
	District Total	**1.51**	**1.46**	1.46	**1.67**	**1.67**	**1.67**	**1.59**	**1.57**	**1.54**

Sources: Additional chief Educational Officer SSA Namakkal

The analysis of block wise dropout in Primary education in the corresponding period shows that the district average dropout rate in primary schools in general is being gradually decreased like 1.59, 1.57 and 1.54 in the corresponding periods. In terms of boys and girls, the rate is also of decreasing nature. But the rate of girls is marginally higher than the rate of boys. There is a very meager difference between the gender groups. The block wise dropout is being in the range of 0.27 to 5.31 in the academic year 2013-14. The district average dropout rate is 1.54. In 2013-14 the block of Kolli hills is placed for more number of drops out cases but meager dropout recorded in Puduchathiram, which is located in middle of Namakkal and Rasipuram. These blocks are famous for their educational institutions.

Enrolment in Upper Primary/Middle School Education

The block wise enrolment in upper primary have been analysed for knowing the continuation of education from the level of primary education to upper primary education. The students in the level of upper primary are in the age group of 12 to 14 which is considered to be in the prime adolescent age group. It is unspecified that the possibilities of deviation from the school may be high.

TABLE: 5.4- GENDER WISE ENROLLMENT IN UPPER PRIMARY EDUCATION

S. No	Blocks	Boys		Girls		General	
		2011-12	2013-14	2011-12	2013-14	2011-12	2013-14
1	Namakkal	4647	4142	3940	3583	8587	7725
2	Kolli hills	779	805	837	793	1616	1598
3	Mohanur	2371	2404	2026	2144	4397	4548
4	Erumapatty	3290	3337	2892	2897	6182	6234
5	Sendamangalam	1406	1418	1319	1430	2725	2848
6	Puduchatram	1853	2061	1464	1686	3317	3747
7	Rasipuram	3824	3772	3007	3191	6831	6963
8	Vennandur	2555	2393	2037	1696	4592	4089
9	Namagiripet	2483	2505	2148	2152	4631	4657
10	Tiruchengode	4961	4786	4150	4169	9111	8955
11	Pallipalayam	7557	7079	6778	6396	14335	13475
12	Mallasamudram	2178	2069	1624	1782	3802	3851
13	Elachipalayam	1936	1893	1823	1671	3759	3564
14	Paramathi	2733	2744	2060	2159	4793	4903
15	Kabilarmalai	2285	2214	2028	1907	4313	4121
	District Total	44858	43622	38133	37656	82991	81278

Sources: Additional chief Educational Officer SSA Namakkal

The details of enrolment for upper primary are presented here. It is stated that the comparison of two academic year data of enrolment for 2011-12 and 2013-14, the enrolment in this level has decreased by 2.06 per cent for general category. In terms of boys, it is decreased by 2.76 while it is 1.25 for girls. The block wise enrolment stated that 50 per cent of the blocks in the district have shown positive changes of enrolment. The comparison of the corresponding period indicates that highest positive changes have been recorded in the block of Puduchathiram (12.96%) and lowest in Namagiripet block (0.56%). At the same time, Vennandur block has recorded highest changes in negative for enrolment of 10.95. In terms of girl's enrolment, this block has recorded highest negative change. It is implied that the rate has dropped marginally in this block. But for girls, Puduchathiram block has registered highest change in positive by 15.16 per cent. The same situation is also prevailing in the block for the boys by 11.23 per cent which is higher than the other blocks.

Completion Rate in Upper Primary/Middle School Education

TABLE: 5.5 - COMPLETION RATE

S. No	Blocks	Boys		Girls		General	
		2011-12	2013-14	2011-12	2013-14	2011-12	2013-14
1	Namakkal	93.14	97.83	95.13	98.51	94.14	98.17
2	Kolli hills	90.85	93.35	92.12	95.1	91.48	94.22
3	Mohanur	93.88	99.29	95.36	98.73	94.62	99.01
4	Erumapatty	89.3	99.6	93.32	99.38	91.31	99.49
5	Sendamangalam	88.2	100	94.89	98.37	91.55	99.18
6	Puduchatram	92	100	93.67	100	92.84	100
7	Rasipuram	92.85	99.05	94.36	98.96	93.61	99
8	Vennandur	87.33	97.38	91.22	96.49	89.27	96.93
9	Namagiripet	91.96	100	94.44	100	93.2	100
10	Tiruchengode	89.54	100	93.48	99.72	91.51	99.86
11	Pallipalayam	93.12	97.82	91.95	97.98	92.53	97.9
12	Mallasamudram	93.49	99.38	95.94	99.88	94.72	99.63
13	Elachipalayam	94.52	99.08	96.7	100.15	95.61	99.62
14	Paramathi	88.01	98.8	94.77	97.58	91.39	98.19
15	Kabilarmalai	91.59	98.7	97.45	98.15	94.52	98.43
	District Total	91.32	98.69	94.32	98.6	92.82	98.64

Sources: Additional chief Educational Officer SSA Namakkal

The district average of completion rate of upper primary for general category is 98. 64 per cent in the year 2013-14 but it was at 92.82 per cent in the year 2011-2012. The district average of positive change is 6.27 per cent for general. In the corresponding period, the completion rate is increased by 4.54 per cent for girls while it is 8.07 per cent for boys. The increasing nature of completion rate for boys is better than girls during the period. In terms of boys, Sendamangalam block reached 100 per cent by positive changes of 13.37 per cent from the comparative year. Puduchathiram block is also in the same situation. In terms of girls, Puduchathiram and Namagiripet have reached 100 per cent by increasing of 6.76 and 5.89 per cent respectively. In general, the same blocks have arrived at 100 per cent. Other blocks are very near to hundred per cent of completion rate in the level of education in the corresponding period.

Dropout Rate in Upper Primary

TABLE: 5.6 - DROPOUTS IN UPPER PRIMARY

S. No	Blocks	Boys		Girls		General	
		2011-12	2013-14	2011-12	2013-14	2011-12	2013-14
1	Namakkal	1.61	1.14	2.53	0.35	2.07	0.75
2	Kolli hills	3.31	5.07	6.08	6.28	4.69	5.68
3	Mohanur	0.07	0.51	1.36	0.41	0.72	0.46
4	Erumapatty	2.84	0.37	2.8	0.32	2.82	0.35
5	Sendamangalam	6.23	3.29	2.29	0.37	4.26	1.83
6	Puduchatram	0.38	0.55	2.91	1.27	1.65	0.91
7	Rasipuram	0.93	0.03	1.74	0	1.34	0.01
8	Vennandur	4.33	1.03	4.91	1.62	4.62	1.33
9	Namagiripet	4.02	0.61	2.37	0.24	3.19	0.43
10	Tiruchengode	2.26	0.74	2.93	0.67	2.6	0.7
11	Pallipalayam	0.82	2.63	2.51	1.71	1.67	2.17
12	Mallasamudram	0.53	0.98	1.44	0.36	0.99	0.67
13	Elachipalayam	0.2	1.05	0.73	0.45	0.46	0.75
14	Paramathi	2.5	0.41	2.19	0.13	2.35	0.27
15	Kabilarmalai	2.43	0.93	0.06	0.28	1.25	0.6
	District Total	**2.16**	**1.29**	**2.46**	**0.96**	2.31	1.13

Sources: CEO, Educational Department Namakkal

The dropout rate in upper primary is taken for analysis in the district. The block wise district average dropout rate for sated year is analyzed and offered here. In the corresponding period, in terms of general category, the district average of dropout rate has declined by 5.27 per cent. But over all dropout rate is 1.13 per cent in the year 2013-14, while it was 2.31 per cent previously. It is inferred that the dropout rate in the district has declined slightly. In terms of boys and girls, the rate is in decreasing nature. It is felt that the block wise performance of the dropout rate was getting better for reaching the report in the district.

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

TABLE: 5.7 - TRANSITION RATE

S. No	Blocks	Primary to Upper Primary			Upper Primary To Secondary		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	**Namakkal**	100	100	99.95	92.32	92.41	100
2	**Kolli hills**	94	94.07	93.99	98	98.09	94.19
3	**Mohanur**	99.44	99.49	99.15	99.99	1000	99.93
4	**Erumapatty**	96.61	96.66	98.19	98.77	98.86	95.23
5	**Sendamangalam**	100	100	99.95	99.3	99.4	100
6	**Puduchatram**	97.62	97.69	98.95	96.3	96.39	96.48
7	**Rasipuram**	99.07	99.11	99.07	100	100	99.26
8	**Vennandur**	94.31	94.43	95.46	99.86	99.96	94.8
9	**Namagiripet**	99.36	99.41	99.8	99.86	99.96	99.11
10	**Tiruchengode**	100	100	99.95	99.55	99.65	100
11	**Pallipalayam**	100	100	99.95	99.86	99.96	100
12	**Mallasamudram**	99.84	99.97	99.95	98.16	98.25	99.92
13	**Elachipalayam**	99.34	99.41	98.63	99.36	99.45	100
14	**Paramathi**	99.85	99.87	99.95	99.57	99.66	99.93
15	**Kabilarmalai**	100	100	99.95	100	100	100
	Namakkal District	98.63	98.68	98.86	98.73	98.82	98.59

Sources: CEO , Educational Department, Namakkal

It is revealed that the district average transition rate is nearly 98.78 per cent for the three consecutive periods for primary to upper primary. The students of primary class are mostly promoted to upper primary without giving much stress to the students. It has been proved by the transition rate of all the blocks are in the range of 96 to 100 per cent for the corresponding periods. The transition rate for upper primary to secondary is also in the range of 98 to 100 per cent in all the blocks except Vennandur block where the rate is recorded by nearly 94.8 per cent. In 2013-14, the rate for primary to upper primary is slightly increased but for upper primary to secondary is slightly decreased in all the blocks. There is marginal decline in five blocks.

Access to Schools

TABLE: 5.8 - AVAILABILITY OF SCHOOL

S. No	Blocks	No of Habitation	No of Primary		No of Upper primary	
			2011-12	2013-14	2011-12	2013-14
1	Namakkal	263	55	59	17	13
2	Kolli hills	305	42	43	17	16
3	Mohanur	184	53	53	11	10
4	Erumapatty	104	42	43	11	10
5	Sendamangalam	103	35	35	9	9
6	Puduchatram	176	63	64	9	9
7	Rasipuram	197	29	29	17	17
8	Vennandur	132	37	38	7	6
9	Namagiripet	151	48	50	19	17
10	Tiruchengode	298	63	64	20	19
11	Pallipalayam	277	42	49	23	16
12	Mallasamudram	240	56	56	7	7
13	Elachipalayam	248	61	61	6	6
14	Paramathi	175	49	51	11	10
15	Kabilarmalai	172	42	43	16	15
	District Total	**3025**	**717**	**738**	**200**	**180**

Sources: Additional Chief Educational Officer SSA, Namakkal

The block wise availability of school for different levels of education in the district revealed that the number of habitation is 3,025 in the district. Kolli hills block has more number of habitations. There are only lower number of habitations in Sendamangalam and Erumapatty block. The availability of number of primary schools is 738 in the district for year 2013-14. It has increased by nearly 3 per cent during the corresponding period. Among the blocks, the highest number of primary school is functioning in Thiruchengode (64). The least number is in Rasipuram (29).

The upper primary school has decreased by 10 per cent during the corresponding period. It is in the ratio of 4:1 for the primary and upper primary in the district. In all the blocks the number of upper primary school has come down due to the up gradation of the status of school as high school or higher secondary school. But few blocks were left without an increase in additional number of schools.

It is found that the coverage of habitation by primary school in the district is in the ratio of 4 habitations per school in the year 2011-12 and 2013-14, even the strength of the school is increased by nearly 3 per cent. The blocks namely Kollihills, Rasipuram and Pallipalayam have got one school for 7 habitations while the Erumapatty block has got it for 2 habitation only but the strength of the school has increased and the number of habitation per school has come down to 6. Other blocks are found in the range of 3 to 5 habitation per school in the corresponding period. In terms of upper primary schools, the district average was 15 habitations per school in 2011-12 and it increased to 17 in 2013-14 due to the up gradation of upper primary into secondary school in 10 blocks while leaving other blocks in the same status.

In terms of high school, there are 67 high schools in the district and their number increased by 31.37 per cent during the corresponding periods. The high school status has been upgraded for the status of higher secondary schools in the blocks of Mohanur and Rasipuram.

Pupil-Teacher Ratio in Primary and Upper Primary

TABLE: 5.9 - PUPIL TEACHER AND SCHOOL RATIO

		In Primary school				Upper Primary school			
	People	Teacher Ratio		School Ratio		Teacher Ratio		School Ratio	
S. No	Blocks	2011-12	2013-14	2011-12	2013-14	2011-12	2013-14	2011-12	2013-14
1	Namakkal	24	21	105	85	25	23	128	116
2	Kolli hills	37	27	79	76	22	21	66	62
3	Mohanur	19	18	59	56	20	24	145	128
4	Erumapatty	27	23	123	106	32	27	188	163
5	Sendamangalam	22	19	82	69	24	27	132	123
6	Puduchatram	20	16	51	44	29	27	144	125
7	Rasipuram	26	21	153	118	24	22	143	121
8	Vennandur	27	23	100	87	39	30	201	184
9	Namagiripet	27	21	98	80	25	25	124	113
10	Tiruchengode	26	21	108	89	30	24	172	151
11	Pallipalayam	32	29	247	189	41	38	238	214
12	Mallasamudram	19	16	50	43	30	22	159	138
13	Elachipalayam	20	17	52	46	28	28	150	132
14	Paramathi	20	17	63	51	22	20	105	100
15	Kabilarmalai	23	19	75	65	18	17	94	86
	District Total	25	21	92	78	28	25	149	133

Source: Additional Chief Educational Officer SSA Namakkal

The analysis of Pupil teacher ratio reveals that the student's strength per teacher has been reduced by 16 per cent. It may be implied that the strength of the teachers in the district has been increased during the period from 2011-12 to 2013-14. The highest ratio is prevailing in the year 2013-14 in the block of Pallipalayam. At the same time the Pupil school ratio, the number of schools has been increased by 15 per cent in the corresponding period. It is significantly noted that the importance of primary school is being focused by the government by way of appointing teachers and allocation of fund for the additional schools for this segment in the district. The highest strength is prevailing in Pallipalayam schools.

Secondary Education

The students enrolled in secondary school has been analysed here. The block wise enrollment in secondary schools reveals that the highest number of students are enrolled in the blocks of Pallipalayam (106.16) followed by Paramathi (104.32) in 2013-14 while lowest in Puduchathiram and Mohanur by the rate of 94.07 and 97.93 respectively. Most of the blocks have reached more than the rate of 100 in secondary education. In the period of 2012-13, highest rate is in Rasipuram block (105.23) while lowest is in Kabilarmalai (96.01). Among the fifteen blocks, increased rate is enrolled in eleven blocks while decreasing in four blocks during the corresponding periods. The reasons behind these blocks may be ascribed by the students of this category might be shifted to other blocks for intension of better education.

TABLE: 5.10 - ENROLMENTS IN SECONDARY EDUCATION 2013-14

S. No	Blocks	GER 12-13	GER 13-14
1	Namakkal	101.38	102.52
2	Kolli hills	97.82	102.73
3	Mohanur	100.91	97.93
4	Erumapatti	99.36	102.01
5	Sendamangalam	99.03	100.03
6	Puduchatram	99.31	94.07
7	Rasipuram	105.23	103.78
8	Vennandur	98.34	100.76
9	Namagiripet	99.28	100.28
10	Tirchengode	101.04	101.62
11	Pallipalayam	102.27	106.16
12	Mallasamudram	102.91	101.68
13	Elachipalayam	100.63	101.52
14	Paramathi	102.32	104.32
15	Kabilarmalai	96.01	101.4
	Total	100	**101.39**

Sources: ***Additional Chief Educational Officer SSA, Namakkal***

Basic Infrastructure:

To provide quality education, infrastructure facilities like class rooms, Library, play ground, lab, toilet especially for female children, hostel for both genders separately and water facilities have to be improved and maintained properly.

TABLE: 5.11–INFRASTRUCTURES 2013-2014

S. No.	Block Name	No. of Schools	With 3 Classrooms	3 classrooms	Without Toilet	Without Girls Toilet	Without Electricity	Without Compound Wall	Without Drinking water	Without Desk and Chair
1	Namakkal	74	49	25	0	0	0	16	0	0
2	Kolli hills	64	35	29	0	0	0	36	0	0
3	Mohanur	68	38	30	0	0	0	11	0	0
4	Erumapatty	61	28	33	0	0	0	6	0	0
5	Sendamangalam	47	31	16	0	0	0	10	0	0
6	Puduchatram	77	42	35	0	0	0	20	0	0
7	Rasipuram	44	21	23	0	0	0	8	0	0
8	Vennandur	50	27	23	0	0	0	12	0	0
9	Namagiripet	79	37	42	0	0	0	21	0	0
10	Tiruchengode	84	35	49	0	0	0	27	0	0
11	Pallipalayam	79	34	45	0	0	0	15	0	0
12	Mallasamudram	67	47	20	0	0	0	13	0	0
13	Elachipalayam	73	48	25	0	0	0	11	0	0
14	Paramathi	62	44	18	0	0	0	11	0	0
15	Kabilarmalai	66	28	38	0	0	0	16	0	0
	Namakkal District	995	544	451	0	0	0	233	0	0

Sources: Additional Chief Educational Officer SSA, Namakkal

In the block wise analysis of basic facilities for the schools in the district for the year 2013-2014 it is seen that the block of Thiruchengode has the highest number of schools while the lowest is in Rasipuram block. Nearly 51 per cent of schools in the district have three class rooms and remaining schools have more than three class rooms while 33 per cent do not have toilet facilities, particularly the availability of girl's toilet are not created separately. At the same time, the absence of electricity and compound wall at 12 per cent and 7 per cent respectively. In this connection, personal enquiry has been made with few head masters of schools and they informed that toilet room cannot be properly maintained due to the absence of concerned workers not appointed separately. The private contract labour can be availed but there is no proper provision for payment to the concerned labour. The intervention is required to rectify this problem prevailing in many schools of the district. At one primary school, the teacher has been found pitiably while cleaning the student's toilet by himself.

In the comparison of various facilities between the two periods of 2011-12 and 2013-14 indicates that in terms of total number of schools, it has been found to have increased by 24 in the district. In most of the blocks, it has increased except in Rasipuram, Vennandur and Namagiripet. At the same time, no changes occurred in two blocks namely Senthamangalam and Kabilarmalai. Maximum number of positive changes occurred in Pallipalayam block. Moreover, in the category of three class rooms, 54 schools are increased additionally along with all the other blocks except Namagiripet and Kabilarmalai. Particularly, the Pallipalayam block got more number of schools and followed by Namakkal. The block of Kabilarmalai is the only block where the number of class rooms is needed to increase. The infrastructure like common toilet, girl's toilet and electricity were provided in all the schools of all blocks in 2013-14. The compound wall facility was found to have increased by 39 per cent in 13-14.

Hostel Facilities

The hostel facilities are being provided to the students those who are studying in the Government schools. In this connection, the analysis of facilities available and number of students that are accommodated in the district has been carried out and the outcomes are also presented here.

TABLE: 5.12 - HOSTELS IN 2013 AND 2014

S. No	Hostel	Number of Hostel	Number of Hostel	Number of students	Number of students
		2013	2014	2013	2014
1	AD	51	51	3679	3814
2	BC	27	27	1630	1651
	Total	78	78	5309	5465

Source: Dept of welfare, Namakkal

The analysis discloses that the number of hostels is 78 for both adidiravidar and backward community in the district during the period of 2013 and 2014. The numbers had not changed in the availability of facility but the number of students per hostel was only 68 in 2013 and it has increased to 70 in 2014. The rate of change is 2.94 per cent during the corresponding period.

In term of adidiravidar hostel, the number of students is 75 per hostel in the year of 2014 as against 72 in the previous year. In Backward community hostel, the number of students is 61 per hostel as against 60 in the year 2013.

Higher Education: Arts and Science Colleges

Namakkal district has become centre of education by the presence of various higher education institutions benefiting the students not only for the district but also those who are from all over India and abroad. In the categories of Arts and Science, there are 22 colleges in which three colleges are run by the government and two are aided colleges. Other colleges are in the categories of self financing colleges. In addition to that there are number of Engineering colleges, Polytechnic colleges, Paramedical, Dental, Nursing colleges, Veterinary colleges and Agricultural colleges functioning and contributing to transform the district from egg city and transport city to Educational city.

TABLE: 5.13- COLLEGES FOR HIGHER EDUCATION IN NAMAKKAL DISTRICT 2013-14

S.NO	Colleges	Numbers
1	Engineering	36
2	Polytechnic	16
3	Education	40
4	Industrial Training Institute	8
5	Medical Institutions	11
6	Arts and Science	22
	Total	101

Sources: Dept. of Higher Education

The special feature of most of the institutions in the district is that they are in the cluster form that is there are number of institutions under one umbrella of administration. For example, the Vivekananda group of Institutions located in the block of Elachipalayam admits only female students in the different categories of colleges and it has the total strength of nearly twenty five thousand students with requisite amount of facilities.

Conclusion

It is found that the literacy rate of the district is less than the rate of State and National average. The blocks of Kolli hills and Namagiripet have lowest literacy rate of 52 per cent and 64.22 per cent respectively. Only the meager percentage of dropout cases has been recorded in this level in all the blocks but the cases are more in the block of Kolli hills. The number of high schools has been increased to meet the requirement of student strength and the people teacher ratio shows favorable sign of improvement by the way of enrolment and quality of education particularly in high school and higher secondary level of education. The facilities of the schools have to be strengthened in few blocks. The immediate intervention is required to rectify the basic problem of non availability of toilet facilities and separate employee is appointed to maintain the toilet in few schools particularly for girl students and to ensure the safety and health of the students, the compound wall has to be eructed in schools wherever it is not provided.

CHAPTER 6

GENDER

Chapter 6

Gender

Introduction

The Gender inequality should be eliminated; otherwise, the human potential cannot be fully exploited for utilization for exchange of economic activity for rapid economic growth. Social behavior is highly considered to be the prime cause for the emergence of inequality in the minds of human being. The patriarchal tendencies in India leads to pressure to produce sons instead of daughter and it favors sons for the reasons of kinship, inheritance, marriage, status and economic security which results in the discrimination of women. The power of cultural inequalities is witnessed in the extreme case of female children in fetus itself. The causes of gender inequalities are complex, but number of cultural factors in India can explain how son preference prevails. Gender inequalities include unequal rights, responsibilities and opportunities for women; translate to poor health status, educational attainment and economic status comparable to men.

Status of Women

The indicators like female literacy, employment, workers participation in agriculture, work participation in non- agriculture, sex ratio, child sex ratio, mother mortality ratio, antenatal coverage, institutional deliveries, anemic of pregnant women, malnourishment, crime against women, and participation in electoral role are considered here to assess the status of women in the district.

TABLE: 6.1- STATUS OF WOMEN IN 2011

S. No.	Indicators	District
1	Female Population	8,57,321
2	Percentage in Total population	49.65
3	Sex-ratio	986
4	Female literacy rate	60.98
6	MMR	86
7	% of women worker in agriculture sector	45.68
8	% of women in non-agri. Sector	31.83

Population

Namakkal has got 49.65 per cent of female population while the state level was 49.88 per cent in 2011. At the same time the sex ratio indicated that there were only 986 females for 1000 male present in the district. It is observed that the female population is growing equally at a proportionate level to the population of men.

According to the census report of 2011, the highest level of sex ratio was recorded in Namakkal and Elachipalayam blocks (995), while lowest was in Thiruchengode (945). The district average was 986. It is noted that Namakkal block was mostly urban and the literacy rate was also high but Elachipalayam block comes under rural areas completely with low level of literacy rate.

In terms of Child Sex Ratio, the district has recorded 903 girls per one thousand boys. It is inferred that the male child is still preferred instead of female children with the help of emergence of advanced technology illegally because of the attitude of the people. Among the blocks of the district, Kollihills has poor record of this ratio. The tribal community of the block has strong intention to have male child who is considered to be only legal heir of the family for their property. The higher order birth rate is high in the block which has led families to have more number of children, and many of them were in stage of malnourishment. The girls are married before attaining the age of 18 by conducting the ceremony of marriage unlawfully. They are mostly not fit to lead married life due to the lack of sound mind and health. They have more number of children without having sufficient gap between children.

Literacy

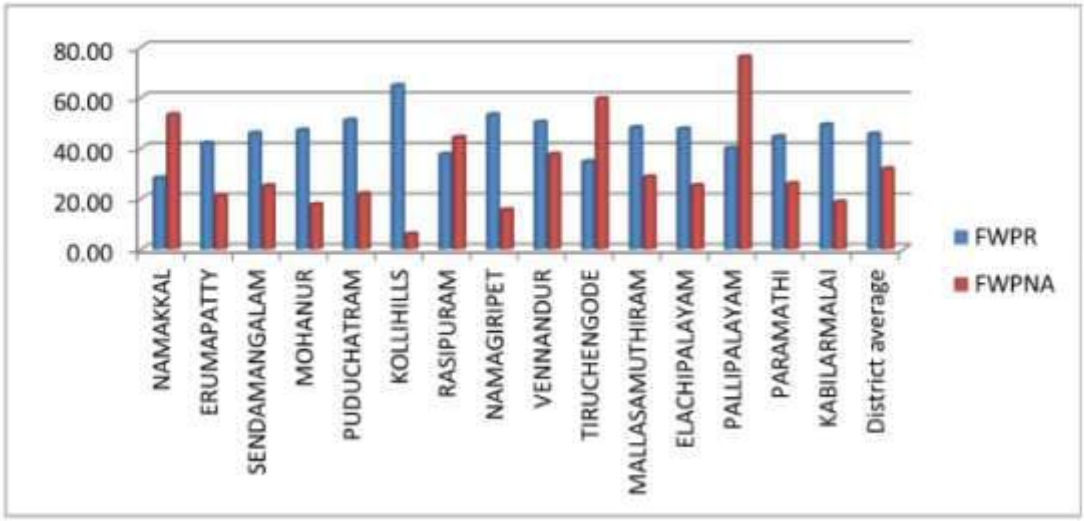
The basic motto behind many rural development programs in India, in general, is the improvement of standard of living of rural people particularly the rural poor women**.** This can be believed to achieve through the enhancement of educational facilities, provision of better health care infrastructure and empowerment for rural women. At the same time, the programs / schemes / projects designed and implemented to achieve the above are found to be just mere numbers without creating the much needed impact.

The literacy rate of the state was 80.1 for persons in which the female literacy rate was 73.4 per cent which is less than the male literacy rate 86.8 per cent. It is inferred that female literacy rate is behind the male by 13.4 per cent only. In Namakkal district, the literacy rate was 74.63 in 2011. The female literacy was 66.6 while male was 82.6. It is found that the highest literacy rate was prevailing in Namakkal block (76.68%) while lowest in Kolli hills block (52.06%). Most of the blocks have deviated negatively from the district literacy rate by the range from 0.23 per cent to 16.06 per cent. The positive deviation was recorded only in the following blocks like Namakkal, Erumapatty, Thiruchengode and Paramathi.

Employment

As per the census of 2001, Namakkal had the highest level of worker participation rate at 56.28 per cent among the districts of Tamil Nadu. The districts of Chennai and Kanyakumari had the lowest WPR by 12.09 per cent and 12.23 per cent respectively. The female work participation rate was 42.78 per cent while male participation was at 61.14 per cent in Namakkal district in 2011. It is significant to note that nearly 50 per cent of female population of the district is engaged in economic activities of various sectors of economy. In terms of block wise female participation, Kolli hills had the highest percentage (64.89%) which was more than the male participation. It is highly impressive that the people of the block are having less literacy rate and their main occupation is agriculture. They are belonging to tribal community (99%). At the same time the lowest participation is prevailing in Namakkal block (28.27%) which is covered by urban areas with industrial and commercial back ground particularly Lorry body building units, lorry transport, educational institutions and poultry units. It is inferred that participation of the rural women is higher than the urban women who would have preferred to stay at home.

FIGURE: 6.1- FEMALE WORKER PARTICIPATION RATE IN BLOCKS



The female work participation in agricultural and non agricultural has been displayed in the bar diagram. For agricultural participation, Kolli hills has got the highest position. The possibility of any other option for providing employment opportunity is nothing in the block due to the lack of industrial activity. In the nature of rural pocket, the marginal labour is absorbed by the agriculture sector only. The lowest level is recorded in Namakkal due to the urban character. In terms of non agriculture, the highest level of participation took place in Pallipalayam block which had an industrial background.

Maternal Mortality Ratio

The Maternal Mortality Ratio of the district was 255 in 2001 and it came down to 86 in 2011, It is felt that the intervention of health department and awareness of the people may be the causes for reducing it to this stage drastically. The block wise MMR is considered as one of the indicators of health dimension for finding Gender Inequality Index. According to present statistics, Mallasamudram block had recorded 257 cases of death at delivery. It is followed by Thiruchengode and Kolli hills blocks at the rate of 171 and 130 cases respectively. It is very significant to note that Thiruchengode block is one of the revenue divisions of the district. The ratio is found better in the following blocks named Sendamangalam, Paramathi, Kabilarmalai, Vennandur and Rasipuram where no death cases were registered at delivery. At the same time the antenatal coverage is also found to be very high. According to the district health report, 50 per cent of the women were anemic.

BOX: 6.1- STATUS OF GENDER INEQUALITY INDEX IN THE DISTRICT

It is very momentous to note that Vennandur block has been found with lowest level of gender inequality among the blocks of the district even it is declared as one of the back ward blocks of the district. According to the GII values, the block is placed in the first rank. It is heard that the female participation of work and more number of women self help groups may be the most influencing factors for this rank of the block. It is followed by Thiruchengode and Mallasamuthiram blocks. At the same time, Kolli hills block has been acknowledged as the high level of discrepancy prevailing block of the district. It may be attributed by the low level of literacy rate for general as well as for female too. The people of the block are mostly as agricultural marginal labourers whose per capita income may be insufficient and their culture is also favor only for male. The female rights are purposely neglected. They are in the condition of compulsion for participating in work. It is observed that the female participation in the work is more than male participation. For the year 2013-14, the blocks of Mallasamuthiram, Senthamangalam and Kabilarmalai are placed in the bottom three blocks of GII where the high level of gender inequality is prevailing.

Access and Control over Resources

The "mahalir thittam" is a predominant scheme of the government for empowerment of women and it is functioning in all the districts of the State. The self help group is one of the vital schemes in which the members are being provided micro financial support, entrepreneur training, skill development and encouraging them to participate in various competitions. Moreover, each group is provided with minimum amount of loan with subsidy but it has been observed that the sanctioned loan amount is mostly given to the needy members for income from rate of interest instead of using it for their economic development by way of establishing any venture, micro or cottage industries. Otherwise the amount is equally disbursed among the members. Most of the groups is caught by the same tendency.

TABLE: 6.2 - BLOCK WISE CREDIT AVAILED BY SHG FOR THE PERIOD FROM

2009-10 TO 2013-14

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. N 0	Blocks	2009 -10		2010 -11		2011 - 12		2012 -13		2013 - 14		Total
		SHG	Rs	SH G	Rs	SHG	Rs	SH G	Rs	SHG	Rs	Rs.
1	Elachipalayam	264	338	232	262.26	152	265.2	252	200.26	326	831.5	1897.22
2	Erumapatti	235	301	175	209.79	156	289.1	215	209.79	338	830.5	1840.18
3	Kabilarmalai	221	283	311	354.77	121	225.3	321	354.77	641	596.46	1814.3
4	Kolli hills	105	135	158	169.26	198	395.2	198	207.26	235	597.64	1504.36
5	Mallasamudram	167	212	251	357.48	171	207.48	271	287.48	234	871.81	1936.25
6	Mohanur	269	344.22	392	409.48	195	396.48	428	536.48	192	449.96	2136.62
7	Namagiripet	359	458	201	295.73	115	125.73	215	275.73	405	961.99	2117.18
8	Namakkal	352	451	279	554.62	191	384.62	319	954.62	810	1434.1	3778.96
9	Pallipalayam	375	482.1	258	308.75	156	308.35	298	608.745	444	1370.57	3078.51
10	Paramathi	356	458	153	226.83	185	336.83	185	316.83	369	941.86	2280.35
11	Puduchatram	269	345	161	208.73	109	208.73	175	208.73	258	466.95	1438.14
12	Rasipuram	291	373	325	996.19	156	325.18	425	1296.19	541	1568.68	4559.24
13	Senthamangalam	256	328	183	284.11	98	264.11	216	264.11	1085	1073.33	2213.66
14	Tiruchengode	293	375.04	215	486.77	164	389.88	264	489.88	549	723.98	2465.55
15	Vennandur	216	277	107	132.87	86	252.87	98	192.87	306	1108.79	1964.4
	Total	4028	5160.4	3401	5257.6	2253	4375.1	3880	6403.75	6733	13828.12	35024.9

Source: Project Director, Namakkal

In 2013-14, the number of self help groups has increased by 2853. Moreover, additional amount of loan sanctioned is nearly Rs.74 crores in the district. The highest number of groups is established in the block of Senthamangalam which is one of the blocks having high level of gender inequality. At the same time, the highest number of groups had closed in Mohanur i.e. by 236 groups. The Mallasamuthiram block also lost 37 groups in the corresponding period. During the five years period, the total amount of money pumped through the scheme into the district was Rs.350.25 crores. The highest amount of Rs.3.73 lakhs was obtained by each group of Mallasamuthiram followed by Vennandur and Pallipalayam by Rs.3.62 and Rs. 3.09 respectively. Fewer amounts of Rs.0.93 lakhs and Rs.0.99 are provided to each group of Kabilarmalai and Senthamangalam correspondingly. An in-depth study is recommended here to find out the economic transformation of these people for whom the loans had been sanctioned in the district.

Women Participation in Electoral role

The share of female participation in the electoral role was only 37.75 in 2011. It is fifty per cent lower than the male participation of 62.25 in the corresponding period. The blocks of Elachipalayam has the highest share of 41.04 per cent while the lowest is 34.10 per cent in Pallipalayam.

Trends in Political Participation

The women participation in politics provides an ample opportunity for contributing the high level decision making process for the formation and implementation of suitable policies. The block wise female participation in State and Panchayats has been given here.

The female participation in the membership of assembly for the district is only 38 per cent while the highest participation is prevailing in the block of Rasipuram followed by Elachipalayam. The lowest participation prevails in Namakkal. It is inferred that most of the blocks have got very meager variation regarding this participation.

TABLE: 6.3 –MEMBERSHIP IN ASSEMBLY, LOCAL BODIES

S. No	Member ship of women in State Assembly and local Body (Block Name)	Number of Male	Number of Female	Total	% of female participation
1	Elachipalayam	132	93	225	41
2	Erumapatty	124	80	204	39
3	Kabilarmalai	103	56	159	35
4	Kolli hills	70	41	111	37
5	Mallasamudram	115	77	192	40
6	Mohanur	124	80	204	39
7	Namakkal	107	55	162	34
8	Namagiripet	111	66	177	37
9	Paramathy	100	53	153	35
10	Pallipalayam	104	52	156	33
11	Puduchatram	116	73	189	39
12	Rasipuram	89	67	156	43
13	Sendamangalam	69	46	115	40
14	Thiruchengode	134	82	216	38
15	Vennanthur	111	60	171	35
	Total	1609	981	2590	38

Sources: J.D Statistical, Namakkal

Conclusion

The share of female population is 49.65 per cent in the district while lowest level is witnessed in the block of Thiruchengode 945 per 1000 male. The females are not treated equally in Kolli hills, which records an adverse Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and also leads to the prevalence of malnourishment and higher order birth rate. At the same time, the MMR is very high in Mallasamudram block. It is noted that female literacy rate is only 59 per cent. The work participation by female in the district has come down vividly but in Kolli hills, it is higher than male participation. It was found that female participation in non agricultural work is high in Pallipalayam block.

CHAPTER 7

SOCIAL SECURITY

Chapter 7

Social Security

Introduction

Attaining and retaining the standard of living is the prime objective of every individual and it is the effect of every individual to strive for acquiring the requirements of their life. But it is not possible for everyone and many of them may not have opportunity and supremacy to fulfill their basic needs. In that situation, they have to be secured by providing basic amenities and supportive aids of the Government. The concept of social security is one of the policy measures for mitigating their sufferings and supporting for accomplishing the reasonable standard of life. The social security programs are to maintain minimum standard of life which may be affected by specific contingencies such as old age, death, employment, injury and sickness. To assess the situation of the dependents in the district, a few target oriented schemes of the government are analysed here.

Social Security Measures in Tamil Nadu

The Government of Tamil Nadu has initiated major social security measures, which consists of promotional and protective procedures. The protective measures include contributing benefits to Government employees, survivor benefits for workers of the unorganized sector, provident fund and other benefits for workers in factories and other commercial establishments, welfare schemes for workers of unorganized sector and social assistance schemes for women such as marriage, maternity assistance and old age pensions etc. In this context, the Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing the following pension schemes through Revenue department to provide social security to the needy people.

- Old Age Pension Scheme

Under this scheme, pensions are being granted to all old age persons who neither have any means of subsistence nor any relative to support them. In case of destitute, who are incapacitated to earn their livelihood due to blindness, leprosy, insanity and paralysis or loss of limb are given pension.

- Destitute physically handicapped pension scheme

Physically handicapped destitute pension is offered to persons aged 45 years and above and whose permanent disability is 50 per cent or more are eligible for their pension.

- Destitute widows pension scheme

Destitute widows of any age who have not remarried are benefitted under this scheme even if they had legal heir age 18 years and above.

- Destitute / Deserted wives pension scheme

The old age pension had extended to benefit deserted wives and destitute women who are not less than 30 years of age who are deserted by their husbands for a period of not less than five years / obtained legal separation certificate from a competent court of law. Those having legal heirs who have completed 18 years of age are also eligible under the scheme.

- Other benefits

Other benefits are free supply of dhotis / sarees and nutrition meal. In addition to that the National Family Benefit Scheme also provides them contribution for the relief and distress.

Demographic profile of the Aged

TABLE: 7.1- DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

S. No	Block	Total Population	Population at the age of above 60	
		Persons	Male	Female
1	Namakkal	181244	28130	21098
2	Erumapatty	105655	21131	15848
3	Sendamangalam	79298	21206	14137
4	Mohanur	97997	18953	14440
5	Puduchatram	84311	15277	10185
6	Kolli hills	40479	7739	6265
7	Rasipuram	128834	22956	17217
8	Namagiripet	110074	20893	15395
9	Vennanthur	86440	16606	12652
10	Thiruchengode	199845	31081	26173
11	Mallasamudram	68731	12836	9627
12	Elachipalayam	87565	14742	11057
13	Pallipalayam	275366	45622	31935
14	Paramathy	84927	14656	10992
15	Kabilarmalai	95835	16497	12374
	District Total	1726601	308325	229395

Sources: Census of 2011

The district of Namakkal had the population of 1,726,601 in 2011. The contribution of old age people's population was 31.14 per cent in which, the share of male was 57.34 per cent while female was 42.67 per cent. The highest share of this age group was prevailing in the block of Senthamangalam (44.57%) against the share of actual population was only 3.05 per cent in the block. The lowest level was in Namakkal block (27.16%) followed by Pallipalayam and Thiruchengode. It is necessary to study for finding the real cause for decreasing the age group in these blocks. In terms of male population of this age group, the highest share was obtained by the blocks of Sendamangalam (20.00%) against the lowest share in Namakkal (15.52%). The working class people may be more in Namakkal block; and they had mostly migrated from other places for reaping the opportunity of employment due to the expansion of urbanization. In the female category, highest is in Senthamangalam (17.83%) and lowest is in Pallipalayam (11.60%).

Beneficiaries of Old Age Pensioner

Taluk wise analysis of beneficiaries of old age pensioners is presented here.

TABLE: 7.2- TALUK WISE BENEFICIARIES OF OLD AGE PENSIONER

S.No	Taluks	2012	2013	2014
1	Namakkal	26607	32629	29818
2	Rasipuram	11824	16682	15972
3	Kolli hills	0	1846	1123
4	Thiruchengode	38828	46916	39578
5	Paramathi Velur	4966	7512	7373
	Total	82225	105585	93864

Sources: Census Report

It is stated that during the period from 2012 to 2013, the beneficiaries of old age pension of the district has increased by 28.41 per cent while in 2014 it is .56 per cent only. At the same time, the number of beneficiaries has increased in all the taluks but highest change has been recorded in Paramathi velur taluk by 51.41 per cent while lowest is in Thiruchengode taluk (20.27%) during the corresponding periods.

The beneficiaries were not recorded in the taluk of Kolli hill in 2012. But it has decreased by 11.10 per cent in the next consecutive year from 2013 to 2014. It is very significant to note that the number of beneficiaries came down not only in the district average but also in all the taluks during the period. Among the taluks, Kolli hills recorded the highest reduction in the beneficiaries of OAP while lowest change has occurred in the taluk of Paramathy velur during the same period. In the three consecutive periods, the taluk of Thiruchengode has got more number of beneficiaries but Paramathi velur was placed for lowest level in first two periods. Kolli hills taluk has been placed in the lowest level in the stated last year.

Differently able Persons

TABLE: 7.3- FINANCIAL SECURITY OF DIFFERENTLY ABLE PERSON IN 2013-14

S. No	Maintenance Grant	Target 60+	Coverage	Male	Female
1	Mentally Retarded	1159	1159	608	551
2	Severely Disabled	372	372	227	145
3	Muscular Dystrophy	2	2	1	1
4	Leprosy	50	50	38	12
	Total	1583	1583	874	709

Source: DDHS, Namakkal

In the financial security schemes, the mentally retarded person was covered by 100 per cent in 2012-13. The male beneficiaries of this category were covered by 52.46 per cent while the female was 47.54 per cent. Among the various categories of the target beneficiaries, the mentally retarded was very high. The other categories were minimum in numbers. The coverage of male beneficiaries of the entire category is more than the female by 55.21 and 44.79 respectively.

BOX-7.1 MARRIAGE AND MATERNITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

Through the marriage benefits scheme, cash of Rs. 20000 is being given to poor women belonging to below poverty line category at the time of their marriage. In this context, the analysis of the schemes reveals that during the past two comparative periods of 2011-12 and 2013-14, the number of beneficiaries has decreased by 11.84 per cent in the district. Moreover, in the same way all the blocks of the district also have reduced the number of beneficiaries except in two blocks namely Namagiripet and Sendamangalam by the positive changes of 50.61 per cent and 31.76 per cent respectively during the corresponding periods. The highest negative change has been noticed in the block of Puduchathiram (47.91%) while the lowest change occurred in Thiruchengode (5.94%). It is implied that the women belongs to the category has been reduced or they have been uplifted economically. But in reality, it was not found. For the past three consecutive year's form2011-12 to 2013-14, the total number of beneficiaries has been covered by 8796 persons to whom 17.592 crores of rupees were spent by the government. Among all the blocks, Pallipalayam has got the highest number of beneficiaries of 17.55 per cent while the lowest number was in Kolli hills by 2.51 per cent and other blocks were having the share of between 3 to nearly 10 per cent.

In term of maternal benefit scheme, the total number of beneficiaries in the district is 48,685 per sons for the corresponding period in which the number of beneficiaries are decreased by 22.52 per cent in the district but in urban area the number has increased by 53.25 per cent against -27.59 per cent in the rural areas. It is noted that this scheme is mostly utilised by the urban people than rural. Through these scheme, Rs. 58.422 crores of rupees has been provided to these beneficiaries in the district for the period of three years term.

Crime against Women

The crime against women is a mirror for reflecting the status of security for women in the district. The number of cases registered against women in the record of all police stations indicates the level of crimes against women. The analysis of this crime is presented here.

TABLE: 7.4 - VARIOUS CASES AGAINST WOMEN IN THE DISTRICT

S. No	Categories of cases	2013-14	2014-15
1	Rape	27	19
2	Dowry death	0	0
3	Dowry Harassment	6	2
4	Sexual Harassment	12	8
5	Molestation	70	35
6	Cruelty by husband and relatives	13	13
7	Kidnapping and abduction	43	25
8	Abetment to commit suicide	6	12
9	Women harassment	13	15
10	Child Marriage act	10	1
11	Prevention of Immoral traffic	4	1
	Total	204	131

Source: Department of Police- Namakkal

The total number of cases against women has declined by 35.78 per cent in the district for the comparative period of 2013-14 and 2014-15. Among the various cases, to commit suicide has increased by 100 per cent during the corresponding period. The cases of women harassment had increased by 15 per cent and other cases against women have declined significantly. Particularly, the child marriage case had decreased or more or less controlled completely and the rape cases had also declined by 30 per cent. This also showed that awareness and case reporting has improved in the district.

At present, the police strength of the district is 1072 including armed and women police. It is found that the ratio of police and people is 1:1611. In terms of women police, there were 11,744 women population per women police in the district.

Conclusion

In most of the blocks, initially the beneficiaries were more due to the difficulties in the identification of genuine person for getting the real benefit of the scheme. In the later periods the number of beneficiaries is slightly reduced by removing the fake personalities of the beneficiaries of the scheme.

The old age people have been increasing gradually due to the expansion of life expectancy of them. At the same time, the identification of eligible persons for being beneficiaries of OAP cases is very important. It is learned that women category of old age people strength is more than men OAP in the district.

The crimes against women have become a serious threat to them. The kidnapping cases against women are alarming and it is required for high alertness in the provision of security to women. Moral education is essential to change the attitude of youngsters for avoiding the involvement of sexual harassment cases.

CHAPTER 8

INFRASTRUCTURE

Chapter 8

Infrastructure

Introduction

The Infrastructure is considered as an energetic engine of economy for sustainable development and growth of nation. The human development can be achieved by way of creating adequate amount of facilities or infrastructure for turning the resources to necessary goods and services for satisfying the needs of people. Realization of the facility requires the analysis of available facilities in the district for enhancement and development of entire population of the district. The core area of the facilities like transport particularly road, electricity, communication, financial facilities, water sources, health and education have been explored and offered in this chapter.

Roads

The road facilities are well thought-out as artillery of economy. The availability and quality of road is an important determinant factor for the fast flow of movement of goods and services from the place of origin to the point of burning up. In this perspective, the availability of the road in the district has been analyzed here.

TABLE 8.1 DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL ROAD LENGTH IN NAMAKKAL DISTRICT IN 2011

S. No	District	2001	2011
	Types of Road	Length km	Length km
1	National Highways	61.8	61.8
2	State Highways	161.12	378.11
3	Major District Road	253.3	274.04
4	Other District Road	1301.94	1086.41
5	ODR - Sugarcane Road	0	95.4
	Total Road length km	1778.16	1895.76

Source: Dept. of Highways, Namakkal

The number of vehicles being registered in the district was 687 per day in 2013 against 619 in 2011 at annual growth rate of 5.1 per cent. It is observed that highest number of vehicle registration took place in the segment of two wheelers by 458 per day in 2013 and it was followed by car at 163 per day. There were one maxi cap vehicle and one bus getting registered every day in the district. At the same time, there were 33 Lorries registered every day while registering of rig vehicles was 12. There is additional number of vehicles coming onto the road regularly. The detail of vehicles displayed in the table is given in the annexure. Day by day, the pressure of vehicle traffic is becoming a serious threat to the district administration. In this way the analysis report revealed that the share of Other District roads was 57.31 per cent in the total length of the district road. It was followed by the State Highway Road 19.95 per cent and Major District Road 14.46 per cent. The share of Sugarcane Road was at 5.03 and finally the National Highways have covered by 3.26 per cent only. In the year 2001, the order of distribution of various categories of roads is changed in the way of Other District road, Major District road, State Highways and National Highways. During the corresponding period, the Sugarcane Road was not laid in the district. The comparative analysis of the two period divulged that the highest changes was given by the State Highways by more than one times which was followed by the Major District Road by 8.19 per cent but the Other District Road length had declined by 16.55 per cent. It was expected that in the future Other District Roads might be upgraded as State Highways.

According to the growth of population and vehicle population, the infrastructure of roads have to be increased, otherwise, the flow of men and materials are going to be stagnant. The impact of slowdown of these items will be beyond belief. The intervention of government is sought in the form of preparation of future plans particularly for urban centers like Namakkal, Rasipuram and Thiruchengode. These blocks are becoming congested places in the recent time by increases of vehicle population.

Box: 8.1 Requirement of bridge over Cauvery in western side of the district

The road connectivity between the districts is dreadfully insufficient particularly in the western side of the district. The western and southern side of the district is bordered by the river of Cauvery adjoining to the district of Erode and Karur respectively. The connectivity of the district is made only through the bridge over the Cauvery in the stated direction. There are two main bridges connecting Karur at Paramathy velur and another one is at Pallipalayam connecting Erode. Recently, two more bridges were constructed to create ring road in western side particularly near to Erode. But in the distance of 30km between the bridges of Paramathi Velur and Sozhasiramani at which the bridge is made on the barrage across the river; there is no connectivity by the bridge. For the distance of 30km, the people are using coracle to cross the river. It is very hard during heavy flow of water in the Cauvery and during night time in case of emergency. For long period, the people have been highly expecting, requesting and demanding the government to construct a bridge at across the distance between the length of Cauvery at Paramathy velur and Sozhasiramani to ease the problem of transportation of men and materials. By the personal visit to these places, it is found that it may be better to create a bridge at Vadakaraiathur which will be very apt to cross the river and it may be connecting the pilgrimage center of Kodumudi and Palani, other important places of Kodaikanal, Pollatchi, Palaghat which is in Kerala state, Coimbatore, Sakthi and Mysore in Karnataka state from the district head quarter of Namakkal. The objection from the people for any acquisition of land and building for the construction of bridge is completely absent at this place of Vadakaraiathur located in the block of Kabilarmalai. There are good number of people crossing the river regularly with their two wheelers. During festival time, large number of people cross the river by coracle. Even the agricultural produce cannot be simply marketed in the concerned market in the adjoining district. At present, the check dam of Jedarpalayam has turned to be one of the important tourist places of district to attract people. The government has sanctioned few crores of rupees recently for up gradation of the place by establishing a boat house and other facilities in the park created near to the dam. The visitors from other district of Erode are facing difficulties in crossing the river for enjoying the facilities.

Electricity

Electric power, which is one form of energy, is an enormously essential component of economic development and, it is required for domestic, agriculture, industry, commerce, institutions and public street lights and to meet the requirement of increasing population. The distribution of power is analysed and presented here.

The operation and maintenance of lines and substations, distributions, billing, collection etc., are being done by Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Ltd through Distribution Circles controlled by the Chief Engineer office located at Erode and the Head Quarters is located at Chennai. One Superintending Engineer/operation and maintenance heads are in Namakkal Distribution Circle, which is formed on 25.7.2007 by bifurcating Mettur Electricity Distribution Circle and Salem Electricity Distribution Circle. It covers entire districts of Namakkal with four operation and maintenance divisions as follows.[1] Executive Engineer/O&M/Namakkal,[2] Executive Engineer/O&M/Paramathi Velur, [3] Executive Engineer/O&M/Thiruchengode and [4] Executive Engineer/O&M/Rasipuram.

There are no major powers generating stations in Namakkal district. The requirement of power for the District (Covered by Namakkal EDC) is between 240 and 320MW. In the District, the transmission voltage is 230 KV, sub transmission voltages is 110 KV. The primary distribution of voltage is 22 KV and 11 KV and the secondary distribution voltage is 433 KV. Electrical supply to the District (Namakkal EDC) is fed through the two 230 KV SS namely Pudhansanthai and Unjanai to the consumers via (19 no's) 110 KV SS. In addition to this, 13 new sub stations have been sanctioned and it is expected to be in operation within the next five years of planning periods.

TABLE: 8.2- STATUS OF ELECTRIFICATION in 2014

(In Lakhs units)

S. No	Division	Domestic	Industrial	Street light & OHT	Commercial	Agricultural	Institutions	Total
1	Namakkal	827.22	813.12	143.34	185.76	764.74	21.21	**2,755.39**
2	T.Gode	681.79	1,711.66	138.90	158.48	578.72	13.35	**3,282.90**
3	P.Velur	545.64	941.29	124.49	101.10	661.19	11.68	**2,385.39**
4	Rasipuram	439.40	740.77	69.88	90.79	376.36	13.47	**1,730.67**
5	**Total**	**2,494.05**	**4,206.84**	**476.61**	**536.13**	**2,381.01**	**59.71**	**10,154.35**

Sources: TNEGDC-Namakkal

According to the information provided by the Tamil Nadu Government Electricity and Distribution Corporation in Namakkal, the energy consumption in the district average for domestic purpose was 24.56 per cent in 2011 as compared to the National level of 24.9 per cent according to the Economic survey. It is very significant to note that the power consumption for this purpose for Nation and district are more or less same. The per capita consumption of domestic purpose alone was 144.45 units while the overall per capita consumption was 588.11 units. The power consumption for Industry was 41.43 per cent as against the National average of 36.7 per cent. For agriculture, it was 23.45 per cent against the national average of 21 per cent. The commercial consumption was 5.28 per cent while the National average was 15.2 per cent. For the institutional purpose, it was 0.59 per cent only.

In terms of analysis of taluk wise consumption of energy for various purposes like agriculture, industry, institution, trade and commerce and public, it is evident that all categories of consumption are consuming high level in Namakkal taluk except for industry for which Thiruchengode was placed first. The details of consumption of energy by the various categories of consumer are given in the table which is placed in the annexure.

Communication System

Communication has become a crucial component in the competent world. It is proved by the present penetration of mobile phone culture among all kinds of social groups. It has become part of the body nowadays. It is heard that 90 crores of population have got mobile phone while at the same time, 60 crores of population were earning less than one dollar per day. In the economy, it is considered an important component fuelling the flow of goods and services to reach its destination in the hands of human beings on time.

TABLE: 8.3 - TELECOMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

Sl. No	District	No. of Tel. exchange	Number of Mobile phone towers
1	Namakkal	86	176

Source: Dept. of Telephone Exchange, Namakkal

In the district, there were 475,511 households in 2011 in which 39,195 household had obtained land line connections but the coverage rate was only 8.24 per cent. At the same time there were 51,363 land line connection established in the district.

Financial Institutions

Finance is the blood of the economy while the bank is the heart of the economy. The flow of cash through the bank facilitates creation of capital formation which is fundamental to boost up production of goods and services.

The analysis of bank operation reveals that the highest number of bank branches functioning in the district is belonged to nationalized banks i.e. 52 per cent followed by private banks and cooperative banks. In terms of deposit, the highest amount of money was deposited in Nationalized Bank (NB) branches (51%) followed by Private bank (PB) (28%), Cooperative banks (Coop. B) (19%) and Regional Rural banks (RRB) (3%). Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation (TIIC) had lowest amount of deposits in the district. At the same time in terms of advances, nationalized banks provided 60 per cent of advances in the district followed by PB (29%), Coop. B (10%) and RRB (1%) and TIIC is in the lowest level.

TABLE: 8.4- NUMBER OF BANKS FUNCTIONING IN THE DISTRICT IN 2015

(Rs. in '000')

S. No	Banks (no's)	Branches	% of Branch	Deposit	Advances
1	Nationalized Banks (16)	126	52	34667530	57202532
2	Private Banks (17)	71	29	18729070	27441452
3	Regional Rural Banks (1)	12	5	1065028	948720
4	Cooperative Banks (2)	31	13	13070083	9637468
5	TIIC (1)	1	0	738	192237
	Total	241	100	67532449	95422409

Source: Lead bank Indian bank Namakkal

It is found that from the analysis of advances of various banks of various categories of sectors like agriculture, micro and small scale industries, retail, micro, State sponsored education and housing, the major concentration of NB is found for agriculture while PB was looked for by agriculture & SSI and similarly the RRB for agriculture, Coop banks for agriculture and retail and TIIC only for Micro and SSI in the district which is mostly agricultural and rural based one in the State. The entire economic activity of the district is associated with the activities of agriculture which had a strong correlation with other trade and industries particularly it is witnessed that there are two large scale industries functioning in the category of agro based as sugar producing industries.

TABLE: 8.5- DETAILS OF ADVANCES FOR WEAKER SECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT FOR 2011

(Rs.'000')

S. No	Banks	SC	ST	SHG	Women
1	NB	1467262	203161	722711	6377126
2	PB	284579	100	71626	876620
3	RRB	36542	0	31599	65665
4	Coop. B	127213	29580	299169	299698
5	TIIC	1666	0	0	1702
	Total	1917262	232841	1125105	7620811

Source: Lead bank Indian bank Namakkal

In terms of advances provided to the weaker section of the district reveals that the Nationalized banks were a major contributor for financial support to the sections of SC, ST, SHC and women and it is followed by the Coop banks, private banks and Regional rural banks.

TABLE: 8.6 - COMMERCIAL AND COOPERATIVE BANKS FOR 2011

S.No	District	No of Co-op Bank	No of Members	No of Commercial Bank	Total Bank
1	Namakkal	234	602952	113	347

Source: Lead bank, Namakkal

It is significantly noted that the district has 67.45 per cent of cooperative banks and the remaining are Commercial banks. The number of persons per bank was 4976. The cooperative banks have 7379 person per bank while the commercial bank got 15280 persons. In terms of members of cooperative bank, there were 2577 persons per bank in the year 2011.

Insurance

The benefits of insurance company have been realized nowadays by all the sectors of the economy. In addition to that the present central government has introduced a bill for providing permission to foreign private companies to increase its share in the Indian Insurance Companies recently for witnessing the growth and role of the companies to provide safety measures to all. In this context, there are number of government and private companies functioning in the district.

TABLE: 8.7 - INSURANCE COMPANIES

Sl. No	Name of the companies	No. of branches	Polices Issued
1	LIC	3	20,352

Source: Lead bank, Namakkal

The district has 3 branches of Life Insurance Company with 20,352 policies and each of the branches have 6784 policies only. The other private companies are also functioning here.

Cooperative Banks and Commercial banks

The number of cooperative banks, its members and the number of commercial banks for block wise has been presented in this table.

TABLE: 8.8-BLOCK WISE FUNCTION OF CO OPERATIVE BANK AND COMMERCIAL BANK

S. No	Blocks	Co op-Bank	Members	% of distribution	Com-Bank	Total Bank	% of Distribution
1	Elachipalayam	11	19316	3.2	5	16	4.61
2	Erumapatty	13	24876	4.13	4	17	4.90
3	Kabilarmalai	17	30409	5.04	5	22	6.34
4	Kolli hills	3	17509	2.9	1	4	1.15
5	Mallasamudram	12	23487	3.9	5	17	4.90
6	Mohanur	21	27480	4.56	5	26	7.49
7	Namagiripet	16	39115	6.49	7	23	6.63
8	Namakkal	24	84112	13.95	28	52	14.99
9	Pallipalayam	10	40061	6.64	12	22	6.34
10	Paramathy	25	45184	7.49	6	31	8.93
11	Puduchatram	14	24458	4.06	3	17	4.90
12	Rasipuram	20	83971	13.93	11	31	8.93
13	Sendamangalam	12	24544	4.07	4	16	4.61
14	Tiruchengode	22	104240	17.29	13	35	10.09
15	Vennandur	14	24190	4.01	4	18	5.19
Namakkal District		234	602952	100	113	347	100.00

Source: Lead Bank, Namakkal

The block wise analysis of availability of banks reveals that the more number of cooperative banks are available in Paramathi block (25) against the commercial banks (6). This block is completely rural in nature and dependency of agriculture which is prevailing as the major sources of income due to the perennial river of Cauvery, which runs through the block for agricultural prosperity of the block. It is followed by Namakkal block (24) where commercial banks are 28 in numbers. The economic activities of commerce, trade and small and medium industries of the block are high. The lowest number of banks is only in Kolli hills where agriculture is predominant. There is only one commercial bank. The awareness of usage of the bank is very meager due to the poor literacy rate of the block which is only 52 per cent. The highest number of population says 11645

Persons per bank is prevailing in Pallipalayam block while the lowest in Paramathi block by 2721. It is construed that the people of Pallipalayam block are mostly marginal and migrant labourers engaged in small and medium textile related allied activities. It is adjoining to Erode too. At the same time the people of Paramathi block may be having high income potential from the agricultural and its allied activities.

Transport Facilities

The transport facilities are excellent in the district. By road, the National highways from Kashmir to Kanyakumari pass through the district for a length of nearly 50 km from the Salem to Karur district. The district head quarters is located in the centre of geographical area of the district, the road leads to Salem in North up to Bangalore and to Northern States, Trichy in Eastern side up to Thanjavur and Nagapattinam, Karur in southern side up to Madurai and Kanyakumari and Erode in western side up to Coimbatore, Mysore in Karnataka State and Cochin in Kerala State. The Bus facilities are enormous for all the direction for leading to connect important places of the state from Namakkal. There is more number of Omni buses operating from here to connect important cities of the State and neighboring states. The corporation buses are pressed in service to cover the distanced important towns, places of pilgrimage and other tourist places.

The accessibility of train facility was provided recently in Namakkal which is connected to Salem, from where it leads to all the Northern places in India and its other side is connected to Karur for reaching all places of southern side of the state. The total length of track is in the distance of around 40 km in the district connecting Rasipuram, Namakkal and Mohanur blocks. Namakkal is also called transport city for more number of lorries, tanker, trailers, and trucks, are operating throughout India, it is proved by the registration of lorries in the district is 33 per day.

In terms of air transport, the facility can be availed only by travelling up to the distance of 80 km from Namakkal to Triuchirappalli International airport. The nearest domestic airport is located in Salem and service is temporarily suspended.

Water Resource

TABLE: 8.9 - BLOCK WISE DETAILS OF TANKS IN NAMAKKAL DISTRICT

S. No	Blocks	No Tanks	Rig-Hectare	Spread Hectare	Total Hectare	%of R-Hectare	% of Spread-Hectare	%of share district
1	Puduchathiram	9	817.8	2885	3702.8	22.09	77.91	22.48
2	Namakkal	8	452.24	2062	2514.24	17.99	82.01	15.26
3	Mohanur	5	377.05	885	1262.05	29.88	70.12	7.66
4	Erumapatty	14	1570.42	661.85	2232.27	70.35	29.65	13.55
5	Senthamangalam	6	571.95	189.45	761.4	75.12	24.88	4.62
6	Paramathi	4	366.92	1221	1587.92	23.11	76.89	9.64
7	Rasipuram	7	622.51	298	920.51	67.63	32.37	5.59
8	Vennandur	6	483.05	208	691.05	69.90	30.10	4.2
9	Namagiripet	2	226.44	94	320.44	70.67	29.33	1.95
10	Mallasamudram	9	1006.39	520	1526.39	65.93	34.07	9.27
11	Thiruchengode	3	142.07	98	240.07	59.18	40.82	1.46
12	Elachipalayam	5	422.36	198	620.36	68.08	31.92	3.77
13	Pallipalayam	1	51.16	41	92.16	55.51	44.49	0.56
	Total	79	7110.36	9361.3	16471.66	43.17	56.83	100

Sources: PWD Namakkal

One of the water sources for domestic and agricultural purpose is Tank water. There are 79 tanks existing in the district with a total land coverage of 16,471.66 hectares in which 43.17 per cent are registered land for using sources of water and the remaining land are unregistered but are using the same sources of water known as spread area of the tank. More number of tanks are in the block of Erumapatty (14) while lowest number is in Pallipalayam where the agricultural land is irrigated by the Cauvery river water since the block is situated on the banks of river but in the blocks of Kollihills and Kabilarmalai, the tank provision have not been made. The highest coverage of land area by the tank is recorded in the Puduchathiram block (22.48%) against lowest in Pallipalayam block (0.56%). The total cultivated land is 1.60 lakhs hectares in the district in which 10.27 per cent of the land is covered by sources of tank. The highest coverage of the water is in Namakkal block (28.11) while the lowest is in Pallipalayam.

TABLE: 8.10- BLOCK WISE TOTAL COVERAGE OF TANK WATER IN HECTARES 2013-14

S. No	Blocks	Total Cultivable Area in Hectare	Total Coverage Area by Tank	% of coverage
1	Namakkal	7631.46	346.21	4.77
2	Puduchatram	10748.78	817.8	7.61
3	Sendamangalam	7952.1	659.98	8.3
4	Erumapatty	10743.77	1570.42	14.62
5	Mohanur	11902.78	377.05	3.17
6	Kolli hills	9394.29	0	0
7	Rasipuram	7021.04	622.51	8.87
8	Namagiripet	13006.66	226.44	1.74
9	Vennandur	6281.24	483.05	7.69
10	Tiruchengode	14337.73	142.07	0.99
11	Pallipalayam	10474.81	51.16	0.49
12	Elachipalayam	15534.84	422.36	2.72
13	Mallasamudram	10166.97	1006.39	9.90
14	Paramathi	12711.41	366.92	2.89
15	Kabilarmalai	12581.66	0	0.00
	Total	160489.54	7092.36	4.42

Sources: JD Agriculture Namakkal

The field visit was made to all the blocks. It was observed that the water problem has been very serious in these blocks due to the delay of monsoon rain causing ground water level to further decline. The seasonal crops like ground nut, green gram and coconut trees were getting dried day by day due to the scarcity of water. The perennial river of the district is Cauvery had the minimum flow of water which resulted in failure of lift irrigation during summer season. Therefore, the government intervention is highly expected to create new canals covering needy blocks by bringing the excess water from the Cauvery when it is flooded. It can be diverted to these blocks for all the water storage ponds from where, the stored water would be percolated to the open and bore wells for increasing the level of ground water.

The analysis of availability and usage of tanks reveal that nearly 4.42 per cent of total cultivable area has been covered by the tanks in the district. The highest utilization of the tank has been derived in the block of Erumapatty while lowest is in the block of Pallipalayam. The former block is located in the rural background and other water sources of the block are completely blocked. The areas depend on rain falls for which more number of tanks was created to harvest rain water for irrigation. There are two blocks in the district namely Kollihills and Kabilarmalai which do not have tanks in the district.

Conclusion

The chapter is summarized with concluding points that the expansion of road facilities is not proportionate to the need of mushrooming emergence of variety of vehicles on the road in the district. The facility of electricity is highly required to facilitate the flow of goods and services in the economy of the district freely. It has been highlighted here for further arrangements of the facility. In terms of communication, banking, insurance and tanks have to be strengthened for complete utilization of the available resources through the increasing the level of productivity. In addition to the above there is need for one more bridge across the river of Cauvery in between Paramathy velur and Sozhasiramani to get connectivity between various districts and States of western side of the Namakkal district. The opening of recently constructed bridge across the river of Cauvery at Mohanur to connect Karur has eased the traffic congestion.

CHAPTER 9

SUMMARY AND WAY FORWARD

Chapter 9

Summary and Way Forward

Introduction

The Human Development Report of the district has been prepared based on the information regarding various aspects that are supportive to the enhancement of human resources of the district. The special feature of the report is analysis of block wise development of the people for which the indices of Human Development Index, Gender Inequality Index, Child Development Index and Multi Dimensional Poverty Index have been used as common tool for assessment of level of quality of the resources. The summary of the chapter designed and prepared in the report helps to find out pertinent points that have to be considered for further formulation of policies for process of improvement or value addition of available human worldly good. This chapter is intended for summarization of various chapters included in the report. The first chapter focused on the profile of the district while other chapters dealt with demographic status, employment, income, poverty, health and nutrition, education, gender equality social security and infrastructure.

Status of Human Development

The status of human development is found with the help of analysis of various indices computed and the results and remedies are as follows.

Findings

- The block of Kolli hills has been placed in the lowest position in three indices (HDI, CDI and MDPI).
- Mallasamuthiram has been placed in lowest rank in GII due to MMR being high, low level of literacy, weak female participation in Electoral role and work participation in non-agriculture and vast variation in agricultural wage rate.
- The possibility of employment opportunity in the non-agricultural sector is completely absent in Kolli hills which has impacted in their level of income.
- In Puduchathiram block, the MMR level has come down due to effective measures taken by the government for antenatal coverage and institutional deliveries by way of medical schemes.
- Some maternal benefit schemes of the government facilitate control MMR considerably in all the blocks.

Suggestions

- Hence, the intervention of government with special schemes is warranted particularly, the girls have to be given opportunities to pursue their studies to avoid early marriage. This will reduce infant death, malnourishment, higher order birth and maternal mortality in Kolli hills.
- The establishment of small scale industrial units or cottage industries related with agricultural sector may be useful to absorb labourers who are seasonally unemployed for their livelihood in Kolli hills.
- Interventions in the form of improving water sources would be one of the major relief measures for the blocks.
- The female work participation has to be increased by way of imparting skills and technical knowledge to women.
- Creation of awareness for becoming as entrepreneurs are based on locally available resources would be useful to the people of these blocks.
- The blocks of Mallasamuthiram and Namagiripet have to be focused for up gradation of economically weaker sections for reducing the number of poorest of poor.

Employment, Income and Poverty

The employability of human resources is the indicator for the quality of people and this determines the economic activity of the district. The opportunity for employment is derived from the mixture of agriculture, industry and these allied activities in the district.

Findings

- The total workers participation has come down slightly among the main workers and marginal workers. At the same time the proportion of non workers has increased considerably, which may be cause for the slowdown of economic activity in the district.
- The worker participation has increased by 6.6 per cent in the year from 2001 to 2011
- The district employment office has been providing opportunity for the placement to the needy people. The placement rate has also declined marginally.
- The blocks of Namakkal, Pallipalayam and Thiruchengode have contributed in major way for providing employment opportunities continuously.
- The female work participation is high in the rural areas when compared to the urban areas. At the same time, female participation in non agricultural sector is very high in Pallipalayam block. In the backward blocks, the marginal labours are plenty. But the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act absorbs considerable number of these workers.
- The productivity of the workers of MGNREGA is very low and it creates scarcity for agricultural labour which has become one of a contributing factor for the escalation of cost of production of agricultural goods.
- Nearly 50 per cent of population has been engaged in various activities directly. That is workers participation rate is 50.86 per cent for men as against female for 49.14 per cent.
- The average per capita income of the district is higher than the State and National per capita income and at the same time the growth rate of income is 18.14 per cent.
- Poverty reduction is one of the main objectives of the government. In this regard, 35.23 per cent of the households are belonging to below poverty line. According to the Multi Dimensional Poverty Index, the households of Kolli hills block recorded highest number of poverty households followed by Vennandur and Rasipuram block as against the lowest in Namakkal block.

Suggestion

- It is suggested that the high level of policy changes are required for solving the water problems in all the blocks of the district particularly for agricultural and industries.
- To create employability, cultivable lands have to be increased by way of improving the water facilities sources which has to be strengthened to irrigate uncultivable lands.

- Entrepreneur development program particularly for women have to be arranged and there is need for supporting the units for a certain period.
- Opportunities for employment can be created by implementing various infrastructure development programs,

Health and Nutrition

Findings

- Highest number of crude death cases is occurred in Kolli hills block. The highest number of crude birth rate also occurs in Kolli hills block. Both the cases have decreased considerably at the district level.
- In terms of Infant Mortality Rate, the district is near 16.19 which have come down by 22.87 per cent during the period (six year) from 2007 to 2013-14. Kollihills and Mallasamuthiram blocks are found to have the highest rate of IMR at the same time and in the case of Maternal Mortality Ratio, the highest ratio was found in Mallasamuthiram followed by Kolli hills. The district average 71.59 in 2013-14. These two indicators reflect the health aspects of women and children.
- The performance of government hospitals particularly for deliveries has become better than private hospitals by 58.5 and 41.5 respectively.
- The sill birth rate has drastically reduced in all the blocks.
- Nearly all habitations have been covered with drinking water facilities while nearly 41.20 per cent of households do not have toilet facilities.

Suggestion

- Periodical health check up has to be conducted for all the school going students to ensure the healthy growth of children.
- Early marriage is considered as one of the prime factor for malnourished children and higher order birth rate in Kolli hills. To prevent early marriage, higher education for girl students has to be made as mandatory.
- The performance of primary health centers have to be strengthened by appointing requisite number of doctors, nurses and creating sufficient facilities of infrastructure.
- The performance of ambulance service is critical and the number of vehicles has to be increased particularly in Kolli hills.

Education

Findings

- The literacy rate of the district is less than the rate of State and All India. The enrolment rate in primary education reflects the strengthening of the rate in the forthcoming year, but the rate has come down slightly even though annual growth rate of population is 1.56. During the period of 2012-13 and 2013-14. Nearly 100.56 per cent have been enrolled in the primary standard as a district average. The blocks of Puduchathiram and Kolli hills were found to the lowest level of enrolment for primary level.
- The completion rate is also prevailing by 99 per cent reflects the effective function of school education. For 10^{th} and +2 students performance has been increasing by retaining of state ranks produced from the schools of the district
- The dropout cases are also very meager in all level of educations. Kolli hills block has been identified as one of the blocks for having low level of literacy rate in the district.
- The infrastructure for education has to be strengthened in terms of class rooms, toilet facilities particularly girl students and compound wall to ensure the security of the students
- The maintenance of toilet facilities of the school is one of the problems prevailing in the district.

Suggestion

- The infrastructure facilities of the schools particularly girls toilet and compound wall have to be provided compulsorily

- To maintain the toilet, a separate employee has to be appointed for a cluster of schools.

Gender equality

Findings

- Empowerment of women assumes a great significance to bring down gender inequality. The basic motto behind many rural developmental programs in India, in general, is improvement of living standard of rural people particularly the rural poor women.
- The female participation of work was in 42.78 per cent in 2011. The district over all participation of work was 52.04 while male participation was 61.4
- In terms of female literacy, it is 66.5 per cent in the district in 2011. The lowest rate was prevailing in Kolli hills block at 45 per cent. The female participation of work was 88.71 per cent in the district previously which was highest level in Tamil Nadu but it had come down to 42.78 per cent in 2011. It was significant to note that 50 per cent of female population is engaged in economic activities of the district. In Kolli hills, this rate is higher than male participation by 64.89 per cent.
- According to Gender Inequality Index, Pallipalayam got first rank followed by Erumapatti and Mohanur while Mallasamuthiram is in the bottom level.
- The scheme of self help groups is actively functioning in the district for augmentation of economic power of women by increasing the credit facility of the concerned bank.
- The female participation in the electoral role is 37.75 per cent in the district. It is 50 per cent lower than male participation by 62.25 per cent.

Suggestion

- Right of children has to be ensured at all levels of growth. Equal rights have to be ensured in all aspects for women.
- The employability and entrepreneurial skills have to be ensured to women.

Social Security

The concept of social security is one of the policy measures for mitigating the sufferings of the vulnerable population and supporting them to maintain a reasonable standard of life. The specific contingencies are old age, unnatural death, employment, injury and sickness. The predominant schemes are old age pension, disabled person, marriage and maternity benefits etc.

Findings

- The highest proportion of old age people particularly female prevails in Pallipalayam block. 43.05 per cent population was in the dependents.
- The coverage of mentally retarded person is 100 per cent. The male beneficiaries of the scheme are higher than females.
- The case of molestation is also increasing in an alarming way. But dowry deaths and harassment have decreased rapidly. Higher reporting does not necessarily imply an increase in number of cases; it could mean that due to awareness reporting pattern has changed.

Suggestion

- The strength of number of police station and police has to be increased with enhancement of requisite facilities for effective performance of police.

Infrastructure

Findings

- The basic requirement of development of economy is improvement of infrastructure facilities. One decadal growth of population is nearly 15 per cent. The annual increases of vehicle population are 5.5 per cent in the district but road facilities have increased only by 0.65 per cent.
- The lowest coverage of electrification for villages was in Pallipalayam while for hamlets it was in Vennandur. Large number of street lights was in Pallipalayam while lower number was in Erumapatty.
- In terms of Banking, lowest number of cooperative banks prevailed in Kolli hills.
- The provision of water facilities is predominant objective of government. Most of the blocks are severely affected by the scarcity of water.

Suggestion

- The road facility has to be strengthened to meet the requirement of flow of large vehicles to avoid traffic congestion leading to accidents.

- Priority has to be given for road maintenance.

- The mechanized way of laying roads is required for smooth surface of roads and for providing multiple benefits to users and avoidance of wastage of resources.

- Special intervention is required to rectify the sanitary facility which is to be provided to the rural areas where the women are opted for open defecation. Such facilities are insufficient in rural areas and in schools also.

- Small power generating projects particularly across the river of Cauvery just like in Sozhasiramani barrage has to be established in number of potential sites across the Cauvery.

- Solar energy projects may be introduced that should be feasible economically.

- The commercialization of ground water must be controlled seriously to ensure water requirements for domestic consumption and agriculture.

- One more bridge is required across the river of Cauvery for connecting important places of the western side of the district particularly at place of between Pilikkalpalyam and Jedarpalayam in Kabilarmalai block

****

ANNEXURES

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

S.No	Block	Standard of Living					Health			Education		
		Access to Cooking Fuel	Access to Toilet Facilities	Access to Drinking Water	Access to Pucca House	Access to Electricity	IMR	MMR	U5MR	Literacy Rate	GER Primary	GER Secondary
			2013-14	2013-14	2013-2014	2013	2013-2014	2013-2014	2013-2014	Census 2011	2013-14	2013-14
				(habitation)								
1	NAMAKKAL	74.07	93.00	100.00	83.99	96.78	13.51	93.20	13.50	76.68	100.77	102.52
2	ERUMAPATTY	40.72	53.01	100.00	76.00	90.28	21.49	71.60	25.80	69.42	100.75	102.73
3	SENDAMANGALAM	54.72	59.89	100.00	69.22	83.27	13.43	10.00	14.50	66.17	100.57	97.93
4	MOHANUR	50.45	55.84	100.00	81.84	96.83	7.92	88.00	8.80	66.46	101.08	102.01
5	PUDUCHATRAM	42.67	39.00	100.00	88.00	83.43	23.44	97.70	23.40	64.35	99.10	100.03
6	KOLLIHILLS	6.21	41.47	100.00	57.00	82.00	36.46	130.20	39.01	52.06	99.08	94.07
7	RASIPURAM	77.74	71.00	100.00	95.00	92.36	11.17	10.00	11.20	69.95	100.94	103.78
8	NAMAGIRIPET	66.69	46.00	100.00	61.89	87.37	22.71	66.80	23.40	64.11	100.62	100.76
9	VENNANDUR	52.11	53.00	100.00	90.08	91.92	20.59	10.00	20.60	64.22	100.38	100.28
10	TIRUCHENGODE	65.54	72.17	100.00	95.48	96.84	5.09	84.80	5.50	71.95	101.17	101.62
11	MALLASAMUTHIRAM	40.30	49.00	**100.00**	79.98	91.81	25.74	257.40	25.70	64.30	100.71	106.16
12	ELACHIPALAYAM	43.36	50.05	100.00	79.00	95.88	9.13	101.40	10.10	66.27	100.20	101.68
13	PALLIPALAYAM	37.46	52.59	100.00	78.00	94.55	5.23	32.70	5.20	67.89	101.07	101.52
14	PARAMATHI	94.65	74.00	100.00	64.00	96.00	14.45	10.00	15.50	69.32	100.94	104.32
15	KABILARMALAI	71.05	72.00	100.00	71.00	95.00	12.52	10.00	13.40	67.00	100.99	101.40

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

Standard of Living					Health			Education							
Access to Cooking Fuel	Access to Toilet Facilities	Access to Drinking Water	Access to pucca house	Access to electricity	IMR	MMR	U5MR	Literacy Rate	GER Primary	GER Secondary	Standard of Living Index	Health Index	Education Index	Overall Index	Rank
0.77	1.00	1.00	0.74	1.00	0.76	0.70	0.78	1.00	0.97	0.83	0.89	0.74	0.93	0.85	3
0.39	0.31	1.00	0.56	0.72	0.53	0.77	0.45	0.76	0.96	0.84	0.55	0.57	0.85	0.64	11
0.55	0.43	1.00	0.41	0.41	0.76	1.00	0.75	0.65	0.95	0.62	0.52	0.83	0.72	0.68	10
0.50	0.36	1.00	0.69	1.00	0.92	0.71	0.90	0.66	0.99	0.81	0.66	0.84	0.81	0.76	7
0.42	0.07	1.00	0.83	0.42	0.48	0.68	0.52	0.59	0.83	0.71	0.40	0.55	0.70	0.54	13
0.01	0.11	1.00	0.13	0.36	0.10	0.56	0.10	0.17	0.83	0.44	0.13	0.18	0.40	0.21	15
0.81	0.62	1.00	0.99	0.81	0.83	1.00	0.84	0.77	0.98	0.89	0.83	0.89	0.88	0.86	2
0.69	0.19	1.00	0.24	0.59	0.50	0.79	0.52	0.58	0.95	0.75	0.45	0.59	0.74	0.58	12
0.52	0.31	1.00	0.88	0.79	0.56	1.00	0.59	0.58	0.93	0.73	0.64	0.69	0.73	0.69	9
0.67	0.64	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.73	0.99	0.84	1.00	0.79	0.85	0.90	0.87	0.87	1
0.39	0.24	1.00	0.65	0.78	0.41	0.09	0.46	0.58	0.96	1.00	0.54	0.26	0.83	0.49	14
0.42	0.26	1.00	0.63	0.96	0.88	0.67	0.87	0.65	0.92	0.79	0.58	0.80	0.78	0.71	8
0.36	0.30	1.00	0.60	0.90	1.00	0.92	1.00	0.71	0.99	0.78	0.57	0.97	0.82	0.77	6
1.00	0.67	1.00	0.29	0.96	0.73	1.00	0.73	0.75	0.98	0.91	0.71	0.81	0.88	0.80	4
0.74	0.64	1.00	0.45	0.92	0.79	1.00	0.78	0.68	0.98	0.78	0.72	0.85	0.80	0.79	5

GENDER INEQUALITY INDEX

	Data															
	Health			Education		Empowerment				Labour						
Sl. No	1	2	3	4	5			6	7	8	9			10	11	
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	
	2013-2014	2013-14	2013-14	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2013-14	2013 -14	
Source	Health Department			Census				RD&PR Department		Census				DOES		
Unit	**rate**	**%**	**nos**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**		**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	
NAMAKKAL	93.20	99.99	99.00	71.4	81.9	48.0	52.0	35.23	64.77	28.27	58.32	53.29	80.83	175.00	300.00	
ERUMAPATTI	71.60	100.00	98.00	62.4	76.3	47.7	52.3	38.70	61.30	42.02	58.86	21.18	48.34	200.00	300.00	
SENDAMANGALAM	10.00	100.00	98.00	59.3	73.1	47.1	52.9	38.86	61.14	45.98	62.66	25.16	48.06	200.00	600.00	
MOHANUR	88.00	100.00	93.00	58.0	75.1	48.4	51.6	38.78	61.22	47.16	62.85	17.71	42.75	200.00	300.00	
PUDUCHARTRAM	97.70	100.00	100.00	55.2	73.1	47.0	53.0	39.11	60.89	51.09	59.89	22.05	44.87	200.00	550.00	
KOLLIHILLS	130.20	99.50	100.00	45.0	58.7	44.4	55.6	37.59	62.41	64.89	64.00	6.03	7.93	200.00	300.00	
RASIPURAM	10.00	100.00	99.00	63.7	76.1	47.0	53.0	41.55	58.45	37.60	58.45	44.28	67.00	150.00	250.00	
NAMAGIRIPETTAI	66.80	99.00	97.00	57.1	70.9	47.1	52.9	37.07	62.93	53.29	63.68	15.64	33.12	150.00	300.00	
VENNANDUR	10.00	100.00	103.00	55.9	72.1	47.8	52.2	36.13	63.87	50.34	60.25	37.60	56.76	250.00	400.00	
TIRUCHENGODE	84.80	100.00	100.00	65.4	78.4	48.4	51.6	37.84	62.16	34.70	59.16	59.65	80.29	200.00	500.00	
MALLASAMUDRAM	257.40	100.00	95.00	55.6	72.6	47.7	52.3	40.41	59.59	48.26	60.55	28.71	52.93	150.00	400.00	
ELACHIPALAYAM	101.40	100.00	102.00	58.9	74.0	46.7	53.3	41.04	58.96	47.68	62.85	25.21	52.45	200.00	400.00	
PALLIPALAYAM	32.70	99.99	98.00	61.3	74.5	48.9	51.1	34.10	65.90	40.01	64.22	76.16	85.49	200.00	400.00	
PARAMATHI	10.00	100.00	101.00	60.6	77.8	48.0	52.0	34.55	65.45	44.58	59.56	26.02	49.34	200.00	500.00	
KABILARMALAI	10.00	100.00	97.00	59.0	75.1	47.4	52.6	35.29	64.71	49.31	63.72	18.68	37.76	150.00	500.00	

GENDER INEQUALITY INDEX

Indices														
Health			Empowerment						Labour					
1	2	3	4	5			6	7	8	9			10	11
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 Representarives in RLBs and ULBs	Representatives in RLBs and ULBs	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
0.11	1.00	0.99	0.71	0.82	0.48	0.52	0.35	0.65	0.28	0.58	0.53	0.81	0.35	0.20
0.14	1.00	0.98	0.62	0.76	0.48	0.52	0.39	0.61	0.42	0.59	0.21	0.48	0.57	0.20
0.10	1.00	0.98	0.59	0.73	0.47	0.53	0.39	0.61	0.46	0.63	0.25	0.48	0.57	1.00
0.11	1.00	0.93	0.58	0.75	0.48	0.52	0.39	0.61	0.47	0.63	0.18	0.43	0.57	0.20
0.10	1.00	1.00	0.55	0.73	0.47	0.53	0.39	0.61	0.51	0.60	0.22	0.45	0.57	0.87
0.08	1.00	1.00	0.45	0.59	0.44	0.56	0.38	0.62	0.65	0.64	0.06	0.08	0.57	0.20
0.10	1.00	0.99	0.64	0.76	0.47	0.53	0.42	0.58	0.38	0.58	0.44	0.67	0.13	0.07
0.15	0.99	0.97	0.57	0.71	0.47	0.53	0.37	0.63	0.53	0.64	0.16	0.33	0.13	0.20
0.10	1.00	1.03	0.56	0.72	0.48	0.52	0.36	0.64	0.50	0.60	0.38	0.57	1.00	0.47
0.12	1.00	1.00	0.65	0.78	0.48	0.52	0.38	0.62	0.35	0.59	0.60	0.80	0.57	0.73
0.04	1.00	0.95	0.56	0.73	0.48	0.52	0.40	0.60	0.48	0.61	0.29	0.53	0.13	0.47
0.10	1.00	1.02	0.59	0.74	0.47	0.53	0.41	0.59	0.48	0.63	0.25	0.52	0.57	0.47
0.31	1.00	0.98	0.61	0.75	0.49	0.51	0.34	0.66	0.40	0.64	0.76	0.85	0.57	0.47
0.10	1.00	1.01	0.61	0.78	0.48	0.52	0.35	0.65	0.45	0.60	0.26	0.49	0.57	0.73
0.10	1.00	0.97	0.59	0.75	0.47	0.53	0.35	0.65	0.49	0.64	0.19	0.38	0.13	0.73

GENDER INEQUALITY INDEX

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
0.47	1	0.49	0.65	0.37	0.46	0.44	0.67	0.53	0.74	0.57	0.41	0.56	0.05	6
0.52	1	0.49	0.63	0.37	0.38	0.45	0.62	0.52	0.76	0.56	0.38	0.54	0.03	2
0.46	1	0.48	0.62	0.40	0.67	0.45	0.75	0.56	0.73	0.55	0.54	0.60	0.07	13
0.47	1	0.48	0.62	0.36	0.38	0.43	0.62	0.51	0.74	0.55	0.37	0.53	0.04	3
0.47	1	0.47	0.62	0.40	0.62	0.44	0.72	0.55	0.73	0.54	0.51	0.59	0.06	11
0.42	1	0.42	0.59	0.28	0.22	0.37	0.50	0.43	0.71	0.51	0.25	0.45	0.05	7
0.46	1	0.50	0.62	0.28	0.30	0.40	0.57	0.47	0.73	0.56	0.29	0.49	0.04	5
0.52	1	0.46	0.62	0.22	0.35	0.38	0.60	0.46	0.76	0.54	0.28	0.49	0.05	10
0.47	1	0.46	0.62	0.57	0.54	0.50	0.70	0.58	0.73	0.54	0.56	0.61	0.04	4
0.49	1	0.49	0.63	0.49	0.70	0.49	0.76	0.60	0.75	0.56	0.60	0.63	0.05	9
0.33	1	0.48	0.61	0.26	0.53	0.35	0.69	0.46	0.67	0.54	0.40	0.52	0.12	15
0.47	1	0.48	0.61	0.41	0.54	0.45	0.69	0.55	0.73	0.55	0.47	0.57	0.05	8
0.67	1	0.47	0.63	0.56	0.64	0.56	0.74	0.64	0.83	0.55	0.60	0.65	0.02	1
0.47	1	0.46	0.64	0.40	0.60	0.44	0.73	0.55	0.73	0.55	0.50	0.59	0.06	12
0.46	1	0.46	0.63	0.23	0.56	0.36	0.71	0.48	0.73	0.55	0.39	0.54	0.11	14

CHILD DEVELOPMENT INDEX

		Health			Education				
		Data							
S.No.	**Block**	**U5MR**	**Juvenile sex ratio**	**Mal nourishment (0-5)**	**Gross Enrollment in primary**	**Gross Enrolement in Secondary**	**Childern never enrolled in school**	**Transition rate from pri to Upper Primary**	**Transition rate from upper pri to sec**
1	Namakkal	13.50	922	7.77	100.77	102.52	0.07	99.98	90.73
2	Erumaipatty	25.80	912	14.83	100.75	102.73	0.02	96.71	98.01
3	Sendamangalam	14.50	889	7.39	100.57	97.93	0.00	99.98	98.70
4	Mohanur	8.80	938	8.66	101.08	102.01	0.06	99.54	99.23
5	Puduchatram	23.40	887	9.75	99.10	100.03	0.00	97.71	94.75
6	Kollihills	39.01	799	44.21	99.08	94.07	0.02	94.09	96.27
7	Rasipuram	11.20	886	4.75	100.94	103.78	0.00	99.16	99.70
8	Namagiripettai	23.40	890	15.32	100.62	100.76	0.01	99.46	99.25
9	Vennathur	20.60	917	7.62	100.38	100.28	0.00	95.13	99.27
10	Tirchengode	5.50	938	5.66	101.17	101.62	0.17	99.98	98.77
11	Mallasamudram	25.70	914	5.61	100.71	106.16	0.00	99.94	97.38
12	Elachipalayam	10.10	877	8.39	100.20	101.68	0.00	99.31	98.36
13	Pallipalayam	5.20	956	14.79	101.07	101.52	0.04	99.98	99.34
14	Paramathi	15.50	922	7.67	100.94	104.32	0.45	99.94	99.02
15	Kabilarmalai	13.40	903	12.83	100.99	101.40	0.00	99.98	99.62

.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT INDEX

Health				Education				Overall index	Rank
Indices value									
U5MR	Juvenile sex ratio	Mal nourishment (0-5)	Gross Enrollment in primary	Gross Enrollment in Secondary	Children never enrolled in school	Transition rate from pri to Upper Primary	Transition rate from upper pri to sec		
0.75	0.78	0.92	0.81	0.70	0.85	1.00	0.00	0.73	11
0.39	0.72	0.74	0.80	0.72	0.95	0.44	0.81	0.70	12
0.72	0.57	0.93	0.71	0.32	1.00	1.00	0.89	0.77	8
0.89	0.89	0.90	0.96	0.66	0.88	0.93	0.95	0.88	2
0.46	0.56	0.87	0.01	0.49	1.00	0.61	0.45	0.56	14
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.95	0.00	0.62	0.20	15
0.82	0.56	1.00	0.89	0.80	1.00	0.86	1.00	0.87	4
0.46	0.58	0.73	0.74	0.55	0.97	0.91	0.95	0.74	10
0.54	0.75	0.93	0.62	0.51	1.00	0.18	0.95	0.69	13
0.99	0.89	0.98	1.00	0.62	0.62	1.00	0.90	0.87	3
0.39	0.73	0.98	0.78	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.74	0.83	6
0.86	0.50	0.91	0.54	0.63	1.00	0.89	0.85	0.77	7
1.00	1.00	0.75	0.95	0.62	0.90	1.00	0.96	0.90	1
0.70	0.78	0.93	0.89	0.85	0.00	0.99	0.92	0.76	9
0.76	0.66	0.80	0.91	0.61	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.84	5

MULTI DIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX

44		Health			Education		Standard of Living				
		DATA									
S.No.	**Block**	**IMR**	**HOB**	**Mal Nourished**	**Dropout in Primary**	**Dropout in Secondary**	**Access to Cooking Fuel**	**Access to Toilet facilities**	**Access to Drinking Water**	**Access to Pucca House**	**Access to Electricity**
1	Namakkal	13.51	7.00	7.77	2.03	2.00	74.07	86.09	100.00	83.99	96.78
2	Erumapatty	21.49	11.00	14.83	0.74	2.00	40.72	53.01	100.00	49.73	90.28
3	Sendamangalam	13.43	8.00	7.39	1.05	9.20	54.72	59.89	100.00	69.22	83.27
4	Mohanur	7.92	6.00	8.66	0.93	4.20	50.45	55.84	100.00	81.84	96.83
5	Puduchatram	23.44	9.00	9.75	0.27	2.70	42.67	29.38	100.00	70.00	83.43
6	Kollihills	36.46	24.00	44.21	5.31	3.00	6.21	41.47	100.00	31.05	82.00
7	Rasipuram	11.17	9.00	4.75	1.59	1.80	77.74	64.39	100.00	74.02	92.36
8	Namagiripettai	22.71	10.00	15.32	0.41	5.70	66.69	38.09	100.00	61.89	87.37
9	Vennanthur	20.59	10.00	7.62	3.20	5.40	52.11	49.61	100.00	90.08	91.92
10	Tiruchengode	5.09	10.00	5.66	0.82	5.90	65.54	72.17	100.00	95.48	96.84
11	Mallasamudram	25.74	8.00	5.61	0.80	6.00	40.30	23.72	83.00	79.98	91.81
12	Elachipalayam	9.13	4.00	8.39	0.67	3.80	43.36	50.05	100.00	50.05	95.88
13	Pallipalayam	5.23	4.00	14.79	1.68	6.10	37.46	52.59	100.00	75.65	94.55
14	Paramathi	14.45	3.00	7.67	2.03	2.90	94.65	53.90	100.00	46.44	96.00
15	Kabilarmalai	12.52	5.00	12.83	1.95	2.60	71.05	49.53	100.00	54.12	95.00

MULTI DIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX

Health				Education	Standard of Living						
INDICES VALUE											
IMR	HOB	Mal Nour	Dropout in Primary	Dropout in Secondary	Access to Cooking Fuel	Access to Toilet facilities	Access to Drinking Water	Access to Pucca House	Access to Electricity	Over all Index	Rank
0.73	0.94	0.92	0.65	0.97	0.77	1.00	1.00	0.82	1.00	0.12	15
0.48	0.81	0.74	0.91	0.97	0.39	0.47	1.00	0.29	0.56	0.34	6
0.73	0.91	0.93	0.85	0.00	0.55	0.58	1.00	0.59	0.09	0.38	4
0.91	0.97	0.90	0.87	0.68	0.50	0.51	1.00	0.79	1.00	0.19	12
0.42	0.88	0.87	1.00	0.88	0.41	0.09	1.00	0.60	0.10	0.38	5
0.10	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.84	0.00	0.28	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.74	1
0.81	0.88	1.00	0.74	1.00	0.81	0.65	1.00	0.67	0.70	0.18	13
0.44	0.84	0.73	0.97	0.47	0.68	0.23	1.00	0.48	0.36	0.38	3
0.51	0.84	0.93	0.42	0.51	0.52	0.42	1.00	0.92	0.67	0.33	7
1.00	0.84	0.98	0.89	0.45	0.67	0.78	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.14	14
0.34	0.91	0.98	0.89	0.43	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.76	0.66	0.46	2
0.87	1.03	0.91	0.92	0.73	0.42	0.42	1.00	0.29	0.94	0.25	10
1.00	1.03	0.75	0.72	0.42	0.35	0.46	1.00	0.69	0.85	0.27	8
0.70	1.07	0.93	0.65	0.85	1.00	0.48	1.00	0.24	0.94	0.21	11
0.76	1.00	0.80	0.67	0.89	0.73	0.41	1.00	0.36	0.88	0.25	9

Rainfall 2011

S. No	Rain fall	Normal	Actual
1	Southwest	339.3	256.5
2	Northeast	291.6	356.5
3	Winter season	13	0.1
4	Hot weather	148.6	68.6
	Total	793.4	681

Source: Statistical Hand Book, Namakkal

Net District Domestic Product constant Price 2004-05 **(In lakhs of Rupees)**

S.NO	Year	NDDP	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	2009-10	924206	193725	253152	477330
2	2010-11	1010438	188400	283477	538561

Source: Dept. of Economics and Statistics, Chennai

BLOCK WISE DISTRIBUTION OF NON WORKERS

SL. NO	Blocks	Non workers				
		2001	% of share	2011	% of share	% of change
1	**Namakkal**	75993	54.03	189377	80.51	149.2
2	**Erumapatty**	47160	44.63	30230	27.63	-35.9
3	**Sendamangalam**	42228	41.82	33723	29.59	-20.14
4	**Mohanur**	43094	43.08	32058	28.46	-25.61
5	**Puduchatram**	27728	38.11	31659	42.88	14.18
6	**Kollihills**	12215	33.15	14398	35.57	17.87
7	**Rasipuram**	42303	41.8	68159	52.9	61.12
8	**Namagiripet**	4680	4.97	45250	45.22	866.88
9	**Vennanthur**	30659	38.76	38596	44.65	25.89
10	**Thiruchengode**	80180	49.01	52317	29.45	-34.75
11	**Mallasamudram**	17095	40.48	31277	59.37	82.96
12	**Elachipalayam**	21613	29.32	27646	36.05	27.91
13	**Pallipalayam**	109394	46.41	120195	46.92	9.87
14	**Paramathy**	29909	40.81	59413	70.42	98.65
15	**Kabilarmalai**	32006	41.3	23970	30.67	-25.11
	Namakkal Dist	616257	41.15	798268	46.23	29.53

Source: Census of 2011

CHILD LABOUR

Sl. No	Blocks	**2001**	**2011**	**% change**
1	Elachipalayam	32	4	-87.50
2	Erumapatty	172	30	-82.56
3	Kabilarmalai	43	0	-100.00
4	Kolli hills	23	7	-69.57
5	Mallasamuthiram	24	11	-54.17
6	Mohanur	52	10	-80.77
7	Namagiripet	31	6	-80.65
8	Namakkal	927	43	-95.36
9	Pallipalayam	448	113	-74.78
10	Paramathi	109	18	-83.49
11	Puduchatram	52	4	-92.31
12	Rasipuram	129	16	-87.60
13	Sendamangalam	86	8	-90.70
14	Thiruchengode	642	76	-88.16
15	Vennanthur	102	17	-83.33
	Total	2872	363	-87.36

Sources: Labour department

WORKER PARTICIPATION RATE

Sl. No	**Rural**	2001	2011	% change	Share in 2001	Share in 2011
1	Male	314478	315347	0.28	54.75	55.68
2	Female	259930	251059	-3.41	45.25	44.32
3	General	574408	566406	-1.39	100.00	100.00
	Urban	**2001**	**2011**			
1	Male	174524	216116	23.83	65.06	65.13
2	Female	93708	115723	23.49	34.94	34.87
3	General	268232	331839	23.71	100.00	100.00
	Total	**2001**	**2011**			
1	Male	489002	531463	8.68	58.03	59.17
2	Female	353638	366782	3.72	41.97	40.83
3	General	842640	898245	6.60	100.00	100.00

Source: Census 2001&2011

INFANT MORTALITY RATE in 2011

S. No	Blocks	IMR
1	Namakkal	19.58
2	Erumapatty	18.64
3	Sendamangalam	15.40
4	Mohanur	18.31
5	Puduchatram	21.95
6	Kollihills	24.18
7	Rasipuram	16.23
8	Namagiripet	22.80
9	Vennandur	24.60
10	Tiruchengode	12.39
11	Mallasamuthiram	14.24
12	Elachipalayam	19.43
13	Pallipalayam	13.41
14	Paramathi	12.42
15	Kabilarmalai	11.87
	District average	18.00
	For State	21
	For All India	44

Sources: JD Health, Namakkal district

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO 2011

S.No	Blocks	MMR
1	Namakkal	10.00
2	Erumapatty	192.80
3	Sendamangalam	205.30
4	Mohanur	87.20
5	Puduchatram	286.30
6	Kollihills	604.60
7	Rasipuram	202.80
8	Namagiripet	67.10
9	Vennandur	10.00
10	Tiruchengode	10.00
11	Mallasamuthiram	10.00
12	Elachipalayam	88.30
13	Pallipalayam	105.90
14	Paramathi	10.00
15	Kabilarmalai	84.80
	District average	131.67

Sources: JD Health, Namakkal district

INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY 2013-14

Blocks	Home	Sub H.C	P.H.C	Gh	Private H.
Namakkal	0.1	0.4	22.5	21.7	55.6
Erumapatty	0	0	32.5	35.4	32.1
Sendamangalam	0	0	24.7	32.2	43
Mohanur	0	0	33.1	24.4	42.5
Puduchatram	0	0	34.4	20.3	45.3
Kollihills	0.5	0	24.7	32.2	43
Rasipuram	0	0	23.6	36.7	39.7
Namagiripet	0.1	0.2	38.3	28.7	32.8
Vennanthur	0	0	29.1	23.6	45.3
Thiruchengode	0	0	28.6	28.3	42
Mallasamudram	0	1	27.8	30	41.9
Elachipalayam	0	0	48.2	20.4	31.4
Pallipalayam	0.1	0	37.5	30.5	32
Paramathy	0	0	21.9	32.3	45.8
Kabilarmalai	0	0	17.9	32.1	50
District average	0.05	0.01	29.65	28.59	41.49

Sources: JD Health, Namakkal district

STILL BIRTH RATE

S. No	Blocks	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% of change
1	Namakkal	12.8	9.7	9.1	11.4	8.1	2.7	-78.87
2	Erumapatty	25.1	16.5	22.6	14.3	10.4	6.2	-75.37
3	Sendamangalam	27.0	22.8	16.2	12.1	12.4	7.9	-70.58
4	Mohanur	12.4	22.8	15.5	8.5	12.7	6.0	-51.98
5	Puduchatram	12.9	10.7	12.3	14.1	9.3	11.7	-9.44
6	Kollihills	51.4	72.8	55.9	45.8	43.3	49.5	-3.77
7	Rasipuram	17.3	16.9	14.0	10.4	5.3	5.2	-69.91
8	Namagiripet	26.9	19.5	24.2	16.3	16.2	12.0	-55.21
9	Vennanthur	19.4	17.8	24.0	12.1	19.3	14.0	-27.96
10	Thiruchengode	15.4	9.2	13.8	13.1	10.5	8.5	-44.95
11	Mallasamudram	18.6	20.0	17.2	24.5	10.9	10.8	-42.17
12	Elachipalayam	14.3	12.2	9.6	18.2	5.4	11.2	-21.59
13	Pallipalayam	20.2	12.9	11.2	10.1	9.8	9.2	-54.41
14	Paramathy	16.0	15.7	10.2	5.1	7.8	2.0	-87.49
15	Kabilarmalai	15.2	14.1	6.7	6.9	7.7	5.5	-63.66
	Namakkal Dist	**19.9**	**17.9**	**16.5**	**13.9**	**12.0**	**10.1**	-49.16

Sources: JD Health, Namakkal district

BLOCK WISE STATUS OF FACTORS OF HEALTH DIMENSION OF Multi Dimensional Poverty Index

Year 2011

S. No	Blocks	IMR	HOB	MN
1	Namakkal	19.58	6.08	7.77
2	Erumapatty	18.64	9.50	14.83
3	Sendamangalam	15.40	10.80	7.39
4	Mohanur	18.31	5.80	8.66
5	Puduchatram	21.95	8.30	9.75
6	Kollihills	24.18	24.10	44.21
7	Rasipuram	16.23	5.81	4.75
8	Namagiripettai	22.80	8.80	15.32
9	Vennanthur	24.60	9.40	7.62
10	Tiruchengode	12.39	12.31	5.66
11	Mallasamudram	14.24	8.40	5.61
12	Elachipalayam	19.43	5.20	8.39
13	Pallipalayam	13.41	3.73	14.79
14	Paramathi	12.42	4.80	7.67
15	Kabilarmalai	11.87	5.10	12.83

Sources: JD Health, Namakkal district

GROSS ENROLMENT RATE IN PRIMARY EDUCATION

Year 2013-14

S.N0	Blocks	GER In PRI
1	Namakkal	100.77
2	Erumapatty	100.75
3	Sendamangalam	100.56
4	Mohanur	101.08
5	Puduchatram	99.1
6	Kollihills	99.07
7	Rasipuram	100.93
8	Namagiripet	100.62
9	Vennandur	100.37
10	Tiruchengode	101.17
11	Mallasamudram	100.7
12	Elachipalayam	100.19
13	Pallipalayam	101.07
14	Paramathi	100.94
15	Kabilarmalai	100.99
	District average	100.554

Sources: Additional chief Educational Officer SSA Namakkal

BLOCK WISE SCHOOLS DROPOUTS IN THE DISTRICT

Year 2011

S. No	Blocks	Drop out in Primary	Drop out in Secondary
1	Namakkal	2.02	2.00
2	Erumapatty	0.75	2.00
3	Sendamangalam	1.07	9.20
4	Mohanur	0.95	4.20
5	Puduchatram	0.29	2.70
6	Kollihills	5.25	3.00
7	Rasipuram	1.59	1.80
8	Namagiripettai	0.42	5.70
9	Vennanthur	3.18	5.40
10	Tiruchengode	0.82	5.90
11	Mallasamudram	0.81	6.00
12	Elachipalayam	0.68	3.80
13	Pallipalayam	1.67	6.10
14	Paramathi	2.03	2.90
15	Kabilarmalai	1.94	2.60
	District average	**1.56**	**4.22**

Sources: Additional chief Educational Officer SSA Namakkal

MATERNITY BENEFITS IN THE DISTRICT

2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		Total	
Marriage	Maternity	Marriage	Maternity	Marriage	Maternity	Marriage	Maternity
3090	19120	3189	14751	2517	14814	8796	48685

Source: JD, Health, Namakkal.

MATERNITY ASSISTANCE

Sl.No	Block /Municipality/ Corporation	No. of Beneficiaries			
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Total
1	Namagripet	1836	1313	1210	4359
2	Valavanthinadu	893	605	617	2115
3	Belukuruchi	916	635	686	2237
4	Erumapatty	1701	1153	933	3787
5	Palapatty	998	759	874	2631
6	Ernapuram	1067	907	1122	3096
7	Nallur	699	548	573	1820
8	Kabilarmalai	991	736	803	2530
9	Eryamangalam	1204	799	978	2981
10	Elanthakuttai	2351	1907	1689	5947
11	O. Sowthapuram	1099	975	784	2858
12	Pillanallur	1011	640	661	2312
13	V.T. Puram	1132	720	655	2507
14	Manickampalayam	1217	828	805	2850
15	Mallasamudram	805	607	585	1997
	Rural Total	17920	13132	12975	44027
16	Komarapalayam Mpty	208	534	523	1265
17	Namakkal Mpty	224	201	355	780
18	Rasipuram Mpty	652	424	320	1396
19	Tiruchengode Mpty	116	460	641	1217
	Urban Total	1200	1619	1839	4658
	Grand Total	19120	14751	14814	48685

Source : JD, Health, Namakkal.

REGISTRATION OF VEHICLE IN NAMAKKAL DISTRICT

					2011	2013	2011	2013
S. No	Vehicles	2011	2013	%of change	Reg. per days	Reg. per days	Reg. per months	Reg. per months
1	Two Wheeler	147778	167092	13.07	405	458	12315	13924
2	Auto	68	110	61.76	0	0	6	9
3	Mini van	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
4	Car	56795	59508	4.78	156	163	4733	4959
5	Tempo	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
6	Maxi cap	353	523	48.16	1	1	29	44
7	Mini Bus	140	141	0.71	0	0	12	12
8	Bus	358	359	0.28	1	1	30	30
9	Lorry	11148	12191	9.36	31	33	929	1016
10	Tanker Lorry	1716	1876	9.32	5	5	143	156
11	Tuskar lorry	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
12	Trailer	3431	3752	9.36	9	10	286	313
13	Trailer with tanker	858	927	8.04	2	3	72	77
14	Rig vehicles	3354	4416	31.66	9	12	280	368
	Total	225999	250895	11.02	619	687	18833	20908

Sources: RTO office, Namakkal

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 Drinking Water
	Percentage of HHs having access to Electricity
	Percentage of HHs having access to Pucca house
Health	Infant Mortality rate
	Maternal Mortality Ratio
	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 –

   Index Value = (Actual Value – Min. Value) / (Max.Value – 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 –

   Index Value = (Max. Value – Actual Value) / (Max.Value – 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….. I_n are the n indices for a particular sector, then the Geometric mean for the sector = $(I_1 \times . I_2 \times \ldots . I_n)^{(1/n)}$.

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

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

For Males

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

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

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

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

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

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

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)

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

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
	Enrollment in Primary and Secondary
Education	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 –

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 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.

ABBREVIATION

AIDS	**-**	**Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome**
ATMA	**-**	**Agricultural Technology Management Agency**
CBR	**-**	**Crude Birth Rate**
CDI	**-**	**Child Development Index**
CDR	**-**	**Crude Death Rate**
FSI	**-**	**Food Security Index**
GH	**-**	**Government Hospitals**
GII	**-**	**Gender Inequality Index**
HDI	**-**	**Human Development Index**
HH	**-**	**House Holds**
ICAR	**-**	**Indian Council for Agricultural Research**
IFA	**-**	**Iron and Folic Acid**
IMR	**-**	**Infant Mortality Rate**
JD	**-**	**Joint Director**
KVK	**-**	**Krishi Vigyan Kendra**
MDPI	**-**	**Multi Dimensional Poverty Index**
MMR	**-**	**Maternal Mortality Ratio**
NICRA	**-**	**National Initiative an Climatic Resilient Agriculture**
NRHM	**-**	**National Rural Health Missionary**
PH	**-**	**Private Hospitals**
PHC	**-**	**Primary Health Centre**
SHC	**-**	**Sub Health Centre**
TB	**-**	**Tuberculosis**

WEF	**-**	**World Economic Forum**
SIGI	**-**	**Social Institutions Gender Index**
PCPDTA	**-**	**Pre Conception and Pre natal Diagnostics Technique Act**
UNDP	**-**	**United Nation Development Program**
WPR	**-**	**Workers Participation Rate**
JSR	**-**	**Juvenile Sex Ratio**
TNEGDC	**-**	**Tamil Nadu Government Electricity and Distribution Corporation**
PWD	**-**	**Public Works Department**
HOB	-	**Higher Order Birth rate**
U5MR	-	**Under 5 Mortality Rate**

References

The following Report, Books and Statistical hand books have been used for collecting information to support the material for the preparation of the Report of DHDR.

1 Statistical Hand Book of Tamil Nadu 2013

2 The Human Development Report of Tamil Nadu- 2003

3 District Human Development Report of Cuddalore District

4 Indian Economy, Datt & Sundharam

5 Panorama of Indian Economy , S.Manickam

6 United Nation Human Development Report

7 Censes Report 2001 and 2011

****