



# **District Human Development Report - 2017**

**Ariyalur  
District**

**State Planning Commission  
Tamil Nadu**



**ARIYALUR**

**DISTRICT HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2017**

**District Administration, Ariyalur and  
State Planning Commission, Tamil Nadu  
in association with  
Natesan Institute of Cooperative Management,  
Chennai**



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#### MESSAGE

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

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

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

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

  
ANIL MESHRAM  
MEMBER SECRETARY  
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## **PREFACE**

Human Development Report for countries in the world is released by United Nations Development programme every year since 1990. The Human Development Reports recognised as one of the top ten sources of international development data. The latest report says that societies should do to advance human development for everyone. It sets forward policy recommendations at the national level and also looks at ways in which the global development landscape could be made more effective in the fight to leave no one behind and achieve the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

With regard to Ariyalur District Human Development Report has been prepared by Natesan Institute of Cooperative Management, Chennai under the assistance received from State Planning Commission. This report has been prepared with lot of Human Development Indices like Literacy, Gender, Poverty, Child Development, Social Security, and Infrastructure. This report assesses critically the strength and weakness of human development pertaining to Ariyalur District and also explores the reason for flow in various indices.

The accomplishment of any project to a great extent depends on the ability to involve a large number of manpower to adopt latest technologies by imparting necessary skills and technical knowhow. The latest technology involves multifarious persons like scientists, extension personnel, adopters and they are integral part of production and development process.

The report summarizes the overall situation of the district. Human Development Report will serve as important tool in planning for growth, social justice and equity. The report would help in assessing the real situation prevailing in the district, e-assessing the investment strategy and areas for future attention.

  
**S.DHANASEKARAN**  
District Collector(I/c)  
Ariyalur District



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The preparation of the Ariyalur District Human Development Report (DHDR) has originated primarily from the initiative of the State Planning Commission, Government of Tamil Nadu, with the support received from the UNDP. The State Planning Commission took up the assignment as a constructive exercise towards strategizing the Government programs to yield the intended results. The task of preparing this report has been assigned to NICM by the State Planning Commission in collaboration with the District Administration. The District level core committee was constituted with **Director Collector as the Chairman**, and NICM as the Resource Institution. The Human Development Report has been kept on track and been seen through to completion with the support and encouragement of numerous people. It is a pleasant task to express my thanks to all those who contributed in many way to be formulation of the report.

First of all I would like to express my sincere thanks to **Tmt. Santha Sheela Nair, IAS (Retd).**, Former Vice Chairperson, State Planning Commission, Government of Tamil Nadu for constantly reviewing the progress of this exercise and for supplementing with valuable suggestions. I am extremely indebted to **Thiru M. Balaji, IAS**, the then Member Secretary, State Planning Commission, who initiated this exercise and also my 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 and resource to accomplish the task.

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I sincerely thank to **Thiru. E. Saravanavelraj, I.A.S.**, District Collector, Ariyalur for his constant encouragement and periodical reviews. My special thanks to **Thiru. M. Ravikumar, I.A.S.** former District Collector, Ariyalur, who initiated this exercise. I thank to **Thiru.S.Mainkandan**, District planning officer Ariyalur, and the Technical Assistants since this work would not have been possible without their continued support.

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

I owe a deep sense of gratitude to all the resource persons who were involved in preparing this Human Development Report for Ariyalur District.

**Dr.P JAGANNATHAN**  
DIRECTOR, NICM



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# CHAPTER 1

## ARIYALUR DISTRICT - A PROFILE



## CHAPTER 1

### ARIYALUR DISTRICT PROFILE

#### 1.1 Introduction

The Ariyalur District Human Development Report throws light on the significant progress in social, economic and political indicators of human development. The Report reflects the current status of several development parameters in Ariyalur district. Sectors such as health and education are of main focus for the government of the state. This Report discusses developed and underdeveloped spheres of education, employment, health and longevity, gender equity, and access to basic needs. The Report along with analyzing the current status of Ariyalur district also tends to identify suitable steps required, especially for the promotion of gender and social equity based development.

#### 1.2 District Profile<sup>1</sup>

Ariyalur district came into existence by bifurcating Perambalur as per G.O.Ms.No.683 Revenue RA1 (1) Department dated 19.11.07. It is bounded on the North by Cuddalore, South by Thanjavur, East by Cuddalore and Thanjavur and West by Perambalur and Tiruchirappalli districts. The new Ariyalur district is functioning from 23.11.2007

Ariyalur district consists of two Revenue Divisions viz., Ariyalur and Udayarpalayam, three Taluks viz., Ariyalur, Udayarpalayam and Sendurai comprising of 195 revenue villages. The District has six blocks viz. Ariyalur, Thirumanur, Sendurai, Jayankondam, Andimadam and T.Palur comprising of 201 Village Panchayats. There are two Municipalities viz. Ariyalur and Jayankondam and two Town Panchayat viz. Udayarpalayam and Varadharajanpettai.

#### 1.3 Topography

Ariyalur district is centrally located in Tamil Nadu and is 265 K.M. away in southern direction from Chennai. The district has an area of 1949 km. It is an inland district without coastal line. The district has Vellar river in the North and Kollidam river in the South. The district is fairly rich in mineral deposits. Celeste, Lime Stone, Shale, sand Stone, canker and Phosphate nodules are found at various places in the district.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.ariyalur.tn.nic.in/>

The district has an average rainfall of 951.1 mm (Annual). The maximum temperature is 38C and Min:24C and the district have a high mean temperature and low degree of humidity. The predominant soil in the district is red loam with scattered pockets of black soil. The soil in the district is best suited for raising dry crops. The texture is usually loamy, the color varying from red at the surface to yellow at the lower horizon. The soils are of medium depth with good drainage, free from accumulation of salt and calcium carbonate, ranging from 6.5 to 8.0 and contain low amounts of organic matter, nitrogen and phosphorus but with generally adequate amounts of potash and lime. Red loam soil is found to be prevalent in Sendurai, T. Palur, Andimadam, and Jeyankondam blocks of Ariyalur district. Black soil is found in Thirumanur and Ariyalur blocks of the district.

### 1.4 History

Ariyalur district has a very rich and glorious past. Its antiquity dates back to the period of prehistoric civilization which flourished about 2 lakhs years ago. Before the advent of the human activities in the area covered by the district, it was submerged under the sea. Later, due to the changes in climatic conditions, the sea water receded towards the east and thus emerged the present land made metamorphic rocks belonging to the gneiss family. This rocky soil is made up of sedimentary and gypsum rocks that belong to different geological periods. These changes took place around 15 million years ago in what is termed by geologists as the Cretaceous age.

Following the changes including the receding of the sea, various species that lived in the sea and the sea shore that were submerged under the gutter and swamp became fossils. Thus Ariyalur district is a veritable Palace-Zoological – Garden and is often nick named as the ‘Mecca of the Geological Researchers’. Various types of fossils of wood, animal and plant species have been unearthed in the district. Dinosaur eggs have been discovered at Kallakurichi mines and Ninniyur and thus the district is a treasure house of fossils of ancient species.

The Bijapur Sultans also held sway over this area. Sherkhan Lodhi ruled this area from his capital at Valikandapuram. Later he was defeated by Mahratta King Sivaji in 1677. Sivaji camped for some time at Thirumalapadi and settled the dispute with his brother Ekoji, who was the then Ruler of Thanjavur. The Moghul King Aurangazeb captured the Carnatic from the Mahrattas and appointed Zulfikar Khan and Sadatulla Khan as Nawabs of Carnatic. They invaded Ariyalur, Thanjavur and Trichy and extracted tribute from the Palayakars. Vijaya Oppilla Malavarayar accepted the suzerainty of the Nawabs. During the Carnatic wars in A. D. 1755 and 1757, the



French attacked Ariyalur. But the British sent an army to protect the Ariyalur Palayakar. In A.D. 1780, the two Palayams sought the help of Hyder Ali and got rid of the yoke of the Nawabs. But later after the defeat of Hyder Ali by the British, the Palayakars accepted the rule of the British and paid Peshkas to them. After the Carnatic war, made over to the British in 1801. Thus Tiruchirappalli came in to the hands of the English and the district was formed in 1801.

In the freedom struggle movement, Ariyalur district played a very significant role. Ariyalur Sabapathi Pillai, Natesa Ayer, Ganapathi Reddiyar, Natarajan Pillai, Eravangudi Padmanathan, Ariyalur Manogirao, Kuppusamy, Abaranji, Appasamy, Virabadran, Rangarajan, Vikkiramangalam, Alagesampillai, Manakal, Sadasivam Pillai were some of the prominent freedom fighters from this district. Ariyalur and Udaiyarpalayam became the Zamindari under the British and it was also abolished in 1950 after the Independence.

In 1995 Tiruchirappalli was trifurcated and Perambalur and Karur districts were formed. Perambalur district was divided into Perambalur and Ariyalur district in the year 2001 and merged with Perambalur in the year 2002. Then now the district is bifurcated from Perambalur and now functioning from 23.11.2007.

### **1.5 Agriculture**

Agriculture is a basic income generation source for the Ariyalur district people but it has now totally vanished due to the poor monsoon and low ground water level over the last decade. The agricultural labour costs also got increase due to shortage of agricultural labourers. So, totally farmers are helpless to meet out the expenses caused by the above reason. Among the six blocks T. Palur has some hope on Agricultural cultivation because most of the parts of this block are situated in the banks of Kollidam river, so that it has very good ground water level. The main crops of Ariyalur district are paddy, corn and drumstick.

### **1.6 Industry**

Ariyalur district has rich deposit of lime stone and other raw materials of cement manufacturing. Ariyalur district is well known for its cement manufacturing nearly nine factories are situated in Ariyalur district are five factories in Ariyalur block and the rest of them situated in Jayankondam and Andimadam blocks.

## 1.7 Tourism

**Gangaikondacholapuram:** Rajendra Chola-I (1012-1044 A.D), son of the Great Rajaraja-I, established this temple after his great victorious march to river Ganges in Northern India. He was originally called Madurantakan. He assumed the title of Rajendra during his coronation and continued to rule along with his father Rajaraja-I for a while. He achieved the supreme title of Cholas called Parakesari.

His empire extended the whole of southern India to river Thungabathra or administrative and strategic purposes he built another capital and named Gangaikonda cholapuram. The Gangaikonda cholapuram temple, he constructed consists of three storey's and surrounded by a huge fort like wall; the outer wall was largely destroyed during the English rule (1896 A.D) to reuse the building material (granite rocks) for constructing the Lower Anaicut (dam across river Kollidam). He built around 10 temples at various places.

He assumed the title of Gangaikonda Cholan and named his new capital as Gangaikonda cholapuram and he also constructed a huge lake known as Cholagangam that spreads 22 km and the water is mainly used for drinking and irrigation. A statue of Rajendra-I is found in Kolaram temple at Kolar of Karnataka state in India

### **Sri Kaliuga Varatharaja Perumaal Temple**

Sri Kaliyaperumal temple is a major attraction of Ariyalur. It is situated at 5 km away from Ariyalur. This temple is famous for its "Car festival" (March/April) which is conducted yearly. The people of Ariyalur celebrate the festival grandly. The temple is also famous for the Puraittasi Saturdays. Every year in the month of 'Puraittasi' (September), special Pujas, 'Arathanai', 'Abishekams', etc are done on the four Saturdays. This also is a major attraction of the Kaliyaperumal temple.

### **Thirumazhapadi**

Once it was the region of Chola dynasty. The place Thirumazhapadi is situated on the bank of Kollidam River which is a branch of Cauvery river. Entire surroundings are filled with paddy and sugarcane fields. The famous Siva Temple is located in Thirumazhapadi. This temple is called Sri Vaithyanatha Samy Koil. It also has a statue of Thiruvalluvar. One of the tourist places in

Ariyalur. This temple is famous for its "Nandikesvararthirukalyanam" (March/April) which is conducted yearly. The people of Thirumalapadi celebrate the festival grandly.

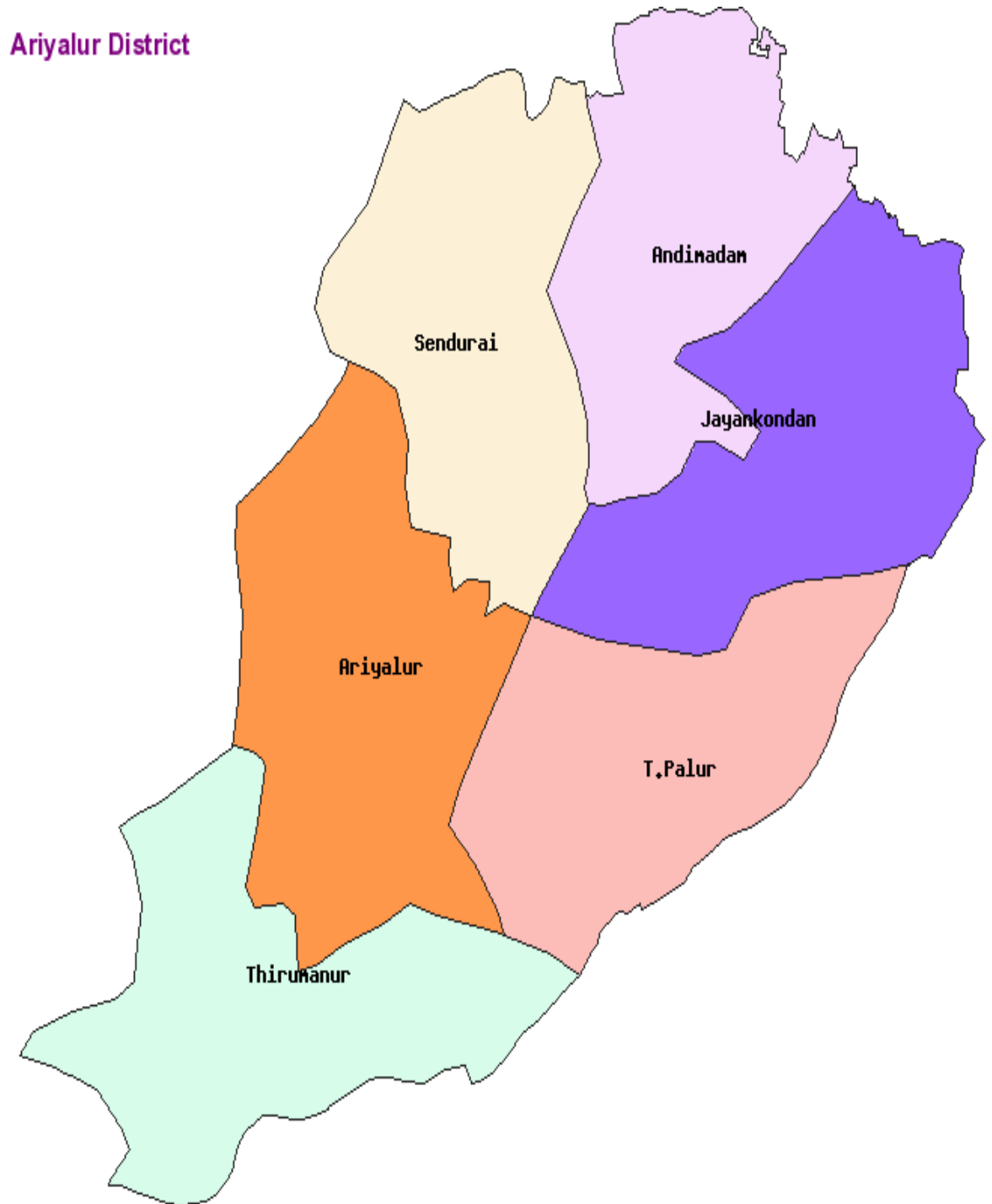
### **Vettakudi - Karaivetti Bird Sanctuary**

Vettakudi – Karaivetti bird sanctuary situated in Ariyalur District, 65 km away from Tiruchirappalli and 35 km north of Thanjavur, this bird sanctuary sprawls over 454 Ha of area. Water birds congregate here during November - February. About 50 species of resident and migratory birds are recorded here. The list includes varieties of Stork, Pelicans, Heron, Darter, Ibis, Egrets, Coot, Terns, Cormorants, King Fisher, and Plovers.

### **1.8 Population Trends**

In 2011, Ariyalur had a population of 754,894 of which male and female were 374,703 and 380,191 respectively. In 2001 census, Ariyalur had a population of 695,524 of which males were 346,763 and remaining 348,761 were females. There was an increase of 8.20 percent in the population in 2011 compared to 2001. The density of Ariyalur district is 389 people per sq. km in 2011. Compared to the state (555 per sq km) it is low. In 2001, Ariyalur district density was 358 people per sq. km.

*Fig. 1.2 Ariyalur District Map*



Source: <http://www.ariyalur.tn.nic.in/>

### **1.9 Demography<sup>2</sup>**

Table 1.1 shows that the population of Ariyalur district is increased by 59370 with the decennial growth 8.20 percentage which is less than 2001 census which are lower than the state decennial growth rate. The main reason behind the declining in decennial growth rate for the past four decades is that the people of Ariyalur district migrate from Ariyalur to some other districts due to lack of job opportunity and income earning avenues. This trend is also reflecting in the density of the district. As per the census, in 2011 the density of Ariyalur district is 389 per sqkm, which is well behind in the state average of 555 per sq km. The urban population has slightly changes in the last decade. The status of sex ratio is 1015 females for every 1000 males in the district; the sex ratio is high, when compare to sex ratio of 2001.

**Table 1.1: District Basic Demographic Indicators**

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2011</b>
1	<b>Population</b>	695524	754894
2	<b>Decennial Growth (%)</b>	9.30	8.20
3	<b>Density of Population per sq km</b>	358	389
4	<b>Urban Population (%)</b>	11.36	11.10
5	<b>Sex Ratio</b>	1006	1015

*Source: Census documents 2001 and 2011*

### **1.10 Economy**

The status of any society reflects in its economy status. The economy of Ariyalur district is evident that the district is in a poor state of economy and the decline of per capita income tells about the status of the district. The failure of agriculture is the reason for the poor economy and no other opportunities are created for the past decades to develop the economy of the district. Since, it is the new district, it is hard to find and attract industrialist to start companies in this district except cement companies. In Ariyalur district, there are nine cement factories; five of them are situated in Ariyalur block due to the deposit of lime stone in this area.

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<sup>2</sup> *Census documents 2001 and 2011*

**Table 1.2: Sectoral Distribution of Gross District Domestic Product**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total (GDDP)
2011 -12	47216	17562	72893	137671

*Source: Department of Economics and Statistics*

The share of tertiary sector in terms of GDDP is 52.95 percent, followed by the primary sector 34.30 percent and secondary sector 12.75 percent. The majority of workers mainly depend on agriculture, agriculture and allied activities, mining and quarrying services boost up the primary sector.

### 1.11 Income and Poverty<sup>3</sup>

The per capita income of Ariyalur district in 2011-12 was Rs.19467; it is well below the state per capita income is witnessing the poverty level of the district. Perhaps, this is the only lowest district in per capita income compared to other districts and next to Perambalur (Rs.24256). The Table 1.3 shows the per capita income of the district.

**Table 1.3: Growth Rate of Per Capita Income (In Rs.)**

S. No	Year	District	State
1	2011 -2012	19467	63996

*Source: Department of Economics and Statistics*

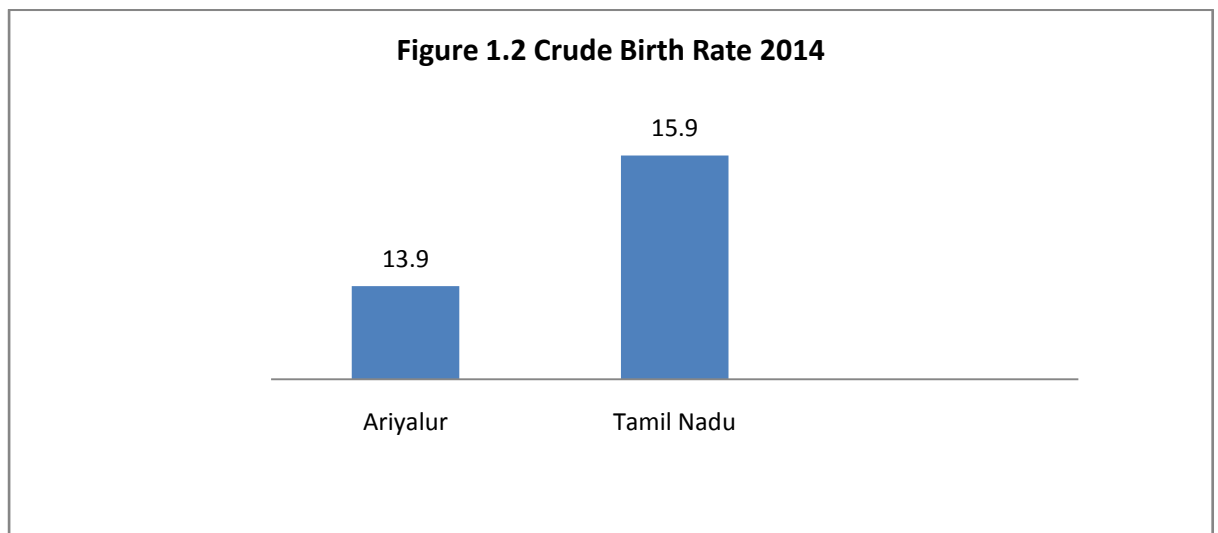
The low level of Per Capita Income reflects the poverty of the district. The failure of agriculture and lack of opportunities or industry other than cement factories is the major reason for the poverty in the district. In the nearby districts, the Per capita income of Thanjavur (Rs. 40366), Trichy (Rs. 65011) are higher than Ariyalur district. So government has to take necessary steps to develop the district by creating income earning opportunities.

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.tn.gov.in/dear/State%20Income.pdf>

## 1.12 Social Sector

### Health

The health of the district is a very essential component of development and it is vital to the district economic growth and internal stability. The district has four government hospitals, 30 Primary Health Centers, 61 Private hospital, and clinics that provide health care services in the district. The health care scenario of the district is analyzed the major indicators such as, Infant Mortality Rate, Maternal Mortality Rate, Crude Birth Rate and child malnourishment. The status of Crude Birth Rate (Fig 1.2) and Infant Mortality Rate (Fig 1.3) are presented here to understand the districts health status.

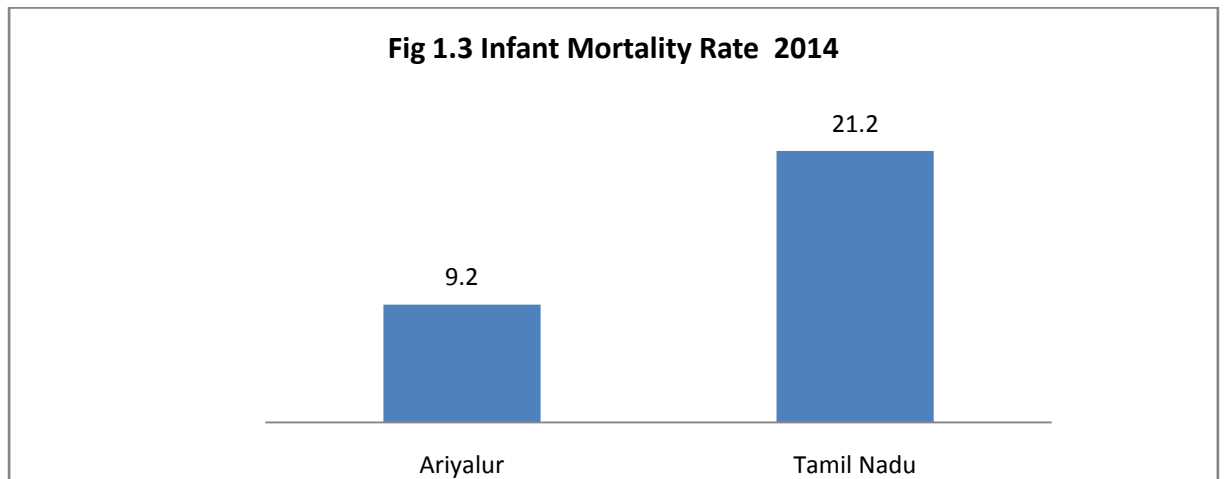


*Source: Deputy Director, Health Services. Ariyalur*

The Crude Birth Rate in Ariyalur district is (13.9), which is lower than the state CBR (15.9). The district's CBR is declined from 15.2 in 2009 to 13.9 in 2014. The CBR is high in Tirumanur and Ariyalur blocks compared to the district CBR level. The reasons for high CBR in these two blocks are discussed in chapter 4.

### 1.13 Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is the number of deaths of children less than one year of age per 1000 live births. The rate for a given region is the number of children dying under one year of age, divided by the number of live births during the year, multiplied by 1,000. The IMR always reflects the overall health scenario of a district.



Ariyalur district is having 9.2 of IMR which is lower than the state average (21.02) in the case of IMR compared to other districts Ariyalur is better. Among all other blocks Jayankondam is having the highest IMR (20.04) which is higher than the district IMR level.

## 1.14 Literacy and Education

Without literacy, all other learning is impossible. Literacy is the important tool for development of individuals as well as the society. Education plays an important role in facilitating the social and economic progress in a district. It opens up opportunities leading to growth in health, income and employment of individual and society. Literacy Rate of Ariyalur in 2011 was 71.34 compared to 64.08 of 2001. It has shown some improvement in literacy rate but compared to all other districts, Ariyalur is at the 31<sup>st</sup> position only next to the Dharmapuri (68.05). The male and female literacy is 81.23 and 61.74 respectively. In 2001 census, the figure for literacy stood at 77.19 and 51.15 in Ariyalur district.

For a better education we need educational infrastructure in the district. In Ariyalur district there are four Arts and Science Colleges which include government, government aided colleges and a private institution. Through these colleges, 4885 students have the benefit of higher education. In Ariyalur five engineering colleges are there, of which one is a government engineering college and the remaining colleges are private colleges with total student strength of 3424. There are four polytechnic colleges with 2581 students.



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



## CHAPTER 2

### STATUS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN ARIYALUR DISTRICT

#### 2.1 Introduction

The Human Development (HD) story of Tamil Nadu is unique in its kind. Along with the HDR for state level, District level Human Development Reports (HDR) are prepared in all districts. India has decentralized and integrated the human development concept into its development agenda at National, State as well as District and Municipality level. A distinctive feature of the HDR preparation process is the firm State ownership, and multi-stakeholder partnerships. This has enabled policy dialogue on crucial HD issues.

This document describes the human development story of Ariyalur district, and aims at illustrating the policy impact of preparing Human Development Reports, and how central and state HD concepts can go beyond the reports through various HD activities and contribute to sustainable policy impact in a district from a human development perspective.

#### 2.2 Human Development Index

The HDI was created to emphasize that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a district, not economic growth alone. The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and have a decent standard of living. The key capabilities are instrumentalized in HDI by the inclusion of proxies for three important ends of development, i.e. standard of living, Health and Education. Empowered by these and other capabilities, individuals can achieve their desired state of being. All these parameters are considered as of equal importance for human development and hence, they are given equal weightage to construct composite index, fixed minimum or maximum values have been assigned for each of these indicators to construct an index.

#### 2.3 Human Development Index – Inter-Block Variations

It is a multidimensional feature. HDI is a composite index measuring average achievement in 3 basic dimensions and 11 indicators of human development. The three dimensions are standard of living, health and education. These are the crucial contributing factors of human development

of the blocks. The following table shows the three important dimensions and the indicators of each dimension.

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

The Human Development Index is a composite index, whose index value ranges from 0 to 1. Higher the index value – closer to 1 – shows higher human development and the lower index value – closer to 0 – shows lower human development. The Table 2.1 shows the status of blocks in HDI.

**Table 2.1 Top and Bottom three blocks in Human Development Index, 2014**

Top 3	Bottom 3
<b>Ariyalur (0.712)</b>	<b>Jayankondam (0.450)</b>
<b>Sendurai (0.667)</b>	<b>T. Palur (0.534)</b>
<b>Andimadam (0.635)</b>	<b>Thirumanur (0.633)</b>

*Source: Ariyalur District Indices Computation*

In Ariyalur district, Ariyalur (0.712), Sendurai (0.667) and Andimadam (0.635) blocks occupy the first three ranks. Thirumanur (0.633), T. Palur (0.534) and jayankondam (0.450) are in the last three ranks. The range between the higher value and lower value is 0.262. It shows, within the district, the inter-block disparity among the blocks is high in terms of human development. Since Jayankondam is an urban area, it is lacking in health and education especially in health indicator, Jayankondam occupies the last place among all six blocks. But at the same time, compared to other blocks, Ariyalur rank high in human development. Education and standard of living indicators are good in this block. While analyzing the bottom three blocks we find that

Jayankondam occupies the last position, due to low accessibility of cooking fuel, toilet facilities and electricity in terms of the quality of life of the people in the block. Even in health dimension, the IMR is high in Jayankondam (20.4) and T. Palur blocks. The rate of UMR also high in these three blocks with above 11 in 2014. It clearly indicates, in health sector, these blocks are not developed. The main reason is the poor accessibility of health infrastructure and lack of awareness in basic health related behaviours (e.g, avoiding open defecation, maintaining their house and surroundings cleanly and safe drinking water).

Literacy is also an important role in human resource development. Literacy makes the society more aware of all other aspects of life. Factors such as, literacy rate , gender wise literacy performance, gross enrolment ratio in primary and secondary, transition rate from one level to another level and school infrastructure play an important role in district literacy level. Jayankondam, Andimadam and Thirumanur reports high literacy rate in the district with above 70%. Due to high dropout Rate in primary and secondary level, the education in Ariyalur and T. Palur ranks low in the district. An important problem in Sendurai block is lack of school infrastructure. A number of schools do not have basic infrastructure such as class rooms, compound wall and other facilities. The bottom three blocks in HDI are lacking in entire three dimensions for different reasons.

### **2.4 Gender Inequality Index**

Gender inequality remains a major barrier to human development. Girls and women have made major strides since 1990, but they have not yet gained gender equity. The disadvantages faced by girls are a major source of inequality. All too often, women and girls are discriminated in health, education, political representation, labour market, etc — with negative repercussions for development of their capabilities and their freedom of choice. The GII measures gender inequalities in three important aspects of human development— health, empowerment and labour market. The health dimension is measured by maternal mortality ratio, share of institutional delivery and antenatal coverage. Women empowerment is measured by female literacy rate and proportion of legislative seats occupied by females. The economic status expressed as labour market participation is measured by labour force participation rate of female and male populations. The component indicators highlight areas in need of critical policy intervention and it stimulates proactive thinking and public policy to overcome systematic disadvantages of women. The following are the dimensions and their indicators for GII calculations.

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

The gender inequality index is a negative index. Here, the value closer to the 0 shows lower gender inequality and value closer to the 1, shows higher gender inequality. The result of GII of Ariyalur district shows the range of inequality in all six blocks.

**Table 2.2. Top and Bottom three blocks in Gender Inequality Index, 2014**

<b>Top 3</b>	<b>Bottom 3</b>
<b>Andimadam ( (0.039)</b>	<b>Jayankondam (0.100)</b>
<b>Thirumanur ( (0.040)</b>	<b>Ariyalur (0.087)</b>
<b>Sendurai(0.042)</b>	<b>T.Palur (0.045)</b>

*Source : Ariyalur District indices computation*

In Ariyalur district, Andimadam (0.039), Thirumanur (0.040), and Sendurai (0.042) are in top 3 places in Gender Inequality Index and T. Palur (0.045), Ariyalur (0.087) and Jayankondam (0.100) are in the bottom three places in a GII. The range of disparity among the blocks in GII is 0.061.

Ariyalur and Jayankondam blocks have high rate of maternal mortality rate with the rate of above 200 in 2013- 14. Education has an important role in gender equality. The female work participation rate is good in rural and agricultural based blocks such as T. Palur and Andimadam.

### 2.5 Child Development Index

The Child Development Index (CDI) is an index measuring children’s education, health and nutrition. Index value is between 0 and 1. The higher the index value - closer to the 1 would be the best in child development. The lower the index value – closer to 0, indicate the child development is the worst. The child development index calculation in Ariyalur district comprises two major dimensions computed from eight basic indicators. The following are the dimensions and indicators of the child development index.

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

The CDI has two major dimensions such as, health and education. The health dimension has UMR, child sex ratio and malnourished children as indicators. The other important dimension of CDI is education of the block and district. It includes gross enrolment ratio in primary, secondary and transition rate of primary to upper primary and further to secondary level.

**The top three and bottom three blocks in CDI are given in Table 2.3.**

**Table 2.3: Top and Bottom three blocks in Child Development Index, 2014**

Top Three blocks with higher CDI value	Bottom Three blocks with lower CDI value
<b>Ariyalur(0.714)</b>	<b>Thirumanur (0.386)</b>
<b>Sendurai(0.646)</b>	<b>T.Palur(0.531)</b>
<b>Jayankondam ( 0.575)</b>	<b>Andimadam( 0.535)</b>

*Source : Ariyalur district indices computation*

Under the health dimension, T. Palur and Thirumanur blocks are poor in U5MR and these blocks are severally affected by malnourishment. The district administration need keen attention on reducing the child mortality rate in these blocks. Sanitation, safe drinking water, vaccination are key areas that need concerted efforts. The child sex ratio is very poor in Andimadam, there are only 849 female children for 1000 male children.

Analyzing the child education in Ariyalur district we found that the gross enrolment in primary and secondary is mere or less equal in all the blocks. But the number of children never enrolled in schools is high in Jayakondam and Thirumanur Blocks. Since the “No fail” strategy followed up to 8<sup>th</sup> standard in the state, the transition rate in all the blocks from primary to upper primary and upper primary to secondary is good. But at the secondary level the dropout of the students is high up to 5 percent. Senthurai and Andimadam has high dropout at the secondary level. These blocks need more focus by the education department of the Ariyalur district.

### 2.6 Multidimensional Poverty Index

The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is a new measure designed to capture the poverty from many dimensions. It can be used to build an ample image of the people living in poverty and permits comparisons across blocks. Three dimensions are used to assess the disparity in poverty, health, education and living standards with ten indicators. The following are the dimensions and indicators used for MPI.

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

The standard of living dimension includes access to cooking fuel, toilet facilities, drinking water, pucca house and electricity. These indicators define the status of standard of living in Ariyalur district.



**Table 2.4. Top and Bottom three blocks in Multidimensional Poverty Index - 2014**

Top Three blocks with Lower MPI value	Bottom Three blocks with Higher MPI value
Ariyalur (0.171)	Andimadam (0.609)
Sendurai (0.466)	Thirumanur (0.542)
T. Palur (0.530)	Jayankondam (0.532)

The MPI of Ariyalur District shows that, Ariyalur (0.171), Sendurai (0.466) and T. Palur (0.530) have low MPI value in the district. Jayankondam (0.532), Thirumanur (0.542) and Andimadam (0.609) have high MPI value in the district.

The health dimension has a major role in the poverty status of the block. Due to complex health issues, the families face huge medical expenses, which afford the most of their income and push them to the BPL category. If the family comes under the BPL category they cannot afford to give sufficient education to their children. Due to poverty, the completion rate will become poor. It will result in the drop out of the children. In Andimadam and Senthurai blocks, the drop out at secondary level is high in the district. The standard of living is important for a society's development in all aspects. Thirumanur has very low level in standard of living than the other blocks. Ariyalur reports high in the standard of living due to industrialization, urbanization of areas and infrastructure development.

The HDI, GII, CDI and MPI all together decide the overall human development of the district. Table 2.5 is consolidation of these four indices, to understand better about the human development in Ariyalur district.

**Table 2.5: Consolidation of HDI, GII, CDI and MPI Indices, 2014**

Block	HDI		GII		CDI		MPI	
	Index Value	Rank	Index Value	Rank	Index Value	Rank	Index Value	Rank
Ariyalur	0.712	1	0.087	5	0.714	1	0.171	1
Sendurai	0.667	2	0.042	3	0.646	2	0.466	2
Andimadam	0.635	3	0.039	1	0.535	4	0.609	6
Thirumanur	0.633	4	0.040	2	0.386	6	0.542	5
T.Palur	0.534	5	0.045	4	0.531	5	0.530	3
Jayankondam	0.450	6	0.100	6	0.575	3	0.532	4

Table 2.5 clearly brings out the disparities among the blocks. The intra-block disparity is high in Ariyalur district. Ariyalur and Sendurai block performs good in human HDI, CDI and MPI, but poor in GII. The standard of living is a major dimension. As Ariyalur is an urbanized area with industrialization the standard of living has improved compared to other blocks.

Of the six blocks in ariyalur district T. Palur and Jayankondam has not performed well in all the four indices. It holds only the 3<sup>rd</sup> rank in MPI , other than that , it stood 5<sup>th</sup> place both in HDI & CDI and 4th place in GII.

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



CHAPTER 3

EMPLOYMENT-INCOME AND POVERTY

3.1 Introduction

Employment, income and poverty are the three most interrelated factors that decide the human development of a society. It is normally reflected in the status of individuals and standard of living among households. Through employment opportunities we can provide jobs to the labour force which helps them to earn income and thus their poverty will be eradicated. These three factors play a vital role in the human development of the district. The current chapter deals the quality of employment, the percentage of population engaged in work at various sectors such as primary, secondary and tertiary. The indicators considered for analysis are work participation rate, distribution of workers in various sectors and employment opportunities prevails in the district. Per capita income and government schemes for eradication poverty are also dealt with in the chapter.

3.2 Employment

Size of the Workforce and Work Participation Rate. The share of main workers and marginal workers to the total population indicates the overall economic condition of the district as well as the block. The total number of workers is classified into main and marginal workers. An individual, who worked for 6 months or more in a year is classified as main worker and a person who worked for less than 6 months in a year is classified as a marginal worker. The Table 3.1 shows the classification of workers in Ariyalur District.

Table 3.1: Total Workers and Non-Workers 2011

S. No	District / Block	Total Workers	Main Workers	Marginal Workers	Non-Workers	Total Population
1	Ariyalur	65270	52744	12526	71249	136519
2	Thirumanur	57030	46089	10941	62260	119290
3	Sendurai	54080	42333	11747	57810	111891
4	Jayankondam	78110	55803	22307	86732	164842
5	Andimadam	56091	40073	16018	62283	118374
6	T.Palur	49270	35199	14071	54708	103978
	<b>District</b>	<b>359851</b>	<b>272241</b>	<b>87610</b>	<b>395043</b>	<b>754894</b>

Source: Deputy Director of Economics and Statistics, Ariyalur.

From the above table, we find that the main workers constitute 76% and the remaining 24% are marginal workers in Ariyalur district. Among all the blocks, the total workers share is high in Jayankondam Block (more than 21 percent). The share of main workers

is more than 80 per cent in Ariyalur and Thirumanur blocks. The share of marginal workers is more than 28 percent in Jayankondam, Andimadam and T.Palur blocks. The share of non-workers is nearly 53 % of the total population which is a matter of concern in Ariyalur district.

**Table 3.2 Male and Female Work Participation Rate in Rural and Urban**

Rural / Urban	WPR (Percent)		Workers (In lakhs)	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
<b>Rural</b>				
Male	57	58	1.67	1.90
Female	43	42	1.25	1.39
Persons	49	49	2.92	3.29
<b>Urban</b>				
Male	69	71	0.18	0.22
Female	31	29	0.08	0.09
Persons	34	37	0.26	0.31
<b>Total</b>				
Male	58	59	1.85	2.12
Female	42	41	1.33	1.48
Persons	46	48	3.18	3.60

### 3.3 Work Participation Rate

The block wise worker participation rate in Ariyalur district is given in table 3.2. According to 2011 census the worker participation rate in Ariyalur district for male is 59.07 which more or less same as the state WPR (59.03) and females in WPR, the district is that 41 which is well above the state average (31.08). T. Palur has high WPR for female among all the six blocks with 42.63. Worker participation rate of female for all the blocks is above the state female participation rate. In Ariyalur district, women tend cattle and are engaged in other agricultural operations. Some young females migrated to Tirupur and Coimbatore to work at garment and spinning mills after their schooling or college studies. But the middle aged females of Ariyalur district have no option for work other than cattle and working in the farms. Starting a garment industrial park in Ariyalur district will provide better job opportunities for females in this district.

**Table 3.3: Block wise Workers Participation Rate**

S. No	Name of the Block	Male worker participation rate	Female worker participation rate
1	Ariyalur	58.45	41.65
2	Thirumanur	58.23	39.53
3	Sendurai	55.22	42.49
4	Jayankondam	55.04	33.31
5	Andimadam	56.03	41.29
6	T.Palur	58.89	42.63
<b>Total</b>		<b>59.07</b>	<b>40.15</b>

*Source: Census 2011*

### 3.4 Registration for employment

The educational and literacy development of the district will lead to an increase in registration in employment offices. The registered people are expecting better job opportunities from government organizations. The opportunity will be provided to the registered candidates based on the seniority. Even the placements in government organizations come after many years. The number of registration in employment has increased year after year. The Table 3.4 shows the status of registration and placements in the Ariyalur district.

**Table 3.4: Registrations and Placement (in Nos.)**

S.No	Year	Registration	Placement
1	2009	575	25
2	2010	12505	384
3	2011	14722	91

*Source: Employment Exchange, T.N2011*

The registration of employment increased in three years. From 575 in 2009 it increased to 14722 in 2011. But the placement is very low in 2009 it was 25, 384 in 2010 and 91 in 2011. The rate of placement is very poor in comparison to the registration rate.

### ***MGNREGA – Employment and Income***

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA) guarantees 100 days of employment in a financial year to any rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work. This Act is an important step towards the realization of the right to work. It is also expected to enhance people's livelihoods on a sustained basis, by developing the economic and social infrastructure in rural areas. The Village Panchayat will issue job cards to every registered individual. Payment of the statutory minimum wage and equal wages for men and women are the notable features of the scheme. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme - TN under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was formulated in G.O M.S No. 89, RD & PR (CGS1) dt 2.8.2006 and published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette Extraordinary No.181 dt 2.8.2006. 01.04.2008 onwards, the scheme was extended to the remaining twenty districts of the State which include Ariyalur district also. Through MGNREGA scheme in Ariyalur district, the following works have been taken up in the year 2013-14.

- Water conservation and water harvesting.
- Irrigation canals, including micro and minor irrigation works.
- Renovation of traditional water bodies including delisting of tanks.
- Rural connectivity for all weather access including culverts and drains wherever necessary.

#### ***Status of MGNREGA of the District 2013-2014***

S.NO	Details	
1.	Employment provided to House Holds	1.69604 lakhs
2.	Total Man days generated	93
3.	SCs share in employment generation	20%
4.	STs share in employment generation	1%
5.	Women share in employment generation	60%
6.	Total work taken up	2033
7.	Work Completed	987
8.	Work In Progress	1046

The above table shows the detailed functions of the MGNREGA in Ariyalur district. In 2013 – 14 the total amount spent in the MGNREGA is 11134.957 Lakhs with a highest amount spent in Sendurai and Jayankondam Blocks. The average wage rate is Rs. 129 /- per man day in Ariyalur district. It is more helpful to the rural and remote area people to manage their financial needs.



**3.5 Income: Per Capita Income**

Changes in per capita income reflect economic growth in a community. In addition, comparisons between state and local area per capita income provide insight into the economic well-being of a community. Low per capita income may indicate that the local economy does not adequately support individuals and families. Despite not being a direct measure of human welfare, per capita income has been shown to have high correlation with human welfare factors such as health, education and various others.

**Table 3.5 Per Capita Income (in Rs.)**

S. No	Year	District	State
1	2011	16,559	53,505
2	2012	19,467	63,996

*Source: Deputy Director of Economics and Statistics, Ariyalur.*

The per capita income of Ariyalur district is Rs.19467 in 2012 and Rs.16559 in 2011. This is much below the state average. The per capita income of Ariyalur district is the lowest among all the districts in the state. It clearly indicates the district's income level, and the situation in lack of income earning avenues and opportunities prevailing in the district.

**3.6 Sectoral distribution of Gross Domestic Product in the District**

The Gross Domestic Product of the district is classified in to Primary, Secondary and Tertiary. The share of tertiary sector in terms of the GDDP is high, with 52.95% followed by the primary sector 34.30% and secondary sector 12.75 % respectively. Most of the income is generated from services or from business in this district. The following table no. 3.6 shows the status of sectoral share of GDDP at constant prices (2004-05) in 2011-12.

**Table No.3.6 Sectoral share of GDDP at constant prices (2004-05)  
for the year 2011-12 (in lakhs)**

Sl. No	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
1.	47216	17562	72893	137671
	34.30%	12.75%	52.95%	100%

*Source: Deputy Director of Economics and Statistics, Ariyalur.*

Since, the produce from primary sector is not utilized as a raw material for finished goods; the secondary sector income is very low in the district. To increase the secondary sector income, agricultural based or agricultural processing industries such as drumstick (Murungai) powder unit in T. Palur or cashew nut processing for export unit at Sendurai, should be started, thus may increase job opportunities and develop income in this sector.

### 3.7 Poverty and Inequality

Poverty is the one of the dimensions which pulls down the development of the district. Unequal distribution of the resources leads to poverty in the society. In India, the status of poverty is measured based on the consumption expenditure. The poor in the Below Poverty Line (BPL) Table No 3.7 gives a brief about the poverty status in Ariyalur district.

**Table 3.7 Poverty Level 2011**

Block wise / District	Total No. of HH	No of Very Poor HH	No of Poor HH	total	Percentage of Poor HH
Ariyalur	30652	4183	5653	9836	32%
Thirumanur	32234	3747	6117	9864	31%
Sendurai	29338	3624	5438	9062	31%
Jayankondam	29737	4013	6089	10102	34%
Andimadam	29514	5845	5564	11409	38%
T.Palur	25579	3636	5975	9611	38%
District	177054	25048	34836	59884	34%

*Source : DPM , Puthu Valvu and PD, TNSLRM Ariyalur*

In Ariyalur district, 34 percent of the district total household population was in below poverty category. The highest BPL level prevails in Andimadam and T. Palur blocks with 38 percent followed by 34 percent in Jayankaondam, 32 percent in Ariyalur and 31 percent in Thirumanur and Sendurai. In total of 59884 households are in poverty in the district, among those 25048 (41%) are under very poor households. Since, Andimadam and T. Palur blocks high percentage of the poor, the district administration should focus on these blocks for providing more job opportunities, especially in state and central government schemes , such as MGNREGA, SHG's, and Puthuvazhvu Scheme.

### **3.8 Public Distribution System**

The Government of Tamil Nadu views the Targeted Public Distribution System as an important constituent of the strategy for poverty eradication to ensure food security to the vulnerable sections of society. The sources that proposed to implement the Public Distribution System to the best advantage of the beneficiaries with utmost transparency and efficiency. For the purpose of categorization of cardholders under Public Distribution System, the Government has prescribed four colour cards viz., Green, White, Brown (Khaki) and Yellow. The Green colour cardholders will be entitled to rice and other essential commodities at prices as fixed by the Government from time to time. White card holders are eligible only for Sugar, Brown card is issued only for police department and forest department. The Yellow colour card is treated as a honorary card, they are not eligible to get any product from PDS. It can be used for address proof or any other purpose by the card holder. Those who opt out of rice can draw additional quantity of sugar or kerosene as the case may be, in lieu of rice at prices as fixed by the Government from time to time.

In Ariyalur, the district administration was able to reach most of the households to ensure their entitlements. The taluk-wise data given below indicates that about 2,20,698 households are provided with the family cards. In this, Udayarpalayam has more family card holders with 1,10,926 followed by Ariyalur 77,586 and Sendurai 32,186.

**Table 3.8 Family Card Holders**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Taluk</b>	<b>HH provided with Family cards</b>
1.	<b>Ariyalur</b>	<b>77586</b>
2.	<b>Sendurai</b>	<b>32186</b>
3	<b>Udayarpalayam</b>	<b>110926</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>220698</b>

*Source: District Civil Supply Office, 2014*

### **3.9 Summary and Conclusion**

This chapter has reacted with employment, income and poverty of the Ariyalur district. In this analysis, worker participation rate and size of the workers are taken as indicators for evaluating the employment status of the all six blocks. The female work participation rate is high in the

agricultural sector and the male work participation rate is high in the non – agricultural sectors. The Per Capita Income of the district is the lowest in the state with Rs. 19467. So poverty also prevails in the district with 34 percent of the households under BPL. Since, the secondary sector income is low, creating more agricultural based industries in the district such as drumstick powder unit in T Palur and cashew nut processing unit in Andimadam will provide more job in Ariyalur district.

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



## CHAPTER 4

### DEMOGRAPHY, HEALTH AND NUTRITION

#### 4.1 Introduction

Demography is a branch of social sciences concerned with the study of human populations, their structure and change (through births, deaths, and migration), and their relationship with the natural environment and with social and economic change. Thus this chapter analyses the trends and changes in Demographic, health and nutritional indicators in the district and the effectiveness of government policies and programmes to improve the health status of its people.

#### 4.2 Demographic Trends and Health Indicators<sup>4</sup>

##### 4.2.1 Population and Demographic Transition

In 2011, Ariyalur had population of 754,894 of which male and females were 374,703 and 380,191 respectively. In 2001 census, Ariyalur had a population of 695,524 of which males were 346,763 and remaining 348,761 were females. There is an increase of 8.54 percent in the population in 2011 censuses compared to 2001 censuses. The rate decline by 0.75% when compared to 2001 growth rate of (9.29%). Density of Ariyalur district for 2011 is 389 people per sq. km. This is nearly reflecting the national average 382 per sq km. but compared to the state (555 per sq km) it is very low. In 2001, Ariyalur district density was at 358 people per sq. km.

**Table 4.1 Demographic Profiles**

S. No	Block wise/District	Population		Sex Ratio		Density	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	Ariyalur	120570	136519	1001	992	369	417
2	Thirumanur	113746	119290	1016	1039	350	341
3	Sendurai	102741	111891	1009	1021	326	355
4	Jayankondam	150824	164842	998	1018	438	479
5	Andimadam	112574	118374	1018	1010	389	410
6	T.Palur	95069	103978	994	1009	307	336
<b>District</b>		695524	754894	1006	1015	358	389

*Source: Census 2011.*

<sup>4</sup> Report of the [www.tnhealth.org/dfw/notification/Apr%202015/At%20a20glance%202014-15-final-30.3.2015.pdf](http://www.tnhealth.org/dfw/notification/Apr%202015/At%20a20glance%202014-15-final-30.3.2015.pdf)

The population of Ariyalur district increased by 59370 with the decennial growth rate of 8.2 percent which is less than 2001 census and also less than the state decennial growth rate. The reason behind the decline in decennial growth rate in the last four decades is that people of Ariyalur district migrated from Ariyalur to some other districts due to lack of job opportunity and income earning avenues in the district. This trend also reflected in the density of population of the district in 2011 it was 389 per sq km from 358 in 2001 which is well behind in the state average of 555 per sq km.

### 4.2.2 Sex Ratio

Table 4.2 gives details of block wise sex ratio in Ariyalur District. The sex ratio was 1006 female per 1000 male in 2001 compared to 1015 female per 1000 male in 2011. The sex ratio of Ariyalur and Andimadam blocks shows decreasing trend in the same period. These are the two blocks whose sex ratio was below district average.

**Table 4.2: Block Wise Sex Ratio**

S.No	Block wise	General (per 1000 male)		Increase or Decrease
		2001	2011	
1	<b>Ariyalur</b>	<b>1001</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>-9</b>
2	<b>Thirumanur</b>	<b>1016</b>	<b>1039</b>	<b>+23</b>
3	<b>Sendurai</b>	<b>1009</b>	<b>1021</b>	<b>+12</b>
4	<b>Jayankondam</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>1018</b>	<b>+20</b>
5	<b>Andimadam</b>	<b>1018</b>	<b>1010</b>	<b>-8</b>
6	<b>T.Palur</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>1009</b>	<b>+15</b>
	<b>District</b>	<b>1006</b>	<b>1015</b>	<b>+9</b>

*Source: Census 2001 and 2011*

### 4.2.3 Child Sex Ratio

In census enumeration, data regarding child under 0-6 age were also collected for all districts including Ariyalur. There were total 81,187 children under age of 0-6 against 89,099 of 2001 census. Of the total 81,187 children, male and female were 42,808 and 38,379 respectively. Child Sex Ratio as per census 2011 was 897 compared to 949 of census 2001. In 2011, children under 0-6 formed 10.75 percent of Ariyalur district compared to 12.81 percent of 2001.



**Table 4.3: Child Sex Ratio 2011**

S.No	Block wise / District / State	Population in the age group of 0-6		Sex ratio
		Male	Female	
1	Ariyalur	5361	4894	912
2	Thirumanur	4866	4492	923
3	Sendurai	5472	4612	842
4	Jayankondam	7194	6020	836
5	Andimadam	4713	4185	887
6	T.Palur	6236	5641	904
	<b>District</b>	<b>33842</b>	<b>29844</b>	<b>897</b>
	<b>State</b>			<b>946</b>

*Source: Census 2011*

#### 4.2.4 Life Expectancy at Birth

Life expectancy at birth is defined as the average number of years that a newborn is expected to live if he or she were to pass through life subject to the age-specific mortality rates of a given period. Life expectancy at birth is also a measure of overall quality of life in a country and summarizes the mortality at all ages.

**Table 4.4: Life Expectancy at Birth**

S.No	District/State	Expectancy at Birth Male	Expectancy at Birth Female
1	District	NA	NA
2	State	68.6	71.8

*Source: DD Health, Ariyalur*

#### 4. 2. 5 Maternal Mortality Rate

Maternal Mortality Rate represents the most sensitive and key indicator of women's health and their status in the society. Tamil Nadu has one of the very low MMR among the major Indian States.

Table 4.5: Maternal Mortality Rate

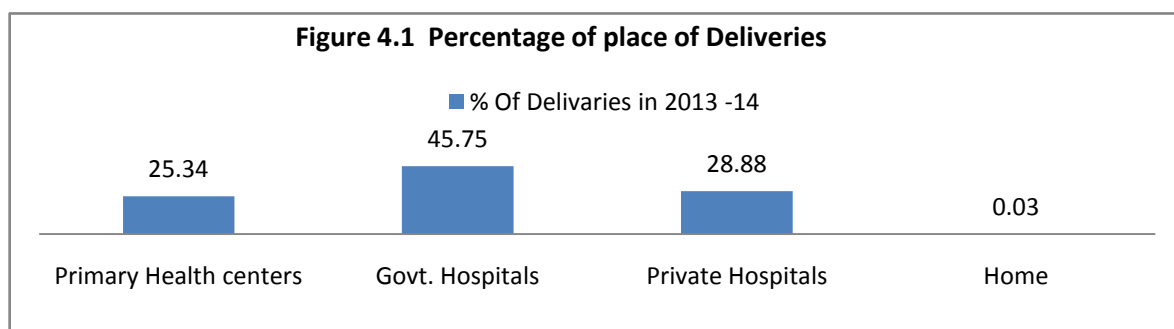
S.No	Block wise/District	2009	2014
1	Ariyalur	122.60	224.20
2	Thirumanur	47.80	48.70
3	Sendurai	120.50	53.70
4	Jayankondam	83.40	281.80
5	Andimadam	62.50	50.70
6	T.Palur	120.30	57.70
	District	82.40	89.60

Source: DDHS, Ariyalur District

In Ariyalur block, the MMR is 224.2, which is far above the state level. Ariyalur, and Jayaknondam are having very high MMR with 224.20 and 281.80. The district administration must give proper maternity hospital facilities to reduce the mortality rate.

#### 4. 2.6 Place of Delivery

In Ariyalur district, the total institutional deliveries registered are 11697 in 2013 – 14 with 97.97 %, including the two town Panchayat of Ariyalur district. In this around 25.34 %of deliveries are in primary health centers, 45.75 % in Government Hospitals and 28.88 % in private hospitals. Only 3 deliveries happened at home one in Thirumanur block and two other deliveries in T. Palur block. Figure.4.1shows the percentage of place of deliveries in Ariyalur district in 2013–14.



Source: DDHS, Ariyalur

#### 4.2.7 Still Birth Rate

The still birth rate of Ariyalur district is 9.2 % in 2014 it decreased from 15% in 2011 and 11.2 % in 2013. Except Sendurai, in all blocks the still birth rate is above the district level. This is not a good sign of child care in these blocks as well as the district.

**Table 4.6 Still Birth Rate**

S.No	Block wise/District	2009	2010	2011	2013	2014
1	Ariyalur	14.5	19.3	13.4	12.4	9.8
2	Thirumanur	22.8	25.6	22.6	21	20.3
3	Sendurai	15.9	10.8	12.5	9.2	7.9
4	Jayankondam	16.4	20.2	15	7.3	12.2
5	Andimadam	16.2	16	17.1	8.5	10.4
6	T.Palur	11.2	14.6	12.9	9.3	15.6
	District	15.8	17.4	15	11.2	9.2

*Source: DDHS, Ariyalur.*

#### 4. 2.8 Immunization

Immunization is the process whereby a person is made immune or resistant to an infectious disease, typically by the administration of a vaccine. Vaccines stimulate the body's own immune system to protect the person against subsequent infection or disease. Immunization is a proven tool for controlling and eliminating life-threatening infectious diseases and is estimated to avert between 2 and 3 million deaths each year. It is one of the most cost-effective health investments, with proven strategies that make it accessible to even the most hard-to-reach and vulnerable populations. It has clearly defined target groups; it can be delivered effectively through outreach activities; and vaccination does not require any major lifestyle change. The below Table.No.4.7 shows the immunization to below 5 year children in the district.

**Table 4.7 Immunization below 5 years 2014**

S.No	Block wise /District/State	Total No of Children below 5 years	Total No of Children Immunized	Percentage of children Immunized
1	Ariyalur	1856	1763	95
2	Thirumanur	1920	1971	102
3	Sendurai	1745	1649	94
4	Jayankondam	1988	1897	95
5	Andimadam	1799	1709	95
6	T.Palur	1465	1427	97
7	Ariyalur MTY	470	460	98
8	Jayankondam MTY	479	465	97
	District	11722	11341	96

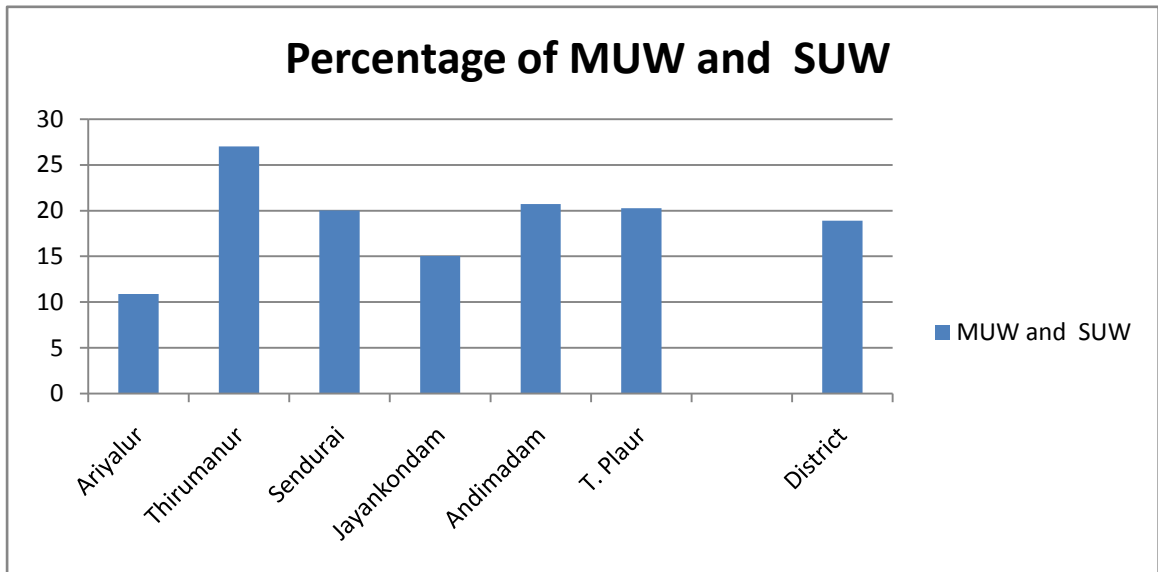
*Source: DDHS, Ariyalur.*

In Ariyalur district, 96 percent of the children below 5 years were immunized. Immunization successfully achieved in Thirumanur 102% and T. Palur 97%. Because of effective implementation of immunization services, there is a drastic reduction in the incidence of vaccine preventable diseases. The reduction of cases in diphtheria, Pertusis, Neonata, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis for the past five years proves the impact of immunization in the district.

### 4.3 Nutritional Status

The state government sought to improve the nutritional and health status of pre-school children, primarily those 6-36 months old, and pregnant and nursing women. Especially the children below 5 years are in very critical stage because of they have high chance of getting infected by various deceases. In at this age, they need more nutritional energy to handle the future health issues. Importantly for the girl child, the nutrition care is more vital in the age of below five years. Table 4.8 Nutritional status of Children below 5 years.

*Table 4.8: Nutritional status of Children below 5 years*



Source: ICDS , Tamil Nadu.

From Table 4.8, we find that, underweight children are more in Thirumanur block with 27%, in this MUW is 26.69 %. Apart from this, Andimadam, Sendurai and T. Palur blocks having more underweight children in the district. The percentage of MUW and SUW in Ariyalur and Jayankondam blocks is below the district level.

#### 4.4 Provision of IFA tablets

Adolescent Anemia is a long standing public health problem in India and it is estimated that more than 5 crore adolescents (15 to 19 years) are anemic in the country). Anemia is caused by iron deficiency and adolescents are at high risk of iron deficiency and thereby anemia due to accelerated growth and body mass building, poor dietary intake of iron and high rate of worm infestation In girls, deficiency of iron is further aggravated with higher demand with onset of menstruation and also due to the problem of adolescent pregnancy and conception. Guided by the empirical evidence, it is recommended that weekly supplementation of 100mg elemental iron and 500mg Folic Acid (IFA) are effective in decreasing incidence and prevalence of anemia in adolescents.

**Table 4.9 Provision of IFA Tablets 2013 -14**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Blockwise</b>	<b>% of women took IFA tablets</b>	<b>% of children took IFA tablets</b>	<b>% of Adolescent girls who took IFA tablets</b>
1	Ariyalur	90	11	89
2	Thirumanur	103.60	52	89
3	Sendurai	61	16.3	75
4	Jayankondam	94	83.70	91
5	Andimadam	83	40.80	88
6	T.Palur	67.50	51.80	79
	District	85	40	86

*Source: DDHS, Ariyalur.*

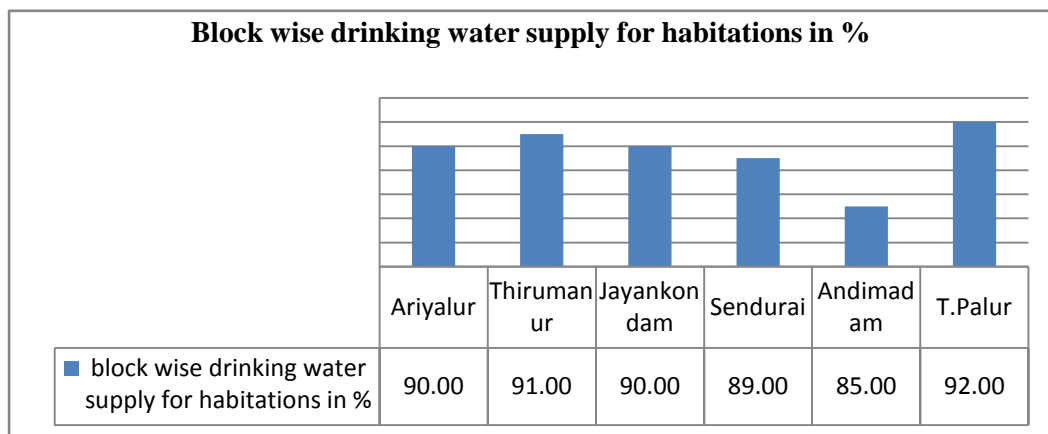
In Ariyalur district, IFA tablets are provided nearly to 85% of women in the district, in Blockwise Thirumanur tops the list with the 103.6% coverage and Sendurai comes last in the list with only 61%. 86% of Adolescent girls took IFA tablets and only 40% children took IFA tablets. The district administration must focus to develop the habit of taking the IFA tablets among children and adolescent girls.

### **Non – Nutritional Factors and their Impact on Nutrition**

#### **Water Supply**

Water is the basis of life and getting water or access to the drinking water facilities is a basic right of the human beings. Since water is a natural and scarce resource, state and district administration should take necessary steps to deliver drinking water for everyone in the society.

Figure 4.2 Block wise Drinking Water Supply 2013 – 14



From figure 4.2, we find that in T. Palur block is 92% covered by the access to drinking water followed by Ariyalur and Thirumanur with 90% and 91%. Since these blocks are in the Kollidam river belt, they have good ground water level. The government implemented Kollidam combined drinking water supply scheme for handling the drinking water problem in all blocks of Ariyalur District

#### 4.5 Sanitation

Sanitation is an important non- nutritional factor that has great impact on the nutrition. Once a society or village is properly provided with sanitation facilities then automatically we can easily deal with the problem of malnutrition. The sanitation status of Ariyalur is very poor. The percentage of households, provided with toilet facility is very low with just 25%. Less than 30 percent of the households of all the blocks in the district are provided with toilet facilities. The District Administration must take steps to provide toilet facilities to more households of Ariyalur district.

Table 4.10 Provision of Toilets 2011

S.No	Block wise	Total number of HHs	Number of HHs with Toilet facility	% of HHs provides with Toilets
1	Ariyalur	26660	6750	25.32
2	Thirumanur	29963	6702	22.37
3	Sendurai	28544	7490	26.24
4	Jayankondam	26243	7424	28.29
5	Andimadam	26630	6293	23.63
6	T.Palur	28441	7477	26.29
	District	166481	42136	25.82

Source: DRDA, Ariyalur.

#### 4.6 AIDS Control

The details of AIDS positive cases are presented in Table 4.11. Ariyalur district earnestly fought against the HIV positive cases. Compared to the year 2007 the HIV positive cases among the male decreased from 195 to just 88 in 2011. Like that in female HIV positive cases the number is declined from 169 in 2007 to 135 in 2011. But the decline rate is very slow compared to the males. Among the various age groups of HIV affected people most are in the age group of 40-49 both in male and female.

**Table 4.11 HIV Positive Cases**

S.No	Age Group wise	Positive cases in 2007		Positive cases in 2011	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1	0-14	2	3	2	1
2	15-19	0	2	0	3
3	20-24	6	33	0	7
4	25-29	22	40	9	14
5	30-39	47	21	17	14
6	40-49	79	57	44	81
7	50 & above	39	13	16	15
	Total	195	169	88	135

*Source: DDHS, Ariyalur.*

The State has managed to retain stabilization of its HIV/AIDS epidemic, holding on to its prevalence rate of 0.25 per cent since 2007. Initial estimates at the State level indicate that there actually may be a drop in the rate (0.11 per cent), though sentinel surveillance will have to conclusively establish this trend.

#### 4.7 Tuberculosis and Leprosy cases

Table 4.12 shows that the blocks which have more cement factories are affected with the TB cases. Ariyalur had 144 TB cases in 2011 and 147 cases in 2014. Jayankondam had 187 cases in 2011 but that numbers decreased to 156 in 2014. Andimadam, Jayankondam and Thirumanur blocks reported more number of leprosy cases than other blocks and they need special attention by health department officials.



**Table 4.12 TB and Leprosy Cases**

S. No	Block	Positive TB cases			Leprosy		
		2011	2013	2014	2011	2013	2014
1	Ariyalur	144	145	147	8	7	5
2	Thirumanur	111	129	131	6	12	11
3	Sendurai	99	89	113	10	8	8
4	Jayankondam	187	145	156	9	12	9
5	Andimadam	118	104	125	12	12	11
6	T.Palur	97	103	120	18	2	1
	District	756	718	792	63	53	45

Tuberculosis and leprosy are the most common disease in Ariyalur district. The dust and chemical particles produced by the cement factories in the district, causes tuberculosis. It is significant to note that T. Palur block brought down the number of leprosy cases from 18 in 2011 to 1 in 2014. This is tantamount to total eradication of leprosy. Other blocks may follow it by taking lessons from the T. Palur block.

#### **4.8 Conclusion and Way forward**

The performance of the health sector in the district is better in some areas such as Immunization and institutional delivery. But some areas that need constant care to improve the district in health. Related to the population growth, there was change of 8.54 percent in the population compared to 2001 and the growth rate declined by 0.75% when compared to 2001 this indicates the awareness of family planning is in the district. But at the same time the density rate decreased due to the migration of people from Ariyalur to other districts in search of jobs.

In Ariyalur district nearly half of the deliveries take place in government hospitals. One fourth of the deliveries take place in primary health centers and the other one fourth deliveries take place in private hospitals. The figure for home deliveries is negligible. Since Ariyalur is district headquarters more specialized medical treatment facilities should be provided for maternity treatment, it can reduce the MMR rate in the district.

IFA tablets are provided in the district to 85% women, 40% children and 86 % adolescents. So, schools and health departments should take steps to implement IFA tablet scheme among girl students. Sanitization is very poor in Ariyalur district. Only 25% of total households are provided

with toilet facilities. Thirumanur and Andimadam are very low in accessing to the sanitation facilities. Creating awareness about using toilet and information about the diseases caused by defecation will increase the habit of using toilet at home. The government can inculcate the habit by creating awareness to school children. This may create real impact among the households.

The drinking water facilities are well covered in the district. Nearly 92% of the households are having access to the drinking water. In this district, the prevalence of TB is found in this district due to the dust produced by the cement factories. The District administration and cement companies should take the initiatives to control these T.B. Improving the health of the population in Ariyalur district is possible only implementing government health policies continuously and creating awareness about hygiene.

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



## CHAPTER 5

### LITERACY AND EDUCATION

#### 5.1 Introduction

Education should bring radical changes in human life, attitude and behavior. Children should be empowered to be global citizens with intellectual, scientific, social, cultural and human outlook. Education is not to cater to intellectual illumination alone. It should develop skills of problems-solving and social interaction to be inculcated and imbibed for the betterment of the individual and the society. Along with knowledge acquisition, education should direct towards the development of a myriad of desirable values like kindness, charity, tolerance, devotion to duty, self-confidence, truthfulness, honesty and non-violence and harmonious integrated personality of the child.

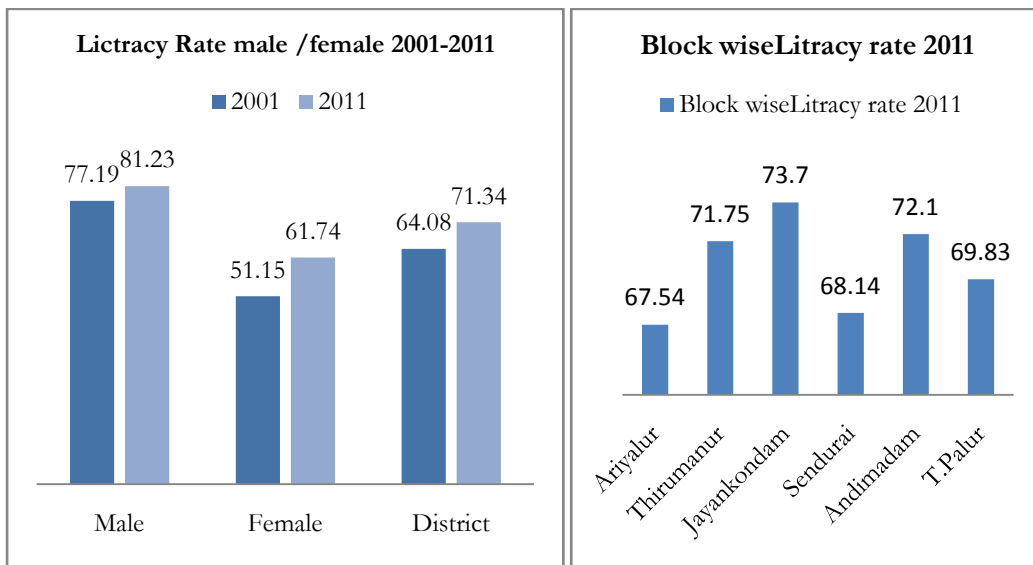
Education should train the mind to think creatively bringing out the latent talents of the individual. It should further enlighten, equip and entertain the children to face the challenges of day to day life and changing situations. As Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has said, “Children are like buds in the garden and should be carefully and lovingly nurtured as they are the future of the nation and citizens of tomorrow”. Education should be able to mould them and enable them to attain and achieve their goal.

The School Education Department functions with the target to fulfill the vision of the Honorable Chief Minister of the State and to attain the objectives in order to universalize and equalize qualitative educational opportunities. The Structure of education in the state is based on the national pattern.

#### 5.2 Literacy

Average literacy rate of Ariyalur district in 2011 was 71.34 compared to 64.08 of 2001. If we look out at it gender-wise, male and female literacy were 81.23 and 61.74 respectively. In 2001 census, these figures stood at 77.19 and 51.15 respectively in the district. Total literates in Ariyalur district were 480,604 of which male and female were 269,582 and 211,022 respectively. In 2001, Ariyalur District had 388,605 literates in the district.

Figure 5.1 Literacy Performance of District



Source : Census 2011 and SEO Permbalur.

### 5.3 Elementary Education

#### 5.3.1 Primary Education

The enrollment details of primary education in Ariyalur district are given below in the Table 5.1. The district has 99.83% of enrollment. Nearly all the blocks in Ariyalur district having the same enrollment rate. The table shows that there is 100% enrolment at primary level in the district.

Table 5.1 Enrollment in Primary Education

S. No	Block wise/District	Primary 2012-13	2013 – 14
1	Ariyalur	99.42	99.85
2	Thirumanur	98.38	99.88
3	Sendurai	99.27	99.80
4	Jayankondam	98.97	99.85
5	Andimadam	99.35	99.80
6	T.Palur	99.50	99.80
	District	99.15	99.83

Source: SEO Permbalur

**5.3.2 Completion Rate and Dropout Rate in Primary Education**

The completion rate is a significant indicator to assess the accessibility, quality of education and existence of poverty. The completion rate has exhibited decreasing trend from 2012-13 to 2014 - 15 among boys. The overall completion rate in the district during 2013-14 and 2014-15 is 97.61 percent. The boys and girls completion rate has no change during these years.

**Table 5.2 Completion Rate in Primary**

Block wise/ District/ state	Primary					
	Boys%		Girls%		Total%	
	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15
<b>Ariyalur</b>	97.61	97.61	96.63	96.63	97.19	97.19
<b>Thirumanur</b>	99.64	99.62	99.14	99.14	99.45	99.45
<b>Sendurai</b>	98.02	98.02	97.36	97.36	97.72	97.72
<b>Jyakondam</b>	95.25	95.25	96.19	96.19	95.73	95.73
<b>Andimadam</b>	98.43	98.43	98.51	98.51	98.42	98.42
<b>T.Palur</b>	99.62	96.92	97.41	97.41	97.14	97.14
<b>District</b>	98.10	97.64	97.54	97.54	97.61	97.61

*Source: SSA, Perambalur.*

**5. 3.3 Dropout in Primary education**

The primary level dropout indicates the socio-economic issues related to the education. If a student dropout at primary level the reason behind it may be poverty or movement from one place to another in search of better education. Table 5.2 (a) shows the dropout rate at primary level in the district.

**Table 5.2(a) Dropout Rate – Primary**

SL. No	Block wise/District	Primary					
		Boys%		Girls%		Total%	
		2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15
1	Ariyalur	0.18	0.49	3.31	1.37	1.26	0.91
2	Thirumanur	0.06	0.16	1.83	0.76	0.63	0.45
3	Sendurai	0.25	0.68	3.73	1.54	1.5	1.08
4	Jayankondam	0.75	2.05	4.15	1.71	2.6	1.87
5	Andimadam	0.1	0.27	0.7	0.29	0.39	0.28
6	T.Palur	0.58	1.58	2.88	1.19	1.89	1.36
	District	0.32	0.87	2.77	1.14	1.38	0.99

*Source : SSA, Perambalur.*

As per the 2013-14 and 2014-15 data, the dropout rate at primary level is decreased from 1.38 percent to 0.99 percent. The dropout rate for girls more when compared with that boys with 0.32% in 2013-14 and 1.14 percent it was for girls and 0.87% for boys in 2014-15. Sendurai, Jayankondam and T. Palur Blocks have high dropout rate with more than 1 percent.

### 5. 3.4 Upper Primary / Middle School Education

The gross enrolment in upper primary education in Ariyalur district was 98.16 percent in 2012-13 and 95.72 in 2013 -14. Thirumanur has higher GER in upper primary with 100 percent. Since the state government is following policy of not retaining (failing) a student up to 8<sup>th</sup> standard drops out from school due to some personal reasons at the upper primary level.

**Table 5.3 Enrolment in Upper Primary Education**

S.No	Block wise / District	Upper primary 2012-13	2013 - 14
1.	Ariyalur	98.16	94.20
2.	Thirumanur	97.75	100.00
3.	Sendurai	98.19	96.28
4.	Jayankondam	97.10	91.96
5.	Andimadam	99.07	96.54
6.	T.Palur	98.14	95.34
	District	98.16	95.72

*Source: SSA, Perambalur.*



**5.3.5 Transition rate from primary to upper primary**

The transition rate is defined as the percentage of students progressing from one level of schooling to the next level. In Ariyalur district in 2014-15 the transition rate from primary to Upper primary is 98.92 percent in 2013-14 and 99 percent. Except Thirumanur and Jayankaonadm, all other blocks has above 99 percent transition rate in the district.

**Table 5.4 Transition rate from primary to upper primary**

SL. No	Block wise/ District	Boys%		Girls%		% of Transition	
		2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15
1	Ariyalur	99.76	99.90	98.61	98.80	99.16	99.3
2	Thirumanur	<b>96.98</b>	<b>97.10</b>	<b>99.30</b>	<b>99.50</b>	<b>98.12</b>	<b>98.2</b>
3	Sendurai	99.27	99.40	98.73	98.90	99.01	99.1
4	Jayakondam	<b>97.93</b>	<b>98.00</b>	<b>99.53</b>	<b>99.70</b>	<b>98.71</b>	<b>98.8</b>
5	Andimadam	99.21	99.30	98.98	99.10	99.09	99.2
6	T.Palur	<b>99.76</b>	<b>99.90</b>	<b>99.41</b>	<b>99.60</b>	<b>99.40</b>	<b>99.4</b>
	District	98.82	98.93	99.09	99.27	98.92	99.00

*Source : SSA, Perambalur.*

**5.3.6 Completion Rate and Dropout Rate of Upper Primary / Middle School Education**

The completion rate of upper primary (Table 5.5) in the district is 96.82 percent. In T. Palur block, the completion rate is less than the district rate 95.22 percent. The following table shows the gender-wise completion rate in upper primary level in Ariyalur district.

**Table 5.5 Completion Rate in Upper Primary**

Blocks	Boys%		Girls%		Total%	
	13-14	14-15	13-14	14-15	13-14	14-15
Ariyalur	96.90	96.09	97.60	97.06	96.91	96.91
Thirumanur	96.63	96.63	97.46	97.46	96.61	96.61
Sendurai	98.12	98.12	98.62	98.62	98.02	98.01
Jayakondam	97.40	97.04	97.33	97.33	96.93	96.93
Andimadam	96.91	96.91	98.08	98.08	97.21	97.21
T.Palur	96.27	96.17	95.11	95.11	95.22	95.22
District	97.04	96.83	97.37	97.28	96.82	96.82

*Source: SSA, Perambalur.*

### 5.3.7 Dropout in upper primary education

Table 5.6 shows block wise details of the dropout rate of upper primary education in Ariyalur district. In 2013-14 the dropout rate was 0.92 percent and it was the same in the next year too. Girl's dropout rate was higher than that of the boys in 2014-15 it was 1.02 in this year. But in the previous year (2013-14), the dropout rate of boys was higher than that of girls.

**Table 5.6 Dropout Rate**

Block wise / District	Boys%		Girls%		Total%	
	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15
Ariyalur	1.57	1.1	0.51	0.9	0.99	0.99
Thirumanur	1.25	0.87	0.53	0.94	0.89	0.89
Sendurai	0.69	0.48	0.16	0.28	0.39	0.39
Jayankondam	1.15	0.8	0.55	0.97	0.87	0.87
Andimadam	0.99	0.69	0.41	0.72	0.69	0.69
T.Palur	1.77	1.23	1.3	2.29	1.68	1.68
District	1.24	0.86	0.58	1.02	0.92	0.92

*Source: SSA, Perambalur*

### 5.3.8 Access to schools

The access to schools is an important factor in enrollment of children. In T. Palur block, there are only 19 upper primary /middle schools, but there are 67 primary schools in the block. Like this all other blocks except Sendurai, have big difference in primary school numbers are upper primary /middle schools.

**Table 5.7 Availability of School 2013-2014**

S.No	Block wise / District	Number of habitations	Number of primary schools	Number of upper primary / middle schools	Number of high schools	Number of higher secondary schools
1	Ariyalur	143	69	42	22	12
2	Thirumanur	102	53	41	16	09
3	Sendurai	103	60	32	15	10
4	Jayankondam	154	77	43	15	18
5	Andimadam	110	50	37	14	08
6	T.Palur	123	61	33	11	06
	<b>District</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>63</b>

*Source: SSA, Perambalur*

The total number of primary schools in the district is 370, in which Jayankondam has more primary schools. In upper primary, the district has 228 schools, Jayankondam, Ariyalur and Thirumanur have more upper primary schools. Relatively to High schools are more in number in Ariyalur and Jayankondam blocks. When compared to primary schools and upper primary schools, high schools and Higher Secondary School are less in numbers.

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

The following are the pupil-teacher ratio of the Ariyalur district. In primary level and upper primary level the teacher – student ratio is in good condition. In primary education it is 1:34. In upper primary, the ratio is 1:20.

**Table 5.8 Pupil/Teacher Ratios**

S. No	Block wise/District	Primary School (2013-14)	Upper Primary School (2013-14)
		Pupil teacher ratio	Pupil teacher ratio
1	Ariyalur	01:30	01:18
2	Thirumanur	01:31	01:21
3	Sendurai	01:30	01:19
4	Jayankondam	01:24	01:19
5	Andimadam	01:29	01:23
6	T.Palur	01:26	01:20
	District	01:34	1:20

**Source : SSA, Perambalur**

### 5.4 Secondary Education

The enrollment ratio in secondary level (Table 5.9) is 91 percent. T. Palur is very poor in secondary education with 80 percent and below the district level. Even Jayankondam which has more number of schools in the district in secondary education with only 90 percent and below the district level enrollment ratio. In gender wise analysis, enrollment of female is better than male enrollment. Where female enrolment is above the district level with 93 percent, male enrolment is only 89 percent in the district. T. Palur is very poor in both male and female enrolment with 78 percent and 82 percent respectively. The district administration should take necessary steps to increase the enrolment in the secondary schools in the district.

**Table 5.9 Enrollment in Secondary Education (2013-14)**

SL. No	Block wise/District	Secondary		
		Male %	Female %	Total %
1	Ariyalur	94	97	96
2	Thirumanur	91	93	92
3	Jayakondam	90	90	90
4	Sendurai	92	94	93
5	Andimadam	90	92	91
6	T.Palur	78	82	80
	District	89	93	91

*Source:RMSA , Ariyalur*

#### 5.4.1 Dropout in secondary education

Students may drop out from schools at the stage of secondary education for various reasons. The government of Tamil Nadu has a policy that, schools should not fail a student up to 8<sup>th</sup> standard. The reasons for dropout from the secondary level differ for boys and girls. Table 5.10 shows the status of dropout rate in Ariyalur district.

**Table 5.10 Dropout rate of secondary education in the district**

Block wise/District	Secondary					
	Boys		Girls		Total	
	12-13	13-14	12-13	13-14	12-13	13-14
Ariyalur	4.15	5.94	0.85	2.63	2.50	4.02
Thirumanur	1.37	5.49	0.44	3.91	0.90	4.73
Sendurai	2.55	5.09	2.34	2.44	2.45	3.83
Jayakondam	2.17	6.48	1.16	2.22	1.67	4.48
Andimadam	1.91	8.02	0.79	2.89	1.34	5.53
T.Palur	2.76	4.37	2.08	3.35	2.43	3.87
District	2.49	6.06	1.18	2.82	1.84	4.44

**Source: SSA, Perambalur**

From the above the district has poor record of dropout at secondary level with 4.44. In that Andimadam (5.53), Thirumanur (4.73) and Jayankondam (4.48) are above the district level. In the entire district dropout rate of boys is high, especially in Andimadam is very poor rate 8.02, which is above the district level. Compared to 2012-13 dropout rate in 2013-14 dropout is more than doubled.

### **5.5 Basic Infrastructure**

The infrastructure of schools is more important to achieve success in literacy and education of the district. The basic infrastructure of the schools which has desks, laboratories, library, drinking water, electricity, separate toilet facilities for boys and girls.

**Table 5.11 School Infrastructure**

<b>Block-wise/District</b>	<b>Total schools</b>	<b>With 3 class rooms</b>	<b>More than 3 class rooms</b>	<b>Without toilet</b>	<b>Without girls toilet</b>	<b>Without electricity</b>	<b>Without drinking water</b>	<b>Without desk and chair</b>
Ariyalur	111	59	52	0	0	01	0	0
Thirumanur	94	35	59	0	0	0	0	0
Sendurai	92	49	43	0	0	02	0	0
Jayankondam	120	57	63	0	0	0	0	0
Andimadam	87	31	56	0	0	01	0	0
T.Palur	94	40	54	0	0	01	0	0
District	598	271	327	0	0	05	0	0

*Source : CEO, SSA, Perambalur*

### 5.6 Hostel Facilities

The hostel facilities must be developed in the district. The district has more than 300 schools in middle level, high school level. They have only 53 schools are having hostel facilities and benefited by 3044 students.

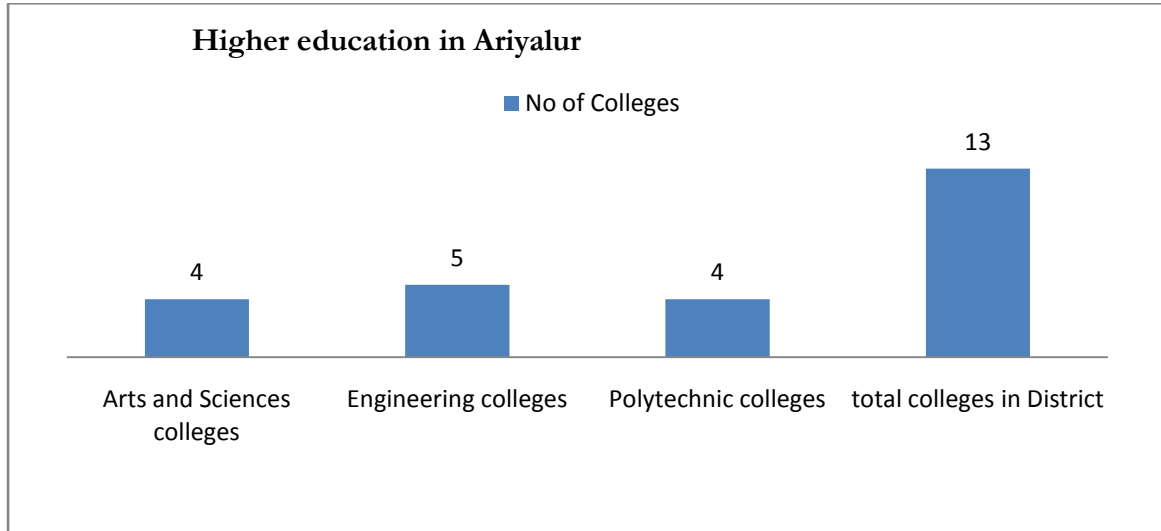
**Table 5.12 Hostel Facilities in Ariyalur District**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Total Numbers of hostels</b>	<b>No. of students in hostels</b>
<b>1</b>	District	53	3044

In this district, education-wise it must be go further to achieve the literacy and education among the students. Regarding education, the school infrastructures must be developed. With more class rooms, compound walls, electricity and separate toilet facilities for boys and girls. The district administration must take necessary steps to develop and create school infrastructure in all the blocks. If the Ariyalur district developed in education, it will have positive impact on the social setup as well as on the economic growth.

## 5.7 Higher Education

In Ariyalur district there are four Arts and Science colleges. This includes government, government aided and a private institution. All these colleges have a strength of 4885 students.



**Figure 5.2 No of Higher Education Institutions**

In Ariyalur there are 5 engineering colleges. There is 1 government engineering college and the remaining are private colleges and the total student strength is 3424. Besides, Ariyalur district has 4 polytechnic colleges with the strength of 2581 students.

**Success of 'Saakshar Bharat' – (கற்கும் பாரதம்) -  
Adult Literacy Programme**

*A centrally sponsored scheme of Ministry of Human Resource Development, 'Saakshar Bharat' aims to further promote and strengthen adult education, by extending educational options to those adults, who lost the opportunity of access to formal education and crossed the standard age for receiving such education. The 2001 census had identified more than 17.46 lakhs men and women as being illiterate in Tamil Nadu's districts of Villupuram, Tiruvannamalai, Ariyalur, Perambalur, Salem, Dharmapuri and Erode. The criteria to implement this scheme is based on women literacy as per 2001 census. As many as 7 districts have been identified as low literacy districts. Ariyalur District is one among them. In Ariyalur District, Sensitization Programme was launched Basic Literacy on 22.12.2010. The operation of the scheme is extended up to 31.03.2012. The Scheme includes all illiterate women in all the six Blocks. Namely, Andimadam, Ariyalur, Jayankondam, Sendurai, T.Palur, Thirumanur and 201 Adult education Centers are the ultimate beneficiaries of this Scheme.*

**5.8 Summary and Conclusion**

The education and literacy status of Ariyalur district is not up to the state level in many parameters. Literacy rate, gender wise literacy rate, enrolment in primary, upper primary and secondary education, pupil – teacher ratio, higher education standards, dropout rate in all level of school education are the key parameters where used in this analysis to evaluate the district education and literacy status.

Sl. No	Block	No. of Gram Panchayat	No. of Preraks (Organizers)
1.	Andimadam	30	60
2.	Ariyalur	37	74
3.	Jayankondam	35	70
4.	Sendurai	30	60
5.	T.Palur	33	66
6.	Thirumanur	36	72
Total		201	402

Ariyalur district has bagged 'Saakshar Bharat' National Literacy Award for the year 2013 in recognition of its outstanding contribution to continuing adult literacy programme. The award was presented after a survey before and after the implementation of Saakshar Bharat programme. The survey was initially conducted in the year 2011, when a total of 1,30,480 persons, mostly adults, were found to be unlettered in the district. The adult education centers rose to the



occasion and through volunteers provided ample opportunities to read and write alphabets and basic words.

The district administration must continue this 'Saakshar Bharat' programme dynamically in all the six blocks, then only the literacy rate of Ariyalur district may increase and it will reach its goal of achieving 80% of literacy rate and reduce the gender gap in literacy by 10 %.

The overall literacy rate of Ariyalur district is 71.03 percent on which, the male and female literacy rate is 81.2 percent and 61.7 percent respectively during 2011 census. The gender gap in the district in literacy rate is high, when compare to state level. The female literacy rate is very low in the district with 61.7 %. The district administration should find the proper tool to improve the female literacy in the district.

Increase in dropout rate in upper primary and secondary level of education is the major concern in district education. Due to lack of infrastructure and basic amenities in the schools may lead to the dropout of student from schools. Especially, lack of toilet facilities will lead to dropout of female students from schools. To tackle the competition of private schools the government should improve the quality of education and school infrastructure.



**CHAPTER 6**  
**GENDER**



**CHAPTER 6**

**GENDER**

**6.1 Status of Women**

The share of women in Ariyalur district is 380191 and it constitutes half of the total population. The sex ratio is 1015 women in this district for 1000 men. The literacy rate of women is 61.73%. But the total district literacy rate is 71%. The MMR is very high (89.6) than the state level (85). The share of female workers in the non-agricultural sector is 16.04 percent. It is very poor compared to all other districts.

**Table 6.1: Status of Women**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Status of Women</b>	<b>District</b>
1	Female Population	380191
2	Percentage in Total Population	50.36
3	Sex – Ratio	1015
4	Female Literacy Rate	61.73
5	MMR	89.6
6	% of Women Workers in Agriculture Sector	58%
7	% of Women in Non-Agri. Sector	16.04

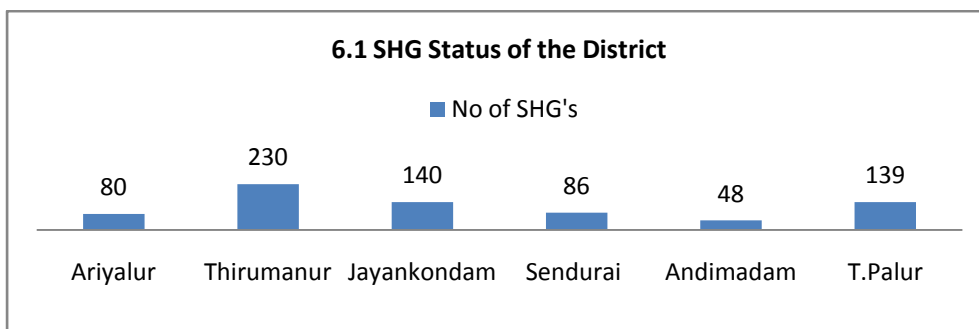
*Source: Census 2011*

**6.2 Access and Control over Resources**

Resources are significant to people’s uniqueness and source of revenue. Evaluation of access and control of resources has been a basic tool of gender evaluation. Women’s access and control over various resources is fundamental for the success of gender equality. Mainly the control over the financial resources is more important for women. It helps to reduce the poverty in the society, because, if a women earns income it will help the whole family. The micro financing concept helps the women’s in the society to secure their financial status. Self-help Group proves as an effective pattern of women empowerment through financial freedom. The status of Self Help Group, access and control over resources, in Ariyalur district, by the women is detailed in below

**Self Help Groups in Ariyalur**

*In order to change the face of socio-economic scenario, micro enterprises and SHGs are playing significant role in the self-employment by raising the level of income and standard of living of the rural people. In this framework, one of the most vital aspects of rural self-employment is the formation of SHGs which is a valuable investment in human capital through training and capacity building measures. From dairy to mechanized farming, weaving, poultry, food processing units, mushroom cultivation; Rural India has been busy setting up micro-enterprises by forming SHGs. The group members use collective wisdom and peer pressure to ensure appropriate use of funds and its timely repayment. These are informal groups in nature where members come together towards collective action for common cause. The common need is meeting their emergent economic needs without depending on external help. SHG movement is supposed to build economic self-reliance of rural poor overcome misuse and creates confidence predominantly among women who are mostly unseen in the social structure. The total number of SHG's running in the Ariyalur district is 723 with the total members of 10250. The average member size in each SHG is 14. As of 2011, the credit availed by the SHG's is 732.27 lakhs for 723 groups with an average of Rs. 1.01 Lakhs and each member avail Rs10000/-.*



**Source: DPM (PV) and P.D (TNSRLM)**

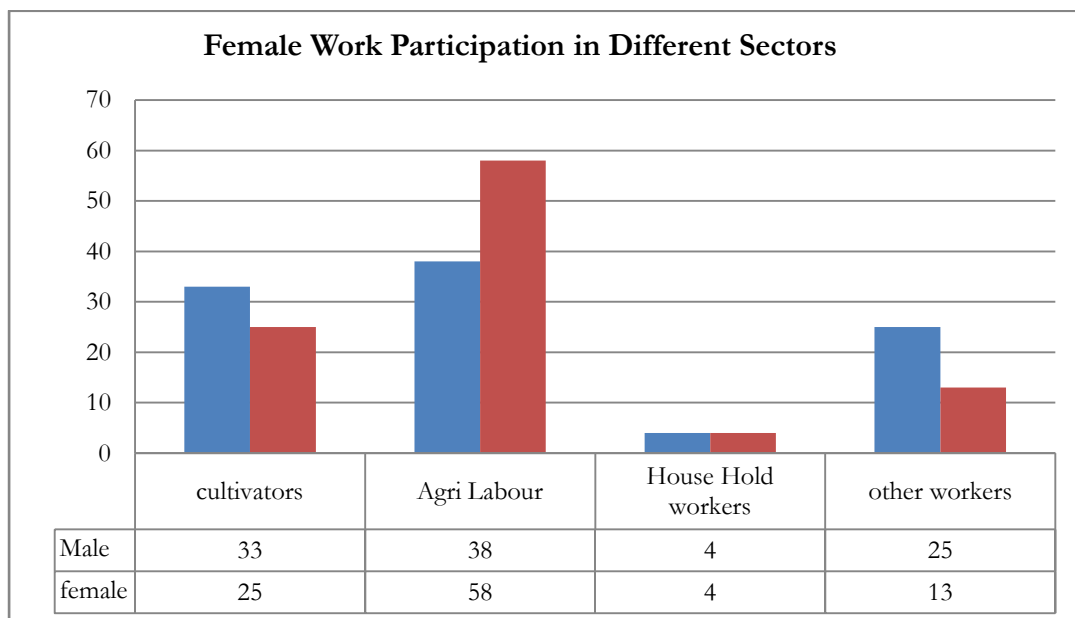
The highest number of SHG's was observed in Thirumanur block. Andimadam has only 48 SHG's in the district. It is important to note that the blocks covered by Puthuvalvu Scheme (Jayankondam, T. Palur, and Thirumanur) are having the highest SHGs in the district (More than 100 SHGs). But at the same time blocks which are not covered by Puthuvazhvu scheme – Ariyalur, Sendurai and Andimadam – are having less number of SHGs.

During the 2012-2013, the puduvazhvu project has facilitated the SHGs in Jayankondam, T. Palur, Sendurai and Thirumanur blocks with the credit assistance of Rs.2541 lakhs for initiating the activities and most of the loans are provided for the dairy activities.

**Employment**

Women are the backbone of the development of rural and national economies. Women guarantee livelihoods, especially in rural areas. As a result of their great efforts in agricultural production, women’s production helps to guarantee their self-sustenance. This is still not enough, however, to cover other needs, such as healthcare, paying for the education of their children or the acquisition of other products and goods which are necessary on a day-to-day basis since they have a limited financial capacity caused by an inefficient supply chain and poor conservation of their surplus. In Ariyalur district, the female work participation rate is not having a huge change. In 2001, the female participation rate is 42% in the district, but in 2011 it slightly decreased to 41%. The following chart presented the female participation in different sectors.

**Figure 6.2 Sector wise Female Work Participation 2013-14**

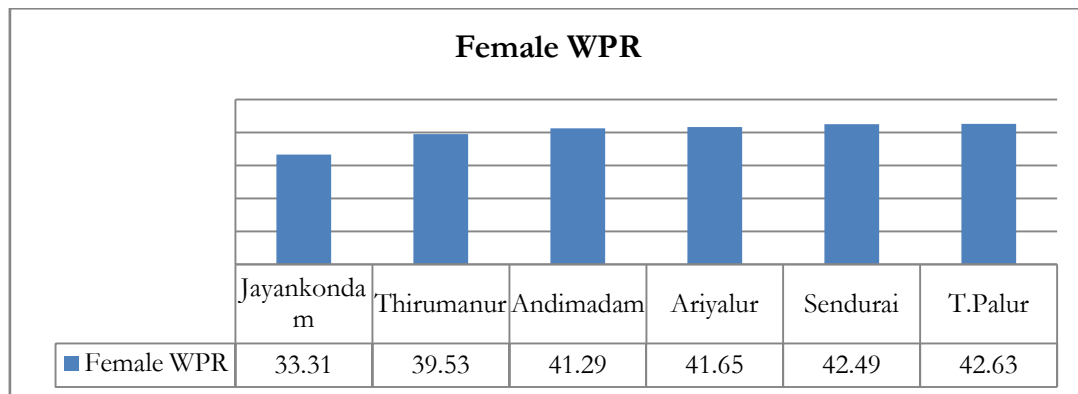


Participation of female agricultural workers was higher than of male agricultural workers. The percentage for female agricultural laborers was 58 % whereas the percentage male agricultural labors was 38%. It shows that the female agricultural workers in Ariyalur district play a major role in the agricultural sector. At the same time, female cultivators (25) are lower than the male cultivators (33). In the case of non – agricultural sector, male and female household workers are equal. In Ariyalur district, male participation in other works is higher than women participation.

The employment opportunities are more for men than women. But for women the job or employment opportunities is very limited. In Ariyalur district, most of the women workers are in

Agriculture based jobs. When agriculture fails in these blocks then ultimately cattle rearing become the only option for women in this district. The industries situated in this district are not in position to provide job opportunities to women in a big way.

**Figure 6.3 Female Work Participation Rates in Blocks**



Among the six blocks, the female Work Participation Rate is very high in T. Palur with 42.63%. As T. Palur comes under the rich agricultural belt because of the kollidam delta, the female participation rate is high in this block. Due to urbanization in Jayankondam block, the female participation rate is low when compared to other blocks.

### 6.3 Trends in Political Participation

In Tamil Nadu 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of total number of constituency are allotted to women in panchayat raj institutions. It helps to improve the empowerment of women in the society.

**Table 6.2 Membership in Local Bodies**

S.No	Blocks	Membership of women in state Assembly and local Bodies	Number of Male	Number of Female	% of female participation
1	Ariyalur	360	239	121	33.62%
2	Thirumanur	365	243	122	33%
3	Sendurai	312	207	105	33%
4	Jayankondam	389	256	133	34.20%
5	Andimadam	315	209	106	33.66%
6	T.Palur	320	213	107	33%
	District	2063	1369	694	33%

*Source : RD. Department , Ariyalur*



In all the six blocks the female participation in this district is 33%. In all levels of the political setup from local bodies to state assembly. The highest female participation is recorded in Jayankondam block with 133 female members and in Thirumanur with nearly 122 female participating in the political set up.

### **6.4 Summary and Conclusion**

The share of women is 380191 nearly with 50.36% in total population. The sex ratio is 1015. The literacy rate of women is 61.74% in 2011, which is 10 % increase from 2001(51%). The MMR is 89.60 in the district compared with the state level MMR (85). The rate of female worker in the non- agricultural sector is only 16.04 %. In agricultural work, the female participation is good in rural blocks. Whereas the female agricultural worker participation rate is 58% it is higher than the male WPR 38%. It shows female participation in agriculture is more in Ariyalur district.



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



## CHAPTER 7

### SOCIAL SECURITY

#### 7.1 Introduction

India's system is composed of a number of schemes and programs spread throughout a variety of laws and regulations. However, that the government-controlled social security system in India applies to only a small proportion of the population. A comprehensive social security system was developed covering all eventualities from conception and birth till death like pre-natal and maternity benefits, paid leave, medical care, pensions, unemployment benefits, family allowances and old age pensions, etc.

Social security is one of the key components of labour welfare. Labour welfare refers to all such services, amenities and facilities to the employees that improve their working conditions as well as standard of living. Social security envisages that the employees shall be protected against all types of social risks that may cause undue hardships to them in fulfilling their basic needs.

Social Security protects not just the subscriber but also his/her entire family by giving benefit packages in financial security and health care. Social Security schemes are designed to guarantee at least long-term sustenance to families when the earning member retires, dies or suffers a disability. Thus the main strength of the Social Security system is that it acts as a facilitator - it helps people to plan their own future through insurance and assistance. The success of Social Security schemes, however, requires the active support and involvement of employees and employers.

#### 7.2 Demographic Profile of the Aged

In the total population of 80227, T.Palur is having less population aged above sixty with 12437 among all other blocks in the district. Jeyankondam is having the highest population aged above sixty with 14,102. Total female aged above sixty in the district is 40,329 and which is higher than the male population aged above 60 in the district.

**Table 7.1 Demographic Profile 2011**

S. No	Block wise/District	Population aged above 60		
		Male	Female	Total
1	Ariyalur	6524	6742	13266
2	Thirumanur	6926	7036	13962
3	Sendurai	6576	6674	13256
4	Jayankondam	6998	7104	14102
5	Andimadam	6557	6657	13214
6	T.Palur	6321	6116	12437
	District	39902	40329	80227

*Source : Census 2011*

### 7.3 Financial assistance to aged people

Taking care of the aging population is a huge and responsible task to the society. The family members and the society have to give the moral, physical and financial support to the aged persons. Due to the socio economic condition of the family and the society, the intervention of government as a welfare authority to protect the ageing population is very significant.

Today socio – economic culture creates more nuclear families in urban areas and among those migrating from rural to urban areas. Due to these issues the aged people in the family are suffering and facing psychological and financial issues. In Ariyalur district, the financial assistance to the old age population is given below.

**Table 7.2 Taluk-wise Financial Assistance to Old Age People 2013-14  
(No of Beneficiaries)**

S. No	Taluk	OAP	Differently Abled	Destitute widows	Destitute Deserted wives	Total
1.	Ariyalur	11058	1599	4144	152	16953
2.	Sendurai	5500	833	1938	131	8402
3.	Jayankondam	19074	2591	5707	396	27768
	Total	35632	5023	11789	679	53123

*Source: DD Rehabilitation Officer, Ariyalur*

The above table shows that the financial assistance was provided to 35632 old age people followed by 11789 destitute widows, 679 destitute deserted wives and 5023 differently Abled persons in the district. Among different categories destitute widows are high only next to those who receive old age Pension.

### 7.4 Differently Abled

Physical and mental disability is an important problem in the society. The people who come under this category need more and continuous care and support. Not only the individuals but their family members also need more moral and financial support to meet out the expenses in the process of maintaining the physically and mentally differently Abled persons. The government has implemented various schemes to support the differently Abled persons. The table 7.3 gives details of the financial assistance provided in the Ariyalur district during 2011.

**Table 7.3 Financial assistance provided to DAPs in the Ariyalur district during 2013**

S. no	Categories	No. of beneficiaries	Amount spent (Rs. In Lakhs)
1.	Physically handicapped financial assistance	281	33.72
2.	Financial Assistance to mentally retarded	1937	232.44
3.	Degenerative muscle disease- financial assistance	38	4.56
4.	Leprosy financial assistance	63	7.56
5.	Educational assistance to differently Abled	410	12.00
6.	Self -employment for physically handicapped	20	2.00
	Total	2749	292.28

*Source :District Revenue Office , Ariyalur*

Table 7.3 shows that around Rs.292.28 lakhs have been spent for 2749 differently abled people under various schemes. In this, Rs.232.44 lakhs have been provided to 1937 mentally retarded persons. Apart from this Rs.33.72 lakhs and Rs.12.00 lakhs were spent for physically handicapped persons as financial assistance and educational assistance.

### Marriage and Maternity Assistance programme

In Tamil Nadu, various schemes are implemented to help women to meet marriage and maternity expenses by providing financial assistance. The government helps the poor family to make their daughters to get married and to meet necessary expenses related to the function. The following schemes provided marriage assistance in Ariyalur district during 2013-14.

**Table 7.4 Marriage and maternity assistance for women in the district**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>No. of women Assisted</b>
1	Moovalur Ramamirtham marriage scheme	1066
2	EVR Maniammai Ninaivu Widow's daughters marriage scheme	197
3	Annai Therasa Destitute girls marriage scheme	15
4	Dr. Dharmambal widows remarriage scheme	02
5	Anjugam Ammaiyar Inter-Caste marriage scheme	12
	Total	1292

*Source: District Social Welfare Officer, Ariyalur*

From the above table, through different marriage assistance schemes, totally 1292 women's were benefited in the district. In that, through Moovalur Ramamirtham marriage scheme 1066 women's were benefited.

The government provided financial assistance of Rs.12000/- in three installments during the maternity period per child, under Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme. In 2011, maternity assistance was provided to 8353 beneficiaries.

### **7.5 Crime against Women**

Violence Against Women (abbreviated VAW) is, collectively, violent acts that are primarily or exclusively committed against women. Sometimes considered a hate crime, this type of violence targets a specific group with the victim's gender as a primary motive. The acts of violence are committed against women expressly because they are women, or as a result of patriarchal gender constructs.

**Table 7.5 Crimes against Women 2013-14**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Number of cases</b>
1	Rape	16
2	Dowry death	1
3	Molestation	47
4	Cruelty by husband and relatives	15
5	Kidnapping	17
6	Dowry prohibition Act	11
7	Tamil Nadu Prohibition of women harassment Act	18
	Total	125

Source : District police office



From Table 7.5, we find that, totally 125 cases were registered under the crime against women in the district in 2011. In this, molestation cases registered as high with 47, followed by 17 kidnapping and 16 rape cases. It is important to note that only one case was registered under dowry death in the whole district but 11 cases were registered under dowry prohibition act.

### **7.6 Conclusion**

The issues related to the Old Age Assistance, Differently Abled Assistance, dowry issues and maternity assistance are managed by the district administration in a concerted manner. The government introduced the schemes to reach the poor. There should be more focus on the backward blocks. These benefits have to be availed by the concerned persons in the right time, which will give physical as well as psychological support for the needy. Access to these schemes can be made simpler and sanctioning can be made promptly.



**CHAPTER 8**  
**INFRASTRUCTURE**



## CHAPTER 8

### INFRASTRUCTURE

#### 8.1 Introduction

The importance of infrastructure for sustained economic development is well recognized. High transaction costs arising from inadequate and inefficient infrastructure can prevent the economy from realizing its full growth potential regardless of the progress on other fronts. Physical infrastructure covering transportation, power and communication through its backward and forward linkages facilitates growth, social infrastructure including water supply, sanitation, sewage disposal, education and health, which are in the nature of primary services and has a direct impact on the quality of life. The performance of infrastructure is largely a reflection of the performance of the economy.

Tamil Nadu has a well established transportation system that connects all parts of the state. This is partly responsible for the investment in the state. Though the present transportation system is substantial, it needs to be developed further to keep pace with the rapid increase in use. Tamil Nadu is served by an extensive road network in terms of its spread and quality, providing links between urban centers, agricultural market-places and rural habitations in the countryside. There are 28 national highways in the state, covering a total distance of 5,036 km

#### 8.2 Roads

The roads in Ariyalur districts are of four types, Mud, Water Bound Macadam (WBM), Bituminous (BT), Cement Concrete Roads (CC). We have 2584.619 KM BT roads among the total road length of 4241.705. Ariyalur has more length of BT roads in its total length of road. Out of the total length of roads, around 1232.060 Km roads are mud roads and only 203.866 in cement concrete roads. The district administration must take necessary steps to convert these mud roads in to CC roads.

**Table 8.1 Distribution of Total Road Length 2013-14**

S.No	District	Mud (Km)	WBM (Km)	BT(Km)	CC (Km)
1	Ariyalur	278.110	44.550	449.550	0.500
2	Thirumanur	183.740	61.210	309.539	0.610
3	Sendurai	238.560	44.600	474.950	6.761
4	Jayankondam	168.495	116.630	586.440	1.050
5	Andimadam	240.900	71.950	458.640	2.170
6	T.Palur	122.255	65.700	305.500	9.295
	District	1232.060	404.640	2584.619	20.386

*Source: DRDA. EE Highways, Ariyalur*

### 8.3 Electricity

Electricity is also an indicator for identifying various types of backwardness in the district. It is negatively influencing the current living condition of the households in the district.

**Table 8.2 Status of Electrification**

S. No	Block wise / District	Revenue Village	Hamlets	Towns	No. of Street Lights
1.	Ariyalur	29	143	1	6947
2.	<b>Thirumanur</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>93</b>	-	<b>4855</b>
3.	Sendurai	35	154	2	7172
4.	<b>Jayankondam</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>93</b>	-	<b>6809</b>
5.	Andimadam	29	103	1	5954
6.	<b>T.Palur</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>124</b>	-	<b>5230</b>
	District	190	710	4	36967

*Source : TNEB, Ariyalur.*

Ariyalur district is well connected with electricity; in this district around 190 revenue villages, 710 hamlets are covered under electrification. Due to the cement companies situated in Ariyalur and Sendurai blocks, they have more street lights among other blocks. T. Plaur block has only 5230 street lights and only 124 hamlets are covered in the block.

### 8.4 Communication System

Communication becomes vital in the day to day life of every person in the society. Since, it is the indicator of the social development, it must be considered as an important factor to evaluate the district development. For a better communication process, a well built infrastructure for communication corridor is needed. The district administration must develop a viable and modern technology to the communication system.

**Table 8.3 Telecommunication Systems**

S. No	Block wise/District	No. of Telephone exchange	No. of PCO	No. of Landline	No. of Mobile phone towers
1	District	25	480	8119	49

*Source: DE (Telecommunication)*

Telecommunication is the base for development all over the world. Ariyalur is also having well placed communication system. Ariyalur district has 25 telephone exchange offices spread around the district by providing 8119 land line connections and 49 mobile phone towers are there.

### 8.5 Financial Institutions

The development of the society belongs to how well the society and its people are connected by the financial institutions. These financial institutions are helping them to improve their economic status. The government of India and the state government also emphasized that to people must open account with nationalized banks. By this financial inclusion, it helps the poor to get the government benefits directly and quickly.

**Table 8.4: Commercial and Cooperative Banks 2011**

S. No	Block wise/District	No. of cooperative societies	No. of Members	Commercial Banks	No. of Account Holders
1	Ariyalur	10	27728	17	20209
2	Thirumanur	14	44499	6	21983
3	Sendurai	9	21315	6	14143
4	Jayankondam	12	43384	13	21869
5	Andimadam	10	33711	6	13054
6	T.Palur	9	24624	6	16833
	District	64	195261	54	108091

**Source: Lead Bank (AD Statistics)**

In total population of more than 6 Lakhs, only 303352 account holders are there in this district, including cooperative and commercial banks. In this, 54 commercial banks have only 108091 account holders, and with 64 cooperative banks have 195261 members, which is nearly twice the worker's of account holders in the commercial banks. After Ariyalur became separate district, it attracted more commercial and private banks to start their branches in Ariyalur. But the question is how they will serve or cover the people in rest of the areas in the district.

### **8.6 Insurance**

Insurance plays important role in the individual life for giving some financial support to the family after the loss of the life of individual. Banks provide financial inclusion to the people of Ariyalur district.

**Table 8.5 Insurance Companies**

S. No	Name of the Companies	No. of Branches	Policies Issued
1	LIC	2	17953

**Source: LIC, Ariyalur.**



Important financial aspect is lacking in this district. That is none other than insurance. In Ariyalur district there are only two insurance branches, which only issued 17953 policies so far. District administrative should welcome the insurance companies to the district. At the same time, it must create awareness about insurance among the public.

### **8.7 Transport facilities**

Ariyalur district is nearer to major districts such as Trichy and Thanjavur. So, Ariyalur is well connected by train and bus facilities. In Ariyalur district, totally four railway stations are available in Ariyalur, Sendurai, R.S. Mathur and Echankadu. Among these, Ariyalur railway station is the major railway station where nearly 8 major express trains stops.. It connects Chennai, Trichy and other places too. As Ariyalur has many cement factories, the cargo facilities through railways has been the great advantage to companies to transport the raw materials and finished goods to other parts of Tamil Nadu and the rest of India.

Tamil Nadu State Transport Corporation also provides many bus facilities to connect major cities in the state with Ariyalur district. Totally 202 buses are operated in the district and carry 175904 passengers daily. More buses are operated regularly to Kumbakonam, Thanjavur, Perambalur and Trichy from various parts of Ariyalur district. But the quality of the buses are not good, they should be maintained properly.

### **8.8 Summary and Conclusion**

The infrastructure of the district is in the developing stage, when compared to the other districts of the state. The communication and electricity facilities can be improved further to bring technological arrangement of the state. In urban areas such as Ariyalur and Jayankondam the infrastructure developments are in a full swing. Ariyalur being headquarters of the district attracts major companies in different industries such as banking, insurance, home appliances, telecommunication and other facility providers from both private sector and government.



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



## CHAPTER 9

### SUMMARY AND WAY FORWARD

#### 9.1 Introduction

The District Human Development Report (DHDR) of Ariyalur district is providing every aspects of the district, covering major areas of human development such as employment, education, health, income, poverty and social infrastructure. The district administration has made efforts to bring positive changes with regard to health, education, income and employment in the district. Though the district is still in backward situation with gaps and challenges in achieving the Human Development aspects, significant changes are observed on many human development aspects. This chapter summarizes the achievements made in various sectors and other development aspects of the district and also suggests ways for overcoming the current challenges.

#### 9.2 Human Development Status

**The following are the human development status identified in Ariyalur district,**

- ✚ In Ariyalur district, Ariyalur (0.712), Sendurai (0.667) and Andimadam (0.635) blocks occupy the first three ranks. Thirumanur (0.633), T.Palur (0.534) and Jayankondam (0.450) find themselves in the last three ranks. The range between the higher value and lower value is 0.262. It shows, within the district, the inter blocks disparity among the block is high in terms of human development.
- ✚ Ariyalur ranks high in human development. Education and standard of living indicators are good in this block.
- ✚ Analyzing the bottom three blocks, we find that T.Palur and Jayankondam occupy the last two positions, due to low accessibility of cooking fuel, toilet facilities and electricity in terms of the quality of life of the people in the block. Even in health dimension, the IMR and MMR are high in T. Palur and Jayankondam.
- ✚ As Jayankondam is an urban area, it lacks in health and education and occupies the last place among all six blocks. Due to high dropout ratio in primary and secondary level, the education in T. Palur and Jayankondam ranks low in the district. The important thing in

Tirumanur block is the school infrastructure. Large number of schools are not having basic infrastructure such as class rooms, toilet facilities for boys and girls.

- ✚ In Ariyalur district, Andimadam (0.039), Thirumanur (0.040), and Sendurai (0.042) occupy the first three places in Gender Inequality Index. T.Palur (0.045), Ariyalur (0.087) and Jayankondam (0.100) rank last three places in a GII. The range of disparity among the blocks in GII is 0.061.
- ✚ Analyzing the Child Development Index of Ariyalur district, the gross enrolment in primary and secondary is comparatively equal in all the blocks. But, rate of children never enrolled in schools are high in Jayankondam and Thirumanur Blocks.
- ✚ In the case of MPI in Ariyalur district, Ariyalur (0.171), Sendurai (0.466) and T. Palur (0.530) have low MPI value in the district. Jayankondam (0.532), Thirumanur (0.542) and Andimadam (0.609) have high MPI value in the district.
- ✚ Andimadam has very low level of standard of living than the other blocks. Ariyalur has high standard of living due to industrialization, urbanization and infrastructure development
- ✚ The intra-block disparity is high in Ariyalur district. Andimadam and Thirumanur blocks perform well in human development index, but both blocks occupy 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> place in poverty index.
- ✚ Jayankondam block, which does not find place in the top three blocks in HDI, GII and MPI but it occupies 3<sup>rd</sup> rank in CDI. It shows the indicators play a major role in deciding the ranks. In MPI, the standard of living is a major indicator as Jayankondam is an urbanized and industrialized blocks. The standard of living has improved compared to other blocks.
- ✚ T. Palur is the one block which has poor performance in all the four indices. It holds only the 3<sup>rd</sup> rank in MPI, other than that, it stands 5<sup>th</sup> place in HDI and CDI.

### 9.3 Employment, Income and Poverty

- ✚ Agriculture is a basic income generation source for the Ariyalur district people but it has now totally vanished due to the poor monsoon and low ground water level. The agricultural labour costs also get increased due to shortage of agricultural laborers.
- ✚ Among the six blocks T. Palur is good in agricultural cultivation because most of the parts of this block are situated in the banks of Kolidam River. The main crops of Ariyalur district are Paddy, Corn and Drumstick.

- ✚ Ariyalur district has rich deposit of lime stone and other raw materials of cement manufacturing. Ariyalur district is well known for its cement manufacturing nine factories are situated in Ariyalur district of them, five in Ariyalur block. The rest of them are situated in Jayankondam and Andimadam blocks.
- ✚ The working population in Ariyalur district was 3.60lakhs in 2011 with an increase of 0.42 lakhs from the year 2001. In that the male workers are 2.12 lakhs and female workers are 1.48 lakhs.
- ✚ The overall work participation rate is 47 percent in Ariyalur District. It is higher in rural areas (49%) than the WPR rate in urban areas (37). But compared to 2001(34%), the urban WPR increased by 3% in 2011. With the information as a separate district from the year of 2007, Ariyalur has been creating more job opportunities in urban areas.
- ✚ The Worker Participation Rate in Ariyalur district for male is 56.07 which is slightly lower than the state rate (59.03) and female WPR in the district is 43.19 which is well above the state average (31.08). Jayankondam has high WPR for females among all the six blocks with 45.96
- ✚ The main workers are 75% and remaining 25% are marginal workers in Ariyalur district. Among all the blocks, the share of total workers is 48 % in Thirumanur and Sendurai blocks; all the remaining all blocks is having 47 %. Due to the industrial setup and possibility of travelling to Trichy or Villupuram by train, the share of main workers is high in these blocks.
- ✚ In Jayankondam , Andimadam and T. Palur, the district having high share of marginal workers( 29%), due to the agricultural business in the kollidam delta area. This is a way Ariyalur and Thirumanur have low share of marginal workers indicates the poor condition of the agricultural business in these blocks.
- ✚ The registration for employment increased largely in three years. In 2009 it was just 575 in 2010, it rose to 12505 and in 2011 it was 14722. The rate of placement is very poor than the registration rate.
- ✚ The per capita income of Ariyalur district was 19467 in 2012 and 16559 in 2011. The per capita income of Ariyalur district is the lowest among the all the districts in the state.
- ✚ The Gross Domestic Product of the district is classified in to Primary, Secondary and Tertiary. The share of tertiary sector in terms of the GDDP is high, with 52.95 % followed by the primary sector 34.30% and secondary sector 12.75 % respectively. Most of the income generated from the services is from business in this district.

- ✚ To increase the secondary sector income , agriculture based or agricultural processing industries such as drumstick (Murungai) powder unit in T. Palur or cashew nut processing for export unit at Sendurai, should be started. This may create job opportunities and develop income in this sector.
- ✚ In Ariyalur district, 34 percent of the population and the district is below poverty line. The highest BPL level prevails in Andimadam and T. Palur Blocks with 38 percent. 59884 households are in poverty in the district, in which 25048 (41%) are very poor households.

### 9. 4 Demography, Health and Nutrition

- ✚ In 2011, Ariyalur had population of 754,894 of which male and female were 374,703 and 380,191 respectively. There was a change of 8.54 percent in the population growth from 2001. The growth rate is declined by 0.75% when compared to 1991 to 2001 period growth rate (9.29%).
- ✚ The decennial growth is 8.2 percent which is less than 2001 census and also less than the state decennial growth rate. The reason behind the declining decennial growth rate for the past four decades is the people of Ariyalur district migrate from Ariyalur to some other districts due to lack of job opportunities and income earning avenues in the district
- ✚ Sex Ratio in Ariyalur, stood at 1015 per 1000 male compared to 2001 census figure of 1006.
- ✚ Ariyalur and Andimadam are the two blocks where the sex ratio declined from 1001 (in 2001) to 992 (in 2011) at Ariyalur and from 1018 (in 2001) to 1010 (in 2011) at Andimadam.
- ✚ Child Sex Ratio as per census 2011 was 881 compared to 949 of census 2001. All the blocks except Sendurai and Jayankondam are below the district level. The two blocks are placed in the last two places in sex ratio.
- ✚ In Ariyalur, the MMR is 82.4, and it is above the state level. In Ariyalur, Sendurai and T. palur blocks MMR is high 122.6, 120.5 and 120.3 respectively. The district administration must give proper maternal hospital facilities to reduce the mortality rate.
- ✚ In Ariyalur district the total institutional deliveries registered are 11573 in 2011, including the two town Panchayat of Ariyalur district. In this around 26% of deliveries are in primary health centers, 42% is in government hospitals and 32 % is in private hospitals.



- ✚ The still Birth rate of Ariyalur district is 9.2 % in 2014, which shows 5.8 % decrease from 2011. This is a good sign of childcare in this district. Ariyalur and Sendurai are the best childcare blocks among the six blocks in Ariyalur District.
- ✚ 96 percent of the children below 5 years were immunized in this district. In Thirumanur and T. Palur the immunization achieved 97 %. Because of effective implementation of immunization services, there is a drastic reduction in the incidence of vaccine preventable diseases.
- ✚ IFA tablets are provided in the district 77% of women but IFA tablets provided to children are only 25% and girls 50%. So, schools and health department should take keen steps to implement IFA tablet scheme among girl students.
- ✚ Sanitization is very poor in Ariyalur district; only 25% of totals household are provided with toilet facilities. Thirumanur and Andimadam are very low in accessing the sanitation facilities. Creating awareness about using toilet and diseases caused by open defecating habit will increase the habit of using toilet. The government can inculcate the habit by creating awareness among school children and this may create real impact among the households.
- ✚ Ariyalur district put some good fight against the HIV positive cases. Compared to the year 2007, the HIV positive cases among the male's decreased from 195 to just 88 in 2011. Like that in female HIV positive cases the number decreased from 169 in 2007 to 2011. But the decline rate is very slow compared to the males. Among the various age groups, those who are in the age group of 40-49 both in male and female, are mostly affected. Nearly 50% of the male and female are having positive HIV case among this age group only.
- ✚ Tuberculosis and leprosy are the most common diseases in Ariyalur district. The dust and chemical particles produced by the cement factories in the district are the main cause's tuberculosis and 756 people suffer from TB. The district administration may start a TB and Leprosy Research Center to treat the patients.

### 9.5 Literacy and Education

- ✚ Average literacy rate of Ariyalur in 2011 was 71.34 compared to 64.08 in 2001. Gender wise, male and female literacy was 81.23 and 61.74 respectively.
- ✚ The gender gap in the district in literacy rate is high, when compared to state level. The female literacy rate is very low in the district with 61.7 %. The district administration should find proper ways to improve the female literacy in the district.

- ✚ The district has 99.15 % of enrolment in primary level. The enrolment of primary level is almost 100% due to the noon meals programme and all other education related schemes. The completion rate in primary level. In the district was 97% in 2013-14.
- ✚ The dropout rate in primary level decreased from 1.38 percent to 0.99 percent. Comparatively the dropout ratio among girls is more when compared with boys with 2.77 percent in 2013-14. Sendurai, Jaynkondam and T. Palur blocks have high dropout ratio in the district.
- ✚ The gross enrolment in upper primary education in Ariyalur district is 98.16 percent in 2013-14. Andimadam has higher GER in upper primary with 99.07 percent. The transition rate from primary to Upper primary is 98.92 percent in 2013-14. Except Thirumanur and Jayankaonadm, all other blocks have 99 percent transition rate in the district.
- ✚ The completion rate of upper primary in the district is 96.82 percent, T. Palur Block has completion rate of less than the district rate with 95.22 percent. Since T. Palur is ranked as one of the backward block, the completion rate is below the district level.
- ✚ The enrolment rate in secondary level is very poor in the district when compared to other districts in the state. The overall secondary education enrolment in the district is 91 %. Gender wise, the female enrolment (93%) is higher than the male enrolment (89 %). In Ariyalur, the girl's enrolment is high with 97 %.
- ✚ Sendurai and T. Palur block have the highest dropout rate in secondary education with 2.45 and 2.43 in 2012-13. In Thirumanur the dropout rate is very low compared to other blocks, it is just 0.93, it is good improvement compared to the previous year 2011-2012 (3.00). The district's, dropout rate is high among the boys (2.49) in 2012-2013. The girls dropout is only 1.18 in the same year.
- ✚ Among all the blocks, Sendurai is very poor in the school infrastructure. Out of 92 schools in this block, 49 schools are do not have a toilet, and 43 schools do not have toilet for girls. This is reflected in the enrolment, transition and dropout of girl students in this block.
- ✚ In Ariyalur, district there are 4 Arts and Science Colleges. They include government and government aided private institutions. Apart from that, there were 5 engineering colleges, in which this one government engineering college and rest are private colleges. Totally 10890 students had benefited from these colleges.

## 9.6 Gender

- ✚ Gender disparity in literacy, health, and employment is huge in Ariyalur district. The female population and sex ratio is exhibiting an increasing trend. Especially, the female population is 50% in the total population.
- ✚ The rate of female worker in the non- agricultural sector is only 16.04. It is very poor compared to all other districts.
- ✚ Participation of female agricultural workers was higher than of male agricultural workers. The figure for female agricultural laborers, 58 % is nearly two times higher than the male agricultural laborers, 28%. It shows that the female agricultural workers in Ariyalur district play a major role in the agricultural sector.
- ✚ When agriculture fails in the district, then ultimately cattle farming becomes only option for women in this district. The industries situated in this district are not in position to provide job opportunities to women in a biggest way. So, ultimately the non – agricultural workers of women are very less in the district.
- ✚ In all the six blocks, the female participation in this district 33%. We find that all levels of the political setup from local body to state assembly. The highest female participation is recorded in Jayankondam block where 133 female members and in Thirumanur nearly 122 female participated in the political setup.

## 9.7 Social Security

- ✚ In the total population of 671100, nearly 80227 people are aged above 60 in the district. T.Palurhas less population aged above sixty with 12437 among all other blocks in the district. Jeyankondam has the highest population aged above sixty with 14102.
- ✚ Financial assistance for old age people is provided only to 53123 persons under different government schemes.
- ✚ Around 292.28 lacks have been spent for the 2749 differently abled people under various schemes. In this, Rs.232.44 lakhs were provided to 1937 mentally retarded persons. Apart from this, Rs.33.72 lakhs and Rs.12.00 lakhs were spent for the handicapped persons as financial assistance and educational assistance.
- ✚ Totally 125 cases were registered under the crime against women in the district in 2011. In this, molestation cases registered were high with 47, followed by 17 kidnapping, 16 rape cases. Importantly, only one case was registered under dowry death in the whole district even though, 11 cases were registered under dowry prohibition act.

## 9.8 Infrastructure

- ✚ The road in Ariyalur districts has four types, Mud, Water Bound Macadam (WBM), Bituminous (BT), and Cement Concrete Roads (CC). There are 2584.619 Km of BT roads in the total road length of 4241.705 km. Ariyalur has more length of BT roads in its total length of the road.
- ✚ Ariyalur district is well connected with electricity. In this district, around 190 revenue villages, 710 hamlets are covered under electrification.
- ✚ Telecommunication is the base for development all over the world. Ariyalur also has well placed communication system. Ariyalur district has 25 telephone exchange offices spread over the district by providing 8119 land line connections and 49 mobile phone towers provide all networks.
- ✚ In the total population of more than 6 Lakhs, only 303352 account holders are there in this district, including cooperative and commercial banks. In this, 54 commercial banks have only 108091 account holders, but that of the 64 cooperative banks have 195261 members, which is nearly twice than the commercial banks.
- ✚ In Ariyalur district there are only two insurance branches which only issues 17953 policies. District administrative should welcome the insurance companies to the district. At the same time it must create awareness about the insurance among public and this will help individuals to get insured.
- ✚ Ariyalur district has Trichy and Thanjavur as major districts nearby. So, Ariyalur is well-connected by train and bus facilities. The Tamil Nadu State Transport Corporation also provides many bus facilities to connect major cities in the state with Ariyalur district. Totally 202 buses operated in the district and carry 175904 passengers each day.
- ✚ Totally four railway stations are available in the district at Ariyalur, Sendurai, R.S. Mathur and Echankadu. In this, Ariyalur railway station is the major railway station where nearly 8 major express trains stop here. It helps the passengers to connect Chennai, Trichy and other places too.

To achieve this, the district administration and state administration should frame a specific strategy for each sector such as health, education, employment and income. If proper planning, implantation and monitoring will eradicate backwardness from Ariyalur District.

# ANNEXURES



**Annexure 2.1: Human Development Index**

Sl. No	Block	Standard of Living					Health			Education		
		Access to Cooking Fuel	Access to Toilet Facilities	Access to Drinking Water	Access to Electricity	Access to Pucca Houses	IMR	MMR	U5MR	Literacy Rate	GER Primary	GER Secondary
		census	GoI	Goi	census	local bodies	rate	rate		Census 2011	Edcn Dept	Edcn Dept
		2012	2013-14	2013-14	2011	2011	2014	2014	2014	2011	2013-14	2013- 14
1	Ariyalur	37.74	27.00	94.00	92.84	50.82	10.7	224.2	13.00	67.54	99.85	96
2	Thirumanur	26.68	9.00	92.00	91.87	32.65	8.3	48.7	10.20	71.75	99.88	92
3	Jayankondam	28.85	23.00	89.00	88.04	65.98	20.4	281.8	17.00	73.7	99.85	93
4	Sendurai	15.69	14.00	90.00	89.63	73	8.5	53.7	9.10	68.14	99.80	90
5	Andimadam	19	14.00	86.00	87.74	44.46	11.2	50.7	12.40	72.1	99.80	91
6	T.Palur	18.72	8.00	99.00	87.73	61.22	10.6	57.7	13.40	69.83	99.80	80
	Maximum	37.74	27.00	99.00	92.84	73.00	22.44	309.98	18.70	73.70	99.88	96.00
	Minimum	14.12	7.20	77.40	78.96	29.39	8.30	48.70	9.10	60.79	89.82	72.00

**Annexure 2.1: Human Devel**

Sl. No	Block	Standard of Living					Health			Education			Standard of Living Index	Health Index	Education Index	Overall Index	Rank
		Access to Cooking Fuel	Access to Toilet Facilities	Access to Drinking Water	Access to Electricity	Access to Pucca Houses	IMR	MMR	UMR	Literacy Rate	GER Primary	GER Sec.					
1	Ariyalur	1.00	1.00	0.77	1.00	0.49	0.83	0.33	0.59	0.52	1.00	1.00	0.82	0.54	0.80	0.712	1
2	Thirumanur	0.53	0.09	0.68	0.93	0.07	1.00	1.00	0.89	0.85	1.00	0.83	0.30	0.96	0.89	0.633	4
3	Jayankondam	0.62	0.80	0.54	0.65	0.84	0.14	0.11	0.18	1.00	1.00	0.88	0.68	0.14	0.96	0.450	6
4	Sendurai	0.07	0.34	0.58	0.77	1.00	0.99	0.98	1.00	0.57	0.99	0.75	0.40	0.99	0.75	0.667	2
5	Andimadam	0.21	0.34	0.40	0.63	0.35	0.79	0.99	0.66	0.88	0.99	0.79	0.36	0.80	0.88	0.635	3
6	T.Palur	0.19	0.04	1.00	0.63	0.73	0.84	0.97	0.55	0.70	0.99	0.33	0.33	0.76	0.61	0.534	5

	Maximum
	Minimum



## Annexure 2.2: Child Development Index

Sl. No	Block name	Indicator for child development rate								Indices								Overall index	Rank	
		Health			Education					Health	Nutritio			Education						
		U5MR	Juvenile Sex Ratio	Percentage of Malnourished Children(0-5)	Enrollment in Primary	Enrollment in Secondary	Children never enrolled in schools	Transition rate from Primary to Upper Primary	Transition rate from Upper Primary to Secondary	U5MR	Juvenile Sex Ratio	Percentage of Malnourished Children	Enrollment in Primary	Enrollment in Secondary	Children never enrolled in schools	Transition rate from Primary to Upper Primary	Transition rate from Upper Primary to Secondary			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
1	Ariyalur	13.00	905	10.9	99.85	96	0.5	99.16	95.02	0.51	0.43	1.00	0.62	1.00	1.00	0.81	0.33	0.71	1	
2	Thirumanur	10.20	955	27.01	99.88	92	1.62	98.12	95.27	0.86	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.39	6	
3	Jayankondam	17.00	870	15.04	99.85	93	1.03	98.8	95.52	0.00	0.74	0.74	0.62	0.81	0.53	0.53	0.62	0.58	3	
4	Sendurai	9.10	892	20.02	99.80	90	0.73	99.1	96.16	1.00	0.55	0.43	0.00	0.63	0.79	0.77	1.00	0.65	2	
5	Andimadam	12.40	840	20.74	99.80	91	0.65	99.09	94.46	0.58	1.00	0.39	0.00	0.69	0.87	0.76	0.00	0.54	4	
6	T.Palur	13.40	909	20.28	99.80	80	0.5	99.4	96.12	0.46	0.40	0.42	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.98	0.53	5	

Maximum	17.00	955.00	27.01	99.88	96.00	1.62	99.40	96.16
Minimum	9.10	840.00	10.90	99.80	80.00	0.50	98.12	94.46

Annexure 2.3: Multidimensional Poverty Index

Multidimensional Poverty Index

Block Name	P+	N-	N-	N-	N-	P+	P+	P+	P+P+	N-	N-	N-	N-	N-	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+	Overall index	Rank
	Health			Education		Living Standards					Health			Education		Living Standards						
	IMR	High Order Birth rate	Malnourshied Children	Drop out in primary	Drop out secondary	Access to cooking fuel	Access to toilet facilities	Access to drinking water	Access to Electricity	Access to Pucca house	IMR	Higher order birth rate	Malnourshied Children	Drop out in primary	Drop out in secondary	Access to cooking fuel	Access to toilet facilities	Access to drinking water	Access to Electricity	Pucca house		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Ariyalur	10.7	10	10.9	1.26	4.02	37.74	27.00	90.00	92.84	50.82	0.80	0.83	1.00	0.61	0.89	1.00	1.00	0.71	1.00	0.45	0.171	1
Thirumanur	8.3	15.0	27.01	0.63	4.73	26.68	9.00	91.00	91.87	32.65	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.89	0.47	0.50	0.05	0.86	0.81	0.00	0.542	5
Jayankondam	20.4	13.0	15.04	2.6	4.48	28.85	23.00	90.00	88.04	65.98	0.00	0.33	0.74	0.00	0.62	0.60	0.79	0.71	0.06	0.83	0.532	4
Sendurai	8.5	14	20.02	1.5	3.831	15.69	14.00	89.00	89.63	73	0.98	0.17	0.43	0.50	1.00	0.00	0.32	0.57	0.37	1.00	0.466	2
Andimadam	11.2	9.0	20.74	0.39	5.534	19	14.00	85.00	87.74	44.46	0.76	1.00	0.39	1.00	0.00	0.15	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.609	6
T.Palur	10.6	13.0	20.28	1.89	3.879	18.72	8.00	92.00	87.73	61.22	0.81	0.33	0.42	0.32	0.97	0.14	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.71	0.530	3

Maximum	20.4	15	27.01	2.6	5.534	37.74	27	92	92.84	73
Minimum	8.3	9	10.9	0.39	3.831	15.69	8	85	87.73	32.65

**Annexure 2.4: General Inequality Index**

Sl. No	Data																Health		
	Health			Empowerment						Labour						Health			
	1	2	3	4	5			6	7	8	9			10	11	1	2	3	
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	MMR	Share of Institutional Deliveries	Share of Ante Natal Coverage	
	2013 -14	2013 - 14	2013 -14	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	12-13	12-13				
Source	Health Department			Census				RD&PR Department		Census				DOES					
Unit	Rate	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		%	%	%	%	RS.	RS.				
Ariyalur	224.2	100	98.00	56.1	78.9	52.3	47.7	33.72	66.28	41.65	58.45	45.75	65.92	100	250	0.04	1.00	0.98	
Thirumanur	48.7	100	102.00	62.9	81.0	52.2	47.8	33.42	66.58	39.53	58.23	36.83	58.37	100	250	0.21	1.00	1.02	
Jayankondam	281.8	100	102.00	64.9	82.8	53.5	46.5	33.52	66.48	33.31	55.04	38.74	59.72	100	250	0.04	1.00	1.02	
Sendurai	53.7	100	103.00	57.2	79.6	55.2	44.8	33.65	66.35	42.49	55.22	45.36	63.07	100	250	0.19	1.00	1.03	
Andimadam	50.7	100	104.00	62.6	81.9	53.0	47.0	33.67	66.33	41.29	56.03	36.67	62.13	100	250	0.20	1.00	1.04	
T.Palur	57.7	100	101.00	60.1	79.8	53.9	46.1	33.44	66.56	42.63	58.89	40.35	57.48	100	250	0.17	1.00	1.01	

Max	100.00	250.00
Min	90.00	225.00

Annexure 2.4: Ge

Sl. No	Indices																															
	Empowerment						Labour																									
	4	5			6	7	8	9			10	11																				
Indicators	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	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					
Source																																
Unit																																
Ariyalur	0.56	0.79	0.52	0.48	0.34	0.66	0.42	0.58	0.46	0.66	1.00	1.00	0.35	1	0.46	0.72	0.65	0.76	0.47	0.82	0.60	0.68	0.59	0.70	0.66	0.09	5					
Thirumanur	0.63	0.81	0.52	0.48	0.33	0.67	0.40	0.58	0.37	0.58	1.00	1.00	0.59	1	0.46	0.73	0.63	0.76	0.56	0.82	0.66	0.80	0.60	0.70	0.69	0.04	2					
Jayankondam	0.65	0.83	0.54	0.47	0.34	0.66	0.33	0.55	0.39	0.60	1.00	1.00	0.33	1	0.47	0.74	0.58	0.74	0.45	0.82	0.58	0.67	0.60	0.66	0.64	0.10	6					
Sendurai	0.57	0.80	0.55	0.45	0.34	0.66	0.42	0.55	0.45	0.63	1.00	1.00	0.58	1	0.44	0.73	0.65	0.74	0.55	0.81	0.66	0.79	0.58	0.70	0.68	0.04	3					
Andimadam	0.63	0.82	0.53	0.47	0.34	0.66	0.41	0.56	0.37	0.62	1.00	1.00	0.59	1	0.46	0.74	0.64	0.75	0.56	0.82	0.66	0.79	0.60	0.70	0.69	0.04	1					
T.Palur	0.60	0.80	0.54	0.46	0.33	0.67	0.43	0.59	0.40	0.57	1.00	1.00	0.56	1	0.45	0.73	0.65	0.77	0.55	0.82	0.66	0.78	0.59	0.71	0.69	0.04	4					

#### Annexure 4.1 INFANT MORTALITY RATE

SL. No	Block wise/District	2013	2014
1	Ariyalur	13	8.70
2	Thirumanur	13	8.30
3	Sendurai	8	8.50
4	Jayankondam	19	9.80
5	Andimadam	7	11.20
6	T.Palur	17	10.60
7	Ariyalur MTY	4	2.00
8	Jayankondam MTY	22	10.60
	<b>District</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9.20</b>

#### Annexure 4.2 MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE

S.No	Block wise/District	2009	2014
1	Ariyalur	122.6	224.2
2	Thirumanur	47.8	48.7
3	Sendurai	120.5	53.7
4	Jayankondam	83.4	281.8
5	Andimadam	62.5	50.7
6	T.Palur	120.3	57.7
	District	82.4	89.6

**Annexure 4.3 STILL BIRTH DATE**

SL.No	Block wise/District	2013	2014
1	Ariyalur	12.4	9.8
2	Thirumanur	21	20.3
3	Sendurai	9.2	7.9
4	Jayankondam	7.3	7.8
5	Andimadam	8.5	10.4
6	T.Palur	9.3	15.6
7	Ariyalur MTY	-	-
8	Jayankondam MTY	-	4.4
	<b>District</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>

**Annexure 4.4 PERCENTAGE OF INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY 2013-2014**

SL.No	Block wise/District	Home	Sub Health Centre	Primary Health Centre	GH	Private Hospitals
1	Ariyalur	-	-	439	930	344
2	Thirumanur	1.0	-	617	1057	275
3	Sendurai	-	-	527	766	621
4	Jayankondam	-	-	432	766	714
5	Andimadam	-	-	509	679	450
6	T.Palur	2.0	-	398	629	621
7	Ariyalur MTY	-	-	8	282	161
8	Jayankondam MTY	-	-	35	244	193
	<b>District</b>	<b>3.0</b>	-	<b>2965</b>	<b>5353</b>	<b>3379</b>

**Annexure 4.5 AGE AND SEX WISE HIV POSITION**

SL.No	Age Group wise	Positive Cases in 2007		Positive Cases in 2011	
		male	Female	male	Female
1	0-14	2	3	2	1
2	15-19	0	2	0	3
3	20-24	6	33	0	7
4	25-29	22	40	9	14
5	30-39	47	21	17	14
6	40-49	79	57	44	81
7	50 & Above	39	13	16	15
<b>Total</b>		195	169	88	135

**Annexure 4.6 POSITIVE TB CASES / LEPROSY**

SL.No	Block wise/District	Positive TB cases in 2013-14		Leprosy	
		2013	2014	2013	2014
1	Ariyalur	145	147	7	5
2	Thirumanur	129	131	12	11
3	Sendurai	89	113	8	8
4	Jayankondam	145	156	12	9
5	Andimadam	104	125	12	11
6	T.Palur	103	120	2	1
	<b>District</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>45</b>

**Annexure 4.7 PROVISION OF IFA TABLETS 2013-14**

SL.No	Block wise/District	% of women took IFA tablets	% of Children took IFA tablets	% of adolescent girls took IFA tablets
1	Ariyalur	90	11	88
2	Thirumanur	103.6	52	29
3	Sendurai	61	16.3	75
4	Jayankondam	94	47.7	90
5	Andimadam	83	40.8	88
6	T.Palur	67.5	51.8	79
7	Ariyalur MTY	-	-	90
8	Jayankondam MTY	-	36	92
	<b>District</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>86%</b>

**Annexure 4.8 IMMUNIZATION (BELOW 5 YEARS) 2014**

SL.No	Block wise/District	Total Number of Children below year	Total number of Children immunised	% of Children immunised
1	Ariyalur	1856	1763	95
2	Thirumanur	1920	1971	102
3	Sendurai	1745	1649	94
4	Jayankondam	1988	1897	95
5	Andimadam	1799	1709	95
6	T.Palur	1465	1427	97
7	Ariyalur MTY	470	460	98
8	Jayankondam MTY	479	465	97
	<b>District</b>	<b>11722</b>	<b>11341</b>	<b>96</b>



**Annexure 4.9 Crude Birth Rate (CBR) & Crude Death Rate (CDR)**

SL. No	Block wise/District	CBR		CDR	
		2013	2014	2013	2014
1	Ariyalur	14.6	14.1	6.1	6.5
2	Thirumanur	15.2	14.9	6.2	6.7
3	Sendurai	14.7	14.3	5.7	6.3
4	Jayankondam	14.8	14.1	6.1	6.2
5	Andimadam	13.5	12.8	5.0	5.8
6	T.Palur	14.2	13.7	6.1	6.3
7	Ariyalur MTY	12.6	12.4	5.0	5.2
8	Jayankondam MTY	14.3	14.1	6.1	6.3
	<b>District</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>

**Annexure 4.10 PERCENTAGE OF HH PROVIDED WITH SAFE DRINKING WATER**

SL.No	Block wise/District	No. of Habitation	No. of Habitation covered	% of Coverage
1	Ariyalur	238	214	90%
2	Thirumanur	190	172	91%
3	Sendurai	260	231	89%
4	Jayankondam	349	313	90%
5	Andimadam	287	245	85%
6	T.Palur	249	229	92%
	<b>District</b>	<b>1573</b>	<b>1404</b>	<b>89%</b>

**Annexure 4.11 Maternal Mortality Rate – 2009**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Name of the block</b>	<b>Birth (in Nos)</b>
1	Ariyalur	122.6
2	Thirumanur	47.8
3	Sendurai	120.5
4	Jayankondam	83.40
5	Andimadam	62.50
6	T.Palur	120.30
<b>District</b>		<b>82.40</b>

**Annexure 5.1 PRIMARY AND UPPER PRIMARY ENROLLMENT RATIO**

SL.No	Block wise/ District	Primary						Upper Primary					
		Boys		Girls		Total		Boys		Girls		Total	
		2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15
1	Ariyalur	99.80	99.90	99.89	99.90	99.85	99.90	94.30	100.00	93.53	98.50	94.20	99.20
2	Thirumanur	99.85	99.70	99.90	100.00	99.88	99.85	100.00	97.40	100.00	99.20	100.00	98.10
3	Sendurai	99.80	99.80	99.80	99.90	99.80	99.85	96.35	99.70	96.21	98.60	96.28	99.00
4	Jayakondam	99.90	99.90	99.80	99.90	99.85	99.90	90.58	98.30	93.19	99.40	91.96	98.70
5	Andimadam	99.80	100.00	99.80	99.90	99.80	99.95	96.53	99.60	9.53	98.90	96.54	99.10
6	T.Palur	99.80	99.90	99.80	99.90	99.80	99.90	95.32	100.00	95.41	99.30	95.34	99.60
	District	99.83	99.87	99.83	99.92	99.83	99.89	95.51	99.17	79.72	98.98	95.72	98.95

**Annexure 5.2 COMPLETION RATE IN PRIMARY EDUCATION AND UPPER PRIMARY EDUCATION**

SL.No	Block wise/ District	Primary						Upper Primary					
		Boys		Girls		Total		Boys		Girls		Total	
		2011- 12	2012- 13	2011- 12	2012- 13	2011- 12	2012- 13	2011- 12	2012- 13	2011- 12	2012- 13	2011- 12	2012- 13
1	Ariyalur	93.30	93.30	93.53	93.33	93.71	93.71	93.30	93.30	93.33	93.33	93.71	93.71
2	Thirumanur	99.51	99.51	100.00	100.00	99.78	100.00	99.51	90.20	100.00	92.40	99.78	91.28
3	Sendurai	95.33	95.33	93.53	96.21	93.71	95.78	91.61	94.68	93.23	95.86	92.42	95.28
4	Jayakondam	89.62	89.62	93.19	93.19	91.48	91.48	92.89	92.89	91.98	91.98	92.44	92.44
5	Andimadam	95.51	95.51	96.56	96.56	96.04	96.04	91.11	91.11	94.87	94.87	93.01	93.01
6	T.Palur	94.31	94.31	95.41	95.41	94.84	94.84	91.11	89.52	85.54	85.54	88.03.	88.03

**Annexure 5.3 TRANSITION RATE FROM PRIMARY TO UPPER PRIMARY**

SL.No	Block wise/District	Boys			Girls			% of Transition		
		2013-14	2014-15	Total	2013-14	2014-15	total	2013-14	2014-15	Total
1	Ariyalur	99.76+	99.9	99.83	98.61	98.80	98.71	99.16	99.30	99.23
2	Thirumanur	96.98	97.1	97.04	99.3	99.50	99.4	98.12	98.20	98.16
3	Sendurai	99.27	99.4	99.34	98.73	98.90	98.82	99.01	99.10	99.06
4	Jyakondam	97.93	98	97.97	99.53	99.70	99.62	98.71	98.80	98.76
5	Andimadam	99.21	99.3	99.26	98.98	99.10	99.04	99.09	99.20	99.15
6	T.Palur	99.76	99.9	99.83	99.41	99.60	99.51	99.40	99.40	99.40
	District	<b>98.82</b>	<b>98.93</b>	<b>98.83</b>	<b>99.09</b>	<b>99.27</b>	<b>99.18</b>	<b>98.92</b>	<b>99.00</b>	<b>98.96</b>

**Annexure 5.4 DROP OUT RATE PRIMARY**

SL.No	Block wise/District/ state	Primary						Upper Primary					
		Boys		Girls		Total		Boy		Girls		Total	
		13-14	14-15	13-14	14-15	13-14	14-15	13-14	14-15	13-14	14-15	13-14	14-15
1	Ariyalur	0.18	0.49	3.31	1.37	1.26	0.91	1.57	1.10	0.51	0.90	0.99	0.99
2	Thirumanur	0.06	0.16	1.83	0.76	0.63	0.45	1.25	0.87	0.53	0.94	0.89	0.89
3	Sendurai	0.25	0.68	3.73	1.54	1.5	1.08	0.69	0.48	0.16	0.28	0.39	0.39
4	Jayakondam	0.75	2.05	4.15	1.71	2.6	1.87	1.15	0.80	0.55	0.97	0.87	1%
5	Andimadam	0.1	0.27	0.7	0.29	0.39	0.28	0.99	0.69	0.41	0.72	0.69	0.69
6	T.Palur	0.58	1.58	2.88	1.19	1.89	1.36	1.77	1.23	1.30	2.29	1.68	1.68
	District	<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>2.77</b>	<b>1.14</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>1.02</b>	0.92	0.92

**Annexure 5.5 DROP OUT RATE SECONDARY**

SL.No	Block wise/District	Secondary					
		Boys		Girls		Total	
		2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15
1	Ariyalur	4.15	5.94	0.85	2.63	2.50	4.02
2	Thirumanur	1.37	5.49	0.44	3.91	0.90	4.73
3	Sendurai	2.55	5.09	2.34	2.44	2.45	3.83
4	Jayakondam	2.17	6.48	1.16	2.22	1.67	4.48
5	Andimadam	1.91	8.02	0.79	2.89	1.34	5.53
6	T.Palur	2.76	4.37	2.08	3.35	2.43	3.87
	District	2.49	6.06	1.18	2.82	1.84	4.44

**Annexure 5.6 PUPIL TEACHER RATIO**

SL.No	Block wise/District	Primary school	Upper Primary School	
		Pupil Teacher Ratio	Pupil Teacher Ratio	Pupil School ratio
		2013-2014	2013-2014	2013-2014
1	Ariyalur	01:30	01:18	01:18
2	Thirumanur	01:31	01:21	01:21
3	Jayakondam	01:30	01:19	01:19
4	Sendurai	01:24	01:19	01:19
5	Andimadam	01:29	01:23	01:23
6	T.Palur	01:26	01:20	01:20
	District			1:20



**Annexure 5.7 SECONDARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT RATIO 2013-14**

SL.No	Block wise/District	High					High Secondary				
		No	Male	Female	Total	% of enrolment	No	Male	Female	Total	% of enrolment
1	Ariyalur	22	1118	976	2116	96	12	1099	1771	2882	96
2	Thirumanur	14	716	773	1503	92	9	1008	873	1890	92
3	Jayakondam	15	985	944	1944	90	18	2064	2089	4171	90
4	Sendurai	15	466	374	855	93	10	990	817	1817	91
5	Andimadam	14	667	837	1518	91	8	1217	1292	2517	89
6	T.Palur	11	781	758	1550	80	6	807	713	1526	94
	<b>District</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>4733</b>	<b>4662</b>	<b>9486</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>7185</b>	<b>7555</b>	<b>14803</b>	<b>91</b>

### Annexure 5.8 HOSTAL FACILITIES

SL.No	Block wise/District	No. Schools	Total Number of Students	No. of Student in Hostels
1	District	53	7519	3044

### Annexure 6.1 MEMBERSHIP IN STATE ASSEMBLY, LOCAL BODIES

SL.No	Membership of women in state assembly and Local Body	Number of Male	Number Female	% of Female Participation
	State Assembly	2	0	0%
	Local Bodies Rural			
1	Ariyalur	226	115	33%
2	Thirumanur	243	122	33%
3	Jayankondam	234	118	33%
4	Sendurai	207	105	33%
5	Andimadam	199	101	33%
6	T.Palur	213	107	33%
	Local Bodies Urban			
1	Ariyalur Municipality	13	6	31%
2	Jayankondam Municipality	13	9	40%
3	Udaiyarpalayam Town Panchayat	9	6	40%
4	Varatharajanpettai Town Panchayat	10	5	33%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1369</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>33%</b>

**Annexure 7.1**

**DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE AGED**

Age-group	Population in Age - Groups			Proportion of Population in Age –Group		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
60-64	32279	15808	16471	4.27	2.09	2.18
65-69	22768	11145	11623	3.02	1.48	1.54
70-74	16613	8705	7908	2.2	1.15	1.05
75-79	8067	4402	3665	1.06	0.58	0.48
80+	8334	4315	4019	1.1	0.57	0.53
Age not stated	536	292	244	0.07	0.04	0.03
Above 60	88597	44667	43930	11.33	5.92	5.41
All ages	754894	374703	380191	100	49.63	50.37

*Source. Census India 2011*

**Annexure 8.1 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD WITH PUCCA HOUSES INCULDING URBAN AREA**

SL. No	Block wise/District	Total Number of HHs	Total Number of HHs with Pucca houses	Percentage
1	Ariyalur	45482	23118	50.82
2	Thirumanur	35054	11445	32.65
3	Sendurai	33345	24342	73.00
4	Jayankondam	43481	28692	65.98
5	Andimadam	32082	14264	44.46
6	T.Palur	33775	20677	61.22
	<b>District</b>	<b>223219</b>	<b>122538</b>	<b>54.89</b>

### Annexure 8.2 ROAD LENGTH

(in kms)

SL.No	Block wise/District	Total road Length	Mud	WBM	BT	CC	Total
1	Ariyalur	772.71	278.110	44.550	449.550	0.500	1545.42
2	Thirumanur	555.099	183.740	61.210	309.539	0.610	1110.198
3	Jayankondam	764.871	238.560	44.600	474.950	6.761	1529.742
4	Sendurai	872.615	169.545	116.630	586.440	0	1745.23
5	Andimadam	773.660	243.070	71.950	458.640	0	1547.32
6	T.Palur	502.750	122.255	65.700	305.500	9.295	1005.5
	<b>District</b>	<b>4241.705</b>	<b>1235.280</b>	<b>404.640</b>	<b>2584.619</b>	<b>17.166</b>	<b>8483.410</b>

### Annexure 8.3 ELECTRIFICATION

SL.No	Block wise/District	Revenue Village	Hamlets	Towns	Pop, Covered	No.of Street Lights
1	Ariyalur	29	143	1	93906	6947
2	Thirumanur	37	93	-	112588	4855
3	Jayankondam	28	93	-	100661	6809
4	Sendurai	35	154	2	108365	7172
5	Andimadam	29	103	1	103999	5954
6	T.Palur	32	124	-	93906	5230
	<b>District</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>613425</b>	<b>36967</b>

**Annexure 8.4 TELE COMMUNICATION**

SL. No	District	No.of Tel. Exchange	No.of Pco	No.of Landline	No.of Mobile Phone towers
1	District	25	480	8119	49

**Annexure 8.5 FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS**

SL.No	Block wise/District	No.of Co-operative Societies	No.of Members	No.of Commercial Banks	No.of account holders
1	Ariyalur	10	27728	17	20209
2	Thirumanur	14	44499	6	21983
3	Sendurai	9	21315	6	14143
4	Jayankondam	12	43384	13	21869
5	Andimadam	10	33711	6	13054
6	T.Palur	9	24624	6	16833
	<b>District</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>195261</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>108091</b>

**Annexure 8.6 INSURANCE**

SL.No	District	No. of Branches	Polices Issued
1	<b>District</b>	2	<b>17953</b>



## 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
<b>Living standards</b>	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
<b>Health</b>	Infant Mortality rate
	Maternal Mortality Ratio
	Under 5 Mortality Rate
<b>Education</b>	Literacy Rate
	Gross Enrolment Rate (Primary And Gross enrollment in secondary) Schools

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

## Method of Estimating HDI

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



## Construction of Gender Inequality Index (GII)

### Introduction

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

### Indicators considered for measuring GII

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

### Method

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

For females

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

For Males

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

2. Aggregating across gender group using a Harmonic mean.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 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	UMR
	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 –

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

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

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

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

- The index values for each of the indicators would range between 0 and 1 - 0 indicating the lowest ranking for the blocks and 1 indicating highest ranking of the block
- The Child Development Index would be the average of the index values of the three indicators – with highest value indicating better child development.

- The composite index is the average of the consolidated index values of all sectors and this is to be used to assign the ranks for the blocks within the district.

## Multidimensional Poverty Index

### Indicators

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

### Computation of Multidimensional Poverty Index

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

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

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

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

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

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

- The index values for each of the indicators would range between 0 and 1 - 0 indicating the lowest ranking for the blocks and 1 indicating highest ranking of the block
- The 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

Sl. No	ACRONYM	ABBREVIATION
1	NICM	Natesan Institute of Cooperative Management
2	DHDR	District Human Development Report
3	SPC	State Planning Commission
4	IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
5	IFA	Iron and Folic Acid
6	HDI	Human Development Index
7	GII	Gender Inequality Index
8	CDI	Child Development Index
9	MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
10	CBR	Crude Birth Rate
11	GDDP	Gross District Domestic Product
12	MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
13	WPR	Work Participation Rate
14	MBNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
15	BPL	Below Poverty Line
16	HH	Households
17	SHG	Self Help Group
18	MUW/SUW	Moderately Under Weight / Severely Under Weight
19	SSA	Sarva Siksha Abhiyan
20	OAP	Old Age People
21	VAW	Violence Against Women
22	WBM	Water Bound Maccadam
23	BT	Bituminous
24	CC	Cement Concrete
25	GER	Gross Enrollment Ratio



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### ***About NICM***

*NICM is one among the 19 Premier Institutes run by the National Council for Cooperative Training (NCCT-New Delhi), with financial assistance from the Ministry of Agriculture Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Government of India. NICM meets the training, research and consultancy needs of cooperatives, cooperative and allied departments in the state. The institute acts as a think tank for solving specific as well as general issues faced by the cooperatives from time to time. The Institute has Prepared ICDP DPRs for many districts in the State of Tamil Nadu. The NICM Chennai was established in 1954 under the aegis of the NCCT.*