District Human Development Report - 2017

Dharmapuri District

State Planning Commission
Tamil Nadu

DHARMAPURI

DISTRICT HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2017

District Administration, Dharmapuri, and
State Planning Commission, Tamil Nadu
in association with Periyar University

Contents

CHAPTERS

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

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

MESSAGE

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

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

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

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

ANIL MESHRAM
MEMBER SECRETARY
STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

K.Vivekanandan, I.A.S.,
DISTRICT COLLECTOR
Dharmapuri – 636705.

Office : 04342 - 230500
Fax : 04342 - 230564
Residence : 04342 - 232300
Camp Office : 04342 - 232800
Fax : 04342 – 232300

PREFACE

"Human Development" is about people, about expanding the choices to live full, creative lives with freedom and dignity. Human Development Reports are being prepared to bring people at the core of development and to make them feel that the development should be for the people and by the people. Human Development is the end of all developmental activities.

For the first time in India, Tamilnadu is the only State to prepare DHDR in all the Districts, and Dharmapuri is proud to be a part of it. The Periyar University, Salem has prepared the District Human Development Report for Dharmapuri District under UNDP Assistance. It has prepared the report by collecting information from Statistical Department and other line departments, by making visits to the villages and holding discussions with senior officials at the District level.

Human Development Report not only serves as summary of the Human Development Scenario in Dharmapuri District but also seeks explanations as to why the District has fared well in certain areas and not in others. I am sure this report will be a valuable resource for Administrators, Planners and Academicians.

Convergence of services of all development departments will result in overall development of this District, which will eliminate sectoral imbalance and regional disparities within the District.

It is my firm conviction that a sincere and serious study of the report will pave way for all development department officials to consolidate the strengths, weed out the weakness, capitalise the opportunities and to thrash out the threats while planning for overall development of Dharmapuri District in a sustainable manner.

(K.Vivekanandan)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The District Human Development Report [DHDR] that has been prepared for Dharmapuri district is a comprehensive work ways and means to strengthen the government programs, identify the gap areas in the district and to provide suggestions for the development of the district have been discussed thoroughly. Since human development is a transforming process of the government through district administration, the Tamil Nadu State Planning Commission has initiated the whole process with the support of UNDP to prepare this report.

The district level core committee was constituted with the **District Collector** as the Chairman and **Prof. C. Venkatachalam**, Coordinator, School of Social Sciences and Head of the Department of Sociology, Periyar University, Salem as the Coordinator.

I express my sincere and heart - felt thanks to **Ms. Santha Sheela Nair, IAS (Rtd), Former Vice Chairman**, State Planning Commission, Tamil Nadu for her consistent review of the progress, profuse ideas, constant suggestions and thought provoking ideas in each stage of the report. I place on record my sincere gratitude to **Thiru. M. Balaji, IAS**, the then Member Secretary, State Planning Commission, who initiated the process of preparation of the report.

My profound thanks to **Dr.Sugato Dutt, IFS,** the then Member Secretary i/c for the State Planning Commission, for his continuous support and periodical review in the course of the preparation of this report. I deeply record my gratefulness to **Shri. Anil Meshram, IAS**, Member-Secretary, State Planning Commission, for his firm support and regular review.

I place on record my sincere gratitude to **Shri. K. Vivekanandan, IAS, District Collector**, Dharmapuri for his sincere effort, regular support, profuse enthusiasm to complete the report in time. I document my deep sense of gratitude to **Tmt. R. Lilly, IAS**, the then District Collector of Dharmapuri for her motivation in the initial stages of preparation.

I wish to register my deepest thanks and gratefulness to **Prof. Dr. C. Swaminathan**, Vice-Chancellor, Periyar University, Salem for his consistent encouragement, appreciation and inspiration for effectively finishing this task as one of the missions of the university. My genuine gratitude goes to **Dr. M. Manivannan**, Registrar of our university, who always encourage me to complete the assignment productively within the predetermined timeframe.

I whole-heartedly register my deep sense of gratitude to **Dr. K.R. Jagan Mohan**, Head of Division, Agricultural Policy and Planning (APP), State Planning Commission for his continuous support for completion of the District Human Development Report. I am indebted to express my hearty thanks to **Thiru. R. K. Haroon**, Senior Planning Officer, State Planning Commission for

his critical views each state of the District Human Development Report and his continuous support since the very beginning to the concluding level enabled me complete this task. I thank **Dr. G. N. Krupa Subramaniam**, Planning Officer, State Planning Commission for provide inputs which helped me in enriching the report.

I express my sincere thanks to **Thiru P. Selvarajan**, Head of Division, Rural Development and District Planning, State Planning Commission and **Selvi S. Namagiri**, Senior District Planning Officer, State Planning Commission for their continuous encouragement throughout the preparation of the report.

I appreciate the help of **Shri. M. Kalidasan,** Project Director, District Rural Development Agency, Dharmapuri, **Tmt. K. Aarthy**, Planning Officer, District Planning Cell, Dharmapuri, **Tmt. T. Sankari**, Statistical Officer, Dharmapuri, **Thiru. B. Shankar,** Assistant, District Panchayat Office, Dharmapuri and **Tmt. A. Priya** and Office Staff in providing all the necessary inputs at all the stages of the report.

My sincere thanks to the Block Development Officers (BDOs), the elected representatives of the district, the SHG members and the Municipal Commissioners, besides the various heads of departments at the district level who provided invaluable assistance. Specifically the Superintendent Engineer, TNEB, the Joint Director, Health & Family Welfare, the Joint Director, Agriculture, the Deputy Director, Health Services, the Chief Educational Officer, the Chief Educational Officer (SSA), the Project Officer, Mahalir Thittam, the Executive Engineer, (Urban), TWAD; the Executive Engineer, (RWS), TWAD, the Deputy Director, Statistics, Dharmapuri, the District Elementary Educational Officer; the District Social Welfare Officer, the Project Officer, ICDS; the Labour Officer, the Manager, Lead Bank; the Manager, NABARD, All the Executive Officers, All the Town Panchayats; all the Block Medical Officers; Dharmapuri District and others who have contributed the necessary inputs for the report in time.

My sincere thanks to my research team Dr. G. Prabakaran, Mr. S. Aravindan Dr. K.S. MD. Amathulla, Mrs. K. Saritha, Mr. G. Phary and Mr. G. Prabu for their significant contribution, words are insufficient to express my sincere thanks to one and all who have contributed by providing data, extending moral support for the preparation of the report with appreciation.

Prof.C. Venkatachalam
Coordinator, School of Social Sciences &
Head of the Department of Sociology,
Periyar University, Salem-636 011,
Tamil Nadu

List of Boxes

List of Figures

List of Tables

Chapter-1

Dharmapuri District: A Profile

Dharmapuri district is situated in the north-western corner of Tamil Nadu. It lies in between the latitudes N 11 47' and 12 33' and longitudes E 77 02' and 78 40'. The district comprises 4497.77 square kilometres of area, which is about 3.46 percent of Tamil Nadu state's geographical area. Dharmapuri is surrounded by Krishnagiri district in the north, Tiruvannamalai and Villupuram districts in the east and Salem district in the south. Kaveri River is situated in the west and the whole district is bounded by hills and forests. In total, the district has an administrative division of five taluks, eight blocks and 470 revenue villages. The Hogenakkal Falls is located in Dharmapuri, it is popularly known as the Niagara of India, and it is well-known for film shooting also. Dharmapuri district is well-known for granites and minerals and high quality black granites, Quartz and Molibdinum are widely found in Pennagaram, Harur and Palacode blocks of the district. This district is known for horticulture in the state. The district accounts for nearly one-third area under mango cultivation and nearly one-half of the mango yield in the state.

Land

The earth's surface of the Dharmapuri district largely consists of Mysore Plateau and Shevaroy Hills, the Cauvery and Ponnaiyar rivers and their tributaries that flow across the district. The district has a vast area of fertile land. Nearly 163.82 Sq.km is forest area, 219.01 Sq.km is net area sown and 17.16 Sq.km is barren and uncultivable waste land. Dharmapuri is one among the four districts situated in the north-western zone concerned with agro-forestry practices and planting of pongamia pinnata. The five blocks of Dharmapuri district viz Palacode, Dharmapuri, Pennagaram, Harur and Pappireddipatti fall in the so-called extension basin between the Karnataka tableland and the plains, 350-660 m above MSL.

Box 1.1

Hogenakkal Water Falls

Hogenakkal waterfalls is located just 46 kilometres away from Dharmapuri town. It attracts a great number of tourists and the beautiful ambiance of the falls gives it a nick name The Niagara of India. It is one of the oldest waterfalls in the world formed by the carbonatite rocks. There are several activities taking place in this area. One of them is boating; during the dry seasons boating is allowed as the water falls does not carry a current strong enough to disrupt the passage of the boats. This is the main source of income for these boat operators who are dwellers of this region. The journey along the river is enjoyable, a worth-cherishing experience for the visitors. With the help of coracles, the circular basket boats, people can ride through the river to experience overwhelming joy and enthusiasm. These boats are made up of bamboo and with locally available materials, take about a day to build. The size of a boat is 2.24 m in diameter, and is enveloped in black colour plastic sheets. These boats can carry eight persons at a time. These basket boats are enveloped in black colour plastic sheets and the bottom of the boats is made waterproof by the use of hide or with plastic sheets. Hogenakkal is much renowned for the oil massage rendered by local masseurs who have the expertise in applying their massaging tricks in the fourteen massage points in the human body.. Fishing is another important activity in the falls region. The varieties of fish caught include katla, robu, kendai, keluthi, valai, mirgal, aranjan and jilaby. Many youth are engaged in the said activities of massage, fishing and riding the bamboo made boats to earn their income for a living. Since it is a famous tourist spot, it attracts many travellers across the country and film shooting is also a regular feature.

Soil

The type of soil in this district ranges from black to mixed loam. Red sandy soils are also seen in the Harur taluk. Black and loam soil are there in the Dharmapuri taluk. The soil is generally low in phosphate and nitrogen content. The economy of Dharmapuri district is largely agrarian and about seventy percent of the workforce is dependent on agriculture and allied activities. Dharmapuri district is usually prone to drought and for this reason several drought resistant perennial crops are grown in this district.

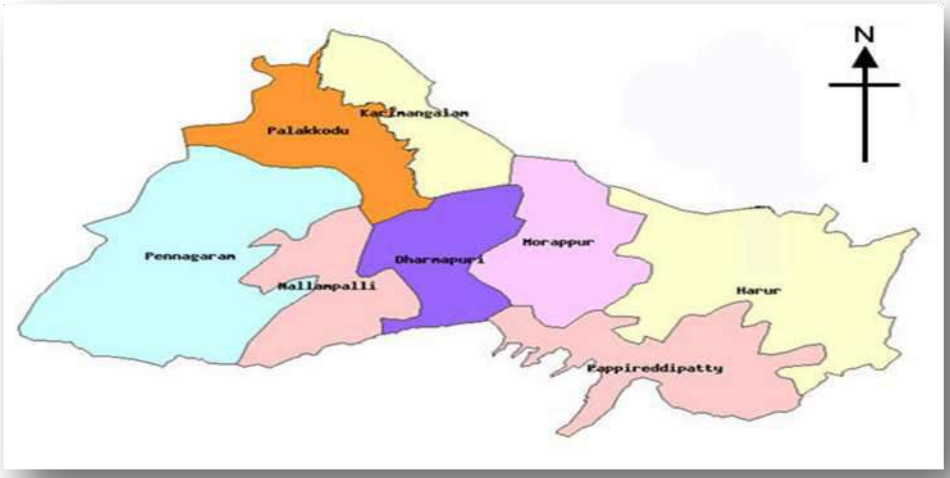
History

Dhrmapuri has a long history; the earlier name of this district was Thagadoor. The history of Dharmapuri district dates back to the ancient Western Ganges dynasty and later this district became prosperous during the time of Rashtrakutas in 9th Century. The earliest known chief who ruled Dharmapuri was Adigaman Naduman Anji during the Sangam era. In the 8th century, the northern parts of Salem district were under the Pallavas regime. In the beginning of 9t Century, the Rashtrakutas gained power and influenced the history of the district. It continued for the next two centuries. The Cholas came to power in the south and Aditya-I conquered the Kongunadu in 894 A.D. During 949-950 A.D., the Cholas suffered a defeat from the Rastrakuttas whose decline started later after the death of their king Krishna-III. Subsequently, the entire area in Salem district came under the rule of the Cholas. The Hoysalas, Pandyas, Vijayanagar Kings, Sultans, Nayak also were the rulers of Dharmapuri, besides the British. Dharmapuri district was formed as a separate district on 2nd October 1965.

Language

Tamil is the widely spoken language and apart from Tamil, the people in the district speak many other languages like Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam etc., due to the nearness and migration with the nearby states such as Karnataka, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh.

Dharmapuri district Block Map



Art, Architecture and culture

Art, architecture and culture reflect the symbols of Dharmapuri district. Besides the well- known Hogenakkal waterfalls, the other notable place is Theerthamalai temple which is located at the top of a hillock on the bank of Pennaiyar. According to history, the Chola and Vijayanagara regimes contributed liberally to develop the temple. The other place that reflects the art in the district is Kottai Kovil, located on the northern side of Dharmapuri. This temple is known among the tourists for its rare sculptures and paintings. One of the highlights of this temple is the 'Hanging pillar'. As per the local belief, a secret passage in this temple connects it to Adhiyamankottai. The capital of Adhiyamans, ancient rulers of Thahadoor, was Adhiyamankottai which is situated on the Salem-Dharmapuri road, seven km from Dharmapuri. The ruins of the roughly oval shaped fort are still there.

Tntj Pallivasal, Thowheeth mosque, Ahle hadees Pallivasal and Jumma Mosque are some of the notable mosques available in Dharmapuri. Mount Carmel church is situated in B. Pallipatty, which is known for its cave festival. There is a three-day feast celebrated on the second Friday after Easter. The Sacred Heart cathedral is the place of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Dharmapuri. Across the district there are varieties of cultural activities like Bharathanatyam dance, traditional music programmes such as vocal and flutes.

Demography

According to the 2011 census, Dharmapuri district had a population of 15, 06,843 of which there were 7, 74,303 males and the rest 7, 32,540 were females. 16.04 percent population growth took place in between 2001 and 2011 in the district. Dharmapuri district is one among the nine districts which show higher growth rates than the State average in 2001-2011.

Table No. 1.1
District Basic Demographic Indicators

Sl. No.	Indicators	2001	2011
1	Population	12, 95,182	15, 06,843
2	Decennial growth (%)	15.27	16.04
3	Density of population per sq.km.	286	335
4	Urban population (%)	15.96	17.32
5	Sex ratio	932	946
6	Percentage of 0-6 year old	13.25	11.15

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

Dharmapuri district gets the 24th rank in the state with regard to the size of the population in 2011. 335 persons are living per square kilometer in 2011 as compared to 286 in 2001. As per the 2011 census, Dharmapuri district population was 2.09 percent of total Tamil Nadu state population and at the time of the 2001 census it was at 2.08 percent. The urban population has increased by 1.36 per cent in between 2001 and 2011. The child population (0-6) has decreased from 13.25 percent to 11.15 percent.

Economy

Dharmapuri district's economy mainly depends upon agriculture and allied activities. Around 70% of the district's workers are engaged in agricultural and horticultural activities. As a drought prone area, many of the farmers of the district have to switch over to horticulture for their survival. Mango, tomato and chilies are the notable horticulture crops that are grown here.

Agriculture

Since agriculture is providing employment opportunities, the major crop viz - paddy is sown in many areas of the district. The crops like millets, pulses, sugarcane, mango, coconut and tamarind are also grown in the district. The sources for irrigation of the district are canals, tanks, open wells, bore wells, lift irrigation systems and pump sets. The district has a total area of 72,969 ha for cultivation to harvest 2, 17,310 tonnes of millet crops. Dharmapuri district is a major market centre among South Indian states for the sale of little and finger millets. The district also has an agricultural research station located in Payyur that conducts research on crop improvement of small millets in Tamil Nadu.

Industry

Dharmapuri district has traditional industries like silk reeling, silk twisting, rice milling, and manufacturing of ready-made garments, power-loom, sugarcane crushing and tamarind processing. In fact, the ready-made garment cluster is functioning at Dharmapuri block to enhance the district's economy. 19 granite polishing units are there in the district, under the control of the Department of Industries; 10 co-operative societies are also functioning in the district.

The mango pulp is gaining popularity and is in good demand at international level. There is good scope for the units that make mango pickles, soft-drinks, chocolates and chutneys. The coir based industry is popular in this district and is having good demand for coir products in India. Bio-fertilizers is one of the natural fertilizers,

which is nitrogenous matter it is required for the growth of agricultural plans by virtue of its superiority in soil replenishment with minerals that are the essential nutrients of the plant tissue. The demand for bio-fertilizers is increasing at a tremendous pace, which necessitates the starting of more units. There is a lot of scope available for starting small scale, cottage and village industries using locally available resources in this district. The strength of the district is horticulture resources and agricultural products like paddy, cotton, sugarcane, groundnut, tapioca, and millets, which offer scope for industrial use. Existing sugar mills provide good scope for development of industrial alcohol, mini paper mills and chocolate units. The district is rich in black granite reserves.

Though these resources have been utilized partly by the existing industries, there is still scope for development of more such industries. Existing large-scale units in the district offer limited scope for the development of ancillary industries as they themselves face the competition from the international markets. Still there is good possibility for development of auto spares, packing materials etc of in the district. Service oriented industries, especially electronic communication and related industries and tourism & entertainment industry offer enormous scope for development.

Gross District Domestic Product

Table No. 1.2
Sectoral Distribution of Gross District Domestic Product

Sl. No.	Sector	GDDP at constant (2004-05) price (in Rs.)	
		Dharmapuri	
		2010-11	2011-12
1	Primary	95, 378 (18.08)	1, 29, 674 (15.55)
2	Secondary	1, 06, 613 (20.21)	1, 68, 182 (20.17)
3	Tertiary	3, 25, 449 (61.71)	5, 36, 020 (64.28)
	Total	5, 27, 440 (100.00)	8, 33, 876 (100.00)

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Tamil Nadu

Table no. 1.2 explains the sectoral distribution of Gross District Domestic Products in Dharmapuri district for the years 2010-11 and 2011-12 at the constant price (2004-05). Among the three sectors, there is a constant increase in the contribution of tertiary sector. During 2010-11 the contribution from the tertiary sector was 61.71% and in 2011-12 it went up to 64.28%. The secondary sector's share marginally decreased from 20.21% in 2010-11 to 20.17% in 2011-12. But the share of primary sector decreases from 18.08% in 2010-11 to 15.55% in 2011-12.

Income

Table No. 1.3
Per Capita Income

Sl. No.	Year	Dharmapuri	Tamil Nadu
1	2004-05	27, 265	33,998
2	2005-06	31, 380	38,435
3	2006-07	36, 328	43,941
4	2007-08	39, 368	46,293
5	2008-09	41, 323	48,473
6	2009-10	44, 473	53,359
7	2010-11	51, 413	59,967
8	2011-12	56, 262	63,996

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Tamil Nadu, 2014.

The per capita income of the state has increased from Rs.33, 998 in 2004-05 to Rs. 63, 996 in 2011-12. During the same period, district's per capita income which was Rs. 27,265 in 2004-05 increased to Rs. 56,262 in 2011-12.

Though the district is having a lot of potential for industrial development and horticulture, the reason for the per capita income being less than that of the state is due to the improper utilization of the labor force. The district administration also can attract the labor force towards the industries which are based on paddy, coconut, cereals, millets, pulses, horticulture, animal husbandry, textiles, sericulture, floriculture, chemicals, minerals, mechanical, electronic and software services, tourism and recreational activities.

Box 1.2
Out-Migration in Dharmapuri district

This box provides information about the inter-district migration which takes place between Dharmapuri and other neighboring districts – Salem, Krishnagiri and the neighboring state of Karnataka for better livelihood. The research team from Periyar University's Department of Sociology has done a study on the causes for the out-migration at the Harur Block of Dharmapuri district. The Maampatti village has sent a considerable number of migrants to nearby Karnataka state and most of them are involved in construction work. The pull factors include food free of cost, shelter in the working spot, snacks and tea etc., during the working hours and an assured feeling about consistent income, playing the vital role for out migration. The push factors such as seasonal jobs in agriculture in Harur and lower wages for women than men are other dimensions for such migration. One of the regular migrants to Bangalore and Ooty who belongs to Boyar community, says that through the out- migration, they could provide education to their wards as they desire, since their economic problem is being taken care of without any constraints. Every fortnight, he visits his family at Kongavvembu village at Harur taluk and since he does not have any cultivable lands for his livelihood, the migration helps him a lot. Like him many such migratory workers live in Manthoppu and Mampatti villages. The case study brings out the information that for helping work, a woman can earn Rs. 200 – 250 and for a man who does the masonry work, he generally gets not less than Rs. 600 per day and sometimes it may go up to Rs. 800 also. Many households in the said villages, Mampatti, Manthoppu and Kongavempu at Harur block of Dharmapuri have small landholdings for agriculture but they too prefer migration since there is no alternative source for cultivation and non-availability of other jobs. In this scenario, the identifying of suitable jobs for the labourers in the Harur block is the key to curb the out-migration. That the females also migrate along with the family members' shows the lack of employment chances in these villages. This type of migration takes the entire labour force of the Harur Block to somewhere else for lower wages and if income generation activities are provided, the district can ensure the healthy life of the people, increased production through various small scale industries like garments, soft-skill training programmes to start family based occupations and making tie-ups with the some of the major industries. Micro-level planning with the households of the Harur Block can help to establish the tiny industrial sectors in more places across the block.

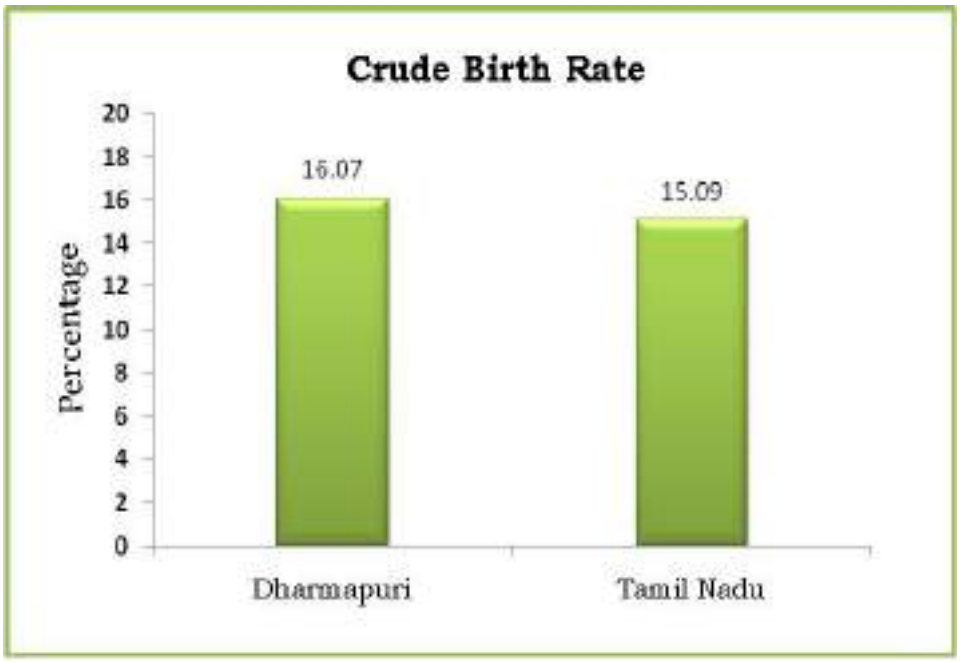
Social Sector

The social sector is one of the important aspects of developmental process which deals with better health care, educational facilities, housing, employment chances, freedom from social clutches, accessing the resources for descent life etc., in Dharmapuri district.

Health

Dharmapuri district has 47 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) to provide health care to the needy in villages and among them four are exclusively functioning in hill and uneven terrains. The state government has provided Rs. 5 crores to the Government Medical College Hospital in Dharnmapuri to procure Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) scan equipment to help the people for health assistance. The health department gets Rs. 85.12 lakhs for construction of buildings, purchase of vehicles, equipments and to meet the recurring expenditure which include salaries for manpower, medicine, maintenance of vehicles, fuel; and equipment from the state government to improve the health facilities for the people of the district. The administration extends all the necessary help to the people of Dharmapuri district for inclusive growth.

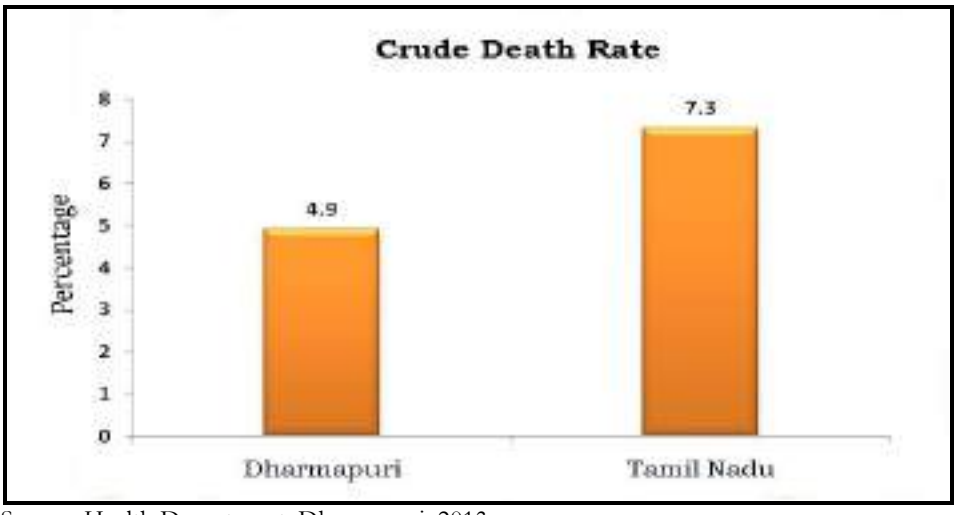
Figure 1.1 Crude Birth Rate-2014



Source: Health Department, Dharmapuri, 2014

Figure 1.1 shows the Crude Birth Rate (CBR) of the district and the state. There is a noteworthy difference between district (16.07) and the state (15.09).

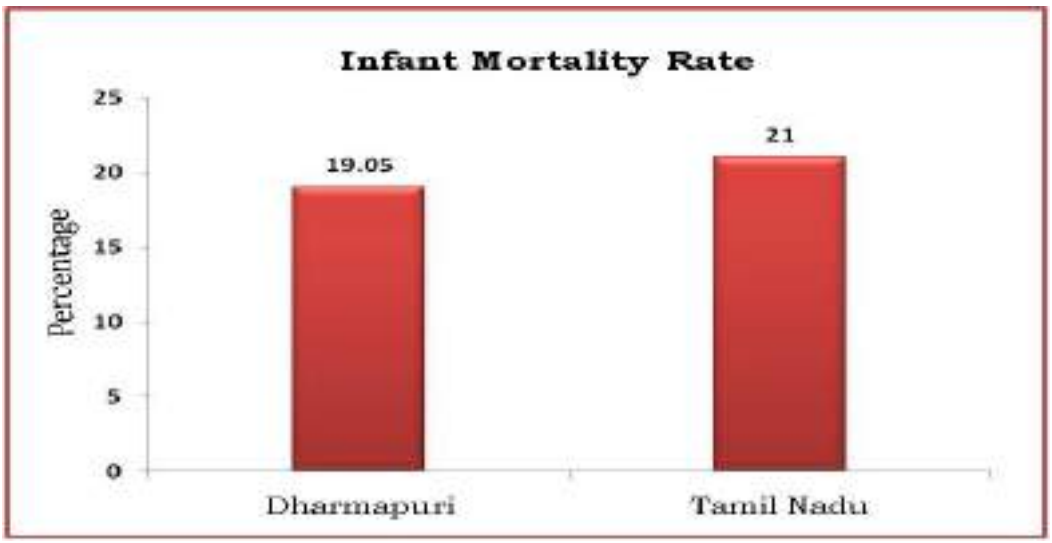
Figure 1.2 Crude Death Rate-2013



Source: Health Department, Dharmapuri, 2013

Figure 1.2 shows the Crude Death Rate (CDR) of the district and the state. There is a significant difference between district (4.9) and the state (7.3).

Figure 1.3 Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)-2013-14



Source: Health Department, Dharmapuri, 2014

Figure 1.3 discloses the information that Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) of the district is 19.05 which is lesser than the state's rate of 21.00. Nevertheless, various steps have been initiated by the government by providing the financial support to acquire the sophisticated medical instruments.

Literacy and Education

The total number of literates in Dharmapuri district as per 2011 census is 9.1 lakhs, among them 5.2 lakhs are males and 3.9 lakhs are females. Literacy rate of the district is 68.54% the male literacy rate is 76.85% and the female literacy rate is 59.80% in 2011. During 2001, the total number of literates in Dharmapuri district was 6.7 lakhs, out of whom 4.1 lakhs are males and the remaining 2.6 lakhs are females. Literacy rate of the district during 2001 is 60.31% of which the proportion of the males is 70.52% and female rate is 49.47%.

As per the 2011 Census, the state's literacy rate is 80.09 and the district is far behind with the rate of 68.54. Even within the literates of the district in both census 2001 and 2011, the female literacy rate is not on par with the males' literacy. The district administration is trying to provide to impart education through 939 primary schools, 357 middle schools, 158 secondary schools and 243 higher secondary schools.

Conclusion

This chapter throws light on many dimensions of Dharmapuri district in order to understand its topography in detail and land and soil conditions which are used for agricultural and allied activities. Further, this section portrays its attention on the languages which are spoken by the people, their socio-economic status, available industries, history of the district, art, architecture, cultural dimensions existing in Dharmapuri.

The demographic profile, sectoral distribution, economy and health dimensions of Dharmapuri too have been analyzed clearly in connection with the human development.

Chapter-2

Status of Human Development in Dharmapuri District

Introduction

Human development is a concept with an idea of the well-being of all human beings considered within a field of international development. It mentions the facets of human condition with its core being the capability approach. According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) the human development is a process of enlarging people's choice to lead a long and healthy life. People should be educated to enjoy a decent standard of living, as well as attain freedom from problems and enjoy other guaranteed human rights and various ingredients of self-respect.

The year 2015 marks the completion of 25 years since the first Human Development Report was introduced, which kept on talking about expansion of the richness of human life, rather than simply the richness of the economy in which human beings live. It is an approach that is focused on people and their opportunities and choices.

Human Development Index (HDI)

The Human Development Index (HDI) has emerged as a compact mechanism to come to know about the capabilities of the people in any given area. It not only discusses the economic development but also the social and political sphere of the people. With the key dimensions such as long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and having a decent standard of living have been taken into consideration to prepare the Human Development Report for Dharmpuri district. In this context, the three major aspects, like standard of living, health and education have been brought into the analysis for the eight blocks situated in this district. Under the concept of standard of living, the five indicators viz access to cooking fuel, toilet facilities, drinking water, electricity and pucca houses have been used to understand the variations amongst the blocks. Similarly, three indicators to assess the health namely IMR, MMR and U5MR and another three indicators to measure education namely Literacy rate, Gross enrolment in primary and secondary schools has been employed.

Dimensions	Indicators
Standard of living	Access to cooking fuel Access to toilet facilities Access to drinking water Access to electricity Access to pucca houses
Health	Infant Mortality Rate Maternal Mortality Rate Under 5 Mortality Ratio
Education	Literacy rate Gross enrollment in primary Gross enrollment in secondary

Table No. 2.1

Top and Bottom Three Blocks in Human Development Index-2014

Top 3 Blocks	Value	Bottom 3 Blocks	Value
Dharmapuri	0.813	Palacode	0.397
Morappur	0.619	Karimangalam	0.415
Pappireddipatti	0.567	Pennagaram	0.416
Source: Computed			

Human Development Index in Dharmapuri – Inter – Block Variations

The Human Development has multi-faceted phenomenon which is being focused on three basic yardsticks by analyzing eleven indicators. The magnitudes are standard of living, health and education. These three proportions are essential in contributing towards the human development of the block and district.

Index value falls to 0 from 1. The Human Development Index is the positive index. Here, closer to 1 that of higher index value shows higher human development and the value closer to 0 is the lower index value that shows lower human development.

In Dharmapuri district, Dharmapuri (0.813), Morappur (0.619) and Pappireddipatti (0.567) blocks occupy first three ranks. Palacode (0.397), Karimangalam (0.415) and Pennagaram (0.416) fall on last three ranks. The range between the higher value and lower value is 0.416. It shows that within the district, the inter-block disparity among the blocks is drastically high in terms of human development.

In connection with the HDI values, the top three blocks in the district are: Dharmapuri, Morappur and Pappireddipatti. (Appendix I, Table No. 1.1 and 1.2).

In connection with the standard of living parameters, 99.80% of the households in the Dahrampuri block have drinking water facilities, 92.00% have electricity facilities, 75.40% have pucca houses, 47.40% have modern LPG cooking fuel and 46.00% of the households access the toilet facilities. More than half proportion of the households in this block use open space as toilets and it may affect the health very much and the necessary intervention is the need of the hour. The rates of IMR of the Dharmapuri block are 16.50, MMR is 0.00 and U5MR is 24 which are marginally below the district's value. The existing programmes on health aspects may be taken to the rural households effectively through the Village Health Nurses and the physicians in the Health Sub-Centres and Primary Health Centres respectively. With regard to education, the literacy rate of the block is 66.80% which is moderately lesser than the district's literacy rate (68.54%). The educational aspects must be given top priority in this block by the creation of awareness in the remote villages to improve the literacy rate to be on par with that of district and the state.

The second block in this district amongst the top three blocks is Morappur, it has the worked out Human Development Index (HDI) value of 0.55. (Appendix I, Tables 1.1 and 1.2).

In this block, almost all the households (99.40%) are in a position to access the drinking water, 89.50% have electricity, 63.60% live in pucca houses and 49.00% have toilet facilities and 23.10% of the households have access to LPG cooking fuel. The families should be encouraged to avoid the open defecation which can lead to negative health consequences and more than three-fourths of the households still depend upon the naturally available fuel. The women can become prone to the severe health setbacks due to smoke while using the locally existing fuel materials. They are important for the families as care-givers, so the necessary steps should be taken to ensure that they access the LPG fuel.

In the context of health index, the block has scored the value of 0.55, which is above the district value level of 0.49. The rates of IMR (19.70) and MMR (70.00) are slightly higher than the district's rates, but the U5MR (14.00) is significantly lower than the district's rate (25.63). The programmes related to health aspects in the block are to be executed efficiently to bring out the expected results. The literacy rate of the block is 63.00 during the 2011 census; it is lower than the district's literacy rate and the improvement in education is a crucial factor and it can be done by periodical

assessments through voluntary organizations, NGOs and Community based organizations.

The worked out Human Developed Index (HDI) value of Pappireddipatti is 0.57. (Appendix I; Table 1.1 and 1.2). In this block in connection with the aspects of standard of living, 99.50% of the households access the water facilities, 90.60% have the electricity facilities, 87.10% live in pucca houses, 34.00% uses the toilet facilities and 24.90% of the households use the LPG cooking fuel. Nearly two-thirdly of the households uses the open space for toilets which creates health problems to entire sections of the population. The top most attention should be given to prevent the open space human defecation; and as more than three-fourths of the households never access the cooking fuel they use the natural materials which create health problems, particularly for the women.

In the context of health index, the block has scored the value of 0.46, and the rates of IMR (19.00), MMR (50.00) and U5MR (34.00). On health grounds, there is a lot of work to be done to reduce the IMR, MMR and U5MR. The literacy rate of the block is 63.90% (2011 census) which is lower than the district's rate of 68.54%. Since education is the vital factor, it can be done effectively by encouraging the households to send the children to schools to curb illiteracy. For the existing adult illiterates, the functional literacy activities may be promoted with the support of existing governmental activities.

The Palacode, Karimangalam and Pennagaram blocks are positioned in the last three places. (Appendix I, Table No. 1.1 and 1.2).

In the Palacode block, 98.20% of the households access the water facilities, 87.70% have been electrified, 62.40 households live in pucca houses, 31.00% access the toilet facilities and 19.60% of the households access the LPG cooking fuels. Most of the households have no toilet facilities, in spite of the emphasis being given by the state government and the district administration, still majority of the households never prefer the toilets due to traditionally imbibed socio-cultural phenomena in the people's mindsets, which push the health aspects to the back seat. If awareness is established dynamically through various stakeholders by the district administration on the health guidelines, the expected results may be achieved. Less than one-tenth of the households only access the LPG fuel and the remaining households use the naturally available fuels

for cooking. The smoke leads to ill-health in general and women in particular and to popularize the LPG fuel is the key factor in this block on priority basis.

In the context of health index, the block scored the value of 0.35. The rates of health indicators of the block are: IMR (20.70) MMR (60) and U5MR (36). While the rates of IMR and U5MR are more in this block than the district's rate, but the MMR is less. On health grounds there is a lot of work to be done to reduce the IMR, MMR and U5MR. The literacy rate of the block is 63.90% (2011 census) which is lower than the district's rate of 68.54%. Since education is the vital factor, it can be done effectively by encouraging the households to send the children to schools to avoid the emergence of new illiterates. For the existing adult illiterates, the functional literacy activities may be promoted with the support of existing governmental activities.

The computed Human Development Index value of Karimangalam block is 0.42. The parameters related to standard of living indicates that 99.00% of the households have been provided with water facilities, 86.50% of the households access the electricity facilities, 82.30% of the families live in pucca houses, 33.50% access the toilet facilities, 17. 40% of the households use LPG cooking fuel (Appendix I; Table No. 1.1 and 1.2).

The block's rate of IMR is 11.90, MMR is 0 and U5MR is 42.00; while IMR is relatively lesser than the district's rate the U5MR is extensively higher than that of the district. The MMR is nil in the block which is an appreciable aspect and the health personnel of the block and district have to provide similar attention to reduce IMR and U5MR also. The literacy rate of the block is 57.30%, this is well behind the district's literacy rate. Innovative methods have to be adopted to enhance the literacy rate by forming groups of ambassadors who are locally familiar, to spread the importance of education in the length and breadth of the block in a time-framed manner.

Amongst the bottom three blocks, the Pennagaram block has been positioned at third place. Lot of efforts with the help of public can help the block to overcome the crisis related to sex ratio. The Human Development Index value of the Pennagaram block is 0.42.

The households in the Pennagarm block to access the basic facilities show that, almost 99.00% access the drinking water, 85.10% access electricity facilities, 75.00%

access toilet facilities, 49.50% access the Pucca houses and only 24.40% of the household access cooking fuel. Though the Pennagaram is one among the three blocks in the bottom three of HDI value, it has more number of households which access have the toilet facilities. Since the Block Development Office of Pennagaram is very consistent in propagating the importance of the use of toilets amongst the public and the same strategies may be initiated by the remaining blocks.

The rate of IMR is 20.00; MMR is 140, the U5MR 14.00. The IMR rate of the block is slightly higher than the district rate, MMR is more than double than that of district but U5MR is relatively low. The inconsistency is very obvious in the block with regard to health indicators. To minimize the MMR, necessary steps may be taken by strengthening the primary healthcare facilities. The role of Village Health Nurses is the key to bring down the MMR since the close proximity is possible through the rapport which can be developed by them with the pregnant women and women in the reproductive age groups. The health department has to give proper attention by periodical review meetings with the VHNs and physicians of the Primary Health Centres are concerned.

Only 56.30% of the people are literates in this block, amongst the eight blocks in the Dharmapuri district. In other words, still nearly half proportions of the people living in Pennagaram are illiterates. If the literacy rate is improved in the coming years it can enhance the sex ratio and reduce the MMR significantly. It is possible because this is the only block in the Dharmapuri district that mobilized the maximum number of households to have the toilet facilities and similar types of efforts are badly needed at this juncture for eradicating illiteracy.

The standard of living is a yardstick to understand the different aspects of accessing the minimum facilities by the people. To assess it, five variables have been taken for analysis as the proportion of households in the Dharmapuri district accessing the cooking fuel, toilet facilities, drinking water, electricity and pucca houses (See the Annexure I; Table Nos. 1.1 and 1.2). The worked out Index value of the standard of living for the district is 0.47. Out of eight blocks in this district, Dharmapuri (0.77), Morappur (0.52) Nallampalli (0.50), and Pappireddipatti (0.50) blocks have scored above the district's index value and the remaining four blocks such as Palacode (0.29), Karimangalam (0.32), Harur (0.40) and Pennagaram (0.44) have fallen back.

Dharmapuri block is well ahead and occupies the first position and the Palacode with the least index value goes to the last position.

The Palacode block is a poor performing block with the score at just 0.29 with regard to standard of living. Major efforts are required to bring up the block to attain a decent standard of living. Since the human development is a people centric phenomenon, they should access the basic facilities without any constraints. The block has several positive aspects which include the black granites, sugar mills and academic institutions and these positive aspects exist for the people's multi-dimensional development. If we look at the cooking fuel, nearly one-tenth of the households (19.60%) access the cooking fuel in Palacode block and the index value is 0.12 which is far behind district's index value (0.33). An appropriate intervention with proper planning is needed to ensure that entire households are provided with the LPG cooking fuel. Since the cooking fuel can save the time of the women, they are in a position to provide necessary care to the needy in the family or involve in income generation activities. The district administration and block development officials have to do certain things on priority basis to provide the LPG fuel to the households. In Karimangalam block, only 17.40% of the households access the cooking fuel and the index value is 0.05, which when compared to the district's index average value (0.33) is very low. Amongst the eight blocks located in this district except Dharmapuri and Nallampalli,

The remaining six blocks have to give importance to cooking fuel. Dharmapuri block is well ahead with the index value of 1.00 followed by Nallampalii with the index value (0.40). Harur blocks index value is 0.30, Pappireddipatti (0.29), Pennagaram (0.27), Morappur (0.23), Palacode (0.12) and Karimangalam (0.05). The worked out index value vis-à-vis cooking fuel for the Dharmapuri district is just 0.33, the district administration has to take suitable measures to put an end to the issue of cooking fuel.

As far as the access to the toilet facilities is concerned, average index value of the Dharmapuri district is 0.38 which is less than that of the cooking fuel. If we look at the block wise information, the Pennagram block occupies the top position as far as the index value (1.00) is concerned; this block is one of the poor performance blocks and was placed in the fifth position so far as in the cooking fuel is concerned with the index value 0.27, but it is doing well to encourage the households to use toilets. The Palacode block is occupying the last position with the index value 0.07 and this block, as regards

the accessing of the cooking fuel, is placed in the seventh position. So, both in accessing the cooking fuel and the toilet facilities, Palacode need care and attention. The first placed Dharmapuri block in cooking fuel is in the third place with the index value 0.38. Only three blocks –Pennagaram, Morappur and Dharmapuri have more than average index value and the rest of the blocks–Nallampalli (0.23), Pappireddipatti (0.13), Karimangalam (0.12), Harur (0.09) and Palacode (0.07) have less index values. On priority basis these two facets are to be given much importance and hence, the agenda of the blocks and the district administrations has to ensure the appropriate mechanism to achieve the same.

An overwhelming proportion of the households in this district access the drinking water facilities without any hindrance, with the district administration doing a splendid job to ensure that people get the drinking water. With regard to electricity facilities, the district average index value is 0.78 and it shows that the district is performing well to motivate the families to move towards electrification for their households. The Dharmapuri block is in the first position with the index value of 1.00 followed by Papprireddipatti (0.91), Morappur (0.84), Harur (0.81), Nallampalli (0.73), Palacode (0.72), Karimangalam (0.64) and Pennagaram (0.55). We can understand that out of eight, only four blocks – Dharmapuri, Pappireddipatti, Morappur and Harur have more index value than the district's average. Pennagaram is in the last position and it needs special attention for electrification. Without electricity, families have to meet with many constraints in general and the children's education and the normal domestic work in particular.

When we look into the access of the pucca houses by the households in this district, the average computed index value is 0.57. It discloses that just above half proportion of the households only access the pucca houses. Housing is one of the important facets of human life which protects the people from natural upheaval and takes care of the safety measures. The Pappireddipatti block is at the top and occupies the first position with the index value 1.00 and the last block is Pennagaram with the index value of just 0.12. Proper attention has to be given to the Pennagaram block, because this is the last ranked block with regard to accessing the electricity and categorized fifth in cooking fuel and first in toilet facilities. Most of the households in this block still reside in their traditional houses, not in the pucca houses and they have

built the toilets with the subsidy provided by the government. Only three blocks such as Pappireddipatti (1.00), Karimangalam (0.89), Dharmapuri (0.73) have more index value than the worked out district's average index value and the rest of the blocks "like Harur (0.51), Nallampalli (0.46), Palacode (0.42), Morappur (0.45) and Pennagaram "(0.12) have less indexed values. On the priority basis, necessary steps are to be taken by the government machinery to motivate the people to move towards pucca houses in these blocks. The essential steps to be taken to encourage the people to access the Chief Minister's Solar Powered Green House Scheme (CMSPGHS) which is an initiative of the Tamil Nadu Government to help the poor to construct houses and another scheme of the Union Government's National Urban Housing Mission, which is also helping the poor who live in the urban areas to build their houses with subsidized amount.

Gender Inequality Index

Apart from biological difference made by Nature, the society places a lot of difference in the social aspects between males and females. Irrespective whether of they are developed or developing nations, mostly all of them treat the females as being inferior to the male. Gender inequality index is an evaluation of gender difference prevalent in a given area, which is used to determine the Human Development Index. The Gender Inequality Index has been calculated by using three significant indicators such as, Empowerment, Health and the Labor Market.

Gender inequality Index– Inter Block Variations

There are three important dimensions used to measure gender inequality of inter blocks viz., Health, Empowerment and labor market. These three dimensions have fourteen indicators to compute the GII. The indicators are given below

Dimensions	Indicators
Health	MMR Share of institutional delivery
Empowerment	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
Labor market	Female work participation rate Male work participation rate Female work participation rate in non-Agri. Sector Male work participation rate in non-Agri. sector

Table No. 2.2
Top and Bottom Three Blocks in Gender Inequality Index-2014

Top 3 Blocks	Index	Bottom 3 Blocks	Index
Karimangalam	0.009	Harur	0.066
Dharmapuri	0.011	Palacode	0.055
Pennagaram	0.026	Pappireddipatti	0.053
Source: Computed			

The Gender Inequality Index is the negative index. Here, the value closer to the 0 shows lower Gender Inequality and the value closer to the 1, shows higher gender inequality. The result of this computation exhibits the GII of Dharmapuri district occupying the lower range of inequality in eight blocks.

Table No. 2.2 indicates the top three and the bottom three blocks of Gender Inequality Index (GII). The top three blocks are: Karimangalam, Dharmapuri and Pennagaram; the bottom three blocks are: Harur, Palacode and Pappireddipatti. In Dharmapuri district, Karimangalam (0.009), Dharmapurii (0.011) and Pennagaram

(0.026) occupy the first THREE places to get the top positions with regard to Gender Inequality Index (GII). On the other hand, Harur (0.066), Palacode (0.055), and Pappireddipatti (0.053) blocks are placed in the last three positions.

Karimangalam gets the first spot in the top three blocks with the worked out index value of 0.009 in GII. Three sectoral indices have been taken for measurement viz, health, empowerment and labour market (Appendix I, Table 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5). Literacy rate of the males is 72.80% and of the females is 60.40%, the male literacy rate is significantly higher than that of the females as beyond 10.00% difference is obvious. The disparity between proportion of child population (0-6) in between males (52.20%) and females (47.50%) is just 4.70%, it is found that not much difference exists. This block shows better performance pertaining to male and female elected representation in the local bodies. 33.50% of the female and 66.50% of the male representatives perform their duties as the elected representatives from this block. One-third reservation has been properly done and the women enjoy their political participation. The male's daily wage of (Rs.300) is higher than the female's daily wage of (Rs.150) and the difference is Rs. 150/. Since the women earn only half of the wage of men which is an unreasonable disparity against the females. The women have to find jobs mostly in farming activities in nearby areas of their households which never disturb their domestic work. Three aspects have been taken to measure the health aspects of women viz MMR, Share of Institutional Deliveries and the Share of Ante-Natal coverage. Since, there is not even a single case of MMR, 100.00% deliveries take place in hospitals and Ante-Natal coverage is also done overwhelmingly. In all these three dimensions, Karimangalam is a better performing block. Karimangalam is first in the top three blocks regarding GII and second in the bottom three blocks of HDI.

Dharmapuri is the second ranked block; its GII value is 0.011 and it is the first positioned amongst the top three blocks where the HDI value (0.813) is concerned. Literacy rates of the males is 72.80% and females is 60.40%, the difference is 12.40%. The variation is significantly high and strategies are to be identified to bring down the existing difference. Special action-oriented programmes may be implemented as the supplementary along with the ongoing schedule Proportion of the children in the age group of 0-6 says that males are 52.20%, females are 47.50% and it being very close and not much difference exists. More than one-third females (33.80%) and 66.20% males are participating in political activities. The wage difference between men (Rs.400) and

the women is (Rs.150) is Rs.250 and it is exorbitant. The women laborers accept the lower income since many are working in agriculture and allied activities and doing menial jobs. In relation to health aspects, not even a single MMR case has been registered, cent percent institutional deliveries take place and full coverage provided to the ante-natal cases here. This block is maintaining the consistency between GII and HDI and not deviating from each other.

The Pennagarm is the lastly positioned block amongst the top three blocks relating to GII with the Index value of 0.026. While doing a better job in GII, it is unable enjoy the same where HDI is concerned and the dissimilarity is very much obvious from the following analysis.

The difference between the literacy rates of the males (63.60%) and females (48.30%) is 15.30%. The variation should be minimized on the one hand and the overall literacy rate to be enhanced by taking multi-dimensional efforts at block level and the district level on the other. Proportion of the child population (0-6) amongst the males is 51.10% and females are 48.10% and only a meager proportion of the difference is prevailing. Throughout the district amongst the elected political representatives, one-third are the females and this block is also not an exception. Similarly, the wage difference is also obvious between the women and the men and in this block too while women earn Rs.150 per day the men get Rs.300 per day and the difference is Rs.150. The women only get half of the wages of men and this is one of the areas to be given priority to bring down the difference. Related to health indicators, in this block MMR is 140 which is a massive number and it is more than double of the district's average of 65. However, the institutional deliveries and ante-natal coverage are being done with cent percent results.

Harur is the first ranked one amongst the bottom three blocks related to GII because its worked index value is 0.066 and this block has not been placed either in the top three or in the bottom three. Here, the male literacy rate is 67.30% and the female literacy rate is 53.70%, the difference is 13.60% and this variation shows much gender inequality in education and the results obviously convey that female literacy should be given much importance as top priority agenda. Proportions of the child population (0-6) between males (51.40%) and females (48.70%) are not much deviating. One-third of the elected representatives for political participation is females and the wage difference

is Rs.150. Unlike other blocks in this district, the women do not even get Rs.150 per day and they accept Rs. 83 as their daily wages only and the wage difference between men and women is as huge as Rs. 217. The reason for the massive variation is unknown and this should be curtailed through meticulous measures. Most of the deliveries take place in hospitals and the ante-natal coverage is also in full swing. The role played by the Village Health Nurses, the Primary Health Centres and their Health Sub-Centres is very significant in this block to take care of the health aspects positively.

The Palacode block is in the second position amongst the bottom three places in connection with the GII. The huge difference that exists between the male (65.40%) and female (50.60%) literacy rate as 14.80% is one of the major causes to keep the block at the bottom level. This existing wider difference between the male and female literacy rates show the causes for gender inequality in many forms. Amongst the children (0-6), 52.40% are males, 47.60% are females and there is not much difference. More than one third of the elected representatives are females. The wage difference is enormous as man earns Rs.300 per day and a woman gets only half of it (Rs.150) per day in this block.

The Pappireddipatti is the last block amongst the three bottom of GII with the index value of 0.053 and the HDI value of this block is 0.567. This block is one of the top three blocks in the HDI and never performs well in GII due to many factors. For instance, while the male literacy rate (71.40%) is highly impressive, the female literacy rate (56.20%) is far behind and the difference is more than 15.00%. Amongst the child population (0-6), 51.60% are boys and 48.50% are girls and there is not much difference. Amongst the elected representatives more than one-third (33.40%) are women and the remaining (66.60%) are men. The difference between the man's wage and the woman's wage is Rs. 150 per day with the men earning Rs.300 per day while the women are getting only half of it in this block.

The literacy rate in general and women in particular is not upto the mark in this district. Out of eight blocks, except Dharmapuri, in the remaining blocks' literacy rate of the women is less than 60.00%. The literacy rate can be improved if consistent efforts are taken in the respective blocks.

Child Development Index

The Child Development Index (CDI) is a benchmark to understand the vital aspects of the children like their education, health and nutrition. For measuring the CDI, the Index value is being calculated between 0 and 1, for instance, when the index value nearer to 1 is the best and when it is closer to zero it is the worst with regard to child development. The Child Development Index has been computed based on eight indicators for Dharmapuri district as per the directions of MIDS and State Planning Cell. Indicators and values used for CDI computation enclosed as Annexure-3. Indicators used for CDI computation are furnished here.

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

The range starts from Dharmapuri (0.71) and ends at Karimangalam (0.22). Child health is an important phenomenon which helps the child grow desirably to reach adulthood and beyond. In Dharmapuri district, the CDI value is lower than the HDI.

Table No. 2.3

Top and Bottom Three Blocks in Child Development Index-2014

Top 3 Blocks	Index	Bottom 3 Blocks	Index
Dharmapuri	0.71	Karimangalam	0.22
Harur	0.68	Pennagaram	0.35
Morappur	0.68	Palacode	0.48
Source: Computed			

The U5MR, child sex ratio and percentage of malnourished children are the contributory factors to measure the health aspects of the children. Karimangalam, Palacode and Pappirreddipatti have recorded more number of U5MR in this district. Among these blocks Dharmapuri has more number (99.80) of children with malnourishment. Morappur block occupies the first position to have more number of children (4.16) never being enrolled in schools. There are variations in between blocks

as: The district requires attention to reduce child mortality by way of treating malnourished children, on time vaccination, sanitation and safe drinking water.

To promote the child sex ratio much more attention has to be given in this district, because, Karimangalam and Pennagaram blocks have less than 900. No block in this district has sex ratio closer to 950. In this district, child marriages are still taking place even though the government machinery tries to prevent them in all possible ways.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)

The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is a kind of measurement to identify the people's access to health, education and standard of life. It can be used to build an abundant image of people living in poverty, and permits comparisons across blocks. As per the MIDS and SPC guideline, three dimensions are used to assess the disparity in poverty. In this regard, the health, education and living standard with ten indicators have been taken for consideration. Indicators used for MPI computation are given below.

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

The end result of MPI in Dharmapuri district has displayed the higher range of disparity among the blocks. The range starts from Dharmapuri (0.29) to Pennagaram (0.73).

Table No. 2.4

Top and Bottom Three Blocks in Multidimensional Poverty Index-2014

Top 3 Blocks	Index	Bottom 3 Blocks	Index
Dharmapuri	0.29	Pennagaram	0.73
Pappireddipatti	0.43	Palacode	0.68
Morappur	0.47	Karimangalam	0.56
Source: Computed			

Poor health is always correlated to poverty and because of poverty, the health condition is disturbing in terms of malnourishment, anemic condition and aggravation of diseases because of improper treatment. On the other hand, the mounting trend of

health expenditure, environmental condition and the outbreak of new diseases cause poverty. High incidence of infant mortality in Nallampalli, Palacode and Pennagaram blocks is noticed and more number of malnourished children live in Harur. Inadequate breastfeeding and lack of knowledge in child health noted as causal factors in this issue. Morappur and Harur blocks have higher order birth rate which has a link with malnourishment.

Though there are disparities in health there are positive signs as enrollment in schools is better in almost all the blocks of Dharmapuri district. The Government sponsored programmes like universal education scheme, i.e. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan which is implemented in this district and most of the blocks have reached hundred percent enrollments in primary and upper primary level. Consequently, the enrolled children could continue their education in spite of poverty.

Table No. 2.5

Consolidation of HDI, GII, CDI and MDPI indices, 2014

Sl. No	Block	HDI		GII		CDI		MDPI	
		Index Value	Rank	Index Value	Rank	Index Value	Rank	Index Value	Rank
1	Dharmapuri	0.813	1	0.011	2	0.709	1	0.290	1
2	Nallampalli	0.515	5	0.039	4	0.576	4	0.508	5
3	Pennagaram	0.416	6	0.026	3	0.348	7	0.726	8
4	Palacode	0.397	8	0.055	7	0.479	6	0.683	7
5	Karimangalam	0.415	7	0.009	1	0.223	8	0.557	6
6	Morappur	0.619	2	0.042	5	0.681	2	0.467	3
7	Harur	0.546	4	0.066	8	0.677	3	0.500	4
8	Pappireddipatti	0.567	3	0.053	6	0.518	5	0.427	2

Source: Computed.

The consolidation report of HDI, GII, CDI and MDPI clearly mentions that Dharmapuri block is doing well and occupies the first rank in connection with the HDI, CDI, MDPI and gets 2nd rank in GII. Since the Dharmapuri block is the headquarters of the district and it has urban outlook better than the remaining blocks, it could help the households to access better facilities. The connectivity by transportation and the sporadic marketing centers help the people of the Dharmapuri block to move positively towards the human development index. Karimanglam block enjoys the first rank in GII and getting eight rank in CDI, this is appropriate example for fluctuations in this district. For another instance for variation is the Morappur block which is appreciably getting the second spot in HDI as well as in CDI and third position in

MDPI and fifth in GII. This is dissimilarity for Morappur since this particular block is well connected by train and the mixing of culture between the rural and the urban consistently may be the reason for the agreeable phenomena. The notable block in this district is Pappireddipatti which reasonably performs well in MDPI with second position, third in HDI, fifth in CDI and sixth position in GII. The comprehensive focus is badly needed for the block, the women and children should be given top priority to impart the motivational skills and training in all the necessary aspects. The bench mark survey can identify the lacuna of the district to promote the most of the positive signs.

Conclusion

There are many variations visible amongst the eight blocks in this district. For instance, the Pennagaram block occupies the last position in terms of access to the pucca houses; however it gets first rank with regard to access of the toilet facilities. It shows that the government machinery has been partially successful is mobilizing the people to use toilets by avoiding the open defecation. Almost all the blocks are successful when we look into accessing the water facilities. In connection with the electricity facilities, an overwhelming proportion of the households access it to lead life decently. The cooking fuel is unable to reach many households. In Dharmapuri block only nearly half proportion of the households (47.70%) have the modern LPG cooking fuel and rest of the blocks could not do well and they heavily depend upon the naturally available fuel products. Regarding the health aspects, the Pennagaram block has more number of cases of MMR and it should be reduced by the involvement of the Village Health Nurses and Primary Health Centres/Health Sub-Centres. Women's representation in the local bodies of the governance is worth mentioning and it is ensured by them. The disparity between male and female literacy rate is a worrying phenomenon and the literacy rate should be improved by creating awareness through consistent efforts. Makkanoor village in Pennagaram block is doing well where literacy rate is concerned. This village has about 350 households and a total population of 1500. Except the elderly people, the rest of the population is literates and many have government sector jobs, mostly in the education sector. The 350 households have produced 350 teachers, who work across the state. According to a teacher in the primary school of the village at present, every family has a government staff. This is the role model village even though it is situated in one of the very backward blocks and it is in a position to do the job very well.

Chapter-3
Employment, Income and Poverty

Introduction

Man has to do work not only for food, shelter and dress but also to have descent life for his family. As Maslow says, there are primary and secondary needs for a man and these needs can be fulfilled only if he is working. So, employment is a compact mechanism as well as it is necessary to enable man to satisfy his wants. This chapter highlights the basic concepts related to employment, income and poverty in Dharmapuri district in detail. The unemployment problems exist everywhere. There are many causes for unemployment such as population growth, non- availability of jobs, intervention of mechanization etc. Still many organizations and industries are searching for manpower to provide jobs to them. It is understandable that whenever the mismatching exists between the type of jobs available and the job seekers' experience, skills and qualifications, the outcome is unemployment. Dharmapuri is one of the backward districts in Tamil Nadu where plenty of agricultural, horticultural and allied activities are taking place. The industries like coir and other family based industries are also functioning to curb unemployment and poverty. Though these industries provide massive employment opportunities to the workers of the district, still underemployment is also there. In this circumstance, this section tries to bring out the scenario of employment, income and poverty in detail. Employment is the key for a district's progress in multi-dimensional aspects, because it gets work from the labour force by providing income for them.

Employment

Table No.3.1
Total workers and Non-workers during 2001 and 2011 in Dharmapuri District

Sl. No.	District	Total Workers		Main Workers		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers		Total Population	
		Year									
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
	Blocks										
1	Dharmapuri	71,902	1,12,773	59,905	98,073	11997	14,700	77377	1,37,840	149279	2,50,613
2	Nallampalli	84,417	92,570	68,369	76,374	16048	16,196	76926	97,965	161343	1,90,535
3	Pennagaram	90,796	1,17,824	77,496	1,40,025	13300	13,799	77504	1,17,029	168300	2,34,853
4	Palacode	70,645	95,842	59,073	81,688	11572	14,154	61456	93,685	132101	1,89,527
5	Karimangalam	68,216	81,347	56,727	69,916	11489	11,431	60384	75,685	128600	1,56,962
6	Morappur	70,990	90,364	58,050	77,860	12940	12,504	62993	84,707	133983	1,75,071
7	Harur	80,535	1,00,341	68,958	89,735	11577	10,606	63678	90,419	144213	1,90,760
8	Pappireddipatti	45,180	60,109	39,293	55,325	5887	4,784	37629	58,413	82809	1,18,522
	District	**5,82,681**	**7,51,170**	**4,87,871**	**6,52,996**	**9,48,10**	**98,174**	**5,17947**	**7,55,673**	**10,06281**	**15,06,843**

Source: Census of India 2001 and 2011

Table No. 3.1 describes the work participation of the Dharmapuri district during 2001 and 2011. Amongst the total population of 15, 06,843 in the 2011 census, 49.85% are the total workers of the district and the remaining 50.15% are non-working population. Out of total number of workers, 7, 51,170, a sizeable proportion (86.93%) is main workers. This information conveys a message that the Dharmapuri district has converted most of its workers as main workers who can contribute their best to wherever demand for labour is great. The Pappireddipatti block has less number of main workers (7.36%) and in the remaining blocks Pennagaram has 18.64%, Dharmapuri has 13.05%, Harur consists of 11.94%, Palacode has 10.87%, Morappur has 10.36%, Nallampalli has 10.16% and Karimanagalam has 9.30% of the main workers. All these blocks produce the labourers not only to the Dharmapuri district even workers migrate towards neighboring districts and states like Kerala and Bangalore in Karnataka. The workers of Dharmapuri district are naturally hard working people and many of them adapt themselves to the labour demanding situation. The inter-block variations state that Pappireddipatti block has less number of main workers (7.36%) because widespread agricultural activities need manual labourers since the farming job does not always require any special skills.

Further, Table No.3.1 explains that there is an increase of 1,68,489 total workers in between 2001 and 2011 when compared to the increase of total population of the district which stands as 5, 00,562. In all the eight blocks, there is an increasing trend of main workers; they involve in skill based work which provides standard income and consistency in job. All the blocks within the decade could increase the size of the workers in the main working class category. In four blocks Dharmapuri, Nallampalli, Palacode and Pennagaram, the size of the marginal workers has increased in between 2001 and 2011 when compared to the remaining blocks-Morappur, Karimangalam, Harur and Pappireddipatti.

The urban outlook, availability of considerable amount of main work in Dharmapuri block is the cause for reduction in the marginal workers, but in the case of other blocks, most of the workers depend upon the seasonal jobs and whenever such employment chances are available, they are ready to go towards the works. In other words, because of the unpredictable characteristics of the laborers due to migration and nature these fluctuations prevail in the district.

Box 3.1

MGNREGS in Dharmapuri: Issues and Strategies

Issues of MGNREGS

The MGNREGS was launched on 1.4.2008 in Dharmapuri district along with the twenty districts in Tamil Nadu as a national scheme which aims at enhancing the livelihood and the security of households in Dharmapuri district by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. This not only empowers rural people with right to work, but also serves other objectives such as creation of durable assets that can provide environmental services and sustainable livelihood; reduction in distress rural migration; and work participation by women, SC/ST, and disabled persons. MGNREGS is the first ever law internationally that guarantees wage employment at an unprecedented scale. The scheme is a powerful instrument for ensuring inclusive growth in rural areas in Dharmapuri through its impact on social protection, livelihood security and democratic empowerment. The social protection for the most vulnerable people living in the eight blocks of the district by providing employment opportunities, livelihood security for the poor through creation of durable assets, improved water, security, soil conservation and higher land productivity, empowerment of the socially disadvantaged, especially women, Scheduled Castes and Tribes, through the processes of a rights-based legislation, strengthening decentralized, participatory planning through convergence of various antipoverty and livelihoods initiatives has been designed.

Table No. 3.2

MGNREGS in Dharmapuri District-2014

Block/ District	Total No. of Job Cards	Total No.of Workers	Total No. of Active Job Cards	Total No. of Active workers
Dharmapuri	31,388	39,388	25,232	28,091
Nallampalli	32,123	39,413	25,928	25,496
Pennagaram	34,485	38,941	24,165	24,141
Palacode	22,594	24,721	19,367	19,295
Karimanglam	30,957	37,862	23,079	25,685
Morappur	33,179	41,575	30,645	33,659
Harur	33,664	40,497	24,790	28,537
Pappireddipatti	15,369	17,308	10,327	10,790
District	**2,33,759**	**2,79,705**	**1,83,533**	**1,95,694**

Source: http://www.nrega.nic.in/netnrega/home.aspx

In Dharmapuri district, more than two lakhs job cards have been distributed to the beneficiaries till now and nearly two active workers take part in the activities. Among the eight blocks Morappur has more number of active workers (33,659) and Pappireddipatti consists of least number of active workers (10,790) in the district. The remaining blocks are also doing well as shown in the above table.

Work Participation Rate

Table No. 3.3

Work Participation Rate during 2001 and 2011 in Dharmapuri District

Rural/Urban	Worker	2001	2011
Rural	Male	58.40	58.00
	Female	44.40	45.03
	Persons	51.60	51.09
Urban	Male	55.20	55.06
	Female	20.00	24.08
	Persons	38.10	40.30
Total	Male	57.90	57.60
	Female	40.50	41.65
	Persons	49.50	49.86

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

From Table No.3.3 we find that there was a slight increase of workers in between 2001 and 2011. Amongst the total workers, within a decade (2001-2011) only 0.36% was the increase and in the corresponding period, while a miniscule proportion (0.15%) was the increase among the females, 0.30% was the decrease along with the male workers. If we look into the urban areas, an increase of 2.20% of the total workers was registered in between 2001 and 2011, nonetheless, the size of the female workers' increased by (4.08%) they outnumbered the male workers, whose size decreased by (0.14%). In rural areas also,

the workforce has marginally decreased (0.51%). But the proportion of female workers increased 0.63% and the male workers decreased by (0.40%). In all, there is an increasing trend of female workers due to availability of jobs in all the sectors in general and rural sector in particular. In the Dharmapuri district's eight blocks, agriculture is in the hands of women, because the menfolk seek a consistent income through the regular jobs, which cannot be provided by agriculture and its allied activities. In spite of the low wages received, when compared to men, the women take the responsibility for the sustainability of agriculture, horticulture and allied activities.

Composition of Workers

Table No. 3.4
Composition of Workers in Dharmapuri District

Block/ District	Total Workers		Cultivators		Agricultural Labourers		Household Industry		Other Workers	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Dharmapuri	71,902	1,12,773	21,878	19,016	14,175	26,062	1,169	2,355	22,683	58,106
Nallampalli	84,417	92,570	32,218	25,723	14,780	27,483	1,486	1,179	19,885	32,190
Pennagaram	90,796	1,17,824	43,369	35,080	19,533	40,160	678	2,155	13,916	34,544
Palacode	70,645	95,842	29,415	24,925	19,820	34,975	574	1,268	9,279	29,040
Karimanglam	68,216	81,347	30,560	24,189	17,468	32,034	864	899	7,835	20,807
Morappur	70,990	90,364	27,752	25,756	19,039	38,399	1,044	972	10,215	21,595
Harur	80,535	1,00,341	32,244	30,427	22,681	41,190	899	1,575	12,134	23,023
Pappireddipatti	45,180	60,109	15,143	16,212	15,206	27,042	793	905	8,151	14,241
District	**5,82,681**	**7,51,170**	**2,32,579**	**2,01,328**	**1,42,702**	**2,67,345**	**7,507**	**11,308**	**1,04,098**	**2,33,546**

Source: Census of India 2001 and 2011

Note: Population of Municipalities, CTs and TPs are added in the respective rural blocks

Table No.3.4 reveals the composition of workers such as cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers in household industry and others. During 2001 and 2011, there is an increasing trend in the district's workers in household industry and others. The decrease of cultivators in all the blocks except Pappireddipatti has been noticed. However, there is an increasing trend is obvious among the agricultural laborers in entire district. Less rain fall and lacks of irrigation facilities are the two prominent reasons for increasing the number of agricultural laborers.

Box 3.2
Case Study

Multi-Dimensional Activities of TNAU in Dharmapuri's Agriculture Development a Profile the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore established a Regional Research Centre during 1973 at Dharmapuri district to serve as a lead centre for finger millet and horsegram test verification of rice, sorghum, groundnut and other crops grown in the North Western Zone of Tamil Nadu. It is doing research activities, crop improvement and management and agricultural engineering. It generates the technologies for rainfed and irrigated farming practices. The centre maintains an inventory of soils and their characteristics indicating the problem areas. It takes the responsibility to conduct the field surveys of the incidence of pests and diseases on major crops and to generate appropriate management techniques.

Further, it develops the profitable mango orchard management techniques by conducting the service for training of extension workers and farmers in production technology of millets and pulses and adopts the villages for Integrated Village Development Programme (IVDP). Consistency is being maintained by the centre to publish the research articles to disseminate the findings for the use of the farming communities. Further, it creates the designing and develops the low cost farm implements for major crops, development of high yielding long duration ragi varieties with inbuilt resistance to blast. Also it develops the high yielding red grain sorghum and samai varieties with good quality grains suitable for value addition.

The centre conjoins individual applications of inorganic fertilizers and organic manure in rain-fed ragi. Another important work of the centre is the offer of production technology for rain-fed samai, integrated weed management in sorghum based cropping system and foliar spray for yield maximization in black-gram and greengram. The researcher of the centre does the seed hardening and pelleting in rain-fed pulses, bio-fertilizers on rain-fed ragi, groundnut and horse-gram. Selection and propagation of high yielding clones of mango, tamarind and annona are the other activities of the centre. Influence of weather parameters on flowering and yield of mango and seed production on vegetable crops and mass multiplication of mango, tamarind and guava grafts/layers are also being carried out to help the farmers. The centre is giving importance to identify the feasibility of mechanization in dry-land crops, fabrication and evaluation of double labour operated farm tools for dry-land crops, manually operated cleaner/grader for small grains, socio-technological aspects of mango pulp industries, flower growing and pulses production and empowerment of rural women. Further, the centre is taking care as the role player of agro-forestry practices and marketing of forest produce, socio- economic appraisal of farmers on production and marketing of medicinal plants. So far, thirteen varieties in field crops-two in horticultural crops and four farm implements have been released.

Registration and Placement

Table No.3.5

Registration and Placement Provided in Dharmapuri District

Sl. No.	Year	Registration	Placement
1	2007	28,095	281
2	2008	31,037	1973
3	2009	24,164	649
4	2010	26,836	108
5	2011	40,862	173
6	2012	30,086	150
7	2013	27,420	131
8	2014	21,025	119
	Total	**2,02,447**	**3584**

Source: District Employment Officer, Dharmapuri district

Table No. 3.5 states the registrations and placement provided by Employment office in Dharmapuri District. Even though the workforce is impressive in the district, the prospect of people getting employment with the support of employment exchange is not much encouraging. The available five year data says that a miniscule proportion of the registered people only got employment. Prospective job seekers rejecting unsuitable job offers and the mandatory practice of registering one's academic qualification with the employment exchanges are responsible for the dismal registration and low percentage of job placements. The registrations which have been in the employment exchanges received by the registered aspirants show unpredictable nature of registration and getting employment. Of the very meager proportion of the qualified individuals registered, a limited number of people only get the employment. Apart from the government employment exchange, there is some private man power organization which also finds jobs for aspirants. These entities contribute their best in this district which might have played a crucial role for the less numbers of individuals to search for jobs thorough the government employment exchange.

Gross Domestic Product

Table No. 3.6
Sectoral Distribution of Gross Domestic Product

Sector	GDDP - At Constant (2004-05) (in Rs.)			
	Dharmapuri		Tamil Nadu	
	2010-11 (RE)	2011-12 (RE)	2010-11 (RE)	2011-12 (RE)
Primary	95, 378 (18.08)	1,29, 674	35,16,987 (8.72)	38,72,767 (8.94)
Secondar	1, 06, 613	1,68, 182	1,25,42,302	1,30,39,248
Territory	3, 25, 449	5,36, 020	2,42,82,284	2,64,11,788
Total	**5, 27, 440 (100)**	**8, 33, 876**	**4,03,41,573 (100)**	**4,33,23,803 (100)**

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Tamil Nadu, 2014.

Table No.3.6 reveals the sectoral distribution of Gross Domestic Product (GDDP) for Dharmapuri district and Tamil Nadu state during the financial year 2010-11 and 2011-12 at constant prices of 2004-05.

The GDDP has grown continuously and reached to Rs. 8, 33,876 lakhs in 2011-12. During the same period, the state GDDP was Rs. 4,33,23,803 lakhs. The contribution from primary sector was 15.55%, secondary sector was 20.17% and the tertiary sector's contribution was 64.28% in the district during 2011-12. It shows that the tertiary sector plays a key role for the district's GDDP. If we look at the state's GSDP, we find that the contribution of primary sector was very less (8.94%), and secondary sectors' contribution was 30.10% which is better than the district's contribution and the tertiary sector's contribution is more or less the same. The tertiary sector's contribution towards the GDDP is significant in the district as well as the state.

Per Capita Income

Table No. 3.7
Per-Capita Income

At Constant Price (2004-05) In Rupees			
Sl. No.	**Year**	**Dharmapuri**	**Tamil Nadu**
1	2004-05	27,265	33,998
2	2005-06	31,380	38,435
3	2006-07	36,328	43,941
4	2007-08	39,368	46,293
5	2008-09	41,323	48,473
6	2009-10	44,473	53,359
7	2010-11	51,413	59,967
8	2011-12	56,262	63,996

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Tamil Nadu,2014

The per capita income of the district is comparatively less than the state's per capita income, though there is an increase in the per capita income from 2004-05 to 2011-12 by Rs.28,997/-. The rural nature of jobs which in general provides less income even though all the members of the family are involved in the income earning processes, keeps the of per capita income in the district lower than the state. This result says that people should explore the possibilities to seek better income from industrial centers. So, industrial exposure, related training, updating technical skills and improving the educational qualifications can prevent such type of inequality.

Poverty

Table No. 3.8
Below Poverty Line during 2013-14 in Dharmapuri District

Sl. No.	Block /District	Total No. of House Holds	Total No. of BPL House Holds	% of BPL families
1	Dharmapuri	49,961	10,991	22.00
2	Nallampalli	48,659	29,682	61.00
3	Pennagaram	46,298	23,149	50.00
4	Palacode	36,467	11,669	32.00
5	Karimangalam	32,102	9,309	29.00
6	Morappur	16,834	10,269	61.00
7	Harur	42,447	28,439	67.00
8	Pappireddipatti	23,629	6,852	29.00
	District	**2,96,397**	**1,31,897**	**44.50**

Source: Pudhu Vazhavu Project and Mahalir Thittam, Dharmapuri

The variations between blocks in the percentage of families living below poverty line are obviously shown in Table No. 3.7. Harur block has as many as (67.00%) BPL families and Dharmapuri block has just 22.00% families. Yet, four blocks – Harur, Morappur, Nallampalli and Pennagaram- of the district have more than half proportion of the families that live below the poverty line. The remaining four blocks namely Dharmapuri, Karimangalam, Pappireddipatti and Palacode consist of less number of BPL families.

The hardworking nature of the people, women's work participation etc., are the helping factors for the blocks with minimum BPL families. Poverty is one of the hindrances for the people to gain towards occupational mobility. It is a very obvious phenomenon in Harur and Nalampalli which that more than number of BPL families the district figure which stands as 44.50%. The fluctuation in finding the jobs, widely prevalent seasonal employments and the drought prone nature of the blocks are playing a vital role in keeping the families in chronic poverty.

Box 3.3
Mango fruits in Dharmapuri: Challenges and Needed Strategies

This section highlights some of the basic facts collected from the case studies conducted by the Periyar University, Salem and the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore. Mango is one of the most important fruits produced by Dharmapuri farmers and this is known as a "King of fruits". Mango is highly perishable, ripens fast during summer and becomes inconsumable very soon. As per an estimate, more than one third of mango yield is lost in harvest and post-harvest phase. If proper care is taken from harvesting to final marketing to the consumers, considerable amount of losses can be reduced and better quality fruits can reach the people which can help the growers to get reasonable prices.

Most of the farmers who involve in mango farm activities in Dharmapuri district are a disappointed lot because of the excessive heat conditions and lack of rain which shatter their hopes of a good harvest on many occasions. The unfavourable climatic conditions have resulted in the premature dropping of mangoes. The farmers are doubtful of harvesting even 40 per cent of what was harvested the previous year. The Department of Horticulture has also embarked on increasing the area under mango crop by bringing about 300 hectares of fresh land under it annually. The average yield per hectare has been estimated to be around nine tonnes, with Thothapuri (Bangalora) accounting for nearly 80 per cent.

Of the remaining 20 per cent, Neelam accounts for 10 per cent while the rest are the choice varieties such as Alphonso, Malgova and Banganapalli which are the most-sought-after in the market. Of these, Alphonso is the only variety suitable for export but the cultivation of it in Dharmapuri district is very negligible. The main market for the mangoes produced in the district is through local consumption and the 40 mango processing and pulp extraction units situated here. In addition, mangoes are also sent to other states such as Karnataka, Maharashtra and Delhi. According to the Horticulture Department sources, delayed flowering and lack of rain have taken its toll with the mangoes dropping before the fruit set. As a result, a mere 50.00 per cent of the yield is expected as the irrigated farms have registered a good crop while it is the rain-fed areas which have actually been drastically affected.

The farmers feel that the drought conditions prevailing in the district year after year are taking their toll. Moreover, with a steep decline in the ground water level, irrigation is not possible. The farmers realize that the improvement of the water sources in the district is the key for seeking better results from mango cultivation.

Public Distribution System

Table No. 3.9
Family Card Holders in Dharmapuri District

Sl. No.	Block / District	Households Provided No. of under Family Cards
1	Dharmapuri	72,177
2	Nallampalli	43,583
3	Pennagaram	60,030
4	Palacode	46,395
5	Karimangalam	37,715
6	Morappur	49,678
7	Harur	60,932
8	Pappireddipatti	20,420
	District	**3,90,930**

Source: District Supply Office, Dharmapuri District, 2014

Since our independence both the union and state governments have had an aim at the provision of food security to entire sections of the people without any discrimination. Keeping a broader objective in mind, the Public Distribution System (PDS) is functioning with procurement of food grains, identification of the needy, issue of ration cards to them, transportation of food grains to all fair price shops and selling food grains to all the needy people. Within this broad frame, all the eight blocks in this district have the shops to provide the essential items to the people. Table No.3.8 explains that the all the families have been covered by the PDS without any delay. The families have awareness to get the ration cards and to use the same for different purposes and it is the motivational factor for the families in this district with the ration cards.

Conclusion

The blocks of Dharmapuri district have more number of working men and women to contribute to their respective families. In between 2001 and 2011 census, the size of the women workers increased in almost all the blocks. However, the primary sector provides plenty of employment to the women workers while secondary and tertiary sectors have many segments for men workers. On meager income is being earned by the workers of Dharmapuri district, although employment chances are plentiful, this is reflected in many BPL families in half of the blocks in the district. Many chances are available for youth to gain self-employment by establishing cottage and small-scale industries and the District Industries Centre is readily available to help

the interested youth to start their industries if they have proper proposals. In this regard, the appropriate training can help the youth to overcome the problems related to unemployment and under-employment. The per capita income is one of the worrying phenomena which is far behind the state level per capita income. This should be given much importance in the context of the positive dimensions of human development index. The per capita income is an important indicator which can play a paramount role in shaping the personalities within the family. There is a large workforce prevailing in the eight blocks of the district which can convert the district into a promising one if appropriate chances are provided to them by identifying the gap areas existing in them as far as skills are concerned. Many households have family cards in the district and this is one of the exceptional committed works of the district administration in connection with the public distribution system.

Chapter-4

Demography, Health and Nutrition

Introduction

This chapter focuses its attention on the population growth rate during 2001 and 2011.in the Dharmapuri district. Further it analyses the trends in population in all the eight blocks in the district. It deals with the vital health indicators like CBR, CDR, IMR, MMR and U5MR in detail. To explore the nutrition aspects of children, life expectancy at birth, child sex ratio and other factors, the chapter gives its attention. The proportion of institutional deliveries, still birth rate and related factors are also being discussed thoroughly here.

Demographic trends and health indicators

Demo means "the people" and graphy indicates the description or measurement; so Demography is nothing but the scientific study of measuring the human population. It helps to analyze the kinds of human population living in a place, besides the size, structure and distribution on the one hand and the spatial changes that take place in them with regard to time, birth, migration, aging, and death, on the other hand. Demographic analysis helps to understand the societies, groups defined by such criteria as education, nationality, religion and ethnicity.

Population and Demographic Transition

The 2011 census says that Dharmapuri district has a population of 15, 06,843 with a sex-ratio of 946 females for every 1,000 males, much below the state's sex ratio (996) A total of 167,940 are under the age of six and among them, 52.27% are males and 43.73% are females. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes accounted for 16.29% and 4.18% of the population respectively.

Table No. 4.1 brings out the results that there are 15, 06,843 people in Dharmapuri district and the Dharmapuri block with more population (2, 50,613) and Pappireddipatti with the least number (1,18,522). In between 2001 and 2011, within a decade, more than two lakh people have been added in this district. All the eight blocks, have increased the population.

Density of the population of the district is 335 in 2011 and it is more than 16.04% when compared to the 2001 census. The Nallampalli block has the highest population density (505) in this district and the Pennagaram has the lowest density

(172). The other remaining blocks' density of the population is: Karimangalam (423), Dharmapuri (415), Palacode (396), Pappireddipatti (335), Morappur (325) and Harur (187). In this district, the SC population increased slightly within the decade (2001-2011). The Harur block has more SC population (58,940) and the Palacode has the least population (16,622). The proportion of the ST population in this district is 4.18% and the Pappireddipatti block has highest proportion of ST.

Table No. 4.1

Demographic Profiles during 2001 and 2011 in Dharmapuri District

Sl. No.	Block wise/District	Population		SC-Population		ST-Population		Density	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	Dharmapuri	2,13,775	2,50613	18,801	25,756	1,614	2,473	260	415
2	Nallampalli	1,61,343	1,90,535	17,843	21,596	1,579	4,252	391	505
3	Pennagaram	1,94,882	2,34,853	21,206	28,017	3,555	4,900	172	181
4	Palacode	1,64074	1,89,527	12,952	16,622	1,012	3,804	419	396
5	Karimangalam	1,37,506	1,56,962	14,717	17,355	428	2,070	373	423
6	Morappur	1,55,000	1,75,071	41,200	48,667	1,456	2,937	276	325
7	Harur	1,65,736	1,90,760	50,039	58,940	13,296	16,486	409	187
8	Pappireddipatti	1,02,866	1,18,522	23,676	28,439	19,667	26,122	253	236
	District	**12,95,182**	**15,06,843**	**2,00,434**	**2,45,392**	**42,607**	**63,044**	**286**	**335**

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

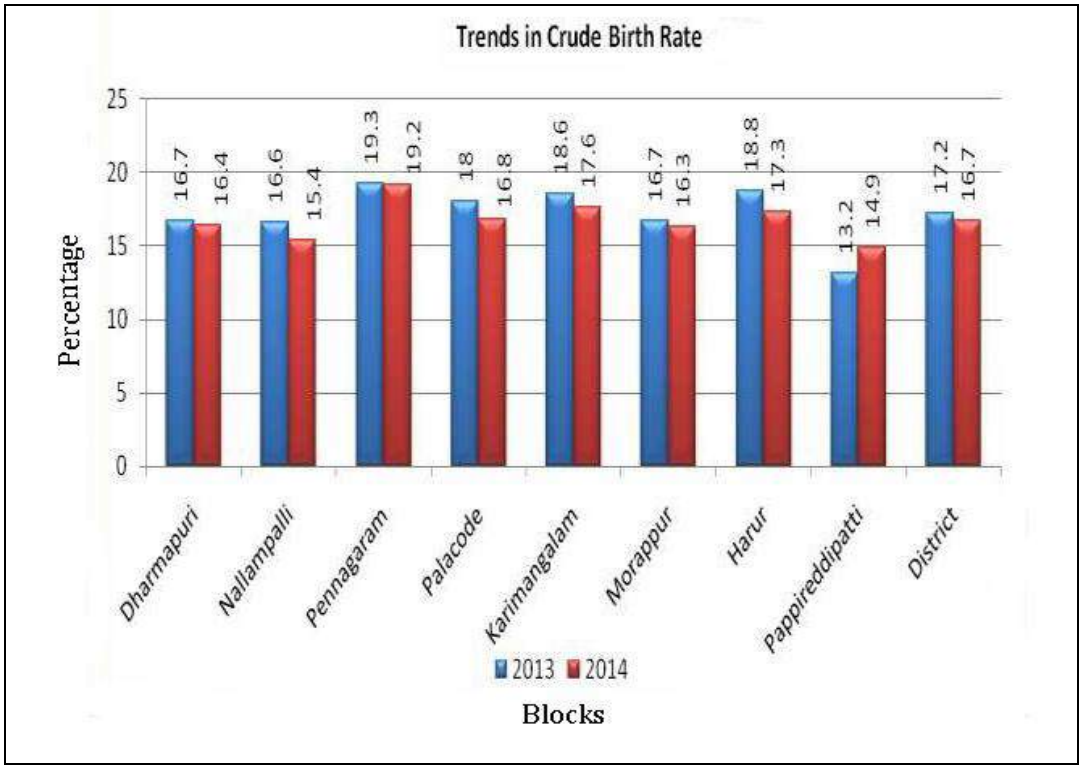
In the 2011 census, the Dharmapuri district consists of a population of 15, 06,843 when compared to the previous census (2001) population of 12, 95,182. This is an increase of 2, 11,661 people within a decade in between 2001 and 2011 in all the eight blocks with decadal growth rate of 16.34%.

Trends in Crude Birth Rate and Crude Death Rate

In Dharmapuri district, the Crude Birth Rate (CBR) in 2013 and 2014 were 17.7 and 16.7 respectively, further, the data reveal that CBR decreased considerably. The blockwise information also tells that there is a decreasing trend of CBR in Dharmapuri, Nallampalli, Pennagaram, Palacode, Karimangalam, Morappur and Harur blocks. Pappireddipatti is the solitary block which has more number of CBR in 2014 compared to 2013.

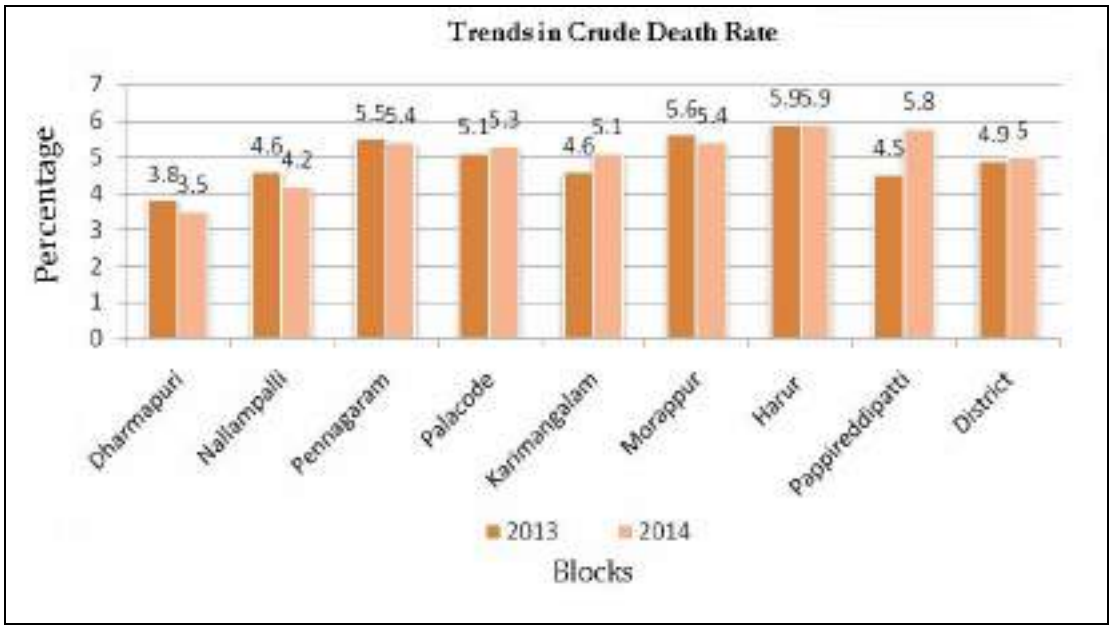
The CDR (Crude Death Rate) in the district shows that 5 in 2014 and 4.9 in 2013 with a marginal increase in the district. Out of eight blocks, Palacode, Karimangalam and Pappireddipatti experience more CDR in 2014 when compared to 2013. Among these three blocks, Pappireddipatti has more CDR as 4.5 in 2013 and 5.8 in 2014.

Figure 4.1: Trends in Crude Birth Rate-2013 and 2014



Source: Health Department, Dharmapuri, 2014

Figure 4.2 Trends in Crude Death Rate 2013 and 2014



Source: Health Department, Dharmapuri, 2014

Sex ratio

Table No. 4.2

Sex Ratio during 2001 and 2011 in Dharmapuri district

Sl. No	Block/ District	Population		General Sex ratio		Increase/ decrease	Child sex ratio		Increase/ decrease
		2001	2011	2001	2011		2001	2011	
1	Dharmapuri	149279	137395	927	924	-3	824	821	-3
2	Nallampalli	161343	190535	916	943	+27	780	796	+16
3	Pennagaram	194690	204998	904	898	-6	762	751	-11
4	Palacode	171422	152213	932	939	+7	820	806	-14
5	Karimangalam	137506	143988	922	924	+2	794	803	+9
6	Morappur	133981	151994	936	956	+20	840	849	+9
7	Harur	165736	165033	938	959	+21	859	862	+3
8	Pappireddipatti	102866	98963	953	975	+22	876	904	+28
9	**District**	**1295182**	**1506843**	**932**	**946**	**+14**	**869**	**913**	**+44**
10	State	624056679	72138958	987	995	+8	986	946	-40
11	All India	1028610328	121019342	933	940	+7	933	914	-19

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011.

Sex ratio of the district (946) is far behind the state's 995, in other words there are 49 women less in Dharmapuri when compared to the State's sex ratio according to the 2011 census. The intra differences within the blocks show that among the eight blocks, six blocks show increase in the sex ratio in 2011 as compared to 2001. Nallampalli occupies a better position followed by Pappireddipatti, Harur, Morappur, Palacode and Karimangalam with least.

The Dharmapuri and Pennagaram blocks have less number of women in 2011 when compared to the 2001 census. The Pennagaram block is having only 898 women for every 1000 men in 2011 and it is far behind the district as well as the state sex ratio. The socio-cultural setting itself is playing a negative role to prefer particular sex. There are still child marriages being stopped by the district administration when the families concerned want to do the same. Most of the families keep the interests of the children at bay and go against the health and welfare of the children. The periodical awareness and motivational programmes in connection with the importance of girl children is to be initiated in Pennagaram block to curb the negative sex ratio.

Among the 32 districts -Dharmapuri has the sex ratio of 946 per 1000 males compared to the 2001 census figure of 932. Out of eight blocks, except Dharmapuri and Karimangalam, the other blocks improved their sex ratios in 2011 as compared to the 2001 census.

Child Sex Ratio

Table No. 4.3

Child Sex Ratio during 2011 in Dharmapuri District

Sl. No	Block /District /State	Population in the age group of (0-6)			Sex-ratio
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Dharmapuri	10977	9013	19990	821
2	Nallampalli	11886	9463	21349	796
3	Pennagaram	13766	10338	24104	751
4	Palacode	10191	8217	18408	806
5	Karimangalam	10160	8160	18266	803
6	Morappur	9185	7795	16980	849
7	Harur	2718	5773	8491	863
8	Pappireddipatti	5129	4636	9765	904
	District	**84840**	**77278**	**162118**	**913**
	State	3542351	3352470	6894821	946

Source: Census, 2011

The Child Sex Ratio is defined as the number of females per thousand males in the age group 0–6 years in a human population. Thus, it is equal to 1000 the reciprocal of the sex ratio (ratio of males to females in a population) in the same age group. Obviously an imbalance in this age group will extend to older age groups in future years.

From the Table No. 4.3, we can understand the sex ratio of the child population in the age group of 0-6. In 2001 census, Dharmapuri district's child sex ratio was 863 and in 2011 it increased as 913 with an absolute increase of 50. It shows a good performance of the district by taking the needed efforts of the government to protect the girl child through a series of awareness programmes which have played a crucial role in improving the child sex ratio.

The awareness of the period of childhood is the need of the hour which is all the more important because this period makes abundant innovation and curiosity to learn so many things. The children of Dharmapuri district's eight blocks should be under focus to bring out the best from them.

Box 4.1
Attention needed to improve the Sex Ratio of Dharmapuri district

There is a marginal improvement in the adult sex ratio in Dharmapuri block, but there is still a long way to go. This is the message that emerges from Census 2011, which shows that the ratio in Dharmapuri district continues to be lower than the State average. The adult sex ratio recorded in these districts in 2011 is slightly better than the Census 2001 figures. In 2001, the combined Dharmapuri district (which had included Krishnagiri district too) had a total population of 28, 56, 300, with 14, 73, 597 men and 13, 82, 703 women. The adult sex ratio (number of women per 1000 men) in the composite district was 938. Ten years later, it increased to 945 and 958 in Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri districts respectively.

"This region may have the lowest sex ratio in the State, but it has shown improvement in two decades," says N. Saravanan, Project Director of Integrated Child Protection Project in Dharmapuri, which is sponsored by the United Nations International Children's Emergency

Fund (UNICEF).Sharing his experience in the field of child protection here for over 15 years, Mr. Saravanan told The Hindu that Census 1991 showed the child sex ratio at 826. It rose to 911 in Census 2001. "Efforts taken by the government to protect the girl child through a series of awareness programmes were instrumental in improving the child sex ratio," he added.

"While female infanticide is almost rooted out, foeticide continues. A few money- minded doctors and scan centres help people identify the sex of the foetus," Mr. Saravanan lamented. The Project Director said people still preferred the male child over the girl in Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Vellore, Salem and Namakkal districts. "However, the reasons are different," he said. "In the first three districts, the parents prefer a boy as they still believe that only he can take care of them in their old age. In Salem and Namakkal districts, there is a lot of wealth and parents want a boy to take care of the property", he elaborated.

Life Expectancy at Birth

Table No. 4.4
Life Expectancy at Birth

Sl. No.	District /State	2013-2014		
		Male	Female	Combined
1	Dharmapuri	69.8	72.6	71.1
2	Tamil Nadu	71.8	75.2	73.4

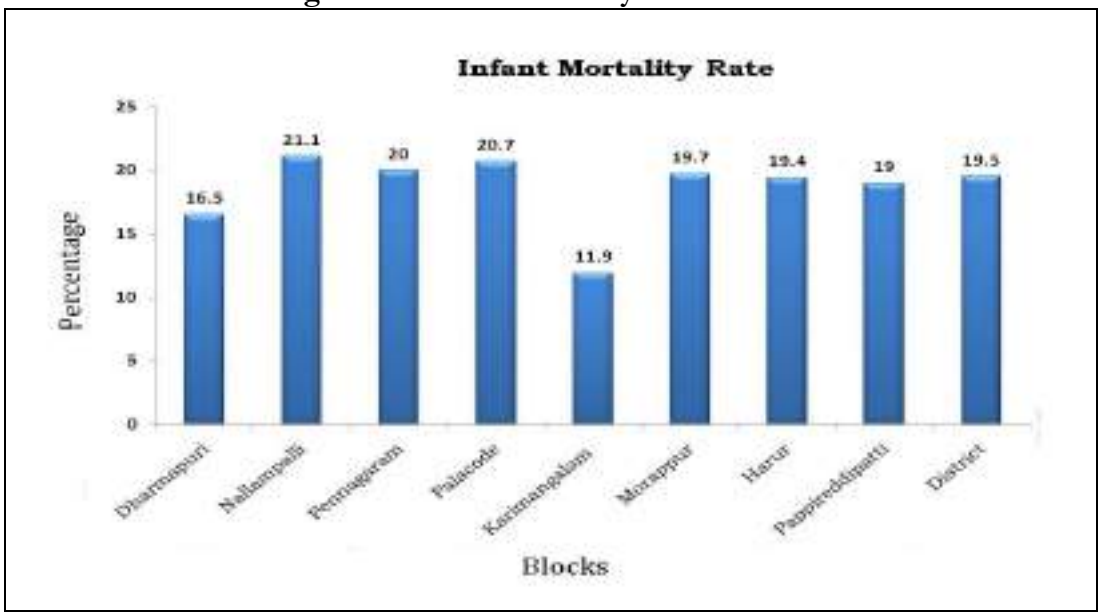
Source: Health Department, Dharmapuri, 2014

Table No. 4.4 shows that the life expectancy of the state and the district at birth. During 2013-14, the life expectancy of the males in Tamil Nadu is 71.8 which is higher than the district's life expectancy at birth (69.8) and for the female also the life expectancy in the state is 75.2 and the district is 72.6. The combined data too says that state has better life expectancy than the district. Female life expectancy is better than that of the male, and the health department's contribution at the district level is the important at this juncture to increase the life expectancy by mobilizing the resources. The lack of awareness in connection with the parental care is not the biological cause but it has social dimensions. The awareness on multi-dimensional aspects of women and children through healthcare system can bring positive results.

Infant Mortality Rate

Infant mortality is the death of a child less than one year of age. Many factors contribute to infant mortality such as the mother's level of education, environmental conditions and medical infrastructure. Improved sanitation, access to clean drinking water, immunization against infectious diseases, and other public health measures could help reduce high rates of infant mortality.

Figure 4.3 Infant Mortality Rate -2013-14



Source: Health Department, Dharmapuri, 2014

The IMR is an important variable to understand the status of the children from multiple perspectives. The survival of the children should go past the first year and they should grow flawlessly by providing care to the mother during the pregnancy itself. The Dharmapuri district on an average has 19.5 IMR and almost all the blocks are having

more numbers, amongst them Nallampalli occupies the top position with 21 and the bottom is for Karimangalam (12) and the remaining blocks are positioned in between. The lack of social awareness on child care is reflected in IMR. The awareness on health in general and children's health in particular can reduce the IMR in the coming years.

Maternal Mortality Ratio

Table No. 4.5
Maternal Mortality Ratio during 2014 in Dharmapuri District

Sl. No.	Block/District	MMR - 2014
1	Dharmapuri	00
2	Nallampalli	70
3	Pennagaram	140
4	Palacode	60
5	Karimangalam	00
6	Morappur	70
7	Harur	30
8	Pappriredipatti	50
	District	**65**

Source: Health Department, Dharmapuri, 2014.

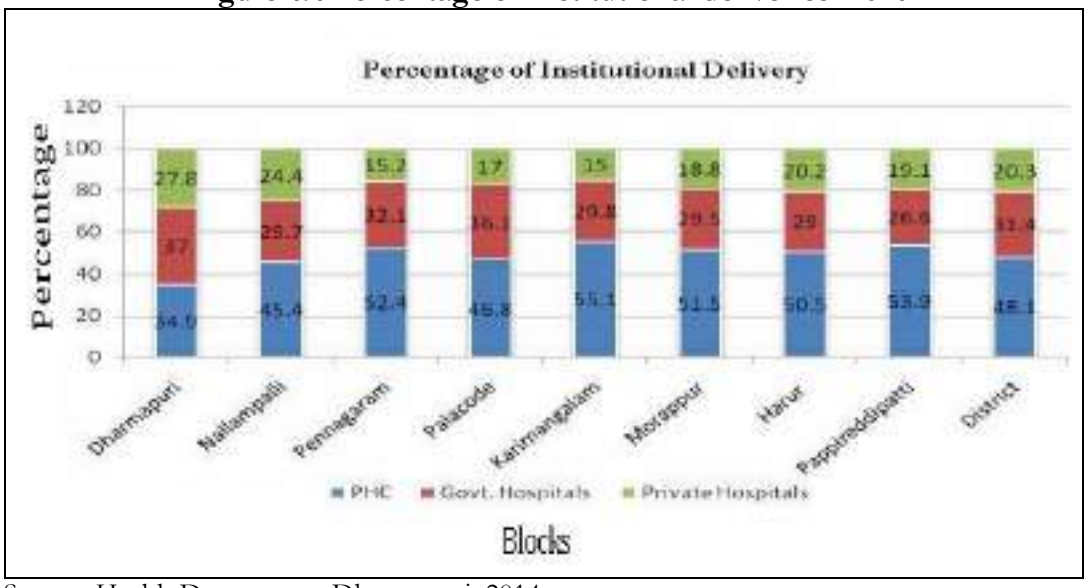
As reported, the Maternal Mortality Ratio is higher in Pennagaram block with 140 and Dharmapuri and Karimangalam blocks reported nil MMR. The Nallampalli and Morappur blocks have 70 each. The women and children related parameters are getting lower priority in most of the families due to the lack of awareness about parenting, child and women health care. To prevent maternal mortality, the skilled care which is the need of the hour before, during and after childbirth can save the lives of women and newborn babies. MMR is a result of complications during and following pregnancy and childbirth. Most of these complications develop during pregnancy. Other complications may exist before pregnancy but get worsened during pregnancy. The Karimangalam and Dharmapuri blocks are doing a better job to keep the nil record. The reasons for more number of MMR are due to the role of traditional birth attendants (TBAs) involved in the delivery system. Sometimes they are the integral part of the delivery system and they do the counseling during the pregnancy processes. These midwives do the job by using the traditional and orthodox methods which have been handed down from mothers to daughters.

Place of Delivery

The place of delivery is one of the key phenomena for preventing the maternal and infant mortality. In the Dharmapuri district an overwhelming proportion of the deliveries are taking place in institutions. Most of the deliveries are taking place in the

institutions due to the proper functioning of the Primary Health care system, and of the Health Officials of the District and Local Bodies. It shows that the awareness created by the Government and other agencies is worth mentioning.

Figure 4.4 Percentage of Institutional deliveries -2014



Source: Health Department, Dharmapuri, 2014

Box 4.2

Child Marriages in Dharmapuri district and rigid action of the district administration

Now and then child marriages are held in Dharmapuri district being conducted by the parents and the relatives themselves. Reasons like poor socio-economic conditions of the families, ignorance of the parents, the negative attitude towards children and other causes are being often referred by the many field based studies. However, the district administration comes to the rescue of the children by understanding the relevance and the importance of children. The administration consistently is doing its job to curtail such marriages. For instance, in 2013, the district administration stopped the conducting of child marriages and 19 persons including four grooms were arrested in this regard at H Pudhupatti village, 60 kms from Dharmapuri. The parents of four minor girls of the village have arranged to conduct the marriage to their daughters. The responsibility of the parents is to take care of the children by providing education, cultural norms and values etc., But, when the parents themselves are responsible for illegal marriages, the district administration does the job to keep the children safe and protected. The awareness is the way to bring down the child marriages in the district and appreciation should go to the officials of the district because they take the parental role in their hands when the biological parents fail to do the same.

Still Birth Rate

Stillbirth occurs when a foetus has died in the uterus. Once the foetus has died, the mother may or may not have contractions and undergo childbirth. The term is often used to distinguish between live birth and miscarriage and the word miscarriage is often used incorrectly to describe stillbirths. Most stillbirths occur in full-term pregnancies.

Table No. 4.6

Still Birth Rate during 2013 and 2014 in Dharmapuri District

Sl. No.	Block /District	Still Birth Rate	
		2013	2014
1	Dharmapuri	1.28	1.06
2	Nallampalli	0.81	1.26
3	Pennagaram	1.36	0.93
4	Palacode	0.85	1.27
5	Karimangalam	0.55	0.87
6	Morappur	1.44	1.26
7	Harur	1.83	1.22
8	Pappirireddipatti	1.49	1.06
	District	**1.20**	**1.12**

Source: Health Department, Dharmapuri, 2014.

Table No. 4.6 shows that there are decreasing trends in the still birth rates in the district when compared to 2013 and 2014. Amongst the eight blocks, Pennagaram, Palacode and Karimangalam had more still births in 2014 as compared to the previous year 2013. In the remaining five blocks- Dharmapuri, Morappur, Harur, Pappireddipatti and Nallampalli, there are fewer number of still births found. The lack of awareness about the basic health is the chief cause for still birth in this district. The Morappur block has more occurrences of still birth amongst the blocks of Dharmapuri. Periodical awareness can be imparted to pregnant women and those who belong to reproductive age groups with regard to reducing the still births.

Box No. 4.3

ICDS Nutritional Programme for the Children (0-6) in Dharmapuri

The ICDS may be the largest programme of the country to take care of the children in Dharmapuri. It has come to improve the health and nutrition status of children (0-6) years by providing supplementary food to beneficiaries 300 days per year and by coordinating with state health departments to ensure delivery of required health inputs. It provides conditions necessary for child's psychological and social development through early stimulation and education. Further, it is working to enhance the mother's ability to provide proper childcare through health and nutrition education. In addition, it achieves effective coordination of policy and implementation among the various departments to promote child development.

The ICDS delivers a package of services comprising supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-ups, referral services, and health and nutrition education to children less than 6 years of age, pregnant and nursing women, and pre-school education to children between 3 and 6 years of age. Thus it adopts a holistic approach to improve-child development by reducing the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school drop- outs. The integrated package of services offered under the ICDS, addresses all three issues of concern i.e. care factors (through the education/information component), health, and to a lesser extent, household food security.

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 in the world.

Table No.4.7
Immunization (Below 5 years) during 2013-14 in Dharmapuri District

Sl. No.	Block/ District	Total Number of children below 5	Target (Upto 18 months)	Total number of children immunized (Up to 18 months)	% of children immunized
1	Dharmapuri	4029	3273	3651	111
2	Morappur	3088	2852	2883	101
3	Harur	3868	3458	3398	98.3
4	Pappireddipatti	2291	2167	2128	98.2
5	Nallampalli	3322	3029	3055	101
6	Pennagaram	4715	4382	4400	100
7	Palacode	3651	3376	3292	97.5
8	Karimangalam	3054	2813	2819	100
District		**28018**	**25350**	**25626**	**101**

Source: Health Department, Dharmapuri, 2014

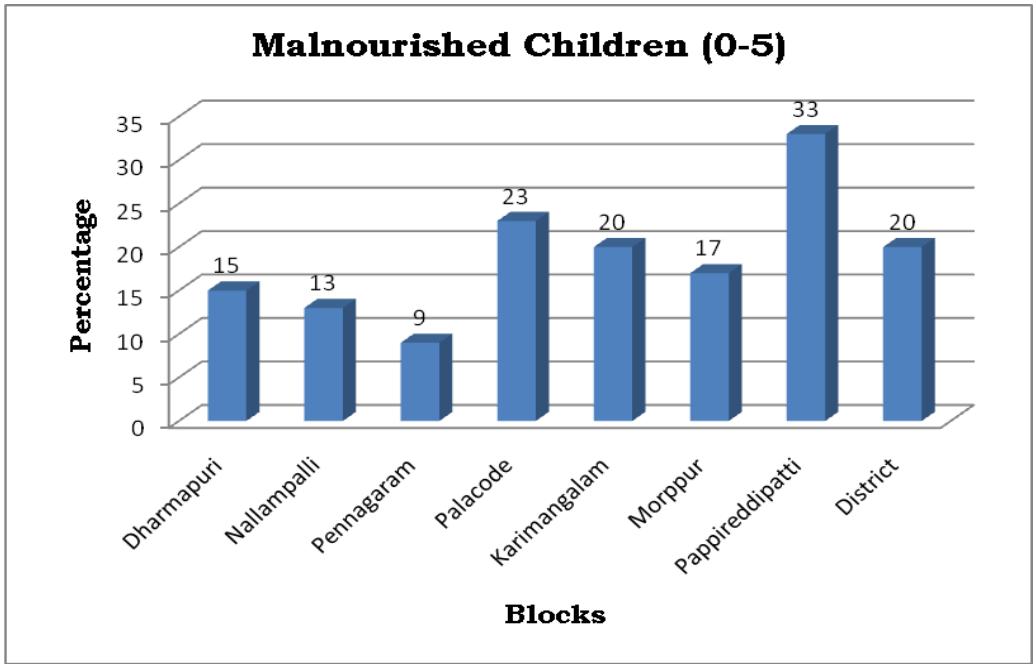
Table No. 4.7 reveals that the immunization programme is one of the most cost- effective health investments, with proven strategies that make it accessible to even the most hard-to-reach and vulnerable populations. It has clearly defined target groups; it can be delivered effectively through outreach activities; and vaccination does not require any major lifestyle change. Dharmapuri district is having the wide coverage of immunization during our observation visits to most of the Primary Health Centres and Health Sub Centers in this district that are doing this job perfectly.

Nutritional Level and Trend

Nutrition is a core pillar of human development and concrete, large-scale programming not only can reduce the burden of under nutrition and deprivation in countries but also can advance the progress of nations.

Pappireddipatti block has more number of malnourished children (33.00%) in the district and Pennagaram block consists less proportion of children (9.00%) with malnutrition. The remaining blocks such as Haur (29.00%), Palacode (23.00%), Morappur (22.00%), Karimagnalam (20.00%), Dharmapur (15.00%) and Nallampalli (13.00) blocks too have the children with malnutrition and the district average is 20.00%. The malnutrition is caused by ignorance of the parents in general and mothers in particular clubbed with illiteracy and ignorance. Malnutrition is being called as invisible hunger which creates hindrances for the overall development of the childhood.

Figure 4.5 Malnourished Children (0-5 year)-2013-14



Source: District Project officer, ICDS, Dharmapuri, 2014.

Provision of IFA Tablets

Table No. 4.8
Provision of IFA tablets during 2014 in Dharmapuri District

Sl. No.	Block wise/District	% of Women	% of Children	% of IFA
1	Dharmapuri	68	17	71
2	Pennagaram	65	18	74
3	Palacode	59	18	69
4	Karimangalam	48	16	58
5	Harur	54	14	49
6	Pappireddipatti	53	17	60
7	Morappur	61	16	59
8	Nallampalli	60	15	50
	District	**59**	**16**	**61**

Source: Health Department, Dharmapuri, 2014

The IFA tablets are being provided to the women, children and adolescent girls in the district. We can observe from Table No. 4.8 that when compared to the women and adolescent girls, the proportion of children who get the IFA tablets is less and meager too. More number of the women and adolescent girls in Dharmapuri and Pennagaram blocks get the IFA tablets than others.

Non–Nutritional Factors and Their Impact on Nutrition

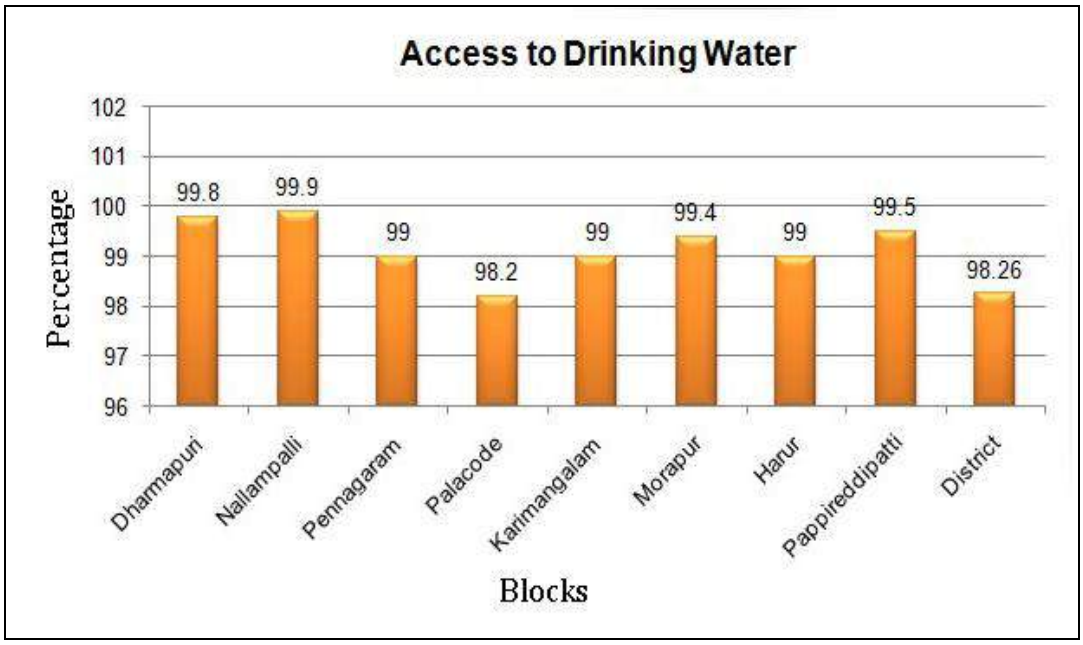
The potable drinking water and toilet facilities can provide better health services as the preventive measures for the avoidance of ill-health.

Water Supply

Water is one of the precise concepts and it is provided to the households in the district. The results show that more than 90% of the households are provided with potable drinking water except Karimangalam block. Even there too a sizeable proportion of the households get the same and it shows that the district administration takes due care of the drinking water supply for the households to prevent diseases.

Majority of the households in town panchayats that belong to the Dharmapuri district get the potable drinking water. A concerted effort is needed for Karimangalam, Palacode, Harur and B. Mallapuram town panchayats in connection with the supply of potable drinking water where cent percent households never get the water.

Figure 4.6 Access to Drinking Water



Source: MDWS site for blocks and EO (TP) and Municipal Commissioner, Dharmapuri, 2014.

Sanitation

Sanitation is the hygienic means of promoting health through prevention of human contact with the hazards of wastes as well as the treatment and proper disposal of sewage wastewater. Hazards can be physical, microbiological, biological or chemical

agents of disease. Wastes that can cause health problems include human and animal feces, solid wastes, domestic wastewater, industrial wastes and agricultural wastes. Hygienic means of prevention can be by using engineering solutions

Table No. 4.9
Provision of Toilet Facilities during 2014 in Dharmapuri District

Sl. No.	Block/District	No. of house holds	No. of households with toilet facilities	% of toilet Facilities
1	Dharmapuri	47,691	21,598	45
2	Nallampalli	46,956	17,596	37
3	Pennagaram	44,929	33,248	74
4	Palacode	34,764	9,345	27
5	Karimangalam	30,210	9,585	32
6	Morappur	14,438	6,739	47
7	Harur	40,744	11,576	28
8	Pappireddipatti	21,926	6,745	30
	District	**2,81,658**	**1,16,432**	**41.50**

Source: MDWS site for blocks and EO (TP) and Municipal Commissioner, Dharmapuri, 2014.

Table No. 4.9 indicates that only 41.50% of the households in Dharmapuri district have toilet facilities. Among the blocks, in Pennagaram nearly three-fourths of the households (74.00%) have been provided with the toilet facilities. In Palacode, Harur and Pappireddipatti blocks less than one-third of the households only have the toilet facilities. The cultural factors are predominant in rural areas to prevent the people from accessing the toilet facilities. Even the government and non-governmental organizations promote for accessing the toilets.

Special Progammes

In the district, other programmes are also in progress to protect the people from ill health and one among them is HIV and AIDS control.

AIDS Control

Table No. 4.10
HIV Positive Cases during 2014 in Dharmapuri District

Sl. No.	Block / District	HIV Positive cases	
		2013	2014
1	Dharmapuri	64	60
2	Nallampalli	76	71
3	Pennagaram	71	64
4	Palacode	63	58
5	Karimangalam	50	42
6	Harur	59	51
7	Morappur	70	63
8	Pappireddipatti	82	70
	Total	**535**	**479**

Source: Health Department, Dharmapuri, 2014

The AIDS control mechanism is being implemented through the health department of the district and the results shown in the Table No. 4.10. A countable number of HIV positive cases are prevalent in the district. There were 535 cases and in 2014 it was reduced to 479 and almost all the blocks have reduced the HIV cases slightly. Still great awareness is required particularly for the youth.

Tuberculosis and Leprosy Cases

Table No.4.11

Positive TB and Leprosy cases during 2013 and 2014 in Dharmapuri District

Sl. No.	District	Positive TB Cases		Leprosy	
		2013	2014	2013	2014
1	Dharmapuri	625	187	03	02
2	Nallampalli	337	269	04	02
3	Pennagaram	46	180	06	04
4	Palacode	33	132	06	04
5	Karimangalam	32	111	04	03
6	Morappur	27	97	03	02
7	Harur	54	271	03	02
8	Pappireddipatti	395	129	02	01
	District	**1549**	**1376**	**31**	**20**

Source: Health Department, Dharmapuri, 2014.

Table No. 4.11 brings out the results that there are decreasing trends of TB and leprosy cases considerably. The efforts which have been taken by the Health Department are very consistent to reduce the TB and Leprosy cases. There were 1549 TB cases registered in the Dharmapuri district and within one year, the number got reduced by 173. The Harur block had more number (271) of TB cases in 2014 and the Morappur block had less number (97) of TB cases. The remaining blocks – Nallampalli (269), Dharmapuri (187), Pennagaram (180), Palacode (132), Pappireddipatti (129) and Karimangalam (111) also have the TB cases. While in Dharmapuri, Nallampalli and Pappireddipatti blocks, the number of TB cases have been reduced significantly. In the remaining five blocks namely Penngaram, Palacode, Karimangalam, Morappur and Harur blocks have an increased number of TB cases. So, appropriate attention has to be given to minimize TB cases as quickly as possible. In case of leprosy, the district has 20 cases out of which the Pennagaram and Palacode blocks have four cases each, the Karimangalam with three cases, Dharmapuri, Nallampalli, Morappur and Harur blocks have two cases each and Pappireddipatti with the single case. When compared to leprosy, TB is easily spreadable as communicable disease and these two are to be reduced with consistent efforts.

Conclusion

The demographic characteristics of the Dharmapuri district throw light on population in general, population of ST and SC, density etc. The increase of population among the schedule castes in between 2001 and 2011 is more than the population increase of the general category. The density of population has come down considerably in four blocks in general with a drastic reduction taking place in Karimangalam in particular. The Dharmapuri district is far behind in the case of sex ratio. However, the blocks like Pappireddipatti, Harur, Morappur are doing a better job in maintaining a positive sex ratio. The Pennagaram block needs care to reduce both sex ratio of children and adults. The Nallampalli block has more number of MMR and if sufficient attention is given, there are possibilities to reduce the same. The life expectancy at birth also requires much attention, since it is a matter of health awareness, and a cumulative effort may yield better results in the years to come. However, the health department is taking care of the health aspects positively by providing healthcare system in the primary health centres, and health sub-centres. It has reflected that most of the deliveries take place in hospitals as a positive note. Similarly, the water supply also is mentionable here since an overwhelming proportion of the households get the drinking water facilities.

Chapter-5

Literacy and Education

Introduction

This chapter highlights the two concepts of literacy and education. Literacy is the ability to read and write and it encompasses a complex set of abilities to understand and use the dominant symbol systems of a culture for personal and community development. In this technological society, the concept of literacy is expanding to include the media and electronic text, in addition to alphabetic and number systems. These abilities vary in different social and cultural contexts according to need, demand and education. The primary sense of literacy still represents the lifelong, intellectual process of gaining meaning from a critical interpretation of the written or printed text.

The key to all literacy is development, a progression of skills that begins with the ability to understand spoken words and decode written words, and culminates in the deep understanding of text. Reading development involves a range of complex language underpinnings including awareness of speech sounds, spelling patterns, word meaning, grammar and patterns of word formation, all of which provide a necessary platform for reading fluency and comprehension. Once these skills are acquired, the reader can attain full language literacy, which includes the ability to approach printed material with critical analysis, inference and synthesis; to write with accuracy and coherence; and to use information and insights from text as the basis for informed decisions and creative thought.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) defines literacy as the "ability to identify, understand, interpret, create, communicate and compute, using printed and written materials associated with varying contexts. Literacy involves a continuum of learning in enabling individuals to achieve their goals, to develop their knowledge and potential, and to participate fully in their community and wider society".

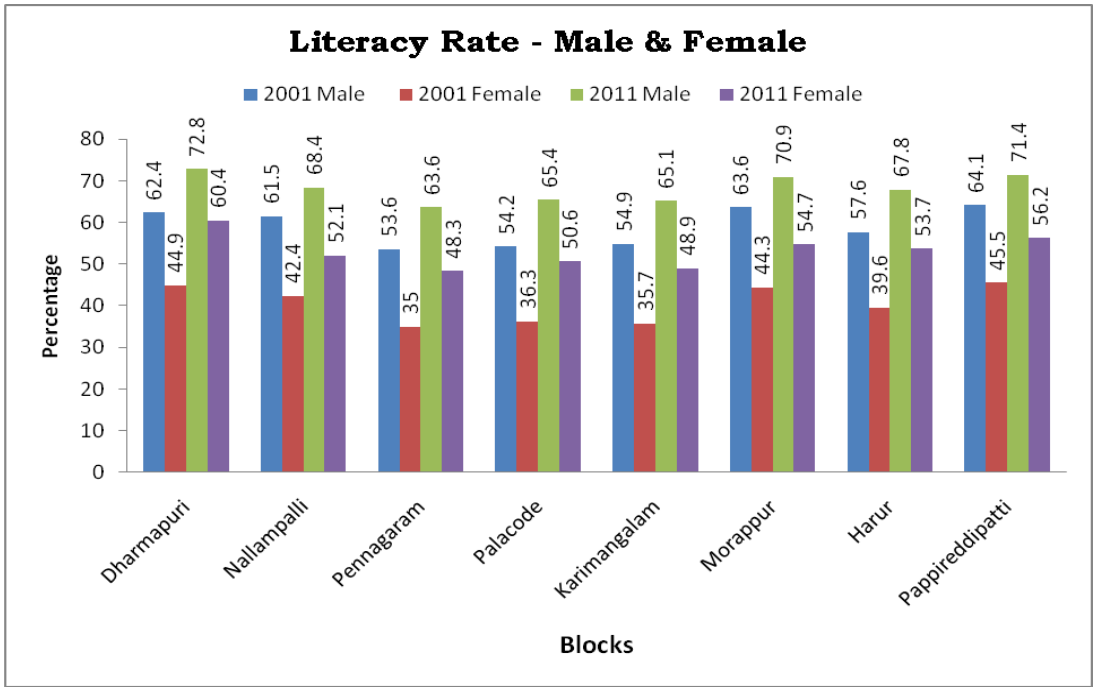
Education in its general sense is a form of learning in which the knowledge, skills, and habits of a group of people are transferred from one generation to the next through teaching, training or research. Education frequently takes place under the

guidance of others, but may also be without guidance. Any experience that has a formative effect on the way one thinks, feels or acts may be considered educational. Education is commonly divided into stages such as pre-school, primary school, secondary school and then college, university or apprenticeship. A right to education has been recognized by governments.

Literacy performance of District

In 2011 census, the Dharmapuri district's literacy rate is 68.54%; the male literacy rate of the district is 76.8% and the female literacy rate is 59.80%. In connection with the male literacy rate, Dharmapuri block occupies the first place with the rate of 72.80% and the last block is Pennagaram block (63.60%). Regarding the female literacy rate in the district, the first ranked block is Dharmapuri and its rate is 60.40% and the lowest place is occupied by Pennagaram (48.30%).

Figure 5.1 Literacy Rate Male & Female



Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011.

Primary/Elementary Education

Literacy is one of the indicators of social development which requires the reading and writing knowledge of the human beings beyond the age of seven and in Dharmapuri district enrollment of the students is very significant, up to the mark and a worth mentioning yardstick.

The elementary education is the starting point of human life span. As the first step it helps to remove the inhibitions amongst the children and to interact with the fellow-students. The child is going for the first time away from its mother, family members and primary group for moving towards the school. So, the primary and elementary education is providing a strong platform to establish the important relationships with the teachers.

Primary Education

Table No.5.1

Gender-wise Enrollment in Primary Education during 2012-14 in Dharmapuri District

Sl. No.	Block wise/ District	Enrollment in Primary					
		Boys		Girls		Total	
		2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
1	Dharmapuri	99.99	100.97	99.87	99.38	99.93	100.45
2	Nallampalli	99.35	98.75	99.44	99.72	99.40	99.24
3	Pennagaram	100.09	100.01	100.53	100.12	100.31	100.07
4	Palacode	100.32	100.14	99.17	100.07	100.20	100.11
5	Karimangalam	99.84	99.39	100.56	100.24	99.62	99.82
6	Morappur	99.44	99.10	98.97	98.00	99.21	98.55
7	Harur	99.57	99.23	99.37	99.11	99.47	99.17
8	Pappireddipatti	99.39	99.43	99.02	99.32	99.21	99.38
	District	**99.74**	**99.78**	**99.79**	**99.81**	**99.77**	**99.80**

Source: Chief Educational Office, Dharmapuri district, 2014

Table No. 5.1 reveals that during 2012-13 and 2013-14, the Dharmapuri district's primary school enrolment rate is beyond 99 percent for both boys and girls. The Dharmapuri, Pennagaram, Palacode and Karimangalam blocks in this district are doing well since they have crossed the enrollment beyond 100.00%. The education department is doing a better job to impart education to the children in this district. Irrespective of gender, the enrollment is being done exceptionally well. The state government's interest towards achieving literacy and to promote the education is reflected in the data available.

Completion Rate and Dropout Rate in Primary Education

On the other hand, the dropout rates are too meagre and negligible. The district administration in general and the department of education in particular render their services with the strategies, vision and mission to impart the social values in the children. They have realized that childhood is an important stage to acquire knowledge.

Table No.5.2
Completion and Dropout Rate during 2012-14 in Dharmapuri District

Sl. No	Block wise/District	Completion in Primary						Drop out in Primary					
		Boys		Girls		Total		Boys		Girls		Total	
		2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
1	Dharmapuri	99.85	98.87	98.38	99.44	99.12	99.53	1.22	1.19	1.11	1.01	1.17	1.09
2	Nallampalli	97.75	98.01	98.44	98.49	98.10	98.50	1.1	1.07	1.38	1.26	1.24	1.17
3	Pennagaram	97.12	97.88	96.81	97.96	96.96	97.36	3.07	2.99	3.82	3.48	3.44	3.24
4	Palacode	97.27	98.23	96.67	97.92	96.97	97.37	3.15	3.07	3.5	3.19	3.33	3.13
5	Karimangalam	97.38	97.54	97.01	98.82	97.19	97.59	2.11	2.05	3.33	3.03	2.72	2.56
6	Morappur	97.97	97.86	97.71	98.01	97.84	98.24	1.57	1.53	1.36	1.24	1.46	1.38
7	Harur	98.31	98.07	98.35	97.81	98.33	98.73	1.44	1.41	1.55	1.41	1.49	1.40
8	Pappriredditipatti	98.23	97.99	97.92	98.77	98.07	98.47	1.09	1.06	1.42	1.29	1.25	1.18
	District	**97.99**	**98.15**	**97.66**	**98.30**	**97.83**	**98.23**	**1.89**	**1.84**	**2.25**	**2.05**	**2.07**	**1.95**

Source: Education Department, Dharmapuri, 2014

Table No. 5.2 denotes that irrespective of the blocks in the district, overwhelming proportion of the children (97.00% and above) successfully complete their primary education to move towards secondary education. There is no discrimination found in between the sexes of the children. The dropout rates are very meagre and education is properly being imparted to the children. This trend is highly appreciable for multi-dimensional development of the district in the years to come.

Table No.5.3

Gender-wise Enrollment in Upper Primary Education during 2012-14 in Dharmapuri District

Sl. No.	Block wise/District /State	Upper primary					
		Boys		Girls		Total	
		2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
1	Dharmapuri	96.61	100.56	96.83	99.98	96.72	100.27
2	Nallampalli	95.89	100.30	96.24	99.24	96.06	99.77
3	Pennagaram	95.26	99.12	95.82	98.74	95.54	98.93
4	Palacode	96.16	99.25	97.23	100.11	96.69	99.68
5	Karimangalam	94.13	98.25	95.44	100.17	94.78	99.21
6	Morappur	97.08	99.23	96.46	98.67	96.77	98.95
7	Harur	97.77	100.95	98.36	101.43	98.06	101.19
8	Pappireddipatti	97.07	100.34	96.54	99.60	96.80	99.97
	District	**96.16**	**97.56**	**96.47**	**98.48**	**96.31**	**98.02**

Source: Education Department, Dharmapuri, 2014

Table No. 5.3 gives information about the enrolment in upper primary education of the children. Majority of the children join the upper primary and continue their studies without any interruption. It shows that the teaching methods, motivation extended by the teachers and infrastructures provided are the motivating factors to encourage the children to continue their studies in upper primary education. A great proportion of the students are enrolled in the upper primary schools and the dropout rates are also meagre in the district. When a child completes its education in a particular standard it should go further to attain as many ventures as possible which are available in plenty. All the blocks in this district have committed teachers and officials in connection with the school education without a second thought.

Completion Rate and Dropout Rate

Table No. 5.4

Completion Rate and Dropout Rate in upper primary education-2014

Sl. No.	Block wise/District	Completion rate in upper primary						Dropout rate in upper primary					
		Boys		Girls		Total		Boys		Girls		Total	
		2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
1	Dharmapuri	94.08	99.39	94.67	98.13	94.38	96.84	2.53	2.17	2.16	1.85	2.35	2.01
2	Nallampalli	93.03	97.85	93.38	96.81	93.21	95.64	2.86	2.45	2.84	2.43	2.85	2.44
3	Pennagaram	91.81	95.67	92.48	95.88	92.15	95.78	3.45	2.95	3.34	2.86	3.39	2.90
4	Palacode	92.23	96.75	93.40	96.83	92.81	95.24	3.93	2.50	3.83	3.28	3.38	2.89
5	Karimangalam	91.47	95.97	91.87	94.14	91.67	94.07	2.66	2.28	3.57	3.05	3.11	2.66
6	Morappur	94.46	96.99	94.87	97.31	94.66	97.14	2.62	2.24	1.59	1.36	2.10	1.80
7	Pappireddipatti	94.71	98.27	94.43	97.79	94.57	99.03	2.36	2.07	2.11	1.81	2.23	1.91
8	Harur	95.10	98.67	95.55	99.03	95.33	97.31	2.67	2.28	2.81	2.40	2.74	2.34
	District	**93.40**	**95.20**	**93.69**	**96.10**	**93.55**	**97.79**	**2.76**	**2.36**	**2.78**	**2.38**	**2.77**	**2.37**

Source: Education Department, Dharmapuri District

Table No. 5.4 explains the completion and dropout rates in upper primary schools in Dharmapuri district. The completion rate was 93.55% in 2012-13 and it increased significantly to 97.79% in 2013-14. Pappireddipatti block is performing very well for the completion of upper primary education in the district and if the same tempo is maintained, it may achieve the 100.00% results soon. The other blocks- Harur (97.31%), Morappur (97.14%), Dharmapuri (96.84%), Pennagaram (95.78%),

Nallampalli (95.64%), Palacode (95.24%) and Karimangalam (94.07%) are doing well to achieve cent percent results for the successful completion of upper primary.

The sex-wise analysis of the district says that the girls' completion rate (96.19%) is slightly more than boys' rate (95.20%) in 203-14. Out of eight blocks, in half of the blocks, the boys do better than the girls as: the Dharmapuri (99.39%), Harur (98.27%), Nallampalli (97.85%), Karimangalam (95.97%) and in the remaining four blocks, the girls surpass the boys: Pappireddipatti (99.03%), Morappur (97.31%), Palacode (96.83%) and Pennagaram (95.88%). The girls score more marks in tenth and higher secondary examinations conducted by the Secondary Board in Tamil Nadu, which is reflected in the completion rate in the upper primary in this district.

The drop-out rates decreased from 2.77 in 2012-13 to 2.37 in 2013-14. It shows that the district reduces the dropout rate on the one hand and enhances the completion rate on the other hand. All the eight blocks moved towards the reduction of dropout rates in 2013- 14 Dharmapuri (2.01%), Nallampalli (2.44%), Pennagaram (2.90%), Palacode (2.89%),

Karimangalam (2.66%), Morappur (1.80%), Harur (1.91%) and Pappireddipatti (2.34%). One can understand that around two percent dropouts only take place across the district. However, the Morappur block stands first and Pennagaram gets the last spot in respect of dropouts.

The boys' dropout rate is 2.76 (2012-13) and 2.36 (2013-14) in Dharmapuri district. All the eight blocks profusely do the good work to minimize the dropouts and Morappur occupies the first position with the percentage of 2.04 and Pennagaram gets the last place with the percentage of (2.95%). The remaining blocks stand as, Dharmapuri (2.17%), Harur (2.24%), Karimangalam (2.28%), Pappireddipatti (2.28%), Nallampalli (2.45%) and Palacode (2.50%) in reducing the dropout rates.

The dropout rate is just 2.38 in 2013-14 and this does not vary much from the boys' dropout rate. The Harur block occupies the first place with the percentage of 1.36% and the Palacode block gets the last place because its percentage is 3.28. The rest of the blocks are Morpaur (1.81%), Dharmapur (1.85%), Pappireddipatti (2.40%), Nallampalli (2.43%), Pennagaram (2.86%) and Karimangalam (3.05%).

Transition Rate

Table No. 5.5

Transition Rate from primary to upper primary and upper primary to secondary

Sl. No.	Block/ District	Transition rate from primary to upper primary			Transition rate from upper primary to secondary		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
		2013-14	2013-14	2013-14	2013-14	2013-14	2013-14
1	Dharmapuri	98.30	99.95	98.34	99.87	99.99	99.93
2	Nallampalli	96.15	96.13	95.68	99.70	99.99	99.85
3	Pennagaram	93.52	95.60	94.23	98.78	99.86	99.32
4	Palacode	94.68	95.80	94.55	98.65	99.72	99.18
5	Karimangalam	93.96	94.19	93.76	98.93	99.76	99.35
6	Morappur	97.72	98.22	97.47	99.99	98.26	99.13
7	Harur	98.67	97.01	97.56	98.97	99.02	99.00
8	Pappireddipatti	95.38	95.12	95.37	98.98	99.26	99.12
	District	**96.05**	**96.50**	**95.87**	**99.23**	**99.48**	**99.36**

Source: Education Department, Dharmapuri, 2014.

Table No. 5.5 explains the transition rate from primary to upper primary and upper primary to secondary of the Dharmapuri district for the period 2013-14. The transition from primary to upper primary rate is 95.87% and three blocks – Dharmapuri (98.34%), Harur (97.56%) and Morappur (97.47%) show a better performance than the district's average. The remaining five blocks like Nallampalli (95.68%), Pappireddipatti (95.37%), Palacode (94.55%), Pennagaram (94.23%) and Karimangalam (93.76%) have the transition rate lower than the district's percentage.

The Harur block gets first rank (98.67%) and the Pennagaram block (93.52%) finds the last place in this district. The remaining six blocks placed as Dharmapuri (98.30%), Morappur (97.72%), Nallampalli (96.15%), Paoppireddipatti (95.38%), Palacode (94.68%) and Karimangalam (93.96%). However, all the blocks have more than 90.00% of transition from primary to upper primary and they have to render their hard work to reach the 100 percent mark since the primary education is the first stage for the children to proceed to the subsequent stages in education. If the children like the school in the initial stage, it may be continued till higher education; attracting the children towards the school is required by the teacher's involvement besides the infrastructure.

The girls' transition rate (96.50%) is fairly higher than that of the boys (96.05%) in Dharmapuri district. Dharmapuri block shows the best performance with 99.95% of

transition from primary to upper primary which is more than the district's average and occupies the first position and the Karimangalam block gets the last position since it has 94.19%. The remaining blocks are positioned with Morappur (98.22%), Harur (97.01%), Nallampalli (96.13%), Palacode (95.80%), Pennagaram (95.60%) and Pappireddipatti (95.12%). Except, Nallampalli and Harur, in the remaining blocks, the girls' transition rate is higher than that of the boys. It reveals that the girls are showing interest to continue their education since beginning at primary level.

The next crucial stage of education is transition from upper primary to secondary level. The Dharmpuri district's average is 95.87%. Amongst the eight blocks, Dharmapuri gets the first rank (98.34%) and the last positioned block is Karimangalam (93.76%). The rest of the blocks are situated as: Harur (97.56%), Morappur (97.47%), Nallampalli (95.68%), Pappireddipatti (95.37%), Palacode (94.55%) and Pennagaram (94.23%). The blocks are performing well and if the schools attempt promoting the Parent Teachers Association (PTA) constantly, the gaps may be closed and there are possibilities for total transition. This is an important area to fill the gaps.

The boys' average transition from upper primary to secondary is 96.05%.in Dharmapuri district. The Harur block is doing well with 98.67% of transition and Pennagaram is in the last position (93.52%). The Dharmapuri block is in the second position (98.30%), Morappur (97.72%) at third, Nallampalli's (96.15%) at fourth, Pappireddipatti (95.38) is at fifth, Palacode (94.68%) is in sixth and Karimangalam (93.96%) is in the seventh place.

The girls' transition rate is moderately better than that of the boys (96.50%) in Dharmapuri district. While Dharmapuri gets the first position (99.95%), the Morappur block (94.19%) goes to the last position. The remaining blocks occupy their respective places as: Morappur (98.22%), Harur (97.01%), Nallampalli (96.13%), Palacode (95.80%), Pennagaram (95.60%) and Pappireddipatti (95.12%) for transition from upper primary to secondary.

Out of the eight blocks located in the Dharmapuri district, the five blocks such as: Dharmapuri, Pennagaram, Palacode, Karimangalam and Morappur have more percentages of girls in transition from upper primary to secondary than the boys. It outlines that if they are given the chance, the girls can do the best.

Box 5.1
Strategies to improve the education
Education scenario of Dharmapuri

The schools in Dharmapuri district are taking care of the children's enrolment in schools. They work hard to keep the children in the schools by offering easy teaching methods, friendly approach of the teachers, the basic infrastructure facilities and periodical assessments. The proportion of transition from primary to upper primary and the subsequent stages prove that the schools have developed certain yardsticks to attract them towards the schools and promote them to move towards further education. The colleges like arts, science, engineering, technology and medicine have provided the education here and the chances are more for those who want to pursue the higher education.

Beyond the text books

If the students in the schools, go beyond the textbook to learn the so-called difficult topics, based on real-world issues, such as animal life, history of their locality, understanding the multiple issues, analyzing information from multiple sources, including the geographical issues, sports, scientific inventions in a week around the world, address by experts on various topics etc., it can remove their inhibitions. There are chances to interact with the fellow- students by sharing the information learned.

Personality Development

Personality development is one key area in which the school administration has to work systematically. It should comprise effective communication, basic norms, understanding the existing infrastructure facilities within the school and in the locality where the students live. Since the students have to take up many competitive examinations if they have the plan to become bureaucrats in future, personality development can help them significantly from childhood onwards.

Bridge course for English

To find out a remedy for the inhibitions, the bridge course for English can help the students if the objectives are clear and the appropriate, beneficial methodology is adopted. A Bridge Course should have proper aims which include, sensitising students to improve their language ability, self-sufficiency and competency.

Availability of Schools

Table No. 5.6
Availability of Schools in Dharmapuri District

Sl. No.	Blocks/ District	Number of Habitations	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Total
1	Dharmapuri	417	131	36	15	11	193
2	Nallampalli	367	135	43	22	12	212
3	Pennagaram	329	133	81	19	14	247
4	Palacode	406	114	45	11	09	179
5	Karimangalam	429	113	45	04	13	175
6	Morappur	375	114	32	13	17	176
7	Pappireddipatti	160	66	23	09	12	110
8	Harur	379	131	37	21	10	199
	District	**2862**	**937**	**342**	**114**	**98**	**1491**

Source: Education Department, Dharmapuri, 2014

Table No. 5.6 depicts that the number of schools available in Dharmapuri district. For 2862 habitations in the district, there are 1491 schools with different categories providing educational services. Among them, primary schools (937) are more, followed by 342 upper primary, 114 secondary and 98 higher secondary schools functioning in eight blocks. The Pennagaram block is in the top as far as the number of schools is concerned; in all there are 247 schools functioning and the Pappireddipatti block has less number of schools (110) in this district. More number of primary schools are found in Nallampalli (135) and Pappreddipatti has least number of primary schools (66) in the district. Out of 342 upper primary schools in the district, one-fourth (81) is existing in Pennagaram block alone.

Pupil –Teacher Ratio

Table No. 5.7
Pupil -Teacher Ratio during 2013-14 in Dharmapuri District

Sl. No.	Block / District	Primary School	Upper Primary School
		Pupil Teacher Ratio	
1	Dharmapuri	28:1	31:1
2	Nallampalli	27:1	30:1
3	Pennagaram	30:1	38:1
3	Palacode	32:1	32:1
5	Karimangalam	28:1	30:1
6	Morappur	25:1	30:1
7	Harur	28:1	31:1
8	Pappireddipatti	29:1	27:1
	District	**28:1**	**31:1**

Source: Education Department, Dharmapuri, 2014

Table No. 5.7 provides the information about pupil-teacher ratio in the schools. The district's average for pupil-teacher ratio in primary school is 28:1. Morappur has the ratio of 25:1. The average pupil-teacher ratio for the upper primary is 31.1 and the Pappireddipatti block has the ratio of 27:1. The district has ideal pupil – teacher ratio.

Secondary School Enrolment

Table No. 5.8
Enrolment in Secondary Education-2014

Sl. No.	Block wise/District	Enrollment in Secondary School		
		2013-14		
		Boys	Girls	Total
1	Dharmapuri	89.61	90.23	89.62
2	Nallampalli	90.53	89.09	89.81
3	Pennagaram	88.97	87.01	87.99
4	Palacode	89.08	91.27	90.12
5	Karimangalam	90.01	91.76	90.89
6	Morappur	91.76	92.34	92.05
7	Harur	92.01	94.06	91.03
8	Pappireddipatti	89.06	88.78	88.92
	District	**90.13**	**90.57**	**90.05**

Source: Education Department, Dharmapuri.

Table No. 5.8 describes school enrollment rate in secondary schools. The district's percentage is 90.05; amongst the eight blocks, four blocks have more number of enrolments than the district average, they are: Morappur (92.05%), Harur (91.05%), Karimangalam (90.89%) and Palacode (90.12%). The remaining four blocks – Nallampalli (89.81%), Dharmapuri (89.62%), Pappireddipatti (88.92%) and Pennagaram (87.99%) have lower enrollment rate when compared to the district's 90.05%.

If we look at the boys' enrolment in secondary education in the district, it is 90.13%. Harur block is in the first position in the district; it has higher enrollment rate (92.01%) and the Pappireddipatti block which has 89.06, is at the bottom. The remaining blocks have the follwing enrolments: Morappur (91.76%), Nallampalli (90.53%), Karimangalam (90.01%), Dharmapuri (89.61%), Palacode (89.08%) and Pappireddipatti (89.06%).

The girls' enrollment is moderately more than that of the boys in secondary education (90.57%). The Harur block with 94.06% stands at the top and the Palacode block with the 87.01% gets the lowest position in the district. The rest of the blocks occupy their positions in the district as: Morappur (92.34%), Karimangalam (91.76%),

Palacode (91.27%), Dharmapuri (90.23%), Nallampalli (89.09%) and Pappireddipatti (88.78%).

Amongst the eight blocks, in five blocks, the girls' enrolment is more than that of the boys in Dharmapuri, Palacode, Karimangalam, Morpur, and Harur.

Secondary School Dropouts

Table No. 5.9
Dropouts in Secondary Education-2014

Sl. No	Block wise/District	Dropout Rate					
		Boys		Girls		Total	
		2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
1	Dharmapuri	2.36	2.01	1.07	0.89	1.71	1.45
2	Nallampalli	3.45	3.09	1.77	1.01	2.00	2.05
3	Pennagaram	5.21	4.99	3.54	2.20	4.37	3.59
4	Palacode	5.40	4.38	3.91	2.32	4.65	3.35
5	Karimangalam	6.30	5.26	4.89	3.11	5.59	4.18
6	Morappur	4.20	3.18	3.02	2.51	3.61	2.84
7	Harur	2.63	1.15	1.62	0.78	2.12	0.96
8	Pappireddipatti	4.19	3.02	2.49	1.30	3.34	2.16
	District	**4.21**	**3.39**	**2.79**	**1.77**	**3.42**	**2.57**

Source: Education Department, Dharmapuri

Table No. 5.9 explores the dropout rates in Dharmapuri district. The district dropout was reduced considerably (2.57%) in 2013-14. The Karimangalam block has more dropouts (4.18%) to occupy the first place in the district and Harur block has the least number of drop outs (0.96%). The remaining blocks have the following dropouts Pennagaram (3.59), Palacode (3.35), Morappur (2.84%), Pappireddipatti (2.16%), Nallampalli (2.05%) and Dharmapuri (1.45%). Efforts have to be taken by the Chief Education Office of the district to further reduce the dropouts at the secondary level to improve the education in the district.

The boys' dropout rate (3.39%) has come down slightly in 2013-14 from the dropout rate 4.21 in 2012-2013. All the blocks could reduce the dropout rates in the secondary level considerably within a year and if the same trend is continued, there will be drastic improvements in higher education of the district. In case of girls dropout rate, it reduced to 1.77 in 2013-14, from 2.9 in 2012-13 and here also all the eight blocks have reduced the dropout rates considerably.

Comparatively, the girls are acquitting themselves better in the drop-outs as far as the secondary education is concerned.

Basic School Infrastructure

Table No.5.10

Block wise School Infrastructures in Dharmapuri District-2014

Sl. No	Block wise/District/	Total No. of schools	With 3 class rooms	More than 3 class rooms	Without toilet	Without Compound wall	Without electricity
1	Dharmapuri	157	96	61	0	27	0
2	Nallampalli	186	115	74	0	26	0
3	Pennagaram	233	122	111	0	36	0
4	Palacode	171	106	65	0	26	0
5	Karimangalam	161	100	61	0	25	0
6	Morappur	164	106	58	0	29	0
7	Pappireddipatti	104	62	42	0	29	0
8	Harur	185	117	68	0	31	0
	District	**1361**	**821**	**540**	**0**	**229**	**0**

Source: Education Department, Dharmapuri

The Government of Tamil Nadu provides the basic infrastructure facilities to entire state to improve the education at all levels. In this context, the Dharmapuri block has been provided such facilities to improve the school enrollments by supplying text books, note books, stationery items, school bags, bicycles, geometry boxes, laptops to the students in the advanced level irrespective of caste, creed and colour with the motto to enhance education. Since education can play a crucial role, it minimizes the differences and explores the possibilities to lead a decent life. In this regard, Table No. 5.10 shows that there are 1361 schools functioning and the Pennagaram block has the highest number of schools in the district (233) and the Pappireddipatti block has less number of schools (104). There are 821 schools with three class rooms, the Harur block has 117 schools and is in the first place amongst the blocks and the last placed block is Pappireddipatti with 62 schools. More than three class rooms schools are 540 in the district, and out of them, Pennagaram has 111 schools and it has been placed at the top. In Pappireddipatti, there are only 42 such schools that are functioning and this block is placed as the least. There are 229 schools in all without compound in all the blocks.

As the government is giving priority to school infrastructure, all the schools have been provided with electricity and toilet facilities.

Hostel Facilities

Table No.5.11
Hostel Facilities in Dharmapuri District-2014

SL. No	Block /District	No. of Hostels	Total Number of students ADW/GTR	No. of students in hostels(ADW&TW)
1	Dharmapuri	3	152	802
2	Nallampalli	4	0	50
3	Pennagaram	2	106	100
4	Palacode	2	0	150
5	Karimangalam	2	0	50
6	Morappur	8	0	145
7	Harur	7	1371	555
8	Pappireddipatti	6	1881	454
	District	**34**	**3510**	**2306**

Source: Educational Department, Dharmapuri

To provide the needed care to the students who are unable to stay in their homes for various causes, the government has constructed hostels across the district. Table No. 5.11 discloses that there are 34 hostels located in the district, out of which the Morappur, Harur and Pappireddipatti blocks have more number of hostels 8, 7 and 6 respectively. In these hostels 3510 students are staying and most of them are from Harur and Pappireddipatti blocks. There are 2306 Adi-Dravida students staying in the respective hostels in the district. In Dharmapuri block alone, more number (802) of students is staying.

Scholarship

Table No 5.12
Scholarships during 2014 in Dharmapuri District

Sl. No	Block wise/District/State	No. of schools	Total Number of AD & Tribal students	No. of students availed scholarship
1	Dharmapuri	147	1782	1782
2	Nallampalli	155	1882	1882
3	Pennagaram	188	2088	2088
4	Palacode	162	1702	1702
5	Karimangalam	139	1677	1677
6	Morappur	180	2458	2458
7	Harur	192	2915	2915
8	Pappireddipatti	167	2400	2400
	District	**1330**	**16904**	**16904**

Source: Education Department, Dharmapuri

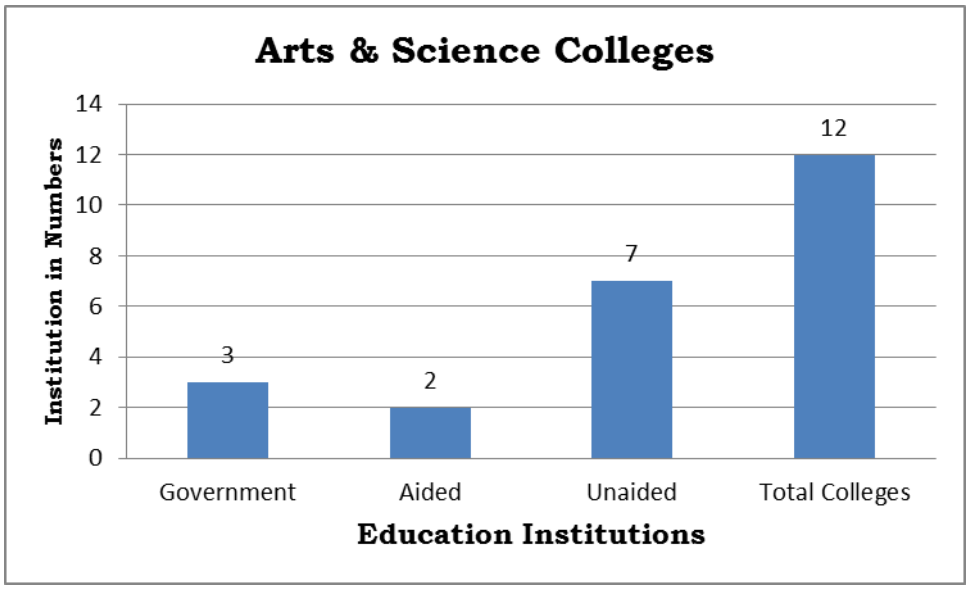
Scholarships give an opportunity to the students who want to continue their education since the family circumstances may not be conducive for their education. The government has announced several scholarships to the needy students. In this context, 16, 904 students from 1330 schools avail the scholarships in the district. Though all the blocks have scholarship students, the Harur block has 2915 adi-dravida and tribal students, followed by Morappur (2450) and Pappireddipatti (2400) blocks.

Higher Education

Higher education creates the platform to the youth to gain employment on the one hand and provides self confidence, personality development and dynamism on the other. In this context, there are institutes of higher learning functioning from the Dharmapuri district. Science, humanities, arts, education, engineering and medicine are being taught to the aspirants across the district. To develop the argument skills, the competitive spirit, enhance the prosperity, higher education can help.

Arts and Science Colleges

Figure 5.2 Arts and Science Colleges in Dharmapuri-2015



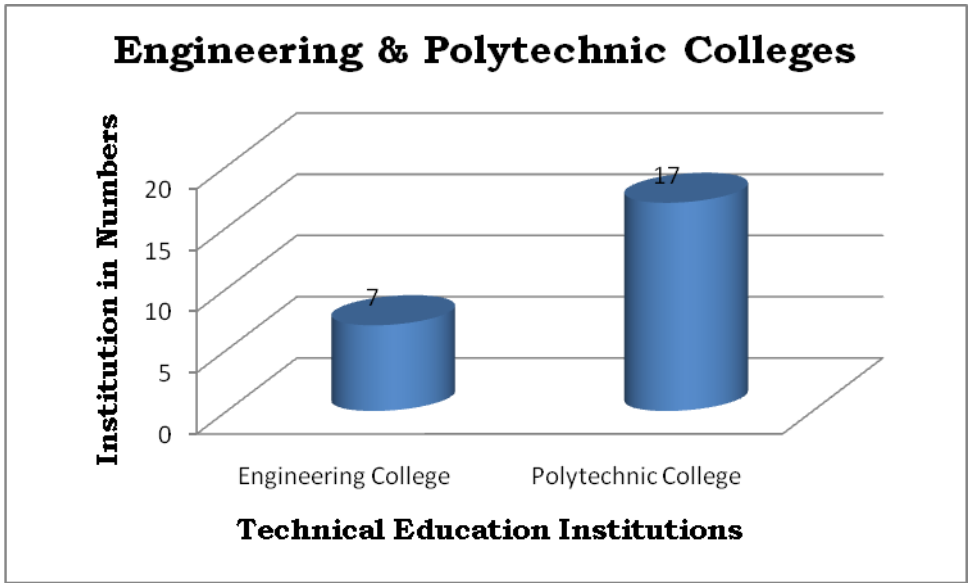
Source: http://www.colleges.in.tn.com/Dated:7.5.15.

In connection with the arts and science programmes, there are three governments, two aided and seven unaided colleges functioning in the Dharmapuri district for the use of the students. Dharmapuri district can remarkably transform its school level education into the higher education since the district has plenty of human resources. This district has not only bettered its enrolment numbers but also is in a position to enhance its learning outcomes. School education system: primary, upper

primary, secondary and higher secondary where each tier has a distinct facet, the future generation can build a strong foundation and higher education can flourish in a short span of time.

Technical Education

Figure 5.3 Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics-2014



Source: Directorate of Technical Education, Government of Tamil Nadu, 2014

Apart from the arts, pure sciences and humanities, the engineering education is playing a crucial role to provide the training to the youth in Dharmapuri district. There are seven engineering colleges and seventeen polytechnic colleges doing their educational services for the aspirants. Different types of courses are being offered by these institutions to attract even the students from remote villages. By saving time and money, the students are able to get their engineering education in nearby areas.

Conclusion

The above discussions highlight the fact that the district is doing well in the education sphere. Since the government is giving much importance to school education and higher education, many students have enrolled in the institutions. However, there are disparities existing in between the blocks, because of the location of the blocks, distance towards the resources, socio-economic conditions of them, facilities being offered by them are the influencing factors. The girls show better performance in school education and if the same trend is continued for many years there will be lot of positive changes taking place. As one of the backward districts in the state, there are possibilities for multi-dimensional development by using the educated youth, because they are going to play a vital role in the decades to come.

Chapter-6

Gender

Introduction

Gender equality is a key aspect for family, community, society and national building processes. Gender inequality can create constraints for development and to eliminate it is in the hands of women by participating themselves in the workforce. The Indian constitution has made many provisions for gender equality, as a fundamental right and also empowers the State to adopt measures in favor of women by way of legislation and policies. To remove the gender inequality, through the 1993 amendment of the Indian Constitution, one-third of the elected seats to the local governing bodies are exclusively reserved for women. Further, the Government announced the National Policy for Empowerment of Women in 2001 to bring about advancement, development and empowerment of women. However, in certain areas, gender inequality still exists, for instance, the gender based wage differences cannot be seen in the organized sector, where wages mostly on the basis of differ skill levels, but the wage differences are being practiced in unorganized sector, since most of the manual workers have minimum education or illiterates. In this connection, education can bring the positive results for women and it requires a lot of commitment from the government to promote literacy of women. Most of the women are unaware of their basic rights and capabilities due to their illiteracy and lack of knowledge. They even do not have the understanding as to how the socio-economic and political forces influence them. They accept all types of discriminatory practices that persist in our family and society largely due to their ignorance and unawareness. These should be eliminated at any cost, if we really want the women to lead the family effectively. If the women have better education, it can bring out the economic prosperity by involving themselves in various activities to attain the subsequent development in many aspects. In this scenario, this chapter discusses the participation of women in different activities in the eight blocks of the Dharmapuri district.

Status of women

Table No. 6.1
Comparative Status of Women during 2011 in Dharmapuri District

Sl. No.	Status	District
1	Female Population (in lakhs)	7.30
2	Percentage in total population	48.60
3	Sex-Ratio	946.00
4	Female Literacy Rate	60.00
5	MMR	65.00
6	% of women working in agriculture sector	65.71
7	% of women in non-agricultural sector	41.82

Source: Census of India, 2011.

Table No. 6.1 explains the status of women in the district. As per 2011 census, the district consists of 7.30 lakhs women and their percentage to the total population of the district is 48.60%, which is comparatively less than the state's women population (49.90%). Sex ratio of the district is 946, which is the lowest among 32 districts located in the state and comparatively very less to the state's sex ratio: 996. The female literacy rate of the district is 60 % and the state's literacy rate is 73.86%, it shows that the district is far behind and much attention is needed to fill the gap. Maternal Mortality Rate is in the district is 65 and it is less than the state's rate: 68. This is another area where the health personnel in general and the Village Health Nurses in particular have to provide their care and advocacy consistently. The district's performance is better than the state in terms of work participation of women in both agricultural (65.71%) and non-agricultural (41.82) sectors since plenty of farming and non-farming occupations are available in this district.

Access to Resource and Credit

Schemes of both the union and state governments are being implemented in the district to bring out positive changes amongst the women. The financial support is available through the Self- Help Groups, NABARD, nationalized banks, Pudhu Vazhvlu, Mahalir Thittam etc., to empower the women. The Non-Governmental Organizations do their jobs to help the women to form the Self-Help Groups to channelize their capabilities and help themselves.

Box 6.1

Self-Help Groups

Self- Help Groups are being called 'solidarity groups', because they bring the women together voluntarily to form themselves as a unit to strengthen their capabilities. The purpose of the groups is to keep their social and economic differences aside and add their plus points cumulatively to bring positive results to themselves and to their respective families. To redress the gender discrimination, the role of Self Help Groups is a vital phenomenon in Dharmapuri district.

Block-wise Number of SHGs and credit availed during 2013-14

Sl. No	Block/District	No. of Self Help-Groups	No. of members	Credits availed (2013-14) (Rs. in crores)
1	Dharmapuri	512	8060	12.56
2	Nallampalli	489	7698	10.42
3	Pennagaram	503	7918	9.56
4	Palacode	389	6124	7.84
5	Karimangalam	501	7887	11.75
6	Morappur	432	6801	8.25
7	Harur	407	6407	7.62
8	Pappireddipatti	348	5478	7.45
	District	**3581**	**59373**	**75.45**

Source: Project Director, DMMU, Dharmapuri, 2014

The above table explains that there are 3,581 Self-Help Groups functioning in this district as on 2014. Among them, the Dharmapuri block occupies the first place to have 512 groups and the Pappireddipatti with 348 groups is placed in the last position. The remaining six blocks also have sizeable groups as Pennagaram (503), Karimangalam (501), Nallampalli (489), Morappur (432) and Palacode (389) to empower the women. There are 59,373 members having joined these groups to avail the loans provided by the banks, rotation of cumulated finance at the lowest interest among the very members by eliminating money lenders and easy access towards the formal financial institutions including the banks without any inhibitions. Besides these financial dimensions, they do certain business like making home-made products for marketing them to develop the social network. They are in a position to adapt themselves with different groups in their respective areas to bring about the real empowerment of women.

Amongst the eight blocks, Dharmapuri is in the first place with 8060 members and Pappireddipatti is in the last place with 5478 members. The position of the remaining blocks is: Pennagaram (7918), Karimanglam (7887), Nallampalli (7698), Morappur (6801), Harur (6407) and Palacode (6124). The mobilized funds are totally: Rs.75.45 crores it shows that if women can join together, they can become a strong group since they add all the plus points and subtract the differences.

Female Literacy

According to the 2011 census, the female literacy rate of the district is 53.11% which is comparatively less than the male literacy rate 68.18% (Appendix I; Table 1.5). The Dharmapuri block occupies the first place in the district with the literacy rate: 60.40% which is higher than the district's female literacy rate and Pennagaram with 48.30% being ranked as the lowest block. Out of the eight, the literacy rates of the four blocks Dharmapuri (60.40%), Pappireddipatti (56.20%), Morappur (54.70%) and Harur (53.70%) have more than the district's rate. The remaining four blocks-Nallampalli (52.10%), Palacode (50.60%), Karimangalam (48.90%) and Pennagaram (48.30%) have less literacy rate than the district. Necessary steps are to be taken to encourage the women in this district to move towards their education. The existing programmes of the government should be strengthened by periodical assessment to increase the female literacy rates noticeably.

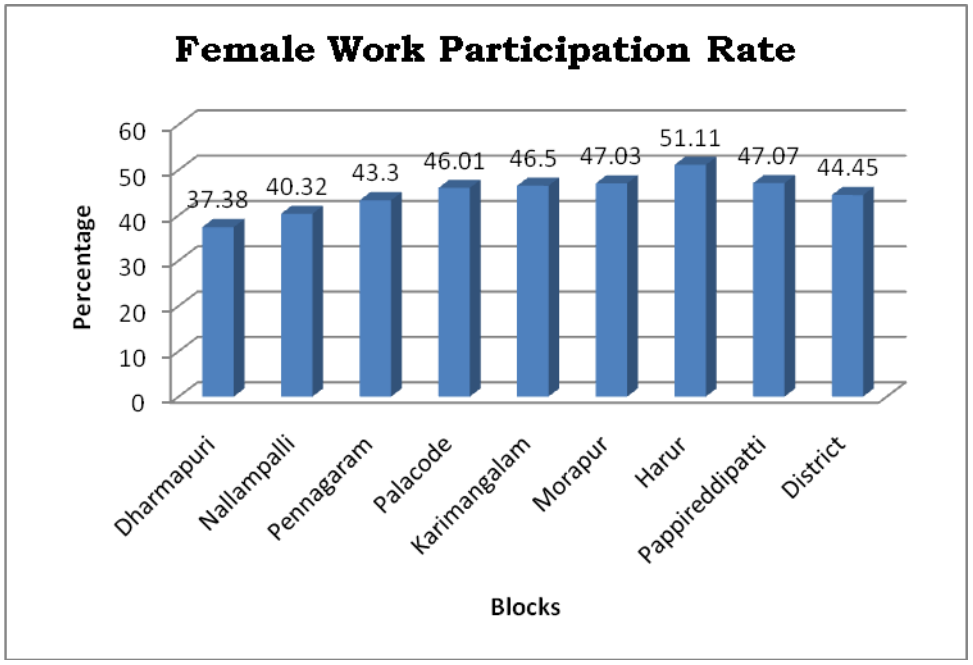
Box 6.2 Soft skills training for women

To provide opportunities to the women to stabilize themselves economically, a soft skill training programme on jute bag making has been conducted for fifteen days by an NGO *United Technology* in Dharmapuri district for the women with the financial assistance of Socio- Economic Development Programme (SEDP) of the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) with the coordination of Periyar University, Salem. The aim of the programme was to train the women in making jute bags of different kinds, and in marketing strategies existing in the state and beyond. The thirty women who have been trained with the minimum education qualification of 10th standard hail from poor socio-economic back ground. The in- house training has helped them in a big way to know about the sources of raw materials, obtaining the necessary orders, identifying the demand, and selling them for profits. One of the women who has been involved in the training said that she was unable to maintain the family since she was unaware of any jobs and the family circumstances would not allow her to go outside of the family for earning income. Through this training, she learned a lot and now she can start her own business within the limited resources. According to her, the NGO staff is consistently motivating all the trainees who have been trained by them to market their jute products. She narrated that one area, which is marketing, with which unfamiliar is a problem, but now it has been sorted out since the NGO is buying the products and they give her the share of her profit. Like her, many women with different socio-economic strata, academic qualifications and family background have been trained to learn the new business strategies as an experimental venture.

Employment Female Work Participation

Figure 6.1 narrates the female work participation rate in Dharmpuri district. It is obvious that the work participation rate is an unimpressive scene in the district since not even half proportion of the women is taking part in the work (42.16%). Though jobs are available in all blocks of the district for the women, there are ill-motivating factors such as discrimination in the wages, availability of menial jobs, bleak literacy rates amongst the women etc., that prevent them from the job markets. Though there are jobs which exist across the district's eight blocks, the women are not generally engaged much in agriculture and allied activities. The Harur block has 47.16% of the female workers which is more than the district's rate, followed by Karimangalam (45.00%), Morappur (45.00%), Pappireddipatii (44.00%), Penngaram (42.00%), Palacode (42.00%), Nallampalli (40.00%) and Dharmapuri (33.00%). While Harur occupies the first position, Dharmapuri is in the last place in the district in connection with the female work participation. If the female work participation rate is increased, certainly there are possibilities for improvements in accessing the toilet facilities and pucca houses. The gender discrimination is closely associated with the female work participation rate.

Figure 6.1 Female Work Participation Rate-2011



Source: Census of India, 2011

Female workers in Non-Agricultural sector

Table No. 6.2

Female Work Participation Rate in Non-Agricultural Sector in Dharamapuri District - 2011

Sl. No.	Name of the Block/District	Female Workers in Non-Agricultural Sector		
		Total number of Female workers	Female workers in non-agricultural sector	% of Female Worker in non-Agri. Sector
1	Dharmapuri	28234	17957	63.6
2	Nallampalli	36687	20215	55.1
3	Pennagaram	40143	16860	42.0
4	Palacode	30624	13566	44.3
5	Karimangalam	30180	11468	38.0
6	Morappur	31066	10096	32.5
7	Harur	35885	11483	32.0
8	Pappireddipatti	19696	5318	27.0
	District	**28234**	**17957**	**41.82**

Source: Census of India, 2011.

Table No. 6.2 narrates the female workers' participation rate in the non-agricultural sector. 41.82 % of the female workers participate in the non-farm activities and that is slightly less than the work participation rate of the women (42.16%), in the district. Dharmapuri block has more number of females in non-agricultural occupations (63.60%) followed by Nallampalli (55.10%), Palacode (44.30%), Pennagaram (42.00%), Karimangalam (38.00%), Morappur (32.50%), Harur (32.00%) and Pappirddipatti (27.00). Very meagre proportion of females participates in the Pennagaram block and Dharmapuri has more number of females in the non-agricultural activities. The jobs in industries and the small scale sectors may be in a position to provide not only the employment chances but also enable the women get equal wages with the men.

Female Agricultural Wage Rates

Table No.6.3

Female Agricultural Wage Rates in Dharmapuri District

Sl. No.	Block/District	Female Agri. Wage rate in Rupees
1	Dharmapuri	120
2	Nallampalli	120
3	Pennagaram	100
4	Palacode	120
5	Karimangalam	110
6	Morappur	120
7	Harur	120
8	Pappireddipatti	120
	District	**116**

Source: Department of Statistics, Dharmapuri, 2014.

Table No. 6.3 enlightens the wage rate for women in Dharmapuri district. The wage discrimination is a long traditional method that is being adopted for a longer period. There are always men's jobs and women's jobs though both are working in the same kind of occupation particularly in the agricultural sector. The data reveal that the district's average income for the women is Rs. 116. While in six blocks-Dharmapuri, Nallampalli, Palacode, Morappur, Harur, Pappireddipatti the females earn Rs. 120 per day which is more than the district's average, and in the remaining three blocks the women earn less than the average. In Pennagaram block, a woman gets only Rs. 100 which is the lowest payment in the entire district. This is one primary cause for the work participation rate coming down significantly.

Women in Local Bodies

Table No.6.4
Membership in State Assembly and Local Bodies in Dharmapuri District

Sl. No.	Block/District	Elected Representative in ULB/RLB				
		Total no. of elected representatives	no. of elected representative		% of elected representative	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Dharmapuri	357	236	121	66.11	33.89
2	Nallampalli	379	251	128	66.23	33.77
3	Pennagaram	388	259	129	66.75	33.25
4	Palacode	360	243	117	67.50	32.50
5	Karimangalam	334	222	112	66.47	33.53
6	Morappur	428	283	145	66.12	33.88
7	Harur	377	255	122	67.64	32.36
8	Pappireddipatti	212	141	71	66.51	33.49
	District	**2835**	**1890**	**945**	**66.66**	**33.33**

Source: Local Bodies/ PAPD section in Collectorate, Dharmapuri, 2011.

Table no. 6.4 explains the participation of women in the elected bodies in the local bodies. Throughout the district, an average 33.33% women representatives render their services as the elected representatives. Thanks should go to the amendments in panchayati raj institutions in which the women get the one-third of the seats exclusively reserved for them. All the eight blocks data say that the women enjoy the privileges from their respective units.

Conclusion

Dharmapuri district's female population rate is not much different from the state's population. But the literacy rate of the district is far behind the state's literacy rate. The MMR in the district is slightly less than that of the state, and the participation of women in agriculture is more in the district when compared to the state. The wage rate for the women is low and there are differences in wage rate for workers across the blocks. The women in the district enjoy the one-third reservation in the local bodies as the elected representatives.

Chapter-7

Social Security

Introduction

Social security is one of the contributory factors for promoting social equality and shuns the differences in all possible ways. The security measures are being nicely looked after by the authorities of the district to bring down the social differentiations in all possible ways. Social security is being extended to every needy member of society who has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

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

In this context, the following tables show the social security measures which have been extended to the aged, differently abled etc., in the Dharmapuri district,

Demographic profile of the Aged

Table No. 7.1

Demographic Profile of Aged in Dharmapuri District

Age group	Population in Age - Group			Proportion of Population in Age		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
60-64	53537	26285	27252	3.55	3.39	3.72
65-69	34631	16239	18392	2.30	2.10	2.51
70-74	26216	13085	13131	1.74	1.69	1.79
75-79	12193	5945	6248	0.81	0.77	0.85
80+	14038	6681	7357	0.93	0.86	1.00
Age not stated	793	425	368	0.05	0.05	0.05
All	141408	68660	72748	9.38	8.87	9.93
Total	**1506843**	**774303**	**732540**	**100.00**	**51.39**	**48.61**

Source: Census of India, 2011.

Table No. 7.1 shows the aged population of 60 and above in Dharmapuri district. Amongst the total population of 15, 06, 843, less than one-tenth (9.38%) are the aged. This proportion is more than that of the nation's average. It reflects that the district is giving a chance to the aged to comfortably lead their life. The male aged are more in numbers (51.39%) than the females (48.61%) who live in this district. The old age pension scheme is provided to the aged without any constraints which keep them to do their normal work along with their family members.

Note: Proportions are worked out to the respective total population of the district.

Financial Security

Table No. 7.2 clearly indicates that there are many schemes available to the aged, the differently abled, the destitute and the deserted widows in the district. Both the union and the state governments' schemes are properly implemented to assist the needy to overcome their problems. The aged are in a position to lead their social life decently as desired and expected. The Old Age Pension Scheme is available for the aged in Tamil Nadu through the revenue department. The economic security is being extended to the needy aged. Similarly, the differently abled too get certain benefits. For other weaker sections that badly need the financial and other kind of help, the government machinery are giving a considerable amount of help.

Table No.7.2

Financial Assistance to Old Age People in Dharmapuri District

Sl. No.	Category	No. of People assisted 2013-2014
1	Old Age Pension	38123
2	Widow Pension Scheme	10770
3	Disability Pension Scheme	1210
4	Differently Abled Pension	2753
5	Destitute/ Deserted wives Pension	2711
6	Destitute Widows Pension	4049
7	Unmarried Women Pension	418
8	Chief Minister's Uzhavar Paathukappu Thittam- OAP	3519
	Total	**63553**

Source: Social Security Scheme, Dharmapuri, 2014

Various schemes of Tamil Nadu Government are consistently being implemented in Dharmapuri district's eight blocks without any problems for the welfare of the weaker sections like the aged, the widows, the differently abled, the destitute widows, the unmarried women. During the period of 2013-14, there were 63, 553 beneficiaries in Dharmapuri district.

Financial Assistance provided to Destitute Widows

From Table No. 7.3 we find that there are schemes which provide pension to the destitute/deserted wives and destitute widows. When we compare the figures for 2012-13 and 2013-14 we find that the numbers of destitute widows who receive the financial support have increased and in the corresponding period the number of destitute/deserted widows slightly decreased. There is an increasing trend in all the eight blocks in connection with the care of the destitute widows and in the Karimanglam, Morappur, Harur and Pappireddipatti blocks, the number of destitute/deserted widows noticeably increased. In both cases, the total financial assistance has been reduced.

Table No.7.3

Financial Assistance Provided to Destitute Widows and Destitute Deserted Wives during 2012-2014 in Dharmapuri District

Sl. N0.	Block/ District	No. of Destitute Widows		Total Financial Assistance Provided		No. of Destitute/ Deserted Wives		Total Financial Assistance Provided	
		2012-2013	2013-2014	2012-2013	2013-2014	2012-2013	2013-2014	2012-2013	2013-2014
1	Dharmapuri	301	360	61,77,177	41,10,021	433	386	58,17,811	44,54,727
2	Nallampalli	370	455	75,92,780	51,71,645	467	391	63,14,230	45,15,428
3	Pennagaram	355	401	72,87,138	45,72,909	460	370	63,16,691	42,72,626
4	Palacode	501	606	1,02,79,209	68,57,162	405	375	55,81,810	43,29,954
5	Karimangalam	575	670	1,18,07,417	75,71,620	351	397	48,11,974	45,82,872
6	Morappur	706	747	1,44,85,802	83,53,957	219	335	30,05,572	38,72,958
7	Pappireddipatti	604	682	1,23,94,573	79,81,716	270	285	39,06,263	32,96,426
8	Harur	507	592	1,04,07,900	56,94,910	325	381	44,54,119	43,97,399
	District	**3919**	**4513**	**8,04,31,996**	**5,03,13,940**	**2930**	**2920**	**4,02,08,470**	**3,37,22,390**

Source: Social Security Scheme, Dharmapuri, 2014.

Assistance to Differently Abled

Table No. 7.4 clearly mentions that there are nine types of schemes offered to the differently abled in the district. The governments' schemes which are exclusively available for the differently abled have been properly implemented to help them to overcome their problems. The district administration along with the block development officials concerned has successfully executed the schemes without any pending.

Table No. 7.4
Physical and Financial Assistance provided to Differently Abled in Dharmapuri district during 2013-14

Sl. No.	Schemes 2013 - 14	Target		Achievement		Pending
		Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	
1	**Aids and Appliance**					
	Tricycle	10	49,500	10	49,500	Nil
	Wheel Chair	10	55,000	10	55,000	Nil
	CP Chair	-	-	-	-	Nil
	Crutches	50	30,000	50	30,000	Nil
	Caliper	3	7,500	3	7,500	Nil
	Retrofitted Petrol Scooter	21	11,33,790	21	11,33,790	Nil
	Goggles and Folding Stick	75	7,500	75	7,500	Nil
	Braille watch	30	12,600	30	12,600	Nil
	Video Magnifier	20	1,70,000	20	1,70,000	Nil
	Artificial Limb	04	6,500	04	6,500	Nil
	Modular limb	05	78,000	05	78,000	Nil
	Hearing Aid	60	39,000	60	39,000	Nil
	Solar & Battery	60	24,000	60	24,000	Nil
	Behind The Ear Hearing Aid	15	52,500	15	52,500	Nil
	Motorized Sewing Machine	80	3,20,000	80	3,20,000	Nil
2	**Marriage Assistance with 4 gram Gold**					
	1.Ortho Marring Normal	1	25,000	1	25,000	Nil
	2.Deaf Marring Normal	1	25,000	1	25,000	Nil
	3.Blind Marring Normal	-	-	-	-	
	4.Differentabled Married Differently Abled	-	-	-	-	
	Degree Holder	1	50,000	1	50,000	Nil
3	Scholarship	627	20,62,000	627	20,62,000	Nil
4	Readers allowance	11	40,000	11	40,000	Nil
5	Free Bus Pass	563	24,53,047	563	24,53,047	Nil

6	**Maintenance Grant**					
	1. Severely Differently Abled	256	28,33,000	256	28,33,000	Nil
	2. Mentally Retarded	2272	2,72,64,000	2272	2,72,64,000	Nil
	3. Muscular Dystrophy	30	3,60,000	30	3,60,000	Nil
	4. Leprosy Cured	241	28,22,000	241	28,22,000	Nil
7	**Bank Loan Subsidy**	13	1,30,000	13	1,30,000	Nil
8	**EIC**					
	1. Mental Retardated	50	6,84,000	50	6,84,000	Nil
	2. Hearing Impaired	14	2,74,000	14	2,74,000	Nil
9	**MLA Fund**	512	20,00,000	512	20,00,000	Nil
	Total	**5035**	**4,30,07,937**	**5035**	**4,30,07,937**	

Source: Social Security Scheme, Dharmapuri, 2014

Box 7.1

Marriage and Maternity Assistance Programme

Under the Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme in Tamil Nadu Rs.12,0000/- is being given to the beneficiaries. The cash assistance is being given in three instalments (Rs.4000) on conditional release and restricted for first two deliveries only. Completion of Online entry by field health staffs is compulsory and conditions mentioned should be ensured before release of all 3 instalment funds. The pregnant mother should be of age 19 years and above and should be in the below poverty line category. The cash assistance will be given to every pregnant woman who avails all required Antenatal services during pregnancy in concerned PHC. The mother who delivers in the Government institutions like PHCs, Government Hospitals, and Government Teaching Institutions are eligible.

Marriage and Maternity Assistance Programme

Sl. No.	Category	No. of women assisted	
		2012-13	2013-14
1	Marriage Assistance	394	429
2	Maternity Assistance	14899	4440

The Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) is a maternity benefit program run by the Government of India. It was introduced in 2010 and is implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development. It is a conditional cash transfer scheme for pregnant and lactating women of 19 years of age or above for first two live births. It provides partial wage compensation to women for wage-loss during childbirth and childcare and to provide conditions for safe delivery and good nutrition and feeding practices. In 2013, the scheme was brought under National Food Security Act, 2013 to implement the provision of cash maternity benefit of Rs. 6000 stated in the Act. To promote an appropriate practice, care and institutional service utilization during pregnancy, delivery and lactation are the important components of the scheme. Encouraging the women to follow optimal nutrition and feeding practices, including early and exclusive breast-feeding for the first six months; and providing cash incentives for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and lactating mothers.

The first transfer (at the end of second birth / pregnancy trimester) of Rs.6000 requires the mother to: Register pregnancy at the Anganwadi Centre (AWC) within four months of conception. Attend at least one prenatal care session and taking IFA tablets and TT (tetanus injection), and attend at least one counseling session at the AWC or healthcare centre. The second transfer (three months after delivery) of Rs.6000 requires the mother to: register the birth, immunize the child for OPV and BCG at birth, at six weeks and at 10 weeks, attend at least two growth monitoring sessions within three months of delivery, additionally the scheme requires the mother to, exclusively breastfeed for six months and introduce complementary feeding as certified by the mother, immunize the child for OPV and DPT

Table No. 7.5 indicates that there are certain crimes which have taken place against women in Dharmapuri district. The women had to come across seven categories of such ill- motivated activities affecting their skills and talents. The educational backwardness and ignorance have played a significant role in crime against women. Since 2012 onwards till date, there is a gradual decrease of instances of crime against women in Dharmapuri district. In 2012 there were 253 cases registered and it came down to 117 in 2014. The vigilant action by the police helped reduce such activities in the district. The dowry deaths are completely nil, sexual harassment is a rare

incident, suicide etc., are minimal here and conspicuous by their absence. The other cases like rape, cruelty by husband/relatives, kidnapping and molestation have decreased significantly to provide a better face to the district's positive aspects.

Table No.7.5
Crime against Women in Dharmapuri District

Sl. No.	Category	No. of Cases-2012	No. of Cases-2013	No. of Cases-2014
1	Rape	25	10	07
2	Dowry Death	02	00	00
3	Cruelty by Husband and his relatives	66	41	28
4	Kidnapping and Abduction of Women and Girls	93	83	66
5	Molestation	48	22	14
6	Sexual Harassment	02	00	01
7	Abetment to Commit Suicide	17	06	01
	Total	**253**	**162**	**117**

Source: Superintendent of Police, Dharmapuri, 2014.

Conclusion

The social security is a program in which the government provides financial assistance to the people who are unable to do work, the aged, the persons who are living with multiple disabilities and those who have no one else to take care of the destitute widows and destitute deserted wives are being covered with the financial assistance in this district. All the Government schemes are taking care of the aged, differently abled, destitute and deserted widows in this district. The crimes are coming down to show the healthy atmosphere of the district.

Chapter-8

Infrastructure

The term 'infrastructure' refers to the technical structures that support a society, such as roads, bridges, water supply, sewers, electrical grids, telecommunications and so forth. It can be defined as the physical components of interrelated systems providing commodities and services essential to enable, sustain, or enhance societal living conditions. In this context, the infrastructure is being considered as the fundamental facility for the people of an area, including the necessary service to improve the economy in many ways. The infrastructure is the need of the hour which can bring the people together to achieve the positive goals in an area. Since the district is well connected with roads, train routes, it is in a position to connect Bangalore, Chennai and other important places. Easy movements are possible for the people of district because of road connectivity in all the possible ways. As functional requirement for the society, the infrastructure facilitates the production of goods and services, and also the transport of finished products to markets. For providing basic social services schools and hospitals are necessary.

Roads

The well structured road is a requirement for sustainable economic and social development. It is not only the key infrastructural input for the growth process but also plays a significant role in promoting national integration, which is particularly important in a district like Dharmapuri. The road also plays an important role of promoting the development of the blocks and integrating them with the mainstream economy by opening them to trade and investment. In the present scenario, the road network becomes the most important phenomenon to increase productivity and enhance the competitive efficiency of the economy. Of the various modes of transport that connect the towns and villages of the district, road constitutes the crucial link. The road facilitates movement of men and material, helps trade and commerce, links industry and agriculture to markets and opens up backward regions. In addition, the road also provides the connection for other modes of transport such as railways, airports and seaports and complements the efforts of these modes in meeting the needs of transportation. The growth in the importance of road within the transport sector is borne out by its growing share in domestic product. A road is a compact way on the land in between two places that has been enhanced to allow travel by some conveyance including a motor vehicle. Roads consist of one or two roadways,

each with one or more lanes and any associated sidewalks and road verges. Roads that are available for use by the public may be referred to as public roads or as highways.

Roads in Dharmapuri district

A good road connects the different places for the purpose of movement of people from one place to other places, along with their luggage and belongings. Whenever good roads are there, it can help people positively in a number of ways to reach their destination within the stipulated duration. In Dharmapuri district, the road services have been given for all sections of the people in general and the students, workers, women and others in particular. As an essential service, the development of roads is very important and it contribution is very significant.

Table No. 8.1
Distribution of Road Types and Road Lengths in Dharmapuri District

Sl. No.	Block/District	Total Road Length	MUD	WBM	BT	CC
1	Dharmapuri	353.715	54.91	132.07	142.915	29.42
2	Nallampalli	390.28	71.40	70.50	245.98	2.40
3	Pennagaram	1082.269	717.332	71.407	293.542	0
4	Palacode	43.59	168.05	38.38	221.92	6.24
5	Karimangalam	763.00	217.90	296.70	210.80	37.60
6	Morappur	1059.068	75.52	184.33	19.529	16.689
7	Harur	818.70	96.34	263.37	379.45	79.54
8	Pappireddipatti	1347.15	12.615	1166.5	14	154
	District	**5857.772**	**1414.067**	**2188.257**	**1528.136**	**325.889**

Source: Town Panchayat, Municipality and Panchayt Union

In Dharmapuri district with the length of 5857.772 kilometre roads combining the mud, the WBM, the BT and the CC provide facilities to the people of the eight blocks. The total length of the BT roads is 1528.136 kilometres which is more than the mud, the WBM and the CC roads in the district. The usage of BT road is most obvious through the available information. Next to the BT road, the mud road is occupying kilometres (717.332) in Pennagaram and less kilometres (71.40) in Nallampalli block. The Pappireddipatti block is being covered by WBM road and with the length of 11.665 kilometres; this length is covering more kilometres than any other road in the entire eight blocks. The BT road is obviously more (142.91) kilometers in Dharmapuri block and Pappireddipatti block is having the lengthy CC road to cover 154 kilometres. In all, Pappireddipatti block has 1347.15 kilometres of the roads with

inclusion of mud, WBM, BT and CC roads. The roads are in a position to provide facilities to the people to carry their belongings and travel for themselves in addition to their economic activities.

Electricity

Electricity plays an important role in providing comfortable life for the people and to minimize their burden by avoiding certain kinds of manual jobs. The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board is playing a vital role in providing electricity connections.

Table No. 8.2
Status of Electrification in Dharmapuri District

Sl. No	Block/District wise	Revenue Village	Hamlets	Towns	No. of street lights
1	Dharmapuri	31	98	1	7565
2	Nallampalli	31	342	0	6740
3	Pennagaram	39	207	2	4676
4	Palacode	54	160	2	6032
5	Karimangalam	40	325	1	2615
6	Morappur	83	188	2	6547
7	Harur	146	299	1	10233
8	Pappireddipatti	46	190	2	2980
	District	**470**	**1809**	**11**	**47388**

Source: Department of Statistics, Dharmapuri, 2014.

Table No. 8.2 reveals the status of electrification in the eight blocks of Dharmapuri district. Through the TNEB, 470 revenue villages have been electrified with 47,388 street lights. The provided street lights are meant for 1809 hamlets and eleven towns of the Dharmapuri district. They help the people to freely move from one place to another and they can help to bring down the theft, crimes and other unlawful activities.

Communication System

The telecommunication system is one of the important means of communication and it is not only providing the people to communicate, but also save their time. Without the physical mobility by using the telecommunication, people can easily convey the messages effectively. We live to-today in the information age to bring all the information to our fingertips and the entire globe is being called as global village. The concept village is attached to the globe deliberately because; the village has the characteristics like homogeneousness, we-feeling, oneness etc., for making connection through the telecommunication system. Earlier the messenger carried the message to the relatives and friends living in faraway places. He generally

used the public transport system including buses, or trains and his own private mode of vehicle such as bicycle and so on. But the telecommunication system reduces the physical movement and helps to communicate as quickly as possible.

Table No. 8.3
Telecommunication system in Dharmapuri District, 2013-14

Sl. No	Block /District	No. of Telephone Exchanges	No. of PCOs	No. of Land Lines	Mobile Towers
1	Dharmapuri	05	240	1380	37
2	Nallampalli	06	079	2148	22
3	Pennagaram	10	132	4600	07
4	Palacode	11	505	12420	02
5	Karimangalam	01	127	3215	18
6	Morappur	08	355	1115	17
7	Harur	14	470	1534	12
8	Pappireddipatti	10	415	10346	15
	District	**65**	**2323**	**36758**	**130**

Source: **General Manager (CFA) BSNL Dharmapuri**

Table No. 8.3 reveals that the Dharmapuri district has 65 telephone exchanges, 2,323 PCOs and 36,758 land lines to help the people of all the eight blocks. While Harur block has maximum number (14) of telephone exchanges, followed by Pappireddipatti and Pennagaram (each block has ten exchanges) a solitary exchange exists at Karimangalam block. More number of PCOs prevail in Palacode block which has 505 numbers, Harur has 470 and lowest number (79) is held by Nallampalli. 1 2 , 4 2 0 land line connections have been extended to Palacode block which has the highest number as far as Dharmapuri district is concerned. Almost all the blocks in the Dharmapuri district have been provided with the telecommunication system to help the people to utilize the system meaningfully. The government is providing the communication facilities even to the far-reaching areas to bring them under effective connectivity.

Financial Institutions

The banking sector is another milestone in human life journey for its help in connection with the minimization of exchange of money. When the barter system was existing long age human beings were struggling with goods to exchange the same for other goods. They had to physically carry goods from one destination to another. After the introduction of currency, a lot of changes take place in a man's life and one important entity among them is banking. The banking sector is being modernized

day by day with advanced technology. For instance, today carrying the money has been changed as transition through the e-banking, ATM cards, and least paper work. In this regard, the commercial and co-operative banks render their meaningful services through the 134 co-operative societies and 74 commercial banks. The co-operative societies at Dharmapuri district, like any other place in the country, help the people in a decentralized way. They are functioning even in remote villages to access them appropriately; The 134 cooperative societies in the district have 3,07,150 members in all the eight blocks of Dharmapuri district. Amongst them, the Harur blocks has more members (1,35,568) in the district. The Pennagaram block has only 4352 members. The other blocks, Palacode (52,312), Dharmapuri (41,017), Nallampalli (39,856), Morappur (37,550) and Pappireddipatti (32,169) are not far behind the Harur block in number of members of the co-operative society and its operations.

Table No. 8.4
Commercial and Cooperative Banks in Dharmapuri District-2014

Sl. No	Block/District	Number of Co-operative Societies	Number of Members	Commercial Banks	Number of Account Holders
1	Dharmapuri	20	41, 017	24	1,49, 908
2	Nallampalli	18	39, 856	8	22, 787
3	Pennagaram	14	4, 352	10	43, 623
4	Palacode	13	52, 312	12	40, 077
5	Karimangalam	27	5, 343	10	50, 762
6	Morappur	18	37, 550	14	39, 648
7	Harur	29	1, 35, 568	13	42, 983
8	Pappireddipatti	15	32, 169	7	36, 331
	District	**134**	**3, 07, 150**	**74**	**2, 76, 210**

Source: Joint Registrar Co-operative Societies, Dharmapuri

More than one third of commercial banks (24) are rendering their service in Dharmapuri block out of 74 commercial banks in the district. Since the Dharmapuri block has many advantages with increased unban outlook, possibilities for many activities in their block could accommodate many commercial banks to attract 1,49,908 individuals to have the bank account. Though the remaining blocks are unable to have such huge number they are not behind. Karimangalam block has ten commercial banks to provide the financial services to 50,762 account holders. Similarly, the Harur block has 13 such banks to help 42,983 account holders in this district. The Pappireddipatti block has seven banks to accommodate 36,331 account holders. The banks and co-operative societies are in a position to reach even the remote areas to help the people to use the formal system. People

can handle the money easily and avail loans for various purposes which include agricultural and related purposes and they can keep jewels safely. The co- operative societies have multiple roles to play for the rural development.

Insurance

The insurance companies are service providing institutions to help the people of different ages. They motivate people to save a small portion of income in the productive age in their respective companies and the same can grow to a huge sum when it gets maturity after a considerable period of time. That will provide security in old age or to the family in the case of death, if it is life insurance.

Table No. 8.5
Insurance Companies and Other Agencies in Dharmapuri District-2014

Sl. No	Name of the Company	No. of Branches	Polices Issued
1	LIC	5	38290
2	National Insurance co., Ltd (2012-13)	1	7235
3	The New India Assurance Company	1	14407
4	The Oriental Insurance (2012-13)	1	12300

Source: LIC of India, Dharmapuri

If we look at the Table No.8.5, we can easily realize that LIC has its five branches at different places in this district with 38,290 policies. National Insurance Company, the New India Assurance Company and the Oriental Insurance company have each one branch to provide the coverage for 7,235, 14,407 and 12,300 policy holders. In all 72,236 policy holders are enjoying the privileges extend by the insurance companies in this district.

Transport Facilities

The State highways such as Malur-Hosur-Adhiyamankottai Road Hogenekkal-Pennagaram-Dharmpuri-Tirupatur Road, Dharmapuri-Harur (via Morppur) Road and Salem- Tirupattur-Vaniyambadi (via Harur) Road intersect with National Highway No. 7 at many places. These State Highways play a very important role to share the vehicular movement of road traffic heading towards National Highway No. 7. There has been persistent demand to declare the above State Highways as National Highways to facilitate further improvement and strengthening of these State Highways. The vehicular movement on these State Highways has increased manifold over a period of time. This will pave the way for the development of the existing State Highways and all over development of Dharmapuri district. Transport faculties are the important dimensions of

any area and Dharmapuri is not exceptional. It consists of several villages, most of them being covered with such facilities.

Other important resources in Dharmapuri District:
Hogenakkal Waterfalls

The Hogenakkal Waterfalls is located on the border of Dharmapuri district and on the banks of the Cauvery River. The Hogenakkal Waterfalls cascades from an average altitude of around 750 feet above sea level from the Melagiri Hills. The falls are located at a place where river Cauvery enters into Tamil Nadu as a big stream. The name of the falls is derived from the Kannada dialect, and translates to 'smoky rocks'. The falls have been called so as it appears like smoke emanating from the rocks due to the force of the deep cascade. The carbonatite rocks dotted naturally at this site are among the oldest of its type in South Asia. Often called a *Niagara of India*, the site is renowned among tourists and natives for medicinal baths, oil massages and coracle boat ride. Surrounded by lush green forests and green wooded hills, the site is famous for the plantation of various traditional herbs that are widely used in the preparation of ayurvedic medicines. The site is also a location for the Hogenakkal Integrated Drinking Water project implemented by the Tamil Nadu government for providing safe drinking water to residents of Krishnagiri and Dharmapuri districts.

Ancient Aruneeshwara Temple

The Karimangalam block is surrounded by the towns of Dharmapuri, Pappireddipatti and Palacode. An ancient temple of Aruneeshwara is a prime attraction of the destination.

Shri Theerthagirishwarar Temple, Dharmapuri

Shri Theerthagirishwarar Temple is one of the ancient temples constructed by the Chola and Vijayanagara kings at Theerthamalai. The site is located in the Harur block of Dharmapuri district and is situated at the top of a hillock. The temple is frequented by pilgrims and tourists during the celebrations of Mahashivratri, when the temple is beautifully decorated for the festival. Several processions are also organized on this day in the temple.

Mount Carmel Church, Dharmapuri

The Mount Carmel Church is a sacred place in Dharmapuri, which is famous for its Grotto festival. This festival is celebrated on the second Friday after Easter. During

this festival, a three day feast is organised and devotees throng the church to seek the blessings of Our Lady of Lourdes. Located in B. Pallipatty, this church is one of the major tourist attractions of the area.

Chenraya Perumal Temple, Dharmapuri

The Chenraya Perumal Temple is located in the ancient capital of Adhiyamans, ancient rulers of Tagadur. Located on the Salem-Dharmapuri road, the site resembling an oval shaped fort presently stands in ruins. The temple is believed to have been constructed by the Krishna Deva Raya and the Hoysala kings, who ruled the region during the medieval period. Standing on a flat platform, the temple has a huge mandapam that leads to the inner sanctum of the temple. The interiors of the temple are adorned with the 13th century paintings that depict episodes from the Mahabharata, Vishwaroopa Darshan of Lord Krishna and Ramayana.

Sir Thomas Munro Pillar, Dharmapuri

Sir Thomas Munro Pillar is dedicated to Sir Thomas Munro, who resided in the destination during the 18th century. He also served as an Assistant to the Superintendent of Revenue in the Baramahal.

Hanumanthathirtham, Dharmapuri

Hanumanthathirtham, situated on the bank of the river Pennaiyar, is a site believed to be associated with Tirtamalai. According to legend, this is the very site where Lord Rama instructed Hanuman to bring water. However, after waiting for a long time, Lord Rama created a waterfall. On seeing this, Hanuman threw down the vessel and water spilled out at the site, which is presently known as Hanumantatirtham.

Kottai Kovil, Dharmapuri

Kottai Kovil, located on the northern side of Dharmapuri, is a temple dedicated to Lord Shiva. This temple is known among the tourists for its rare sculptures and paintings. One of the highlights of this temple is the 'Hanging pillar'. As per the local belief, a secret passage in this temple connects it to Adhiyamankottai.

Adhiyamankottam, Dharmapuri

Adhiyamankottam, situated on the Salem-Dharmapuri road, was once the capital of Adhiyamans. Located seven km away from Dharmapuri, this place is now in

ruins. Tourists visiting the site can see the ruins of the roughly oval shaped fort. Another attraction close to this site is the Chenraya Perumal temple, which is believed to have been constructed by King Krishna Devaraya as well as the Hoysala kings. The mandapam within the temple leads to the sanctum sanctorum, where tourists can see paintings depicting the scenes from the Mahabharata and the Ramayana.

Hogenakkal Integrated Drinking Water Project

Hogenakkal Integrated Drinking Water Project is a fluorosis mitigation drinking water project being undertaken at Hogenakkal, Dharmapuri district, state of Tamil Nadu, India. It is executed by Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board (TWAD), with funding from the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) using Tamil Nadu's share of Cauvery river water. The project aims to supply safe drinking water to the drought prone and the fluorosis affected Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri districts of Tamil Nadu. The total cost of this entire flourosis mitigation project is Rs. 13.34 billion. 1.4 tmc feet of water is to be utilised for the Hogenakkal drinking water project. It will be from Tamil Nadu's share of Cauvery water, thereby placing no extra demand on Karnataka.

Fluorosis Mitigation Project

The drinking water supply as well as its management poses problems during summer and drought periods. Hence a permanent solution is necessary to mitigate fluorosis problem in the water starved district for providing sustainable and reliable water supply. The Government of Tamil Nadu sanctioned the Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project with a perennial source at a total cost of Rs.1,334.00 crore to install and Rs.51.65 crore to maintain annually.

Vaniyar Reservoir Medium Irrigation Project

The Vaniyar Reservoir Project is constructed across the river Vaniyar which is a tributary of Ponnaiyar river. The Vaniyar Reservoir Project comprises an earthern dam having gross storage capacity of 418 mcft (11.8 Mm3) and two canal systems taking off from the right and left flanks of the Dam to irrigate a total CCA of 4,256.18 ha in Dharmapuri district. The catchment area of the river up to the dam site is 260.51 sq. km which lies entirely within the state of Tamil Nadu. The river Vaniyar originates and runs completely in Servaroy hills close to Yercaud in Tamil Nadu. It joins the Ponnaiyar river in Boongarrampatty Reserved Forest area.

The Vaniyar Reservoir Project was completed in the year 1985. The total extent of irrigation below the reservoir is 4256.18 ha. The reservoir will assure supply to the existing area of 3460.15 ha (Potential) through two main canals (RMC & LMC) taking off from the reservoir. The remaining 796.03 ha of old ayacut is irrigated from the reservoir through river/tanks. The length of the Right Main Canal (RMC) is 12.45 kilometres and it has 3 branch canals having a length of 2.77 kilometres. 2.125 kilometres and 4.35 kilometres respectively and has 45 direct sluices. The RMC has a registered ayacut area of 1821.17 ha. The length of the Left Main Canal (LMC) is 19.75 kilometres. This canal has 5 branch canals and one distributor having a length of 1.15 Km, 1.8 km, 1.7 km, 1.02 km and 08. Km respectively and has 34 direct sluices. The LMC has registered ayacut area of 1638.98 ha. The project was approved by Planning Commission in the year 1981 for an estimated cost of Rs 5.60 crore.

Chinnar Medium Irrigation Project

Chinnar river is a tributary of Cauvery and originates on the high lands around Thali in Hosur taluk. After traversing in Dharmapuri district, it finally joins with Cauvery river near Hogenakkal. Chinnar Reservoir Project comprises of an earthen dam of 365 m length across river Chinnar with spillway having 3 Nos. vents of size 12.19 m x 4.57 m with radial gate and a canal sluice of vent size 1.52 m x 1.83 m. The irrigation network consists of one main canal (10.34 km) and two distributaries and twelve direct sluices. This project provides irrigation for 1600.63 ha of land under the old and new commands in Dharmapuri district. The total CCA of this project is 1,600.63 ha. The command area lies in Palacode and Karimangalam block of Dharmapuri district. The command area comprises old command and the new command. The old command covers an area of 1,031.06 ha and was developed before the formation of the Chinnar Reservoir Project. The New command area covers an area of ha.

Conclusion

The above analysis categorically brings out the result that Dharmapuri district has facilities like roads, railways, electricity, communication and financial institutions to help the people. All types of roads such as mud, WBM, BT and CC roads cover most of the villages and towns of the district. The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (TNEB) has provided electricity to all the eight blocks which consist of the revenue villages, hamlets and towns. These facilities help the people in more than one way to deliver their contribution in a meaningful manner. The telecommunication, the commercial and cooperative banks and insurance companies also do their services for the people of the district. The human

development is being kept in the agenda for the service providing institutions in the district and they are taking care of the people and help them to overcome their shortcomings. The uniqueness of Dharmapuri district in terms of the people's characteristics, mindsets and existing facilities are to be analyzed systematically. Though the facilities have been provided positively, the impact is to be reached on a large scale by bringing the people to achieve their targets and goals in a stipulated duration. The infrastructure facilities which are planned for the state as a whole to be provided a large scale depending upon the population size, local needs and people's aspirations. The infrastructure facilities should reach every block and corner of the districts without any constraints.

Chapter – 9
Summary and Way Forward

The analyses that have taken place in the preceding eight chapters portrayed the attention on several issues of the blocks belonging to Dharmapuri district. In the course of discussions, many systematic attempts have been made to explore the differences prevalent in the blocks, within the blocks and the causes for such disparities. Four indices such as HDI, GII, CDI and MDPI that have been taken for analysis reveal that variations are prevalent in blocks. While Dharmapuri does well in all the four indices, other blocks keep inconsistencies owing to numerous factors. Accessing modern cooking fuel LPG is an aspect which requires much attention from the district administration, since most of the households still use kerosene fuel, traditional cook stoves, wood and other solid fuels from forests. Collection of these materials itself is a time consuming activity, storing needs enough space, lengthy cooking processes etc., are contributory factors for emission of black carbon, indoor air pollution, ill-health, injury while collecting wood and other solid fuels. To encourage the public to access the toilet facilities, consistent efforts are to be made by creation of awareness as a movement. Similarly, focus should be on toilet construction without changing attitudes and beliefs of the public. Interestingly, Pennagaram block, despite unimpressive performances in many aspects, reveals that exactly three-fourths of the households (75.00%) access the toilet facilities and similar types of efforts can be taken for other blocks. Literacy rate of the district is 68.54% and it is significantly lower than the state's rate 80.33%. Improving the literacy rate should be the prioritized agenda for the district administration. The district itself has a hamlet *Makkanoor* situated in Papparapatti with the best literacy rate and the methodology of the same can be implemented by the district administration in rest of the areas. This chapter suggests proper means, techniques and the methods to minimize the differences among the blocks in Dharmapuri district.

Status of human development in Dharmapuri district

Human development is a multidimensional process which not only speaks about economic growth but also development of people and consolidation of their progress positively. Human well-being is an ultimate aim by expansion of human life, creating opportunities and choices for people to keep them in inclusive growth of the respective areas.

In this regard, to measure an overall Human Development Index (HDI), the four indices such as the Human Development Index (HDI), Gender Inequality Index (GII), Child Development Index (CDI) and Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) have been taken for consideration.

Human Development Index (HDI)

To assess Human Development Index (HDI), the three major aspects, standard of living, health and education have been brought into the analysis for the eight blocks situated in this district. Under the concept of standard of living, the five indicators viz., access to cooking fuel, toilet facilities, drinking water, electricity and pucca houses have been used to understand the variations amongst the blocks. Likewise, three indicators to assess the health as IMR, MMR and U5MR and another three indicators to measure education as literacy rate, gross enrolment in primary and secondary schools has been employed.

Amongst the eight blocks in the district, the Dharmapuri block with the higher index value **0.813** and Palacode with the lowest index value **0.397** shows that there is significant difference (**0.416**) between the two blocks. The value helps in identifying the gap areas and to minimize the existing differences through the ongoing programmes and bring new innovative agenda.

Gender Inequality Index (GII)

Gender inequality index is an evaluation of gender difference prevalent in Dharmapuri district, which is used to determine the Human Development Index. The Gender Inequality Index has been calculated by using three significant indicators such as, empowerment, reproductive health and the labour market. The top three blocks are Karimangalam, Dharmapuri and Pennagaram and the bottom three blocks are Harur, Palacode and Pappireddipatti.

Karimangalam block occupies the first position with the index value **0.009**, the Harur block is in the last place with the **0.066** index value and the variation prevalent between the first and last block is **0.057**.

Child Development Index (CDI)

The Child Development Index has been computed based on eight indicators for Dharmapuri district as per the directions of MIDS and State Planning Cell. Under

health dimension, U5MR, Child Sex Ratio and Percentage of malnourished children have been taken for analysis. To assess the education, five indicators such as gross enrolment in primary, secondary schools, never enrolled children in schools, transition from primary to upper primary and upper primary to secondary have been used. Dharmapuri block gets first rank with index value **0.709**, Karimangalam occupies the last spot with index value **0.223** and the difference exists between the first and last block is **0.486**.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MDPI)

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MDPI) is a landmark to understand the life style of the people. It can be used to build an abundant image of people living in poverty and permits comparisons across blocks. As per the MIDS and SPC guideline, three dimensions are used to assess the disparity in poverty. In this regard, the health, education and living standard with ten indicators have been taken for consideration. Dharmapuri block gets first rank with the index value **0.290** and Pennagaram block goes to last place with index value **0.726** and the variation is **0.436**.

The outcomes of four indices reveal that huge variations prevail in between the first and last blocks. Dharmapuri block occupies the first position in HDI, CDI, MPI and gets second place in GII. It shows the consistency maintained by the block. But Karimangalam ranked first in GII and it could not sustain the same in other indices as it gets last (8th) place in MPI, 7th place in HDI and 6th place in CDI. To minimise the differences between the blocks, require effectiveness in planning mechanism and fine-tuning of the ongoing government programme with the support of different agencies.

Employment, Income and Poverty

The tertiary sector's contribution towards the Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) in the district is 64.28%. This particular sector provides services to industries, business and consumers since many tiny, small and medium enterprises are there in the district. The district's per capita income is Rs. 56, 262/- for the financial year 2011-12 and when compared to state's per capita income, it is less. However, the available data for an eight years period (2004-05 – 2011-12) reveals that the per capita income of the district is gradually increasing. When compared with 2001, the male work force in rural and urban areas has slightly decreased in 2011, but female workforce considerably

increased during the corresponding period. Proportion of main workers is increasing in all the eight blocks than the marginal workers. This is satisfactory aspect for the district because the main workers are ready to work 183 days or more in a year. Cultivators and agricultural labourers are more in the district than the other workers. Though the variation exists between the blocks in terms of temperature and rainfall, the workforce is mainly depending upon horticulture, agriculture and allied activities.

44.50% of the families live below poverty line in the district due to various factors such as since main workers are more in the district, suitable work should be found for them. Otherwise, elimination of poverty will be a difficult task for the district administration because agriculture has already reached the saturation point. Thus, it has limited capacity to enhance the income of the workers and poverty is a vicious circle and it can force the families into disadvantaged stage with the result that the poor remain poor throughout their lives. This is one of the causes of distress migration.

Further, Dharmapuri district is an important market centre for little and finger millet. The five blocks viz., Pennagaram, Dharmapuri, Harur, Pappireddipatti and Palacode do well for production and marketing. Pennagaram block is familiar for production and marketing for the same. However, poorly developed research for millets could not help the farming communities to increase their income level. In this regard, a systematic effort should be developed to improve the commercial seeds and the cultivators who depend on it.

Demography, Health and Nutrition

In 2011 census, Dharmapuri district has population of 15, 06,843, out of that, there are 7,74,303 males and the remaining 7,32,540 are females. Population increased by 16.04% compared to previous census of 2001. The density of population of Dharmapuri for 2011 is 335 per sq.km and it was 286 per sq. km in 2001. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population formed 16.23% and 4.18% respectively. Crude Birth Rate (CBR) of the district is 5.00. Sex ratio of Dharmapuri is 946 in 2011 census and that is the lowest amongst the 32 districts in Tamil Nadu. Child Sex Ratio of the district is 913 and Pennagram block's ratio is very low (751).

A systematic scientific research is the need of the hour to focus its attention on two aspects-*Planning Families* and *Planning Gender*. The district administration must show keen interest to do a more qualitative study, looking at family dynamics, how families are

planning the sex composition of their children, and the different factors involved. As fertility rates decline, families go for son preference but also develop 'daughter aversion' mindset. Many people say they want a son and a daughter; what they really mean is at least one son, at most one daughter to make an ideal family.

Life expectancy of the district is 71.1 and this is less than the state's 73.4 years. The IMR is 19.05 in the district and that is lower than the state's rate: (21); MMR is 65 and still birth rate is 8.65. Health is one of the key areas that need effort since healthy individuals can contribute their best to their respective families. In this regard reduction of IMR, MMR, U5MR and still birth are in the hands of health personnel of the district.

The district's child malnutrition status is 34.04%, the immunization coverage is almost 100.00% in the district; IFA tablets are being given to 61.00% of the needy. Almost all the households access drinking water facilities, but toilet facilities are an unimpressive phenomenon in this district because only 41.50% of households access it. There are 479 HIV, 1376 TB and 20 leprosy cases found in the district in 2014.

In the public health sphere, Dharmapuri presently suffers from limitations within its health infrastructure. Most of these problems are rooted in the increase in population growth across the district and in the difficulties in communication experienced in certain blocks. The present distribution of public healthcare facilities follows an administrative model that should be given much importance to fulfill the emerging healthcare needs of the population. Basic health services, such as nutrition, immunization and sanitation are adequate, leading to curb preventable diseases. The service related to delivery is also relatively better, particularly in the case of institutionalized deliveries. The health problems of the selected blocks are also aggravated by social and cultural factors, such as the high incidence of early marriage and multiple fertility and incidence of maternal mortality.

Malnutrition in the district is under control and its strong correlation with awareness creation, the supplementary nutritional programme in Dharmapuri and these should be extended to cover the nutritional needs of children for ever. Many administrative measures that have created obvious improvements of public health targeting are currently enhanced in Dharmapuri district. Effective monitoring of the district health intelligence system is necessary, with strict enforcement of basic requirements that an eligible couple and children register be maintained in all blocks of the district.

Literacy and Education

Literacy rate of Dharmapuri district is 68.54% in 2011 and that is far behind the state's literacy rate 80.09%. Male literacy rate of the district is 76.85% and the female literacy rate is 59.80%. Gross enrolment rate in primary, upper primary and secondary are impressive since overwhelming proportion of the children join the schools to pursue their studies. Completion rate is more and dropout rates are meager. These data indicate that the education department of the district is doing the job remarkably to motivate eligible children move towards the schools.

In spite of Dharmapuri district which is still behind many other districts in Tamil Nadu is the sphere of education, the growth of schools and enrolments in recent times has been impressive. The pupil-teacher ratios [PTRs] in primary, upper primary and secondary education indicate that there is no scarcity of rural learners and also that traditional norms such as those that once kept girls away from school have undergone substantive transformation. However, high PTRs are also a symptom that the district school system has been over-extended to absorb the mass of new learners. Ultimately, as seen in Dharmapuri district, increased enrolments are followed by subsequently low dropouts at the primary, upper primary and secondary stages. Thus, despite the apparently satisfactory evolution of school education in Dharmapuri district, the infrastructure for schools has to undergo substantial expansion to sustain the education. Through Sarva Shiksha Abiyan (SSA), there has been improved enrolment rate in school education in Dharmapuri district, but this does not provide the level of training that would equip rural learners to move into new vocational field.

Gender

In 2011, female population of the district is 7.30 lakhs; in other words the district's female population is 48.60%. Sex ratio is 946 and that is far behind the state's sex ratio 995 and the literacy rate is 59.80%. MMR is 65 in the district and more women (65.71%) do work in agriculture than non-farm occupations (41.82). 3581 Self Help Groups are functioning in the district to have 59,373 members (2013-14) and these groups have availed the credit remarkably as Rs. 75.45 crores. Women workers accept less wages than men workers as elsewhere in Tamil Nadu and wage differences are also obvious in blocks.

To bring the people of the district together into the development process as partners, the SHG programme stands out and grasps the greatest potential. Till now, the SHG movement in Dharmapuri has been in a determining phase, where the focus has been on group formation. Many SHGs have now come into existence, a great number of which involve rural women. However, now that such groups exist, they can no longer be ignored during the development activities of Government departments. Capacity building activities need to be conducted for the SHGs in order to train the members for the performance of a future economic role. SHG training has to be flexible and need based and must include market linkage, infrastructural support and financial assistance towards risk management. The Self-Help Group approach can be built on further if each Government department engaged in rural development activities also forms its own beneficiary groups, who can join the capacity-building initiatives and training programmes.

Social Security

Social security has emerged as compact mechanism to extend all possible help to the needy to lead their life decently with freedom and dignity. Dharmapuri district administration helps the deprived who constitute weaker sections to overcome their problems without any constraints. The so-called weaker sections that require the assistance from the government in the district are those aged above 60 years, destitute widows, differently abled, destitute deserted widows and unmarried women. Totally, 63,553 people receive financial assistance from the Dharmapuri collectorate through the existing schemes. 10,770 widows receive financial support to manage their life, 1210 individuals with disability get the support, 2711 persons are receivers of the deserted widows' pensions, 4049 people acquire destitute widows' pensions, 418 takes unmarried women pension and the rest 3519 individuals get financial assistance Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam. 429 and 4,440 eligible women receive marriage assistance and maternity benefits respectively in Dharmapuri district to overcome the crisis.

These schemes can bring desirable changes in the needy and help their life without any hindrance. The formal institutions' role is formidable to maintain the human dignity in all possible ways.

All individuals above the age of 60 who live below the poverty line are eligible to get the financial assistance through the specially designed format Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS). In the name of former Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indra Gandhi, this scheme has been brought to help the aged poor and as on 2014, there are 38,123 recipients who avail of the benefits. Through Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme Rs.12, 000 is given to the pregnant mother should be of age 19 years and above. This particular scheme has been given in the name of Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy (1886-1968) who was an eminent medical practitioner, social reformer and Padma Bhushan awardee.

Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) is a component of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP). Under IGNDPS, central assistance is provided. Benefits are provided to persons with severe or multiple disabilities in the age group of 18-79 and belong to a household living below poverty line (BPL) as per criteria prescribed by Government of India.

Crimes against women are under control in Dharmapuri district. There are 117 cases registered in 2014. The data available for three years 2012-2014 reveal gradual decrease of crimes against women. The stubborn action by the police, diffusion of education and changing attitude of the people towards the decent life bring down the crimes in the district. The meticulous planning, periodical observation, community policing and the concepts of friends of police have played important roles to minimize the crimes.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure is a compact system and it has many positive strides to improve our economy. Roads, markets, industry, dams etc., are the components of infrastructure to improve people's livelihood in many ways. Total length of roads prevalent in Dharmapuri is around 6000 kilometers to help physical movement, laborers' mobility, movement of goods and overall progress of the district. Dharmapuri district has 47,388 street lights, 65 telephone exchanges, 2323 PCOs, 36, 758 landline telephone connections and 130 mobile phone towers that help the people for communication and business development. Through the infrastructure, certain efforts have been done to achieve the best in three areas of human development: standard of living, health and education in eight blocks in the district. Even though, there is

obvious progress in certain areas, to attain sustainable development, a farsighted wisdom is the need of the hour. The composite character of human development is coordination of several administrative departments, Non-Governmental Organizations and others who have positive approach to help the district. Adoption of a modern approach to tourism can offer a solution, through the development of tourist circuits that traverse the historical sites and Hogenakkal waterfalls.

Way Forward

Dharmapuri district has a lot of labour force that can bring developments towards the district. This class can convert the existing resources as the best assets. So, by identifying the suitable industries, across the district, one can utilize the precious labour.

A strong need-based education programme that includes vocational elements can check the trend towards out-migration of unskilled youth, while improving the employability and earning potential of the youths of the district.

The health problems of the district are also aggravated by social and cultural factors, such as the high incidence of early marriage and multiple fertility, as well as high maternal mortality. The problems of under-nutrition of children are also concomitant to this, and have a highly damaging impact on the health profile of the district. So, prioritized health awareness programmes should be top agenda of the district.

Workers' migration brings in social problems, gender and family insecurity as well as the threat of epidemic diseases and HIV/AIDS and to prevent the out-migration suitable jobs are to be identified within the blocks.

Vocational education programmes have a strong role to play here, as well as the development of an agro-processing sector in Dharmapuri, linked to its agricultural and horticultural economy.

The establishment of a separate district board for coir industries can provide a strong beginning.

Large number of SHGs has now come into existence, many of which involve rural women. Now that such groups exist, they can no longer be ignored during the development activities of Government departments. There is therefore overwhelming

importance in progressively drawing the SHGs into economic activities, through provision of technical support and micro finance.

Stabilization of rural livelihoods is an important key and it is a vital aspect for the development of Dharmapuri district and to set free the full productive potential of the district's rural economy is the technical ability to manage needs in the district.

Adoption of a modern approach to tourism can offer a solution, through the development of tourist circuits that go over the historical sites and Hogenakkal waterfalls.

By providing economic dividends to the tribal communities who have generally been excluded from many development programmes and benefits, the administration can provide a local solution to the problem of unemployment. The traditional medicinal knowledge of the tribes can be registered and suitable marketing may be done by conducting systematic cost-effective research methods.

Table 1.1: Block wise HDI Index

Sl. No	Block	Standard of Living					Health			Education		
		Cooking Fuel	Toilet Facilities	Drinking Water	Electricity	Pucca Houses	IMR	MMR	U5MR	Literacy Rate	GER Primary	GER Secondary
		Census	DRDA	DRDA	Census	DRDA	Health Department- Dharmapuri			Census 2011	Education Department	
		2011	2013-14	2013-14	2011	2013-14	2013-14	2013-14	2013-14	Census 2011	2013-14	2013-14
1	Dharmapuri	47.70	46.00	99.80	92.00	75.40	16.50	0.00	2.40	66.8	105.00	94.77
2	Nallampalli	28.40	38.50	99.90	87.80	64.10	21.10	0.70	2.60	60.5	100.33	93.64
3	Pennagaram	24.40	75.00	99.00	85.10	49.50	20.00	1.40	1.40	56.3	100.34	92.06
4	Palacode	19.60	31.00	98.20	87.70	62.40	20.70	0.60	3.60	58.2	100.30	92.24
5	Karimangalam	17.40	33.50	99.00	86.50	82.30	11.90	0.00	4.20	57.3	100.24	81.07
6	Morappur	23.10	49.00	99.40	89.50	63.60	19.70	0.70	1.40	63	101.19	99.47
7	Harur	25.40	32.00	99.00	89.10	66.30	19.40	0.30	1.50	60.8	100.32	88.84
8	Pappireddipatti	24.90	34.00	99.50	90.60	87.10	19.00	0.50	3.40	63.9	101.64	93.75
	District	**26.36**	**42.38**	**99.23**	**88.54**	**68.84**	**18.54**	**0.53**	**2.56**	**68.54**	**101.17**	**91.98**

Source: (i) Census of India 2011, (ii) NBA, MDWS, New Delhi-2014, (iii) TNEB, (iv) Health and Education Department – 2013-14

Table No. 1.2: Block – wise Human Development Index

S.No	Block/District	Standard of Living					Health			Education			Sectoral Index			Overall Index	Rank
		Cooking Fuel	Toilet Facilities	Drinking Water	Electricity	Pucca Houses	IMR	MMR	U5MR	Literacy Rate	GER Primary	GER Secondary	Standard of Living	Health	Education		
1	Dharmapuri	1.00	0.38	0.99	1.00	0.73	0.59	1.00	0.69	1.00	1.00	0.82	0.77	0.74	0.94	0.81	1
2	Nallampalli	0.40	0.23	1.00	0.73	0.46	0.19	0.55	0.63	0.61	0.68	0.78	0.50	0.40	0.69	0.51	5
3	Pennagaram	0.27	1.00	0.92	0.55	0.12	0.28	0.09	1.00	0.35	0.68	0.72	0.44	0.30	0.56	0.42	6
4	Palacode	0.12	0.07	0.85	0.72	0.42	0.22	0.61	0.32	0.47	0.68	0.73	0.29	0.35	0.61	0.40	8
5	Karimangalam	0.05	0.12	0.92	0.64	0.89	1.00	1.00	0.13	0.41	0.68	0.31	0.32	0.51	0.44	0.42	7
6	Morappur	0.23	0.45	0.96	0.84	0.45	0.31	0.55	1.00	0.76	0.74	1.00	0.52	0.55	0.83	0.62	2
7	Harur	0.30	0.09	0.92	0.81	0.51	0.34	0.81	0.97	0.63	0.68	0.60	0.40	0.64	0.64	0.55	4
8	Pappireddipatti	0.29	0.13	0.97	0.91	1.00	0.37	0.68	0.38	0.82	0.77	0.78	0.50	0.46	0.79	0.57	3
	District	**0.33**	**0.31**	**0.94**	**0.78**	**0.57**	**0.41**	**0.66**	**0.64**	**0.63**	**0.74**	**0.72**	**0.47**	**0.49**	**0.69**	**0.54**	

Source: Computes.

Gender Inequality Index

Table 1.3: Block-wise GII Index

Block/District	MMR	Institutional Deliveries	Ante Natal Coverage	Female Literacy	Male Literacy	Girl Children (0-6)	Boy Children (0-6)	Elected Representative		Female WPR	Male WPR	Female WPR Non-Agri	Male WPR Non-Agri	Female Agri. Wage rate	Male Agri. Wage rate
								Female	Male						
	2013-14	2013-14	2013-14	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2013-14	2013-14
	Health Department			Census of India				(Local bodies/PAPD)		Census of India				Statistics Department	
	Rate	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**		**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**Rs**	**Rs**
Dharmapuri	00	99.8	100	60.4	72.8	47.8	52.2	33.8	66.2	33	66.8	80.2	85	150	400
Nallampalli	0.7	99.6	101	52.1	68.4	48.1	51.9	33.7	66.3	40.3	56.4	36.4	57.6	150	350
Pennagaram	1.4	99.9	100	48.3	63.6	48.9	51.1	33.2	66.8	41.5	57.9	60.8	70.7	120	300
Palacode	0.6	99.9	101	50.6	65.4	47.6	52.4	32.5	67.5	41.9	58.8	64	75.1	150	300
Karimangalam	00	99.9	100	48.9	65.1	46.5	53.5	33.5	66.5	45.1	57.9	40.4	57.4	150	300
Morappur	0.7	99.9	101	54.7	70.9	48.2	51.9	33.8	66.2	44.8	58.1	34	54.8	125	300
Harur	0.3	99.8	99	53.7	67.8	48.7	51.4	32.4	67.6	47.1	57.9	45.3	62.3	83	300
Pappireddipatti	0.5	99.6	99	56.2	71.4	48.5	51.6	33.4	66.6	43.6	57.7	30.5	62.8	150	300
District	**0.53**	**99.8**	**100.13**	**53.11**	**68.18**	**48.02**	**51.98**	**33.29**	**66.71**	**42.16**	**58.94**	**48.95**	**65.71**	**134.75**	**318.75**

Source: (i) health Department, (ii) Census of India, (iii) Local Bodies / PAPD section- Collectorate and (iv) Department of Statistics

Cont....

Table 1.4: Block-wise GII Index

S.No	Block/District	Health			Empowerment						Labour					
		MMR	Institutional Deliveries	Ante Natal Coverage	Female Literacy	Male Literacy	female Children (0-6) years	male Children (0-6) years	Female Elected Representatives	Male Elected Representatives	Female WPR	Male WPR	Female WPR in Non- Agri Sector	Male WPR in Non-Agri Sector	Female Agri. Wage rate	Male Agri. Wage rate
1	Dharmapuri	00.00	1.00	1.00	0.60	0.73	0.48	0.52	0.34	0.66	0.33	0.67	0.80	0.85	1.00	1.00
2	Nallampalli	14.29	1.00	1.01	0.52	0.68	0.48	0.52	0.34	0.66	0.40	0.56	0.36	0.58	1.00	0.62
3	Pennagaram	07.14	1.00	1.00	0.48	0.64	0.49	0.51	0.33	0.67	0.42	0.58	0.61	0.71	0.60	0.23
4	Palacode	16.67	1.00	1.01	0.51	0.65	0.48	0.52	0.33	0.68	0.42	0.59	0.64	0.75	1.00	0.23
5	Karimangalam	00.00	1.00	1.00	0.49	0.65	0.47	0.53	0.34	0.67	0.45	0.58	0.40	0.57	1.00	0.23
6	Morappur	14.29	1.00	1.01	0.55	0.71	0.48	0.52	0.34	0.66	0.45	0.58	0.34	0.55	0.67	0.23
7	Harur	33.33	1.00	0.99	0.54	0.68	0.49	0.51	0.32	0.68	0.47	0.58	0.45	0.62	0.11	0.23
8	Pappireddipatti	20.00	1.00	0.99	0.56	0.71	0.48	0.52	0.33	0.67	0.44	0.58	0.31	0.63	1.00	0.23
	District	**13.21**	**1.00**	**1.00**	**0.53**	**0.68**	**0.48**	**0.52**	**0.33**	**0.67**	**0.42**	**0.59**	**0.49**	**0.66**	**0.80**	**0.38**

Source: Computed.

Table 1.5: Block-wise GII Index

Sl. No.	Block/District	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
1	Dharmapuri	1.00	1.00	0.46	0.63	0.64	0.83	0.67	0.81	0.73	1.00	0.55	0.74	0.74	0.01	2
2	Nallampalli	2.43	1.00	0.44	0.62	0.53	0.58	0.83	0.71	0.76	1.72	0.53	0.56	0.80	0.04	5
3	Pennagaram	1.93	1.00	0.43	0.60	0.53	0.46	0.76	0.65	0.70	1.46	0.51	0.49	0.72	0.03	3
4	Palacode	2.56	1.00	0.43	0.61	0.64	0.47	0.89	0.66	0.76	1.78	0.52	0.56	0.80	0.06	8
5	Karimangalam	1.00	1.00	0.42	0.61	0.57	0.42	0.62	0.64	0.63	1.00	0.52	0.50	0.64	0.01	1
6	Morappur	2.43	1.00	0.45	0.62	0.47	0.42	0.80	0.64	0.71	1.72	0.54	0.44	0.74	0.04	6
7	Harur	3.21	1.00	0.44	0.62	0.29	0.44	0.74	0.65	0.69	2.10	0.53	0.36	0.74	0.07	9
8	Pappireddipatti	2.70	1.00	0.45	0.63	0.51	0.44	0.85	0.65	0.74	1.85	0.54	0.47	0.78	0.05	7
	District	**2.16**	**1.00**	**0.44**	**0.62**	**0.52**	**0.51**	**0.77**	**0.67**	**0.71**	**1.58**	**0.53**	**0.51**	**0.74**	**0.04**	

Source: Compute.

Cont....

Child Development Index

Table No. 1.6: Block-wise Child Development Indicators and Index in Dharmapuri District.

S.No	Block name	Indicator of Child Development							
		Health			Education				
					Enrollment Rate			Transition Rate	
		U5MR	% Malnourished Children	Juvenile sex ratio (0-6)	Primary	Secondary	Children never enrolled in schools	primary to Upper Primary	Upper primary to Secondary
		2014	2014	2011	2013-14				
1	Dharmapuri	2.40	24.90	913.05	105.00	94.77	2.23	98.34	98.34
2	Nallampalli	2.60	30.40	925.6	100.33	93.64	1.42	95.68	95.68
3	Pennagaram	1.40	28.30	886	100.34	92.06	1.98	94.23	94.23
4	Palacode	3.60	33.20	916.9	100.30	92.24	1.36	94.55	94.55
5	Karimangalam	4.20	37.20	869.7	100.24	81.07	1.96	93.76	93.76
6	Morappur	1.40	35.05	942.30	101.19	99.47	4.16	97.47	97.47
7	Harur	1.50	45.80	936.20	100.32	88.84	1.71	97.56	97.56
8	Pappireddipatti	3.40	37.50	935.20	101.64	93.75	2.70	95.37	95.37
	District	**2.56**	**34.04**	**915.62**	**101.17**	**91.98**	**2.19**	**95.87**	**95.87**

Source: (i) Health Department and (ii) Education Department – 2013-14.

Cont....

Table 1.7: Block-wise Child Development Index in Dharmapuri District.

S.No	Block / District	Index Value								CDI Index	Rank
		Health Index			Education Index						
		U5MR	% of Malnourished Children	Sex ratio (0-6)	Enrollment Rate		Children Never Enrolled in School	Transition Rate			
					Primary	Secondary		primary to Upper Primary	Upper primary to Secondary		
1	Dharmapuri	0.64	1.00	0.60	1.00	0.74	0.69	1.00	1.00	0.71	1
2	Nallampalli	0.57	0.74	0.77	0.02	0.68	0.98	0.42	0.42	0.58	4
3	Pennagaram	1.00	0.84	0.22	0.02	0.60	0.78	0.00	0.10	0.35	8
4	Palacode	0.21	0.60	0.65	0.01	0.61	1.00	0.17	0.17	0.48	5
5	Karimangalam	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.22	6
6	Morappur	1.00	0.51	1.00	0.20	1.00	0.00	0.81	0.81	0.68	2
7	Harur	0.96	0.00	0.92	0.02	0.42	0.88	0.83	0.83	0.67	3
8	Pappireddipatti	0.29	0.40	0.90	0.29	0.69	0.52	0.35	0.35	0.52	7
	District	0.58	0.56	0.63	0.20	0.59	0.70	0.45	0.46	0.53	

Source: Compute.

Multi- Dimensional Index

Table No.1.8: Block-wise Multi-Dimensional Poverty Indicators in Dharmapuri District.

S.No	Block/District	Health			Education		Standard of Living				
		IMR	High Order Birth rate	Malnourished Children	Drop out in primary	Drop out in secondary	Cooking Fuel	Toilet	Water	Pucca Houses	Electricity
		2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2011	2014	2014	2014	2011
1	Dharmapuri	16.50	15.00	24.90	1.09	2.11	47.70	46.00	99.80	75.40	92.00
2	Nallampalli	21.10	14.00	30.40	1.17	3.01	28.40	38.50	99.90	64.10	87.80
3	Pennagaram	20.00	15.00	28.30	3.24	3.28	24.40	75.00	99.00	49.50	85.10
4	Palacode	20.70	11.00	33.20	3.13	1.76	19.60	31.00	98.20	62.40	87.70
5	Karimangalam	11.90	9.00	37.20	2.56	2.50	17.40	33.50	99.00	82.30	86.50
6	Morappur	19.70	16.00	35.05	1.38	2.72	23.10	49.00	99.40	63.60	89.50
7	Harur	19.40	16.00	45.80	1.40	2.35	25.40	32.00	99.00	66.30	89.10
8	Pappireddipatti	19.00	14.00	37.50	1.18	2.98	24.90	34.00	99.50	87.10	90.60
	District	**18.54**	**13.75**	**34.04**	**1.89**	**2.59**	**26.36**	**42.38**	**99.23**	**68.84**	**88.54**

Source: (i) Education Department, (ii) Census of India 2011, (iii) NBA, MDWS-2014, (IV) TNEB, and (v) Health Department – 2014.

Cont...

Table No. 1.9: Block-wise Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index in Dharmapuri District.

S.No	Block/District	Health			Education		Standard of Living					MDI Index Value	Rank
							Access to						
		IMR	High Order Birth rate	Malnourished Children	Drop out in primary	Secondary	Cooking Fuel	Toilet facilities	Drinking water	Pucca House	Electricity		
1	Dharmapuri	0.50	0.86	0.00	1.00	0.77	1.00	0.34	0.94	0.69	1.00	0.29	1
2	Nallampalli	0.00	0.71	0.75	0.96	0.18	0.36	0.17	1.00	0.39	0.39	0.51	5
3	Pennagaram	0.12	0.86	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.23	1.00	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.73	8
4	Palacode	0.04	0.29	1.00	0.05	1.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.38	0.68	7
5	Karimangalam	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.32	0.51	0.00	0.06	0.47	0.87	0.20	0.56	6
6	Morappur	0.15	1.00	0.63	0.87	0.37	0.19	0.41	0.71	0.38	0.64	0.47	3
7	Harur	0.18	1.00	0.56	0.86	0.61	0.26	0.02	0.47	0.45	0.58	0.50	4
8	Pappireddipatti	0.23	0.71	0.75	0.96	0.20	0.25	0.07	0.76	1.00	0.80	0.43	2
	District	**0.28**	**0.68**	**0.59**	**0.63**	**0.45**	**0.30**	**0.26**	**0.60**	**0.51**	**0.50**	**0.52**	

Source: Computed.

Appendix I: Table 4.1

Table No. 4.1: Crude Birth and Death Rate					
S.No	Name of the Block	CBR		CDR	
		2013	2014	2013	2014
1	Dharmapuri	16.7	16.4	03.8	03.5
2	Nallampalli	16.6	15.4	04.6	04.2
3	Pennagaram	19.3	19.2	05.5	05.4
4	Palacode	18.0	16.8	05.1	05.3
5	Karimangalam	18.6	17.6	04.6	05.1
6	Morappur	16.7	16.3	05.6	05.4
7	Harur	18.8	17.3	05.9	05.9
8	Pappireddipatti	13.2	14.9	04.5	05.8
	District	**17.2**	**16.7**	**04.9**	**05.0**

Source: Health Department, Dharmapuri, 2014

Appendix I: Table 4.2

Infant Mortality Rate (2011 & 2014)			
Sl. No.	Name of the Block	2011	2014
1	Dharmapuri	14.3	16.5
2	Nallampalli	27.5	21.1
3	Pennagaram	18.0	20.0
4	Palacode	23.0	20.7
5	Karimangalam	18.1	11.9
6	Morappur	19.0	19.7
7	Harur	23.4	19.4
8	Pappireddipatti	28.2	19.0
	District	**21.4**	**19.5**

Source: Health Department, Dharmapuri, 2014

Appendix I: Table 4.3

Table No. 4.3: Percentage of Institutional Delivery - 2014							
Sl.No	Block wise/ District	Home	Sub health centre	Primary Health centre	GH	Private Hospitals	Institutional Deliveries
1	Dharmapuri	0.2	0.1	34.9	37.0	27.8	99.8
2	Nallampalli	0.4	0.1	45.4	29.7	24.4	99.6
3	Pennagaram	0.1	0.2	52.4	32.1	15.2	99.9
4	Palacode	0.1	0.0	46.8	36.1	17.0	99.9
5	Karimangalam	0.1	0.0	55.1	29.8	15.0	99.9
6	Morappur	0.1	0.1	51.5	29.5	18.8	99.9
7	Harur	0.2	0.1	50.5	29.0	20.2	99.8
8	Pappireddipatti	0.4	0.0	53.9	26.6	19.1	99.6
	District	**0.2**	**0.1**	**48.1**	**31.4**	**20.3**	**99.8**

Source: Health Department, Dharmapuri- 2014.

Appendix I: Table 4.4

Table No. 4.4: Malnourished Children (0-5) – 2013-14							
Sl.No	Block wise/ District	Normal Children (0-5)	2014				% of MUW+SUW
			*SUW Children		**MUW Children		
			0-5 Years	% of SUW	0-5 Years	% of MUW	
1	Dharmapuri	14531	0	0.00	2015	15	15
2	Nallampalli	15288	4	0.03	1904	13	13
3	Pennagaram	15936	4	0.03	1387	09	09
4	Palacode	14405	8	0.06	3255	23	23
5	Karimangalam	9675	5	0.05	1909	20	20
6	Morappur	12986	1	0.01	2916	22	22
7	Harur	13821	6	0.04	3982	29	17
8	Pappireddipatti	8211	12	0.15	2683	33	33
	District	**104853**	**40**	**0.04**	**20051**	**20**	**20**

Source: District Project Officer, ICDS, Dharmapuri, 2014.

Appendix I: Table 4.5

Sl. No.	Block/District	% of Drinking Water (Habitation)
1	Dharmapuri	99.8
2	Nallampalli	99.9
3	Pennagaram	99.0
4	Palacode	98.2
5	Karimangalam	99.0
6	Morappur	99.4
7	Harur	99.0
8	Pappireddipatti	99.5
	District	**99.2**

Source: MDWS site for blocks and EO (TP) and Municipal Commissioner, Dharmapuri, 2014.

Appendix I: Table 5.1

Table No.5.1: Literacy rate during 2001 and 2011 in Dharmapuri District

S.No	Block /District	Literacy 2001			Literacy 2011		
		Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	Dharmapuri	62.4	44.9	54	72.8	60.4	66.8
2	Nallampalli	61.5	42.4	52.4	68.4	52.1	60.5
3	Pennagaram	53.6	35	44.8	63.6	48.3	56.3
4	Palacode	54.2	36.3	45.6	65.4	50.6	58.2
5	Karimangalam	54.9	35.7	45.7	65.1	48.9	57.3
6	Morappur	63.6	44.3	54.3	70.9	54.7	63
7	Harur	57.6	39.6	48.9	67.8	53.7	60.8
8	Pappireddipatti	64.1	45.5	55	71.4	56.2	63.9
	District	61.5%	44.00%	53%	68.2	53.1125	60.85

Source: Census of India during 2001 and 2011.

Note: Census Towns, Town Panchayat and Township are added in the respective rural Blocks.

Appendix I: Table 6.1

Sl. No.	Name of the block/district	Female Work Participation Rate-2011		
		Total no. of Female Population	Total number of Female workers	% of Female Work Participation
1	Dharmapuri	87917	32862	37.38
2	Nallampalli	92493	37293	40.32
3	Pennagaram	97093	42041	43.30
4	Palacode	75669	34815	46.01
5	Karimangalam	68881	32030	46.50
6	Morappur	74035	34815	47.03
7	Harur	80917	41360	51.11
8	Pappireddipatti	47641	22426	47.07
	District	**624646**	**277642**	**44.45**

Appendix II: Technical Notes

Construction of Human Development Index (HDI)

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

Indicators for measuring HDI

Dimensions	Indicators	Methods of obtaining indicators	Nature of indicator
Living standards	%of HHs having access to Cooking fuel	No. of households using modern fuels like LPG, Electricity, Gas etc/ Total number of households *100.	Positive
	% of HHs having access to Toilet	No. of households having toilet /Total no. HHs. *100.	Positive
	% of HHs having access to Water	No. of households provided with safe drinking water/Total no. HHs.*100.	Positive
	% of HHs having access to Electricity	No. of households having electricity /Total No. HHs.*100.	Positive
	% of HHs having access to Pucca house	Total No.of HHs. with pucca houses/Total no. of HHs. * 100	Positive
Health	Infant Mortality Rate	No. of Infant Deaths in a Year / Total No. of Live Births * 100,000	Negative
	Maternal Mortality Rate	No. of Maternal Deaths in a Year / Total No. of Live Births * 100,000	Negative
	Child Mortality Rate	No. of Infant Deaths (under the age of 5 years) in a Year / Total No. of live Births * 1,000	Negative
Education	Literacy Rate	2011 Census	Positive
	Gross Enrolment Rate (Primary+ Secondary) Schools	Gross Enrollment at primary & secondary schools / No. of children in the age group of 6 to 14	Positive

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

Method of Estimating HDI

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

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

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

2. The index value (in the case of a positive indicator) can be calculated using the formula – Index Value = (Actual Value – Min. Value) / (Maximum Value – Minimum Value)

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

3. The index value (in the case of a negative indicator) can be calculated by using the formula – Index Value = (Max. Value – Actual Value) / (Maximum Value – Minimum Value)

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

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

5. 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.

Illustration for calculating HDI

Note: The observed minimum and maximum figures for the block should be taken into account. The minimum figure for calculation should be taken as 10 per cent less than the observed minimum figure for all the blocks

Construction of Gender Inequality Index (GII)

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. For measuring GII, three dimensions are considered by the report. They are:

1. Reproductive Health
2. Empowerment
3. Labour market

Indicators considered for measuring GII

Dimensions	Indicators	Nature of Indicator
Reproductive Health	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	Negative
	Share of Institutional deliveries (ID)	Positive
	Share of pregnant women with Anemia (ANE)/Anti-natal coverage	Negative
Empowerment	Share of female and male elected representatives in PRIs and ULBs (PR_F and PR_M)	Positive
	Share of Boys and Girls (0-6) years	Positive
	Share of female and male literacy (LIT_F, LIT_M)	Positive
Labour market	Share of female and male Work Participation Rate (WPR_F, WPR_M)	Positive
	Share of female and male workers in the non agricultural sector (NAG_F, NAG_M)	Positive
	Female and male Agricultural wage rate ($WAGE_F$, $WAGE_M$)	Positive

Method

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

For females

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

For Males

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

2. Aggregating across gender group using a Harmonic mean.

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

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

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

Where

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

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

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

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

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

Step I

$$G_F = \sqrt[3]{\left[\left(\frac{1}{235}\right) \times 0.997 \times 0.924\right]^{1/3} * \left[0.411 \times 0.490 \times 0.671\right]^{1/3} * \left[263 \times 0.410 \times 0.489\right]^{1/3}}$$

$$G_F = \sqrt[3]{0.158 * 0.513 * 0.375} = 0.312$$

$$G_M = \sqrt[3]{1 * \left[0.589 \times 0.510 \times 0.785\right]^{1/3} * \left[0.610 \times 0.535 \times 0.662\right]^{1/3}}$$

$$G_M = \sqrt[3]{1 * 0.618 * 0.599} = 0.718$$

Step II

$$HARM \quad (G_F, G_M) = \left[\frac{(0.312)^{-1} + (0.718)^{-1}}{2} \right]^{-1} = 0.435$$

Step III

$$\overline{health} = \left[\frac{0.158 + 1}{2} \right] = 0.579$$

$$\overline{empowermen \quad t} = \left[\frac{0.513 + 0.618}{2} \right] = 0.565$$

$$\overline{LFPR} = \left[\frac{0.375 + 0.599}{2} \right] = 0.488$$

$$G_{\overline{F}, \overline{M}} = \sqrt[3]{0.579 \times 0.540 \times 0.488} = 0.542$$

Step IV

$$GII = 1 - \frac{0.435}{0.542} = 0.198$$

Other Issues of importance

Another important issue that needs to be addressed in the section relates to the crimes against women that are reported in the districts. This may relate to issues related to dowry harassment, domestic violence, girl child marriage and other forms of crimes against women including harassment at workplace that are reported within the district.

Construction of Child Development Index (CDI)

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:

- Health: the under-five mortality rate (the probability of dying between birth and five years of age, expressed as a percentage on a scale of 0 to 340 deaths per 1,000 live births). This means that a zero score in this component equals an under five mortality rate of 0 deaths per 1,000 live births, and a score of 100 equals our upper bound of 340 deaths per 1,000 live births. The upper bound is higher than any country has ever reached; Niger came the closest in the 1990s with 320 under-five deaths per 1,000 live births.

- Nutrition: the percentage of under fives who are moderately or severely underweight. The common definition of moderately or severely underweight, which we use here, is being below two standard deviations of the median weight for age of the reference population.

- Education: the percentage of primary school-age children who are not enrolled in school. For our measure of education deprivation, we use the opposite of the Net Primary Enrolment rate, i.e., 100 – the NER. This gives us the percentage of primary school-age children who are not enrolled.

Indicators for Child Development

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

Dimension	Indicator	Nature of Indicator
	U5MR	Negative
Health	Percentage of Malnourished Children	Negative
	Juvenile Sex Ratio	Positive
	Enrollment in Primary and Secondary	Positive
Education	Children Never Enrolled in School	Negative
	Transition Rate Primary to Upper Primary and	Negative
	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 values for each of the indicators can be calculated by using the following formulas as explained earlier

  Index Value = (Max. Value – Actual Value) / (Maximum Value – Minimum 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

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

Indicators

Dimension	Indicator	Nature of Indicator
Health	Infant Mortality Rate	Negative
	High order Birth Rate	Negative
	Malnourished Children	Negative
Education	Drop out in Primary and Secondary	Negative
Living Standards	Access to cooking fuel	Positive
	Access to toilet facilities	Positive
	Access to drinking water	Positive
	Access to Electricity	Positive
	Pucca house	Positive

Computation of Multidimensional Poverty Index

- The indicators have been broadly categorised under the 3 parameters Health, Education and Standard of Living.
- The data collected for the above indicators has to be used for calculating the index values. This would help in making the values unit-less and would allow summation of the index values of all the indicators.

- The index values have to be calculated for each of the indicators after identifying whether the indicators are positive or negative. This is done to make the index values unidirectional.
- The index value (in the case of a positive indicator) can be calculated using the formula –

  Index Value = (Actual Value – Min. Value) / (Maximum Value – Minimum Value)
  E.g: calculations will be based on highest values being assigned highest ranking
- The index value (in the case of a negative indicator) can be calculated by using the formula – Index Value = (Max. Value – Actual Value) / (Maximum Value – Minimum Value)
- The index values for each of the indicators would range between 0 and 1 - 0 indicating the lowest ranking for the block and 1 indicating highest ranking of the block
- The consolidated index for each of the parameters/sectors/dimensions will be the average index value of all the indicators
- The composite index is the average of the indicators of all the three parameters – Health, Education and Standard of Living - this will be used to assign the ranks for the blocks within the district.

Ways and Means of the Analysis of Socio-economic Data

Our DHDRs contain a mine of data. However, data by themselves cannot and do not say anything about the development issues. We have to make a deliberate attempt to analyse them, unravel them, and classify them in order to derive relevant and meaningful inferences and conclusions. In this note, an attempt is made to give some idea about the ways and means of analyzing the various issues relating to various development indicators. If data constitute the body of the report, the analyses of socio-economic changes in the district indicated by the data constitute the soul of the reports. So, equal importance is to be given to data and the analysis.

Calculation of Trend Rate

In order to understand the development issues in the district, we have to take into account the changes taking place in the given indicator over a period of time. The determination of the mere status at a point of time will not help in finding the causal factors of the socio-economic changes taking place in the district. For ex: if we are interested in knowing the problem of children dropping out of school stream, we have to take into account the data of school enrolment as well as children dropping out of school over a period of 10 or 20 years. The growth rate of enrolment and the children dropping out of school for two periods of time, say 1991 to 2001 and 2001 to 2011 will go a long way in providing some ideas and clues to understand the performance of the district in the field of primary education.

So, it is necessary to go for calculation of growth trends for each and every indicator such as population, 10th and 12th standard results, pupil-teacher ratios, the proportion of female teachers in primary schools and high schools, expectation of life at birth, district domestic product, per capita income etc. We have to keep in mind, while calculating the trend rates, that the rates have to be calculated gender-wise, social groups-wise and rural-urban divide-wise.

The relationship among indicators

The development indicators generally do have some kind of relation with one another. For the derivation of inferences, we have to try to establish and understand the kind of relationship among the indicators. For a given change, there can be any number of causal factors. The relationship between indicators is multi-dimensional and not one-dimensional. For example, let us assume that the performance of students in SSLC examination in a particular district over a period of time is on the lower side. What could be the reason for this lower performance? It is common practice to blame the teachers for the low performance of students in 10th and 12th standard examinations. This could be one of the reasons. We have to take into account various other factors such as attendance rate, health (nutrition) conditions of children, education level of parents, particularly of mothers, time available for children to study in the home, the general educational environment in the village/town etc. We have studies which have established functional relationship between the female literacy rate on the one hand and on the other IMR/U5MR/MMR. It is also revealed that there is a close relationship between gender inequality and higher proportion of girls marring before reaching 18 years of age. The relation among these factors have to be analyzed and based on this, inferences have to be derived. The analysis is to be multi-dimensional. The analysis has to be gender sensitive and it has to take into account the existence of various social-groups.

Derivation of inferences and conclusions

The chief objective of DHDRs, among other things, is to provide guidelines to people's representatives and development administrators at the district level for preparation of the district development plans. The DHDRs have a lot of development policy implications. We have to keep these factors in view while deriving inferences and conclusions relating to socio-economic changes in the districts. We have to give list of so derived inferences and conclusions of each dimension at the end of the concerned chapter. It is also necessary to give an integrated account of the inferences and conclusions at the end of the report. This constitutes the basis for the formulation of the way forward for the district.

Gender sensitivity and Social group-wise analysis

It is needless to say that human development paradigm is gender sensitive and it is very much conscious of the existence of various social groups in the society. But, the analysis in the report must be such that the gender perspective has to run through all the chapters. Similarly, social-group wise analysis must be done for each dimension of HDI. At the same time, the report must focus on multiple nature of inequality in the district. The inequality analysis need not confine to gender inequality, class inequality, caste inequality etc. It can be extended to intra-district development disparity, inter-generational inequality, intra-household inequality (food distribution between men and women in the family), inequality in terms of dignity of life, participation in social activities etc.

The calculation of final values based of absolute data

The government departments publish data relating to their programmes and activities. For example, SSA publishes data about educational indicators such as enrolment, drop out, pupil-teacher ratios etc. Similarly, health department also collects and publishes data on health matters. For the purpose of our report, it is more useful to calculate the final values of indicators by using the absolute data by ourselves rather than accepting the final calculated values published by the government departments. Of course, we have to depend on departments for the absolute data. There are different methods for calculating the final values of the indicators. To get the real picture and the process of development, it is necessary to depend on the values calculated based on the absolute data rather than depending on the values released by SSA, Health department, social welfare department, department of women and child development etc.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

1 Billion	One Hundred Crore
1 Crore	One Hundred Lakh
1 Lakh	One Hundred Thousand
1 Million	Ten Lakh
ART	Anti-Retro Viral Treatment
ATM	Automatic Teller Machine
BMO	Block Medical Officer
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BSNL	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDI	Child Development Index
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CEO	Chief Educational Officer
CHN	Community Health Nurse
DRDA	District Rural Development Agency
DWP	Destitute Widows Pension
FY	Financial Year (April to March)
GDDP	Gross District Domestic Product
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GII	Gender Inequality Index
GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
ha	Hectare
HDI	Human Development Index
HDR	Human Development Report
HHs	Households
HOB	High Order Birth Rate
HSC	Health Sub Centre
HUD	Health Unit District
ICDS	Integrated Child development Service Scheme
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDU	Injecting Drug User

IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IEC	Information ,Education and Communication
IFA	Iron Folic Acid
IHDS	India Human Development Survey
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IRDP	Integrated Rural Development Programme
ITES	Information Technology Enabled Services
Km	Kilometer
LBW	Low Birth Weight
LEB	Life Expectancy at Birth
LIC	Life Insurance Corporation of India
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MDPI	Multi Dimensional Poverty Index
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MUW	Moderately Under Weight
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NCAER	National Council of Applied Economic Research
NDDP	Net District Domestic Product
NGO	Non Government Organization
NHDR	National Human Development Report
NLC	Neyveli Lignite Corporation
NLEP	National Leprosy Eradication Programme
NMP	Noon Meal Programme
NRLM	National Rural Livelihood Mission
OAP	Old Age Pension
PCI	Per Capita Income
PCO	Public Call Office
PDS	Public Distribution System
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PHP	Physically Handicapped Person
PPP	Public Private Partnership

PPP$	Purchasing Power Parity Dollars
RIDF	Rural Infrastructure Development Fund
RMSA	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan
SBR	Still Birth Rate
SC & ST	Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe
SHDRs	State Level Human Development Reports
SHG	Self Help Group
SIDCO	Small Industries Development Corporation
SIPCOT	State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu
SMS	Short Message Service
SRI	System of Rice Intensification
SSA	SarvaShikshaAbhiyan
SUW	Severely Under Weight
TB	Tuberculosis
THAI	Tamil Nadu Village Habitations Improvement scheme
TNAHCP	Tamil Nadu Area Health Care Project
TNCDW	Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women
TNEB	Tamil Nadu Electricity Board
TRF	Total Fertility Rate
TSC	Total Sanitation Campaign
U5MR	Under 5 Mortality Rate
UN	United Nation
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
US$	United States Dollar
VES	Vital Event Survey
VHN	Village Health Nurse
VHS	Voluntary Health Service
WPR	Work Participation Rate

References

1. Abbas, A.A. and G.J. Walker (1986). 'Determinants of the Utilization of Maternal and Child Health Services in Jordan', *International Journal of Epidemiology*, 15(3): 404–7

2. Abdelrahman, A.I. and S.P. Morgan (1987). 'Socioeconomic and Institu- tional Correlates of Family Formation: Khartoum, Sudan, 1945–75', *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 49(2): 401–12

3. Abler, D.G., G.S. Tolley, and G.S. Kirpalani (1994). *Technical Change and Income Distribution in Indian Agriculture*, Boulder, Colorado, Westview Press.

4. Ahluwalia, M.S. (1978). *Rural Poverty in India: 1956–57 to 1973–74*, World Bank Staff Working Paper, Washington DC.

5. Arnold, F., M.K. Choe, and T.K. Roy (1998). 'Son Preference, the Family- Building Process and Child Mortality in India', *Population Studies*, 52(3): 301–15

6. Arya, S. and A. Roy (eds) (2006). *Poverty, Gender and Migration*, New Delhi, Sage Publications.

7. Asian Development Bank [ADB] (2007). *Key Indicators 2007: Inequality in Asia*, Manila, ADB

8. Bandura, A. (1993). 'Perceived Self Efficacy in Cognitive Development and Functioning', *Educational Psychologist*, (28): 117–48.

9. Banerjee, A. and L. Iyer (2005). 'History, Institutions, and Economic Performance: The Legacy of Colonial Land Tenure Systems in India'

10. Banerjee, A., S. Rohini, and L. Iyer (2005). 'History, Social Divisions and Public Goods in Rural India', *Journal of the European Economic Association*, 3(2–3): 639–47

11. Banerjee, A.V., S. Cole, E. Duflo, and L. Linden (2007). 'Remedying Education: Evidence from Two Randomized Experiments in India',

12. Blyn, G. (1966). *AgriculturalTrends in India 1891–1947: Output, Availability and Productivity*, Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Press

13. Cassen, R. and V. Joshi (1995). *India: The Future of Economic Reform*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press

14. Chaudhuri, P. (1993). 'Changing Perception of Poverty in India: State and Poverty', *The Indian Journal of Statistics*, 55(3): 310–21

15. Chaudhury, N., J. Hammer, M. Kremer, K. Muralidharan, and F. Halsey Rogers (2006). 'Missing in Action: Teacher and Health Worker Absence in Developing Countries', *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 20: 91–116

16. Chen, D.H.C. (2004). *Gender Equality and Economic Development: The Role for Information and Communication Technologies*, Washington DC, World Bank

17. Chen, M.A. (2000). *Perpetual Mourning: Widowhood in Rural India*. New York, Oxford University Press

18. Coady, D.P. (2004). *Designing And Evaluating Social Safety Nets: Theory, Evidence, and Policy Conclusions*, Discussion Paper No. 172, Washington DC, International Food Policy Research Institute

19. Das Gupta, M. (1995). 'Life Course Perspectives on Women's Autonomy and Health Outcomes', *American Anthropologist*, 97(3): 481–91

20. Das, M.B. (2005). 'Muslim Women's Low Labour Force Participation in India: Some Structural Explanations', in Z. Hasan and R. Menon (eds), *In A Minority: Essays on Muslim Women in India*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press

21. Das, V. (ed.) (2003). *Handbook of Indian Sociology*. New Delhi, Oxford University Press

22. Gore, C., G. Rodgers, and J. Figueiredo (1995). *Social Exclusion: Rhetoric, Reality, Responses*, Geneva, International Institute for Labour Studies

23. Joshi, V. and I.M.D. Little (1996). *India's Economic Reforms, 1991–2001*, Oxford, Clarendon Press

24. Meenakshi, J.V., R. Ray, and S. Gupta (2000). 'Estimates of Poverty for SC, ST, and Female Headed Households', *Economic and Political Weekly*, 2748–54

25. PRATHAM (2005). *Annual Status of Education Report*. New Delhi, Pratham Documentation Center, Pratham

26. Raj, K.N., N. Bhattacharya, S. Guha, and S. Padhi (1985). *Essays on the Commercialization of Indian Agriculture*, New Delhi, Oxford Univer- sity Press

27. Ramaswamy, K.V. (2007). 'Regional Dimension of Growth and Employ- ment', *Economic and Political Weekly*, 42(49): 47–56

28. Shariff, A. (1999). *India Human Development Report*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press

29. Srinivas, M.N. (1957). 'Caste in Modern India', *The Journal of Asian Studies*, 16(4): 529–48

30. Swaminathan, M. (1998). 'Economic Growth and the Persistence of Child Labor: Evidence from an Indian City', *World Development*, 26(8): 1513–28

31. Tendulkar, S., K. Sundaram, and L.R. Jain (2003a). 'Poverty Has Declined in the 1990s: A Resolution of Comparability Problems in NSS Con- sumer Expenditure Data', *Economic and Political Weekly*, (January): 327–37

32. Thorat, S. and P. Attewell (2007). 'The Legacy of Social Exclusion: A Correspondence Study of Job Discrimination in India', *Economic and Political Weekly*, 42(41)

33. United Nations Development Programme [UNDP] (2007). 'Fighting Climate Change: Human Solidarity in a Divided World', in *Human Development Report 2007/2008*, New York, Palgrave Macmillan

34. World Health Report (2002). 'Reducing Risks, Promoting Healthy Life', Geneva, WHO, http//:www.who.int/whr/2002/en/.