District Human Development Report - 2017

Karur District

State Planning Commission
Tamil Nadu

KARUR

DISTRICT HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2017

District Administration, Karur and
State Planning Commission, Tamil Nadu
in association with
Fathima Educational and Rural
Development Trust

Contents

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MESSAGE

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

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

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

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

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PREFACE

The State Planning Commission always considers the concept of Human Development Index as an indispensable part of its development and growth. This report provides a comprehensive view of the development status of KARUR District in terms of Health, Education, Income, Employment etc. The report would be a useful tool for adopting appropriate development strategies and to address the gaps to bring equitable development removing the disparities.

The State Planning Commission has initiated the process of preparation of Human Development Report based on the current status. The initiative of State Planning Commission is applaudable as this approach has enhanced the understanding of Human Development in a better spectrum. As far as Karur District is concerned, the DHDR for Karur District under the assistance of UNDP and SPC. This report has been prepared with a lot of statistical data, information from line departments especially Education, Health, Rural Development and Economics & Statistical Departments. It provides sub-district level status on various parameters. It also lead for core development department for their action in specific areas. The share of tertiary sector in terms of GDDP is high, 51.11 percent followed by the secondary sector and primary sector, 24.57 percent and 24.31 percent respectively.

This report not only serves as a summary of the Human Development Scenario in Karur District but also explores that why the district has fared well in certain areas and not in others.

As our former President Dr.APJ Abdul Kalam says, "Every nation has to follow a certain policy: Commercial, trade and various other types of policies"; "Excellence is a continuous process and not an accident." Perfect planning leads to successful completion of the project. In this context, the SPC has thus provided an opportunity for such a planning in Karur district to highlight several challenges the district faces in improving HDI and to accelerate the process of development. Last but not least, I thank all those concerned who have put their energy & efforts and personal attention in preparing this report which would be inclusive of all minute details of this district and pave way for the equitable and sustainable growth of the district in the right direction.

31.3.17

G. GOVINDARAJ

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The preparation of the Karur District Human Development Report (DHDR) has originated primarily from the initiative of the State Planning Commission, Government of Tamil Nadu, with the support received from the UNDP. The State Planning Commission took up the assignment as a constructive exercise towards strategizing the Government programmes to yield the intended results. The task of preparing this report has been assigned to Fathima Educational and Rural Development Trust,Thurayur Trichy Dt, by the State Planning Commission in collaboration with the District Administration.

The District level core committee was constituted with the **District Collector Mr. G. Govindaraj I.A.S., as the Chairman** and **Ms. Fathima Bhegum,** Fathima Educational and Rural Development Trust as the Coordinator. This Human Development Report has been kept on track and been seen through to completion with the support and encouragement of numerous people. It is a pleasant task to express my thanks to all those who contributed in many ways to the formulation of the report.

First of all I would like to express my sincere thanks to **Tmt. Santha Sheela Nair, IAS** Former Vice Chairperson, State Planning Commission, Government of Tamil Nadu for constantly reviewing the progress of this exercise and for supplementing with valuable suggestions.

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

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

I sincerely acknowledge **Mr. G. Govindaraj IAS.,** District Collector, Karur for their constant encouragement and periodical reviews.

My special thanks goes to **Mr. S. YesuSahayam** former District planning officer and **Mrs. M. Kalaiselvi** Present District Planning Officer, Karur, and **Mrs. P. Gayathri and Mrs. P. Sivakumari**, Technical Assistant, Karur and this work would not have been possible without their continued support.

The preparation of the DHDR was possible owing to the untiring efforts of the study team that gathered good deal of qualitative and quantitative information. I am thankful to my fellow study team members **Mr.R.Sivakumar, Dr.C.Ramanujam, Mr.P.Thangavelu, Mr.S.Rajamanikkam**a, Resource person for spending their precious time with me travelling all the areas of the district to take part in several stakeholders meet and focus group discussions and providing critical inputs.

I owe a deep sense of gratitude to **Prof. Sivaprakash J S,** Loyola College for his constant encouragement and unstinting cooperation.

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

I thank once again **Mr.S.Yesu Sahayam,** former DPO and DHDR .Karur who have shouldered the responsibility of executing various tasks of the project with involvement. He also deserves appreciation for his efforts behind the scene in organizing several stakeholders meet and focus group discussions.

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

K.FATHIMA BHEGUM
Co-Ordinator

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CHAPTER 1
KARUR DISTRICT - A PROFILE

Chapter

1

Karur District Profile

Introduction

The pattern shift from appraising national income as development to civilizing people's lives and choices as human development occurred in the 1990s. Building an enabling atmosphere is not an end in itself but the focal point is on guaranteeing long, healthy and inspired lives for people.

This chapter presents an overview of the Karur district context in relation to human development. A detailed analysis of the issues is taken up in the chapters that follow.

Topography

Karur District is an administrative district of Tamil Nadu state in southern India. The city of Karur is the district headquarters. The district is located in the banks of river Kaveri and Amaravathi. The geographical position of the district lies between North Latitude $11.00^0$to 12.00^0; East Longitude lies from $77.28^0$to 77.50^0 and the altitude of 122 metres. The district has an area of 2895.57 km². It is bounded by Namakkal district in the north, Dindigul district in the south, Tiruchirapalli district on the east and Erode district on the west; it is the most centrally located district in Tamil Nadu. The topography of the district is almost plain except Rengamalai hills in extreme south of Karur taluk - Tipasamymalai and Vellimalai are in Kulithalai Taluk.

The highest temperature is attained in early May to early June usually about 34 °C, though it usually exceeds 38 °C for a few days. Average daily temperature during January is around 23 °C, though the temperature rarely falls below 17 °C. Utilization of land area in the district for agriculture purpose is 44.59 percent. 4.76 percent of the land area remains as other uncultivated land. 2.74 percent is forest area.

Soil type*:* Black soil is the predominant soil type in this district accounting for 35.51 percent followed by laterite soil for 23.85 percent. The remaining 20.31 percent is sandy and alluvium soil. The main crops are paddy, banana, sugarcane, betel, vine, grams and pulses, tapioca, kora grass, groundnuts, oilseeds, tropical vegetables, garland flowers, and medicinal herbs.

Rainfall*:* The average annual rainfall is about 775 mm. It gets most of its seasonal rainfall from the north-east monsoon winds, from late September to mid-November. Nearly 62 percent of the rainfall received through north east monsoon, remaining portion received from south west monsoon. Based on the rainfall volume received by the district, the district is coming under area of low precipitation. In drought, it affects the economy, health, standard of living, and industrial growth, social and cultural changes among the people. The river basin is the main source of irrigation and it reduces the consequences of drought for some extent.

History

Karur was ruled by the Cheras, Cholas, the Naikers and the British successively. It has a very long history by various sangam poets. In history, it has been the battleground of various Tamil Kings like Chera, Chola, Pandya and Pallavas because of strategic location. Its history dates back over 2000 years, and has been a flourishing trading centre even in the early sangam days. Literary evidence has proved beyond doubt that Karur was the capital of early Chera kings of Sangam age. It was called Karuvoor or Vanji during Sangam days. Karur was on the banks of river Amaravathi which was called Aanporunai during the Sangam days. The name of the early Chera king who ruled from Karur, have been found in the rock inscriptions in Aru Nattar Malai close to Karur. The Tamil epic Silapathikaram mentions that the famous Chera King Cheran Senguttuvan ruled from Karur.

In 150 Greek scholar Ptolemy mentioned "Korevore" (Karur) as a very famous inland trading centre in the Tamil Nadu. After the early Cheras, Karur was conquered and ruled by Pandiyas followed by Pallavas and later Cholas. Karur was under the rule of Cholas for a long time. Later the Naickers followed by Tipu Sulttan also ruled Karur. The British added Karur to their possessions after destroying the Karur Fort during their war against Tipu Sulttan in 1783. There is a memorial at Rayanur near Karur for the warriors who lost their lives in the fight against the British in the Anglo-Mysore wars. Thereafter, Karur became part of British India and was first part of Coimbatore district and later Tiruchirapalli district.

Karur was also a part of Kongunadu. The history of Kongunadu dates back to the 8th century. The name Kongunadu originated from the term "Kongu" meaning nectar or honey. Kongu came to be called as Kongunadu with the growth of civilization. The ancient Kongunadu country was made up of various districts and taluks which are currently known as Palani, Dharapuram, Karur, Nammakkal, Thiruchengodu, Erode, Salem,Dharmapuri, Sathyamangalam. Nilgiris, Avinasi, Coimmbatore, Pollachi and Udumalpet. Kongunadu was blessed with enormous wealth, a pleasant climate and distinct features, Kongunadu was ruled over by the Chera, Chola, Pandya, Hoysala, Muslim rulers and finally the British.

Karur taluk, once a part of Coimbatore district, was merged with Tiruchirapalli district during 1910. A separate Karur district was formed on 30thSeptember 1995 by trifurcating Thiruchirapalli district. Intially, Karur district was carved out of the composite Tiruchirapalli district, consisting of three taluks viz., Karur, Kulithalai and Manaparai. Subsequently Manaparai Taluk was decoupled and Musiri Taluk was included in Karur District. Later, Musiri taluk was decoupled from Karur district. Karur district was formed vide Government Order 913dated 30.10.1995.

Administrative Setup*:* District Collector is the Head of the District administration. For administrative purpose, the district has been divided into two Revenue Divisions Karur and Kulithalai. The district has five taluks of Aravakuruchi, Kadavur, Karur, Krishnarayapuram and Kulithalai. The district consists of eight blocks, namely, Aravakuruchi, Kadavur, Krishnarayapuram, Thanthoni, K.Paramathy, Karur, Kulithalai and Thogaimalai. The district has 203 revenue villages,

158 village Panchayats, 4 municipalities (Inamkarur, Karur, Kulithalai and Thanthoni) and 11 town Panchayats (TNPL Pugalur, Punjaipugalur, Nangavaram, Krishnarayapuram, Pallapatti, Aravakurichi, Punjai Thottakurichi, P.J.Cholapuram, Puliyur, Marudur and Uppidamangalam).

Language

Language distinguishes human beings from animals and the prehistoric man. The official language of Karur is Tamil. Other languages are also used by the populace such as Telugu, Urudu and English.

Art, Architecture and Culture

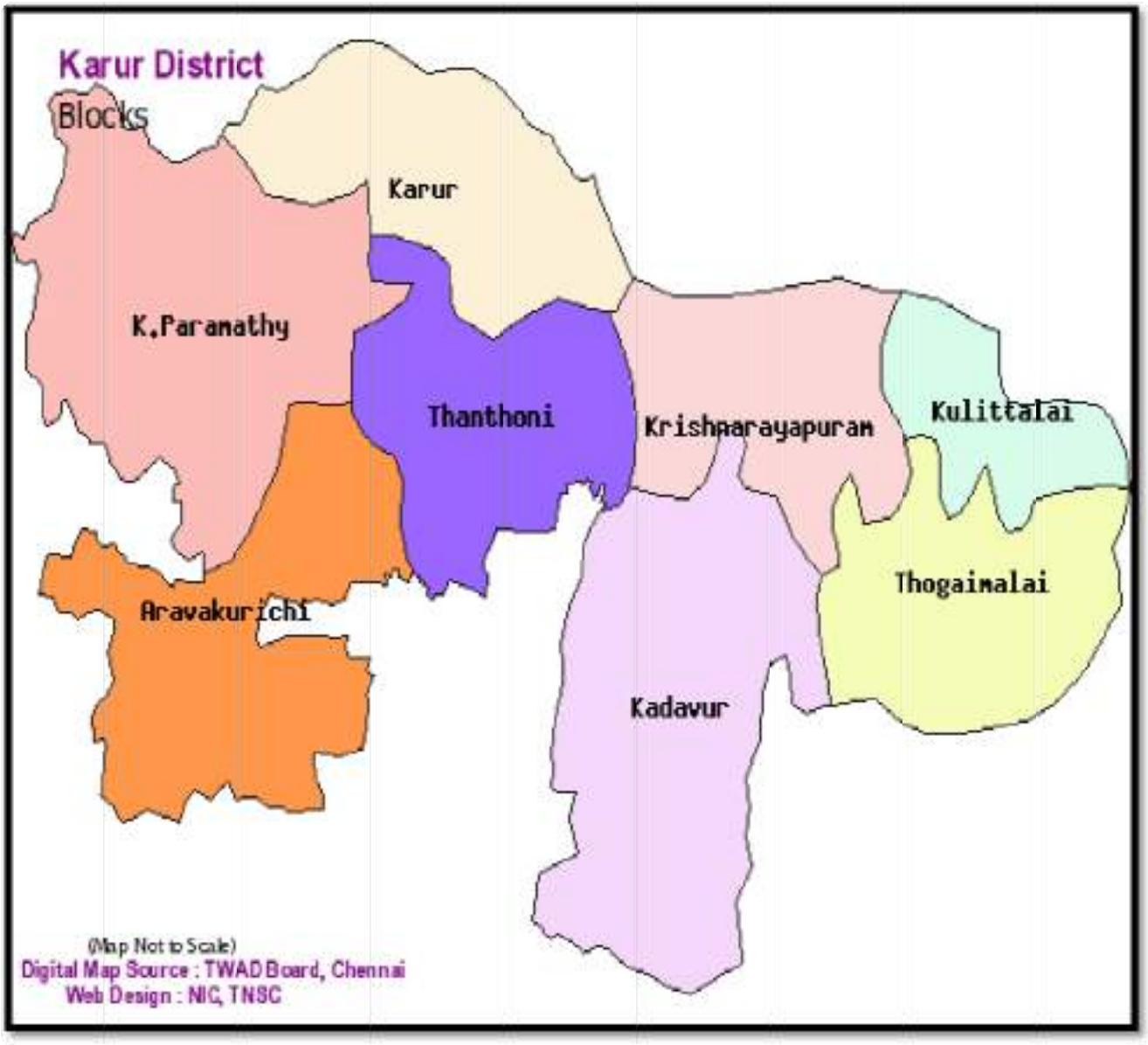
Art and Culture symbolize the enhancement of an evolution and are transmitted through generations and potted by practice. Karur district has the richest ground of art, architecture and culture. The town formed a part of the traditional Chera and Chola empires and has a number of exquisitely sculpted temples. Verappur, a place of pilgrimage connected with the history of Ponner-Sankar and temples dedicated to them is situated in Karur district. The people are very happy and there is unity among themselves. Karurar, the most famous Siddha and one among 18 siddhars lived in this town and he finally got his jeeva Samadhi in Kalyana pasupathynathar temple at south west side of the temple. The popular belief is the St.*Karurarsiddhar* is blessing all the devotees in formless form.

Karuvoor Thevar, born in Karur, is one among the nine devotees who sang the divine music Thiruvichaippa, which is the ninth Thirumurai. He lived during the reign of the great Raja Raja Chola-1. In addition to the famous Siva temple, there is a Vishnu temple at Thiruvithuvakkodu, a suburb of Karur, sung by famous Kulasekara Alwar during 7-8th century AD, who was the ruler of Kongu Nadu. The same temple is presumably mentioned in epic Silappathikaram as Adaha Maadam Ranganathar whose blessing Cheran Senguttuvan sought before his north Indian expedition. There has been a plethora of rare findings during the archeological excavations undertaken in Karur. These include designed pottery, bricks, mud-toys, Roman coins, Chera coins, Pallava coins, Roman Amphorae, Rasset coated ware, rare rings etc.

Karur is a symbol of communal harmony, Hindus, Muslims and Christianslive in unity. Some of the most prominent mosques in the town are Thowheeth mosque, Big Palli, Ahle hadees Pallivasal, TNTJ mosque, Jamia Pallivasal and Bajar mosque. According to the Hindu mythology, Brahma began the work of creation here, which is referred to as the "place of the sacred cow".

There is proof that Karur might have been the centre for old Jewellery-making and gem setting (with the gold imported mainly from Rome), as seen from various excavations. Currently, the district is well known for its carpets, handloom cloth and readymade garments production and marketing. It is a major export centre of home textiles and occupies a leading place in the international textile market.

Map 1.1 Karur District (Block)



Demography

Karur district had a population of 10,64,493 (as of 2011 Census). The district is 40.82percent urbanized, lesser than the state, urbanization, 48.40 per cent. It consists of 59.18 per cent of rural population. The district has a population density of 367 inhabitants per square kilometer. The district population density is lower than that of state, 555 in 2011. Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 13.77 percent, below the growth rate of state (15.61 percent) and nation (17.64 percent). The district has a sex ratio of 1015 females for every 1000 males and child sex ratio

of 939 female children for every 1000 male children. The share of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe's population from the total population was 20.33 per cent and 0.15 per cent respectively.

Table 1.1. District Basic Demographic Indicators

Indicators	District	
	2011	**2001**
Total Population	1,064,493	935,686
Sex Ratio	1015	1010
Child Sex Ratio	939	930
Density of population per Sq. km	367	323
Urban population (%)	40.82	33.27
Percentage of 0-14 years old		16.87
Decennial growth (%)	13.77	9.54
Source: Census 2001 and 2011		

Economy

The district income is defined as the sum total of the economic value of the production within a district. The production crop up from one of three industry sectors viz., primary, secondary and tertiary. Out of three sectors, nearly half of the labour forces mainly depend on the primary sector *viz.*, **a**griculture. But, the tertiary sector contribution is high in the Gross District Domestic Product. Blue metal industries, quarries, home textiles, paper industry, bus body building, cement and sugar factories, gem stone, nylon net and banks boost up the district income.

Table 1.2. Sectoral Distribution of Gross District Domestic Product at constant price

Sl. No	Year	District (Rs. In Lakhs)			
		Primary	**Secondary**	**Tertiary**	**Total GDDP**
1.	2006-07	49964	158008	264721	472693
2.	2007-08	46035	139128	293552	478715
3.	2008-09	50445	150636	325863	526945
4.	2009-10	57927	191714	348101	597742
5.	2010-11	56114	203018	395274	654405
6.	2011-12	62,892	2,16,880	4,31,873	7,11,645
Source: National Accounts Statistics					

The share of tertiary sector in terms of GDDP is high, 51.11 percent followed by the secondary sector and primary sector, 24.57 percent and 24.31 percent respectively. But, 56.17 percent of labour forces mainly depend on agriculture. Agriculture and allied activities, forestry and logging, fishing, mining and quarrying services boost up the primary sector. Among these four segments, mining and quarrying contribution, Rs.1, 27,066 Lakhs in terms of constant prices, is 72 percent higher than the

other segments during 2010-11. Income from the agriculture and allied activities has been showing decreasing trend since 2009-10 to 2011-12.

In terms of secondary sector, manufacturing from the registered firms is higher than that of unregistered bodies. It shows positive vibe in terms of constant economic growth. Because of mining and quarrying, the primary sector's contribution went up in 9.89 percent 2009-10 to 24.31 percent in 2011-12. It influences the tertiary sector's share which got decreased from 61.24 percent to 51.11 percent for the same period.

Industry

Aravakurichy area is famous for its blue metal industry and quarries. Nearly 150 blue metal industries and quarries are functioning in this area. Karur is also famous for its HDPE mosquito net weaving industries and bus coach body building industry. Kadavur, K.Paramathi, Thanthoni, Krishnarayapuram, Kulithalai and Thogamalai blocks are not having industries.

Home textiles: Karur is famous for its home textiles. It has a niche in five major product groups, *viz*., Bed Linens, Kitchen Linens, Toilet Linens, Table Linens and Wall Hangings. In the international textile map, Karur has becomesynonymous with handloom made-ups first as Tirupur in the hosiery products. The weaving industry came to Karur from Kerala and has earned a reputation for its high quality handloom products today. Handloom exports from Karur began on a modest scale with just 15 exporters in 1975 and today it has thousands of exporters and the products are supplied to world leading chain stores like Wal-Mart, Target, IKEA, Ahlens etc.,

Paper: TNPL is promoted by the Government of Tamil Nadu with loan assistance from the World Bank. Today TNPL is the largest producer of Bagasse based paper in the world and the 2nd largest paper producer in Asia. TNPL produces 230,000 tons of printing and writing paper and consumes one million ton of Bagasse every year and provides employment to large number of workers.

Bus body building: Karur is a renowned hub for bus building industry. It is notable that almost 90 percent of south Indian private bus bodies are being built here. The total business is estimated to be around Rs.2750 crore per annum. There are more than 200 builders in this town and they are making more than 3500 buses per year, including government buses of some states like Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

Cement: Karur is also home to Chettinad Cements. It has a production capacity of 600,000 ton per annum.

Sugar: EID Parry has a sugar factory unit at Pugalur, Karur. It has a capacity of 4000 TCD per year; it also has a 22 MW co-generation power plant, with TNPL.

Banking: The private scheduled banks Karur Vvsya Bank and Lakshmi Vilas Bank have their headquarters in Karur.

Apart from this, the district is famous for manufacturing nylon nets - HDPE filament and associated product manufacturing and gem stones production *viz.,* amethyst, cat's Eyes, feldspar, moonstones, aquamarines, sapphires, jasper and beryl.

Tourism

Karur district is known for ritual important sites for pilgrims and picnic spots. It attracts domestic and foreign tourists. The number of visitors is increasing and it is the emerging source of economic growth of the district.

Income

The growth rate of Per capita income: The per capita income of Karur district was Rs. 71,795 at constant prices in 2011-12. It increased from Rs. 66,288 during 2010-11, this status is higher than the state per capita income of Rs. 59,967 and Rs.63,996 in 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively at constant prices. The district occupies a 10th place out of 32 districts in terms of per capita income. The reasons for the better performance in terms of per capita income are furnished in Chapter 3.

Table 1.3. Per Capita Income at constant prices

Sl. No.	Year	District (Rs.)	State (Rs.)
1.	2006 - 07	48,793	43,941
2.	2007 - 08	49,159	46,293
3.	2008 - 09	53,849	48,473
4.	2009 - 10	60,808	53,359
5.	2010 - 11	66,288	59,967
6.	2011 - 12	71,795	63,996
Source: National Accounts Statistics			

Social Sectors

Health

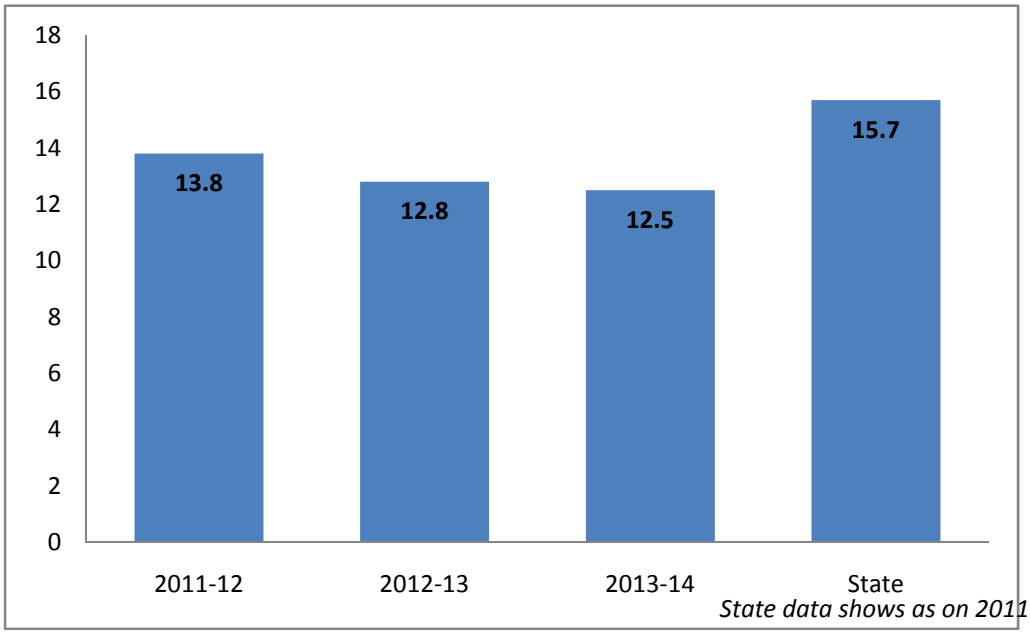
Karur has shown the annual population growth rate of 1.40 per cent during 2001 - 2011. It was lesser than that of state population growth rate 1.56 percent for the same decade. However, the population growth rate in rural/urban context clearly exhibits about the district current trend in urbanization. The overall population growth rate of the district is 13.77 percent, but in urban context the same illustrates about 39.60 percent, it is 39times higher than the rural population growth rate of 0.89 percent. Apart from birth rate and death rate, migration plays an important role in population growth rate in urban areas. Because of urbanization, land is converted for non-agricultural purposes in delta region. Peri-urban areas are expanding due to immigration. Voluntary

migration is advisable. But, in Tamil Nadu and Karur district, distress migration is happening in rural areas.

Therefore, the rural poverty is transferred as urban poverty. It creates multiple stresses and cumulative stresses for the cause of water, sanitation, solid waste disposal, basic amenities, job, health care, transport etc., It induces ecological and environmental stress. Hence, quality of life is coming down. The impact of climate change increases the vulnerability. Services rendered for basic amenities by the district administration are always not matching demand in urban areas. It creates health hazards.

The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) for the district declined from 14.2 in 2009 to 13.8 in 2011 and it declined to 12.5 in 2013-14.The Crude Death Rate (CDR) declined from 5.4 in 2009 to 5.2 in 2013-14. The CBR is less in Karur district when compared with state level statistics, which shows 15.7 in 2011.

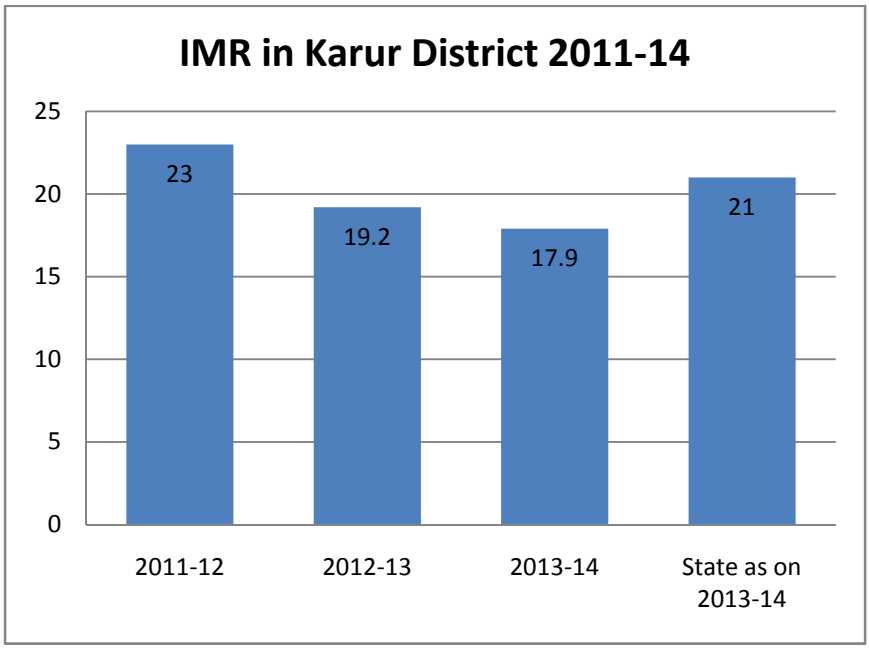
Figure 1.1. Crude Birth Rate in Karur district, 2011-14



Source: Health Department, Karur

Infant Mortality Rate is a crucial factor in analyzing human development. The IMR of the district, 23 is higher than that of state, 21 in 2009 and it decreased to 17.9 in 2013-14. Kulithalai and Kadavur blocks show higher range of IMR than that of the district. The reasons behind this situation are furnished in Chapter 4.

Figure 1.2. Infant Mortality Rate in Karur district, 2011



Source: Vital Events Survey

The district achieved 99.8 percent of institutional deliveries. The share of PHCs and government hospitals in terms of institutional delivery, 56.1 percent, is higher than that of private hospitals.

Literacy

Literacy is a basic human right and the base for enduring learning. Literacy is an instrument of empowerment to improve health, income, and relationship with the humanity. The average literacy rate of Karur in 2011 was 75.60 percent; it increased from 68.08 per cent in 2001. However, this status is lesser than the state average of 80.09 percent. Gender-wise, male and female literacy were 84.54 per cent and 66.86 per cent respectively. In 2001 census, same figures stood at 79.63 per cent and 56.76 per cent. Total literates in the district were 727,044 of which male and female were 401,726 and 325,318 respectively. There is a gender inequality in the literacy rate in the district. Literacy gap is 17.68 percent.

The **Gross Enrollment Rate** (**GER**), through the SSA, the district achieved the GER in primary and upper primary as 99.66 percent and 99.35 percent respectively. The primary education opportunity is open to all, irrespective of the socialized economic status of the family and gender. It helps higher human development and there is no child labour at district. In the case of secondary enrollment, 98.55 percent of children enrolled during 2013-14.

Conclusion

Karur district is located on the banks of river Kaveri and Amaravathi. The topography of the district is almost plain except Rengamalai hills in extreme south of Karur taluk, Tipasamymalai and Vellimalai are in Kulithalai taluk. Black soil is the predominant soil type followed by laterite soil, sandy and alluvium soil. The rapid urbanization and industrialization provides higher per capita income than that of the state; similarly, it has its own implication with human development in terms of quality of life, knowledge and acquiring better health services.

CHAPTER 2

STATUS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Chapter

2

Human Development in District

Introduction

People are the real wealth of a nation. The basic objective of development is to create an enabling environment for people to enjoy long, healthy and creative lives. This may appear to be a simple truth. But it is often forgotten in the immediate concern with the accumulation of commodities and financial wealth.Human development is a process of enlarging people's choices. The most critical ones are to lead a long and healthy life, to be educated and to enjoy a decent standard of living. Additional choices include political freedom, guaranteed human rights and self- respect.

Three basic capabilities identified by UNDP as prerequisites for human development are: the capacity to lead long and healthy lives, to be knowledgeable and to have access to the resources needed for a decent standard of living. UNDP has developed a composite Human Development Index (HDI) by taking into consideration these three basic dimensions of human development.Karur district human development is assessed based on a computed Human Development Index, Gender Inequality Index, Child Development Index and Multidimensional Poverty Index at block level. The current chapter deals with the human development, gender inequality, child development and multidimensional poverty at block level.

Human Development Index Background

HDI is a composite index, comprising longevity measured by Life Expectancy at Birth (LEB), educational attainment computed as a combination of adult literacy and enrolment ratios at the primary and tertiary levels and standard of living as measured by per capita real GDP adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity in dollars (PPP$). All these parameters are considered as of equal importance for human development and hence, they are given equal weightage to construct composite index, fixed minimum and maximum values have been assigned for each of these indicators to construct an index. The HDI is calculated as an average of the three indices that include the life expectancy index, the gross enrollment index and the GDP.

Human Development Index in Karur: Inter – Block Variations

Human development is a multidimensional characteristic. HDI is a multiple index determining typical accomplishment in three basic dimensions and eleven indicators. The dimensions used to compute HDI are standard of living, health and education. These three dimensions are fundamental to measure the human development at the block level.Proxy indicators are taken in to account for HDI computation. Details of the proxy indicators have been furnished here.

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 Rate
Education	Literacy rate Gross enrollment in Primary Gross enrollment in secondary

Generally, Index value will fall between to 0 to 1. Here, the HDI is the optimistic/positive index. At this juncture closer to 1, advanced the index value shows superior human development and if the value falls nearer to 0, that is, lesser the index value, it shows lower human development. The range between the higher index value and lower index value is 0.48 in HDI (Karur (0.85)to Thogaimalai (0.37)). It exhibits inside the district; the inter-block disparity among the blocks is high in human development.

Table 2.1. Top and Bottom three Blocks in Human Development Index, 2013

Top 3		Bottom 3	
Block	**HDI Value**	**Block**	**HDI Value**
Karur	0.85	Krishnarayapuram	0.52
K.Paramathi	0.81	Kadavur	0.37
Aravakurichi	0.78	Thogaimalai	0.37
Source: Computed			

Karur, K. Paramathi and Aravakurichiblocks are showing better performance in terms of human development indicators and dimensions. As per the above table (2.1), Krishnarayapuram block ranks 6th among eight blocks in Karur district due to pitiable performance in access to cooking fuel, access to electricity, access to pucca houses, infant mortality, under 5 mortality rate, literacy rate and gross enrollment ratio in secondary education.Kadavur blocks ranks 7th place because of access reasons relating to cooking fuel, access to toilet facility, access to electricity, IMR, MMR, U5MR and literacy rate. Thogaimalai block ranks 8th, it means, it is in the last rank among eight blocks for the reasons relating access to drinking water, access to electricity, access to pucca houses, IMR, MMR, U5MR and literacy rate.

Gender inequality index

The gender disparity is another dimension of human development. The Gender Inequality Index (GII) is a novel index for assessment of gender disparity that was initiated in the 2010 Human Development Report of the UNDP.

Gender inequality in Karur: Inter – Block Variations

Three essential dimensions used to compute inter-block variations in gender inequality are health, empowerment and labor market. These dimensions have fourteen indicators. Based on these indicators,GIIis calculated. The indicators used for GII are given below.

Dimensions	Indicators
Health	MMR
	Share of institutional delivery
	Share of Antenatal coverage
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
Labour 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
	Female Agri. wage rate
	Male Agri. wage rate

The GII is the pessimistic/ negative index. Here, the value falls closer to the 0,lesser gender inequalityand furthermore value closes to 1, more the gender inequality. The outcome of this calculation displaysthat gender inequality in Karur district is lower across eight blocks than that of human development. Position of gender indicators are given in Annexure - 2.

In Karurdistrict, K. Paramathy (0.02), Aravakuruchi (0.02) and Karur (0.04) rank first three places in low Gender Inequality.

Table 2.2. Top and Bottom three blocks in Gender inequality index, 2013

Bottom 3 blocks with Low gender inequality		Top 3 blocks with High gender inequality	
Block	**GII Value**	**Block**	**GII Value**
K. Paramathy	0.02	Kulithalai	0.08
Aravakurichi	0.02	Kadavur	0.08
Karur	0.04	Thogaimalai	0.09
Source: Computed			

At the same time, Kulithalai, Kadavur and Thogaimalai blocks exhibit high gender inequality in Karur district. Krishnarayapuram and K. Paramathy blocks achieved hundred percent institutional

deliveries. Except Aravakuruchi block, other blocks have shown more than hundred percent antenatal mother coverage. The female literacy rate is poor in all blocks except Karur. The share of female children (0-6 years), is almost 1:1 ratio in Thogaimalai block. The share of female elected representatives is high in Aravakuruchi block. The female work participation rate is high in Kadavur block, which is inthe agricultural belt. The female work participation rate in the non-agricultural sector has been towering in industrial belt, Karur block.

Child Development Index

The child development index (CDI) is a composite index, particularly, it concentrates about the children's education, health and nutrition. Similar to the HDI, the CDI is also a positive index; hence, the index value nearing 1 recorded as superior child development, vis-à-vis, nearing 0 evidenced as inferior child development. The child development index for Karur district worked out based on two dimensions, *viz.*, Health and education, which includes eight indicators. Indicators and values for CDI computation are given in Annexure 3. Dimensions and Indicators for CDI calculation are furnished below.

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

The CDI value starts from Karur(0.45) to K.Paramathy(0.23). Child health is important for the wealth and development of future generation.

The top and bottom three blocks of the district in the CDI are given below:

Table 2.3. Top and Bottom three blocks in child development index, 2013

Top 3		Bottom 3	
Block	**Value**	**Block**	**Value**
Karur	0.80	Thanthoni	0.52
Kulithalai	0.61	Krishnarayapuram	0.50
Kadavur	0.58	K. Paramathy	0.47

Under the health dimension, U5MR, child sex ratio and percentage of malnourished children are taken in account. Kadavur, Kulithalai and Thogaimalai recorded higher range of U5MR than other blocks. These blocks have a severe problem of malnouishment also.Krishnarayapuram and K. Paramathy blocks have the concern of malnourishment.The district requires attention to reduce

child mortality by way of treating malnourished children, by giving vaccination, on time sanitation and safe drinking water. Karur, Thanthoni, Aravakuruchi and Kadavur blocks have the proof of child sex ratio lesser than 950. It illustrates the situation of the girl child. The district administration need to keep an eye on scan center to avoid sex selective abortion.

While assessing the child development in terms of education, children never enrolled in school is low in theentire district except in K. Paramathy. Because of less accessibility, Thanthoni block has the issue of low secondary enrollment than other blocks. Transition rate from primary to upper primary and upper primary to secondary is low in Krishnarayapuram, Kulithalai, K. Paramathy and Thogaimalai, Krishnarayapuram, Kadavur respectively. These blocks need to give focus on education.

Multidimensional poverty Index

The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is a fresh assessment deliberated to confine the accurate scarcities that the community seeks at the same time. It can be used to construct a generous picture of community living in poverty or not, and authorizes relationships across blocks.

Dimensions	Indicators
Health	IMR High 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 range starts fromKarur (0.16) to Krishnarayapuram (0.71). The top and bottom three blocks of the district in the Multidimensional poverty index are given below:

Table 2.4. Top and Bottom three blocks in Multidimensional poverty index, 2013

Top Three blocks with Lower MPI value		Bottom Three blocks with Higher MPI value	
Block	**Value**	**Block**	**Value**
Karur	0.16	Thogaimalai	0.65
Thanthoni	0.35	Kadavur	0.69
K. Paramathy	0.38	Krishnarayapuram	0.71

Health dimension has correlation with poverty. Due to poverty, the health condition is disturbing in terms of malnourishment, anaemic 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 range of infant mortality in K. Paramathy block has positive correlation with child malnourishment. Inadequate breastfeeding and lack of knowledge in child health are noted as a causal factors in this issue. Krishnarayapuram, Thogaimalai and Kulithalai blocks with high order birth rate have the link with malnourishment.

A family coming under poverty means it could not offer education to their child. In order to avoid this issue government started universal education scheme, i.e. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. Through this scheme, most of the blocks reached hundred percent enrollment in primary and upper primary level. Similarly, the enrolled child could not continue its education due to poverty, low accessibility, etc., Thanthoni, Aravakuruchi and Krishnarayapuram blocks have the disparity in terms of dropout in primary education; likewise, Aravakuruchi, Thogaimalai and Kadavur blocks show higher range of dropout rate in secondary education.

Standard of living gives dignity to the community. Kadavur block has very low level of standard of living than the other blocks. Industrialization, expansion of urban areas, scattered villages, undulated hilly areas and government scheme penetration to the needy is a matter of concern in terms of standard of living in Karur.

Conclusion

Social inequality is found in almost every society. This social inequality has several facets like gender inequality, inequality in health, education, income and quality of life, and ethnic inequality. The government and various non-government organizations implement various schemes for the uplift of socially deprived people or regions through allocation of resources and improving their skill to minimize the disparities. Correspondingly, attempt has been made to assess the disparities across the blocks of Karur district by using four indices, *viz*., Human Development Index, Gender Inequality Index, Child Development Index and Multidimensional Poverty Index. Table 2.5 gives details of the consolidation of HDI, GII, CDI, and MPI indices for the year 2013.

Table 2.5 Consolidation of HDI, GII, CDI and MPI indices, 2013

S. No.	Block	HDI		GII		CDI		MPI	
		Index Value	Rank	Index Value	Rank	Index Value	Rank	Index Value	Rank
1	Aravakuruchi	**0.78**	**3**	**0.02**	**2**	0.56	5	0.40	4
2	K Paramathy	**0.81**	**2**	**0.02**	**1**	**0.47**	**8**	**0.38**	**3**
3	Kadavur	**0.37**	**7**	**0.08**	**7**	**0.58**	**3**	**0.69**	**7**
4	Karur	**0.85**	**1**	**0.04**	**3**	**0.80**	**1**	**0.16**	**1**
5	Krishnarayapuram	**0.52**	**6**	0.07	5	**0.50**	**7**	**0.71**	**8**
6	Kulithalai	0.55	5	**0.08**	**6**	**0.61**	**2**	0.58	5
7	Thanthoni	0.63	4	0.05	4	**0.52**	**6**	**0.35**	**2**
8	Thogamalai	**0.37**	**8**	**0.09**	**8**	0.57	4	**0.65**	**6**

Source: Computed

The table 2.5. clearly illustrates the disparitiesacross the blocks. Inter and intra block disparities are high in Karur district. Aravakuruchi and Karur blocks are performing well in terms of human development. Except, child development, K. Paramathy block is also performing well. Connectivity, industrialization, access to basic services enables better performance of human development in these blocks.

Except Child development, low human development, gender inequalityand poverty are very high in Kadavur block. The reason behind this backwardness is low access to cooking fuel, toilet facilities and electricity, the high occurrence of infant and under five child mortality and lower literacy rate. Kulithalai block is backward in all the indices, except CDI, for the reason that deprived health condition, standard of living and education access. Scattered villages, underprivileged connectivity and low industrialization make Kulithalai as the most backward block except in CDI. Krishnarayapuram block is backward in human development and women empowerment because of the lower range of drinking water access, incidence of maternal mortality, lower literacy rate and secondary enrollment. Human development, Gender inequality and multiple poverty are existing in Thogaimalai block.

Chapter 3

Employment, Income and Poverty

Chapter

3

Employment, Income and Poverty

Introduction

According to the definition of 13th International Conference of Labour Statiscians, the labour force participation rate consists of the economically active population in a particular age group as a percentage of the total population of that same age group. The active population (or labour force) is defined as the sum of persons in employment and unemployed persons seeking employment.

The employment, income and poverty have a close link in the human development. Under-employment or inadequate employment opportunity leaves the people with lower income which leads them to suffer with poverty. Hence the important determinants of human development are the quality of employment, the percentage of population engaged in the productive work and the remuneration the people receive for their work. The current chapter deals the work participation rate, distribution of workers in various sectors, employment opportunity by government, growth in per capita income and gross domestic product, the existence of poverty and contribution of public distribution system in human development.

Employment

Karur district is agriculture and industry based district. Under agrarian base, it is made fertile by the perennial flows of Cauvery on the northern side and Amaravathy, Nanganjiyar and Noyyal rivers. Its economy is mainly agrarian.Utilization of land area in Karur district is up to 44.59 percent. Under industry base, there are a few famous industries, viz., Tamil Nadu News-print and Papers Ltd,Chettinad Cement Corporation Ltd, EID Parry Ltd, 30 Bus building industries and Textile trades.The handloom industry in Karur generates nearly an annual turnover of Rs.2000crores (400 million dollars a year) through direct and indirect exports of textile goods.

TNPL produces 230,000 tons of Printing & writing paper and consumes one million tons of bagasse every year. Chettinad Cement Corporation Ltd was started in 1962 to cater to growing demands of cement in the country. Apart from cement, the Chettinad House is today engaged in activities as diverse as granite, engineering, silica, garnet, information technology, steel & textile trading, plantations, shipping, transportation, stevedoring, clearing and forwarding and logistics having a combined turnover of Rs.8500 million.

India is the world's largest producer of sugar. Parry is pioneer sugar producer in India. The factory at Pugalur has a capacity of 4000 TCD per year. It's also setting a 22 MW co-generation power plant, with TNPL.

Size of workforce and work participation rate

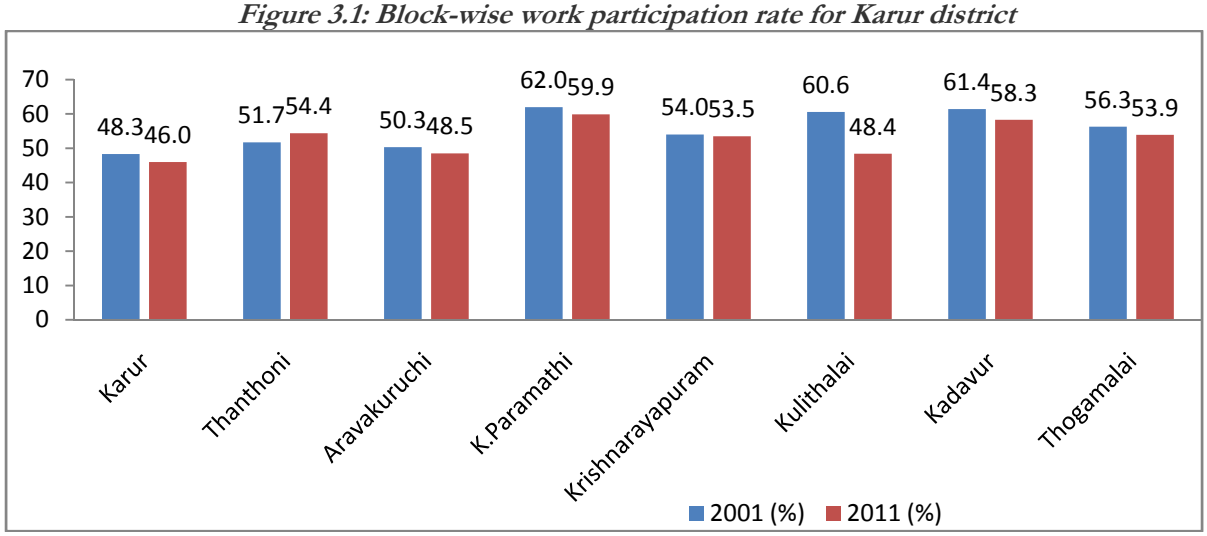
The working population in Karurdistrict was 5.43 lakhs in 2011 with an increase of 46.8 thousands from the year 2001. However, the work participation rate (WPR), i.e., the proportion of workers to the total population has actually declined during the period of ten years from 53.06 per cent in 2001 to 51.04 percent in 2011 respectively. Two percent deduction was observed in total work force.The constitution of main and marginal workers percentage in total work force was 93.6 percent and 6.4 percent respectively in 2011. The percentages of main workers have showing an increasing trend from 89.72. It showcases the rapid industrialization of the district. But, at the same time the non-workers percentage has increased from 46.94 in 2001 to 48.96 in 2011. A cause for this increase is reduction of rural livelihoods, mainly agriculture. While observing the trend of WPR in urban and rural areas, rural WPR is showing decreasing trend, in specific, female rural WPR is highly affected when compared with male WPR.

Table 3.1. Total workers and non-workers in Karur district

Block	Total workers		Main Workers		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers		Total Population	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Karur	110151	163980	97523	155482	12628	8498	120593	191630	230744	355610
Thanthoni	73789	48799	61388	46212	12401	2587	68884	40980	142673	89779
Aravakuruchi	43317	49046	40374	44952	2943	4094	42825	52007	86142	101053
K.Paramathi	51385	49254	47664	46414	3721	2840	31469	33014	82854	82268
Krishnarayapuram	67303	71896	59895	67382	7408	4514	57308	62516	124611	134412
Kulithalai	54658	55153	52638	52130	2020	3023	51207	58826	105865	113979
Kadavur	50865	55189	46013	48368	4852	6821	32005	39451	82870	94640
Thogamalai	44996	49981	39955	47567	5041	2414	34931	42771	79927	92752
Total	**496464**	**543298**	**445450**	**508507**	**51014**	**34791**	**439222**	**521195**	**935686**	**1064493**

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

Figure 3.1: Block-wise work participation rate for Karur district



Source: Census

The reduction trend is drastic in Kulithalai block, 60.6 percent to 48.4 percent in 2001 and 2011 respectively. Kulithalai is mainly agrarian block with rural background. Here, the possibility of

alternative livelihood is also minimum, combined with this, reduction of agricultural activities poses the block higher workforce reduction when compared with other blocks.

Table 3.2. Percentage of Worker Participation Rate

WPR	2001	2011
Total	**53.06**	**51.04**
Male	63.06	62.30
Female	43.15	39.95
Rural	**57.66**	**55.92**
Male	64.33	63.34
Female	51.05	48.61
Urban	**43.82**	**43.96**
Male	60.52	60.79
Female	27.34	27.40
Source: Census 2001 & 2011		

Thereduction of work participation rate is higher in female (43.15 percent to 39.95 percent) than male (63.06 percent to 62.30 percent) in 2001 to 2011. Male and female work participation rate is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. But, in urban context, both male and female WPR hasbeen witnessing an increasing trend,whereas, in rural context, male WPR has shown slightly decreasing trend; on the other hand, female WPR in rural areas has dramatically come down when compared to other context and urban female.

Composition of workers in Major sectors

Workers are mainly classified as agricultural workers and non-agricultural workers. Agricultural workers are broadly classified as cultivators and agricultural labourers. Likewise, non-agricultural workers are broadly classified as household workers and other workers. Being a largely industrialized district, nearly 44 percent of the work force is involved in non-agricultural activities.

Except, Thanthoni block, the other blocks are showing decreasing trend in cultivators from 2001 to 2011.The district cultivators' percentage declined from 22.98 percent in 2001 to 18.29 percent in 2011 respectively. The range starts from 4.79 percent in Karur block to 28.96 percent in K.Paramathi block during 2011. In terms of agricultural labourers, the district shows increasing trend from 33.80 percent to 37.88 percent in 2001 and 2011 respectively. The range starts from 12.49 percent in Karur to 51.93 percent in Krishnarayapuram followed by 51.19 percent in Kulithalai in 2011. Except, Aravakuruchi, other blocks show increasing trend of agricultural labourers.

Table 3.3.Composition of workers in Major sectors

S.No.	Block/District	Cultivators		Agri. Labourers		Household, Industry and Other workers	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	Karur	7.61	4.79	11.42	12.49	80.97	82.72
2	Thanthoni	15.25	21.89	28.69	30.66	56.06	47.44
3	Aravakuruchi	28.02	17.34	31.12	28.01	40.86	54.65
4	K.Paramathi	31.18	28.96	28.33	35.06	40.49	35.97
5	Krishnarayapuram	23.28	16.87	45.96	51.93	30.76	31.20
6	Kulithalai	15.58	10.68	46.30	51.19	38.12	38.12
7	Kadavur	36.28	24.52	41.61	45.67	22.11	29.81
8	Thogamalai	26.66	21.33	36.99	48.05	36.35	30.62
District		**22.98**	**18.29**	**33.80**	**37.88**	**43.22**	**43.82**

Source: Census

Being an industrial belt, the district shows nearly 43.82 percent of the work force involved in non-agricultural activities in 2011. This has increased from 43.22 percent in 2001. The range starts from 29.81 percent in Kadavur to 82.72 percent in Karur during 2011.Thanthoni, K. Paramathi and Thogamalai blocks show decreasing trend of non-agricultural workers. Kulithalai block is maintaining the percentage of non-agricultural workers as 38.12 percent in 2001 and 2011 census. Rest of the blocks, Karur, Aravakuruchi, Krishnarayapuram and Kadavur blocks show increasing trend of non-agricultural workers.

Box 3.1.Child Labour in Karur

Girl children are a significant part of the rural labour force. The girl child in rural areas is more prone to child labour than her counterpart in urban areas. This is particularly true of girls from the SC community. As for Karur district is concernedonly one child labour case is identified in Karur block in 2013. The continuous effort by Labour Welfare Department has decreased the child labourers.

Registration and placement provided by the employment office

The Government of Tamil Nadu has been ensuring the online registration facilities for the candidates. It simplifies the process of registration, renewal and record maintenance for the applicants and the government. A set of data has observed from 2007 to 2014. During this period, nearly, 118661 persons registered their qualification with the employment exchange office. Out of 118661, virtually, 2166 candidates got appointment through District Employment Exchange office. Apart from employment exchange, vast scope exists, though banks, competitive exams conducted by government and private sectors. In Karur, the role of private sector is immense in terms of

employment and placement.Nowadays, the department is also offering employment cum training. By utilizing this training with District Industrial Centre guidance and financial support, individuals / graduates can become eminent entrepreneurs.

Table 3.4. Registration and Placement

Sl. No	Year	Registration	Placement
1	2007-08	13186	576
2	2008-09	14807	372
3	2009-10	15193	407
4	2010-11	14957	358
5	2011-12	18803	165
6	2012-13	20306	114
7	2013-14	21409	174
Total		**118661**	**2166**

Source: District Employment Officer, Karur

Income

Income is one of the dimensions to measure HDI. A decent standard of living depends on resource accessibility. To compute HDI, five Standard of living indicators are taken as proxy indicators to measure human development at block level. Because, per capita income is calculated upto district unit. National Accounts Statistics Department is not publishing Block level percapita income.

Growth in per capita income

Income is measured as Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Net Domestic Product (NDP), which is equivalent to the total market value of goods and services produced during a given year. It is estimated at both current prices and constant prices with a given base year to adjust inflation. Per capita GDP is the income per head. It is derived from GDP by dividing the total population.

Table 3.5.Per capita income at GDDP constant prices

Sl. No.	Year	District (Rs.)	State (Rs.)
1.	2006 - 07	48,793	43,941
2.	2007 - 08	49,159	46,293
3.	2008 - 09	53,849	48,473
4.	2009 - 10	60,808	53,359
5.	2010 - 11	66,288	59,967
6.	2011 - 12	71,795	63,996
Source: National Accounts Statistics			

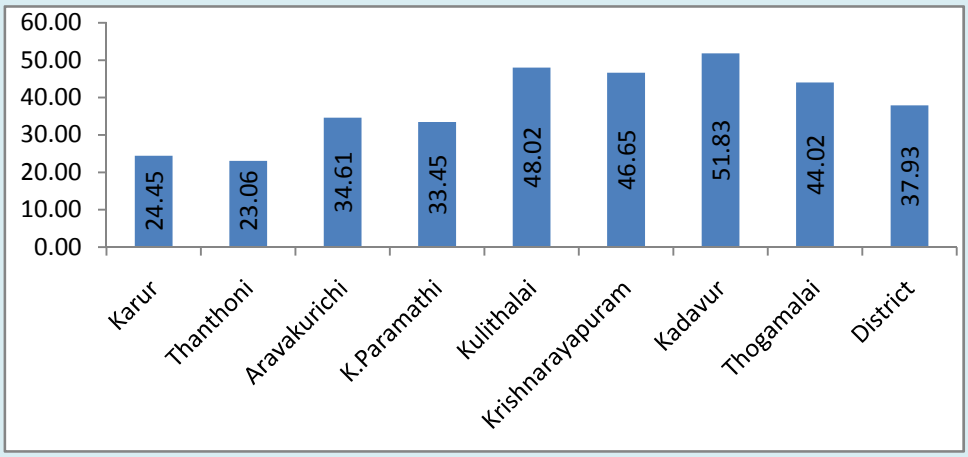
The growth rate of Per capita income: The Per capita income of Karur district was Rs. 71,795 at constant prices in 2011-12. Itincreased from Rs. 66,288 during 2010-11, this status is higher than the state per capita income of Rs. 59,967 and Rs.63,996 in 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively atGSWP

constant prices. The district occupies a 10th place out of 32 districts in terms of per capita income. Reason is tertiary sector contribution. When compared with primary and secondary sector income, the share of tertiary sector in total GDDP growth is high. But, during 2011-12, the growth rate of primary sector is massive due to increase in income from mining and quarrying.

Box 3.2 MGNREGA –Employment and Income

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) was authorized as an Act of the Parliament in September 2005 to offer a legislative assistance to the poor.The major objectives of the scheme are to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year as unskilled manual work, To protect the environment, to empower rural women, to cultivate gender equity in terms of the wage rate and to reduce rural, urban migration. The type of works undertaken in this scheme include the creation of new roads, excavation of new ponds and restoration of water bodies like ponds, Ooranies, canal, irrigation tanks, etc.

Figure 3.2.Percentage of HH provided employment under MGNREGA, 2013-14



Source: BDO/PD, DRDA, RD & PR Department, Karur

37.93 percent of the total rural households in Karur district are getting benefit through this scheme. The range starts from Thanthoni, 23.06 percent to Kadavur, 51.83 percent in 2013-14. Industrial belt and well established agricultural practices with good irrigation facilities card holders are continuing their existing livelihoods. But, persons in drought prone area with no alternative livelihood are utilizing this oppourtunity for backing.

Sectoral output

The district total income crop up from three sectors, *viz*., Primary (These are industries that produce goods using resources in the location), Secondary (They will acquire the raw materials from the primary sector and turn them into refined goods) and Tertiary (offer services for consumers or businesses). Blue metal industries, quarries, home textiles, paper industries, bus body building, cement and sugar factories, gem stone, nylon net and bank boost up the district income.

The share of tertiary sector in terms of GDDP is high, 51.11 percent followed by the secondary sector and primary sector, 24.57 percent and 24.31 percent respectively. But, 56.17 percent of labour force mainly depends on primary sector, specifically agriculture. Agriculture and allied activities, forestry and logging, fishing, mining and quarrying services which have boost up the primary sector. Among these four services, mining and quarrying contribution, Rs.1, 27,066 lakhs in terms of constant price, is 72 percent higher than the other services during 2010-11. Because of mining and quarrying, the primary sector contribution went up from 9.89 percent in 2009-10 to 24.31 percent in 2010-11. It influences the tertiary sector share. It reduced territary sector from 61.24 percent to 51.11 percent during the same period.

Income from agriculture and allied activities was showing decreasing trend from 2009-10 to 2010-11. The decreasing trend of agriculture has positively correlated with decreasing trend of cultivators, increasing trend of agricultural labourers and declining trend of work participation rate in rural areas during 2001 to 2011. Out of 32 districts, Karur occupies 25th place in terms of agriculture production.

Table 3.6.Sectoral share of GDDP at constant prices

Sl. No	Year	District (Rs. in Lakhs)			
		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total GDDP
1.	2006 - 07	49964	158008	264721	472693
2.	2007 - 08	46035	139128	293552	478715
3.	2008 - 09	50445	150636	325863	526945
4.	2009 - 10	57927	191714	348101	597742
5.	2010 - 11	56114	203018	395274	654405
6.	2011 - 12	62,892	2,16,880	4,31,873	7,11,645

Source: National Accounts Statistics

In terms of secondary sector, manufacturing from the registered institute is high (Rs.73906 Lakhs) than that of unregistered bodies (Rs.53160 Lakhs) during 2010-11 in terms of constant prices. It shows positive vibe of stable economic growth. The share of manufacturing component is higher than that of other services *viz*., electricity, gas and water supply and construction.

While assessing the growth rate of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors, the growth rate has shown fluctuating trend in all sectors. In primary sector, the range starts from 8.64 percent in 2008-09 which increased to 18.92 percent in 2011-12. Simultaneously, the secondary sector growth rate, the range starts from 5 percent in 2008-09 to 20.84 percent in 2011-12. Similarly, the tertiary sector growth rate range starts from 6.68 percent in 2009-10 to 15.70 percent in 2011-12. Out of three sectors, fluctuation is higher in primary sector compared with other two sectors.

Poverty and Inequality

BPL percentage

Poverty and inequality have higher implications for human development. Unequal distribution of resources causes poverty. In our nation, poverty was assessed based on Below Poverty Line Category. Persons who could not earn one dollar per day, they are coming under BPL category. 32.18 per cent of the district's total population was below the poverty line in 2013-14. The poverty range starts from Karur (20.53 percent) followed by Aravakuruchi (21.33 percent) to K. Paramathi (51.90 percent) followed by Krishnarayapuram (36.59 percent), Kulithalai (34.62 percent), Thanthoni block (32.14 per cent) and Thogamalai (26.77 per cent). Low rate of industrialization and drought prone area are the main reasons for higher existence of poverty.

Table 3.7. Poverty level, 2013 - 14

Sl. No	Name of the Block	Total No. of HH	Total No of BPL HH	Percentage of BPL families
1	Karur	27960	5739	20.53
2	Thanthoni	29130	9363	32.14
3	Aravakurichi	19535	4166	21.33
4	K.Paramathi	27675	14362	51.90
5	Kulithalai	17148	5936	34.62
6	Krishnarayapuram	34097	12476	36.59
7	Kadavur	27087	8079	29.83
8	Thogamalai	24916	6670	26.77
Total		**207548**	**66791**	**32.18**

Source: Pudhu Vazhalvu Project and Mahalir Thittam

The BPL status of the district decreased to 32 percent in 2013-14. However, K. Paramathy block recorded highest incidence of poverty (51.90% of BPL households).

PDS (Public Distribution System)

Tamil Nadu's Public Distribution System aims at price stability and attempts to make available a few selected articlesfor mass consumption, particularly to the vulnerable sections at reasonable prices. The essential commodities such as rice, wheat, sugar and edible oils are distributed to consumers especially, the poor at highly subsidized at prices.

Table 3.8.Family Card holders, 2013 - 14

Sl. No	Block /District	HH provided Family cards
1	Karur	53422
2	Thanthoni	22740
3	Aravakurichi	23830
4	K.Paramathi	28867
5	Kulithalai	23402
6	Krishnarayapuram	29561
7	Kadavur	25930
8	Thogamalai	25349
Total		**233101**

Source: DSO,Karur

As expenditure on food constitutes a considerable amount for families, the PDS is an essential element of the government's safety net for the poor in checking the erosion of real earnings. The BPL card holders can get 35 kg of rice per month. The blockwise family card holder status has been furnished in Table 3.8.

Conclusion

The economic development is associated with the changes in income and employment. It has close relation with human development. The share of primary sector in GDDP shows a declining trend and the shift from primary sector to secondary and tertiary sector is observed.Agriculture is a primary sector, enhancement in agriculture production through new technology adoption is the need of the hour to protect the rural livelihood which is the backbone of our country.

Except, Thanthoni block, the district and other blocks are showing decreasing trend in cultivators from 2001 to 2011.The district cultivators percentage declined from 22.98 percent to 18.29 percent in 2001 and 2011 respectively.Being an industrial belt, the district shows nearly 43.82 percent of the work force involved in non-agricultural activities in 2011. This has increased from 43.22 percent in 2001. The range starts from 29.81 percent in Kadavur to 82.72 percent in Karur during 2011.Thanthoni, K. Paramathi and Thogamalai blocks show decreasing trend of non-agricultural workers.

The BPL status of the district decreased 32 percent in 2013-14. K. Paramathy block however recorded high incidence of poverty.

More emphasis should be placed on employment generating schemes. In the past, poverty alleviation schemes have focused on asset creation, as a result not enough emphasis has been placed on employment generation.Specific attention is required for inter-block variations in terms of resource allocations, schemes and employment generation. Blockspecific interventions are required to overcome the inter-block variations in human development dimensions and their indicators.

CHAPTER 4

DEMOGRAPHY, HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Chapter

4

Demography, Health and Nutrition

Introduction

To ensure the healthy life to the community is the foremost agenda to achieve human development. Health dimensions and indicators play a vital role in human development index computation. The current chapter documents the demographic, health and nutrition status of Karur district. It analyses the trends and changes in health, role of nutritional and non-nutritional indicators influencing the health parameter of the district.

Demographic Trends and Health Indicators

The growth of population in India and Tamil Nadu after 1951 has been much sharper than that before 1951. From the perspective of disease control and nutrition, this can be construed as a positive development. Birth rates declined significantly in the 1970s and even more so in the 1980s. Since then, both birth and death rates have been declining in such a way as to result in a slow but secular decline in the natural rate of growth. That this occurred even before sustained and widespread increases in economic growth took place and, in spite of sharp inequalities in standards of living, is noteworthy.

Population and Demographic Transition

The total population of Karur district is 1064493 in 2011 census, which increased from 935686 in 2001 census. Population growth rate was 13.77 percent during 2001 to 2011 and it is higher than the decadal growth rate of 9.54 percent during 1991 to 2001. Among the eight blocks, Karur being a district headquarters and industrial block has higher population than the rural blocks.

Table 4.1. Demographic Profile

Sl. No	Block	Population		Sex ratio		Density		Sc pop %		ST pop %	
		2001	2011	2011	2001	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	Karur	230832	355610	1001	978	948	1711	22.81	16.61	0.01	0.09
2	Thanthoni	142696	89779	999	976	393	247	23.16	26.70	0.12	0.03
3	Aravakurichi	86142	101053	1081	978	197	231	24.82	18.13	0.03	0.01
4	K.Paramathi	82754	82268	1011	989	153	152	25.43	26.50	0.01	0.03
5	Kulithalai	124611	134412	1017	1005	560	711	27.41	21.51	0.78	0.10
6	Krishnarayapuram	105865	113979	996	968	315	468	24.67	29.00	0.34	0.06
7	Kadavur	82870	94640	1005	976	194	221	18.50	18.95	0.10	0.04
8	Thogamalai	79916	92752	1004	986	265	307	19.58	20.95	0.01	0.01
District		**935686**	**1064493**	**1015**	**1010**	**323**	**367**	**23.3**	**22.3**	**0.2**	**0.05**

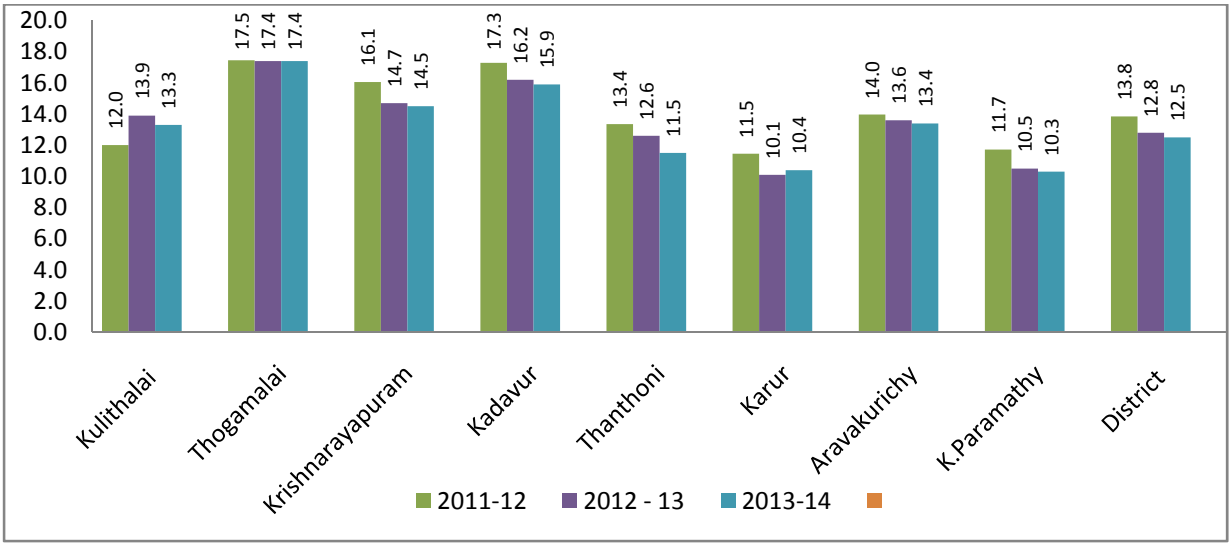
Source: Census

Density: The district density is 367 in 2011 census. It increased from 323 in 2001 census. The urban based blocks have higher range of density than that of rural based blocks viz., Kadavur, Thogaimalai, K. Paramathy and Aravakuruchi.

The Scheduled Caste population in Karur district 22.3 percent. Krishnarayapuram(29 percent), K. Paramathy(26.50 percent) and Thanthoni(26.70 percent) blocks recorded as higher percentage of SC population than that of other blocks and district average. Scheduled tribes in Karur district is meager, 0.05 percent in 2011 census.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) and Crude Death Rate (CDR)

Figure 4.1 a. Trend in CBR, 2011-12 to 2013-14

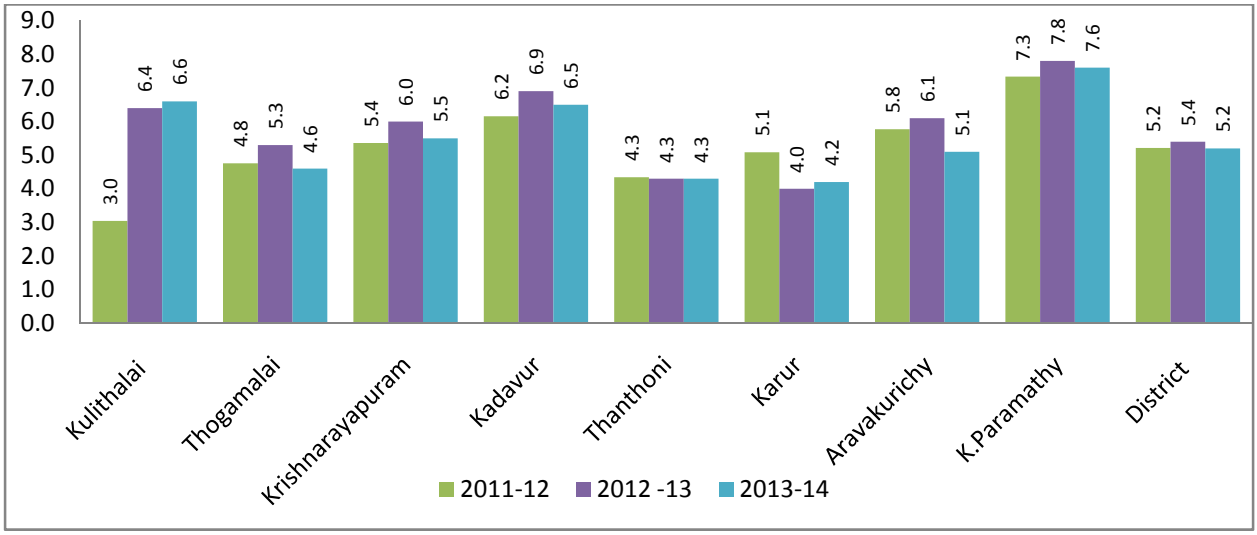


Source: Health Department, Karur

The crude birth rate is one of the main indicators that decide the population growth rate of the concerned block or district. The CBR in Karur district has exhibited decreasing trend from 14.2 percent in 2009 to 13.8 percent in 2011-12 and decreased to 12.5 in 2013-14. Thogaimalai, Krishnarayapuram, Kadavur and Aravakuruchi blocks have higher CBR than that of the district CBR. These blocks show lower human development than that of other blocks in many indicators.

The Crude Death Rate of the district has also witnessed decreasing trend 5.4 per cent in 2009 came down to 5.2 per cent in 2011-12 and 2013-14. Krishnarayapuram, Kadavur, Aravakuruchi and K. Paramathy blocks show higher range of disparity in terms of CDR than other blocks and district average. K. Paramathy block is a matter of concern as it has higher CDR, 7.6 per cent as well as it is showing an increasing trend, and that needs higher focus from district administration.

Figure 4.1b. Trend in CDR, 2011-12 to 2013-14



Source: Health Department, Karur

Sex ratio and Child sex ratio

The sex ratio in Karur district shows positive improvement as increasing trend and it maintains more than 1000 females per 1000 males. Sex ratio is 1015 in 2011 census; it increased from 1010 in 2001 census. Thanthoni (999) and Krishnarayapuram (996) blocks have reported less than 1000 sex ratio when compared with other blocks. Across the district, all the blocks show increasing trend of sex ratio and that is one of the positive trends in gender development.

Table 4.2. Sex ratio

S. No	Block	General		Increase or Decrease
		2011	2001	
1	Karur	1001	978	23
2	Thanthoni	999	976	23
3	Aravakurichi	1081	978	103
4	K.Paramathi	1011	989	22
5	Kulithalai	1017	1005	12
6	Krishnarayapuram	996	968	28
7	Kadavur	1005	976	29
8	Thogamalai	1004	986	18
District		**1015**	**1010**	**5**
Source: Census 2001 & 2011				

Child sex ratio is a vital indicator to assess the girl children situation in particular region. In Karur district the child sex ratio has shown an increasing trend from 930 in 2001 to 939 in 2011 census. But,

it is not a fair phenomenon; because the district sex ratio is 1015. It hinders the gender growth and empowerment. It is a matter of concern and district administration need to give attention to address the issue.

Table 4.3.Child Sex ratio

S. No	Name of the Block	Child sex ratio-2011
1	Karur	932
2	Thanthoni	902
3	Aravakurichi	923
4	K.Paramathi	952
5	Kulithalai	959
6	Krishnaroyapuram	953
7	Kadavur	928
8	Thogamalai	991
District		**939**

Source: Census 2011

Life Expectancy at Birth

Life expectancy at birth is a vital indicator to decide the mortality and morbidity of the district. LEB of Karur district is 69.6 years. The female LEB is higher, 71.7 than the male LEB, 67.8 during 2013-14.

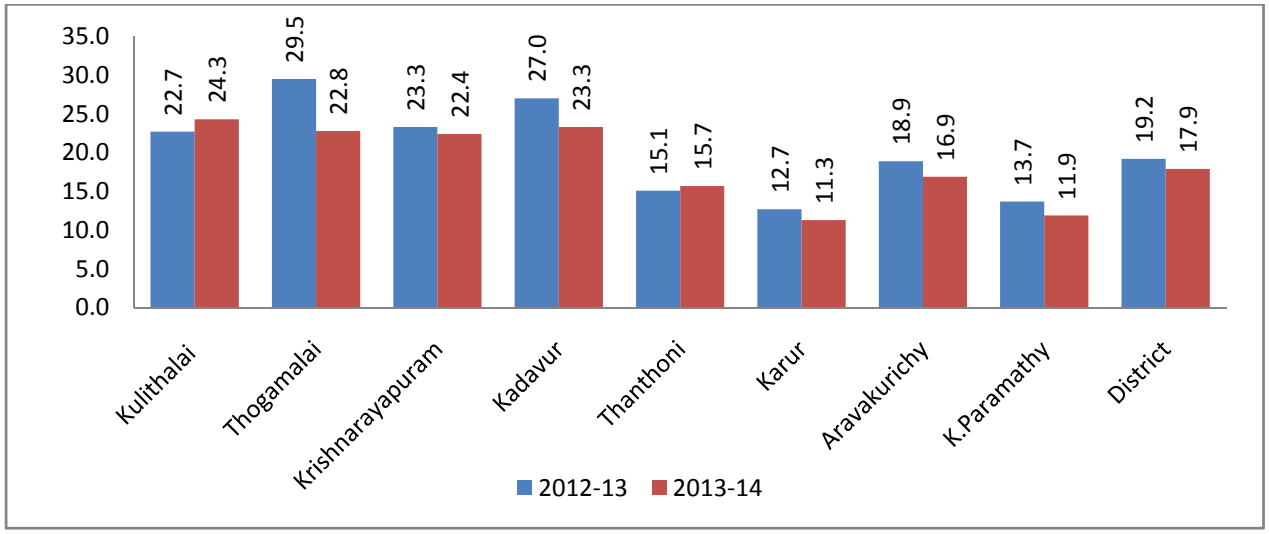
Table 4.4. Life Expectancy at Birth, 2013-14

Sl.No.	District	Female	Male	Combined
1	Karur	71.7	67.8	69.6
Source: Health Department, Karur				

Infant mortality

Infant mortality rate is one of the prime indicators to assess the human development index of the block or district. It reflects the health status of the block/district. The district IMR is 23, higher than the state average of 21. Kulithalai and Kadavur blocks recorded as higher range of IMR than the district due to lower accessibility to healthcare services as the habitations in the blocks are scattered. In Karur, the IMR has decreased to 18 in 2013-14.

Figure 4.2. Infant mortality rate 2012-2014



Source: Vital events survey, 2013-14

Maternal mortality

Maternal mortality rate is one of the prime indicators to assess the human development index of the block or district. It reflects the health status of the block/district. Kulithalai, Karur and Thanthoni blocks recorded as higher range of MMR than the district due to lower accessibility to health care services. In Karur, the antenatal coverage is low and lower performance of health indicators leads to higher MMR 98 in 2013-14. But, this status is better than the previous situation in 2009.

Table 4.5. Maternal Mortality rate

Sl. No	Block	2009	2013-14
1	Aravakuruchi	10	0.0
2	Karur	178	65
3	K paramathy	129	0.0
4	Krishnarayapuram	96	100
5	Thogamalai	125	190
6	Thanthoni	208	50
7	Kulithalai	152	160
8	Kadavur	67	130
District		**135**	**98**

Source: Vital events survey, 2009

An analysis of the causes of maternal death in Tamil Nadu brings out the fact that a large number of these are preventable. While there are well defined direct and indirect obstetric causes for maternal death, socio-economic factors play a crucial role, for instance, patriarchal attitudes, the enormous burden of hard toil and poor nutrition, the lacunae in transport and communication facilities, delay in

accessing proper health facilities and the lack of and/or poor quality of essential and emergency obstetric services. Among the medical causes, haemorrhages, accounted for nearly 40 per cent of all maternal deaths in Tamil Nadu in 1996. A possible error in the estimate notwithstanding, this highlights the importance of availability of blood in saving maternal lives. Other major causes include pregnancy-induced hypertension and eclampsia, rupturing of the uterus on account of obstructed labour, puerperal sepsis and septicemia. Important indirect obstetric causes include anaemia, heart disease, jaundice and malaria.

As 40 per cent of all maternal deaths are due to haemorrhaging, a key to the reduction of MMR lies in reducing haemorrhaging.

Anaemia, which is estimated to account for over 6 per cent of all maternal deaths directly, and which contributes indirectly in equal or greater measure, has to be tackled on a priority basis. The basic cause for anemia is poor nutrition of the mother. Both poverty and intra-household gender inequality in the distribution of food play a role in this. Also relevant is the enormous burden of household and productive work borne by the mother in poor rural households.

Data from NFHS-2, conducted in Tamil Nadu in 1999, suggest that 56.5 per cent of women in the State are anemic and around 20 per cent moderately or severely so. Among pregnant and lactating women, anaemia is prevalent in 54 per cent of the cases, if 11 grams per deciliter is taken as the norm. In the urban area of Chennai with 12 deciliters as the norm, the percentage was higher at 81 per cent. These figures, though comparatively lower compared to other States are still high enough to warrant corrective action. Women need to be healthier, nutritionally speaking, to improve their own physical conditions. This is also required in the interest of the next generation.

The prevalence of low birth weight (LBW) is a cause for continuing concern. The aim should be to eliminate the cases of low birth weight since it is costly to the sufferers and to society. For this, one may have to look at not only maternal malnutrition, but also to step back to focus on the growth patterns of adolescent girls. Instead of waiting for an undernourished and anemic woman to get pregnant and then intervene, growth promotion among adolescent girls during their rapid growth spurt is likely to lead to healthier mothers in the future. Adolescent of small weight and height, combined with nutritional deficiencies such as anaemia, is a very important area of concern.

Institutional delivery

The State has made significant progress in increasing the proportion of institutional deliveries. According to data, Tamil Nadu stood way ahead of all States except Kerala in 1996. In Tamil Nadu, institutional deliveries comprised 65 per cent of the total deliveries.

Karur district recorded 99.9 per cent of institutional deliveries in 2013-14.

Table 4.6Percentage of institutional deliveries, 2013-14

Sl. No	Block / Municipality / District	Home	Sub Health Centre	Primary Health Centre	GH	Private Hospital
1	Kulithalai	0.1	0.0	29.9	34.1	35.9
2	Thogamalai	0.7	0.6	33.6	31.0	34.1
3	Krishnarayapuram	0.0	0.4	31.4	36.1	32.1
4	Kadavur	0.2	0.4	35.3	33.9	30.2
5	Thanthoni	0.1	0.0	17.9	33.5	48.5
6	Karur	0.1	0.3	14.5	35.6	49.5
7	Aravakurichy	0.1	0.0	18.6	37.0	44.3
8	K.Paramathy	0.0	0.1	23.1	23.2	53.6
District Total		**0.2**	**0.2**	**23.2**	**34.0**	**42.5**

Source: Health Department, Karur

Tamil Nadu has the best record for immunization among the major States. Practically, all the 1.1 million infants born every year are covered. 1.2 million Pregnant women are also immunized against tetanus every year. The quality of the immunization programme has improved considerably over the past 15 years with cold chain maintenance and potency of vaccine being ensured, leading to a substantial reduction in vaccine preventable deaths.

Still Birth Rate

The Still Birth Rate is in wavering trend from 2007-08 to 2013-14 in Karur district. As on 2013-14, the Still Birth Rate is 11, in which, Krishnarayapuram, Kadavur, Thogamalai and Kulithalai have higher Still Birth Rate.

Table No.4.7 Still Birth Rate 2007-2014

Sl. No	Block / Municipality / District	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	Kulithalai	24.0	17.2	22.1	25.1	16.3	48.1	12.8
2	Thogamalai	17.8	20.4	16.8	15.6	19.6	8.2	13.1
3	Krishnarayapuram	13.0	14.7	12.5	16.3	14.1	24.5	13.9
4	Kadavur	20.4	21.4	16.8	9.5	18.9	0.0	13.8
5	Thanthoni	11.2	12.7	8.8	10.5	8.5	10.9	8.7
6	Karur	15.2	5.9	9.1	13.2	9.2	14.0	10.7
7	Aravakurichy	13.7	11.2	10.6	13.1	12.2	0.0	8.0
8	K.Paramathy	9.4	7.7	10.8	9.4	8.4	0.0	5.4
District Total		14.7	12.5	12.1	13.1	12.9	15.9	11.0

Source: Health Department, Karur

Immunization

Timely immunization to the 0 – 5 year children save the generation life. Appropriate dosage on time enables the physical and mental growth of children. Tamil Nadu government is offering free immunization at every primary health care centre and Anganwadies. The customary government efforts facilitate the nation as Polio free. It is a great achievement. In Karur district, 100 percent immunization has been achieved.

Table No.4.8 Immunization (Below 1 Year)- Year 2013-14

S.No	Block Wise/District/State	Total Number of children below one Year	Total Number of children Fully Immunized	% of children immunized
1	Kulithalai	1390	1388	99.8
2	Thogamalai	1620	1620	100
3	Krishnarayapuram	1949	1949	100
4	Kadavur	1539	1539	100
5	Thanthoni	2369	2369	100
6	Karur	2898	2898	100
7	Aravakurichy	1270	1270	100
8	K.Paramathy	926	926	100
District Total		13961	13959	100

Source: Health Department, Karur

Female infanticide

In Karur district, no female infanticide was recorded. But the child sex ratio is a matter of concern. In Karur district, the child sex ratio has exhibited an increasing trend from 930 in 2001 to 939 in 2011 census. But, it is not on par with the general sex ratio, 1015 in 2011 census. It hinders the gender growth and empowerment. District administration needs to give attention to address the issue.

Nutrition status

In many developing countries, including India, nutrient absorption and utilization by the body is less efficiently carried out because of the presence of frequent infectious episodes like diarrhea and upper and lower respiratory infections. Infection causes nutrition status to deteriorate: at the same time under-nutrition decreases resistance to infection, a systematic relationship. Thus the term nutritional status is used to describe an outcome of several biomedical processes, interacting over time.

Even if mortality is controlled; the nutritional status may not improve. Education and communication regarding the importance of nutrition can go a long way in bringing about long-term changes in attitudes and recognition by parents of the importance of nutrition for their children.

NUTRITION

Nutritional status is one of the indicators of the overall well-being of population and human resources development. Malnutrition is the cumulative effect of factors like poverty, inadequate access to food, illiteracy, large size families, poor environmental sanitation, lack of basic minimal health care, lack of personal hygiene, lack of easy access to adequate safe drinking water and lack of awareness. The manifestations of malnutrition could be seen in the prevalence of specific nutrient deficiency disorders such as protein-energy malnutrition, anaemia, night blindness, goitre, susceptibility to a number of infectious diseases, low birth weight of children, high IMR and MMR, lack of resistance to illnesses among mothers and children, growth retardation (both physical and mental) and stunting among toddlers. Infants, growing children, pregnant and lactating women are the most malnourished segments of society and they need adequate nutritional support. The nutritional status of women and children may be explained in terms of indices viz. weight for age, height for age and weight for height. The National Family Health Survey II (1998-99) shows that in Tamil Nadu nearly 37% of the children under three years of age are underweight and 29% children are stunted according to height for age. Similar estimates at the National level are 47% and 46% respectively. It has been found that the proportion of children who are under-nourished increases with age. The proportion of children with 3 years of age who are underweight decreased from 46% in NFHS – I (1992-93) to 37% in NFHS - II, the proportion of severely underweight decreased from 13% to 11%. Between 24-35 months, at the time of weaning, 17% of the children are known to be severely stunted and 14% severely underweight. Girls are slightly more malnourished than boys' .A comparison of children under-nourished according to the three nutritional indices of some of the major states along with All India reveals that among the Southern States, Tamil Nadu has a moderately high percentage under each of the three indices according to NFHS II (1998-99).

Iron deficiency anaemia is the most widespread form of malnutrition. It may have detrimental effects on the health of women and children and may become an underlying cause of maternal mortality and perinatal mortality. Early detection of anaemia can help to prevent complications related to delivery as well as child development problems. In Tamil Nadu 57% of women have some degree of anaemia i.e. 37% of women are mildly anaemic, 16% are moderately anaemic and 4% are severely anaemic. Prevalence of anaemia is slightly higher for young women less than age 25 than for older women. It is higher for rural women (59%) than for urban women (52%). The anaemic levels for children age 3 to 35 months is 69% including 25% mild anaemic, 40% moderately anaemic and 7% severely anaemic. Children aged 12 to 23 months, children of higher order births, children in rural areas, children of working women and children with low standard of living have high levels of anaemia. The morbidity - mortality pattern and related malnutrition among children and pregnant women necessitated launching of nutrition intervention programmes by the Government. Among the low income countries, the route of waiting for growth to address the problem of malnutrition has been found to be unacceptably long. The consequences of such delays are costly in terms of not only productivity but also the direct well-being of the population, which is ultimately the objective of all development efforts. Direct interventions could shorten the time taken for improved nutritional status. Nutrition is

the outcome of interactions between a variety of factors and processes, including health care, environmental hygiene, etc.

Table 4.9 Nutritional status of children below 5 years

Sl. No	Block	2013 - 14			Malnourished children
		Normal N	MUW	SUW	
1	Karur	10582	1373	9	12.43
2	Thanthoni	9859	1768	5	16.76
3	Aravakuruchi	4941	486	14	21.21
4	K.Paramathi	3403	695	0	11.51
5	Kulithalai	6198	1203	51	23.38
6	Thogamalai	6190	1375	18	15.74
7	K.R.Puram	7503	1943	7	20.73
8	Kadavur	6225	988	16	23.72
Total		**54901**	**9831**	**120**	**17.78**

Source: ICDS, Karur

17.78 per cent of the children are coming under malnourishment as per 2013-14. It is huge in Aravakurichi, Kulithalai, K.R.Puram and Kadavur Blocks. Higher rate of underweight children, poverty, food habit and lack of breast feeding are the reasons for the higher rate of malnourished children in these blocks.

Provision of Iron Folic Acid (IFA) tablets

97 per cent of the women, 53 per cent of the children and 63 per cent of the adolescent girls took IFA tablets regularly during 2011-12 and it improved to 100 per cent in 2013-14. While comparing these three categories, the ANC mothers' consumption of IFA tablet is higher than the other categories.

Table: 4.10 Provisions of IFA Tablets - Year 2011-12 & 2013-14

Sl. No	Block	2011-12			2013-14		
		% of Women who took IFA tablets	% of children who took IFA tablets	% of adolescent girls who took IFA tablets	% of Women who took IFA tablets	% of children who took IFA tablets	% of adolescent girls who took IFA tablets
1	Kulithalai	100	91	83	100	35.1	100
2	Thogamalai	84	53	93	100	23.7	100
3	Krishnarayapuram	104	56	81	100	53.0	100
4	Kadavur	83	75	88	100	34.4	100
5	Thanthoni	80	35	65	100	27.2	100
6	Karur	96	32	35	100	44.0	100
7	Aravakurichy	124	57	80	100	15.3	100
8	K.Paramathy	116	60	68	100	49.0	100
District Total		**97**	**53**	**63**	**100**	**30.4**	**100**

Source: Health Department

Box 4.1. Nutrition programme of government

The foremost objective of the "Nutritious Meal Programme" is

- Achieving universal primary education, motivation for further education, increasing enrolment, retention & reducing dropouts.
- To make available nutritious food to children enrolled in schools thereby reducing child mortality, morbidity & malnutrition.
- To develop the grasping power of children by improving the nutrition level.
- Combating all diseases including those resulting due to deficiencies.
- Reduce gender gap in education.
- To develop the feelings of brotherhood and to develop positive outlook through combined food for the children belonging to different religions and castes.

The children enrolled under the scheme are provided with hot cooked, wholesome food within the school campus itself on all weekdays as per details given below:

Day	Menu
Monday	White Rice, Vegetable Sambar with one boiled egg (one banana for those who do not eat egg)
Tuesday	White Rice, Vegetable Sambar with one boiled egg (one banana for those who do not eat egg) and 20 gms of boiled green gram or Bengal gram (alternatively)
Wednesday	White Rice, Vegetable Sambar with one boiled egg (one banana for those who do not eat egg)
Thursday	White Rice, Vegetable Sambar with one boiled egg (one banana for those who do not eat egg)
Friday	White Rice, Vegetable Sambar with one boiled egg (one banana for those who do not eat egg) and 20 gms of boiled potato

In noon meal programme, variety rice has been introduced as lunch. Out of 32 districts, one block from each district has been selected and experimenting the variety rice scheme. In Karur district, Kadavur block has been selected for this scheme.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

Launched on 2nd October 1975, today, ICDS Scheme represents one of the world's largest and most unique programmes for early childhood development. ICDS in Tamilnadu has always remained in the forefront when the efforts are taken by the State Government and Government of India in achieving the Nutritional goals and other indicators in ICDS. ICDS is the foremost symbol of India's commitment to her children –

The foremost objectives of the ICDS are:

- To institutionalize essential services and strengthen structures at all levels
- To enhance capacities at all levels
- To ensure appropriate inter-sectoral response at all levels
- To raise public awareness and participation
- To create database and knowledge base for child development services

Non – nutritional factor and their impact on health

Water supply

Water and sanitation are two non-nutritional factors which have an impact on nutrition. An attempt is therefore made to look briefly at the water and sanitation situation in Tamil Nadu. With a growing population, there is mounting pressure to provide water supply and sanitation facilities on a sustained basis. Provision of these basic availability and accessibility is also crucial for achieving the goal of "Health for All". Intra-state disparities are analyzed and policy interventions are suggested.

Access to water is not the only problem. Time and resources are required to access water from distant sources. During the summer months, the problem of scarce water is accentuated, involving long and frequent accessible water source.

Table 4.11 Percentage of habitations provided with Safe Drinking water, 2013-14

Sl. No	Block wise	Total Number of habitations	Total covered safe Drinking water	% of habitations provided with safe Drinking water
1	Karur	314	253	80.57
2	Thanthoni	318	193	60.69
3	Aravakurichi	313	228	72.84
4	K.Paramathi	439	357	81.32
5	Kulithalai	180	136	75.56
6	Krishnarayapuram	305	266	87.21
7	Kadavur	333	330	99.10
8	Thogamalai	331	243	73.41
Total		**2533**	**2006**	**79.19**

Source: www.mdws.gov.in

Primarily the women of the house undertake fetching of water. Thus, the development of basic services without a doubt benefits women. The development of local water supply, sanitation, roads and rural energy programmes can do much to reduce women's burden and improve the health condition of women and children. Households that have no water source within their premises need to be covered on a priority basis.

79.19 percentages of the habitations are covered under safe drinking water facility. The Thanthoni block has reported lower rate (60.69%) in drinking water connectivity than that of the district and other blocks.

Sanitation

Though the Tamil Nadu Government initiated steps for the construction of rural toilets in 1986-7, the programme did not succeed due to lack of water facilities. Therefore, in recent years, the emphasis is on the provision of quality community toilets with water facilities. Dry type latrines no longer exist in village Panchayat areas.

Toilets within or near dwellings are in shortage in rural areas. Defecation in the open is common among villagers. Even among the upper caste households that have a latrine constructed within, only the women use it while the men continue to go to the fields. Water scarcity in some villages is another factor for dysfunctional latrines. Rural sanitation is a priority area and the goal was to cover at least 75 per cent of rural population with access to sanitary facilities by the end of Tenth Plan. This will uphold the dignity and privacy of rural women and improve the quality of life in rural environs. In order to prevent defecation in open areas and in drains, concerted effort is required to disseminate knowledge and create awareness among people on sanitation and its impact on their health and environment. This can be accomplished by educating a target group, in these case women, which would in turn influence the families.

Table 4.12 Percentage of population with access to toilet facilities, 2013-14

Sl. No	Block wise	Total Number of HHs	Number of HHs with Toilet facilities	% of HHs provided with toilets
1	Karur	34225	22107	64.59
2	Thanthoni	31475	22118	70.27
3	Aravakurichi	30317	22252	73.40
4	K.Paramathi	30173	17944	59.47
5	Kulithalai	22114	11753	53.15
6	Krishnarayapuram	32760	22564	68.88
7	Kadavur	23298	7833	33.62
8	Thogamalai	23767	16952	71.33
Total		**228129**	**143523**	**62.91**

Source: www.mdws.gov.in

The district has 62.91 per cent of the households provided with toilets facility. Aravakurichi, Thogamalai and Thanthoni block have the highest coverage with 70 per cent and Kulithalai with less than 54 per cent.

Special programs

HIV/AIDS control

The data observed from the 2007 to 2014, in which, 0-14 years to 50 and above age group was verified. In this, the HIV / AIDS has showing decreasing trend from 618 to 350 from the year 2007

to 2014. The highly affected people are in the age group 30 and above.

Table: 4.13 Age and Sex wise HIV Positive

S. No	Age Group wise	2007		2008		2009		2010		2013-14	
		Positive cases in		Positive cases in		Positive cases in		Positive cases in		Positive cases in	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	0-14	26	15	26	20	4	9	10	4	8	2
2	15-19	0	2	1	4	0	6	1	3	0	3
3	20-24	4	39	12	56	9	21	6	17	6	19
4	25-29	32	85	53	105	35	54	27	42	22	36
5	30-39	141	122	237	187	121	117	99	78	56	50
6	40-49	64	48	141	95	86	73	77	54	53	40
7	50 & above	27	13	78	33	60	28	37	30	31	24
Total		**294**	**324**	**548**	**500**	**315**	**308**	**257**	**228**	**176**	**174**

Source: Health department, Karur

Tuberculosis and Leprosy cases

Tuberculosis has shown increasing trend from the year 2007-08 to 2013-14 by 81 cases. It is an easily transmittable disease through air. The increasing trend shows the need for the health department and district administration to take more effective steps in prevention and control of TB.

Table: 4.14 Positive TB Cases / Leprosy

Sl. No.	Block	Positive TB Cases			Leprosy Cases					
		2007	2011	2013-14	2007-08 New Cases			2013-14 New Cases		
					PB	MB	Total	PB	MB	Total
1	Kulithalai	64	22	63	2	2	4	4	4	8
2	Thogamalai	50	84	75	2	2	4	6	3	9
3	Krishnarayapuram	73	50	80	0	6	6	1	3	4
4	Kadavur	50	68	86	2	5	7	4	4	8
5	Thanthoni	91	78	101	1	0	1	1	1	2
6	Karur	122	106	101	6	4	10	4	8	12
7	Aravakurichy	32	32	64	0	1	1	2	1	3
8	K.Paramathy	47	25	40	0	0	0	1	3	4
Total		**529**	**465**	**610**	**13**	**20**	**33**	**23**	**27**	**50**

Source: Health department, Karur

Leprosy patients are increasing trend from 33 in 2007-08 to 50 in 2013-14. This is a matter of concern and it needs reduction trend.

Box 4.2. Utilization of public health services

Totally 12.24 lakh patients benefited through the PHC and Government hospital in Karur district as outpatients during 2011-12. In inpatient category, totally 37,273 patients are covered and treatment given to the needy people. The services offered by the health department are appreciable. But the accessibility to the remote villages is becoming difficult due to the lack of transport facilities. It requires the mobile clinic and health camps once in a month on the need basis.

Karur district has 29 Primary Health Care centres, 168 Healthcentres and Government General Hospital in the city.As of 2011, there is one government hospital, one municipal dispensary, 19 private dispensaries, one ESI dispensary, one municipal Siddha centre, two Ayurvedic clinics, three private general clinics, one private skin care clinic, nine private ENT clinics and one private tuberclosis clinics that take care of the health care needs of the citizens.

Summary

Population growth rate of the district which is 13.77 percent during 2001 to 2011 is higher than the growth rate of 9.54 percent in 1991 to 2001 decadal population growth rate. Among the eight blocks, Karur being a district headquarters and industrial block has higher amount of population than the rural blocks. In Karur district, the child sex ratio is exhibited an increasing trend from 930 in 2001 to 939 in 2011 census. But, it is not a fair phenomenon; because the state sex ratio is 1015. It hinders the gender growth and empowerment. It is a matter of concern and district administration need to give attention to address the issue.

17.78 per cent of the children are coming under malnourishment as per 2011-12. It is huge in Aravakurichi, Kulithalai, K.R.Puram and Kadavur Blocks. Higher rate of underweight children, poverty, food habit and lack of breast feeding are the reasons for the higher rate of malnourished children in these blocks.

Karur district is moving towards population stability and had managed to reduce maternal and infant mortality. The numbers of PHCs have increased and the institutional delivery in this district has a tremendous improvement. Also in 2007, Karur was selected as an IMAI pilot district by the World Health Organiztion and Solidarity and Action against the HIV Infection in India. With support from the District Collectorate and Tamil Nadu AIDS Control Society. The IMAI initiative aims to facilitate decentralization of HIV care to the district and sub-district levels.

CHAPTER 5

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

Chapter

5

Literacy and Education

Introduction

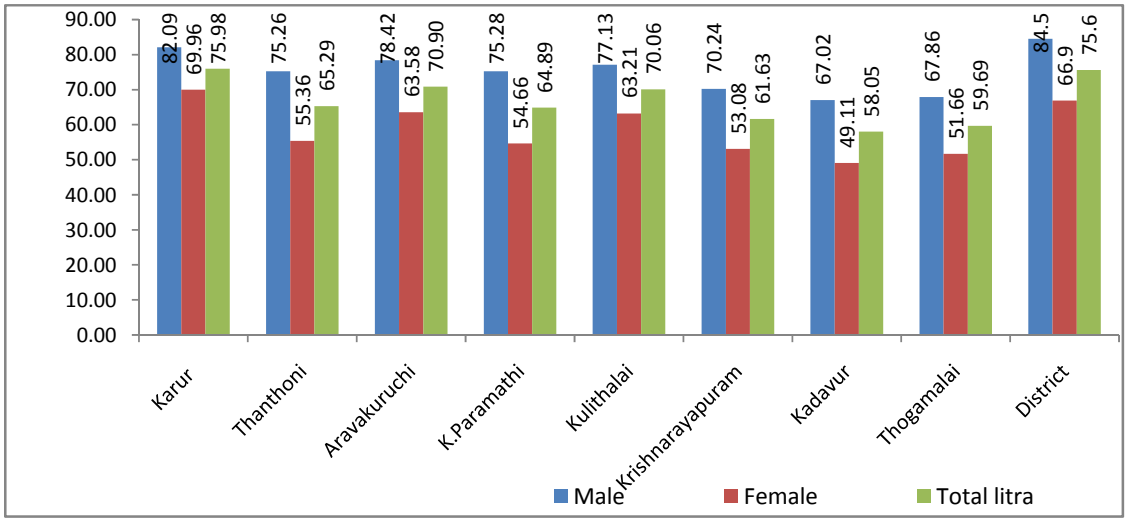
The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) defines literacy as the "ability to identify, understand, interpret, create, communicate and compute, using printed and written materials associated with varying contexts. Literacy involves a continuum of learning in enabling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

The current chapter tries to capture the status of literacy and education parameters in terms of inter-block differences in Karur district.

Literacy performance of the district

Literacy is traditionally understood as the ability to read and write. The overall literacy rate of Karur district is 75.6 percent, in which, the male and female literacy rate is 84.5 percent and 66.9 percent respectively during 2011 census. Total literates of the district are 727,044 which include 401,726 and 325,318 of male and female literates respectively in the year 2011. In 2001 census, the literate in the district was 566,728 of which 328,103 weremale literates and 238,625 female literates.

Figure 5.1. Literacy rate, male and female literacy rate



Source: Census 2011

The level of literacy rate in the district is lesser than that of the state, 80.09 percent in 2011. A similar trend is observed in terms of gender-wise literacy rate also. In Tamil Nadu, the male literacy stands as 86.77 percent and female literacy rate is as 73.4 percent as per 2011 census. The

existence of literacy gap is high in Karur district, 17.6 percent than that of state, 13.37 percent. The literacy gap is widening due to the fact that male literacy growth rate is higher, 10.17 percent than that of female literacy growth rate of 9.49 percent. It gives higher range of gender inequality. In a decade (2001-2011), literacy growth rate is higher in Karur(9.72 percent) than that of the state.

Elementary Education

Education is a basic requirement for capability development and functional empowerment. Education is recognized as a fundamental human right along with other basic necessities such as food, shelter and water hence education is an important non-income dimension of human development.

Enrollment in Primary Education

The primary education comprises of both lower: I to V and upper : VI to VIII primary classes and upper primary is also known as elementary education. The Supreme Court ruling in 1994, that a child has a fundamental right to free education up to age 14, clearly laid down the need for universal elementary education. The universal elementary education requires the fulfillment of :(i) universal access to primary schools: availability of primary schools within walking distance for all children: (ii) universal enrolment: 100 per cent enrolment of eligible children: (iii) universal retention: active and regular participation of all children enrolled and (iv) universal achievement: attain minimum essential levels of learning by all children when they complete their primary education.

Table 5.1. Enrollment in Primary education

S. No.	Blocks	2012-13			2013-14		
		Boys	**Girls**	**Total**	**Boys**	**Girls**	**Total**
1	Karur	98.47	98.98	98.72	99.39	99.11	99.25
2	Thanthoni	99.92	99.84	99.87	99.42	101.48	100.46
3	Aravakurichy	98.71	98.21	98.45	99.13	97.21	98.16
4	K.Paramathi	98.71	99.95	99.33	100.37	99.6	99.98
5	Krishnarayapuram	101.14	100.16	100.64	99.93	100.55	100.24
6	Kadavur	99.19	98.23	98.70	99.41	100.86	100.13
7	Kulithalai	100.17	101.10	100.63	101.83	101.65	101.75
8	Thogaimalai	101.14	100.65	100.89	101.24	101.06	101.15
District		**99.68**	**99.64**	**99.66**	**100.09**	**100.19**	**100.14**
Source: CEO, SSA, Karur							

The gross enrollment ratio in primary education in Karur district is 100.14 percent in 2013-14. This is an increasing trend, 99.66 percent in 2012-13. Krishnarayapuram, Kulithalai and Thogaimalai blocks haveshown higher GER in primary education than that of district average in 2012-13. GER in boys and girls also observed increasing trend from 2012-13 (i.e., 99.68 percent and 99.64 percent to 100.09 percent and 100.19 percent respectively)to 2013-14. The positive trend is girls enrollment is higher than that of boys enrollment in 2013-14.

Completion Rate and Dropout Rate in Primary Education

The completion rate is a significant indicator to assess the accessibility, quality of education and existence of poverty. The completion rate of the district shows increasing trend from 2012-13 to 2013-14, 97.61 percent to 97.71 percent. The girls completion rate in primary education is higher, 98.14 percent then the boys completion rate of 97.28 percent in 2013-14. Both the boys and girls completion ratesshow increasing trend between 2012-13and 2013-14.

Table 5.2. Completion rate and Dropout rate in primary education

Sl. No	Block	Completion Rate						Dropout Rate					
		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	Karur	99.62	99.72	99.34	99.44	99.48	99.58	0.34	0.33	0.48	0.48	0.41	0.40
2	Thanthoni	95.93	96.03	97.96	98.06	96.94	97.04	2.73	2.63	2.05	2.05	2.39	2.34
3	Aravakurichy	93.89	93.99	97.9	98.00	95.9	96.00	3.04	2.93	1.95	1.95	2.56	2.44
4	K.Paramathi	98.88	98.98	98.88	98.98	98.88	98.98	0.26	0.25	0.12	0.12	0.19	0.19
5	Krishnarayapuram	94.16	94.26	94.87	94.97	94.52	94.62	1.94	1.87	2.11	2.11	2.02	1.99
6	Kadavur	97.8	97.90	97.43	97.53	97.62	97.72	0.65	0.63	1.48	1.48	1.06	1.05
7	Kulithalai	98.04	98.14	98.74	98.84	98.39	98.49	0.34	0.33	0.47	0.47	0.4	0.40
8	Thogaimalai	99.11	99.21	99.19	99.29	99.15	99.25	1.41	1.36	1.09	1.09	1.25	1.22
District		**97.18**	**97.28**	**98.04**	**98.14**	**97.61**	**97.71**	**1.34**	**1.26**	**1.22**	**1.20**	**1.28**	**1.23**

Source: CEO, SSA, Karur

Dropout Rate in Primary education:

The dropout rate is an important indicator of the efficiency of the primary school system as well as the human development. As per 2013-14, the dropout rate in primary education is 1.23 percent, thus showing a decreasing trend from 1.28 percent in 2012-13. The welfare programmes of the Government have contributed significantly for improving enrolment and reducing dropout. A similar declining trend has been observed in boys and girls dropout rate, 1.26 percent and 1.20 percent respectively in 2013-14 from 1.34 percent and 1.22 percent respectively in 2012-13. The boys dropout rate is higher than that of girls dropout rate in 2013-14 and 2012-13.

Upper primary/Middle school education

Enrollment in upper primary education

The gross enrollment ratio in upper primary education in Karur district is 99.35 percent in 2012-13 and 101.69 in 2013-14. Krishnarayapuram, Kulithalai and Thogaimalai blocks have noticed

higher GER in upper primary education than that of district average in 2013-14. The positive trend is girls enrollment, 101.66 percent slightly lower than that of boys enrollment, 101.72 percent in 2013-14. Thanthoni, Kadavur, Kulithalai and Thogaimalai blocks shows more than hundred percent of GER among girls in upper primary education during 2012-13 and in all blocks show more than hundred percent of GER in 2013-14.

Table 5.3 Enrollment in upper primary education

Sl. No.	Blocks	2012-13			2013-14		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Karur	98.61	98.32	98.46	100.48	100.99	100.73
2	Thanthoni	98.65	100.68	99.66	101.97	101.86	101.91
3	Aravakurichy	98.35	96.44	97.39	100.73	100.2	100.46
4	K.Paramathi	99.58	98.80	99.19	100.73	101.98	101.35
5	Krishnarayapuram	99.15	99.74	99.44	103.2	102.19	102.69
6	Kadavur	98.64	100.05	99.34	101.23	100.22	100.71
7	Kulithalai	101.04	100.85	100.94	102.22	103.15	102.68
8	Thogaimalai	100.46	100.25	100.35	103.22	102.69	102.94
District		**99.31**	**99.39**	**99.35**	**101.72**	**101.66**	**101.69**

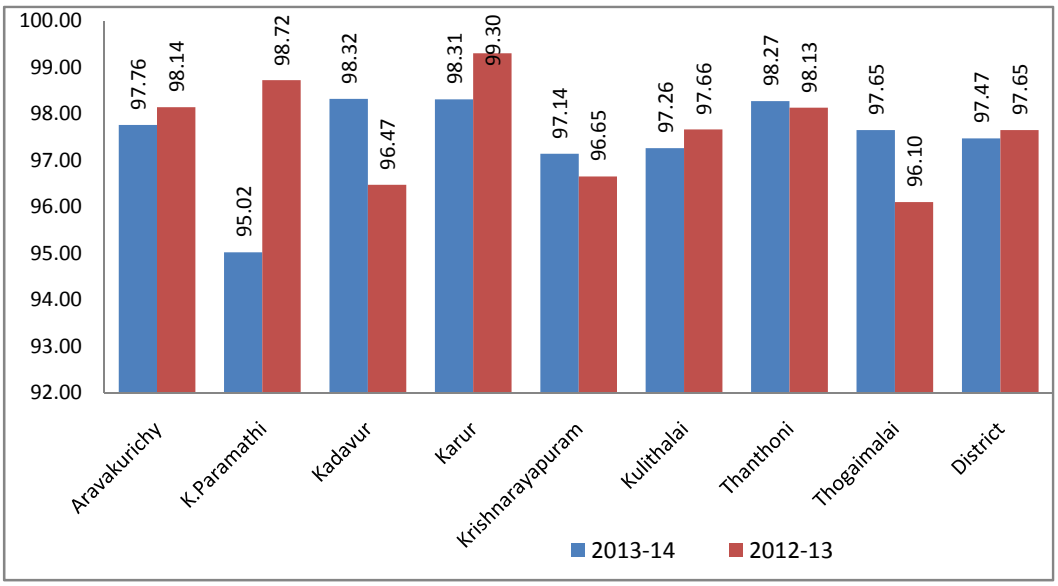
Source: CEO, SSA, Karur

Transition rate in upper primary to secondary

Transition rate is normally defined as the proportion of students succeeding from one level of schooling to the next level. In Karur district, the transition rate in upper primary education to secondary education shows increasing trend from 97.65 percent in 2012-13 to 98.31 percent in 2013-14. Krishnarayapuram, Kadavur and Thogaimalai blocks are shown as backward blocks when compared with the district average in 2012-13 and 2013-14. Being backward blocks, the gross emrollemnt ratio in these blocks shows higher than the district average, but at the same time, the transition rate shows lesser than that of district. Poverty existences, less interest in education, quality of education are matters of concern in these blocks.

The girls' transition rate, 97.69 percent is slightly lesser than that of boys transition rate, 97.96 percent in 2012-13 and it is 97.47 in 2013-14. The boys and girls transition rate has shown positively increasing trend from 2011-12 to 2013-14.

Figure 5.2. Transition rate in upper primary to secondary



Source: CEO, RMSA, 2013-14, Karur

Completion rate and Dropout rate in upper primary education

The completion rate

The completion rate in upper primary education in the district 2013-14 is 93.91 percent showing an increase from 2011-12(91.56 percent). The genderwise completion rate in upper primary education also shows an increasing from 2011-12 to 2013-14, boys completion rate increased from 91.13 percent to 94.73 percent, similarly, girls completion rate increased from 91.99 percent to 93.09 percent. Aravakuruchi, Krishnarayapuram and Thogaimalai blocks were performing lower than the district average due to their lesser accessibility.

Table 5.4a. Completion rate in upper primary education

Sl. No	Block	Completion rate					
		Boys		Girls		Total	
		2011-12	2013-14	2011-12	2013-14	2011-12	2013-14
1.	Karur	94.76	98.5	95.37	96.51	95.06	97.50
2.	Thanthoni	92.57	96.23	96.14	97.29	94.35	96.77
3.	Aravakurichy	88.71	92.21	87.5	88.55	88.11	90.37
4.	K.Paramathi	89.85	93.75	96.82	97.98	93.33	95.73
5.	Krishnarayapuram	96.54	100.00	81.39	82.36	88.98	91.26
6.	Kadavur	90.23	93.79	93.38	94.50	91.8	94.16
7.	Kulithalai	89.8	93.35	93.21	94.32	91.5	93.85
8.	Thogaimalai	86.58	90.00	92.11	93.21	89.34	91.63
District		**91.13**	**94.73**	**91.99**	**93.09**	**91.56**	**93.91**

Source: Education Department, Karur

The Dropout rate in upper primary education

A series of three year data from 2011-12 to 2013-14 explain about the dropout rate in upper primary education across Karur district, the dropout rate has decreased trend from 2.09 percent in 2011-12 to 1.98 percent in 2013-14. The boys' dropout rate is higher than that of girls' dropout rate in three years. But, the reduction trend observed only in boys dropout rate rather than girls' dropout rate; the girls dropout rate remains stable at 1.95 percent in 2011-12 to 2013-14. The boys' dropout rate decreased from 2.22 percent in 2011-12 to 2 percent in 2013-14. Kadavur, Aravakuruchi and Kulithalai blocks have dropout rate is higher than that of district average. Being backward blocks, this education parameter will cut short the human development of the block.

Table 5.4b. Dropout rate in upper primary education

Sl. No	Block	Dropout rate					
		Boys		Girls		Total	
		2011-12	2013-14	2011-12	2013-14	2011-12	2013-14
1	Karur	1.21	1.10	1.59	1.59	1.4	1.35
2	Thanthoni	1.67	1.52	1.42	1.42	1.55	1.47
3	Aravakurichy	3.14	2.86	3.28	3.28	3.21	3.07
4	K.Paramathi	2.36	2.15	1.06	1.06	1.71	1.60
5	Krishnarayapuram	2.00	1.82	1.13	1.13	1.56	1.47
6	Kadavur	3.08	2.80	3.39	3.39	3.24	3.10
7	Kulithalai	2.32	2.11	2.23	2.23	2.27	2.17
8	Thogaimalai	1.98	1.80	1.49	1.49	1.73	1.65
District		**2.22**	**2.00**	**1.95**	**1.95**	**2.09**	**1.98**
Source: Education Department, Karur							

Access to school

Access to universal elementary education primarily depends on density of primary schools in relation to inhabitants. Children should have easy access to primary schools. The government is the main provider of primary education in rural areas in the district. The private sector plays a significant role in primary education in urban areas.

Table 5.5. Availabilityof school, 2013-14

Sl. No	Block / District	Number of habitations	Number of primary schools	Number of upper primary schools
1	Karur	331	102	28
2	Thanthoni	352	97	19
3	Aravakuruchi	322	99	13
4	K.Paramathi	454	91	19
5	Krishnarayapuram	270	93	31
6	Kulithalai	279	59	37
7	Kadavur	153	51	25
8	Thogamalai	326	49	19
Total		**2487**	**641**	**191**

Source: CEO, SSA, RMSA, Karur

In Karur district, totally 2487 habitations are having 641 primary schools and 191 upper primary schools. Nearly 37.82 percent of the habitations only are having the school. Rest of the habitations depends on nearer panchayath / towns. Out of 8 blocks, Aravakurichi, K.Paramathi and Thogamalai blocks have lower accessibility to the primary and upper primary schools. This lower accessibility gets reflectedin the GER, completion rate, transition rate and dropout rate.

Pupil-teacher ratio in primary and upper primary

Pupil-teacher ratio is another indicator of quality of primary education. In 2013-14, the district pupil-teacher ratio is 21.37 and 22.51 at primary and upper primary schools respectively. The influence of private schools is the main reason for lower pupil-teacher ratio. Similarly, the pupil-school ratio is 201.29 and 252.69 in primary and upper primary schools respectively. As backward blocks, Aravakurichi and K.Paramathi show lower pupil-teacher ratio in primary and upper primary school. It indicates the existence of educational backwardness.

Table 5.6. Pupil-teacher ratio in primary and upper primary education, 2013-14

Sl. No	Block / District	Primary School		Upper Primary School	
		Pupil Teacher Raito	Pupil School Ratio	Pupil Teacher Raito	Pupil School Ratio
1	Karur	19.42	201.29	21.9	416.89
2	Thanthoni	22.09	201.29	23.06	488.11
3	Aravakurichy	15.67	201.29	18.46	314.46
4	K.Paramathi	13.29	201.29	16.2	173.63
5	Krishnarayapuram	22.95	201.29	28.52	177.32
6	Kadavur	23.28	201.29	19.79	117.78
7	Kulithalai	25.7	201.29	20.54	203.08
8	Thogaimalai	28.86	201.29	28.45	263.05
Total		21.37	201.29	22.51	252.69

Source: CEO, SSA, Karur

Secondary education

The secondary education enables students to enter higher education and professional colleges to acquire necessary capabilities to seize opportunities to lead the lives they want.The government high schools are offering secondary education to the students in higher order at rural areas in comparison with urban areas due to the domination of private schools.

Gross Enrollment Ratio in secondary education

The GER in secondary education was 84.9 per cent in 2013-14. Kadavur, Thogaimalai and Karur blocks reported lower GER in secondary education. Kadavur, Karur and Thogaimalai blocks performs lower than the district and other blocks.

Table 5.7. GER in Secondary Education

Sl. No	Block	GER 2013-14
1	Karur	85.97
2	Thanthoni	130.22
3	Aravakurichy	141.04
4	K.Paramathi	118.70
5	Krishnarayapuram	103.41
6	Kadavur	66.94
7	Kulithalai	141.42
8	Thogaimalai	90.85
Total		**84.9**

Source: CEO, RMSA, Karur

Dropout rate in Secondary Education

The dropout rate in secondary education was 8.14 during 2013-14. The dropout rate is higher in Karur and Thanthoni blocks than that of other blocks and the district.

Table 5.8. Dropout rate in secondary education, 2013-14

S. No.	District	Dropout rate
1	Aravakurichi	14
2	K.Paramathi	15
3	Kadavur	15
4	Karur	6
5	Krishnarayapuram	19
6	Kulithalai	17
7	Thanthoni	5
8	Thogamalai	11
District		**8.14**

Source: CEO, RMSA, Karur

Basic infrastructure

Another area of concern in primary education is the lack of basic infrastructure facilities to provide quality education. Out of 527 primary schools, 77 percent schools have 3 class rooms, 23 per cent have more than 3 class rooms. The availability of toilet facilities in the primaryschools needs attention for improvement. Totally, 122 schools are without toilets and43schools are without toilet for girls. 22 schools are without electricity and 7 are without compound wall. In addition to these problems, there is also the problem of acute competition from English medium private primary schools which create rural-urban discriminations in the

field of primary education. These are definitely major areas of concern in the field of primary education.

Out of 260 government upper primary schools, 29 are with 3 class rooms and 231 are with more than 3 class rooms. 17 schools are without toilets for boys and girls and 3 are without electricity, 83 are without compound wall. It is notable that 82 schools are without desks and chairs.Upper primary schools without toilet either for boys or for girls was high in K.Paramathi (7 for boys and 5 for girls) followed by Kadavur (4 for boys and 2 for girls). The corresponding figure for Aravakurichi was 2 and 3 respectively. Electricity is not available in one school each at Aravakurich, K.Paramathi and Kadavur blocks. But all schools are having drinking water facilities.

Table 5.9. Basic school infrastructure, 2013-14

Sl. No	Block	With 3 classrooms	With more than 3 classrooms	Without toilet	Without girls toilet	Without electricity	Without compound wall	Without drinking water
1	Karur	152	59	17	4	4	0	36
2	Thanthoni	168	65	19	7	2	1	35
3	Aravakurichy	164	78	4	2	2	4	40
4	K.Paramathi	170	66	19	13	7	0	24
5	Krishnarayapuram	164	63	19	6	3	1	33
6	Kadavur	60	30	21	6	1	1	15
7	Kulithalai	102	24	6	0	1	0	15
8	Thogaimalai	74	20	17	5	2	0	24
Total		1054	405	122	43	22	7	222

Source: Education department, Karur

Box 5.1. Initiatives for quality improvement in education – ABL

To strengthen the quality of education in primary education in Tamil Nadu, Sarva Siksha Abiyan introduced Activity Based Learning (ABL) method in primary education. It leads to positive impact in terms of Teacher provides learning opportunities and guides a range of meaningful learning. Teacher provides learning situations that give children an opportunity to observe, explore, question, experience and develop their own understanding of various concepts. All children participate actively in different activities/tasks and acquire all the necessary skills. All children construct knowledge on their own, based on their experiences inside and outside the school. All children work both individually and also in groups, discussing, sharing, co-operating and respecting others' viewpoints. Timetable is more flexible, depending to a large extent on the stages children have reached in their learning.Seating arrangement changes according to the activity being organized.A variety of materials, aids and equipment are available and used by children. All children are engrossed in what they are doing. Assessment is self-assessment as part of the teaching-learning process. All children are assessed informally by teachers while doing activities/tasks, primarily through the teachers monitoring the progress on the learning ladders – the children are not aware of this assessment. A report conveys the learning and progress of the child. Children's progress on the learning ladders are reported in qualitative terms and on all aspects of development – some children move faster than others and all types of learners are accommodated in the teaching and learning process.

Hostel facilities

In Karur district, nearly 17 hostels and 26 DADW hostels are there. These hostels are gift to the remote village students to continue their higher education.

Table 5.10. Hostel facilities, 2013 -14

Details	No. of Hostels	No. of students in hostels
DADW Hostel	**26**	**1274**
District	**17**	**960**
Source: Education Department, Karur		

Box 5.2. Technology initiatives in education

Computer Aided Learning (CAL) - Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was launched with the objective to achieve Universalization of Elementary Education and fulfill the constitutional mandate of providing free and compulsory education for life to the children of age group 6-14 years. The reduction in drop out and repetition rate, enhancement in the achievement levels and making learning joyful are some of the objectives of SSA. It was felt that use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and computers in the form of Computer Aided Learning (CAL) may help in achieving the said objectives. Keeping this in view, a component of computer education was kept under the Functional Head of 'Innovation' in the framework of SSA. Under this component there is a provision of Rs.50 lakh per district per year available to the States for CAL.

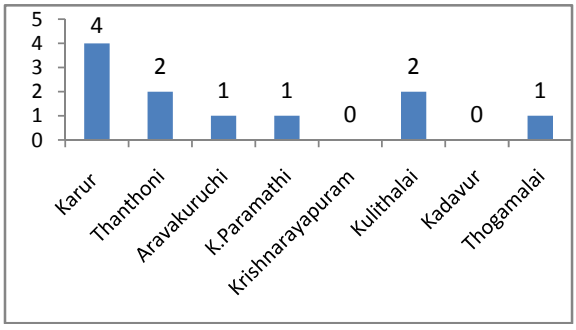
Higher education

Higher education creates employment opportunity to the skilled employee composition.

Arts and Science Education

In Karur district, totally 11 arts and science colleges are functioning for providing higher education, in which 9779 students were studying during 2013-14. The Kadavur and Krishnarayapuram blocks do not have any arts and science colleges,whereas, Karur as a district head quarters is having 4 arts and science colleges.

Figure 5.3. Arts and Science colleges

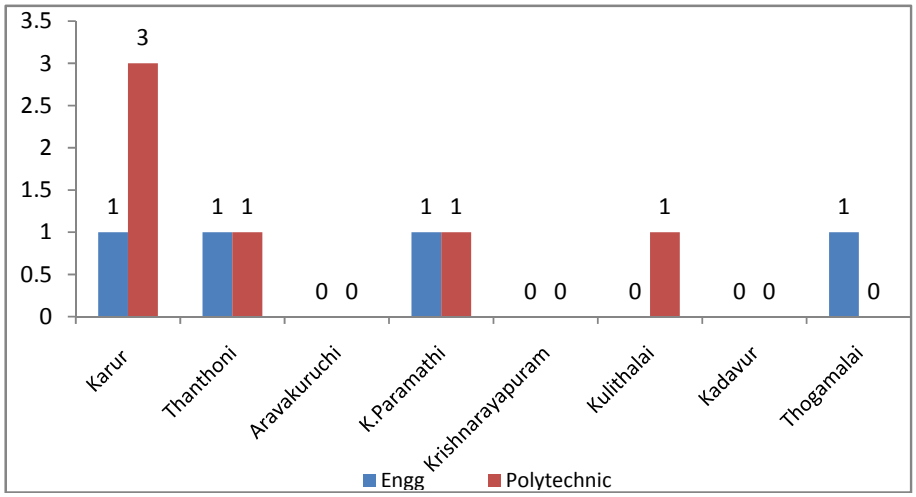


Source: Education Department, 2013-14

Technical Education

Under technical education, both engineering colleges and polytechnics are considered for providing technical education. Totally 4 engineering colleges and 6 polytechnics are functioning, in which, 8845 students are getting technical education. Aravakurichy, Krishnarayapuram and Kadavur blocks neither have engineering colleges nor polytechnics.

Figure 5.4. Engineering colleges and Polytechnics



Source: Education Department, 2013-14

Conclusion

The overall literacy rate of Karur district is 75.6 percent, in which, the male and female literacy rate is 84.5 percent and 66.9 percent respectively during 2011 census.The level of literacy rate in the district is lesser than that of the state, 80.09 percent in 2011. A similar trend observed in terms of gender-wise literacy rate also.The existence of literacy gap is high in Karur district, 17.6 percent than that of state, 13.37 percent. The literacy gap is widening due to the male literacy growth rate is higher, 10.17 percent than that of female literacy growth rate of 9.49 percent. It has led to higher gender inequality.

Educational progress can be assessed in terms of access, outcome and quality such as number of institutions, enrolments, teacher-student ratio, dropout rate, literacy rates, educational attainments and infrastructure. The district is on the way to universal literacy. Since inhabitations in rural areas are scattered, easy access to secondary education poses a real problem. Increase in student dropout rate at secondary level of education is a matter of concern. School infrastructure matters not only to motivate children to attend schools but also to provide quality education by enhancing the infrastructure facilities.

CHAPTER 6

GENDER

Chapter

6

Gender

Introduction

Gender based division of roles, responsibilities, resources and power are determined by variety of institutions like culture, family, marriage, religion, schools, market and State. The family and marriage system in Tamil Nadu and the practices have provided great role in decision making than the women in other states. Education plays a major role in social conditioning. "Gender" refers to the socially constructed roles, behaviour, activities, and attributes that a given society considers appropriate for men and women. To put it another way: "Male" and "female" are sex categories, while "masculine" and "feminine" are gender categories.

The present chapter tries to look at the extent of inequality in status of women in Karur district, access as well as control over resources, trend in female employment in different sectors, trend in political participation and analysis of outcome of gender inequality index across the blocks.

Status of Women

The distinct roles and behaviour may give rise to gender inequalities, i.e. differences between men and women that systematically favour one group. Gender inequality refers to unequal treatment or perceptions of individuals based on their gender. It arises from differences in socially constructed gender roles. A vast gender disparity has been subsisting in Karur district in terms of literacy, health and working environment.

Table 6.1. Status of women population in Karur

Sl. No	Particulars	District
1	Total Number of women	536,309
2	Percentage of Total population	50.38
3	Sex-ratio	1015
4	Female literacy rate	66.86
5	Female School enrolment	100.19 (primary), 101.66 (upper primary)
6	MMR	98
7	% of women working in agriculture sector	65.9
8	% of women in non-Agri. Sector	34.1
Source: Census 2011, Health and Education Department		

The total number of women population in the district as of 2011 census was 536,309 against the male population of 528,184 which means women occupy 50.38 percent of the total population. The sex ratio of the district is 1015. This is an appreciable figure; in addition to that, the sex ratio has shown an increasing trend from 1010 in 2001 to 1015 in 2011 census. But at the same time, the child sex ratio of the district is very low when compared with general sex ratio and state child sex ratio, 943. The child sex ratio of the district has exhibited increasing trend from 930 to 939 in 2001 and 2011 respectively. The low child sex ratio exhibits the pathetic situation of the girl child in district. Constant monitoring of scan centre will prevent sex selective abortions and shield the girl child.

Average literacy rate in Karur district was 75.60 per cent in 2011 compared to 68.08 per cent of 2001. If the things are looked at gender-wise, male and female literacy rates of Karur district were 84.54 per cent and 66.86 per cent respectively in 2011. The total literates were 7,27,044. As per the 2001 census the literacy rate for male and female was 79.63 per cent and 56.76 per cent respectively.

The literacy gap has decreased from 22.87 percent in 2001 to 17.68 percent in 2011. Similarly, the growth rate of female literacy is nearly threefold higher than that of male literacy rate. The current scenario shows the positive side of gender empowerment. The female primary and upper primary school enrolment is 100.19 and 101.66 respectively. The secondary school enrolment for both boys and girls need further focus for improvement, since the GER is 84.9 only.

Women health is very important to make a new generation. But, the health condition of women in Karur district is very low then that of the state. The maternal mortality rate of the district was 98 in 2013-14. The same figure for state was 68. Anaemic condition, poor accessibility to the hospital from remote villages and inadequate infrastructure facility in PHCs cause higher MMR. Hundred percent antenatal coverage, timely vaccination and medicine, mobility services enhance the maternal health.

65.9 percent and 34.1 percent of women are engaged in agriculture and non-agriculture sector respectively. Specifically, 77 percent of the women agriculture workers are agriculture labour. Agriculture labourers are an economically vulnerable segment in society.

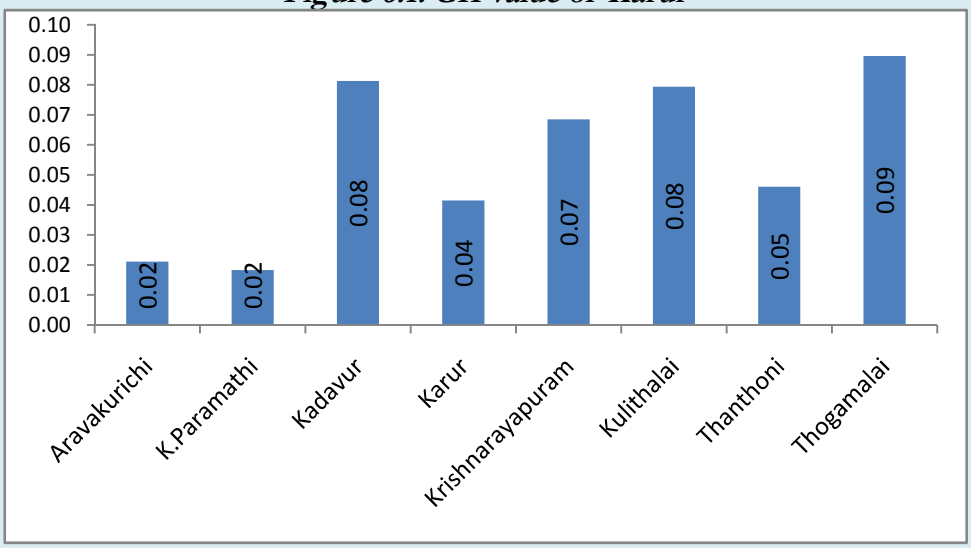
Access and Control over Resource

The fact that women engage less in paid work and have less access to formal education than men further act as a constraint to their ability to access credit. They also do not have valuable assets to make them credit worthy. Other constraining factors are distance from banks, gender bias of bankers, working time of banks and the lack of resources to meet formalities. This was the situation before the emergence of Self-Help Group.

Box 6.1. Status of gender inequality index in Karur district

The **Gender Inequality Index (GII)** is a novel index used to evaluate gender discrepancy within district. Three significant dimensions are used to compute gender discrimination of the blocks, such as, Health, Empowerment and labour market. These dimensions have fourteen indicators to compute the GII. Outcome of GII reveals about the low range of gender difference exist in district, the Range of disparity observed in inter block is 0.07. In Karur district, Aravakuruchi (0.02), K. Paramathy (0.02) and Karur (0.04) get ranks first 3 places in low gender inequality. Kulithalai (0.08), Kadavur (0.08) and Thogaimalai (0.09) blocks have high GII.

Figure 6.1. GII value of Karur



Source: Karur district GII computation, 2013

In the past, household focused poverty alleviation programmes such as Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) sought to reserve 50 per cent of credit for women. Against this target, 38.46 per cent of IRDP loans were channeled to women in 1998-99. However, women's access to credit did not always imply that they exercised control. In many cases, a wife was just a channel to get access to subsidized credit which her husband eventually used or misused. In extreme cases, a woman had to struggle hard to repay the loan in her name.

Learning lessons from the past, the Tamil Nadu Government has evolved the Tamil Nadu Women's Development Project (MahalirThittam) which is SHG based scheme with a focus on the economic empowerment of women. Krishnarayapuram, Kadavur and Kulithalai blocks are the top three blocks where women availed more credit under SHG programme.

Box 6.2. Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in Karur district

Presently, 2477 Self-Help Group's are in Karur district with 29,724 members. The average member size of the SHG is 12, the member size of the SHG is important for its sustainability. Usually, 18 to 20 members recommended for its sustainability. If conflict arises among the group members, the 12 member group can get dissolved. Strengthening of the SHG in Karur district is the need of the hour. Across the district, Krishnarayapuram block shows a higher number of SHGs (484 with 5808 members) followed by Kulithalai (395 SHGs with 4740 members) and Kadavur (372 SHGs with 4464 members). The numbers of SHGs at inter block ranges starting from Aravakuruchi, 155 SHG to Karishnarayapuram, 484. This range shows nearly threefold.

Table 6.2. Access and control over resources

Sl. No	*Name of Block*	*2013 - 14*		
		Number of Self Help Groups	*Number of members*	*Credit availed (In Lakhs)*
1	Karur	1592	19104	3330
2	Thanthoni	934	11208	1986
3	Aravakurichi	475	5700	834
4	K.Paramathi	386	4632	509
5	Krishnarayapuram	467	5604	871
6	Kulithalai	704	8448	2095
7	Kadavur	411	4932	931
8	Thogamalai	398	4776	886
Total		**5367**	**64404**	**11441**

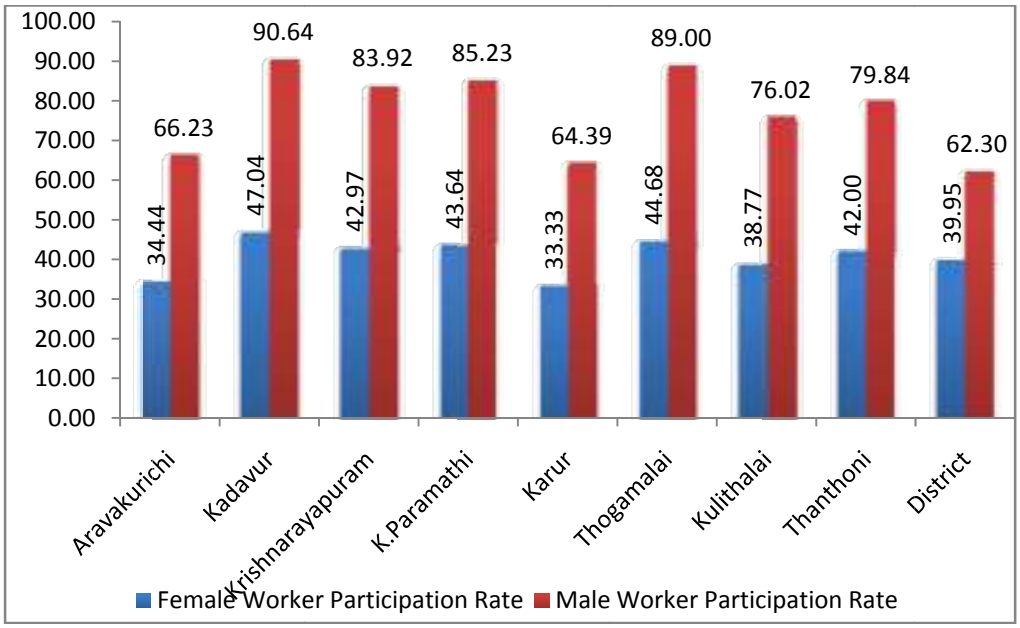
Source: Tamil Nadu Women Development Corporation, Karur

Employment

Work participation rate

The female work participation rate is lower than that of male work participation rate in the district. 39.95 percent and 62.30 percent is the work participation rate of female and male respectively as of 2011 census. The female work participation rate range starts from Karur (33.33 percent) to Kadavur (47.04 percent). Similarly, the male work participation rate range starts from Karur (64.39 percent) to Kadavur (90.64 percent). The urban based block work participation rate is low when compared with rural based blocks due to higher range of income. The income level is low in rural areas, consequences, higher percent of female and male need to work to fulfil their family needs, and this fact is reverse in urban areas.

Figure 6.2. Gender work participation rate, 2011



Source: Census 2011

Gender division of labour is predominant under which the gender of the person rather than their competencies or inclinations shape task-allocation. Block-wise data shows that, women in Karur are found more in agriculture than in non-agricultural sector except in Karur block. The same is true for men also except in three blocks viz., Karur, Thanthoni and Aravakurichi blocks. Hence the agricultural labour force is on the whole more feminine.

Along with this segmentation, there is a differential valuation of work, with women's work being valued than that of men. Such segmentation of tasks is also common in the manufacturing and tertiary sectors. In the service sector, women are, for example, found more in low-end jobs such as domestic work, ginning and spinning mills, dyeing factories, weaving and manufacturing mosquito fabrics and fishing nets. In the case of wage-workers, exploitation, in the form of long hours, unsatisfactory work conditions and health hazards, is common because supply of labour far exceeds demand.

Trend in female employment

The present scenario shows that, the female employment percentage in state government and local bodies is exhibiting an increasing trend. Out of 7899 state government staffs, 5024 number is female, 3162 local bodies staffs, nearly 55.41 percent is occupied by the female. It is mainly because of women choosing a profession as teachers and local body staff than that of men due to work nature and working environment.

Table 6.3. Trend in female employment, 2013 - 14

Sl. No	*Category*	*Number of Male*	*Number of Female*	*Total*
1	State Government	2875	5024	7899
3	Local Bodies	1410	1752	3162

Source: District Employment Officer, Karur

Trends in Political participation

The situation of political participation is more favourable for women's participation. The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments in 1992, which went a long way in reactivating decentralized democracy in India, also made it mandatory to reserve one-third of seats in local bodies for women. This set the stage for serious participation by women in the political process in India, not as passive voters or party workers alone, but also as candidates.

Table 6.4. Membership in state assembly and local bodies, 2011

S.No	*Name of the Block*	*% of female elected Representatives*	*% of male elected Representatives*
1	Karur	35.02	64.98
2	Thanthoni	34.05	65.95
3	Aravakurichi	38.12	61.88
4	K.Paramathi	35.59	64.41
5	Kulithalai	38.61	61.39
6	Krishnarayapuram	34.47	65.53
7	Kadavur	37.56	62.44
8	Thogamalai	33.33	66.67

Source: Revenue department, Karur

Local body elections in both rural and urban areas were held in Tamil Nadu in 2011. Political participation of women in the district is relatively good. Out of 1946 elected representatives, 690 are elected women members. This constitutes 35.46 percent as against 33 per cent reservation for women. Block level data shows that it ranges from 33.33 per cent in Thogamalai to 38.61 per cent in Kulithalai.

Conclusion

Gender inequality remains a major barrier to human development. The disadvantages facing women and girls are a major source of inequality. All too often, women and girls are discriminated against in

health, education, political representation, labour market, etc., with negative repercussions for development of their capabilities and their freedom of choice.

In Karur, the sex ratio has shown an increasing trend from 1010 in 2001 to 1015 in 2011. But at same time, the child sex ratio of the district is very low when compared with general sex ratio and state child sex ratio, 943. The child sex ratio of the district has exhibited an increasing trend from 930 in 2001 to 939 in 2011 respectively. The low child sex ratio exhibits the pathetic situation of the girl child in the district. Constant monitoring of scan centre will prevent sex selective abortions and shield the girl child. Women health is very important to make new generation. But, the health condition of women in Karur district is very low when compared with that of state. The maternal mortality rate of the district was 98 in 2013-14.

The literacy gap has decreased from 22.87 percent in 2001 to 17.68 percent in 2011. Similarly, the growth rate of female literacy rate gap is nearly threefold higher than that of male literacy rate. The current scenario shows that the positive side of gender empowerment.

The GII reveals that low range of gender inequality exists in the district; the range of disparity noticed in inter-block on GII is 0.07. Strengthening of SHG movement with the effective fund flow, proper utilization of fund through family counselling, skill training, market linkage, capacity building and exposure reveals sustainable growth of women, towards attaining human development. The female work participation rate is lower than that of male work participation rate in the district. 39.95 percent and 62.30 percent is the work participation rate of female and male respectively as of 2011 census. Political participation of women in the district is relatively good.

CHAPTER 7

SOCIAL SECURITY

Chapter

7

Social Security

Introduction

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable on her dignity and the free development of his or her personality. The social effect of a social security programme is to improve the quality of life and its economic effect is to redistribute income through a combination of promotional and protective measures. The action programmes of Government envisioned to promote the welfare of the population through assistance measures for accessing to sufficient resources for food and shelter and to promote health and well-being for the potentially vulnerable segments of population of children, the elderly, the sick and the unemployed may refer to Social security.[1]

The current chapter tries to look at the demographic profile and financial security of aged, assistance to differently - abled, marriage and maternity assistance programs implemented by the government as well as functioning of various social security schemes in the district.

The Demographic profile of the aged

A major emerging demographic issue of the 21st century is the ageing of population as an inevitable consequence of the demographic transition experienced by most countries. Across the world, declining fertility and increased longevity have jointly resulted in higher numbers and proportions of older persons 60 years and above.

Table 7.1. Demographic profile of aged in Karur district

District	*Total Population*	*Population aged 60 +*	*Percentage of Population aged 60 +*	*State*
2001	935686	96910	10.36	8.94
2011	1064493	112286	10.55	10.69

Source: Census

It reveals increased load on working population. It seriously affects the family who are coming under below poverty line, women headed families and families who are differently abled. As per

[1] Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 2012

the data sheet, 2001 census, the aged population of Karur district was 96910 out of 935686. It comes around 10.36 percent from the total population. The aged population has experienced an increasing trend and the number was 112286 as of census 2011, 10.55 percent. However, as per 2011 census, the district aged population is slightly lesser than the state, 10.69 percent.

In Karur, nearly six old age homes are offering their service to the welfare of aged persons who are not having any support from their home.

Financial security

The poor and aged population has to depend on others for the sake of health care, food, shelter and cloth. In spite of the fact that ageing of population is an obvious consequence of the progress of demographic transition, it has brought to the fore the financial insecurity the aged. In Tamil Nadu, social security is provided through both promotional and protective measures. The protective measures include contributory benefits in the form of pensions and retirement benefits to government employees, survivor benefits for the workers of the unorganized sector, provident fund and other benefits for workers in factories and other commercial establishments, benefits/ welfare schemes for unorganized sector workers. The protective measures have been recommended apart from promotional measures. The government could not offer promotional measures forever due to its mounting trend of aged population.

Table 7.2. Financial assistance to aged people and vulnerable sections, 2013-14

Sl. No	Category	Coverage
1	OAP	26811
2	Differently Abled	2747
3	Destitute Widows and deserted wives	8110
Total		**37668**
Source: Revenue department, Karur		

In Karur district, the total aged population is 112286. Out of this, 23.88 percent of the population only is receiving Old Age Pension (OAP) benefit. Screening and inclusion of eligible aged population is the need of the hour to secure aged in terms of fulfilling basic needs. The Tamil Nadu government is offering Rs. 1000 as OAP amount to the beneficiary. It ensures the feelings of security among beneficiaries. In addition to this, old age pensioners take meals in the Noon Meal Programme centre and get 2 kg of rice free of cost. Those who do not take meals from noon meal, can get 4 kg of rice per month. Public sector insurance companies have medical claim policies but these are generally targeted the elderly belonging to the middle income groups who have regular income. Moreover, most of the schemes offer no medical insurance for those beyond 70 years of age. It is this group which is in greater need of medicare

than others. But the rate of premium is higher for this age group and that too in a period when there is a fall in income. With the opening up of the insurance sector to joint ventures from overseas insurance companies, it is possible that appropriate schemes will be developed to meet the needs of the aged.

Differently Abled

Box 7.1. Marriage and Maternity assistance program

Marriage assistance scheme is one of the major schemes of Government of Tamil Nadu for girls below the poverty line, which attempts to reduce the financial burden on the girl's family, while simultaneously enforcing the legal age of marriage for girls, 18 years and promoting female literacy and ensuring schooling. The maternity assistance scheme provides cash assistance to pregnant women belonging to poor households to compensate them for the loss of wages during the last eight to twelve weeks before delivery and eight weeks after delivery. This cash assistance helps them to get essential nutrients in their diet. The financial assistance under Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit scheme has been enhanced to Rs.12.000/-. Social assistance schemes for women such as marriage and maternity assistance beneficiary details are furnished in Table 7.3,

Table 7. 3. Marriage and maternity Assistance provided to women

Sl. No	*Name of the Block*	*Marriage assistance (No. of women assisted), 2013-14*	*Maternity Assistance (No. of women assisted), 2013-14*
1	Karur	436	1165
2	Thanthoni	328	1187
3	Aravakuruchi	253	845
4	K.Paramathi	151	600
5	Krishnarayapuram	250	1340
6	Kulithalai	309	992
7	Kadavur	202	1021
8	Thogamalai	184	1048
Total		**2113**	**8198**

Source : Social welfare department, Karur

Marriage assistance for 2113 girls and maternity assistances for 8198 women was provided to the needy during 2013-14. When compared with the marriage assistance, the maternity assistance is higher. This is the main reason for 99.8 percent institutional deliveries and it facilitates the share of government institutions in terms of institutional delivery is high when compared with private nursing homes. The benefit is not equally distributed among the blocks; the range in marriage assistance starts from Kadavur, 202 to Karur, 436 and range in maternity assistance starting from K. Paramathy, 600 to Krishnarayapuram, 1340. Nearly, 2113 women got the marriage assistance and 8198 women received maternity assistance during 2013 – 14.

Disability is the consequence of an impairment that may be physical, cognitive, mental, sensory, motional, developmental, or some combination of these. A disability may be present from birth, or occur during a person's lifetime. As per census 2011, in Karur district the total differently abled population is 14042, nearly 1.32 percent of the population in which male and female population is 7860 and 6182 respectively, 56 percent of male and 44 percent of female. Roughly 20 percent of the differently abled population only in the district is receiving financial assistance from the government. Rest of the population needs to be included for security in eligible person's life.

Table 7.4. Differently abled persons in Karur district

District	Total	Male	Female
Karur	14042	7860	6182

Source: Census 2011

From Table 7.5, we find that, among the different types of differently abled persons, differently abled in movement are the highest, (31.87 per cent) followed by hearing (13.56 per cent).Only 15.33% of differently abled people benefited from District Differently Abled Welfare Office of Karur District in 2013-14 with the financial benefit of Rs.2.39 crores.

Table 7.5. Types of Differently Abled

Type of disability	No. of persons assisted	Financial Benefit in Rs.
In Seeing	78	507000
In Hearing	16	273000
In Speech	13	51000
In Movement	112	1364000
Mental Retardation	1060	12860000
Mental Illness	284	3413256
Any Other	256	1483925
Multiple Disability	334	4008000
Total	**2153**	**23960181**

Source: Data from District Differently Abled Welfare Office, Karur

Crimes against women

Incidence of violence against women is a mounting trend in India. Women in Tamil Nadu face a variety of crimes against them, such as female infanticide / feticide, child–marriage, forced marriage, dowry-related harassment and witch hunting. These forms of violence take place in a variety of institutional contexts: family, work place, schools and colleges, temples, roads, hospitals and even in prisons. Violence against women is largely under-reported due to the tendency of the society to victimize the victim, as well as the feeling that violence within the family is a private issue.

Table 7.6. Crimes against women, 2013 - 14

Sl. No	*Category*	*Reported*
1	Rape	8
2	Molestation	21
3	Kidnapping & Abduction	56
4	Sexual Harassment (Eve Teasing)	3
5	Dowry Death	1
6	Cruelty By Her Husband & Relatives of Husband	22
7	Dowry Prohibition Act	3
Total		**114**

Source: District Superintendent of police, Karur

Total number of crimes reported in the district as per the record during 2011 was 114. Out of 114 crimes, Kidnapping & Abduction, accounted for the highest number (56) followed by cruelty by her husband and relatives of husband (22) and Molestation (21) cases in Karur district. One dowry death was also reported in 2013-14. It shows the pathetic situation of the women in the district.

Conclusion

The trend of aged population is an increasing trend. There were 112286 aged persons as of census 2011 that is 10.55 percent of the population of the district. During 2001, the district has higher percentage of aged population than that of the state (8.94 percent). However, as per 2011 census, the district aged population is slightly lesser than that of the state, 10.69 percent.

While social security in terms of assistance and insurance is not a new concept in India, state – initiated social security is fairly recent. In Karur district, the total aged population is 112286. Out of this, 23.88 percent of the population only is receiving old age pension benefit. Screening

and inclusion of eligible aged population is the need of the hour to provide security to the aged in terms of fulfilling basic needs.

The maternity assistance by Government is the main reason for 99.8 percent institutional deliveries and it facilitates the higher share of government institutions in terms of institutional delivery when compared with private nursing homes. As per the data of 2013-14, the total differently abled population in the district is 14042, nearly 1.32 percent of the population in which male and female population is 7860 and 6182 respectively, 56 percent of male and 44 percent of female. Roughly 20 percent of the differently abled population only is receiving financial assistance from the government. Rest of the population in this category needs to be included for security eligible person's life.

Out of 114 crimes, Kidnapping & Abduction accounted for the highest number followed by cruelty by her husband and relatives of husband (22) and Molestation (21) cases in Karur district. One dowry death was also reported in 2013-14. It shows the pathetic situation of the women in the district.

CHAPTER 8

INFRASTRUCTURE

Chapter

8

Infrastructure

Introduction

Infrastructure is basic substantial and organizational structures desirable for the operation of a society and facilities necessary for an economy to function. It is an important term for judging a region's development.

The term typically refers to the technical structures that support a society, such as roads, bridges, water supply, sewers, electrical grids, telecommunications, and so forth, and can be defined as "the physical components of interrelated systems providing commodities and services essential to enable and sustain societal living conditions." The current chapter tries to find out the adequacy of the above mentioned physical and organizational structure across the blocks.

Roads

Well-knit and connected motorable roads are the hallmark of any district. Transport network within and outside the district is important for human and economic prosperity. In Karur district, all villages are connected by all-weather motorable roads. The State Highways are well linked to major urban centre. National Highway, pass through the district. Roadways are the major mode of transport in the town. The position of the Karur district and the National Highway and State Highway road distribution is the main reason for well established industries and trading. It boosts up the per capita income of the district higher than that of the state.

Two national highways passing through Karur district, *viz.*, NH 7 (Varanasi - Kanyakumari road (now called NSC North-South Corridor road) and NH 67 (Nagapattinam - Gudalurroad). The other major district roads connect Karur to Erode, Dharapuram, Velliani and Vangal[1].

The total road network of the district is 4278.63 km. The road network distribution fluctuates from inter-and-intra-block based on the connectivity, remoteness of villages and industrial importance. The range starts from Kulithalai (282.44 km) to K. Paramathy (1166 km). Out of 4278.63 km, the contribution of Bituminous Tar (BT) road infrastructure is high, 2077.89 km followed by Mud road, 1838.29 km. Cement Concrete road length is very low, 76.59 km. Thanthoni, Aravakuruchi, K. Paramathy, Kadavur and Thogaimalai blocks are not having CC roads. Water Bound Macadam (WBM) road length was 285.86 km.

[1] Karur District Website (http://www.karur.tn.nic.in/transport.htm)

42.96 percent of the road infrastructure in Karur district is falling under Mud road category. Being an industrialized district, the higher range of mud road shows the deprived establishment of road network to the remote villages. Specifically, more than 50 percent of the road length falls under the mud road category in K. Paramathy and Kadavur blocks, which causes lower human development.

Table 8.1 Distribution of roads in Karur district, 2013 - 14

Sl. No	Name of Block	Mud	WBM	BT	CC	Total (Km)
1	Karur	86.13	5.85	193.26	43.61	328.84
2	Thanthoni	161.20	72.60	170.60	0.00	404.40
3	Aravakuruchi	209.09	39.91	253.74	0.00	502.74
4	K.Paramathi	625.45	0.00	540.55	0.00	1166.00
5	Krishnarayapuram	243.73	69.66	321.26	5.48	640.12
6	Kulithalai	24.65	22.95	207.34	27.50	282.44
7	Kadavur	367.40	36.00	228.60	0.00	632.00
8	Thogaimalai	120.65	38.89	162.55	0.00	322.09
Total		**1838.29**	**285.86**	**2077.89**	**76.59**	**4278.63**

Source:BDO, MC, EO, TP, Karur

Electricity

Electrification is the fundamental infrastructure needed in the community for civilization. Electricity supply to Karur district is regulated and distributed by the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (TNEB). The town, along with its suburbs forms the Karur Electricity Distribution Circle.

Table 8.2. Electricity, 2013 - 14

Sl. No	Block wise	Revenue Village	Hamlets & Towns	Population covered	No.of street lights
1	Karur	26	199	230855	4355
2	Thanthoni	26	234	89779	7827
3	Aravakuruchi	22	258	84268	2120
4	K.Paramathi	36	345	81754	3956
5	Krishnarayapuram	25	230	111500	6547
6	Kulithalai	24	102	105865	6701
7	Kadavur	20	231	82870	4073
8	Thogamalai	21	232	84562	3701
Total		**200**	**1831**	**871453**	**39280**

Source: Ad Panchayat, EE & MC, Karur

Electrification was done in 200 villages containing 1831 hamlets. 39280 street lights were provided to the population of 1686547. Street lights were provided more in Thanthoni (7827) followed by Kulithalai (6701) and Krishnarayapuram (6547). The street light distribution is the lowest in Aravakurichi block (2120).

Communication system

Landline telephone was considered a household amenity of the affluent a decade earlier. But now it has attained a status of essential amenity even among low income classes indicating the need for connectivity. This became very visible once low investment mobile telephone services became available. It is one of the fastest penetrating technologies even in the rural areas.Karur district has well connected telecommunication facilities.

Table 8.3. Communication systems, 2013 - 14

Sl. No	Block wise/District	No. of Telephone Exchanges	No. of PCOs	No. of land lines
1	Karur	28	810	24920
2	Thanthoni	3	389	3887
3	Aravakuruchi	6	149	420
4	K.Paramathi	4	82	1328
5	Krishnarayapuram	4	158	1810
6	Kulithalai	13	180	4070
7	Kadavur	2	105	696
8	Thogamalai	3	181	1066
Total		**63**	**2054**	**38197**

Source: BSNL, Karur

63 telephones exchanges are functioning throughout the district with 2054 PCOs and 38197 landlines.A wide range of disparities is observed across the blocks in terms of existence of telecommunication system. The range starts from Kadavur (2) to Karur (28), K. Paramathy (82) to Karur (810) and Aravakuruchi (420) to Karur (24920) in terms of presence of telephone exchanges, PCOs and landline connections respectively. Karur block which is well connected is followed by Kulithalai block. Kadavur and Aravakuruchi blocks have less number of landline connections.

Financial institutions

Financial institutions are mostly regulated by government. They provides low interest credit support to the individual, SHG or company for their growth. After the entry of SHG linkage with the banks, many money lenders reduced their interest rate automatically. Apart from availability, utilization is the most important aspects to enrich the human development. Karur is the home city of India's oldest

Private Scheduled Commercial Banks, Karur Vysya Bank and Lakshmi Vilas Bank. Apart from these two banks, Karur also has Bank of India, Indian Bank, HDFC Bank, ICICI Bank, State Bank of India, Union Bank, IndusInd Bank and Corporation Bank with 40 bank branches.

In Karur, 86 Cooperative societies are offering their service for the cause of well-being of the community. Nearly, 195363 members and 85721 account holders are getting benefit from cooperative societies and commercial banks respectively. The service of cooperative societies is greater than that of the commercial bank service. The existence of cooperative societies varies from Kadavur, 6 to K. Paramathy, 15. Similarly, the number of account holders in commercial banks starts from Aravakuruchi (7756) to Krishnarayapuram (16099).

Table:8.4 Financial Institutions, 2013 - 14

Sl. No	Block wise/District	Number of co-operative societies	Number of Members	Number of account holders
1	Karur	12	30848	10895
2	Thanthoni	10	29242	12682
3	Aravakuruchi	10	17686	7756
4	K.Paramathi	15	24504	8759
5	Krishnarayapuram	12	30435	16099
6	Kulithalai	9	22201	9678
7	Kadavur	6	16743	8862
8	Thogaimalai	10	23704	10990
District		**84**	**195363**	**85721**

Source: LDM, Cooperative department, Karur

Insurance

Insurance policy is a contractin which an individual or entity receives financial protection or reimbursement against losses from an insurance company. The company pools clients' risks to make payments more affordable for the insured. It plays a vital role in human development in the case of risk.

Table 8.5. Insurance, 2012-13

Sl. No	*Name of the company*	*No. of branches*	*Polices Issued*
1	LIC of India	1	15586
2	United India	2	36645
3	National Insurance Company Ltd. Karur	1	12354
Total		**4**	**64585**

Source: Insurance companies, Karur

In Karur district four branches offer insurance coverage to the populace. As on 2012-13, nearly 64585 policies were issued. The contribution of United India Insurance Company is high followed by Life Insurance Corporation of India. The total population of the district is 1064493. Out of that, 6 percent of the population only is insured. The district administration and the insurance companies need to give focus on coverage of all eligible persons with the help of enablers under social security schemes.

Transport facilities

Transport is important because it enables trade between persons, which is essential for the development of civilizations. Transport infrastructure consists of the fixed installations including roads, railways, airways, etc.,

Road transport

Karur is connected with the rest of India through all modern means of transportation. The Karur bus stand is a B-grade bus stand located in the centre of the town. The State Express Transport Corporation operates long distance buses connecting the city to important cities like Chennai, Tiruppur and Thoothukudi, Erode, Pollachi, Namakkal, Dindigul, Theni, Palani, Karaikudi, Kumbakonam and Pondicherry. There are new highway construction projects under work.

Rail transport

Karur junction (station code - KRR) is one of the main junctions under the Salem division of the Indian Railways network. It has 5 Platforms. There are daily trains from Mysore, Tuticorin, Mangalore, Chennai Egmore, Chennai Central, Coimbatore, Mayiladuthurai, Mannargudi, Nagercoil, Ernakulam, Karaikkal, Palani and some trains (frequency 4 days to weekly) Mumbai, Rameswaram, Tirunelveli, Delhi, Kacheguda (Hyderabad), Dehradun, Chandigarh, Mumbai Dadar Central thrice by Chalukya and weekly via Konkan Railway, Velankanni, Vascodagama, Puducherry and Jammu Tawi. The town has passenger trains to Trichy, Palghat Town, Madurai, Coimbatore, Erode, Namakkal and Salem. Public and private transport facilities are available in the district for the movement of men and materials

Air transport

The nearest airport is in Trichy (78 km) and Coimbatore airport is 120 km away.

Sea transport

The nearest major sea port is at Cochin (480 km); Thoothukudi (344 km) and Chennai (332 km) are other major sea port.

River basins and their catchment areas

Cauvery is the major river flowing on northern and eastern boundaries. Amaravathi river runs through Karur and confluences with Cauveery at Nerur. There are Kudaganaru, Narganji rivers which flow during rainy days. The main sources of irrigation of the district happen to be canals, tanks and wells 29.71 percent of the total cropped areais irrigated by these sources.

Drainage[2]: Major part of Karur district is drained by Cauvery river. Amaravathi, Kodavanar and Pungar are the important rivers draining the western part of the district and the river Pungar drains in eastern part of the district. The drainage pattern, in general, is dendritic. All the rivers are seasonal and carry substantial flows during monsoon period. The river Cauvery is flowing on the northern and eastern boundaries. The river Amaravathi is flowing through K. Paramathi, Aravakurichi, Thanthoni and Karur blocks and joins with Cauvery at Nerur. Kodavanar, which is one of the important tributaries of Amaravathi river, drains the western part of the district. Originating in Rangamalai hills, located in the border of Karur and Dindigul district, it flows from south to north and joins with the river Amaravathi at Karuvadampatti.

The Nanganji river, flowing in the western part of the district, has its origin from the Kottaivali hills in Dindigul district. It flows towards north through Aravakurichi and K.Paramathi blocks and joins with the river Amaravathi at Ariyur. The Pungar river, flowing across the eastern part of the district, has its origin in the Kadavur hills located in the southern part of Karur district. It flows towards north through Kadavur and Krishnarayapuram blocks and joins with the river Cauvery at Timmachalapuram.

Mineral Wealth[3]

The Karur district is comprised of ***Khondolite and Charnockite group*** of rocks, both constituting the Eastern Ghat super group of Archaean age. The khondolite group comprises sillimanite gneiss with or without garnet, calc granulite and crystalline limestone, while the charnockite group includes magnetite quartzite with or without grunerite, basic granulite and charnockite. They were all formed due to granulite facies grade metamorphism of preexisting aluminous, calcareous, silicious sediments and basic flows.

Limestone: Low grade to cement grade limestone is found extensively at Kulithalai taluk, Aravakurichi taluk and Karur taluk. The limestone is being used at cement factories, as fillers in the fertilizer and in the cement factories. As on June 2014, totally 30 leases are existing in Karur district.

[2] District Groundwater Brochure, Karur District, Tamil Nadu, Central Ground Water Board, South Eastern Coastal Region, Chennai,2008

[3] Karur District Handbook, 2011

Quartz and Feldspar: Milky to glassy variety of Quartz and Potash feldspar with an average of 12 percent potash is the common economic mineral available extensively at Aravakurichi taluk and less prominently at Kulithalai taluk and at Karur taluk. High grade Quartz is being exported, low grade Quartz is used in the manufacture of glass and Feldspar in the ceramic and tile manufacturing industries. As on June 2014, totally 42 leases are existing at Karur district.

Apart from the above good quality of ***Gem variety*** such as Ruby (cordierite in the cordierite sillimanite gneiss) and beryl (acquamarine in the pegmatite vein in acicular shapes) are the common man's hunt at Kulithalai taluk. Other gem variety such glassy crystallised quartz, amythist and moonstone (catseye) etc., are also prevalent. The gem factories in Karur produce gems like cat's eye, feldspar, moonstone, aquamarine, quartz, elastical quartz, sapphire, jasper and beryl.

Granite: There are good quality hard rock's which are particularly available at Kulithalai and Aravakurichi taluks. But the rocks available at Thogamalai, Naganur, Kalugur and Porunthalur of Kulithalai taluk are export worthy and they are being operated for the extraction of granite blocks both by TAMIN and private companies.

Roughstone and Sand: The Charnockite rocks are found in K.Paramathi, Punnam areas etc., which are exploited to produce building materials and road metals. The river sand of Amaravathi and Cauvery finds very good market in the adjacent districts.

Textile Industries

Karur is a major textile centre and has five major product groups — Bed linens, Kitchen linens, Toilet linens, Table linens and Wall hangings. The town generates around ₹6000 crores in foreign exchange through direct and indirect exports. Allied industries like ginning and spinning mills, dyeing factories and weaving employ around 300,000 people out of 543,298 workers in and around Karur. Hand-loom Exports from Karur began on a modest scale with just 15 exporters in 1975.

Industries

Set up under the scheme for Integrated Textile Parks, the ₹130 crore ***Karur Textile Park Limited*** (KTPL) is rated the premier facility of its kind in the country for its technical and ancillary facilities. Bharat Petroleum Corporation in a joint venture with Petronet CCK has installed a pipeline facility from Cochin ***Bharath Petroleum Corporation Limited*** (BPCL) to Karur BPCL to transport petroleum products. The petroleum products received at the BPCL-Karur terminal is supplied to more than 20 districts of Tamil Nadu through container trucks. ***TNPL*** is promoted by the Government of Tamil Nadu with loan assistance from the World Bank. TNPL is the largest producer of bagasse (sugarcane waste from Sugar mills) based paper in the world and the second largest paper producer in Asia. The firm produces 230,000 tonnes of printing and writing paper and consumes 1 million tonnes of bagasse every year.

Karur is a hub for bus ***Body building industries***. Most of the South Indian private bus bodies are built in Karur. The total business turnover from building bus coaches is estimated to be around ₹1000 crore per annum. There are more than 50 companies that build coaches in Karur. ***High-density polyethylene*** (HDPE) mono filament yarn and associated products are manufactured in Karur. More than 2,000 units in around the town manufacture mosquito fabrics and fishing nets. More than 60 percent of mosquito nets in India are manufactured in Karur and the places around it. Around 50,000 people are employed in these units. Karur is also home to ***Chettinad Cements*** that has an installed production capacity of 600,000 tonnes per annum.

Solid and Liquid Waste Management

As per the municipal data for 2011, about 45 metric tonnes of solid waste were collected from Karur every day by door-to-door collection and subsequently the source segregation and dumping was carried out by the sanitary department of the Karur municipality. The coverage of solid waste management in the town by the municipality had an efficiency of 100 percent as of 2001. There is no underground drainage system in the town and the sewerage system for disposal of sullage is through septic tanks, open drains and public conveniences. The municipality maintained a total of 115 km (71 min) of storm water drains in 2011.

Conclusion

The total road network of the district is around 4278.63 km. The position of the Karur district and the National Highway and State Highway road distribution is the main reason for well established industries and trading. It boosts up the per capita income of the district and it is higher than that of the state. The road network distribution fluctuates from inter-and-intra-block based on the connectivity, remoteness of villages and industrial importance. The range starts from Kulithalai (282.44 km) to K. Paramathy (1166 km). 42.96 percent of the road infrastructure in Karur district falls under Mud road category. Being an industrialized district, the higher range of mud road shows the deprived establishment of road network to the remote villages. Specifically, more than 50 percent of the road length falls under the mud road category in K. Paramathy and Kadavur blocks.

In terms of Communication infrastructure, Karur block is well connected, followed by Kulithalai block. Kadavur and Aravakuruchi blocks have less number of landline connections.

Mineral wealth is the richest source which highly contributes to GDDP growth of the district; minerals *viz*., Khondolite and Charnockite group of rocks, Limestones, Quartz and Feldspar, Gem varieties, Granite, Roughstone and Sand, are found in the district.

CHAPTER 9

SUMMARY AND WAY FORWARD

Chapter
9
Summary and Way forward

Introduction

Human Developments calls for evaluating it not only in terms of economic growth but also in terms human development. Bridging the disparities through development intervention in the field of employment generation, sustained income, poverty free, better health care, knowledge gaining environment, gender parity with social security to the vulnerable section, prosperous the infrastructure to achieve human development would result in balanced development. The Government of Tamil Nadu in its inclusive growth strategy through State Balanced Growth Fund (SBGF) is targeting at backward blocks of Tamil Nadu for balanced growth and innovation proposals to fill the schematic gaps of the existing schemes. Through this scheme, the government will reduce the regional disparities; it boosts up the human development of the district as well as the state.

Standard of living, health and education are the dimensions and their accomplishments used in studying the human development. The present chapter presents the human development status of Karur district in a nutshell.

Employment, Income and Poverty

- Karur district is an agrarian and industry based district. Under agrarian base, it is made fertile by the perennial flows of Cauvery on the northern side and Amaravathy, Nanganjiyar and Noyyal rivers.

- Under industry base, there are a few famous industries, viz., Tamil Nadu News Print and Papers Ltd, Chettinad Cement Corporation Ltd, EID Parry Ltd, 30 Bus building industries and Textile trades. The handloom industry in Karur generates nearly an annual turnover of Rs.2000 crores (400 million dollars a year) through direct and indirect exports of textile goods.

- The working population in Karur district was 5.43 lakhs in 2011 with an increase of 1.29 lakhs from the year 2001. However, the work participation rate (WPR), i.e., the proportion of workers to the total population which has actually declined during the period of ten year from 53.06 per cent in 2001 to 51.04 per cent in 2011.

- The constitution of main and marginal workers percentage in total work force was 93.6 percent and 6.4 percent respectively in 2011. The percentage of main workers exhibited an increasing trend from 89.72. It showcases the rapid industrialization of the district.

- The non-workers percentage increased from 46.94 to 48.96 during 2001 to 2011. The cause for this issue is reduction of rural livelihoods, mainly agriculture. While observing the trend of WPR in urban and rural areas, rural WPR has shown decreasing trend, in specific, female rural WPR is highly affected when compared with male WPR.
- Except, Thanthoni block, other blocks have shown decreasing trend in work participation rate from 2001 to 2011. Thanthoni is basically an agrarian block with lot of alternative livelihood opportunity including famous pilgrim place. It attracts tourists and pilgrims. This block is located nearer to district headquarters, Karur. The number of cultivators in this block has shown increasing trend from 2001 to 2011.
- The reduction trend is drastic in Kulithalai block, 60.6 percent to 48.4 percent in 2001 and 2011 respectively. Kulithalai is mainly an agrarian block with rural-context. Here, the possibility of alternative livelihood is also minimum; combined with this, reduction of agricultural activities poses the block with higher workforce reduction when compared with other blocks.
- In rural context, male WPR has shown slightly decreasing trend; on the other hand, female WPR in rural areas has come down when compared with urban female WPR.
- As for Karur district is concerned, only one child labour case was reported in Karur block in 2013. As a result of the continuous efforts by Labor Welfare Department, the number of child labourers has declined.
- In terms of agricultural labourers, the district has shown increasing trend from 33.80 percent to 37.88 percent in 2001 and 2011 respectively. The range starts from 12.49 percent in Karur to 51.93 percent in Krishnarayapuram followed by 51.19 percent in Kulithalai in 2011. Except, Aravakuruchi, other blocks had shown increasing trend of agricultural labourers.
- Being an industrial belt, the district shows nearly 43.82 percent of the work force involved in non-agricultural activities in 2011. This has increased from 43.22 percent in 2001. The range starts from 29.81 percent in Kadavur to 82.72 percent in Karur during 2011. Thanthoni, K. Paramathi and Thogamalai blocks shows decreasing trend of non-agricultural workers.
- From 2007 to 2011, 76946 persons registered with the employment exchange office. Out of 76946, only, 1878 candidates got appointment through District Employment Exchange office.
- 44.57 percent of the total rural households in Karur district are getting benefit through MGNREGA scheme. The range starts from Thanthoni, 32.35 percent to Krishnarayapuram, 53.73 percent in 2011-12. Industrial belt and well established agricultural practices with good irrigation facilities land holders are continuing their existing livelihoods. But, persons in drought prone area with no alternative livelihood are utilizing this opportunity for employment.

- The per capita income of Karur district was Rs. 61,181 at constant prices in 2010-11 which is higher as compared with the state per capita income of Rs. 53,507 at constant prices. The district occupies 10th place out of 32 districts in terms of per capita income in 2010-11. The main reason is tertiary sector's contribution.
- The share of tertiary sector in terms of GDDP is high, 51.11 percent followed by the secondary sector and primary sector, 24.57 percent and 24.31 percent respectively. But, 56.17 percent of labour forces mainly depend on primary sector, specifically agriculture.
- Mining and quarrying contribution of, Rs.1, 27,066 Lakhs at constant prices, is 72 percent higher than the other services during 2010-11. Because of mining and quarrying, the primary sector's contribution went up from 9.89 percent in 2009-10 to 24.31 percent in 2010-11. It influences the tertiary sector share. It decreased from 61.24 percent to 51.11 percent during the same period.
- Income from agriculture and allied activities had shown decreasing trend from 2009-10 to 2010-11. The decreasing trend of agriculture is positively correlated with decreasing trend of cultivators, increasing trend of agricultural labourers and declining trend of work participation rate in rural areas during 2001 to 2011.
- In terms of secondary sector, manufacturing from the registered institution is high (Rs.73906 Lakhs) than that of unregistered bodies (Rs.53160 Lakhs) during 2010-11 at constant prices. It shows positive vibe of stable economic growth.
- 32.18 per cent of the District's total population was below the poverty line in 2013-14. The poverty range starts from Karur (20.53 percent) followed by Aravakuruchi (21.33 percent) to K. Paramathi (51.90 percent) followed by Krishnarayapuram (36.59 percent), Kulithalai (34.62 percent), Thanthoni block (32.14 per cent) and Thogamalai (26.77 per cent). Industrialization is less and drought prone area is the main reason for the higher existence of poverty.

Demography, Health and Nutrition

- Population growth rate is 13.77 percent during 2001 to 2011 and that is higher than the growth rate of 9.54 percent during 1991 to 2001 decadal population growth rate. Among the eight blocks, Karur being district headquarters and industrial block has higher amount of population than the rural blocks.
- Thogaimalai, Krishnarayapuram, Kadavur and Aravakuruchi blocks have higher CBR than that of the district. This block shows lower human development than that of other blocks in many indicators.

- Krishnarayapuram, Kadavur, Aravakuruchi and K. Paramathy blocks show higher range of disparity in terms of CDR than other blocks and district average. K. Paramathy block is a matter of concern with high CDR, 7.3 percent as well as it is showing increasing trend, and hence it needs higher focus from district administration.

- In Karur district, the child sex ratio has shown increasing trend from 930 in 2001 to 939 in 2011 census. But, it is not a fair phenomenon because general sex ratio is 1015. It hinders the gender growth and empowerment. It is a matter of concern and district administration needs to give attention to address the issue.
- In Karur, the IMR has shown decreasing trend (from 19.2 in 2012 to 17.9 in 2014).
- In Karur, the antenatal coverage is low and lower performance of health indicators leads higher MMR (from 135 in 2009 to 98 in 2014).
- 17.78 per cent of the children are coming under malnourishment as per 2011-12 data. It is huge in Aravakurichi, Kulithalai, K.R.Puram and Kadavur blocks. Higher rate of underweight children, poverty, food habit and lack of breast feeding are the reasons for the higher rate of malnourished children in these blocks.

- Leprosy patients increased from 33 in 2007-08 to 66 in 2011-12. This is a matter of concern that needs close attention by Health Department.

Literacy and Education

- The overall literacy rate of Karur district is 75.6 percent, in which, the male and female literacy rate is 84.5 percent and 66.9 percent respectively during 2011 census.

- The existence of literacy gap is high in Karur district, 17.6 percent than that of state, 13.37 percent. The literacy gap is widening due to the male literacy growth rate being higher at 10.17 percent than that of female literacy growth rate of 9.49 percent. It causes higher range of gender inequality.

- The gross enrollment ratio in primary education in Karur district is 102.32 percent in 2013-14. This is an increasing trend from 99.66 percent in 2012-13. Krishnarayapuram, Kulithalai and Thogaimalai blocks have recorded higher GER in primary education than that of district average in 2012-13.

- The completion rate is a significant indicator to assess the accessibility, quality of education and existence of poverty. The completion rate of the district shows increasing trend from 2011-12 to 2012-13, 97.61 percent to 97.71 percent.

- Thanthoni, Kadavur, Kulithalai and Thogaimalai blocks show more than hundred percent of GER among girls in upper primary education during 2012-13.

- In Karur district, the transition rate in upper primary education to secondary education shows increasing trend from 97.65 percent in 2012-13 to 98.31 percent in 2013-14. Krishnarayapuram, Kadavur and Thogaimalai blocks are lagging behind in transition rate when compared with the district average in 2012-13.

- Kadavur, Aravakuruchi and Kulithalai blocks have dropout rate higher than that of district average. Being a backward block, this education parameter will cut short the human development of the block in upper primary education.

Gender

- A vast gender disparity has been subsisting in Karur district in terms of literacy, health and working environment.
- The sex ratio has shown an increasing trend from 1010 in 2001 to 1015 in 2011 census.
- The literacy gap has decreased from 22.87 percent in 2001 to 17.68 percent in 2011. Similarly, the growth rate of female literacy is nearly threefold higher than that of male literacy rate. The current scenario shows the positive side of gender empowerment.
- The urban based blocks work participation rate is low when compared with rural based blocks due to higher range of income. The income level is low in rural areas, because of that, higher percentages of female and male workers need to work to fulfill their family needs, and there is reverse phenomenon in urban areas.

- Political participation of women in the district is relatively good. Out of 1946 elected representatives, 690 are elected women members. This constitutes 35.46 percent as against 33 per cent reservation for women. Block level data shows that it ranges from 33.33 per cent in Thogamalai to 38.61 per cent in Kulithalai.

Social Security

- As per the data sheet, 2001 census, the aged population of Karur district was 96910. The aged population is showing narrow trend as 112286 in 2011, 10.55 percent.
- Marriage assistance to 1975 girls and maternity assistance to 16647 women was provided during 2011. When compared with the marriage assistance, the maternity assistance is higher. This is the main reason for 99.8 percent institutional deliveries and it facilitates the share of government institutions in terms of institutional delivery being high when compared with private nursing homes. The benefit is not equally distributed among the blocks; the range in marriage assistance starts from Kadavur, 202 to Karur, 436 and the range in maternity assistance starts from K. Paramathy, 600 to Krishnarayapuram, 1340. 2113 women got the marriage assistance and 8198 women received maternity assistance during 2013 – 14.

- As per the data of 2013-14, the total differently abled population in Karur district is 14042, nearly 1.32 percent of the population in which male and female population is 7860 and 6182 respectively, 56 percent of male and 44 percent of female. Roughly 20 percent of the differently population in the district only is receiving financial assistance from the government. Rest of the population needs to include securing eligible person's life.
- Out of 114 crimes against women, Kidnapping & Abduction accounted for the highest number (56) followed by cruelty by her husband and relatives of husband (22) and Molestation (21) cases in Karur district. One dowry death was also reported in 2013-14. It shows the pathetic situation of the women in district.

Infrastructure

- Roadways are the major mode of transport in Karur district. The position of the Karur district and the National Highway and State Highway road distribution is the main reason for well established industries and trading. It boosts up the per capita income of the district and it is higher than that of the state.
- The total road network of the district is 4278.63 km. The road network distribution fluctuates from inter-and-intra-block based on the connectivity, remoteness of villages and industrial importance.
- Out of 4278.63 km, the contribution of Bituminous Tar (BT) road infrastructure is high, 2077.89 km followed by Mud road; 1838.29 km. Cement Concrete road length is 76.59 km.
- A wide range of disparities is observed across the blocks in terms of existence of telecommunication system.
- Cauvery is the major river flowing on northern and eastern boundaries. Amaravathi River runs through Karur and Confluences with Cauveery at Nerur. There are Kudaganaru, Narganji Rivers which flow during rainy days.
- Mineral wealth is the richest source which contributes to the GDDP growth of the district Minerals. Khondolite and Charnockite group of rocks, Lime-stones, Quartz and Feldspar, Gem varieties, Granite, Rough-stone and sand are found in large quantities.

Way forward

The Karur District Human Development Report predicted the existence of significant inter-block disparities in terms of income, poverty, employment opportunity, education, health, gender disparity, infrastructure and secured life. The Human Development Index, Gender Inequality Index, Child Development Index and Multidimensional poverty index, which is a composite index, also reveals these inequalities. Based on the preceding chapterisation, the suitable policies and programmes necessitate to district/blocks, which are backward in respect of human development is endowed here.

- Health dimension has correlation with poverty. Due to poverty, the health condition is disturbing in terms of malnourishment, anaemic condition and aggravation of diseases because of improper treatment. On the other hand, the increasing trend of health expenditure, environmental condition and the outbreak of new diseases causes poverty.

- A family coming under poverty means it could not offer education to their child. In-order to avoid this issue, government started universal education scheme, i.e. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. Through this scheme, most of the blocks reached hundred percent enrollment in primary and upper primary level. Similarly, the enrolled child could not continue her education due to poverty, low accessibility, etc., Thanthoni, Aravakuruchi and Krishnarayapuram blocks have the disparity in terms of dropout in primary education, likewise, Aravakuruchi, Thogaimalai and Kadavur blocks show a higher range of dropout rate in secondary education.

- As per the G.O. Thogaimalai, Thanthoni and Krishnarayapuram blocks are identified as backward blocks in Karur district under SBGF. Indices based on computation and current scenario reveal the low status of human development in Kadavur and Kulithalai blocks which are backward.

- The share of primary sector in GDDP shows a declining trend and the shift from primary sector to secondary and tertiary sector is observed. Agriculture is a primary sector; enhancement in agriculture production through new technology adoption is the need of the hour to protect rural livelihoods.

- More emphasis should be placed on employment generating schemes. In the past, poverty alleviation schemes have focused on asset creation, as a result not enough emphasis has been placed on employment generation.

- Specific attention is required for inter-block variations in terms of resource allocations, schemes and employment generation. Block specific interventions are required to overcome the inequality.

- In Karur district, the child sex ratio has shown increasing trend from 930 in 2001 to 939 in 2011 census. But, it is not a fair phenomenon; because the general sex ratio is 1015. It hinders the gender growth and empowerment. It is a matter of concern and the district administration need to give more attention to address the issue.

- K. Paramathy block is a matter of concern. It has high CDR, 7.3 percent and showing an increasing trend. This needs higher focus from district administration.

- Increasing trend of leprosy leads lower human development of the district. Special schemes are needed to reduce the leprosy rate.

- The literacy gap between boys and girls is widening due to the male literacy growth rate being higher, 10.17 percent than that of female literacy growth rate of 9.49 percent. It creates higher range of gender inequality. More focus needed on girls' education in Karur district.
- The health condition of women in Karur district is very low then that of the state. The maternal mortality rate of the district was 135 in 2009. Anaemic condition, poor accessibility to the hospital from remote villages and inadequate infrastructure facility in PHC's cause higher MMR. Hundred percent antenatal coverage, timely vaccination and medicine, mobility services enhance the maternal health.
- 77 percent of the women agriculture workers are agriculture labourers. Agriculture labourers constitute an economically vulnerable segment in society. Moreover, the percentage of male agriculture labourers is lesser than that of female agricultural labourers.
- Karur district level BPL households are 66,791 as of BPL survey 2013-14. By considering this, the district needs to cover left out BPL families. SHG concept reveals better women empowerment corresponding to better human development performance.
- Intensification of SHG movement with the effective fund flow and proper utilization of fund through family counseling, skill training, market linkage, capacity building and exposure reveal sustainable growth of women, towards attaining human development.
- In Karur district, the total aged population is 112286. Out of this, 23.88 percent of the population only is receiving old age pension benefit. Screening and inclusion of eligible aged population is the need of the hour to provide security to the aged in terms of fulfilling basic needs.
- As per the details of 2013-14, mud road alone carries 1838.29KM out of 4278.63 total KM. Hence, 42.96 percent of the road infrastructure in Karur district falling under mud road category. Being an industrialized district, the higher range of mud road shows the deprived condition of road network to the remote villages. Specifically, more than 50 percent of the road length falls under the mud road category in K. Paramathy and Kadavur blocks, which cause lower human development. There is need for better and proper planning of road.

ANNEXURES

Annexure - 1
Human Development Index, Karur

S. No.	Block	Standard of Living					Health			Education		
		Access to Cooking Fuel	Access to Toilet Facilities	Access to Drinking Water	Access to Electricity	Access to Pucca Houses	IMR	MMR	U5MR	Literacy Rate	GER Primary	GER Secondary
		2011	2013-14	2013-14	2011	2013-14	2013-14	2013-14	2013-14	Census 2011	Edcn Dept	Edcn Dept
				(Habitation)						2011	2013-14	2013-14
1	Aravakurichi	55.61	73.40	86.13	92.09	83.95	16.9	0.0	18	70.90	98.16	99.16
2	K.Paramathi	72.69	59.47	81.82	92.15	80.20	11.9	0.0	12	64.89	99.98	99.04
3	Kadavur	26.81	33.62	93.12	88.25	85.56	23.3	130.0	23	58.05	100.13	99.76
4	Karur	63.62	65.24	80.69	95.99	84.65	10.8	65	15.3	75.98	99.25	99.65
5	Krishnarayapuram	32.79	66.84	96.95	88.72	79.32	22.4	100.0	23	61.63	100.24	99.00
6	Kulithalai	27.41	53.15	97.69	89.44	80.24	14.7	160	23	70.06	101.75	99.16
7	Thanthoni	63.65	70.27	52.87	92.86	90.02	15.7	50.0	22.5	65.29	100.46	93.79
8	Thogamalai	54.80	75.53	68.56	89.37	77.47	22.8	190.0	32	59.69	101.15	99.45
	Maximum	92.69	75.53	97.69	95.99	90.02	25.63	209.00	35.20	75.98	101.75	99.76
	Minimum	6.13	30.26	47.58	79.42	69.72	10.80	0.00	12.00	52.25	88.34	84.41

Source: Census, 2011 and Karur district line department

(Cont….)

Human Development Index, Karur (*Cont.*)

S. No.	Block	Standard of Living					Health			Education			Standard of Living Index	Health Index	Education Index	Overall Index	Rank
		Access to Cooking Fuel	Access to Toilet Facilities	Access to Drinking Water	Access to Electricity	Access to Pucca Houses	IMR	MMR	U5MR	Literacy Rate	GER Primary	GER Secondary					
1	Aravakurichi	0.65	0.95	0.77	0.76	0.70	0.59	1.00	0.74	0.79	0.73	0.96	0.76	0.76	0.82	0.78	3
2	K.Paramathi	1.00	0.65	0.68	0.77	0.52	0.93	1.00	1.00	0.53	0.87	0.95	0.71	0.97	0.76	0.81	2
3	Kadavur	0.06	0.07	0.91	0.53	0.78	0.16	0.38	0.53	0.24	0.88	1.00	0.27	0.31	0.60	0.37	7
4	Karur	0.81	0.77	0.66	1.00	0.74	1.00	0.69	0.86	1.00	0.81	0.99	0.79	0.84	0.93	0.85	1
5	Krishna-rayapuram	0.18	0.81	0.99	0.56	0.47	0.22	0.52	0.53	0.40	0.89	0.95	0.52	0.39	0.69	0.52	6
6	Kulithalai	0.07	0.51	1.00	0.60	0.52	0.74	0.23	0.53	0.75	1.00	0.96	0.40	0.45	0.90	0.55	5
7	Thanthoni	0.81	0.88	0.11	0.81	1.00	0.67	0.76	0.55	0.55	0.90	0.61	0.57	0.65	0.67	0.63	4
8	Thogamalai	0.63	1.00	0.42	0.60	0.38	0.19	0.09	0.14	0.31	0.96	0.98	0.57	0.13	0.66	0.37	8

Annexure - 2
Gender Inequality Index, Karur

Indicators	MMR	Share of Institutional Deliveries	Share of Ante Natal Coverage	Female Literacy	Male Literacy	Share of female Children (0-6) years	Share of male Children (0-6) years	Share of Female Elected Representatives in RLBs and ULBs	Share of Male Elected Representatives in RLBs and ULBs	Female Worker Participation Rate	Male Worker Participation Rate	Female Worker Participation Rate in Non-Agri Sector	Male Worker Participation Rate in Non-Agri Sector	Female Agri. Wage rate	Male Agri. Wage rate
Aravakurichi	10.0	99.9	99.00	63.6	78.4	48.0	52.0	38.12	61.88	34.44	66.23	25.81	60.73	180.00	300.00
K.Paramathi	10.0	100	102.00	54.7	75.3	48.8	51.2	35.59	64.41	43.64	85.23	21.95	38.36	180.00	300.00
Kadavur	130.0	99.7	109.00	49.1	67.0	48.1	51.9	37.56	62.44	47.04	90.64	9.23	26.96	180.00	300.00
Karur	65	99.9	103.00	70.0	82.1	48.2	51.8	35.16	64.84	33.33	64.39	67.31	86.17	180.00	300.00
Krishnarayapuram	100.0	100	105.00	53.1	70.2	48.8	51.2	34.47	65.53	42.97	83.92	15.20	33.95	180.00	300.00
Kulithalai	160	99.9	107.00	63.2	77.1	49.0	51.0	35.78	64.22	38.77	76.02	19.96	42.41	180.00	300.00
Thanthoni	50.0	99.9	102.00	55.4	75.3	47.4	52.6	34.05	65.95	42.00	79.84	29.41	53.24	180.00	300.00
Thogamalai	190.0	100	102.00	51.7	67.9	49.8	50.2	33.33	66.67	44.68	89.00	16.92	34.07	180.00	300.00

Source: Census 2011, Karur district line department

(Cont….)

Gender Inequality Index, Karur (Cont.)

S. No.	Block	Indices														
		Health			Empowerment						Labour					
		1	2	3	4	5			6	7	8	9			10	11
		MMR	Share of Institutional Deliveries	Share of Ante Natal Coverage	Female Literacy	Male Literacy	Share of female Children (0-6) years	Share of male Children (0-6) years	Share of Female Elected Representatives in RLBs and ULBs	Share of Male Elected Representatives in RLBs and ULBs	Female Worker Participation Rate	Male Worker Participation Rate	Female Worker Participation Rate in Non-Agri Sector	Male Worker Participation Rate in Non-Agri Sector	Female Agri. Wage rate	Male Agri. Wage rate
1	Aravakurichi	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.64	0.78	0.48	0.52	0.38	0.62	0.34	0.66	0.26	0.61	1.00	1.00
2	K.Paramathi	1.00	1.00	1.02	0.55	0.75	0.49	0.51	0.36	0.64	0.44	0.85	0.22	0.38	1.00	1.00
3	Kadavur	0.08	1.00	1.09	0.49	0.67	0.48	0.52	0.38	0.62	0.47	0.91	0.09	0.27	1.00	1.00
4	Karur	0.15	1.00	1.03	0.70	0.82	0.48	0.52	0.35	0.65	0.33	0.64	0.67	0.86	1.00	1.00
5	Krishnarayapuram	0.10	1.00	1.05	0.53	0.70	0.49	0.51	0.34	0.66	0.43	0.84	0.15	0.34	1.00	1.00
6	Kulithalai	0.06	1.00	1.07	0.63	0.77	0.49	0.51	0.36	0.64	0.39	0.76	0.20	0.42	1.00	1.00
7	Thanthoni	0.20	1.00	1.02	0.55	0.75	0.47	0.53	0.34	0.66	0.42	0.80	0.29	0.53	1.00	1.00
8	Thogamalai	0.05	1.00	1.02	0.52	0.68	0.50	0.50	0.33	0.67	0.45	0.89	0.17	0.34	1.00	1.00

(Cont….)

Gender Inequality Index, Karur (Cont.)

S. No.	Block	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	Aravakurichi	1.00	1	0.49	0.63	0.45	0.74	0.60	0.78	0.68	1.00	0.56	0.59	0.69	0.02	2
2	K.Paramathi	1.01	1	0.46	0.63	0.46	0.69	0.59	0.76	0.67	1.00	0.54	0.57	0.68	0.02	1
3	Kadavur	0.44	1	0.45	0.60	0.35	0.63	0.41	0.72	0.52	0.72	0.52	0.49	0.57	0.08	7
4	Karur	0.54	1	0.49	0.65	0.61	0.82	0.54	0.81	0.65	0.77	0.57	0.71	0.68	0.04	3
5	Krishnarayapuram	0.47	1	0.45	0.62	0.40	0.66	0.44	0.74	0.55	0.74	0.53	0.53	0.59	0.07	5
6	Kulithalai	0.41	1	0.48	0.63	0.43	0.69	0.44	0.76	0.55	0.70	0.56	0.56	0.60	0.08	6
7	Thanthoni	0.59	1	0.45	0.64	0.50	0.75	0.51	0.78	0.62	0.79	0.54	0.62	0.65	0.05	4
8	Thogamalai	0.38	1	0.44	0.61	0.42	0.67	0.41	0.74	0.53	0.69	0.53	0.55	0.58	0.09	8

Annexure - 3
Child Development Index, Karur

S. No.	Block name	Health			Education					Health		Nutrition	Education					Overall index	Rank
		U5MR	Child Sex Ratio	Percentage of Malnourished Children	Enrollment in Primary	Enrollment in Secondary	Children Never Enrolled in Schools	Transition Rate from Primary to Upper Primary	Transition rate from Upper Primary to Secondary	U5MR	Child Sex Ratio	Percentage of Malnourished Children	Enrollment in Primary	Enrollment in Secondary	Children Never Enrolled in Schools	Transition Rate from Primary to Upper Primary	Upper Primary to Secondary		
		2013-14	2011	2013-14	2013-14	2013-14	2013-14	2013-14	2013-14										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1		2	3	4	5				
1	Aravakurichi	18	923	11.51	98.16	99.16	1.15	97.76	98.37	0.70	0.24	1.00	0.00	0.90	0.15	0.83	0.64	0.56	5
2	K.Paramathi	12	952	23.72	99.98	99.05	1.25	95.02	98.95	1.00	0.56	0.00	0.51	0.88	0.00	0.00	0.82	0.47	8
3	Kadavur	23	928	15.74	100.13	99.76	0.84	98.32	96.69	0.45	0.29	0.65	0.55	1.00	0.61	1.00	0.12	0.58	3
4	Karur	15.3	932	12.43	99.25	99.66	0.58	98.31	99.52	0.84	0.34	0.92	0.30	0.98	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.80	1
5	Krishnarayapuram	23	953	23.38	100.24	99.00	0.80	97.14	96.87	0.45	0.57	0.03	0.58	0.87	0.67	0.64	0.17	0.50	7
6	Kulithalai	23	959	20.73	101.75	99.17	0.94	97.26	97.88	0.45	0.64	0.24	1.00	0.90	0.46	0.68	0.49	0.61	2
7	Thanthoni	22.5	902	16.76	100.46	93.78	0.70	98.27	98.36	0.48	0.00	0.57	0.64	0.00	0.82	0.98	0.64	0.52	6
8	Thogamalai	32	991	21.21	101.15	99.45	0.75	97.65	96.32	0.00	1.00	0.21	0.83	0.95	0.75	0.80	0.00	0.57	4
Maximum		32	991	23.72	101.75	99.76	1.25	98.32	99.52										
Minimum		12.00	811	10.36	98.16	93.78	0.58	95.02	96.32										

Source: Census 2011, Karur district line department

Annexure - 4
Multidimensional Poverty Index, Karur

S. No.	Block Name	Health			Education		Living Standards				
		IMR	HOB	Malnourished Children	Drop out in primary	Drop out secondary	Access to cooking fuel	Access to toilet facilities	Access to drinking water	Pucca house	Access to Electricity
		2013-14	2013-14	2013-14	2013-14	2013-14	2011	2013-14	2013-14	2013-14	2011
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Aravakurichi	16.9	7.79	11.51	2.52	14	55.61	73.40	86.13	92.09	83.95
2	K.Paramathi	11.9	5.1	23.72	0.13	15	72.69	59.47	81.82	92.15	80.20
3	Kadavur	23.3	17.61	15.74	1.04	15	26.81	33.62	93.12	88.25	85.56
4	Karur	10.8	6.53	12.43	0.40	6	63.62	65.24	80.69	95.99	84.65
5	Krishnarayapuram	22.4	12.2	23.38	1.99	19	32.79	66.84	96.95	88.72	79.32
6	Kulithalai	14.7	12.32	20.73	0.39	17	27.41	53.15	97.69	89.44	80.24
7	Thanthoni	15.7	5.63	16.76	2.35	5	63.65	70.27	52.87	92.86	90.02
8	Thogamalai	22.8	16.76	21.21	1.23	11	54.80	75.53	68.56	89.37	77.47
	Maximum	23.30	17.61	23.72	2.52	19.00	72.69	75.53	97.69	95.99	90.02
	Minimum	10.80	5.10	11.51	0.13	5.00	26.81	33.62	52.87	88.25	77.47

Source: Census 2011, Karur district line department

(Cont….)

Multidimensional Poverty Index, Karur (Cont.)

S. No.	Block Name	Health			Education		Living Standards					Overall index	Rank
		IMR	HOB	Mal-nourished Children	Drop out in primary	Drop out in secondary	Access to cooking fuel	Access to toilet facilities	Access to drinking water	Pucca house	Access to Electricity		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1	Aravakurichi	0.51	0.78	1.00	0.00	0.36	0.63	0.95	0.74	0.50	0.52	0.40	4
2	K.Paramathi	0.91	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.29	1.00	0.62	0.65	0.50	0.22	0.38	3
3	Kadavur	0.00	0.00	0.65	0.62	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.64	0.69	7
4	Karur	1.00	0.89	0.92	0.89	0.93	0.80	0.75	0.62	1.00	0.57	0.16	1
5	Krishnarayapuram	0.07	0.43	0.03	0.22	0.00	0.13	0.79	0.98	0.06	0.15	0.71	8
6	Kulithalai	0.69	0.42	0.24	0.89	0.14	0.01	0.47	1.00	0.15	0.22	0.58	5
7	Thanthoni	0.61	0.96	0.57	0.07	1.00	0.80	0.87	0.00	0.60	1.00	0.35	2
8	Thogamalai	0.04	0.07	0.21	0.54	0.57	0.61	1.00	0.35	0.15	0.00	0.65	6

Annexure 1.1.

Crude Birth Rate in Karur district, 2013-14

Karur	12.5
State	15.7

Source: Vital events survey

Annexure 1.2.

Infant Mortality Rate in Karur district, 2013-14

Karur	17.9
State	12

Source: Vital events survey

Annexure 3.1.

Block wise work participation rate for Karur district

S.No.	Block	2001	2011
1.	Karur	48.3	46.0
2.	Thanthoni	51.7	54.4
3.	Aravakuruchi	50.3	48.5
4.	K. Paramathy	62.0	59.9
5.	Krishnarayapuram	54.0	53.5
6.	Kulithalai	60.6	48.4
7.	Kadavur	61.4	58.3
8.	Thogaimalai	56.3	53.9
Source: Census 2001 & 2011			

Annexure 3.2.

Percentage of HH provided employment under MGNREGA, 2013-14

S. No	Name of the Block	Total No. of HH	HH Provided Jobs Under MGNREGS	% of HH Provided with Jobs
1	Karur	27960	6835	24.45
2	Thanthoni	29130	6716	23.06
3	Aravakurichi	19535	6762	34.61
4	K.Paramathi	27675	9256	33.45
5	Kulithalai	17148	8234	48.02
6	Krishnarayapuram	34097	15907	46.65
7	Kadavur	27087	14039	51.83
8	Thogamalai	24916	10969	44.02
Total		**207548**	**78718**	**37.93**

Source: BDO/PD, DRDA, RD & PR Department, Karur

Annexure 4.1 a.

Trend in CBR, 2009-2014

Block	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Kulithalai	11.9	11.5	12.0	13.9	13.3
Thogamalai	18.1	17.1	17.5	17.4	17.4
Krishnarayapuram	15.9	15.4	16.1	14.7	14.5
Kadavur	16.6	15.8	17.3	16.2	15.9
Thanthoni	14.1	13.4	13.4	12.6	11.5
Karur	12.9	12.3	11.5	10.1	10.4
Aravakurichy	14.1	13.8	14.0	13.6	13.4
K.Paramathy	11.9	11.5	11.7	10.5	10.3
District	**14.2**	**13.5**	**13.8**	**12.8**	**12.5**

Source: Health Department, Karur

Annexure 4.1 b.

Trend in CDR, 2009-2014

Block	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Kulithalai	3.1	3.0	3.0	6.4	6.6
Thogamalai	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.3	4.6
Krishnarayapuram	5.7	5.1	5.4	6.0	5.5
Kadavur	5.6	6.2	6.2	6.9	6.5
Thanthoni	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Karur	6.7	5.8	5.1	4.0	4.2
Aravakurichy	5.5	5.9	5.8	6.1	5.1
K.Paramathy	6.7	7.0	7.3	7.8	7.6
District	**5.4**	**5.3**	**5.2**	**5.4**	**5.2**

Source: Health Department, Karur

Annexure 4.2.

Infant mortality rate

S. No	Block	2012-13	2013-14
1	Kulithalai	22.7	24.3
2	Thogamalai	29.5	22.8
3	Krishnarayapuram	23.3	22.4
4	Kadavur	27.0	23.3
5	Thanthoni	15.1	15.7
6	Karur	12.7	11.3
7	Aravakurichy	18.9	16.9
8	K.Paramathy	13.7	11.9
District		**19.2**	**17.9**

Source: Vital events survey, 2009

Annexure 5.1.

Literacy rate, male and female literacy rate

S.No.	Block	Male	Female	Total litracy
1	Karur	82.09	69.96	75.98
2	Thanthoni	75.26	55.36	65.29
3	Aravakuruchi	78.42	63.58	70.90
4	K.Paramathi	75.28	54.66	64.89
5	Kulithalai	77.13	63.21	70.06
6	Krishnarayapuram	70.24	53.08	61.63
7	Kadavur	67.02	49.11	58.05
8	Thogamalai	67.86	51.66	59.69
District		**84.5**	**66.9**	**75.6**

Source: Census 2011

Annexure 5.2.

Transition rate in upper primary to secondary

S.No	Block	Boys	Girls	Total
		2013-14		
1	Karur	2127	1975	4102
2	Thanthoni	1601	1430	3031
3	Aravakurichy	725	761	1486
4	K.Paramathi	765	522	1287
5	Krishnarayapuram	893	742	1635
6	Kadavur	703	660	1363
7	Kulithalai	863	769	1632
8	Thogaimalai	835	726	1561
Total		**8512**	**7585**	**16097**

Source: CEO, RMSA, 2012-13, Karur

Annexure 5.3.

Arts and Science colleges

S. No.	Block	Colleges
1	Karur	4
2	Thanthoni	2
3	Aravakuruchi	1
4	K.Paramathi	1
5	Krishnarayapuram	0
6	Kulithalai	2
7	Kadavur	0
8	Thogamalai	1
District		**11**

Source: Education Department, 2013-14

Annexure 5.4.

Engineering colleges and Polytechnics

Blocks	Engg	Polytechnic
Karur	1	3
Thanthoni	1	1
Aravakuruchi	0	0
K.Paramathi	1	1
Krishnarayapuram	0	0
Kulithalai	0	1
Kadavur	0	0
Thogamalai	1	0
District	**4**	**6**

Source: Education Department, 2013-14

Annexure 6.1.

GII value of Karur

S. No.	Block	GII	
		Index value	Rank
1	Aravakuruchi	*0.02*	*2*
2	Karur	*0.02*	*1*
3	K.Paramathi	*0.08*	*7*
4	Krishnarayapuram	*0.04*	*3*
5	Thogamalai	*0.07*	*5*
6	Thanthoni	*0.08*	*6*
7	Kulithalai	*0.05*	*4*
8	Kadavur	*0.09*	*8*

Source: Karur district GII computation, 2013-14

Annexure 6.2.

Gender work participation rate, 2011

S. No.	Block	Female Worker Participation Rate	Male Worker Participation Rate
	Aravakurichi	34.44	66.23
1	Kadavur	47.04	90.64
2	Krishnarayapuram	42.97	83.92
3	K.Paramathi	43.64	85.23
4	Karur	33.33	64.39
5	Thogamalai	44.68	89.00
6	Kulithalai	38.77	76.02
7	Thanthoni	42.00	79.84
8	**District**	**39.95**	**62.30**

Source: Census 2011

Technical Notes

Construction of Indices

Introduction

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

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

Indicators for HDI

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

Indicators for measuring HDI

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

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

Method of Estimating HDI

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. To compute HDI, aggregate the three sectoral indices using geometric mean with the following formula.
HDI= $(SI_l \times SI_h \times SI_e)^{(1/3)}$; where SI_l is the sectoral index for living standard, SI_h is the sectoral index for health and SI_e is the sectoral index for education.

Construction of Gender Inequality Index (GII)

Introduction

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

Indicators considered for measuring GII

Dimensions	Indicators
Health	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)
	Share of Institutional deliveries (ID)
	Ante-natal coverage
Empowerment	Share of female and male elected representatives in Urban and Rural Local Bodies (PR_F and PR_M)
	Share of female and male literacy (LIT_F,

Dimensions	Indicators
	LIT_M)
	Share of Female and Male Children (0-6) years
Labour market	Share of female and male Work Participation Rate (WPR_F, WPR_M)
	Share of female and male workers in the non agricultural sector (NAG_F, NAG_M)
	Female and male Agricultural wage rate ($WAGE_F$, $WAGE_M$)

Method

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

For females

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

For Males

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

2. Aggregating across gender group using a Harmonic mean.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Construction of Child Development Index (CDI)

Introduction

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

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

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

Indicators for Child Development

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

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

Computation of Child Development Index

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Multidimensional Poverty Index

Indicators

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

Computation of Multidimensional Poverty Index

- The indicators have been broadly categorised under the 3 parameters that influence the HDI.
- All the above indicators are negative and positive in nature.
    - The index value (in the case of a positive indicator) can be calculated using the formula –

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

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

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

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

- The index values for each of the indicators would range between 0 and 1 - 0 indicating the lowest ranking for the blocks and 1 indicating highest ranking of the block
- The composite index is the average of the consolidated index values of all sectors and this is to be used to assign the ranks for the blocks within the district.

Abbreviations

ABL - Activity Based Learning

AIDS – Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome

AWC – Anganwady Centres

BC – Backward Caste

BDO – Block Development Officer

BPL – Below Poverty Line

BSNL - Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd

BT – Bituminous Tar

CAL - Computer Aided Learning

CBR – Crude Birth Rate

CC – Cement Concrete

CDI – Child Development Index

CDR – Crude Death Rate

CEO – Chief Education Officer

CSR – Child Sex Ratio

CSR - Corporate Social Responsibility

D.T.Ed. – Diploma in Teachers Education

DIC - District Industries Centre

DISE – District Information System for Education

DPC – District Planning Cell

DRDA – District Rural Development Agency

DSO – District Supply Officer

GDP – Gross Domestic Product

GER – Gross Enrollment Ratio

GII – Gender inequality Index

HDI – Human Development Index

HIV – Human Immunodeficiency Virus

HOB – High Order Birthrate

HSC – Health Sub Centre

ICDS – Integrated Child Development Services

IGNOAPS - Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme

IHHL – Individual Household Latrine

ILO - International Labor Organization

IMR - Infant Mortality Rate

LDM – Lead District Manager

LIC – Life Insurance Corporation

LPG – Liquefied Petroleum Gas

MDG – Millennium Development Goal

MGNREGA - Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

MMR - Maternal Mortality Rate

MPI – Multidimensional Poverty Index

NGO – Non Governmental Organization

NH – National Highway

OAP – Old Age Pension

PCO – Public Call Office

PDS – Public Distribution System

PHC – Primary Health Centre

PTR - Pupil Teacher Ratio

PVP - Pudhu Vaazhvu project

PWD – Public Works Department

RD & PR - Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department

RMSA - Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan

SABL - Simplified Activity Based Learning

SALM – Simplified Active Learning Method

SBR – Still Birth Rate

SHG – Self Help Groups

SPC – State Planning Commission

SSA – Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

SSLC – Secondary School Leaving Certificate

ST – Scheduled Tribes

TB – Tuberculosis

U5MR - Under 5 Mortality Rate

UNDP – United Nations Development Programme

WBM - Water Bound Macadam

WPR – Work Participation Rate

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