District Human Development Report - 2017

Salem District

State Planning Commission
Tamil Nadu

SALEM

DISTRICT HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2017

District Administration, Salem and
State Planning Commission, Tamil Nadu
in association with
SONA COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, SALEM

Contents

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

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

MESSAGE

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

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

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

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

ANIL MESHRAM
MEMBER SECRETARY
STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

Preface by the District Collector

V.SAMPATH, I.A.S.,
District Collector,
Salem District,
Salem – 636 001.

PHONE:
Off: 0427 – 2452244
Resi: 0427 – 2400200
Fax: 0427 - 2400700
e.mail: collrslm@nic.in

PREFACE

The State Planning Commission always considers the concept of Human Development Index as an indispensable part of its development and growth. Previously, the State Planning Commission has published Human Development Report for 8 districts in the past during the period 2003-2008, which was very unique of its kind. The report provided a comprehensive view of the development status of the 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 or removing the disparities.

After the successful completion of the same, now the State Planning Commission has again initiated the process of preparation of Human Development Report based on the current status. The initiative of State Planning Commission is appreciable as this approach has enhanced the understanding of Human Development in a better spectrum.

As far as Salem District is concerned, the Department of Management Studies, Sona College of Technology has prepared the DHDR for Salem District under the assistance of UNDP and SPC. This report has been prepared with lot of statistical data, information from line departments especially Education, Health, Rural Development and Economics and Statistical Departments. It provides sub-district level disaggregated status on various parameters. It also provides a lead for core development department for their action in specific areas. The report reveals the ups and downs of Salem District. This report not only serves as a summary of the human development Scenario in Salem District but also explores the reasons for better performance of the district in certain areas than in other areas.

Perfect planning leads to successful completion of the project. In this context, the SPC has thus provided an opportunity for such a planning in Salem district to highlight several challenges the district faces in improving HDI and to accelerate the process of development.

Last but not the least, I thank all those concerned who have put their energy and 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.

V.SAMPATH

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The preparation of the Salem 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 Sona College of Technology, Salem, by the State Planning Commission in collaboration with the District Administration. The District level core committee was constituted with the **District Collector as the Chairman** and Myself **Dr. M. Selvaraj,** Professor, Department of Management studies, Sona College of Technology as the Coordinator. This Human Development Report which has attained the final stage has been on track 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, I.A.S., (Retd.),** FormerVice Chairman, State Planning Commission, Government of Tamil Nadu for constantly reviewing the progress of this report and for providing valuable suggestions. I am extremely indebted to **Thiru. Anil Meshram,I.A.S.,** Member Secretary, State Planning Commission**, Thiru M. Balaji,I.A.S.,** the then Member Secretary and **Dr.Sugato Dutt, I.F.S.,** the then Member Secretary i/c, 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.K.R. Jahan Mohan,** Head of Division, **Thiru R.K. Haroon** , Senior Planning Officer, State Planning Commission for providing critical inputs which helped me in enriching the report.

I sincerely acknowledge **Thiru.V.Sampath,I.A.S.,** District Collector, Salem, and **Thiru.K. Maharabushanam,I.A.S.,** former District Collector, Salem, for their constant encouragement and periodical reviews.

My special thanks are due to **Thiru. V.S. Rajendra Prasad,** District Planning Officer, Salem, and all Staff members, District Planning Office, Salem, and this work would not have been possible without their continued support.

I owe a deep sense of gratitude to **Shri. C. Valliappa,** Chairman, **Shri. Chocko Valliappa**, Vice-Chairman and **Shri. Thyagu Valliappa**, Vice-Chairman, **Dr. M. Usha,** Principal, Sona College of Technology , **Dr. C.V. Koushik**, Academic Director, Sona College of Technology and **Dr. Swarup.K.Mohanty**, Director, Department of Management studies, Sona College of Technology for their constant encouragement and unstinting cooperation. I would like to place on record my sincere thanks to faculty members **Dr. S.P.Thenmozhi**, **Dr. P.K.Anjani**, **Dr.P.Prabadevi, Mr.K.Srinivasan, Mr.Riyaz Ahmed, Ms. R.Nithya, Mr.K.Balachandar, Ms.V.Jothi Francina, Mr.R.Vijayakrishnan, Mr.D.Ganesan and Mr.V.Sathish,** Sona College of Technology, for their full cooperation in the preparation of this report. The preparation of the DHDR was possible owing to the untiring efforts of this team that gathered good deal of qualitative and quantitative information.

It is my pleasure to acknowledge the help rendered by the Block Development Officers (BDOs), the elected representatives of the district, SHG members, Municipal Commissioners and the various heads of departments at the district level who 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, Salem, District Elementary Educational Officer, District Social Welfare Officer, Project Officer, ICDS; Labour Officer, Manager, Lead Bank, Manager, NABARD, Executive Officers of all Town Panchayats; all Block Medical Officers, Salem District and others who have also co-ordinated with us in executing the work.

I also take pleasure in thanking **Dr. M. Renuga,** Head of the Department of English, Sona College of Technology, for looking out for syntax and semantic errors in the report. I thank **Mr. P. Gokulanathan,** Technical Assistant, Sona College of Technology, who has shouldered the responsibility of executing various tasks of the project with involvement. Last, but not the least, I acknowledge with a deep sense of appreciation, the unremitting cooperation and help of all the officers and staff of the SPC and District Administration, without whom the present endeavour would not have achieved fruition.

Dr. M. SELVARAJ
Professor and Joint Director
Department of Management Studies
Sona College of Technology
Salem

List of Boxes			
S. No.	Title		Page
1	3.1	Child Labour Status in District	32
2	3.2	MGNREGS – Employment and Income	34
3	4.1	Nutrition Programmes of the Government	56
4	4.2	Utilisation of Public Health Services and health programmes of State and Central Govt.	58
5	5.1	Initiatives for improvement in quality of Education	67
6	5.2	Reading and Writing Skills among Primary and Upper Primary Students	77
7	5.3	Technology initiative in Education sector	79
8	5.4	Dropout Recovery – A case study	83
9	6.1	Status of Gender Inequality Index in the District	87
10	6.2	Self Help Groups	89
11	7.1	Marriage and Maternity Assistance programme	100
12	8.1	The Success Story of Rural Connectivity In Kolathur Block – A Case Study	118

List of Figures

List of Tables

CHAPTER 1
SALEM DISTRICT - A PROFILE

Chapter 1

Salem District-A Profile

Topography

Salem District is surrounded by Dharmapuri district in the north, Erode and Namakkal districts in the south, Villupuram district in the east and the Western Ghats in the west with a geographical coverage of 5245 Sq. Km. Salem is ranked as the ninth district in Tamil Nadu with regard to the area of the district.

Salem is located at 11.669437 degrees North and 78.140865 degrees East. The region is an area of hills. The southern side of the Kalrayan hills lies in the north eastern part of the district and on the northern side of Kalrayan hills lies the Cuddalore district and is respectively called as Chinna Kalrayan and Peria Kalrayan. The elevation of Kalrayan hill ranges between 760 mts and 1370 mts above Mean Sea Level. The hills in the district are Nagaramalai, Jarugumalai, Kanjamalai, Godumalai, Kalrayan Malai, Pachamalai, Shervaroyan hills, Eastern ghats, Sankari malai, Paalamalai, Thenmalai and Kumaragiri hills. Salem city is surrounded by Nagaramalai in the north, Jarugumalai in the south, Kanjamalai in the west, Godumalai in the east and the Shervaroyan hills in the north east. The Kariyaperumal hill is situated within the city in the south west. Yercaud, a tourist location, is situated on the Shervaroyan hills. The landscape of Salem ranges between 500 ft and 12000 ft above Mean Sea Level with an exception of Yercaud which is 5000 ft above Mean Sea Level.

History

The splendid history of the region will speak about the human development and the economic development of that country or region. It is therefore essential to have an understanding of the fascinating, rich and glorious history of Salem district. The human civilisation in Salem district has been traced to a period even before the stone ages through the discovery of Paleolithic and Neolithic stone implements and dung ash heaps. Since then, till date, the district has been enriched and ruled by number of dynasties and 'kurunila mannarkal' contributing to the economic and cultural growth of the district. The current scenario is the result of the past in terms of culture, economy, lifestyle, languages etc. Salem also has a quite stable political environment which leads to peace and harmony in the district.

The place Salem derives its name from the words "Cheralam, Shalya, Sayilam and Sailam" meaning 'country surrounded by hills'. The history of the district is vibrant and renown. It is famously recognised across the globe for its mangoes. It has contributed to the modern day cinema

and manufacturing of steel. Since the historical period, it has been evolving into a multi-faceted region in terms of politics, literature, industries, economy and education.

Salem is part of the ancient Kongu Nadu. It is believed that Bohar, one of the foremost Siddhar, lived in this district during the third century B.C. and has immensely contributed to the promotion of Tamil culture and medicine. History has also recorded the influence of Buddhism and Jainism in Salem during the third century B.C.

Language

Tamil is the official language of the district. The predominantly spoken language in the district is Tamil. However, due to the influence of the various dynasties and the rulers, there is a considerable population speaking Telugu, Kannada, Sowrasthra, Malayalam, Hindi and Urdu.

Art, Architecture and Culture

Salem is culturally and economically an advanced society since the 1st century which is evident from the silver coins discovered at Koneripatti. The silver coins belong to the Roman Tiberices Claudices Nero (37-68). Salem has been renamed under the influence of various rulers like Pandyas, Pallavas, Cholas, Hoysala, Chalukya, Naicker, Paliyakars, Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan between 2nd century and 18th century. The Remarkable rulers of Salem region have been Pandiyan Nedunchezhiyan Kanaikal Irumporai, Mahendra Varma Pallava, Narasimha Varma Pallava, Krishnadheva Raya, Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan.

During the 18th century, the British took over Salem and the first collector was appointed in 1772. Dheeran Chinnamalai, a Kongu chieftain, waged a legendary war against the British. During the 19th century, Salem district witnessed the establishment of the modern day administrative set up. The much to be believed is that one of the great places to lodge the criminals and the convicts was built in Salem during 1862. Between 1866 and 1897, the district reeled under severe famine. The beginning of the 20th century saw the construction of bridges, ghat roads and reservoirs. Some forts existed in Salem and Omalur region and were visited by Tippu Sultan. Left uncared, these monuments withered away. The Sankari fort, found on the hills of Sankari, is the fort where Dheeran Chinnamalai was hanged to death by the British.

The Salem municipality started in 1866 was upgraded to Special grade municipality in 1967 and was elevated to Municipal Corporation in 1994. The undivided Salem comprising of Dharmapuri, Namakkal and Salem was the largest District in Tamil Nadu. The Salem city is the fourth urbanised city in Tamil Nadu after Chennai, Coimbatore and Madurai. The Salem District

comprises of 11 Taluks and 20 blocks. Salem is proud to have a handful of tourist centers to visit. The famous tourist spot in Salem is the Yercaud hills or the Shevorayan hills, which is otherwise called the 'Poor Man's Ooty'. It also includes the Jamma Masjid built by Tippu Sultan, Shiva Temple at Belur, Salem Steel Plant, Kuruvampatti Zoological Park, Chettichavadi, Mettur Hydro Electric Project, an old famous Fort in Sankari and Poolampatty water place.

Salem has lots of places of worship like Sugavaneshwarar Temple, Kottai Mariyamman Temple, Kanthashramam, Kottai Perumal Koil, Kaliamman Temple, Infant Jesus Cathedral, St.Antony's Shrine, Aliwaliya Mosque and Jain Temple. Salem is one of the religious places where many siddhas lived. Kanja malai is famous for its divinity because many siddhas including 18 siddhas performed meditation for long years. Among these, Kalanginathar sidhar is worshipped as Sitheswarar in a temple situated at the foot of Kanja malai. There is a cave where Konganar siddhar lived for many years in a place called Konganapuram.

Administrative Setup

The district is divided into 11 taluks and 20 blocks. The various taluks are as follows: Salem, Salem East, Salem West, Valapady, Attur, Gangavalli, Sankari, Idappadi, Mettur, Omalur and Yercaud. The names of the blocks are Salem, Gangavalli, Thalaivasal, Attur, Pethanaickenpalayam, Valappady, Ayothiyapattinam, Yercaud, Panamarathupatty, Veerapandi, Edappadi, Sankari, Kadayampatti, Kolathur, Konganapuram, Magudanchavadi, Mecheri, Nangavalli, Omalur and Tharamangalam.

Salem District Blocks

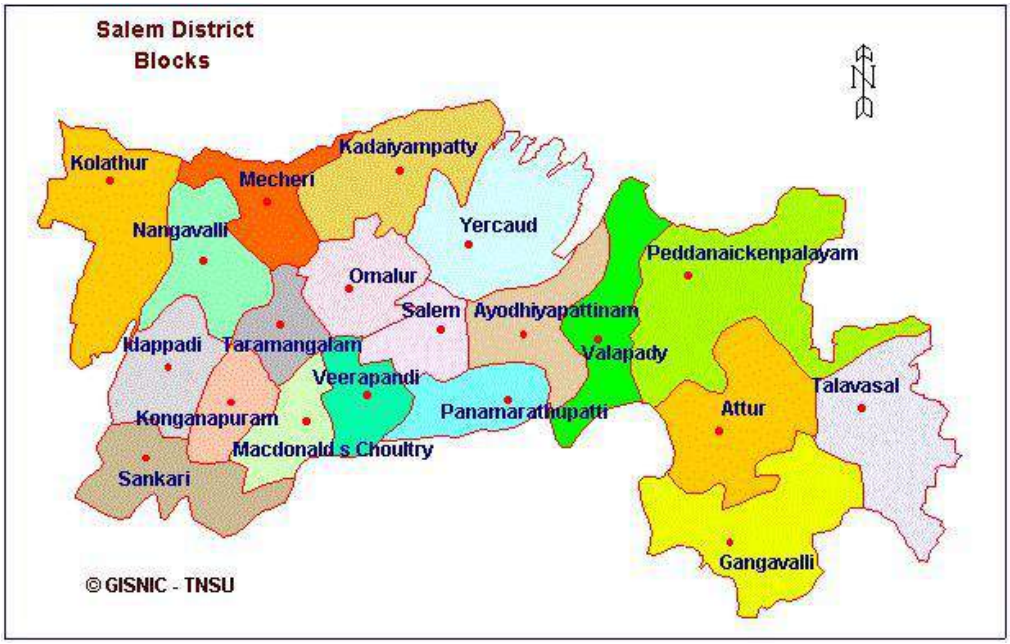


Table 1.1—District Basic Demographic Indicators

Sl. No	Indicators	2001	2011
1.	Population	3016346	3482056
2.	Decennial Growth (%)	(+)10.87	(+)15.37
3.	Density of population per sq km	575	665
4.	Urban population (%)	46.09	50.95
5.	Sex ratio	929	954

Source-Census documents 2001 and 2011

During 2011, the population increased by 15.37 % against the population during 2001 (i.e.) (+) 10.87% along with the decennial growth by 4.5%. In addition, the density of the population increased from 575 per sq km to 665 per sq km along with the sex ratio from 929 to 954 between 2001 and 2011. Regarding urban population, it is noticed that there is an upward trend (13% growth) found during 2011 against 2001. Hence, it is inferred that people are having a tendency to move from rural area to urban area for their career growth, professional needs and other day to day requirements. (Table 1.1)

Economy

The increase in the number of work force being employed in the different sector contributes to the GDP of the region. Salem is primarily an agrarian economy followed by the mining sector. The gap between percentage of total workers in Salem District is found to be 16% approximately which can be reduced by identifying reasons for lower workers ratio. The total workers percentage of the District can be increased by establishing industries like sago factories, textile and handloom industries, jewelry making etc., suitable to the geographical background and resources available in each block. Similarly, the wide variation between the Workers Participation Rate (WPR gap= 25%) can be bridged by bringing out scope for female workers to contribute more to the WPR which in turn will enhance the overall productivity and income of the block. Identification and creation of job opportunities will reduce unemployment which in turn will reduce the poverty level of the District. This will pave way for higher Per Captia Income , lower poverty and higher Human Development Index. As a whole, this would find means for developing the overall GDP contribution from the District.

Climate and Rainfall

The district is characterised by a sub-tropical climate with moderate humidity and temperature. The major share of rainfall is received by the district during the North East Monsoon period i.e. October – November. The South West Monsoon rains are received during June and August. Salem receives inadequate rainfall compared to other districts of Tamil Nadu. The normal rainfall of the district is **997.9 mm**. The district is predominantly dry due to low rainfall and has very limited irrigation potential.

Minerals

Salem is a house of mineral wealth. A variety of minerals like the Magnesite, Bauxite, Limestone, Iron ore, Quartz Soap stones, Granites, etc are found in Salem. There are 83 mineral mines, 108 black and colour granite quarries and 35 rough stone quarries in Salem. The deposits of Magnesite is located in the Chalk hills of Salem and Bauxite is found in the Shervaroyan hills of Yercaud taluk. Limestone is found in Sankari taluk. Iron ore deposits are found extensively in Kanjamalai and Goodamalai area. Quartz and Felder stones are found in Sankari, Omalur, Mettur and Edappadi taluks.

Soil Classification

Salem district is covered by various types of soil which leads to the agricultural cultivation. The various types of soil available in the district are Red calcareous, Brown Soil Calcareous, Red Collurial Careareous, Red Collural Non Careareous, Black Soils, Alluvial Calcareous and Brown soil Non Calcareous.

Rivers

Salem district is drained by the tributaries of the Cauvery and the Vellar rivers. The Cauvery river, which is perennial in nature, flows along the western and southern boundaries of the district. The Sarabanga and The Tirumanimuttar are important tributaries of Cauvery river and originate in the Shevroy hills. The Swetha and Vasishta rivers are tributaries of Vellar river. The Swetha river originates in the Kollimalai and flows eastwards and joins the Vellar river. The Vasishta river originate in the Chitteri hills and flows southwards and joins the Vellar river. The Stanley Reservoir is constructed across the River Cauvery in Mettur and is the main source of irrigation and drinking water for the district. The famous diety Kottai Mariamman temple is located on the banks of the Tirumanimuttar.

Agriculture

The annual rainfall received by Salem is of 913mm. The main source of irrigation in the absence of major rivers is by way of dug wells and bore wells. Besides, there are a few seasonal rivers providing benefit to the district. The major food crops grown in the district are Paddy, Ragi, Maize, Cumbu, Green gram etc. Tapioca, Tomato, Bhendi, Yam, Neerium and Crescendo are some of the primary horticultural crops. Coconut, Arecanut, Coffee and Pepper are the major plantation crops grown in the district. Mango and Sapota are the significant fruit crops grown. Turmeric and Cotton are some of the major cash crops raised. The district offers abundant scope for commercialisation of agriculture and horticulture besides avenues in dairy development, sheep and goat rearing, poultry, sericulture based activities, etc.

Land Utilisation Pattern

The land available for agriculture and the land utilisation pattern is presented in Table 1.2. The figures in the table show an increase in agriculture in the area which is evident through the increase in the gross sown area.

Table 1.2: Land Utilisation Pattern

Category	Area in Hectares of land	
	2001	2013-2014
Forest	125682	125682
Barren & Uncultivable Land	38894	38198
Land used for non-agriculture purpose	61295	62857
Cultivable waste	4885	5079
Permanent pasture and grasing land	4200	4200
Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves in the Net Area Sown	2891	2977
Current Fallow lands	43310	56431
Other Fallow lands	16003	15462
Net Area Sown	223370	209664
Area Sown more than once	81670	83225
Gross Area Sown	305040	292889
Total Geographical Area	520530	520530

Source: Season and Crop Report, Salem Division

The total geographical area of Salem district in terms of various categories during the year 2001 – 2013-14 is detailed. The barren and uncultivable lands in Salem district have decreased. The land used for non- agricultural purpose has increased from 61,295 Hectares of land in 2001 to 62,857 Hectares of land in 2013-14.The current fallow lands have drastically increased from 43,310 Hectares of land in 2001 to 56,431 Hectares of land in 2013-14. The gross area sown has decreased remarkably from 3,05,040 Hectares of land in 2001 to 2,92,889 Hectares of land in 2013-14 showing a decrease in agricultural activities.

The distribution of the agricultural land holdings among the marginal, small, medium and large farmers during 2001 - 2011 is exhibited. The percentage of area under each category of farmers is shown in Table 1.3

Table 1.3 Distributions of Agricultural Holdings

Categories	Percentage of farmers		Percentage of area	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
Marginal	71.08	73.31	33.24	36.13
Small	19.61	18.52	30.40	30.60
Medium	9.16	8.05	33.04	30.17
Large	0.15	0.12	3.32	3.10
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics, Census 2001 and 2011

71.08% of marginal farmers in 2001 have increased to 73.31% of the total farmers and their percentage of land holdings has also increased from 33.24% to 36.13 % in 2011.The percentage of medium farmers has come down to 8.05% in 2011 and their land holdings have also decreased to 30.17 %.

Major Crops grown

The chief crops grown in the district are paddy, cholam, maize, ground nut and tapioca. Since there is a higher percentage of the total area sown for these crops, the farmers can use the drip irrigation subsidies provided by the government to increase the growth of the cropping intensity. (Table 1.4)

Table 1.4: Major Crops Grown in the Salem District

Crops	Production (in tonnes)	Productivity (Kg/Hectare)	% to the total area sown
Paddy	145370	4366	10.92
Cholam	14408	696	6.79
Maize	119344	4943	7.92
Ground nut	33704	1539	7.18
Tapioca	635310	32495	6.41

Source: Annual Credit Plan Salem District, Tamil Nadu, 2013-14

Industry

Industry is the backbone of any economy. Salem is proud to have good number of industries to contribute to the Human Development Index. It has manufacturers of textiles, medical, optical instruments, motor vehicles, other transport equipment, computing and electrical machinery, basic metals, machinery and equipment NEC, radio, television equipment, furniture and recycling with 6,215 employees. Products such as food, wood, chemical, coke, refined petroleum, rubber, plastic, paper, fabrication metal and other non-metallic minerals are also manufactured with 10,102 employees. There are also publishing and printing industries, leather chapels, mineral crushing such as feldspar, calcite, Dolomite, calendaring and zero finishing of cloth, collection, purification of water and readymade garments with 3,776 employees engaged in the industries.

Other Sectors

Salem is famous for textile mills followed by the major producers of traditional silver anklets which are exported all over the world. The city houses many textile, steel, automotive, poultry and sago industries. Salem has the largest magnesite deposits in India and also has a rich Iron, aluminium, bauxite and mineral reserves. Companies like Dalmia and TANMAG have established mines here. The Leigh Bazaar market is a large regional market for agro products. A number of reputed companies have a rich industrial base with Salem Steel Plant, JSW Steel Works Limited, MALCO Energy Limited, CHEMPLAST and the Thermal and Hydro power plant at Mettur Dam . Sago manufacturing is widely practiced in Salem district and is well supported by SAGO SERVE (A State Owned Enterprise). Coir and their finished products from Salem district are universally known products and major firms and organisations are producing coir products in this district.

Silk and cotton fabrics from Salem are a speciality and well received across Tamil Nadu. The Indian Institute of Handloom Technology, the second of its kind in India and the Department of Sericulture in Tamil Nadu has their headquarters in Salem. Fabric exporting has been the oldest business in Salem since 1930s. An Exclusive Electrical and Electronics Industrial Estate is also available in Salem.

During 1960s, Salem was the major centre for the cinema industry and the extensive growth was mainly because of the presence of Yercuad hill and Modern Theatres, a leading producer of Cinema which has produced several evergreen movies and caused a major revolution in the Cinema industry.

Table 1.5—Sectoral Distribution of Gross District Domestic Product (Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	District			State		
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
2011-12	160666	648613	1133995	3872767	13039248	26411788

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics

The three sectors that contribute to the Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) of Salem district are primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. The sector-wise Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) at constant prices (base year 2004-05) for the year 2011-12 is presented in Table 1.5.

The Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) in Primary sector of the district contributed 4.15% against to the total State Domestic product during the year 2011-12. Similarly, the Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) in Secondary sector of the district contributed 4.97 % against to the total State Domestic product during the year 2011-12. The contribution of Tertiary Sector towards Gross District Domestic Product during the year 2011-12 was found to be 4.29% towards State Domestic product.

Hence, the total contribution of all the sectors taken together for the year 2011-12 was found to be 4.49% and out of this, it was noticed that only tertiary sector had a major contribution towards Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) when compared to primary and secondary.

Income

The income of the people residing in a region and their standard of living are measured in terms of the per capita income of the region and the number of households below the poverty level. The per capita income of the district is presented in Table 1.6.

Table 1.6 Per Capita Income (2011-12) (At constant 2004-05 prices) (In Rupees)

Year	District	State
2011-12	58623	63996

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics

Social Sector

Health

The health of a district is best understood by the life expectancy, crude birth rate and crude death rate. Population with good health alone creates a healthy economy and hence it is essential to analyse the status of health among the population in the district.

Crude Birth Rate

Crude birth rate indicates the number of live births occurring during the year. Subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate provides the rate of natural increase, which is equal to the rate of population change in the absence of migration. (Table 1.7)

Table 1.7: Crude Birth Rate (2013-14)

District	2009	2010	2011	2013-14
Salem	17.5	17.5	16.8	15.12

Source: Office of DDHS, Salem, 2013-14

The crude birth rate has decreased from 17.5 during 2009 to 16.8 during 2011(@ 4% in 2 years) and still reduced to 15.12 during 2013-14 in the district. The reason for the decrease in the crude birth rate is mainly due to socio economic development and the awareness created among the people by the Government.

Infant Mortality Rate

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in the district is presented in Figure 1.1

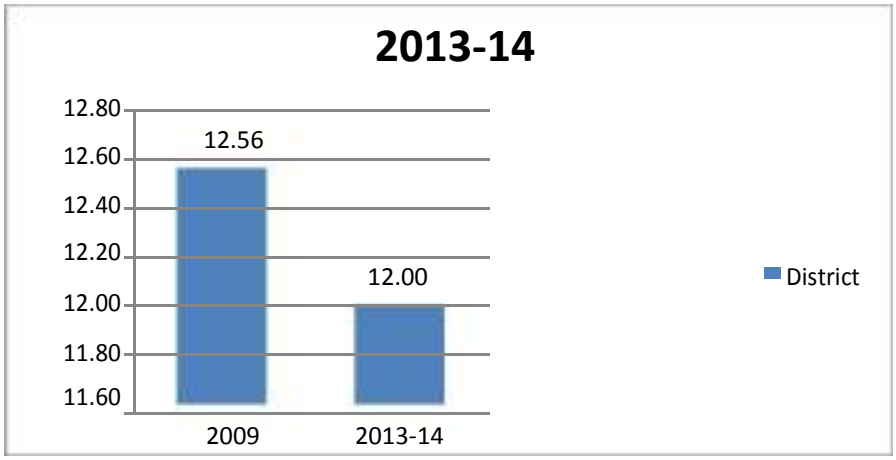


Figure 1.1 - Infant Mortality Rate (2013-14)

The figure 1.1 shows the infant mortality rate of Salem district. The Initiative adopted by the Tamil Nadu State government to tackle female infanticide, for which the district of Salem has begun showing positive results. Sustained efforts by the government and the pro-active role played by the district administration over the years has brought the IMR for female infants down .The mortality rate for female infants in the district, which stood at 103 per 1,000 live births in 2000, came down to 65 in 2001 and was a healthier 42 in 2002; and now in 2013-14 it has been recorded as 12.

Life Expectancy

The following table shows the life expectancy of the district between male and female for the years 2001, 2011 and 2013-2014 (Table 1.8)

Table 1.8: Life Expectancy

District	2001		2011		2013-14	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
District	65.2	67.6	65.2	67.6	71.6	73.3

Source: Office of DDHS, Salem.

The life expectancy at birth of the district for both the gender in 2001 and 2011 did not change. The figure shows that in 2013-2014 the life expectancy for female is higher than male. This

is because of the positive sign of the health indicators through various health schemes. It has increased by six percent during the year 2013-14. The Primary Health Centers had so far reported 2.5 lakh institutional deliveries and it meant better access to health care service. The under 5 deaths in Salem district was reported as 755.

Literacy and Education

In 2001, the district literacy rate stood at 65.1 percent as against the state literacy rate of 73.5 percent and the all India literacy rate of 64.8 percent. It is also important to notice that the female literacy rate is very less in comparison to the male literacy rate.

Literacy rate

A Comparative literacy rate of the district, state and nation is presented in Table 1.9.

Table 1.9: Literacy Rate (In %)

District/ State/ Nation	2001			2011		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
District	74.4	55.2	65.1	80.2	65.2	73.2
State	82.4	64.4	73.5	86.8	73.4	80.1
All India	75.3	53.7	64.8	80.9	64.6	73.0

Source: Census, 2001 and 2011

During 2011, the literacy rate of the district increased to 73.2 % which was lower than the state literacy rate of 80.1% and were close to all India's literacy rate of 73 %. It is interesting to note that the female literacy rate has increased in 2011, which is a positive and a healthy sign that orients towards the growth and development of the district.

Enrolment of children in primary and secondary schools

The economic development of a place also depends upon the number of children enrolling themselves in primary and secondary schools. In Salem district, the male enrolment rate in primary school is 101.99 whereas the female enrolment rate is 102.58 with a total enrolment rate of 102.29 during the year 2013-14. This shows that women are coming up with good education unlike the past days.

As per the enrolment rate in secondary school during 2013-14, there are 153 secondary schools in the district with an enrolment rate of 91.45.

It is evident from the Table 1.9 that the literacy rate of male students is less than the female students. To enhance the literacy level of the district, the activity-based learning method was introduced in the continuing education programmes for adult learners. Concerted efforts were on in the district to educate people and improve their quality of life through several programmes. The elected representatives could play a vital role in improving the literacy rate further. They encouraged the people to join the continuing education centers and improve their reading and writing ability.

Conclusion

This chapter highlights topography as well as the history and the culture of the place, outline of the blocks and demographic profile of the district, which has lined way for making an exhaustive analysis for measuring human development in various dimensions. It also gives a picture about the various resources available in the district. A special spotlight is made on the health and literacy rate in the district. The setting of this chapter brings focus to the core issues as well as some incidental developments occurred over the years through various central and state government sponsored programmes in the district. A delineated analysis is presented in the following chapters.

Decrease in the percentage of small, medium and large farmers is not a good sign of development in an agrarian based economy. This may be due to various reasons like conversion of cultivable lands to commercial lands, failure of monsoon and lack of labour strength. Focusing on these factors may help in bring back the charm of the agricultural sector.

The decreased infant mortality rate and crude birth rate infers a good sign of health index of the district. Also, the increase in the life expectancy rate shows the development of health sector. The decrease in the ratio of female students over male students can be focused and measures can be taken to increase the same.

CHAPTER 2

STATUS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Chapter 2
Status of Human Development in Salem District

Introduction

The human development process is meant for enlarging people's choices which focus on three essential things like long and healthy life, knowledge, and access to resources needed for a decent standard of living because, "If these essential choices are not available, many other opportunities remain inaccessible." (UNDP 1990). In every country across the globe, the reflection of economic status could be measured only by the status of Human Development Index (HDI) and by Gender Development Index (GDI). These two stand as pillars for the development of economic scenario.

Statistical tools should be used for measuring a country's progress than mere income growth in view to show the country's achievements and to uplift the social and economic status through important factors like health of the people, their level of education and their standard of living. Earlier, income was considered for calculating Human Development Index as a separate factor but now it is being included in the standard of living for better measurement.

The value of HDI ranges between 0 and 1. The human development index is the positive index, value closer to 1, indicates higher human development and the value close to the Zero, indicates a lower human development. For measuring the economic status of a country, two parameters can be considered, one is Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and the other is Human Development Index (HDI), while the former is a measure of income, the latter is one that indicates the security of citizens.

Human Development Index (HDI) has considered three basic dimensions of human development, Gender Inequality Index, Child Development Index and Multidimensional Poverty Index at block level. This chapter discusses the human development, gender inequality, Child development and multidimensional poverty at block, and computes HDI.

Importance of Human Development Index

HDI plays a key role in the field of development economics: such as popularising human development as an alternative to GDP per capita. HDI is very useful for policy-makers and development professionals world-wide to gauge both the movements and the trends in the progress of human development and to tailor public action to suit current and future social and economic conditions. Still, in praise of HDI, it is important to recall that its strength originates, at least in part, from not being a static measure, but from being dynamic and changing over time. Further revisions can continue to refine HDI in the future, to correct technical problems as they come to light, and to permit HDI to evolve towards the best possible measure of human capabilities and human development

Human Development Index (HDI) in Salem District

The Human Development Indices are constructed and presented in this chapter by taking into consideration 20 blocks of Salem district along with the Salem Corporation.

Human Development Index—Inter-Block Variations

An HDI has been constructed for 20 blocks. An attempt has also been made to present an overview of the status of human development in the district with respect to each of the indicators separately. The best performing three blocks and the least performing three blocks have been identified and presented in table 2.1. As already pointed out, the value of human development index is a positive index having a range from 0 to1 of which HDI value 1 indicates that the performance under factors like Standard of Living, Health and Education of human development index is satisfied and the value closest to '0' shows the lowest development of HDI.

HDI is a composite index measuring the average in 3 basic Dimensions and 10 indicators of human development as proposed by the State Planning Commission. The dimensions are standard of living, health and education are crucial in contributing to the human development of the block and the district. Details of the indicators are discussed.

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 enrolment in Primary Gross enrolment in secondary

In Salem District, there is comparison of both rural and urban blocks, the analysis reveals that there are differentials in the Human Development Index. For better understanding, the value of the indicators like Standard of Living, Health Index Value and Education index value is also furnished below:

Table 2.1: Top and Bottom 3 Blocks based of HDI (2013-14)

Sl. No	Top 3 Blocks	HDI Value	Bottom 3 Blocks	HDI Value
1	Salem Urban	0.85	Yercaud	0.42
2	Veerapandi	0.81	Konganapuram	0.45
3	Kolathur	0.77	Valapady	0.47

Salem Urban scores high HDI (0.85), followed by Veerapandi (0.81) and Kolathur (0.77). The Salem Corporation has a high HDI due to good standard of living, health and education. In the case of Veerapandi block, the health indicator is found to be significant with an index value of 0.93. The bottom three blocks identified in terms of HDI is Yercaud (0.42) followed by Konganapuram (0.45) and Valapady (0.47). The low index value of Yercaud block of 0.42 is attributed to low index value of Standard of Living(0.21), Health(0.13) and education(0.48) . Access to fuel and electricity, literacy and GER is found to be low.

Similarly, Valapady block is backward in the three computed proportions. While having a look on the HDI values as detailed in Table 2.5, all the blocks are having a value ranging from 0.54 to 0.85, except the blocks like Yercaud, Vazhapadi and Konganapuram whose values are ranging from 0.42 to 0.47. This may be due to the inability to have access to cooking fuel, toilet facilities and electricity which are the important indicators of the Standard of Living and this was caused a back log in these blocks in terms of HDI.

Yercaud block is found to be the most backward block in the district. This may be due to low standard of living which comprises of low access to electricity (78.29 %) and access to pucca houses (77.32 %), whereas in health, the high IMR is 35.01 and high MMR is 10.

The lower range of accessibility to electricity (78.29 %), literacy (59.04 %) and GER (99.35 %) are causing backwardness in Yercaud block in terms of standard of living and education. Accessibility to the cooking fuel (32.15 %) is the lowest in Yercaud showing a higher range of disparity.

As already pointed out, the basic indicators as proposed by the State Planning Commission of Tamil Nadu are Standard of Living, and Health and Education. Based on the assessment done in all the blocks of Salem District, the Table 2.1 shows the top and bottom 3 blocks with respect to the Standard of Living, and Health and Education that are considered for the calculation of Human Development Index.

GENDER INEQUALITY INDEX: (GII)

The GII is to analyse the gender disparities across the region / district / state. To measure the Gender Inequality Index, the following dimensions and indicators are presented as 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 gender inequality index is the negative index. Here, the value is ranges from Zero to 1: indices close to Zero shows lower gender inequality and values closer to 1, shows higher gender inequality. The Top 3 and Bottom 3 blocks of the district based on GII are presented in table 2.3.

Table 2.2: Top and Bottom Three Blocks of Overall Gender Inequality Indicators (2013-14)

2013-14			
Bottom 3	**Values**	**Top3**	**Values**
Thalaivasal	0.09	Tharamangalam	0.01
Konganapuram	0.09	Veerapandi	0.01
Valapady	0.09	Edapadi	0.01

It was found that gender inequality was 0.01 in three blocks – Tharamangalam, Veerapandi, Edapadi, in these blocks gender inequality was minimum but except for Edapadi, the human development indices in the other two blocks were also low.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT INDEX (CDI)

The child development index (CDI) is an index merging performance measures with respect particularly to children's education, health and nutrition. Index value falls between 0 and 1. The higher index value, i.e. closer to 1, would be the best in human development. The lower the index value, i.e. closer to zero, the worse children would be faring. The child development index for Salem district is computed based on eight indicators as prescribed by MIDS through SPC. Indicators and values used for CDI computation are listed below.

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

Table 2.3: Top and Bottom three blocks of CDI

2013-14				
Sl. No	**Top 3**	**Value**	**Bottom 3**	**Value**
1	Salem Urban	0.83	Yercaud	0.23
2	Ayothiapattinam	0.82	Omalur	0.57
3	Edapadi	0.80	Panamarathupatti	0.57

Salem urban (0.83), Ayothiapattinam (0.82) and Edapadi (0.80) score high on child index value revealing a positive environment for the development of children in these blocks. The transition rates in schools is 0.85 showing encouraging environment for child education. Similarly, GER and transition rate are extremely high which reflects positively on the initiatives that have been taken for the child development.

But at the same time, while analysing the lowest CDI rate in the block, it is noticed that Yercaud block (0.23), Omalur Block (0.57) and Panamarathupatti (0.57) are identified as the bottom three blocks with respect to child development index revealing a scope for a large amount of developmental activities. Yercaud ranks the lowest in terms of GER and transition rate leading to low CDI. Special attention and initiatives are required in the Yercaud block to improve CDI.

MULTI DIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX: (MDPI)

The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MDPI) is a new measure used to identify the exact shortages that the public look at the similar time. It can be used to build an image of people living in poverty, and allows comparisons across blocks. As per the MIDS and SPC guideline, the three dimensions used to understand the disparities in poverty are Health, education and living standard with ten indicators. Indicators used for the computation of MDPI are furnished here.

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

Table 2.4: Top and Bottom three blocks of MDPI

	2013-14			
Sl. No	Top 3	Value	Bottom 3	Value
1	Valapady	0.67	Salem Corporation	0.17
2	Yercaud	0.66	Kolathur	0.25
3	Attur	0.64	Nangavalli	0.29

Valapady (0.67) followed by Yercaud (0.66) and Attur (0.64) have the highest deprivations MDPI, showing that there is a scope for improving the performance of the parameters considered for computation of MDPI. Access to cooking fuel (0.24) and pucca houses (0.22) are very low in Valpady block. A greater disparity is observed with regard to toilet facilities available in Valapady. The dropout in secondary schools are found to be very high (0.96) in Yercaud block. A great amount of disparity is noticed with regard to access to drinking water and electricity in Yercaud block when compared to other blocks.

The lowest MDPI is observed in Salem Corporation (0.17) followed by Kolathur Block (0.25) and Nangavalli Block (0.29). This leads to the conclusion that the parameters considered for the computation of the MDPI are commendable in these blocks. Salem corporation has the least score of MDPI (0.17) due to high access to electricity (1.00), high order birth rate (0.99), excellent access to

toilet facilities (0.96) and access to pucca house (0.86) is significant. The access to cooking fuel in this block is found to be moderate (0.66) contributed to MDPI. Access to drinking water (0.85), electricity (0.75), pucca house (0.76) and high order birth rate (0.89) contribute to low MDPI of Kolathur block.

Value and Ranking

Gender inequality, inequality in health, education, income, quality of life, ethnic inequality, etc., leads to inequality in the society. The government and other non government organisations offer various schemes to socially deprived people of the region by allocating the resources and attempting to improve the skills to minimise the disparity. An attempt to assess the disparity among the blocks of Salem district by using the four indices, *viz.*, Human Development Index, Gender Inequality Index, Child Development Index and Multidimensional Poverty Index has shown the following results.

Table 2.5 Comparison of Blocks,2013-14

Sl.No.	Blocks	HDI		CDI		MDPI		GII	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1.	Attur	0.54	17	0.63	15	0.64	19	0.06	16
2.	Ayothiyappattinam	0.60	14	0.82	2	0.32	6	0.06	17
3.	Edappadi	0.68	9	0.80	3	0.40	8	0.01	3
4.	Gangavalli	0.61	13	0.59	18	0.48	15	0.02	6
5.	Kadayampatti	0.58	16	0.73	7	0.47	14	0.03	9
6.	Kolathur	0.77	3	0.72	9	0.25	2	0.03	10
7.	Konganapuram	0.45	20	0.59	16	0.59	18	0.09	20
8.	Magudanchavadi	0.59	15	0.59	17	0.43	11	0.04	11
9.	Mecheri	0.75	4	0.78	4	0.42	9	0.02	8
10.	Nangavalli	0.73	8	0.75	6	0.29	3	0.06	18
11.	Omalur	0.66	10	0.57	20	0.48	16	0.02	7
12.	Panamarathuppatti	0.75	6	0.69	10	0.44	12	0.04	12
13.	Pethanaickenpalayam	0.51	18	0.57	19	0.44	13	0.05	14
14.	Salem	0.75	5	0.72	8	0.31	5	0.05	15
15.	Sankari	0.75	7	0.68	11	0.34	7	0.01	4
16.	Thalaivasal	0.61	12	0.63	14	0.51	17	0.09	21
17.	Tharamangalam	0.63	11	0.66	12	0.43	10	0.01	1
18.	Valapady	0.47	19	0.64	13	0.67	21	0.09	19
19.	Veerapandi	0.81	2	0.75	5	0.30	4	0.01	2
20.	Yercaud	0.42	21	0.23	21	0.66	20	0.02	5
21.	Salem Corporation	0.85	1	0.83	1	0.17	1	0.04	13

Source: DHDR table

Table 2.5. Illustrates the disparity among the blocks. The inter block disparity is high in Salem district. Kollathur block shows comparatively higher HDI and lower MDPI. Salem urban and Veerapandi blocks show a high human development index. Connectivity, industrialisation, access to basic services poses better performance of human development in these blocks. Salem Corporation scores high in terms of HDI, CDI and MDPI. Valapady (0.67) shares a very high multi dimensional poverty index. Taramangalam scores high in terms of GII.

Conclusion

The human development index has been calculated taking into consideration Gender inequality index, Child development index and Multi dimensional poverty index. The HDI will enable the policy makers and development professionals to understand the status across the 20 blocks in the district on indicators like standard of living, health, education empowerment, labour market etc.

CHAPTER 3

EMPLOYMENT, INCOME AND POVERTY

Chapter 3

Employment, Income and Poverty

Introduction

This chapter analyses the employment, income and poverty level of all the twenty blocks and the corporation of Salem district. MGNREGS employment and income have been briefly described. The chapter consists of seven tables that include categorical number and sectoral composition of workers, worker participation rate, percentage of placement, per capita income, trends in poverty level and family card holders.

Employment

Some of the important determinants of human development are the proportion of the population engaged in productive work, the quality of employment and the compensation received by the working population. When there is no adequate opportunity for useful employment, it results in the lowering of income levels which in turn pushes people into poverty. Thus, there is a close connection between employment, income and poverty. Moreover, economic development is regularly associated with structural changes in GDP (income) and employment. A typical feature of a growing economy is a declining trend in the share of the primary sector in GDP. One would expect a shift in the share of workers from the primary sector to the secondary and tertiary sectors in the process of diversification of the economy. The average income of persons depending on the agricultural sector is considerably less than that of those working in the secondary and tertiary sectors. The prevalence of poverty in rural areas is widespread mainly due to the low productivity of workers in the agricultural sector and the seasonal nature of employment. In order to understand the linkages between employment, income and poverty better, this chapter undertakes a detailed analysis of the same in the district.

Size of the Workforce and workers participation rate

The total workers and non-workers are presented in table 3.1. WPR is defined as the number of workers to total population. We have generally made use of census WPRs to capture the overall situation in terms of number and percentage of workers, but have made use of WPR' for a more detailed age-specific analysis.

Table 3.1—Total Workers and Non-Workers

(in percentage)

Sl. No	Block/ District/State	Total Workers		Main Workers		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers		Total Population	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	Attur	49.68	53.94	42.09	47.70	7.59	6.23	50.32	46.06	166930	162220
2	Ayodhyapattinam	49.49	48.62	41.51	44.58	7.98	4.03	50.51	51.38	137272	173017
3	Edappady	55.56	54.90	50.96	51.93	4.60	2.97	44.44	45.10	127160	216406
4	Gangavalli	55.16	55.64	45.54	48.29	9.62	7.16	44.84	44.36	116837	508318
5	Kadayampatty	48.56	52.21	40.05	47.61	8.51	4.60	51.44	47.79	117582	149222
6	Kolathur	45.95	45.75	42.19	41.62	3.75	4.13	54.05	54.25	132723	207580
7	Konganapuram	55.93	54.09	46.27	49.77	9.66	4.32	44.07	45.91	66202	80936
8	Magudanchavadi	51.58	50.39	44.89	46.01	6.70	4.38	48.42	49.61	93719	161001
9	Mechari	53.52	44.42	42.64	40.61	10.88	3.81	46.48	55.58	108700	148894
10	Nangavalli	44.20	45.58	38.97	41.40	5.24	4.19	55.80	54.42	136914	252948
11	Omalur	46.89	46.90	40.14	43.15	6.75	3.75	53.11	53.10	185092	450280
12	P.N.Palayam	55.80	47.76	46.63	43.74	9.17	4.02	44.20	52.24	119035	273675
13	Panamarathupatty	50.17	47.98	42.46	45.25	7.71	2.73	49.83	52.02	101369	116591
14	Salem	38.18	40.57	36.74	38.51	1.44	2.06	61.82	59.43	776199	1868795
15	Sankari	57.59	53.10	49.77	47.22	7.82	5.88	42.41	46.90	130056	191218
16	Thalaivasal	57.82	56.75	48.63	52.27	9.20	4.48	42.18	43.25	130620	161969
17	Tharamangalam	54.34	50.58	47.93	47.20	6.42	3.39	45.66	49.42	102628	182151
18	Valapady	54.48	51.86	47.15	46.71	7.33	5.15	45.52	48.14	96775	136931
19	Veerapandy	50.49	49.14	45.23	47.42	5.25	1.72	49.51	50.86	131453	238811
20	Yercaud	53.38	50.02	47.50	47.09	5.88	2.93	46.62	49.98	39080	53535
21	District	48.23	48.65	42.43	44.83	5.80	3.82	51.77	51.35	3016346	3482056
22	State	44.67	45.58	38.07	38.73	6.60	6.85	55.33	54.42	62405679	72147030

Source : Census,2001 and 2011

The percentage of total workers was the lowest in Salem block whereas Thalaivasal had a greater percent of total workers when compared to other blocks in the district. The number of marginal workers has gone down as opposed to main workers of the district. It was also noticed that there was a drastic reduction in the total workers in Mecheri (9.1%) and this was also the only block with a reduction in main worker and Sankari (4.49%) and Tharamangalam (3.76%) also saw a reduction in the total worker during the inter census period between 2001 and 2011.

Workers Participation Rate

The working population in Tamil Nadu was 27.8 million in 2001 and 32.88 million in 2011.The WPRs of the Salem district are presented in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 — Percentage of Worker Participation Rate

Sl.No.	Block	Female	Male
1.	Attur	34.92	60.63
2.	Ayothiapattinam	36.40	60.56
3.	Edappady	46.17	63.04
4.	Gangavalli	49.48	61.80
5.	Kadayampatty	43.75	59.95
6.	Kolathur	32.21	58.85
7.	Konganapuram	45.37	62.04
8.	Magudanchavadi	36.56	62.82
9.	Mecheri	26.91	61.10
10.	Nangavalli	29.49	60.61
11.	Omalur	33.61	59.03
12.	P.N.Palayam	33.29	62.46
13.	Panamarathupatty	46.36	61.47
14.	Salem	20.78	60.03
15.	Sankari	42.45	63.25
16.	Thalaivasal	55.25	58.20
17.	Tharamangalam	39.32	60.73
18.	Valappady	42.34	61.21
19.	Veerapandi	34.66	62.71
20.	Yercaud	43.46	56.48
21.	District	35.89	60.83

Source: Census 2011

Highest Female WPR in the district recorded for Thalaivasal block was 55.25% and Gangavalli Block 49.48% when compared to the district average of 35.89%. Lowest female WPR recorded in the district for Salem block was 20.78% and Mecheri 26.91%.

Highest male WPR recorded in the district for Sankari block was 63.25% and Edappady block 63.04% when compared to the district average of 60.83%, and lowest male WPR was 56.48% for Yercaud block and 58.20 for Thalaivasal block.

Box 3.1—Decline of child labour in Salem district

17 child workers were rescued from agricultural fields in Thalaivasal block of Salem district in 2014. Over the last one week, 11 children (all aged under 14) were rescued from cotton fields when they were carrying out cross pollination works. Six others were rescued from various other agricultural farms. Since a case has been registered against three farmers under Section 367 (slavery) of the Indian Penal Code, officials of the UNICEF-supported Integrated Child Protection Project were exploring the possibility of claiming Rs. 20,000 as compensation from the Department of Labour for the family of each of the seven children who were rescued from the farmers.

The prevalence of child labour in Salem district has been reduced by strict enforcement of law and implementation of various welfare schemes. The number of child labourers were reduced from 7,974 in 2003 to 570 in 2011. Of the 570, 294 boys and 276 girls respectively in below 14 years category. 22,826 child labourers were totally rescued in the past 15 years in the district.

The project director, Society for Monitoring and Implementation of Child Labour Elimination has (SMILE) expressed his view to The Hindu daily that strict enforcement of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, has reduced the child labour in the district. Special schools run under the National Child Labour Project for Rehabilitation of Child Labour and financial assistance have been given to parents who have forced their children to work. That has also paved the way to reduce child labour in the district.

Under the rehabilitation programme, identified and rescued children in the age group of nine to 14 years, numbering over 1,800, were admitted to 36 special schools in the district. They were provided with free books, vocational materials, bus pass, uniforms, group insurance certificates and mid-day meals to ensure their continual education. As many as 469 cases also were registered against the persons employing children. Around Rs. 25 lakh were collected as penalty and 255 child workers were rescued. The Salem district received two awards from the Government of Tamil Nadu, one in 2008 for eradicating child labour and another in 2001 for identifying and rehabilitating child workers.

SECTORAL COMPOSITION OF WORKERS

The sectoral composition of workers in the district is presented in table 3.3

Table 3.3 Sectoral Composition of Workers

Sl. No.	Block/ District/State	Total Workers		Cultivators		Agri workers		Household Workers		Other Workers	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1.	Athur	82923	130706	23265	25372	28853	35343	1648	2448	29157	56540
2.	Ayothiapattinam	67938	84118	16508	12775	24243	23362	2839	3883	24348	37118
3.	Edappady	70654	118813	15043	14664	26121	34878	5694	8398	23796	54437
4.	Gangavalli	64447	282850	20548	71219	29247	117897	1750	4191	12902	53147
5.	Kadayampatty	57098	77908	16871	15582	23642	31996	2097	1990	14488	21473
6.	Kolathur	60981	94965	14348	11554	19571	26138	1108	1186	25954	47520
7.	Konganapuram	37024	43776	9664	6384	14507	16012	2489	2529	10364	15356
8.	Magudanchavadi	48344	81122	7459	6872	9965	14477	10006	19712	20914	33010
9.	Mechari	58180	66132	17103	2640	17314	5916	6604	14262	17159	37646
10.	Nangavalli	60520	115302	9320	8925	10420	15856	9663	18353	31117	61574
11.	Omalur	86784	211185	16212	22975	28374	48665	6101	21212	36097	101458
12.	P.N.Palayam	66421	87500	29023	26795	25318	33804	1879	923	10201	15865
13.	Panamarathupatty	50857	55938	8060	5971	13738	12201	6930	6073	22129	28507
14.	Salem	296324	758198	4125	6703	9623	12814	39004	77542	243572	622702
15.	Sankari	74903	101532	19092	15198	30597	28815	1843	3250	23371	43032
16.	Thalaivasal	75527	91913	32444	32800	32781	37516	1189	958	9113	13381
17.	Tharamangalam	55772	92140	12140	10719	11794	14018	13046	21597	18792	39640
18.	Valappady	52721	71017	19645	19499	18800	23512	1378	938	12898	20014
19.	Veerapandy	66365	117356	8249	9474	10691	15285	18507	26026	28918	62465
20.	Yercaud	20862	26779	2119	1959	2302	3080	486	122	15955	20047
21.	District	1454645	1694160	301238	257004	387901	454210	134261	235593	631245	841443
22.	State	27878282	32884681	5116039	4248457	8637630	9606547	1499761	1364893	12624852	17664784

Source: Census 2011

Table 3.3 shows that the Salem block recorded the highest total workers (7,58,198 in 2011), and Yercaud block registered the lowest total workers (26,779 workers in 2011). When focused on the basis of sector, Gangavalli recorded the highest number of cultivators and Yercaud with the least number of cultivator in 2011. In case of Agri workers, Gangavalli topped the blocks with Yercaud in the bottom. Salem block exhibited highest number of household workers and Yearcaud with the least number. With respect to other workers, Salem stood top and Pethnaickenpalayam is least in composition of workers. In many categories, due to density of population, area and job opportunities, Salem could make it to the top and Yercaud was in the least as it was limited to various opportunities because of its climatic conditions and lesser population density.

REGISTRATION AND PLACEMENT

The details of Registration and Placement are presented in table 3.4:

Table 3.4 Registration and Placement

Sl. No	Year	Registration	Placement	% of placement
1	2007	29680	268	0.90
2	2008	34120	282	0.82
3	2009	35220	273	0.77
4	2011	51218	263	0.51
5	2013	402312	395	0.098
6	2014	386124	252	0.065
Total		**198924**	**1331**	**0.67**

Source: District Employment Office

District Employment Office has conducted placement training programmes and placement in association with Government and private institutions.

Box 3.2 MGNREGS –Employment and Income

The aim of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), is to provide employment for rural poor in off season works. It is a central and state sponsored scheme. The wages for female and male are Rs.132 and Rs.148 per head per day respectively.

Desilting of lakes and strengthening of bund works, rural connectivity and micro irrigation works and free planting were carried out across the State so as to provide a minimum of 100 days of employment for rural people.

In Salem district, 2,48,027 workers, including 10,052 men, 2,37,428 women and 547 differently-abled persons, were involved in various works in 20 blocks in the district. A total of 128.43 crore was paid as wages in the financial year of 2012-13.

Income

The income inequality is much higher than the inequality in human development. The low-income blocks are associated with low industrial development, agricultural productivity, and low human development. The per capita income is a unit to measure the average income of an individual derived from the income of a country or state or city. It is calculated by taking a measure of all the sources of income of geography and dividing it by the total population. The better performance in terms of per capita income has been due to an annual growth rate. The State aims at acceleration in growth rates in all the sectors of the economy so that a ratchet growth process can be ensured and the people in the bottom quintile can enjoy the fruits of economic development. Per capita income is used as a crude measure of economic welfare. The per capita income of the district is presented in table 3.5.

Table 3.5 Per capita Income at Constant Prices (2004-05)

(in rupees)

Sl.No	Year	District	State
1	2008-09	41713	48473
2	2009-10	44284	53359
3	2010-11	48802	59967
4	2011-12	58623	63996

Source: DoES,2011.

The per capita income of the district was Rs. 58,623 in 2011-2012 which was lower than the state average(Rs.63,996) and national average(Rs.60,972).

Poverty and Inequality

Poverty is the inability of an individual to secure a normative minimum level of living. Thus, those living below the poverty line are not able to secure such a level of living.

Table 3.6 Trend in Poverty Level

Sl. No	Name of the Blocks	Total No. of HHs	Total No. of BPL HHs	% of BPL families
1	Salem	425434	42250	10
2	Veerapandy	63760	6765	11
3	Ayothiyappattinam	30836	9697	31
4	Panamarathuppatty	44997	20935	47
5	Valappady	36038	12461	35
6	Yercaud	13445	10279	76
7	Peddhanaickenpalayam	41854	14399	34
8	Attur	72696	15309	21
9	Gangavalli	137927	13084	9
10	Thalaivasal	42500	8124	19
11	Kolathur	56894	7494	13
12	Nangavalli	67216	8645	13
13	Mecheri	39360	8900	23
14	Omalur	113530	24542	22
15	Tharamangalam	45229	5564	12
16	Kadayampatty	38064	10317	27
17	Sankari	52960	9157	17
18	Edapadi	58492	10873	19
19	Konganapuram	22336	7803	35
20	Magudanchavadi	43251	7782	18
	Total	**1446819**	**254380**	**18**

Source: DRDA,

The Table 3.6 indicates that the poverty level was high in Yercaud (76%) followed by Panamarathupatti (47%) and Valappady (35%). The poverty level was low in Gangavalli (9%), Salem (10%) and Veerapandy(11%). The source of income was low due to inconsistent job opportunities from agriculture and tourism. It is indicated in the earlier table that is the 3 blocks, there was a sizable proportion are working in other sectors. The majority of earners in Yercaud block spent 80% of the earned money for non-productive purposes like drinking alcohol and other activities. Additionally, strategies to alleviate poverty and conserve the environment needs to be addressed together rather than in isolation. These issues can be most pronounced in popular tourist destinations and highlight the need for a win-win solution. The educational backwardness, low access to financial services and lack of training and skill up-gradation are some of the other reasons for larger number of BPL families. To Eliminate poverty and inequality low income people can be trained skill development, goat rearing and agro based initiatives like millets cultivation, cut flower cultivation etc.,

Table 3.7 Family Card Holders

Sl. No	Block /Taluk wise/District	Total No. of HH			HH provided with Family cards	% of HH provided with Family cards
		2011	2013	2014	2011	2011
1.	Salem	332749	344305	343325	339963	102
2.	Attur	112668	119076	118762	118846	105
3.	Yercaud	10772	10889	10922	10828	101
4.	Gangavalli	43838	47181	46073	46487	106
5.	Mettur	112155	115404	116112	115432	103
6.	Omalur	125462	122569	122104	122036	97
7.	Sankari	66453	68414	68234	68026	102
8.	Edappadi	60916	64194	63218	63137	104
9.	Valapady	50954	49733	49654	49332	97
10.	District Average	915967	941765	938404	934087	102

Source: District Supply Office, Salem

The percentage of house-holds provided with family cards in the district is presented in Table 3.7. It shows that Omalur (97%) and Valapady (97%) have low percentage of households with family cards.

MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME – TAMIL NADU - SALEM DISTRICT-

Box No:3.3 A Case Study

(A SUCCESS STORY FROM MANNUR HABITATION OF PERIYAKALRAYAN HILLS MEL NADU VILLAGE OF P.N. PALAYAM BLOCK, SALEM DISTRICT)

The Periyakalrayan Hills Melnadu is one of the Tribal panchayats of Peddanaickenpalayam Block of Salem District, with a total population of 4516 and nearly 1174 households living in this panchayat. The Mannur Habitation of Peddanaickenpalayam Panchayat is a remote hamlet in the District. This hamlet consists of 579 population and 192 households. To reach this panchayat, one has to cross a distance of 3.75 km. from Kalakampadi to Murasampattu in which only two wheelers can ply and 0.905 km crossing the forest area and 3 km of distance only through the single path way full of thorns and bushes.

Electricity or transportation facilities are not available and this hamlet is almost locked and disconnected from the other parts for its socio-economic needs. This has resulted in the very poor per capita earning of the inhabitants and the sign of poverty was visible everywhere in the hamlet. After the advent of MGNREGS, a new pond work during 2008-09 was taken up in this hamlet. This has considerably increased the ground water level. The people of this hamlet living in the rain shadow region of this mountain have been their agriculture activity flourish, and also allied activities (animal husbandry) have also came. Now, the inhabitants are energised with new hopes for their future life. At present, the creation of wage employment has started wheeling the Economic Fulcrum of these tribal people.

IMPACT OF MGNREGS ON MIGRATIONS – A CASE STUDY FROM DEEVATIPATTI PANCHAYAT OF KADAYAMPATTI BLOCK

Deevattipatti panchayat is a Rural Panchayat of Kadayampatti Block which consists of nearly 1516 households. Agriculture is the main occupation in Deevattipatti Panchayat and it is in the rain shadow region of Kadayampatti Block. Continuous agriculture wage employment is not available in this block. This has resulted in the migration of local inhabitants to Karnataka for working in quarries.

After the implementation of the MGNREGS, there is a drastic change both in the agriculture sector which has flourished due to water harvesting structures taken up under MGNREGS and also in the lives of the dependents of this sector.

Conclusion

The employment, income and poverty levels of all the blocks and the corporation of Salem are discussed. The child labour has declined in the district. Agricultural workers earn through MGNREGS during off- season. The educational backwardness, low access to financial services and lack of training and skill up-gradation are identified as the reasons for poverty

CHAPTER 4

DEMOGRAPHY, HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Chapter 4

Demography, Health and Nutrition

Introduction

World's population is around 7.046 billion (2012) and it is expected to reach between 8.3 and 10 billion by 2050. By 1800s, the population of the world was just around one billion and now it has reached 7 billion by the year 2012. In just 200 years, the population of the world has increased dramatically due to Agricultural and Industrial revolution. The population surge is also attributed to introduction of compulsory vaccination in the West and improvements in medicine and sanitation. India is the second largest populous country in the world with 1.23 billion (2012) and it is projected to reach 1.65 billion by 2050. Tamil Nadu's population was 6,24,06,000 in2001 and it increased to 7,21,38,958 with a growth of 15.6% in 2011. Culture, Belief and Value system of Tamil Nadu are very strong and it has been admired by people all over the world. Looking into the religious composition of Tamil Nadu, Hindus, Christians and Muslims are 88.3%, 6.1% and 5.6% of the total population respectively.

Demography, health and nutritional levels play a crucial role in Human Development Index as it directly affects environment, natural resources, economy, and business. The population growth does not always lead to a positive impact for any country and it will have a prosperous future only when human resources are healthy and knowledgeable. This chapter outlines and explores the demography, health and nutritional status of the Salem district.

Demographic Trends and Health Indicators

Demography study is a statistical study of human population. It studies the changing composition of population under different parameters such as distribution of population, trends in population, population density, percentage of population at 0 -6 age, sex ratio, and child sex ratio. Health status is mapped out by detailing about Crude Birth Rate (CBR), Crude Death Rate (CDR), Infant Mortality Rate(IMR), Maternal Mortality ratio (MMR), mortality, morbidity, fertility rate, percentage of institutional deliveries, still birth rate, immunisation status, and life expectancy at birth. Nutritional and non-nutritional status of people are also detailed out by presenting data on provision of IFA tables and number of households having access to toilets. The demographic details are presented in table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Demographic Profiles

Sl. No	Block wise / District /State	Population		Density	
		2001	2011	2001	2011
1	Athur	166930	273675	513	813
2	Ayothiapattinam	137272	173017	516	754
3	Edappady	127160	216406	639	952
4	Gangavalli	116837	508318	300	1239
5	Kadayampatty	117582	149222	344	432
6	Kolathur	132723	207580	343	552
7	Konganapuram	66202	80936	555	679
8	Magudanchavadi	93719	161001	746	1274
9	Mechari	108700	148894	566	761
10	Nangavalli	136914	252948	781	1149
11	Omalur	185092	450280	902	2219
12	P.N.Palayam	119035	162220	216	304
13	Panamarathupatty	101369	116591	529	731
14	Salem	776199	1868795	5904	5604
15	Sankari	130056	191218	434	638
16	Thalaivasal	130620	161969	324	400
17	Tharamangalam	102628	182151	878	1539
18	Valappady	96775	136931	366	736
19	Veerapandy	131453	238811	970	1503
20	Yercaud	39080	53535	101	130
21	District	3016346	3482056	575	665
22	State	62405679	72147030	480	555
23	**All India**	1028610328	1210569573	325	382

Source : Census,2001 and 2011.

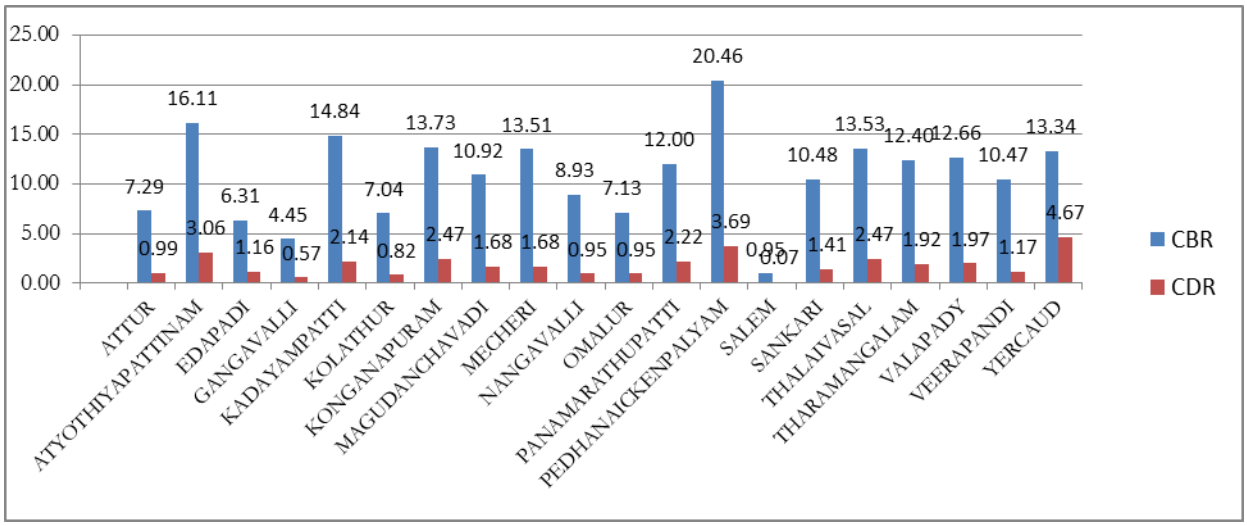
The density of the population is found higher in Salem (5604) followed by Omalur (2219) and Tharamangalam (1539) in 2011. The overall population density has increased in the last ten years from 575 to 665. The density of population of Salem block has reduced due to inclusion of more geographical areas.

Crude Birth Rate and Crude Death Rate

Crude birth rate and death rate are the number of live birth and death per 1000 people respectively. The CBR and CDR help us in understanding the growth of population. The word "Crude" signifies all the birth and death count irrespective of age and sex. If crude birth rate is higher and crude death rate is less, it will result in higher population. Deducting crude death rate from crude birth rate will give us the natural rate of increase, which is equated to the rate of population change in the absence of migration. Census 2011 report stated that the crude birth rate of Tamil Nadu was 15.9 and the death rate was 7.4 The crude birth rate in the district was 17.4 and the death rate was 1.9.

According to Census 2011 report, Tamil Nadu crude birth rate was 15.9 and death rate was 7.4 and Salem district crude birth rate was 14.6 and death rate was 1.6. Crude Birth Rate and Crude Death Rate of the district was reduced in the last ten years due to the efficient birth control measures.

Figure 4.1 Trends in CBR and CDR 2013-14



Source: DDH

Pedhanayakanpalayam had the highest CBR (20.46) followed by Ayothiapattinam (16.11) and Kadayampatti (14.84). Blocks with the least CBR average were Salem (0.95), and Gangavalli (4.45). In case of CDR, Yercaud ranks the first(4.67), followed by Pethanaickenpalayam (3.69). If we take blocks with the least CDR average for the given years, they are Salem (0.07) and Kolathur (0.57). Even though there were fluctuations in CBR and CDR by the year 2011, both the parameters got decreased during the year 2013-14. Decrease in the CBR is due to increased awareness about the use of contraceptive measures and birth control measures. CDR of urban has drastically reduced due to more awareness and access to modern medicines.

Sex Ratio

Sex ratio is a vital statistics for demographic analysis. The Sex ratio shows number of females per 1000 males in the population. Sex ratio will explain the gender equality among men and women at a particular period of time. The Census 2001 report on "Sex Composition of the population" states a few reasons for low sex ratio. They are neglect of the girl child resulting in higher mortality at younger ages, high maternal mortality rate, sex selective female abortions and female infanticide.

Table 4.2 Sex Ratio

Sl. No	Block wise/District /State	2001	2011	Absolute numbers of Increase or Decrease
1	Athur	976	1006	30
2	Ayothiapattinam	969	1023	54
3	Edappady	876	1074	198
4	Gangavalli	980	1000	20
5	Kadayampatty	882	1093	211
6	Kolathur	921	1050	129
7	Konganapuram	854	1097	243
8	Magudanchavadi	865	1112	247
9	Mechari	855	1071	216
10	Nangavalli	874	1033	159
11	Omalur	881	1096	215
12	P.N.Palayam	983	998	15
13	Panamarathupatty	944	1014	70
14	Salem	963	1017	54
15	Sankari	907	1049	142
16	Thalaivasal	969	1028	59
17	Tharamangalam	868	1111	243
18	Valappady	964	1019	55
19	Veerapandy	907	1068	161
20	Yercaud	970	1016	46
21	District	929	954	25
22	State	987	996	9
23	All India	933	943	10

Source : Census 2001 and 2011.

Salem district sex ratio for the year 2001 was 929 which was less than the state sex ratio of 987. For the year 2011, Salem district has shown great improvement with sex ratio of 954 from 929 and exceeded the national sex ratio of 943. At the block level, sex ratio showed a great improvement.

Magudanchavadi is having the highest sex ratio(1112) followed by Tharamangalam(1111) which is higher than the district average value(954) and state(996).In the last ten years , the sex ratio has considerably increased.

Child Sex Ratio

Another striking feature about 0 – 6 age group population is its child sex ratio which is presented in table 4.3. The sex ratio of the State was 943 in 2011, whereas, it was 916 in Salem district. So it has increased from 851 in 2001 to 916 in 2011. The sex ratio of child population in 0-6 age group has increased in the State and district level. The increase in sex ratio is positively correlated with the level of human development. The Salem district was infamous for female infanticide in 1990s. Now the situation has changed which is substantiated by the increase in sex ratio of Salem district. An analysis of sex ratio of blocks in Salem indicates that there is a decline of sex ratio in the blocks of Pethanaickenpalayam(906), Thalaivasal(877) and Gangavalli(895). It is to be noted that though the

child population in the age group of 0-6 has increased in Pethanaickenpalayam, the child sex ratio has decreased. The child sex ratio of the district is lower than the State average and lower than even the National average.

Table 4.3 Child Sex Ratio

Sl. No	Block wise/District /State	Population in the age group of 0-6		Child Sex-ratio(2011)
		Male	Female	
1	Salem	92874	88152	949
2	Veerapandy	12282	11086	903
3	Panamarathupatty	6001	5717	953
4	Ayothiapattinam	8930	8395	940
5	Valappady	7351	6819	928
6	Yercaud	2969	2800	943
7	Athur	8909	8346	937
8	Pethanaickenpalayam	14209	12872	906
9	Thalaivasal	8443	7403	877
10	Gangavalli	27254	24396	895
11	Omalur	23874	21720	910
12	Kadayampatty	8192	7634	932
13	Tharamangalam	10376	9280	894
14	Kolathur	7402	6842	924
15	Mechari	12959	11711	904
16	Nangavalli	9318	8626	926
17	Sankari	8740	7831	896
18	Magudanchavadi	8725	7425	851
19	Edappady	10877	10142	932
20	Konganapuram	4458	3834	860
21	District	180002	164958	916
22	State	3820276	3603556	943
23	All India	85732470	78745680	919

Source: Census, 2011.

It can be found from the table that Konganapuram and Magudanchavadi are having low child sex ratio (851and 860). This may be due to the significant higher Infant Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Rate of the respective blocks. It indicates that there is still need for continued interventions to improve the sex ratio of the district. Education and awareness on prohibition of sex selection and improving the health status of girl children would improve the female population in the child sex ratio.

Life Expectancy at Birth

The life expectancy at birth for Salem district is presented in table 4.4. The life expectancy at birth for the year 2001 for India was 61.97 in total, where life expectancy of male was 60.97 and female was 63.05. After a decade, there was a tremendous increase in life expectancy to 65.48 in India

For that year, the life expectancy of female was 67.08 and for male it was 63.95. According to Tamil Nadu Human Development report (2003) the state level LEB was 66.74. At the district level, life expectancy at birth has increased from 66.4 (2001) to 72.5 % in the year 2013-2014.

Table 4.4 Life Expectancy at Birth (2013,2014)

S. No	District	2001 Male	2001 Female	2011 Male	2011 Female	Total	2013-14 Male	2013-14 Female	2013-14 Combined
1	Salem	65.2	67.6	65.2	67.6	66.4	71.6	73.3	72.5

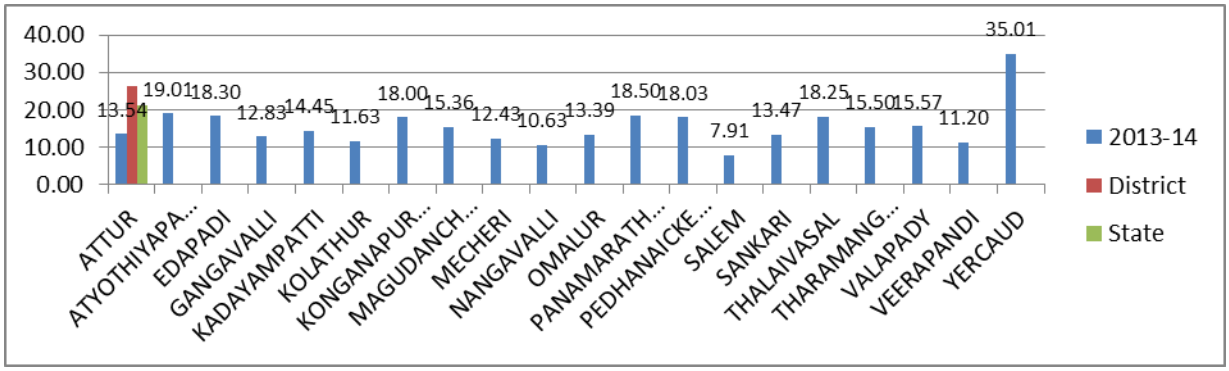
Source: Deputy Director of Health, Salem, 2013, 2014.

Infant Mortality

Infant mortality rate is considered as a primary indicator of the overall health status or quality of life of a geographic area. IMR is the measure of number of deaths of infants for one year per 1000 live births in the same year. India's IMR for the year 2001 was 63.19 and it got decreased to 44 by 2011. Tamil Nadu IMR at present (2013) is 21 and it is said that the State has halved the IMR when compared with the year 2003. Salem district IMR for the year 2001 was 83 and it drastically reduced to 18 for the year 2011.

The five year average IMR for the years 2007 to 2011 at the block level has been calculated and it showed, Yercaud has the highest IMR average of 33.88 which is alarming and it has to be noted. When we look at the health infrastructure at Yercaud, it has only one Government hospital in the city and two primary health centers to support the population of 39080. Improvement in health infrastructure and creating awareness about the importance of health will certainly make a change. Other major hindrance of Yercaud is its access to hospitals; people had to travel long distances even during emergency situations. Kadayampatti block average IMR is 31.09 for the same time, which has to be noted and taken care. On the whole, Salem district rural IMR has reduced to 18 (2011) from 83 (2001) which is a welcoming sign for the district.

Figure 4.2 Trend in Infant Mortality,2013-14



Maternal Mortality Rate

Maternal mortality rate is the measure of number of maternal deaths per 1,00,000 live births for the given time. Maternal Mortality rate is yet another indicator of the society's well being and an important factor for determining the formation of a healthy society in the future. Only healthy mothers can give birth to healthy children. Maternal mortality rate of India is 212 per one lakh live birth and its target is to reduce it to 109 per one lakh birth by 2015. Maternal death happens due to heavy loss of blood during delivery time, infections, anemia, high blood pressure, unsafe abortions.

The maternal mortality rate is 63 per one lakh deliveries whereas the national average is 234". By 2008, Salem district has reduced it maternal mortality rate after implementation of Tamil Nadu government's Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Assistance scheme. Before implementation of the scheme , MMR was 55 and now it has got reduced to 47. This scheme supports pregnant women below poverty line by providing financial assistance of Rs.12000 in three installments. Janani Suraksha Yojana also supports pregnant women to improve the access to safe delivery services, good nutrition and skilled attendance in institutions and there by Konganapuram block recorded the highest MMR in the district while the lowest was in Edapadi, Gangavali and Yercard. There is a huge inter block disparity in MMR highlighting blocks that require attention.

Table 4.5 Maternal Mortality Rate

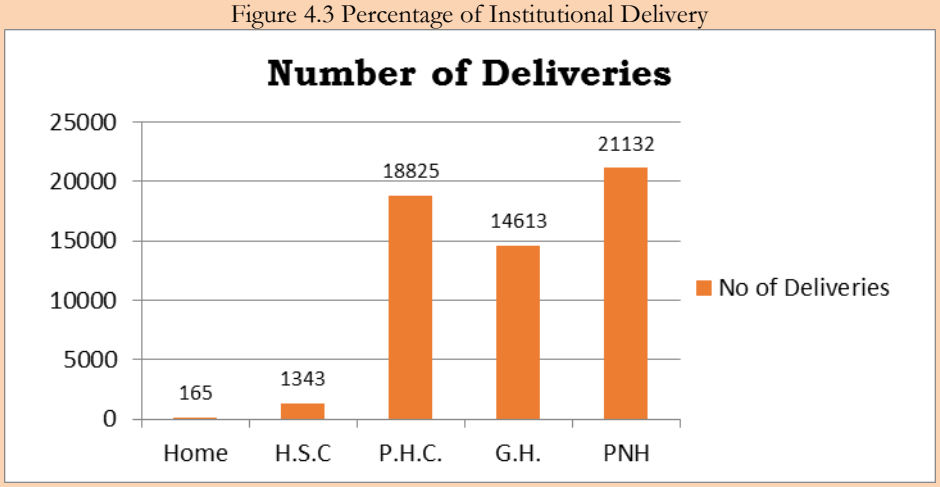
Sl.No	Name of the block	2013-14
1	ATTUR	100.30
2	ATYOTHIYAPATTINAM	71.74
3	EDAPADI	10.00
4	GANGAVALLI	10.00
5	KADAYAMPATTI	45.17
6	KOLATHUR	68.40
7	KONGANAPURAM	180.02
8	MAGUDANCHAVADI	56.88
9	MECHERI	49.70
10	NANGAVALLI	88.57
11	OMALUR	31.13
12	PANAMARATHUPATTI	102.77
13	PEDHANAICKENPALYAM	83.86
14	SALEM	113.06
15	SANKARI	10.00
16	THALAIVASAL	136.86
17	THARAMANGALAM	10.00
18	VALAPADY	173.01
19	VEERAPANDI	10.00
20	YERCAUD	10.00
21	DISTRICT	67
22	STATE	97

Source : Office of DDHS, Salem

Institutional Deliveries

Figure 4.3 Percentage of Institutional Delivery

Figure 4.3 Percentage of Institutional Delivery



Bar diagram- District Source : Deputy Director of Health, Salem

Y axis- Number of deliveries
x-axis Place of deliveries

Bar diagram- District Source : Deputy Director of Health, Salem

Tamil Nadu ranks number three among Indian states with 90% institutional deliveries and it is well ahead of the nation's institutional delivery rate (41%). Institutional delivery ensures safe delivery of the infant and provides good care for the mother. It enables the reduction of MMR and the IMR. The Tamil Nadu Human Development Report 2003 reported that during 1998-1999, the share of institutional deliveries to total deliveries in Tamil Nadu to be 80 percent. Considering the total number of deliveries in the Salem district, the number of institutional deliveries are high. However, there are a few home deliveries. It can be noted that the home deliveries are less in the urban areas while compared to the rural areas. Among the total of 165 non institutional deliveries in the district, a majority of 151 were account in the rural areas.

Still Birth Rate

Still birth rate is the death of fetus any time after 28 weeks of pregnancy. Still birth rate of India is alarming since it varies from 20 to 66 per 1000 live births in different states. It occurs due to lack of skilled care at the critical time of pregnancy. The still birth rate in the district has gradually come down from 12.4 in 2007 to 9.1 in 2011. The rural still birth rate has decreased from 14.3 in 2007 to 11.5 in 2011. Similarly, in the urban areas the still birth rate has decreased from 6.8 in 2007 to 2.4 in 2011. It is interesting to note that the rural still birth rate is higher than the district still birth rate.

Table 4.6 Still Birth Rate

Sl.No	Block wise/district /state	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2013-14
1	Attur	13.1	9.5	11	8.3	11.1	10.2
2	Ayodhyapattinam	17	15.2	13.2	17.5	15.9	10.3
3	Edapadi	13.6	11.9	13.3	11.9	11.2	5.0
4	Gangavalli	18.5	15.9	11.3	12.2	14.4	9.8
5	Kadayampatti	19.4	21.1	16.2	16.5	11.3	19.8
6	Kolathur	6.8	17.1	21.9	10.5	15	7.1
7	Konganapuram	7.2	6.6	9.3	1.6	5.9	9.2
8	Magudanchavadi	14.1	5.5	8.7	17.4	11.6	7.8
9	Mecheri	8.8	6.1	5.4	7	12.9	6.2
10	Nangavalli	4	6.9	7	5.5	3	4.4
11	Omalur	11.6	14.5	13.6	8	11.8	11.9
12	Panamarathupatti	19.2	14	22.1	11.5	11.5	9.2
13	Pedhanaickenpalyam	15.9	20.8	18.7	14.5	10.6	17.1
14	Sankari	12.2	7.5	10.1	8.8	8.1	5.4
15	Salem	15.1	13.5	12.5	11.4	7.3	12.8
16	Thalaivasal	15.4	12.4	7	16.3	10.9	8.5
17	Tharamangalam	19.4	17.3	17.4	10.6	7.6	9.7
18	Valapady	17.9	12.3	12.3	14.2	12.6	9.9
19	Veerapandi	12.3	15	14.3	13.3	17.5	5.2
20	Yercaud	32.2	44.8	34.1	25.9	24	29.0

Source : DDH

The table 4.6 shows that Nangavalli block had the lowest still birth rate in the district while the highest was noted in Yercaud block.

Immunisation

The Tamil Nadu human Development Report 2003 has stated that Tamil Nadu provides quality immunisation programmes. Further, the report states that the 1.1 million infants born every year and the 1.2 million pregnant women are immunised every year. 99.8 percentage of the children below the age of 5 years in the rural areas have been immunised. 97 percentage of the children below the age group of 5 years have been vaccinated in the urban areas. The district records a 99 percentage of immunisation. This highlights the effective implementation of the immunisation programme in the district.

Table 4.7 Immunisation below 5 years

Immunisation below 5 years - for the year 2011 & 2013-14							
Sl.No	Name of the block	Total no. of children below 5 years	Total no. of Children Immunised	% of children immunized	Total No. of children below 5 years	Total No. of children Immunised	% of children immunized
1	Yercaud	771	758	98.3	751	752	100.1
2	Atyothiyapattinam	2834	2806	99.0	2841	2769	97.5
3	Valapady	1890	1834	97.0	1779	1684	94.7
4	Pedhanaickenpalyam	2330	2390	102.6	2506	2361	94.2
5	Attur	2045	2040	99.8	2070	1978	95.6
6	Thalaivasal	2362	2329	98.6	2304	2197	95.4
7	Gangavalli	2171	2235	102.9	2299	2204	95.9
8	Sankari	1965	1954	99.4	2076	2005	96.6
9	Edapadi	1398	1402	100.3	1443	1420	98.4
10	Nangavalli	2306	2307	100.0	2365	2297	97.1
11	Kolathur	1535	1514	98.6	1520	1455	95.7
12	Mecheri	1951	1929	98.9	2029	2024	99.8
13	Kadayampatti	2227	2226	100.0	2319	2166	93.4
14	Omalur	3382	3283	97.1	3350	3184	95.0
15	Salem	1713	1748	102.0	1786	1734	97.1
16	Panamarathupatti	1948	1952	100.2	1991	1967	98.8
17	Veerapandi	2499	2503	100.2	2587	2530	97.8
18	Magudanchavadi	1741	1755	100.8	1778	1728	97.2
19	Konganapuram	1248	1211	97.0	1189	1177	99.0
20	Tharamangalam	2116	2172	102.6	2291	2232	97.4
Grand total		**56388**	**55818**	**99.0**	**54817**	**50897**	**92.8**

Source: Office of Deputy Director of Health, Salem

Female Infanticide

Lack of education, low status of girls and widespread poverty were the main factors for female infanticide. Activists and officials say that the financial pressures associated with dowries are a burden so that parents have been aborting female fetuses for decades after discovering their gender through ultrasound examinations, despite the practice being illegal.

Cradle Baby Scheme

Officials say that the Cradle Baby programme has been a success, improving gender ratios where the project is active. Rights activists say that the improved ratio is largely a result of greater awareness

and advocacy work, and better family planning, rather than because of the project. They say the programme has failed to tackle the root causes of female infanticide by promoting the abandonment of girls and allowing parents to shift responsibility to the state. There is need for greater awareness on the status of women and their contribution to enhance the value of the girl child

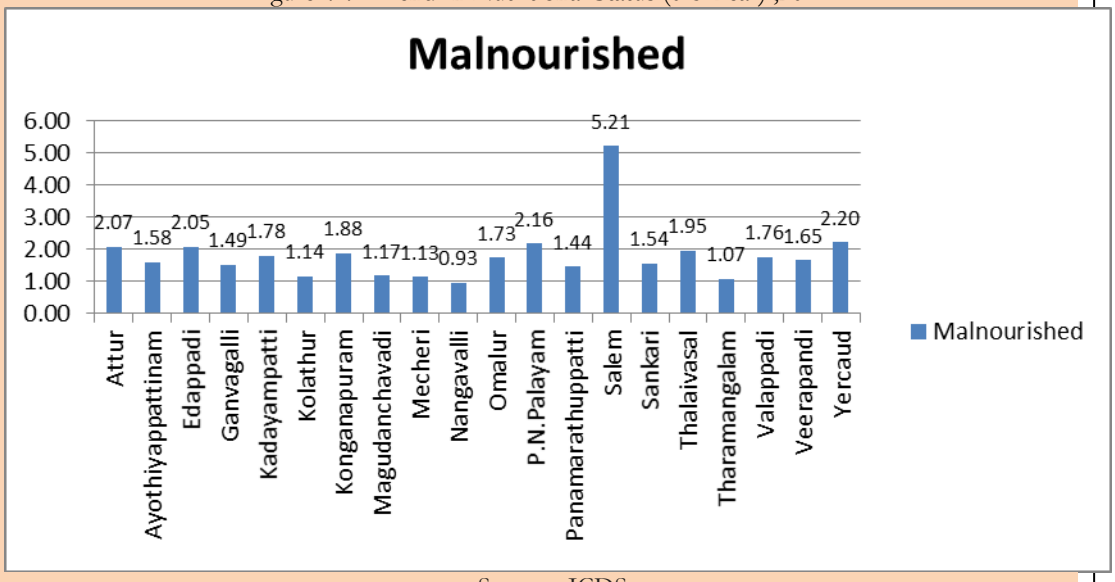
Nutritional Status

The Tamil Nadu Human Development Report 2003 has stated that the National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau showed that a high percentage of children under the age of five were underweight, stunted and wasted. Data pertaining to the child development programme in Rural children, Tamil Nadu showed a high percentage of underweight in 1980s and 1990s. The Tamil Nadu Human Development report (2003) has observed that the 46.6 percent of the children below five years of age in Tamil Nadu are underweight and the rural percentages are higher than the urban percentages.

Under nutrition is most prevalent in Tamil Nadu and India. This fact can be concluded based on the larger number of underweight children in the age group below five years. Underweight has been equated to malnutrition in the Tamil Nadu HDR 2003.

Nutrition level and Trend

Figure 4.4 Trend In Nutritional Status (0-5 Year) ,2011



Source : ICDS

Severe Malnutrition (Grade III &IV) has been observed to be high in the block of Tharamangalam amounting to seven cases and in Yercaud, Nangavalli and P.N. Palayam accounting to three cases each respectively. However, the number of severe malnutrition cases has been 18 in the district. It is to be noted that except the above said few blocks many blocks do not have severe

malnutrition. Children with moderate malnutrition (Grade II) have been observed in the district and accounts for 1092 cases in the district. Out of the total of 20 blocks, Omalur and Pethanaickenpalayam have recorded the highest with 103 and 169 respectively. A large number of children, 75698 are mildly malnourished in the district. Among the blocks, Salem block tops the list with high number of mildly malnourished children with 8903 cases. The other blocks with high number of mildly malnourished children are Veerapandi, Ayothiyapattinam, Attur, Thalaivasal, Omalur and Pethanaickenpalayam.

Table 4.8 Integrated child development services of Salem district

S.No	Details	2013-14
1	Total number of Anganwadi centres (main 2543 mini 153)	2696
2	Total number of 0-6 year children	229800
3	Total number of children weighed in 0-6 years	229028
4	Total number of children 0-3 years	139681
5	Total number of children weighted 0-3 years	139214
6	Over weight	390
7	Normal	114464
8	MUW	24263
9	SUW	97
10	Number of children selected for supplementary feeding (6- 36 M)	81266
11	Number of children actually fed (6-36 M)	81255
12	Number of AN mothers selected for feeding	20870
13	Number of AN mothers actually fed	20797
14	Number of PN mothers selected for feeding	19169
15	Number of PN mothers actually fed	19158
16	Total number of 3 -5 years children	90119
17	Number of children weighted in 3- 5 years	89814
18	Over weight	196
19	Normal	75569
20	MUW	14032
21	SUW	17
22	Total number of children in 2-5 year fed in noon meal	60931
23	Total number of adolescent girls	134284
24	Total number of adolescent girls benefitted in sabla scheme	67372

Under the Sabla scheme, the school going and non-school going girls are given supplementary feeding amounting to 120 gram. The supplementary food consists of wheat/ bhajra, sprouted ragi flour , Bengal gram, jaggery powder, vitamins and minerals measuring to 100 grams. Each 100 gram of supplementary feeding provides nutrition like protein, energy, vitamin A, B1,C iron, calcium ,vitamin B12, B2 ,iodine, zinc, folic acid and niacin.
Children between the age group 2-5 years are provided with the following menu.

Days	Menu
Monday	Tomato rice and boiled egg
Tuesday	Mixed rice with boiled black Bengal gram / green gram
Wednesday	Vegetable pulav and boiled egg
Thursday	Lemon rice and boiled egg
Friday	Dhal rice with boiled potato
Saturday	Mixed rice
Sunday	Mixed rice

Based on 2013- 14 information, there are about 1788 noon meal centers and 2.21 lakh children are benefitted from this. The centre includes primary school, upper primary, secondary, higher secondary and Adi dravida welfare schools.

Table 4.9 Amount of food supplied to each child in each of the noon meal centres per day.

S.No.	Items	Children	
		Class 1-5	Class 6-10
1	Rice	100 g	150 g
2	Dhal	15g	15g
3	Oil	3g	3g
4	Potato	20g	20g
5	Green gram	20g	20g
6	Chenna	20g	20g
7	Salt	1.9g	1.9g
8	Egg	Weekly 5 eggs	

Provision of IFA Tablets

Girl's iron requirements increase dramatically during adolescence as a result of the onset of menstruation; and physical changes accompanying puberty. These changes make adolescent girls more susceptible to anaemia, which has lasting negative consequences for them and for the survival, growth, development of children later in life. In India - home to nearly 113 million adolescent girls – the prevalence of anaemia is estimated to be 56 per cent. In view of the scale of the problem, the

Government of India and state government with technical support by UNICEF and partners have been implementing the Adolescent Girls Anaemia Control Programme for over a decade**. The main objective of the programme is to reduce the prevalence and severity of anaemia in school-going adolescent girls and out-of-school adolescent girls. Globally, a three-pronged strategy is recommended for the control of anaemia at the population level. Such strategy comprises:

1)Dietary - diversification and improvement

2)Food - fortification with iron and other essential micronutrients (vitamins and minerals)

3)Regular consumption of IFA supplements.

In India's current socio-economic situation, it is difficult for large segments of the population to consume a diversified iron-rich diet. Therefore, the regular consumption of IFA supplements is essential for the prevention of iron deficiency and anemia in adolescent girls.

** Source: The Adolescent Girls Anemia Control Programme – UNICEF/India Briefing Paper Series

Table 4.10 Provision of IFA Tablets

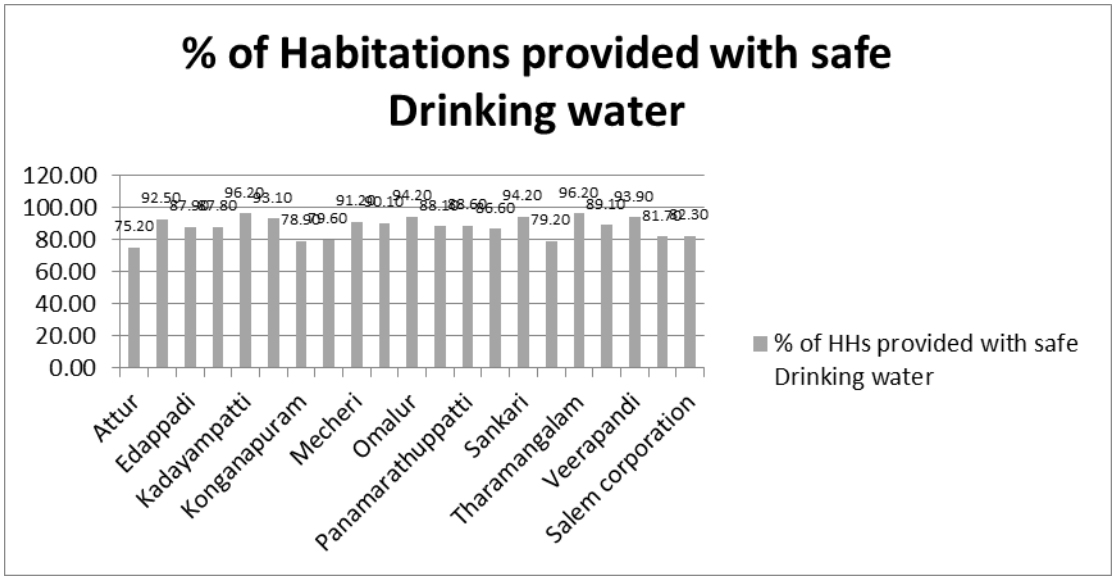
		2011			2013-14		
Sl No	**Name of the bock**	**% of women took IFA tablets**	**% of children took IFA tablets**	**% of adolescent girls took IFA tablets**	**% of women took IFA tablets**	**% of children took IFA tablets**	**% of adolescent girls took IFA tablets**
1	Yercaud	101	34	48	81.5	27.8	96
2	Atyothiyapattinam	70	21	54	81.6	26.3	98
3	Valapady	89	26	55	75.1	24.4	97
4	Pedhanaickenpalyam	76	21	52	58.2	34.1	96
5	Attur	90	26	55	88.0	28.7	96
6	Thalaivasal	97	15	47	96.6	22.3	96
7	Gangavalli	100	44	49	71.3	34.8	92
8	Sankari	84	23	45	71.9	41.9	97
9	Edapadi	93	31	51	86.0	67.9	92
10	Nangavalli	94	20	56	83.4	37.6	97
11	Kolathur	87	19	46	96.7	17.9	95
12	Mecheri	96	11	52	105.8	24.2	96
13	Kadayampatti	86	18	50	66.1	22.6	94
14	Omalur	82	18	51	67.2	34.5	98
15	Salem	68	17	47	94.9	12.1	94
16	Panamarathupatti	82	24	53	62.5	12.7	93
17	Veerapandi	75	19	48	76.3	21.7	92
18	Magudanchavadi	80	14	52	89.1	21.1	95
19	Konganapuram	88	13	43	72.3	34.4	96
20	Tharamangalam	60	12	45	42.1	21.8	94
	Grand Total	57	11	26	77.0	28.1	95

Source: Office of DDHS, Salem

The above table indicates the percentage of children, adults and women who took IFA tablets in various blocks and urban areas of the district. In Gangavalli, 100 % of the women took the IFA tablets followed by Thalaivasal and Mecheri with 97 % and 96% respectively.

Water Supply

Figure 4.5 Access to drinking water



Appendix table A10 shows that Attur block has the least percentage of households provided with safe drinking water followed by Konganapuram, Thalaivasal and Magudanchavdi . Kadayampatti and Tharamangalam tops the list with the highest percentage of households provided with safe drinking water.

Box-4.1 Nutrition Programmes of the Government

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme

ICDS is today the largest community based outreach programme for holistic early child development. It is a crucial link between disadvantaged communities in both primary health care and education systems. CDS scheme is a pioneer scheme taking care of the welfare of the Mother and Child. Through the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme, Tamil Nadu has improved overall nutrition and health status of its young children

Launched on 2nd October 1975, today, ICDS Scheme represents one of the world's largest and most unique programmes for early childhood development. ICDS is the foremost symbol of India's commitment to her children –The aim is to institutionalize essential services and strengthen structures at all levels and enhance capacities. Also, to ensure appropriate inter-sectoral response and raise public awareness and participation. It creates database and knowledge base for child development services

STRATEGIES

Strengthening ICDS as a programme with clear focus on accelerating achievement of maternal and child outcomes, repositioning early child development centrally. Developing an implementation framework with programmatic management and institutional reforms, in Mission Mode with a clear time frame. Facilitating districts, block and communities by strengthening social mobilization, advocacy and communication to bring sustainable changes in knowledge, attitudes, practices and behaviors of beneficiaries, families and communities. Transforming the ICDS system into a learning Organisation, backed by a strong monitoring and evaluation function, accountability and transparency.

Strengthening convergence. Promoting rights based approach, with women's empowerment. Moving from outlays to child related outcomes.

Ensuring good governance and effective monitoring.

1) Nutrition Programmes for Adolescent Girls
2) Nutrition Advocacy and Awareness General Programmes for Food and Nutrition Board (FNB).
3) Follow Up Action for National Nutrition Policy, 1993
4) Ministry Of Health and Family Welfare. Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation of Pregnant Women.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

1) Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation of Pregnant Women
2) Vitamin A Supplementation of Children of 9 – 36 months Age Group.
3) National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme.

Department of Elementary school and Literacy -

1) Midday Meal for Primary School Children

Source : Website/DRDA, TP.

Sanitation

Yercaud (27.60) has the lowest percentage with access to toilet facilities and next followed by P.N. Palayam, Panamaruthuppatti, Veerapandi, Thalaivasal, Tharamangalam and Mecheri respectively not crossing 40%. Attur, Kadayampatti and Kolathur had the access between 50 to 55 %. Except Salem urban (68.20) all the other blocks have access to toilet between 40 to 50% only.

Recently, in a move to create awareness among the rural people about the benefits of using toilets, a 45-day campaign to disseminate the information through posters, kiosks, advertisements in local cable channels, theatres and to school students were in place in the district. Targeted at reaching the 5,109 habitations in 385 village panchayats that cover a population of about 25 lakh, posters explaining the problems of open defecation and benefits of using toilets were kept across the district. "The purpose is to change the behaviour or the mindset of the people so that they construct a toilet in their home and ensure sanitation" It has been noted that about 50 per cent of the population in rural areas are not using toilets and defecating in open despite government promoting the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) and also the NBA and MGNREGS are converged so that the beneficiary, having a job card, along with few people can construct a toilet at his house at a cost of Rs. 11,100.

The Tamil Nadu Human Development Report 2003 has recorded that in 1999, 64 percent of the State's urban population has access to safe drinking water. As per the 2001 census, only 35.2 percentage of the population in Tamil Nadu had access to toilet facilities. 85.6 percentage of the rural population of Tamil Nadu lack access to toilet facilities. Sensitising people on the effects of open defection and promoting use of toilets through behavior changes will only improve sanitation in the district and curb the spread of diseases.

Table 4.11 Provision of Toilet, 2013-14

Sl. No	Name of the Block	Access to toilet
1	Attur	37.30
2	Ayothiyappattinam	36.45
3	Edappadi	59.36
4	Ganvagalli	46.95
5	Kadayampatti	27.77
6	Kolathur	46.54
7	Konganapuram	35.77
8	Magudanchavadi	35.37
9	Mecheri	35.09
10	Nangavalli	32.99
11	Omalur	69.68
12	Pethanaickenpalayam	66.11
13	Panamarathuppatti	65.73
14	Salem	48.88
15	Sankari	66.61
16	Thalaivasal	38.37
17	Tharamangalam	36.84
18	Valapady	28.16
19	Veerapandi	42.60
20	Yercaud	48.62

Source: DRDA,TP,MC

From the above table, as per 2013-14, Kadayampatti (27.77%) has less access to toilet followed by Valapady block(28.16%). Omalur has more access to toilet and Sankari stands second in having a good toilet access.

Box-4.2 Utilisation of Public Health Services and health programmes of State and Central Govt.

As per the Year 2011-12 census, in the category of modern medicine there are 11 hospitals inclusive of one leprosy hospital, 79 Primary Health Centres, 13 Urban Health Centres, 406 Health Sub Centres, Mobile Medical Unit (MMU) and one Dispensary. The total bed strength is 2194 with 401 & 641 Doctors and Nurses respectively. In the category of Indian Medicine –Ayurvedic, Salem district has two Primary Health Centres with two Doctors. There are ten Siddha hospitals and 22 Primary Health Centres with a bed strength of 46 and 39 doctors. In the category of Homoeopathy there are three hospitals with three doctors.

Yercaud recorded the least total number of out patients (44788) followed by Konganapuram (97626). While considering the inpatients Konganapuram (915) is the least followed by Yercaud(1035). Gangavalli recorded the highest with 309936 out patients and 3198 inpatients. All the blocks have access and utilize the government health care service.

Source: DDH & District Statistical Handbook

Special Programmes

AIDS Control

Table 4.12 HIV Positive Cases

Sl. No	Age Group wise	Positive Cases											
		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	0-14 Yrs	38	23	46	51	50	28	31	24	14	4	9	3
2	15-24	28	92	25	86	20	77	32	67	99	58	63	43+2*
3	25-34	108	170	91	175	86	130	65	119	385	188	253	126
4	35-49	404	298	826	638	665	499	607	461	372	308	245	209
5	50& above	143	69	185	108	174	109	165	100	229	133	151	91
	TOTAL	**1022**	**832**	**1173**	**1058**	**995**	**843**	**900**	**771**	**1100**	**693**	**725**	**473+2***

* Transgender

Data shows there is a considerable reduction of the HIV positive cases from 2007 till 2014 among the different age groups. There is an incremental change among the age group of 15-19 with an increase to 10 cases among men and the age group of 50 and above shows a pattern of increase and decrease among men and women.

There has been a decline in the district in the age group less than 14 years indicating that the health service has to a large extent been successful in reducing mother to child transmission. However, worrying is the fact that the adolescent and very young population is still suspectable to HIV/AIDS transmission.

Tuberculosis and Leprosy cases

Table 4.13 TB Cases

Sl.No.	TB UNIT	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	SALEM URBAN	744	652	582	577	590	595
2	LRRC CHETTIPATTY	592	593	540	500	535	524
3	KARIPATTY	666	579	592	518	529	507
4	THAMMAMPATTY	617	585	540	518	552	540
5	NANGAVALLI	427	497	513	449	443	428
6	KONGANAPURAM	NA	615	570	523	538	526
Total		**3046**	**3521**	**3337**	**3085**	**3187**	**3120**

Source: Deputy Director of Medical Rural Health Services (TB) i /c,

Six TB units are present in Salem district. Overall there is declining trend among the reported cases in the past six years. Awareness campaigns are being conducted in the rural areas to identify the positive cases.

Table 4.14 Positive Leprosy Cases

S.No	Name of the Block	Positive Leprosy Cases					
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	Yercaud	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Ayothiyapattinam	9	10	11	12	13	13
3	Valapady	6	7	7	5	4	4
4	Pethanaickenpalayam	4	4	8	13	4	4
5	Attur	4	3	7	8	5	6
6	Thalaivasal	9	9	10	11	9	9
7	Gangavalli	11	15	12	4	10	10
8	Sankari	8	9	10	5	3	4
9	Edapaady	2	4	4	4	4	0
10	Nangavalli	2	4	3	4	8	8
11	Kolathur	7	6	8	19	13	8
12	Mecheri	4	4	5	6	1	1
13	Kadayampatti	7	6	9	9	10	10
14	Omalur	8	12	7	6	4	4
15	Salem	9	10	8	7	5	4
16	Panamarathupatti	7	7	5	3	6	5
17	Veerapandi	10	10	7	5	4	3
18	Mecdonaldchouldry	2	2	1	4	2	6
19	Konganapuram	0	0	4	3	2	4
20	Tharamangalam	1	2	2	2	4	3
TOTAL		**110**	**124**	**128**	**130**	**111**	**106**

Source: Office of DDHS, Salem

Yercaud has recorded zero Leprosy cases and tops the ranking chart while considering the other blocks. Ayothiyapattinam, Gangavalli and Kadayampatti had 13, 10 and 10 positive cases respectively. Overall, there seems a declining trend in the number of cases.

The district is moving towards population stability and has managed to reduce maternal and infant mortality substantially over the past years. It has also established a widespread network of health institutions in the public sector, and equipped them to some extent. The three strategic elements for reduction of MMR—family planning, antenatal and post-natal care, and essential and emergency obstetric care—have made significant progress. A number of priority points have been identified, based on which certain targets for the future have been fixed. Reduction of IMRs, especially female IMRs, emphasis on malnutrition—in particular girl and maternal malnutrition, efforts to reduce anaemia and in particular, anaemia among women of child bearing age, improve quality of primary health care institutions and antenatal care, strengthening of emergency obstetric services, continued emphasis on family planning and increased options for birth control, especially for men,

mainstreaming Indian systems of medicine in the health system, mainstreaming gender in health, emphasize decentralisation of health care planning and administration and community participation in health, improve quality of data for policy purposes and strengthen surveillance and health information systems. The district needs to focus more on disease control as opposed to management to move towards attaining these goals of better health and nutrition status. Future generations may be better served if priority is accorded to prevention of malnutrition rather than to its management. The long term objective should be to eliminate malnutrition altogether. Hence, reduced direct food provisions can be combined with an increasing emphasis on strategies for community education and participation to bring about widespread consciousness in communities about the importance of good nutritional status and the ability to recognise poor growth cases so as to trigger behavioural changes.

Summary

- Salem district population growth rate has got reduced by 1.8% when compared with 2001 population
- Health status of the district has significantly improved very much when compared with 2001. The district has reduced CBR, CDR,IMR,MMR, and still birth. Institutional delivery percentage, sex ratio, and child sex ratio have improved.
- Nutritional status and non-nutritional status of the district needs special focus to achieve the targets set by the State government.
- In a nutshell, the overall status of demography, health and nutrition has improved a lot in a decade and attention at the block level will create a change in the district.

Conclusion

Health and Nutrition across all age groups for the 20 blocks of Salem district has been studied. The CBR is found to decrease across the blocks of Salem district, while the sex ratio has increased. The institutional deliveries are high while Urban areas of Attur, Edapadi and Mettur reported nil non-institutional deliveries. The immunisation is highly effective with 99 percent coverage. The access to safe drinking water and toilets are widely available in the district. The number of TB positive cases and leprosy cases has declined in the district.

CHAPTER 5

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

Chapter 5

Literacy and Education

Introduction

One of the biggest developments in early literacy learning has been the development of an emergent literacy perspective. This perspective, which gained popularity in the 1980s, suggests that children develop as literacy learners at birth and that development continues throughout their childhood, if not their lifetime (Pellegrini and Galda, 1994; Sulzby, 1985). This theoretical base underscore the importance of recognising that not all children will be at the same place in their literacy learning at the same time, or even that literacy learning develops in a linear manner. One of the parameters which play an important role for the economic growth of the Nation is 'EDUCATION". All the aspects like technology development, infrastructure development etc., mainly depend upon education of the citizens in a country. There may be a town without "Temple", but there should not be even a single town without "School" is a popular proverb.

Literacy

Educational Trend in India: There are so many types of Education now in progress like Central Board of Secondary Education, State Board of Education in various states, Montessori method of teaching etc., for the school level students. One of the mile stones in this trend is introduction of 'SAMACHEER" system by the Tamil Nadu Government which equalises all the categories of students in one level so that there will be equal gaining of knowledge among all which facilitate them for all competitive examination purpose.

Educational Trend in Tamil Nadu:

In Tamil Nadu, even though so many schemes have been implemented for the progress of the students, still it is not similar in temperament with other neighboring states like Kerala which stands number one in the Education and Literacy rate. This is because of non-awareness among the members of the public about the importance of education on one hand and poverty level of the family on the other.

Steps in implementing cent percent literacy by the Government:

Tamil Nadu Government has initiated large number of schemes for eliminating the drop out level in the student category and to increase the level of education. Some of them are:

- Introduction of SSA and RMSA schemes for providing cent percent education universal primary education.

- Providing free Text books, Uniform, Geometry boxes, Bus pass, noon Meal along with Egg, Lap-top along with the already existing Scholarship schemes.
- Improvisation of buildings of Government Schools on par with Private schools in standard.
- Increasing Teachers' percentage by reducing the student strength in a class
- Announcing Free education for higher studies for those children who obtain State and District ranks in the public examination.
- Nutritious food for the Anganwadi school students with variety meals daily.

All these are done because of implementing the right to education in the state.

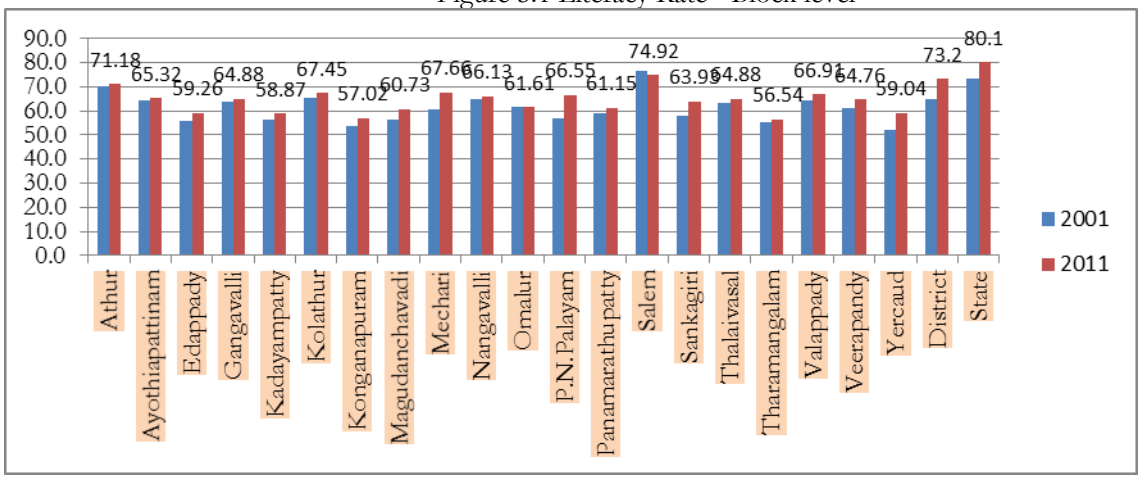
In any state, the educational attainment can be calculated only by knowing the enrolment in all the different level of education and the drop out if any identified. This chapter mainly dealt with the enrolment and drop out in Primary, Upper primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary education.

In Tamil Nadu state, education has been grouped into 4 parts;

1. Primary :1st to 5th standard
2. Upper Primary: 6th to 8th standard
3. Secondary: 9th and 10th standard
4. Upper Secondary or Higher Secondary: 11th and 12th Standard

Literacy performance of District

Figure 5.1 Literacy Rate - Block level



Source : Census.

Elementary Education

Primary Education

During 2001-2002, 452 Primary Schools were opened and 197 Primary Schools were upgraded into Upper Primary Schools, and in 2002-2003, 304 Primary Schools were opened and 479 Primary Schools were upgraded into Upper Primary Schools. During 2003-2004, 356 Primary Schools were opened and 399 Primary Schools were upgraded into Upper Primary Schools and in 2004-2005, 1,031 Primary schools have been upgraded into Upper Primary schools. During 2005-2006, 162 Primary Schools have been opened and 684 Primary Schools have been upgraded into Upper Primary Schools. During 2006-2007, 126 Primary Schools have been opened and 234 Primary Schools have been upgraded into Upper Primary Schools. During 2007-08, 210 Primary Schools have been opened and 338 Primary Schools have been upgraded into upper Primary Schools. In 2008-09, 907 Primary Schools have been upgraded into upper primary schools. In 2009-10 5 New Primary Schools have been opened and 831 Primary Schools have been upgraded as Upper Primary Schools. In 2010-11, 228 New Primary Schools have been opened and 218 Primary Schools have been upgraded as upper Primary Schools. In 2010-11, 61 Primary Schools have been approved to upgrade as upper Primary Schools under Supplementary Budget. Orders from Govt. is awaited for these Schools

Box-5.1 Initiatives for improvement in quality of Education

Under the programme of Sarva Shiksha Abiyan, each state has designed its own pedagogy to provide quality education for all the children irrespective of the diversity. The government of Tamil Nadu has introduced Activity Based Learning(ABL) in Primary classes and Activity Learning Methodology(ALM) enrichment in Upper Primary Classes to ensure quality in education in early years which in turn creates a strong foundation of knowledge for the children.

The quality improvement model adopted by Tamil Nadu is clearly a forerunner, which can inspire similar initiatives in other states. The State took the plunge to go to scale in quality improving measures and addressed all elements of the quality support chain, from teachers, to teacher educators and supervisors. The State made innovative use of finance available through SSA to implement quality improvement measures at scale – e.g., teacher grants, teacher training, TLM, Learning Enhancement funds. The teachers have been enabled through essential trainings to understand the real learning levels of the students by the employment of ABL and ALM methods.

Table 5.1 Gross Enrolments in Primary Education

Sl. No	Block /District	Primary						
		Boys		Girls		Total		
		2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	Athur	101.28	100.07	101.75	99.10	101.65	99.59	99.84
2	Ayothiapattinam	98.31	99.08	98.07	98.45	98.19	98.77	99.89
3	Edappady	97.94	98.16	98.32	98.70	98.13	98.43	99.75
4	Gangavalli	94.71	95.45	96.50	97.91	95.61	96.68	99.79
5	Kadayampatty	95.69	96.38	95.17	97.52	95.43	96.95	99.82
6	Kolathur	94.70	96.67	95.92	97.92	95.31	97.30	99.79
7	Konganapuram	99.98	100.72	102.04	101.41	100.99	101.07	99.87
8	Magudanchavadi	95.36	96.11	95.78	96.15	95.57	96.13	99.84
9	Mecheri	100.30	99.99	102.12	101.36	101.21	100.68	99.87
10	Nangavalli	99.55	99.93	97.82	98.20	98.68	99.07	99.77
11	Omalur	100.18	99.57	101.37	100.77	100.78	100.17	99.75
12	Pethanaickenpalayam	96.39	96.61	97.95	98.34	97.17	97.48	99.89
13	Panamarathupatty	102.54	101.64	102.15	101.56	102.34	101.60	99.80
14	Salem	98.38	99.14	97.95	98.33	98.17	98.74	99.86
15	Sankari	100.35	98.70	101.50	98.99	101.12	98.85	99.82
16	Thalaivasal	98.74	98.21	97.40	97.79	98.07	98.01	99.65
17	Tharamangalam	98.49	99.21	96.91	98.36	97.67	98.79	99.75
18	Valappady	101.19	99.78	101.90	99.26	101.74	99.57	99.87
19	Veerapandy	96.81	97.57	97.54	97.92	97.18	97.75	99.78
20	Yercaud	99.13	98.48	90.99	92.82	95.06	95.65	99.35
21	Salem Corporation	98.58	98.77	96.53	96.91	97.56	97.86	99.76
22	District	98.08	98.08	97.72	97.72	97.9	100.8	99.78

Source: SSA

From the Table 5.1 it is concluded that literacy rate is higher in Athur, Kolathur, PN Palayam and Salem blocks where as it is low in Edapadi, Kadayampatti, Konganapuram, Magudanchavadi and Taramangalam.

Generally gross enrolments are good but it is seen that drop outs are more in the primary school level in Gangavalli, Veerapandi, blocks compared to the district average. It is also seen that in Yercaud and Gangavalli blocks are low in enrollment rate when compared to other blocks. This may be due to poor income of the people.

The importance of primary education needs to be stressed to improve the productive capacity of the society.

Completion Rate and Dropout Rate in Primary Education

Table 5.2 Completion and Dropout Rate in Primary Education

Sl. No	Block wise/District	Completion						Drop out						
		Boys		Girls		Total		Boys		Girls		Total		
		2011- 12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13	2011- 12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13	20.13-14
1	Attur	99.77	98.56	99.88	97.23	99.96	97.90	1.51	1.51	1.87	1.87	1.69	1.69	1.8
2	Ayothiapattinam	96.15	96.92	95.56	95.94	95.85	96.43	2.16	2.16	2.51	2.51	2.34	2.34	1.9
3	Edappady	92.59	93.33	94.02	95.43	93.31	94.38	2.73	2.73	3.09	3.09	2.91	2.91	1.2
4	Gangavalli	95.21	95.43	95.23	95.61	95.22	95.52	2.12	2.12	2.48	2.48	2.3	2.3	2.3
5	Kadayampatty	93.85	94.54	92.97	95.32	93.41	94.93	1.84	1.84	2.2	2.2	2.02	2.02	1.2
6	Kolathur	92.46	94.43	93.32	95.32	92.89	94.88	2.24	2.24	2.6	2.6	2.42	2.42	2.0
7	Konganapuram	97.65	98.43	99.39	98.76	98.52	98.60	2.33	2.29	2.65	2.65	2.47	2.47	0.8
8	Magudanchavadi	93.91	94.66	93.97	94.34	93.94	94.50	1.45	1.45	1.81	1.81	1.63	1.63	1.9
9	Mecheri	97.84	97.53	99.30	98.54	98.57	98.04	2.46	2.46	2.82	2.82	2.64	2.64	1.8
10	Nangavalli	98.05	98.43	95.96	96.34	97.00	97.39	1.5	1.5	1.86	1.86	1.68	1.68	2.2
11	Omalur	97.93	97.32	98.76	98.16	98.35	97.74	2.25	2.25	2.61	2.61	2.43	2.43	1.0
12	Pethanaickenpalayam	95.40	95.62	96.60	96.99	96.00	96.31	0.99	0.99	1.35	1.35	1.17	1.17	0.6
13	Panamarathupatty	99.68	98.78	98.93	98.34	99.30	98.56	2.86	2.86	3.22	3.22	3.04	3.04	1.5
14	Salem	95.73	96.49	94.94	95.32	95.34	95.91	2.65	2.65	3.01	3.01	2.83	2.83	2.2
15	Sankari	99.10	97.45	99.89	97.38	99.69	97.42	1.25	1.25	1.61	1.61	1.43	1.43	1.3
16	Thalaivasal	97.98	97.45	96.27	96.66	97.12	97.06	0.76	0.76	1.13	1.13	0.95	0.95	1.7
17	Tharamangalam	95.78	96.55	93.89	95.34	94.83	95.95	2.71	2.66	3.02	3.02	2.84	2.84	1.3
18	Valappady	99.52	98.11	99.87	97.23	99.89	97.72	1.67	1.67	2.03	2.03	1.85	1.85	0.7
19	Veerapandy	94.68	95.44	95.05	95.43	94.87	95.44	2.13	2.13	2.49	2.49	2.31	2.31	2.2
20	Yercaud	98.21	97.56	89.71	91.54	93.96	94.55	0.92	0.92	1.28	1.28	1.1	1.1	1.5
21	Salem Corporation	96.68	96.87	94.27	94.65	95.48	95.76	1.9	1.9	2.26	2.26	2.08	2.08	1.6
22	District	96.58	96.67	96.08	96.18	96.36	96.43	1.92	1.92	2.28	2.28	2.10	2.10	1.52

Source: SSA

The completion rate of both boys and girls share almost equal proportion throughout all the blocks. The completion rate of education among the students is normally good and found more than 90% out of which Attur, Sankari and Valapady blocks reflected a high completion rate Regarding the drop out ratio, it is found that more drop outs are found in the blocks of Gangavalli, Nangavalli, Salem and Veerapandi rather and it was found to be low in Valapady and Pethanaickenpalayam blocks. Adequate measure should be taken to reduce the drop out ratio by explaining the importance of education among the public and students. More camps should be initiated by the district education department.

Upper Primary/Middle School Education

Table 5.3 Gross Enrolments in Upper Primary Education

Sl. No	Block wise/District	Upper primary						
		Boys		Girls		Total		
		2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	Athur	99.10	99.24	99.69	99.83	97.40	99.54	99.35
2	Ayothiapattinam	91.14	91.28	91.73	91.87	91.44	91.58	99.45
3	Edappady	94.61	94.74	95.21	95.34	94.91	95.04	98.88
4	Gangavalli	95.64	95.78	96.25	96.39	95.95	96.09	98.56
5	Kadayampatty	92.76	92.89	93.36	93.61	93.06	93.25	99.12
6	Kolathur	97.08	97.34	97.69	97.83	97.39	97.59	99.02
7	Konganapuram	90.62	90.75	91.22	91.35	90.92	91.05	99.45
8	Magudanchavadi	93.02	93.16	93.62	93.76	93.32	93.46	99.73
9	Mecheri	97.38	97.52	97.98	98.12	97.68	97.82	99.51
10	Nangavalli	92.45	92.58	92.73	93.16	92.74	92.87	99.09
11	Omalur	93.17	93.30	93.77	94.10	93.47	93.70	98.62
12	Pethanaickenpalayam	94.48	94.62	95.06	95.20	94.77	94.91	99.2
13	Panamarathupatty	91.27	91.40	91.88	92.01	91.58	91.71	99.6
14	Salem	94.38	94.52	94.99	95.13	94.69	94.83	99.3
15	Sankari	90.29	90.49	90.94	91.08	90.65	90.79	99.3
16	Thalaivasal	96.01	96.15	96.59	96.85	96.30	96.50	98.72
17	Tharamangalam	97.25	97.39	97.87	97.74	97.56	97.57	98.95
18	Valappady	97.70	97.84	98.30	98.44	98.00	98.14	99.57
19	Veerapandy	95.24	95.38	95.84	95.98	95.54	95.68	99.24
20	Yercaud	94.31	94.45	94.90	95.04	94.61	94.75	98.35
21	Salem Corporation	95.67	95.81	96.27	96.41	95.97	96.11	99.82
22	District	94.45	94.60	95.04	95.21	94.66	94.90	99.18

Source: SSA

The gross enrolment rate gives an indication of the upper primary education level among the residents in a given jurisdiction. From the above table showing the enrolment rate in upper primary education, Attur stands first in the enrolment of boys as well as girls for both the years 2011 and 2012 whereas Magudanchavadi has come to the first place during 2013-14. Yercaud and Gangavalli are the blocks with lower enrolment rate when compared with other blocks.

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

Table 5.4 Completion and Dropout Rate in Upper Primary Education

Sl. No	Block wise/District	Completion						Drop out						
		Boys		Girls		Total		Boys		Girls		Total		
		2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	Athur	96.89	97.03	97.53	97.67	97.21	97.35	2.21	2.21	2.16	2.16	0.19	2.19	2.06
2	Ayothiapattinam	88.30	88.44	88.94	89.08	88.62	88.76	2.84	2.84	2.79	2.79	2.82	2.82	2.65
3	Edappady	92.85	92.99	93.49	93.63	93.17	93.31	3.41	3.41	3.37	3.37	3.39	3.39	3.2
4	Gangavalli	91.20	91.33	91.84	91.97	91.52	91.65	2.79	2.79	2.76	2.76	2.78	2.78	2.62
5	Kadayampatty	90.23	90.36	90.87	91.12	90.55	90.74	2.53	2.53	2.49	2.49	2.51	2.51	2.37
6	Kolathur	94.16	94.42	94.80	94.94	94.48	94.68	2.92	2.92	2.89	2.89	2.91	2.91	2.74
7	Konganapuram	87.65	87.78	88.29	88.42	87.97	88.10	2.97	2.97	2.93	2.93	2.95	2.95	2.78
8	Magudanchavadi	90.87	91.01	91.51	91.65	91.19	91.33	2.15	2.15	2.11	2.11	2.13	2.13	2.01
9	Mecheri	94.25	94.39	94.89	95.03	94.57	94.71	3.13	3.13	3.09	3.09	3.11	3.11	2.93
10	Nangavalli	90.24	90.37	90.58	91.01	90.56	90.69	2.21	2.21	2.15	2.15	2.18	2.18	2.06
11	Omalur	90.24	90.37	90.88	91.21	90.56	90.79	2.93	2.93	2.89	2.89	2.91	2.91	2.74
12	Pethanaickenpalayam	92.77	92.91	93.41	93.55	93.09	93.23	1.71	1.71	1.65	1.65	1.68	1.68	3.3
13	Panamarathupatty	87.75	87.88	88.39	88.52	88.07	88.20	3.52	3.52	3.49	3.49	3.51	3.51	1.59
14	Salem	91.06	91.20	91.70	91.84	91.38	91.52	3.32	3.32	3.29	3.29	3.31	3.31	3.12
15	Sankari	88.33	88.53	89.03	89.17	88.71	88.85	1.96	1.96	1.91	1.91	1.94	1.94	1.83
16	Thalaivasal	94.52	94.66	95.16	95.42	94.84	95.04	1.49	1.49	1.43	1.43	1.46	1.46	1.38
17	Tharamangalam	93.92	94.06	94.56	94.43	94.24	94.25	3.33	3.33	3.31	3.31	3.32	3.32	3.13
18	Valappady	95.34	95.48	95.98	96.12	95.66	95.80	2.36	2.36	2.32	2.32	2.34	2.34	2.21
19	Veerapandy	92.43	92.57	93.07	93.21	92.75	92.89	2.81	2.81	2.77	2.77	2.79	2.79	2.63
20	Yercaud	92.67	92.81	93.31	93.45	92.99	93.13	1.64	1.64	1.59	1.59	1.62	1.62	1.52
21	Salem U rbanCorporation	93.08	93.22	93.72	93.86	93.40	93.54	2.59	2.59	2.55	2.55	2.57	2.57	2.42
22	District	91.85	91.99	92.47	92.63	92.17	92.31	2.61	2.61	2.57	2.57	2.59	2.59	2.44

Source: SSA / RMSA

Attur has a high completion rate and Panamarathupati where Konganapuram show a low completion rate in upper primary education. The dropout rate is more in Pethanaickenpalayam and very less in Thalaivasal. Universal elementary education includes not only enrolment but also achievement in completion. The district administration has to concentrate on the blocks with more dropouts and make them understand the importance of education. Due to economic reasons, parents are not willing to spend on transportation to send their children to high schools and higher secondary schools which may be 5 to 8 km away. In respect of girls, social risk and apprehensions in the minds of the parents are also a contributory factor.

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

Table 5.5 Transition Rate

Sl.No	Block wise/ District /State	% of transition		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	Salem urban	93.08	93.22	99
2	Attur	96.89	97.03	98.90
3	Ayothiapattanam	88.30	88.44	99.30
4	Gangavalli	91.20	91.33	99.30
5	Idappadi	92.85	92.99	99.10
6	Kadayampatti	90.23	90.36	99.00
7	Kolathur	94.16	94.42	98.40
8	Konganapuram	87.65	87.78	98.10
9	Magudanchavadi	90.87	91.01	98.20
10	Mecheri	94.25	94.39	98.90
11	Nangavalli	90.24	90.37	98.60
12	Omalur	90.24	90.37	98.60
13	Pethanaickenpalayam	92.77	92.91	98.00
14	Panamarathupatti	87.75	87.88	98.30
15	Salem Rural	91.06	91.20	99.10
16	Sankari	88.33	88.53	98.90
17	Thalaivasal	94.52	94.66	98.90
18	Tharamangalam	93.92	94.06	98.70
19	Valapady	95.34	95.48	98.20
20	Veerapandi	92.43	92.57	99.20
21	Yercaud	92.67	92.81	97.70

Source: SSA

The table above indicates the percentage of transition from primary to upper primary and upper primary to secondary education. From the table, it is evident that the transition rate both from primary to upper primary and upper primary to secondary is high in Ayothiapattinam and Gangavalli block and low in Yercaud block. The transition rate shows consistent improvement over a period. However, as it seems, the goal of universal elementary education may not perhaps be realised soon if transition rates are not further improved significantly.

Access to Schools

Table 5.6 Availability of Schools

Sl. No	Block wise/District	Number of habitations	Number of primary School	Number of upper primary /Middle school
1	Attur	220	214	220
2	Ayothiyappattinam	353	349	353
3	Gangavalli	213	182	202
4	Edappadi	450	434	448
5	Kadayampatti	381	378	381
6	Kolathur	305	295	305
7	Konganapuram	417	392	406
8	Magudanchavadi	381	373	367
9	Mecheri	399	392	399
10	Nangavalli	477	444	477
11	Omalur	370	366	368
12	Panamarathuppatti	295	290	295
13	Peddhanaickenpalayam	345	341	345
14	Salem Rural	235	235	235
15	Sankari	506	475	488
16	Tharamangalam	535	525	535
17	Thgalavasal	214	208	214
18	Valapady	180	167	180
19	Veerapandi	209	201	203
20	Yercaud	96	69	76
21	Salem Corporation	835	835	835
22	District	7416	7165	7332

Source: SSA

The government with a mission to provide access to school education has established schools in all the blocks. The above table shows the number of primary and upper primary schools available in the various blocks of the district. There are more number of schools in Salem corporation followed by Tharamangalam. Yercaud block has less number of schools both in the primary and upper primary.

Pupil-Teacher Ratio in Primary and Upper Primary

Schools cannot operate without teachers; so, teachers are needed in both existing schools and new schools. The table below 5.7 shows the pupil teacher ratio and the pupil school ratio in primary and upper primary schools of the blocks of Salem district and the district ratio.

Table 5.7 Pupil Teacher Ratio in Primary and Upper Primary School

Sl. No	Block wise/District	Primary School		Upper Primary School	
		Pupil Teacher Raito	Pupil School Ratio	Pupil Teacher Raito	Pupil School Ratio
1	Attur	41.2	25.1	57.2	30.1
2	Ayothiyappattinam	48.2	31.1	72.3	29.1
3	Edappadi	56.2	36.1	76.3	32.1
4	Gangavalli	58.2	26.1	62.3	25.1
5	Kadayampatti	77.3	35.1	67.3	38.1
6	Kolathur	56.2	25.1	39.2	30.1
7	Konganapuram	50.2	29.1	90.3	39.1
8	Magudanchavadi	65.3	30.1	44.2	29.1
9	Mecheri	41.2	29.1	53.2	32.1
10	Nangavalli	47.2	29.1	48.2	33.1
11	Omalur	65.2	31.1	48.2	27.1
12	Panamarathuppatti	40.2	28.1	75.3	29.1
13	Peddhanaickenpalayam	56.2	26.1	49.2	34.1
14	Salem	46.2	32.1	47.2	30.1
15	Sankari	39.2	26.1	59.2	28.1
16	Tharamangalam	55.2	38.1	63.3	36.1
17	Thalaivasal	41.2	27.1	46.2	27.1
18	Valapady	49.2	28.1	78.2	28.1
19	Veerapandi	56.2	33.1	90.3	31.1
20	Yercaud	50.2	26.1	43.2	27.1
21	Salem Corporation	46.2	32.1	47.2	30.1
22	District	49.2	29.1	59.2	30.1

Source: RMSA

The pupil teacher ratio is more in Kadayampatti and less in Sankari block for the primary school whereas the ratio is more in Veerapandi, Konganapuram and less in Kolathur for the upper primary schools. The pupil school ratio is more in Tharamangalam and less in Attur and Kolathur blocks for primary. Regarding the upper primary education, the pupil school ratio is more in Konganapuram and less in Gangavalli blocks.

Secondary Education

Table 5.8 Gross Enrolments in Secondary Education

Sl. No	Block wise/District	No. of Schools	Male	Female	Total 2011	2013-14
1	Attur	10	1274	1365	2639	1846
2	Ayothiyappattinam	9	1912	1831	3743	1839
3	Edappadi	7	536	745	1281	534
4	Gangavalli	7	1032	1453	2485	1079
5	Kadayampatti	8	1200	1006	2206	1261
6	Kolathur	6	622	596	1218	623
7	Konganapuram	6	995	671	1666	717
8	Magudanchavadi	2	178	248	426	262
9	Mecheri	6	1348	1795	3143	1279
10	Nangavalli	6	512	655	1167	518
11	Omalur	9	1146	1645	2791	1226
12	Panamarathuppatti	5	549	561	1110	521
13	Pethanaickenpalayam	9	1426	1027	2453	1162
14	Salem	5	454	510	964	1713
15	Sankari	6	647	753	1400	658
16	Thalaivasal	16	1746	1409	3155	1777
17	Tharamangalam	7	732	997	1729	954
18	Valapady	8	975	983	1958	833
19	Veerapandi	4	837	911	1748	618
20	Yercaud	4	375	814	1189	381
21	Salem Corporation	17	3548	3223	6771	2744
22	**District**	**145**	**23547**	**21550**	**45097**	**22545**

Source: SSA

The above table 5.8 shows the gross enrolment in secondary education. More number of boys and girls are enrolled for secondary education in Salem Corporation followed by Attur and Ayothiapattinam. In Magudanchavadi block, very few number of boys and girls are enrolled for secondary education.

Table 5.9 Dropouts in Secondary

Sl. No	Block wise/District	Secondary						
		Boys		Girls		Total		Total
		2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	Salem Corporation	12.31	8.76	11.77	8.71	12.04	8.74	3.7
2	Attur	11.87	8.98	11.74	8.94	11.81	8.96	1.6
3	Ayothiappattinam	9.24	7.63	9.17	7.74	9.21	7.69	3.1
4	Edappadi	10.9	7.2	11.15	7.31	11.03	7.26	5.1
5	Gangavalli	11.33	8.16	11.24	8.14	11.29	8.15	4.0
6	Kadayampatti	10.4	8.59	10.9	8.77	10.65	8.68	4.6
7	Kolathur	11.14	8.46	11.24	8.48	11.19	8.47	4.6
8	Konganapuram	11.81	8.04	12.34	7.65	12.08	7.85	0.9
9	Magudanchavadi	11.1	7.96	11.11	8.02	11.11	7.99	5.0
10	Mecheri	11.4	8.16	11.44	8.37	11.42	8.27	1.5
11	Nangavalli	10.9	8.21	11.34	8.24	11.12	8.23	2.1
12	Omalur	10.87	8.79	11.44	8.84	11.16	8.82	1.8
13	Panamarathuppatti	10.04	8.29	9.94	8.31	9.99	8.30	0.9
14	Pethanaickenpalayam	10.95	7.79	11.12	8.77	11.04	8.28	3.2
15	Salem	11.4	8.09	11.48	8.04	11.44	8.07	3.6
16	Sankari	10.44	8.29	10.54	8.31	10.49	8.30	2.1
17	Thalaivasal	11.84	8.72	11.74	8.94	11.79	8.83	2.4
18	Tharamangalam	11.9	8.16	12.11	8.04	12.01	8.10	3.6
19	Valapady	10.31	8.29	10.71	8.84	10.51	8.57	1.8
20	Veerapandi	10.88	7.96	11.02	8.04	10.95	8.00	4.1
21	Yercaud	12.2	9.16	12.95	9.15	12.58	9.16	5.0

Source: RMSA

The average drop-out of the blocks of the district is represented in the table 5.9 above. The highest dropout was recorded in Yercaud and Magudanchavadi blocks. The dropout rate is low in Konganapuram and Panamarathupattiin 2013-14 and Eddapadi is 5.1 in 2013. There is a sharp decline in yercard block from 2011-12 to 2013-14 indicating that certain interventions have given desired result.

Box 5.2 Reading writing skills among primary and upper primary school children Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan - Salem District

As advised by Right to free and compulsory Education Act 2009, an awareness campaign is organised in every school in the month of June and July 2014, to promote enrolment and to eradicate dropouts. In this campaign children emphasised the innovation of the government, by reciting slogans with regard to the government welfare schemes for the school children, to the common public. This rally certainly states as an epitome and proves that "Education for all-the certainty" prevails in and throughout the district.

In the beginning of this academic year 2014-15, a slip test (In Tamil, English and Mathematics Basic Arithmetic skills) was conducted for the children of Std 1 to 8 in all the schools, in order to grade their achievement and help them accordingly. The children who posset their own pace in learning were identified. BRTEs conducted this test and sorted down the needed children's name list and sort down the abstract as well to grade the school.

In all the blocks, the Chief educational officer (SSA) and Assistant programme officer (APO - SSA) conducts a statistical review of Head master and Teachers of all primary and middle school in regard to the achievement of the children in the slip test conducted by the BRTEs. Achievement level of the students in each subject, Tamil, English and Mathematics were discussed in this meeting. And the list of late bloomers, the needed children in this respect were also issued to the school as immediate measure.

Our CEO (SSA) and APO (SSA) insisted and explained that very special training and care must be supplemented to these children along with the regular academic schedule. And with this reference a special in service training to support Tamil Reading and Writing skill in the classroom has been imparted to the teachers.

A one day special workshop has been conducted to all the BRTEs regarding the Learning Indicators. And in that workshop common tools (Question paper) has been prepared by the BRTEs to assess the learning outcome of the children (1 to 8) uniformly throughout the district. And using this tool 50% of the schools in each block will be assessed in the month of August and the rest (50%) will be assessed and graded in September.

To ensure the BRTEs school visit their advance tour programme (TENTATIVE PLAN) is received from each block every 15 days once and using that as the parallel reference, their visit is monitored by the district officials, which strengthens their visit and helps in strengthening the learning process.

The C grade schools are identified and frequently visited in teams by the AEEO and BRTEs in the district. This helps to promote the children's achievement. The learning atmosphere is ensured very often and the required building facilities are provided after conducting several surveys by the special team of the Chief Educational Officer, Additional Chief Educational officer (SSA), District Education Officer and Assistant Programme Officer (SSA).

In addition, every child's learning progress is monitored and displayed on an achievement chart. Every child can check his / her location on the chart and identify the corresponding activity card on the learning ladder and thus initiate his /her own learning activity for the day.

The Active Learning Methodology (ALM) has been introduced in all the 12000 -odd upper primary schools in Tamil Nadu. The ALM does use textbooks in the class rooms; however, learning has become more active. In a typical ALM classroom, the teacher introduces a topic or theme of a lesson very briefly, for not more than 10 minutes. Children are then encouraged to read the lesson on their own with sufficient time provided. They can then discuss amongst themselves in groups as well as ask clarifications and questions to the teacher. Each child is then required to depict the concept / concepts introduced, in the form of a "mind map", that deconstructs the given concept / learning. The child has the freedom to use his/ her creativity in drawing the mind maps to explain the process.
The ABL at present covers Grades I- IV while ALM addresses Grades VI-VIII. Grade V is considered a transitional year and the state is yet to develop and define the approach to address the needs of this grade. A significant number of children in grade IV were still at lower levels of learning although making fast progress.

Access to Schools

The first step in increasing access to high and higher secondary schools is to provide sufficient schools with necessary infrastructure and teachers. As per the Sixth All India Educational survey, 85 per cent of habitations in Tamil Nadu have been provided with secondary school facilities within a distance of five km, which is an accepted norm. This is significantly higher than that in most States. The table 5.10 below shows the number of schools in various blocks of Salem district.

Table 5.10. School infrastructure

Sl. No	Block wise/District	Total No. of schools	With 3 class rooms	more than 3 classrooms	With toilet	With girls toilet	Withelectricity	Withdrinkingwater	Withdeskandchair
1	Attur	96	5	50	96	96	96	94	96
2	Ayothiyappattinam	104	15	71	104	104	102	104	102
3	Edappadi	90	24	64	90	90	90	90	86
4	Gangavalli	74	4	37	74	74	71	74	74
5	Kadayampatti	117	36	80	117	117	117	117	117
6	Kolathur	67	36	31	67	67	67	66	67
7	Konganapuram	89	10	41	89	89	86	89	89
8	Magudanchavai	73	21	35	73	73	73	73	71
9	Mecheri	95	5	60	95	95	95	95	28
10	Nangavalli	89	37	52	89	89	89	89	81
11	Omalur	110	19	91	110	110	110	110	48
12	Panamarathuppatti	63	6	41	63	63	63	63	63
13	Pethanaickenpalayam	102	7	47	102	102	98	99	100
14	Salem	71	6	4	71	71	70	71	68
15	Sankari	90	36	54	90	90	90	90	90
16	Thalaivasal	104	14	15	104	104	104	102	90
17	Tharamangalam	80	29	50	80	80	79	80	70
18	Valapady	78	27	48	78	78	78	78	25
19	Veerapandi	76	28	47	76	76	76	76	76
20	Yercaud	58	38	19	58	58	58	58	37
21	Salem Corporation	117	57	60	117	117	116	117	117
22	District	1843	460	997	1843	1843	1828	1835	1595

Source: RMSA

The Table 5.10 shows the classification of the infrastructure according to the total number of classes, with three and more than three class rooms, provision of water, electricity, desks, chairs and toilet facility among the blocks of the district. In terms of infrastructure, it should be noted that the access to toilets, drinking water is there in all schools and in all the blocks.

Hostel Facilities

Table 5.11 Hostels

Sl. No	Block/District	Total Number of Hostels	No. of students in hostels
1	Attur	4	270
2	Ayothiappattinam	3	183
3	Edappady	3	159
4	Gangavalli	1	62
5	Kadayampatti	1	56
6	Kolathur	7	279
7	Konganapuram	1	62
8	Magudanchavadi	1	58
9	Mecheri	3	185
10	Nangavalli	1	60
11	Omalur	1	55
12	Panamarathuppatti	4	207
13	Pethanaickenpalayam	1	52
14	Salem	7	614
15	Sankari	0	0
16	Thalaivasal	1	67
17	Tharamangalam	2	132
18	Valappady	2	112
19	Veerapandii	3	186
20	Yercaud	0	0
21	District	36	2799

Source :BCWO , ADWO

Box-5.3 Technology initiatives in Education sector

Sarva Siksha Abhiyan emphasizes on Computer Aided Learning(CAL) to bring a better balance between equity to rural and urban children for excellence in education by establishing new CAL centres in the schools for promoting innovation in education. In order to ensure success in the scheme, the State provides training to teachers with basic skills of computer to use computer technology to assist their teaching and to encourage active participation of students in the class room Teaching Learning process for effectiveness of Activity Based Learning in Primary classes and for Activity Learning Methodology enrichment in Upper Primary Classes.

The government has

- State Resource Group- Preparation of Modules and e-Learning Content materials and Training
- Subject Specific Teachers- For Preparing Teaching Learning Materials
- Expert Master Trainers Group- Training to the Teachers (Intel, Microsoft & NIIT)

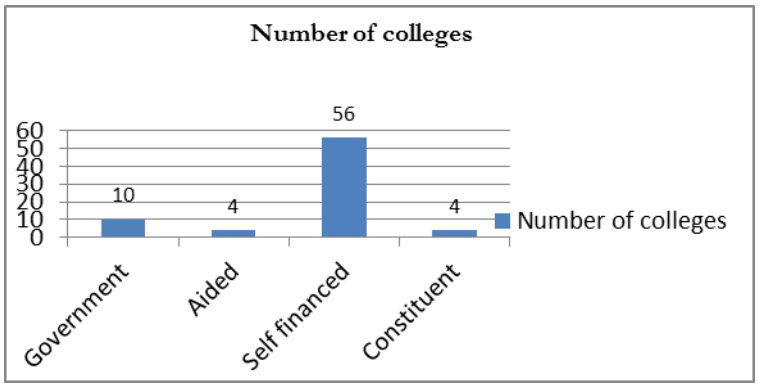
Higher Education

Higher education is directly relevant to economic growth, distributional goals, social inclusion, etc besides the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake. For higher education, these imply that in order to support growth, the sector needs to be large enough, of high quality, and responsive to a rapidly changing environment. In addition, to support distributional objectives, the needs of the weaker sections of the society including women, rural population, socially and economically backward communities are to be taken care of.

Arts and Science Colleges

There has been a rapid expansion in colleges offering arts and science courses in the district. At present there are 74 Arts and Science colleges with 39139 students being educated in it.

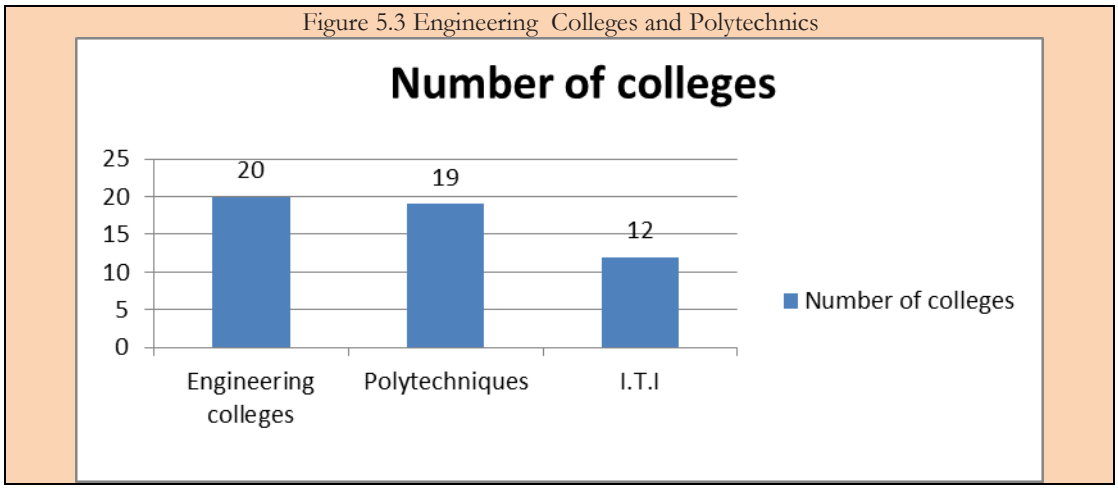
Figure 5.2 Arts and Science Colleges



Technical Education

The district has also witnessed a rapid growth of engineering institutions during the last decade. There are 20 engineering colleges and 31 polytechnics The intake of students in the engineering colleges and polytechnics has gone up rapidly during the last few years . 18444 students are admitted to engineering colleges. The number of students admitted to polytechnics is 16916.

Figure 5.3 Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics



Source: Joint Director of Collegiate Education, Coimbatore

All the aspects like technology development, infrastructure development etc., primarily depends upon education of the citizens in a country. One of the mile stones in this trend is the introduction of 'Samacheer Kalvi' system by the Tamil Nadu Government. Also, the concrete effort made by the government for providing quality education and the launching of SSA scheme in all the districts is fruitful. In Salem district, the achievement is remarkable in terms of GER, NER and TR. The ABL method is a method of learning that has a set of learning tools and special kits to make leaning in a interesting manner.

Education has been a high priority for Government of India. The National commitment to provide free and compulsory education to all children in the 6-14 years age group is now a fundamental right of every child in India after the passing of the Constitution (86th Amendment) Act in December, 2002.

The Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya scheme was introduced by the Government of India in August 2004, to provide educational facilities for girls.

The objective of KGBV is to ensure access and quality education to the girls of disadvantaged groups of society by setting up residential schools with boarding facilities at elementary level.

The scheme is being implemented in educationally backward blocks of the country where the female rural literacy is below the national average and gender gap in literacy is above the national average. The scheme provides for a minimum reservation of 75% of the seats for girls belonging to SC, ST, OBC or minority communities and priority for the remaining 25%, is accorded to girls from families below poverty line.

Setting up of residential schools where there are a minimum of 50 girls predominantly from the SC, ST and minority communities available to study in the school at the elementary level. The number

can be more than 50 depending on the number of eligible girls. Three possible models for such school have been identified.

- To provide necessary infrastructure for these schools
- To prepare and procure necessary teaching learning material and aids for the schools
- To put in place appropriate systems to provide necessary academic support and for evaluation and monitoring
- To motivate and prepare the girls and their families to send them to residential school
- At the primary level the emphasis will be on the slightly older girls who are out of school and were unable to complete primary schools (up to the age of 10+). However, in difficult areas (migratory populations, scattered habitations that do not qualify for primary/ upper primary schools) younger girls can also be targeted
- At the upper primary level, emphasis will be on girls, especially, adolescent girls who are unable to go to regular schools
- In view of the targeted nature of the scheme, 75% girls from SC, ST, OBC or minority communities would be accorded priority for enrolment in such residential schools and only thereafter, 25% girls from families below poverty line.
- Established NGOs and other non-profit making bodies will be involved in the running of the schools, wherever possible. These residential schools can also be adopted by the corporate groups. Separate guidelines are being issued in the matter for Girls Education at Elementary Level
- Reaching out to the girl child is spearhead of the efforts to universalize elementary education.

Every March/April habitation strength is identified by the primary school teachers. Teachers take census from all households. With this drop out reports can be known ward wise. In a village, there are 12 revenues. In Magudanchavadi, there are 345 habitations.

Every April 1 – April 30, with the help of volunteers and teachers, random habitual census is taken from the public and it is compared with the drop out reports made at the first level and the dropped out students are found.

The school Supports, nurtures in family and home environment. It allows children to interact with other children and involvement and commitment. Hence the development was perseverance and optimism. It also improves attitude toward school and increased motivation to obtain a diploma with positive, respectful relationships between staff and students

A stipend amount of Rs.50/- per child per month is deposited in the post office. Fully equipped with building, classrooms and residential facilities, furniture, Library Books etc. Vocational training

like tailoring, embroidery, making handicrafts are given, training in Music, dance are also given Training on Spiral binding, laminating is also given

Box 5.4 Dropout Recovery-A Case Study

Ms.Selvi aged nine residing in a village near Magudanchavadi block was always a class topper. Being the girl child from BPL family she always motivated herself for her growth. She also was a motivating factor for her teacher, as she is attentive in the class and completed all her home work on time.

Last year her dream of becoming an IPS officer was vanished when her mother decided to discontinue her studies. The major reason for this was her drunken father and bad economic condition of the family. The Head Master and teachers of the school noticed Ms.Selvi's problems and admitted her in residential school under the scheme of KGBV which was introduced by the Government of India during August 2004.

Success of KGBV scheme can be witnessed in Salem district at Magudanchavadi block. There are about 100 students residing in the school with 5 full-time teachers and 5 part-time teachers. Students admitted here are being highly encouraged and motivated in their studies and extracurricular activities. The teachers perform a hard task to enrich children's knowledge and skills. Now dreams of many students to become Civil Service Officers, Teachers, Doctors, Engineers and so on would become a reality.

The introduction of the KGBV schools has undoubtedly been a very positive experience for the girls. The school environment has brought about a drastic change in the lives of the enrolled girls. The girls are satisfied and there is a change in their personality. They have developed healthy habits, social and communication skills. They are focused to continue schooling. Although the students in KGBV appeared to be fairly satisfied with the functioning and hostel facilities provided, they have voiced some dissatisfaction with the inadequate number of toilets, bathrooms and cots which should be brought to optimum level.

The growing commitment since the nineties among the international agencies towards basic education means that foreign aid is also one of the sources of finance for funding basic education. There is a need to propose projects for elementary education that can attract external assistance so

that the goal of compulsory education for all, up to secondary education may be achieved. Innovative projects for extending elementary education would attract the attention of international financial agencies. While privatisation of higher education has been growing at a fast pace, elementary education will continue to remain the district's responsibility, particularly in rural areas and if funds must be found for extending elementary education to all, projects seeking external assistance will have to be conceived and proposed to international agencies. Such projects should focus on the improvement of teacher quality, teaching materials, class room infrastructure and creating social awareness among parents for educating their children.

Conclusion

The enrolment ratio is higher in all the blocks of the district. Drop outs were found in few blocks of the district. Enrolments in secondary education have improved. Elementary education will continue to remain the district's responsibility. In many blocks at primary school level necessary infrastructure still must be improved. Privatisation of higher education has been growing at a fast pace. In high schools, laboratory conditions also must be improved to meet out the equivalence of booming private institutions. Some of the NGOs and voluntary organisations also must be involved in running the Govt. schools in a classic way.

CHAPTER 6

GENDER

Chapter 6

Gender

Status of Women

The status of women in general is examined in terms of health, education, income and social indicators. This chapter focuses on the position of women in society.

Table 6.1 Status of Women

Sl.No	Status	District
1	Female Population	1781571
2	Percentage in Total population	51.16
3	Sex-ratio	954
4	Female literacy rate	65.15
6	MMR	67
7	% of women worker in agriculture sector	57.9
8	% of women in non-agri. Sector	42.1

Source : Census, 2011

The table 6.1 depicts the available gender related indicators in the Salem district in terms of population, sex-ratio, literacy rate, maternal mortality ratio and worker participation rate in agricultural and non-agricultural sectors.

Box 6.1 Status of Gender Inequality Index in the district

Edappadi stands first in overall gender inequality with index value of 0.018 and the gender inequality is found to be high in Yercaud with GII of 0.187

Access and Control over Resources

Life expectancy at birth is found to be 75.7 for female compared to 70.4 for males in the state. The life expectancy in Salem district shows that life expectancy of males is 70.2 and females as 78.7. It is interesting to note that the life expectancy of females has been higher than that of males. Sex ratio of the district has increased in the district in the inter census period (2001-2011)

Block wise sex ratio reveals that, the district has shown a drastic increase in the sex ratio of 929 (2001) to 954 (2011), when compared to the state ratio of 987 (2001) and 996 (2011). The steps taken by government like "Cradle Scheme", incentives for girl children, have improved the sex ratio. Also the government has banned determining the sex of the fetus.

Literacy rate

Literacy rate is a key factor in socio economic progress and Indian literacy rate grew to 74.04% in 2011 from 12% at the time of independence. There is wide gender disparity in the literacy rate in India, in which male literacy rate stands at 82.14% and female 65.46%.

Among the various Indian states, Tamil Nadu has a higher literacy rate overall 80.3%. Comparing the 2001 and 2011 data, Tamil Nadu has shown a moderate increase of 6.85%. But gender disparity in literacy rate still exists in different states at different levels. Particularly in Salem district, only 58.8% of female are literate compared to male literacy rate of 72.1% in 2011.

Even after a steep increase of 18.03% from 2001, the 2011 figures of female literacy still stands lower than the male literacy rate in Salem district.

Block wise study reveals that in the period of 10 years almost all the blocks have shown a development of 7 to 8% on an average. But taking the female literacy rate alone into consideration, Magudanchavadi, Kadayampatti, Mecheri, Omalur, Konganapuram, Yercaud shows a literacy gap of around 18-20% between male and female. But analysing the data of school enrolment of male and female children in the categories - primary, upper primary shows mere 2 - 3% more enrolment of boys than girls. So, we can conclude that there is no huge difference in the stage of enrolment among both the genders.

Why, given the longstanding concern for women education among the policy makers, have the rates of female literacy remained low? Possible answers lie in both demand and supply factors (jejeebhoy, 1994). Parents' reluctance to educate daughters has its roots in the situation of women. While the education of sons is viewed as future economic return and a source of support during parent's old age, educating girls do not seem to have advantage.

On the other hand, parents have several reasons for not educating the girls. They view that educated girls will not bring any return to parents and their future roles being mainly reproductive and mostly on agricultural, physical labor work which do not require any formal education. So, these are the important reasons of gender disparity in literacy among the different blocks.

Box 6.2 Self Help Groups

Self Help groups (SHG) are village based financial intermediary usually composed of 10 - 20 women who work for their economical development. SHG's role in economical inclusion in the development process of a country is proved in various countries, especially countries which are developing and under developed.

SHGs in India are integrating the low-income segments with rest of the rural community by ensuring them a better participation in a more equitable share in the benefit of development. These groups are not only speeding up economic growth, but also providing jobs and improving the quality of rural life towards self-reliance.

In Salem district, the performance of self help groups and its functioning is found to be satisfactory. By running micro enterprises in their interested and expertise areas, people are able to economically develop themselves.

Trend in female employment in different sectors

BLOCKS	No.of SHGs
Salem	6203
Nangavalli	1851
Omalur	1576
Kadayampatti	1284
Attur	1238
Sankagiri	1206
Kolathur	1063
Mecheri	1043
Edapadi	1027
Pethanaickenpalyam	903
Ayothiyapattinam	884
Panamarathupatti	858
Veerapandi	821
Tharamangalam	751
Gangavalli	624
Thalaivasal	619
Yercaud	617
Magudanchavadi	610
Valapady	600
Konganapuram	485
Total	**24263**

Source: PO, Mahalir Thittam

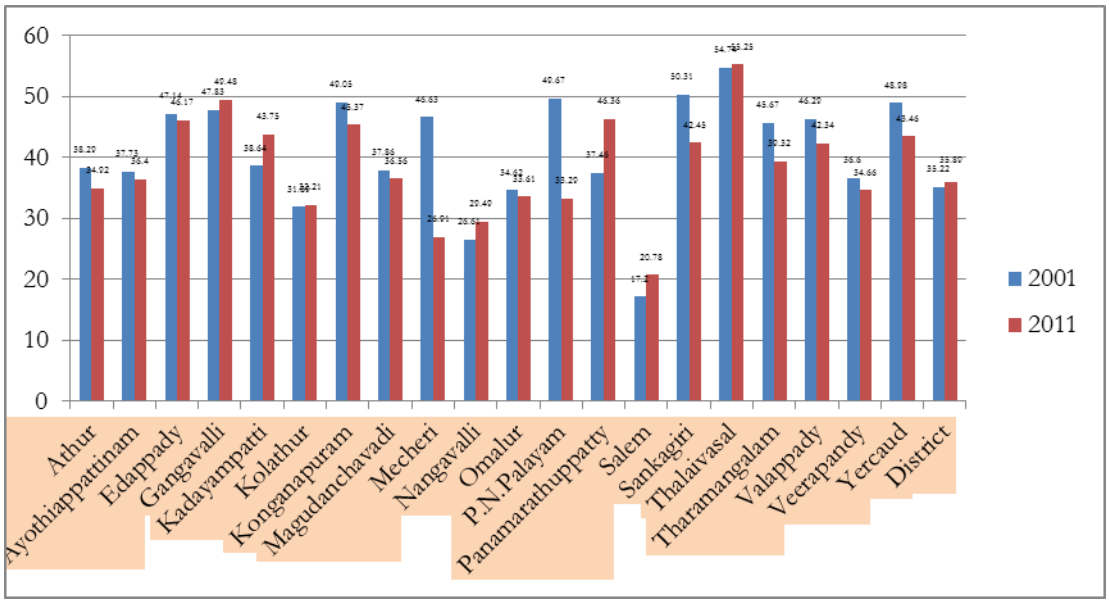
Block wise statistics about the SHGs given in the table above shows that next to Salem, Nangavalli, Omalur, Kadayampati, and Attur blocks have large number of SHGs. The above listed self help groups are linked with various Banks like Tamil Nadu Mercantile Bank, State Bank of India, Indian Overseas Bank , Canara Bank etc., to effectively bring them to in the financial and economical inclusion and it was found out that the system efficiently brings up number of families from poverty and SHG women are responsible for such a progress. More emphasis can be given in training SHG women for bringing professionalism in the business they do. This shall surely create a sustainable progress in the financial and social status of the women in the Salem district.

Despite all the above-mentioned categories of disparity in working environments and other factors, more than 35% of workers are female in the total working class. The table 6.3 below shows that the shifts in female labor from agriculture to non-agriculture work is around 6.1% in the district, mainly due to work surety and more financial benefits offered by non agriculture sector. When we look at the average pay per day for female workers in the agricultural sector, it is around Rs.100 in the district which is much lower than the non-agricultural labour wages. This might be the reason for the shift from agriculture to non-agricultural employments by women. Further analysis in the block wise work participation by female workers shows decreased figures between the years 2001 and 2011 except the blocks like Panamarathuppatty and Kadayampatty. All the other blocks show only a negative change in the workers participation.

Employment

Female work participation trends

Fig 6.1 Trend in Female Employment Status



Source: Census

Gender based discrimination can be classified under the following broad categories:

- Household work of women are not recognised in the labor market,
- Wage differentials between male and female,
- Labour intensive low skilled and repetitive works are given to women.

Table 6.2 Women Worker Employed

Table 6.3	% of women worker employed				**Change Increase/Decrease**	
	2001		**2011**			
	Agri	Non Agri	Agri	Non Agri	Agri	Non Agri
District	64	36	57.9	42.1	-6.1	6.1
State	63.8	36.2	54.8	45.2	-9	9
Nation	71.8	28.2	65.1	34.9	-6.7	6.7

Source: Census,2011

From the field observation and interaction with people it is revealed that this reduction in female workers participation might be because of the social and cultural mindset of women being viewed as a person meant for household works and this is also a possibility of reduction in jobs for women.

Trend in Political Participation

Political participation in the district shows a decent figure of 41% of female as Panchayat union councilors and 38% of female as village Panchayat presidents on an average. Highest participation of around 50% is shown in Magudanchavadi and Pethanaickenpalayam. More participation of women in public work and having social power is a positive signal for the development efforts to narrow down the gender inequality.

Female political participation is found to be satisfactory and their stated motivation is not because of their family's aspirations rather it is based on personal interest and commitment to the community and to its development. The affirmative performance and space provided to women is slowly increasing the women participation in many political activities, though the pace and context is varied across different blocks in the district.

Percentage of female political participation for various positions.

Table 6.3 Memberships in Local Bodies

Sl. No	Membership of women in State Assembly and local body Block	Number of Male	Number of Female	% of female participation
1	Attur	20	14	41.17
2	Ayothiappattinam	32	19	37.25
3	Edappady	13	10	43.47
4	Gangavalli	17	8	32.00
5	Kadayampatti	20	16	44.44
6	Kolathur	16	10	38.46
7	Konganapuram	12	7	36.84
8	Magudanchavadi	11	12	52.17
9	Mecheri	21	11	34.37
10	Nangavalli	13	7	35.00
11	Omalur	39	21	35.00
12	Pethanaickenpalayam	28	25	47.17
13	Panamarathuppatty	20	13	39.39
14	Salem	13	11	45.83
15	Sankari	21	15	41.67
16	Thalaivasal	34	23	40.35
17	Tharamangalam	18	12	40.00
18	Valappady	19	14	42.42
19	Veerapandy	23	20	46.51
20	Yercaud	12	3	20.00
21	Salem Corporation	41	19	32.00

Source : Local Bodies

Gender disparity is a very sensitive measure that must be taken into account for the betterment of the society. From this study, it is clear that women's contribution and their social betterment is assured in Salem district. In this chapter, we have discussed the various aspects of gender, status of women and their access to resources, their participation in decision-making position and the prevalence of violence against women. It is observed that women have improvement in absolute levels of literacy, enrolment and life expectancy.

Conclusion

This chapter has discussed the gender gaps in terms of life expectancy, education and income. The analysis has revealed that the life expectancy of female is higher than the males. The block wise sex ratio has suggested an improvement while the gender disparity in terms of literacy still exists. The female literacy is far below the male literacy level. One third of the total working class are female.

A shift has been noticed among the female workers from agricultural to non- agricultural works due to financial benefits. A considerable number of females are observed as panchayat union councilors and village panchayat presidents. Females are found to have an active participation in SHGs, facilitating poverty eradication. The gender inequality index has been calculated to make an overall assessment of gender and development.

Wage differences between genders to be removed in all the labour oriented works in industries. No gender biased wages to be encouraged and periodically it can be monitored. In working areas security have to be improved for women. Low skilled workers have to be identified and proper skills have to be imparted to them to make them fit for next level work. Political participation of the female shows an acceptable trend in when compared to sex ratio and literacy level. Hence the trend has to be enhanced on par with male participation in political administration. Though there is an increase in the level of literacy, enrolment and life expectancy , measures can be taken to maintain consistency or enhance the level of the same.

CHAPTER 7

SOCIAL SECURITY

Chapter 7

Social Security

Introduction

Social security plays a crucial role in a place where the welfare of the citizens are taken care of by the social security schemes of the government. Social security is considered as a developmental process since it supports the needy and the downtrodden. Development of the region is convincing only when growth and development is well reflected in terms of education, health, economy, agriculture, income, poverty, infrastructure and social security. The government runs a series of schemes that aims to provide security to the children, widows, destitute women, old aged, differently abled and the downtrodden. Social Security is perceived as benefits and protection that is offered to the individuals and particularly the aged in the district. The social security schemes of the government are designed to take care of the poor, the aged and individuals so that they are able to have a living. This chapter focuses primarily on the measure to provide social security to the aged, widows, destitute and women in the district.

Demographic profile of the Aged

The demographic composition of the region is very important in determining the development of a region. India's advantage over the other countries is its demographic dividend. Greater the population in the working age group means more productivity in the region and hence the contribution to the nation's GDP will be higher. The aging population had been the problem for many countries. The increasing life expectancy and the advance in medical facilities in the region have considerably reduced the death rates resulting in increased aged population. Greater the aged population greater will be their dependence on the younger generation. Table 7.1 illustrates the demographic profile of the aged.

Table 7.1 District Demographic Profile

Sl. No	Block wise/District/State	Total Population	Population aged above 60 (2011)	
			Male	Female
1	District	3482056	17933	17816

Source: Census

The following are the inferences we can make from the above table. The district has a population of 34,82,056. As per the 2011 status, there are 17933 male and 17816 female in the Salem district aged above 60. i.e only 1 % of the population who aged. There is more number of males aged above 60 than female with the same age group.

Financial Security

The urbanisation and migration of the rural educated youth to urban areas for employment have resulted in nuclear families. The increasing number of nuclear families and the reducing joint family system in the district has left the aged and the elderly isolated. Moreover, the changing attitude among the young population in terms of the respect, care and empathy that has been traditionally extended to the elders has also changed over the years. This changing social set up has forced the government to take up the mammoth task of providing financial and social security to the aged and has implications on the policies of the government. The government has also enacted law to make the children of the elderly take care of their aged parents.

The government caters to the needs of the needy through the implementation of various social security schemes. Such schemes are briefed below:

Old Age Pension Scheme

Tamil Nadu government implemented the Old Age Pension Scheme (OAP) for the elderly in 1962. People with the age of 60 years and above who are destitute with blindness, leprosy, insanity, paralysis or loss of limb are eligible for the OAP scheme. The elders eligible under the scheme should not have any family support.

Destitute Physically Handicapped Pension scheme

The Destitute Physically Handicapped Pension scheme (PHP) launched in 1974, provides to the physically handicapped destitute persons aged 45 years and above with a permanent disability of 50 percent or more a monthly pension.

Agricultural Laborers Pension Scheme

The government has also introduced new schemes to benefit the deserted wives and the destitute. Under the Agricultural Laborers Pension Scheme (ALP), agricultural laborers of 60 years of age and above are eligible for pension under this scheme.

Destitute Deserted Wives Pension Scheme (DDWP)

The Destitute Deserted Wives Pension Scheme (DDWP) is another attempt by the government to support women. Under this scheme, women who are not less than the age of 30 years and are separated from the spouse for a period of more than 5 years are financially supported by the government by providing a pension of 400 rupees.

Table 7.2 Financial Assistance to Old Age People

Category	YEAR	
	2013	2014
OAP / Destitute widows / Disabled persons	44146	44146

Source: Revenue Department

The Salem taluk has the maximum number of beneficiaries under the various social security schemes namely OAP, ALP, old aged pension for deserted wives, disabled pension and widow pension schemes. Among the taluks, Salem and Attur have registered the maximum number of beneficiaries receiving pension under the OAP scheme. It is also to be noted that among the beneficiaries of the various schemes, the largest number of beneficiaries are the old aged people across all the taluks which shows that the old aged population is high.

The number of beneficiaries under the old aged physically handicapped scheme is found to be highest in the Valapady taluk followed by Attur taluk. The beneficiaries under the old age pension for widows are found across all the blocks. The beneficiaries under the old age pension in the category of agricultural labour is found to be low in the taluks of Yercaud, Idapady and Mettur. The reason may be due to low number of agricultural laborers in these taluks.

Table: 7.3 Financial Assistance to Old Age People (Block Wise)

Taluk	Old age pensioner for aged	Old age pension for personally handicapped	Old age pension for widow	Old age pension for agri. Labour	Old age pension for deserted wives	Unmarried Poor Women Pension	Disabled Pension	Widow pension	**Total**
Salem	46674	120	488	18278	11209	47	1324	32876	111016
Valapady	3347	265	3228	5561	952	1	138	2066	15558
Yercaud	362	24	393	285	6	9	11	151	1241
Attur	9051	251	3919	4483	230	53	311	3262	21560
Gangavalli	2218	51	2789	4525	163	3	245	777	10771
Sankari	2045	99	4145	2583	432	23	131	616	10074
Edapady	3310	121	325	390	217	41	180	1994	6578
Omalur	3994	128	1003	2520	227	76	218	1560	9726
Mettur	4246	32	307	417	486	40	318	3080	8926

The beneficiaries under the old age pension for deserted wives are drastically high in the Salem taluk compared to other taluks. Yercaud taluk has registered a very low number of beneficiaries (6 persons) under this scheme. Similar kind of disparity is found under the widow pension scheme in Salem taluk

Unmarried Women Pension (UMWP) is a scheme through which the government provides financial assistance to the unmarried women. The financial support extended to the poor unmarried women is a welcome thought and shows the care taken by the government towards them. The number of beneficiaries under this scheme is found to be very low in the Valapady, Gangavalli and Yercaud taluks.

The number of beneficiaries across the various social security schemes operative in the district is found to be the least in the Yercaud taluk, followed by Idapady. The total number of the beneficiaries inclusive of all the schemes is highest in the Salem taluk, followed by Attur and Valapady.

Box-7.1 Marriage and Maternity Assistance Programme

The government with a concern about women, undertakes a lot of measures in taking care of their needs and requirements. The government runs a number of schemes for upliftment of poor women in the state. The poor have always faced a challenge in terms of meeting the marriage and maternity expenses. Schemes like the 'Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Ninaivu Marriage Assistance Scheme' provide assistance to the poor parents in getting their daughters married. Under this scheme, one girl child aged above 18 from a family with income of less than Rs 12000 per annum is eligible for the assistance of Rs 20000.

The 'E.V.R Maniammaiyar Ninaivu Poor Widow's Daughter's Marriage Assistance Scheme' helps the poor widow mothers to get their daughters married, for which a financial assistance of Rs 25000 for graduates and Rs.50000/- for Non Graduates along with 22 carat 4 grams gold coin is given.

With an intension to get the orphan girl children married the government provides an assistance of Rs 25000 for graduates and Rs.50000/- for Non Graduates along with 22 carat 4 grams gold coin under the 'Annai Tereasa Ninaivu Orphan Girls Marriage Assistance Scheme'.

As a helping hand to the widow's remarriage 'Dr. Dharmambal Ammaiyar Ninaivu Widow Remarriage Scheme' provides financial assistance to the couple, a sum of Rs 15000 and Rs.10,000 as NSC along with 22 carat 4 grams gold.

Under the 'Dr.Muthulakshmi reddy Ninaivu inter-caste marriage Assistance Scheme', A cash assistance is given. There is no income ceiling and minimum educational qualification stipulated. The scheme aims to remove the social evil of caste based discrimination which is a major barrier to growth and development of society.

Crime against Women

Women are equally important like the aged people in the society. The state is witnessing low women participation in economic and developmental activities. Women are subjected to various types of crimes like rape, eve teasing, dowry etc. Crime registered against women is shown in table 7.4

Table 7.4 Crimes Against Women

Sl. No	CATEGORY	Number of cases		
		2011	2013	2014
1	Rape	58	16	20
2	Molestation/ Attempt to Rape	129	10	12
3	Kidnapping	135	22	23
4	Eve-Teasing	3	0	2
5	4 of Women Hr Including IPC	5	9	21
6	Dowry Death	6	1	1
7	Cruelty by husband and his relatives	89	49	33
8	4 of WH Act	23	2	5
9	Dowry Prohibition Act	0	0	0
10	Infanticide	2	1	0
Total		**450**	**110**	**117**

Source: SP & CP

Bringing the crime against women to the limelight is by itself a mammoth task on the part of the administration. Though crime against women has reduced over the years it cannot be equated to eradication in the district. In spite of the crimes that are faced by women in public and at home, they are reluctant in registering it. Women reporting crimes against them is a welcome sign and indicates that women are moving out of their shells and want to fight for their rights and welfare.

It could be observed that among the various cases, 135 cases have been registered for kidnapping, accounting for 30 percentage of the cases registered. This is quite alarming because, the purpose of kidnapping should be identified. The next highly recorded crime against women is Molestation/ Attempt to Rape numbering to 129 cases (28.67%). Again this reflects the level of security for women. However, the willingness to register such crimes against women indicates the changing attitude of women and their willingness to strive for rights and justice. 89 cases (19.78%) have been registered for cruelty by husband and his relatives. This reflects the prevalence of cruelty by husband and his relatives. 58 (23.2%) cases of the total cases recorded are rape. Very low number of cases has been recorded with regard to other crimes like the eve-teasing, dowry death etc. A significant number of cases have been registered under the 4 of WH Act (23 cases).

Crime against women should be stopped and the victims must be encouraged to bring the crime to limelight with the support of women activists and human rights Organisations. Women need to be educated on the legal protections that are available for them and instill in them the urge to get justice and rights. It is also interesting to note that in the previous decades, Salem had registered high rate of female infanticide. From table 7.4 it can be noted that the female infanticide has drastically reduced

and only 2 cases have been registered, signifying the growing acceptance of female children and eradication of female infanticide in the district.

Health Care, Housing and Other Social Services for the Elderly Illnesses

The aged people are more prone to several health problems like the impairment in sight, hearing and mobility. Moreover they are also prone to age specific diseases like almezhiers, dementia, anxiety, depression, etc. Life style diseases like blood pressure, knee pain, diabetes are also of great concern for the aged people. The elderly who are poor normally suffer from malnutrition and disease arising due to mal nutrition. Due attention should be paid to elderly people suffering from malnutrition.

Institutional Care and Social Security

The government of Tamil Nadu has well recognised the need for providing security to the citizens of the state. The government has effectively taken care of the public health at large especially the poor through the scheme, 'Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme'. The aged are also taken care of through this scheme. Geriatric medicine is a special department which treats the illness of the aged which is not found in all the hospitals. Health care for the elderly people is addressed by several non profit Organisations operating in the district. The Primary Health Care (PHC)s in the district can be equipped with geriatric care facilities and the staff in these hospitals needs to be adequately trained in this regard. The 'Employee State Insurance Schemes' also addresses the health care for the aged.

There are a large number of Insurance companies operating in the district. The insurance policies discourage extending coverage to the elderly and some companies who issue coverage to elderly charge a heavy premium. Policy makers can encourage insurance companies to come up with products which will be affordable and meet the needs of the elderly. The old age homes are operated in several parts of the district. Salem has a considerable proposition of aging populations and the number of homes that takes care of the old aged will have to be increased.

Pension Benefits for Retired Government Employees

The retired government employees are taken care of in the form of the pension extended to the individuals after retirement and also through family pensions. The government employees are also entitled to retirement benefits like the death cum retirement gratuity, earned leave encashment etc.

Social Security for Private Organised Sector / Unorganised Sector /Survivor Benefits for Unorganised Sector

Several schemes like the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme 1952, Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme 1976, Employees' Pension Scheme 1995 and Employees' State Insurance Act 1948 take care of the workers in the factories and the commercial establishments. Workers in the unorganised sector experience low income, irregular employment and form a large part of the low income group. Tamil Nadu Manual Workers Social Security and Welfare Board operate several welfare schemes in the district like the accident relief, education assistance to the worker's children, maternity benefit etc.

With a view to take care of the families of the unorganised labourers in case of any mishappenings, schemes like the Family Distress Relief Scheme (FDRS) and Accident Relief Scheme (ARS) are operated in all the districts of Tamil Nadu. The FDRS provides financial assistance to the families of the poor in the event of the demise of the bread-winner. ARS provides financial assistance to the families of persons belonging to 44 identified poor occupational categories. The ARS provides relief when the bread winner dies or suffers physical impairment in accidents.

The table 7.5 below reveals the schemes, number of differently abled people who will be benefitted by the scheme in the district and the fund allotted for their well being for the year 2013-14. The table highlights that the district had earmarked a sizable proposition of funds for care of 3468 mentally ill patients in addition to provision for their educators and food subsidy.

Table: 7.5 Benefitted through Government Schemes

S.No.	Name of the scheme	Fund allotted (in Rupees)	Number benefitted
1	Educational assistance	1200000	335
2	Assistant for Scribe	100000	27
3	Monthly assistance for mentally ill	39000000	3468
4	Assistance for severely disabled	5076000	423
5	Monthly Maintenance assistance for Muscular dystrophy affected persons	924000	77
6	Monthly assistance for Leprosy patients	5400000	450
7	Marriage assistance for orthopedically impaired persons	25000	1
8	Marriage assistance for vision –less	25000	1
9	Marriage assistance for deaf	100000	2
10	Scheme for employment for educated and differently abled youth	38698	3
11	Primary training centre for mentally retarded children	684000	50
12	Primary training centre for children with hearing impairment	279400	30
13	Primary training centre for children with visually impairment	314000	20

14	Skill development training	157000	25
15	Lab technician training	14400	2
16	75 % concession for bus travel	1792548	8
17	100 % concession for bus travel	6789470	
18	Assistance for transport and vessels of young children	15000	100
19	Bank loan subsidy	218330	22
20	Home cum technical training for mentally ill	914700	50
21	Home cum technical training for men	880700	40
22	Home cum technical training for women	250000	30
23	Salary for mentally ill educators	1800000	15
24	Food subsidy for schools for mentally ill	650000	100

Conclusion

This chapter reveals that the old aged population is on the increase and hence the burden on the Governments exchequer has increased. Taking care of the aged is not something new in the state and schemes have been in existence since 1960's. Some of the schemes have changed its name over the years but still continue to effectively take care of the old aged, differently abled, destitute and the widows. Apart from the schemes for the old aged, destitute, widows and the differently abled there are a number of schemes to educate the children, provide nutritious food, groceries at low prices, free dhotis and sarees etc to the needy. Crime against women is a matter of serious concern and such incidences brought to the light are by itself is a great positive sign enabling the government to ensure security of women. Though there is a gradual transition among the women in fighting for their rights, only a few have the will power and braveness to register the incidence of crime against them. The schemes of the Government are effective in providing social security.

Small scale entrepreneurship and skill oriented businesses have to be identified based on the resources available the blocks . To name a few, chilies production in Kollathur, Tomato in Mechari and Valapadi blocks, Pulses in Tharamangalam , Mechari and Nangavalli block, Red grain Cholam in Verapandy block can add value to the small scale entrepreneurship to create business units based on these local resources. This in turn will enhance the production of the agriculture sector of this district. Similarly, skill based works like making arecanut leaf plates and cups, from the plenty of resources available in Pedhanaickenpalayam and other Attur blocks would definitely add value to the development of the district.

CHAPTER 8

INFRASTRUCTURE

Chapter 8

Infrastructure

Introduction

Infrastructure in terms of roads, railroads, sea ports, communication networks, financial systems, and energy supports the economic activities of the country, essential for the sustained economic growth and development. Inadequate/ lack of infrastructure may become a hurdle in realising the full economic potential of the country. During the times of economic crisis and down turn, the infrastructure has a crucial role to play in balancing the economy. The Government of India has a huge plan of doubling the infrastructure from INR 20.5 trillion to INR 40.9 trillion during the Twelfth Plan period (2012–2017).

The development of the district is well reflected through the infrastructure existing in the district and facilitating the administration to reach out to the citizen in times of emergency and crisis. The infrastructural facilities are vital in execution of the Government schemes and enable the government in reaching the deserving public. An effective infrastructure is measured in terms of well networked roadways, railways and airways, efficient and effectively functioning of financial institutions, electrification of the region, public transport facilities, communication network etc. The functioning of financial institutions and electrification are important determinants in industrialisation of the region. The infrastructure of the district will support an all round development in terms of economy, society etc. of the district.

Roads

India has a well established network of roadways and has the second largest network of roads in the world covering 33 lakh kilometers and carrying 65 percentage of freight and 80 percentages of the passengers. An efficient network of roadways is also available across the Salem district and is the most frequently and widely used mode of transport of people and produce irrespective of their social status. The urban and the rural parts of the district are well connected (urbanised to the remotest areas) by way of Mud, Water Bound Macadam, Bituminous and Cement Concrete types of roads. Though the district is well connected with the rest of the country by railways and roadways, roadways are still the most popular and only way of access to majority of the villages. The Government and the administration have taken care to ensure establishment of the roadways which is reflected in this chapter.

Table 8.1 Distribution of Total Road Length

Sl.No.	Block wise/ District/ State	Length of Road (in Kms)- 2011				
		Mud	WBM	BT	CC	Total
1	Salem	53.749	24.428	780.923	61.349	920.449
2	Veerapandy	29.420	51.160	251.416	14.170	346.166
3	Panamarathupatty	31.800	48.900	120.150	18.630	219.480
4	Ayothiapattinam	89.035	90.560	190.307	43.345	413.247
5	Valappady	51.390	65.500	253.000	33.300	403.190
6	Yercaud	48.750	22.750	81.830	1.140	154.470
7	Athur	160.000	119.000	314.600	46.000	639.600
8	Pethanaickenpalayam	214.490	97.310	224.240	28.970	565.010
9	Thalaivasal	27.436	220.736	278.892	42.000	569.064
10	Gangavalli	268.541	37.3	107.098	32.82	445.759
11	Omalur	9.580	45.600	242.170	90.090	387.440
12	Kadayampatty	104.320	107.020	282.970	7.840	502.150
13	Tharamangalam	34.000	88.280	72.112	8.697	203.089
14	Kolathur	48.879	58.270	154.476	36.701	298.326
15	Mechari	42.090	63.905	154.400	25.050	285.445
16	Nangavalli	14.850	90.110	169.250	45.720	319.930
17	Sankari	17.100	379.500	194.050	1.600	592.250
18	Magudanchavadi	9.800	31.000	205.900	13.050	259.750
19	Edappady	46.920	154.000	128.590	3.600	333.110
20	Konganapuram	31.670	35.020	133.740	4.940	205.370
21	District	1333.820	1830.349	4340.114	559.012	8063.295

Source: BDO,MC,TP

The mud roads are most commonly found in small villages and are connected to main roads. The length of the mud roads in the state and the district have increased in 2011 when compared to 2001.The top three and bottom three blocks identified with regard to length of mud roads are Attur, Gangavalli, Kolathur and Omalur, Magudanchavadi and Nangavalli respectively It is to be noted that among the 20 blocks, the length of the mud roads in majority of the blocks have increased which is a positive indication of establishing new connectivity to new hamlets and rural areas. At the same time the table reveals that the length of the mud roads have decreased in 2011 in the blocks of Yercaud, Thalaivasal, Omalur, Nangavalli, Sankari, Kadayampatty, Magudanchavadi and Edappady. The decrease in the length of the mud roads may be a result of upgradation of mud roads to other type of roads.

The length of the WBM roads in the blocks have increased as per the 2011 statistics except for the blocks of Yercaud, Athur, Thalaivasal, Gangavalli, Omalur, Magudanchavadi and Konganapuram.

The state has recorded a decrease in the length of the WBM roads while the district has recorded an increase in the length of the Water Bound Macadam roads in 2011.

In the blocks of Nangavalli, Sankari and Edappady, the length of the Water Bound Macadam roads has increased to a reasonable extent. The district and the state have also recorded an increase in the length of bituminous roads.

The length of the bituminous roads has increased across all blocks except for the Kolathur block. The length of the other types of roads namely the mud roads, WBM roads and the cement concrete roads have increased in Kolathur block which leads to the conclusion that the block has a good network of roads but the bituminous types of roads is minimum in the block.

The cement concrete roads are becoming more popular because of its longevity and easy maintenance compared to other type of roads. This type of roads is found in the rural parts of the district. It is observed that the length of the cement concrete roads have increased at the state and the district level. With regard to the length of the roads in terms of cement concrete roads the top and bottom three blocks identified are Omalur,Thalaivasal,Ayothiapattinam and Panamarathupatty, Yercaud and Kadayampati respectively.

The district is renown for its connectivity across the State and the Nation. The national highways, National Highways 7 and National Highways 47 are the two important highways that pass through Salem. Apart from the national highways, the state highways that are operated through the district enhances the connectivity in the district.

Electricity

Electricity is crucial in everyday economic activity. The district has been provided with good electricity facility across revenue villages, hamlets, towns, and street lights in every block. The electrification facility in the district is excellent as per 2011 statistics. This part of the chapter tries to understand the level of electrification across the revenue villages, hamlets, towns and population, electricity generation and distribution.

Electricity is generated through hydro and thermal generations accounting for 48.992 mu and 6379.663 mu in 2001-2011. The electricity generated is used for the purpose of agriculture, industry, domestic, public lighting and water works. A huge amount of electricity consumption is for domestic and agriculture purposes accounting for 891.14 and 595 mu. There are two hydro power stations namely Mettur dam PH and Mettur Tunnel PH in operation since 1937 and 1966 respectively. The Mettur Thermal power station has four units.

Table 8.2 Status of Electrification

Sl.No.	Blockwise/ District/ State	Revenue Villages		Hamlets		Towns		Pop. Covered		No.of Street Lights	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	Salem	39	44	86	86	1	1	776199	1868795	21001	32590
2	Veerapandy	53	53	110	110	2	2	131453	238811	3875	5220
3	Panamarathupatty	34	34	119	185	3	3	101369	116591	2637	3209
4	Ayothiapattinam	50	51	246	246	1	1	137272	173017	3043	5099
5	Valappady	39	39	138	138	2	2	96775	136931	1731	3434
6	Yercaud	67	67	30	111	1	1	39080	53535	1087	1537
7	Athur	30	30	94	94	2	2	166930	273675	2183	4449
8	Pethanaickenpalayam	47	47	203	203	2	2	119035	162220	3234	5128
9	Thalaivasal	44	44	51	51	1	1	130620	161969	2935	4101
10	Gangavalli	31	31	42	42	4	4	116837	508318	3352	3050
11	Omalur	47	47	259	259	2	2	185092	450280	1005	7683
12	Kadayampatty	24	24	288	288	1	1	117582	149222	2369	4716
13	Tharamangalam	19	19	81	81	1	1	102628	182151	2352	2979
14	Kolathur	13	13	196	196	2	2	132723	207580	3310	3502
15	Mechari	20	20	160	160	1	1	108700	148894	1270	2243
16	Nangavalli	15	15	124	124	5	5	136914	252948	2812	3026
17	Sankari	37	37	250	250	3	3	130056	191218	4892	3265
18	Magudanchavadi	15	15	207	207	1	1	93719	161001	1459	2887
19	Edappady	14	15	105	133	2	2	127160	216406	1603	3312
20	Konganapuram	10	10	335	335	1	1	66202	80936	1819	3005
21	District	648	655	3124	3299	38	38	3016346	3482056	67969	104435

Source : BDO,MC,TP

Electrification in the revenue villages remains unchanged between 2001 and 2011 except for Salem, Ayothiyapattinam and Edappady. It can be inferred that all the revenue villages in the 17 blocks except for the blocks of Salem, Ayothiyapattinam and Edappady in the district have been provided with cent percent electrification in 2001.

In case of the hamlets, it is observed that except for the hamlets in the Panamarathupatty, Yercaud and Edappady blocks, all other blocks have remained the same in terms of electrification for 2001-2011. The number of electrification hamlets in the Yercaud block has increased from 30 hamlets in 2001 to 111 hamlets in 2011, which shows that 81 hamlets have been newly electrified. 66 hamlets and 28 hamlets have been additionally electrified during the period 2001- 2011 in the

Panamarathupatty and Edappady blocks. All other blocks in the Salem district do not reflect any change in terms of the electrification of hamlets 2001-2011. Hence it can be concluded that except for hamlets in Yercaud, Panamarathupatty and Edappady, hamlets in other blocks have been fully electrified in 2001.

The 38 towns in the Salem district spread across the different blocks of the district are provided with the electricity facility in 2001. In 2011, the number of towns provided with electricity facilities remain unchanged which leads to the inference that the electricity facility available in the district is appreciable and maximum.3016346 of the population have been covered by electrification in 2001 and it has increased to 3482056 in the year 2011 in the district. It can be concluded that the number of people consuming electricity has increased in 2011 when compared to 2001 and the administration is effectively catering to the increasing needs of the district.

The number of street lights in the district has increased by 36466 in 2011 when compared to 2001. The number of streetlights in the different blocks has increased to a great extent except for Sankari and Gangavalli where it has decreased in 2011 when compared to 2001. Thus it can be concluded that the increasing length of roads and the increasing usage of the roads by the public during the late hours have led to the installation of more number of streetlights in the district and across the blocks.

The electricity needs of the district are supported by the hydro and thermal power generations. The electricity that has been generated in the Salem and the Mettur circle are consumed within the district. Moreover the efficient distribution of electricity across the district is supported by the 29 station and sub stations in the district.

Communication System

The telecommunication of the country is the third largest in the world and the second largest in Asia. India has a tele density of 77.57 percent. This high level of communication facilities is important today in providing education, health, safety etc to the people of the district. The communication system is very effectively built in the district by government and the private business houses. All major players in the field of telecommunication like the BSNL, Airtel, Vodafone, Reliance, Tata etc are providing efficient services through landlines and mobile services. The district has a well equipped communication system with a total of 141 telephone exchanges, 285 mobile phone towers also prevail in the district providing communication connectivity through mobile. Apart from the above there are 6491 PCOs in the district further facilitating communication to the people in 2011.

Table 8.3 Telecommunication System

Sl. No	Block wise/District	No. of Telephone exchanges	No. of PCO	No. of land line	Number of Mobile phone towers
1	District	141	6491	85953	285

Source : BSNL

Education

The district has good educational facilities offered by pre-primary schools, primary schools, middle school, high schools, and higher secondary schools. Salem also has a good number of colleges to get graduated in several disciplines. The enrolment of students in arts, engineering colleges and polytechnics are increasing every year. Moreover it also has adequate Teacher Training Colleges.

The district has about 117 schools with separate toilets for girls, with proper desks and chairs, clean drinking water and electricity. However with all these facilities there is lots of scope for proper guidance and motivation to the children and their parents so that enrolment in primary and secondary schools increases and hence contribute to the human development index. However some schools have only three class rooms which is not sufficient and hence there is lot of scope for development in the educational sector.

Financial Institutions

The financial institutions have an indispensable role in the development of the district. The financial institutions function as facilitators in the development of the economy by providing variety of financial products and services for the commercial sector. Service of co-operative Banks and other financial institutions provide the finance required for the people of the district by way of loans to initiate a business and foster development activities. The district has one of the well networked Banks with the commercial Banks numbering 26 in the district and 476 co-operative societies in the district in 2011. The large number of Banks and co-operative societies indicate an active economy in the district.

Banking Infrastructure

The Banking system acts as a vital role in the country by channeling money from those who have excess funds to those who have creative needs for those funds. The district infrastructure is well supported with a number of Public, Private and Co-operative Banks as well as Cooperative societies. Service of various financial institutions provides finance essential for the people of the district by way of loans to initiate a business and encourage development activities.Service of various financial institutions provides finance essential for the people of the district by way of loans to initiate a business and encourage development activities.

The number of commercial Banks in the district for the period 2011 is displayed below.

Table: 8.4 Number of Commercial Banks

Sl.No	Items	Deposits (Rs.in '000')	Advances (Rs.in '000')	Credit Deposit Ratio	Sector wise Credit Details (Rs. In '000')
1	Commercial Banks – 219	72942.506	80480.167	110	50111.258
2	S.C.C.B – 36	8407.498	8826.774	105	4978.946
3	S.L.D.B – 6	0	66.488	0	66.488
4	T.I.I.C – 1	15.275	216.318	1416	213.699
5	RBI -	-	-	110	55646.323

Source: Lead Bank Annual Credit Plan 2010-11.

The commercial Banks in the district is quite sufficient in number followed by the cooperatives and other development and Industrial Investment Corporations. The figures of the deposits, advances, credit deposit ratios and sector wise credit details in terms of Rs in '000 is also seen here and hence it is understood that the Banking infrastructure is good to provide an economic support to the people of the district.

Table 8.5 Number of Commercial Banks and Co-Operative Banks

Sl. No	Block wise/District /State	Number of co-operative societies	Number of Members	Commercial Banks
1	Salem District	476	869056	262

Source: Lead Bank

The district has one of the well connected Banks with the commercial Bank branches numbering 274 in the district and 476 cooperative societies in the district in 2011. The district also has a lot of scope to expand Banking operations as the people in Salem are moving towards techno-savvy banking operations. There are 22 Public sector Banks and 15 Private sector Banks in the district carrying out operations for the development of the district.

Apart from these commercial Banks, the district also has the participation of the several financial institutions like the SIDBI, TIIC etc. The financial institutions in the district promote trade and industry, development of agriculture, brings about development in the region and aids imports and exports.

Insurance

Insurance provides financial protection during times of loss and peril. There are a large number of public and private life insurance and general insurance companies operating in the district. The Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) is leading in the district in terms of providing life coverage to the individuals. The Life insurance Corporation of the district has 8 branches in the district and has a

highest number of policies issued in 2011 in the life insurance segment. In the General Insurance segment, there are a number of public and private players, among them the United India Insurance Co. Ltd has issued the highest number of policies during 2011. Table 8.6 shows the effective functioning of the insurance sector in the district.

Table 8.6 Insurance Companies

Sl. No	Name of the companies	No. of branches	Polices Issued (2011)
1	L.I.C	8	118809
2	New India Assurance Ltd	3	73894
3	United India Insurance Co. Ltd	5	1023243
4	Oriental Insurance	5	38287
5	RPLI, Salem East Division	237	10011
6	RPLI, Salem West Division	233	10418

Source: Respective Insurance Companies

Insurance products were not sought in earlier days but the increasing number of insurance companies in the district is the result of awareness among the public with regard to the importance of the getting insurance for both life and non life. Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme launched by the Tamil Nadu Government through United India insurance company has benefited the common man during the period of health crisis. This is one of the innovative schemes that have benefited the poor and the needy.

Transport Facilities

The effectively networked roadways will serve the purpose only when the public transport facilities are available. Salem has two bus terminals- the town bus terminal for the town buses and the Central bus terminal for the outstation buses.

The Tamil Nadu State Transport Corporation (TNSTC) Salem division was formed in the year 1973. It operates buses within the city and also to other cities like Coimbatore, Erode, Bangalore, Chennai etc. There are about 1124 buses under TNSTC Salem division, covering the Salem and Nammakal district with staff strength of 6899 with 1000 routes in 2011. The fleet utilisation has been very effective to the extent of 96.05 percent. The TNSTC transports about 11.52 lakh people everyday. Apart from the TNSTC, there are many private bus operators who run a fleet of buses numbering 235 between cities and within the city. There are a number of commercial vehicles like the Omni buses, Cabs, auto-rickshaws and school buses facilitating public transport. Since the two major National Highways NH-7 and NH-47 pass through Salem, access to Salem is convenient. The free bus passes that have been issued to the students by the Government of Tamil Nadu to motivate enrolment of children in schools is yet another scheme facilitating public transport. There are about 4588 trucks with State and National permit facilitating movement of goods. Additionally, there are

about 139 articulated vehicles with state and national permit. The RTO has issued licenses under various categories as shown in the table.

Table: 8.7 Number of Persons Issued With Driving License

Sl.No	Category	No. of Driving Licenses issued (2011)	2013-14
1	Motor cycle	23072	10704
2	Scooter		
3	Moped	3451	8824
4	Motor car	17460	2877
5	Stage Carriage	1993	142
6	Goods Carriage		

Source: RTO, Salem

Railway is yet another mode of public transport that is very strongly networked in the country and the district. Salem Junction Railway station is located in Suramangalam, 5 km to the west of Salem, well connected by bus services round the clock. The divisional headquarters of Salem in the Southern Railway was carved out in 2007 out of the Palakkad and Tiruchchirapalli divisions. Salem Junction is a very important railway station in the Southern Railway connecting the district with the rest of the country. The railway route length is about 202.91 km with 29 railway stations. The new rail route Salem to Karur has eased the public commutation across the districts of Salem, Namakal and Karur.

Airway is one of the modes of transport that facilitates easy access to other parts of the country. Salem Airport is located on Salem-Bangalore Highway (NH-7) at Kaamalapuram, near Omalur, about 20 km from the city. Though the airport is ready for operation, airlines did not show interest to fly fearing low patronage.

Table: 8.8 Number of Post Offices

Name of the Blocks	No of post offices	Name of the Blocks	No of post offices
Salem	52	Sankari	2
Veerapandy	12	M.D.Choultry	16
P.N.Patty	14	Edappady	16
A.Pattanam	26	Konganapuram	13
Valappady	13	Salem Corporation	9
Yercaud	22	Attur Municipality	Included in rural
Attur	53	Mettur Municipality	4
Pethanaickenpalayam	33	Edappady Municipality	3
Gangavalli	15	Narasingapuram	6
Thalaivasal	29	Tharamangalam	1
Omalur	4	Mecheri	2
Kadayampatty	7		

Source: Office of Superintendent of Post Offices

Post offices play a vital role in facilitating communication. There are about 374 post offices located in all parts of the district. The highest number of post offices is found in the Salem block numbering 52 and the Mecheri has the least number of post offices i.e. 2.

Co-operative societies

Apart from the commercial and the development Banks in the district the co-operative banks also play an important role in helping the rural population. Each block of the district has a well established and efficiently functioning cooperative society.

Other Infrastructure Facilities

Since Salem is an important juncture in mobility of men and material the requirement for hotels and godowns is enormous. The district has well established godowns operated by the government and the private. These godowns facilitate the storage of agricultural and non agricultural produce in the district. Every block in the district has an agricultural depot operated by the government to facilitate the storage of agricultural produce. There are five cold storage houses operating in Salem district which facilitates storage of perishable commodities like flowers, vegetables etc.

Table: 8.9 List of Cold Storages and Godowns

Sl.No	Name and address of the cold storage houses
1	Selvi Cold Storage, Kakapalayam, Sankari Taluk
2	Sri Krishna Cold Storage, 10/5, Paranattamangalam main road, Salem.
3	Tomato cold storage, Mecheri
4	Uzhava sandai- Suramangalam, Dadhagapatti, Ammapet, Attur, Hasathampatti.
5	Drying yard- Ramanaickenpalayam, Kallanatham, Abinavam, Deviyakurichi,Veeragoundanoor, Aragalur, Singipuram, Panamadal, Kalpaganur, Olapadi.

Source: Census Data 2011 Provisional

The floating population of the district requires boarding and lodging facilities which is available in the district on par with the metropolis of the country. There are 14 hotels with lodging facilities and 26 hotels without lodging facilities operating in Salem. There are a number of institutions involved in research and scientific service in the field of agriculture, Horticulture, Tapioca, Castor etc.

The Sanitary work of the department is well taken care of by the 2862 sanitary workers working across the various village panchayats, town panchayats, municipalities and the corporation. Inorder to facilitate the sanitary workers, vehicles numbering to 395 are engaged in sanitary services. The primary entertainment facility for the citizens of Salem is the cinema and the modern day tamil cinema has its root in Salem. There are 59 cinema theaters in the Salem district spread across blocks, municipalities and the corporation and 205 film distributors in the district.

The district has high infrastructural facilities with regard to education facilities. There are a number of Government run and private run schools operating in the Salem district. With regard to the

higher education facilities there is a state university and a deemed university in the district, a Government medical college, a law college, a few private medical colleges and a number of engineering colleges, arts and science colleges, polytechnics, nursing and pharmacy colleges operating in the district. Apart from the educational institutions number of computer centers are operating in the various parts of the district that facilitate youth to get trained in computer science. The district also has the strength of the library in facilitating the youth to get their knowledge updated.

Table: 8.10 List of Head and Branch Libraries (2011)

Sl.no	Name of the branch library	Numbers	No of books available	No. Of readers
1	District central library	1	144063	99934
2	Branch library	57	1259618	1283427
3	Village library	72	332341	840042
4	Part time library	35	7200	155026
5	Mobile library	1	8000	19429

Source: Census Data 2011 Provisional

It can be observed from the table that there is one central district library, 57 branch library, 72 village libraries and 35 part time libraries. There are 18 publications made from the Salem district out of which 16 are in Tamil and 2 are in English. The details of the printing press in the district are shown in the table 8.11.

Water is the prime source of living, agriculture and industrial establishments. The water resources available in the district are discussed in table

Table: 8.11 Details of Dams, Tanks, Wells and Bore Wells (2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Taluk	Water spread areas in dams	Water spread areas in tanks	No. of Wells in use	No. of Bore wells in use
1	Salem	890	690	14581	353
2	Attur	765	514	22147	1919
3	Gangavalli	-	150	11989	655
4	Yercaud	-	-	-	-
5	Omalur	-	420	14570	1102
6	Mettur	632	426	10977	666
7	Sankari	3784	430	11436	3322
8	Edappady	1712	1012	7547	1559
9	Valapady	719	450	12581	684

Source: Census Data 2011 Provisional

The water spread area in dam is highest in the Sankari taluk followed by the Edappady block. Gangavalli, Yercaud and Omalur taluks do not have any water spread areas in dams. Edappady

taluk has the highest waterspread area in tanks. It is found that there are a many number of wells in the district and they are extensively the source of water across taluks. There are a large number of borewells in the taluks of Sankari, Attur, Edappady and Omalur. It is to be noted that Sankari taluk has the maximum number of borewell and waterspread area in dam. This signifies the increased requirement for water in Sankari taluk.

The water needs of the district are fulfilled to a great extent from the water drawn from the Mettur dam. The dedicated water supply scheme is primarily meant to fulfill the increased water needs of the Salem Corporation which has drawn a great appreciation from the general public. The borewells and the water tanks provided to every ward is another appreciable scheme to meet the water requirements of the public.

Box 8.1 THE SUCCESS STORY OF THE RURAL CONNECTIVITY IN KOLATHUR BLOCK- A CASE STUDY

In Palamalai Panchayat of the Kolathur block there was no road connectivity for the village people, and they had to carry things on their head and climb the hill for their living. They faced lot of difficulty in meeting their routine affairs. After the implementation of the MGNREGS, a road was created by this scheme. Now transport of things and people has improved in the village by vehicles.

Conclusion

The district has a well established infrastructure in terms of roads, electricity, financial institutions like Banks and insurance companies. The remote villages and hamlets are gaining transport facility since the roads in one form or the other are laid and mini buses are operated to these areas. The rural population has realised the importance of the education and is encouraging their children to pursue studies in nearby towns and cities, leading to the mobility of people. Moreover the rural population is also showing interest in getting employed in the nearby towns due to which transportation facilities have received a facelift. It is also important to understand that the roads have also been upgraded like mud roads being converted to WBM roads. To have better connectivity with northern districts, it can be proposed to upgrade the State Highways to National Highways which can connect Salem to Dharmapuri, Thiruvannamalai and Vellore districts for a smooth and comfortable transport system.

Electricity is yet another important infrastructural facility that has become essential for modern living. In 2001, except for a few revenue villages and hamlets in very few blocks and the towns in the

district had been provided with electricity. In 2011, the revenue village and hamlets that did not have electricity in 2001 have been provided with this facility. The increasing population and the increasing road lengths have also led to the installation of increased number of street lights in the district and blocks.

The telecommunication facility in the district is excellent and is on par with the rest of the country. The effective telecommunication facility has brought about change in the various sectors like the education, Banking and has resulted in the change of buying behaviour of the public especially the youth who are tech savvy and interested in online shopping.

The financial institutions are very effective in the district, particularly the cooperative societies and the co-operative Banks found in every block. The number of co-operative establishments in each of the block reveals the active interaction of the public with the financial institutions.

The district has a good infrastructure in terms of schools, colleges and public libraries to facilitate literacy in the district. Similarly, the infrastructural requirement for quality medicine is also available. The hotel facilities, the cinema theaters for recreation, water resources, printing presses etc are also available in the district.

The schemes like the free electricity offered to the farmers, The Chief Ministers Comprehensive Health Insurance and various schemes have led to the welfare of the needy and the deserving.

CHAPTER 9

SUMMARY AND WAY FORWARD

Chapter 9

Summary and Way Forward

Introduction

It is imperative that in social science research gives a brief summary of all the proceedings of the chapters, and also to present the principal findings of the inquiry, in the last chapter.

Keeping that practice in view, an effort is made here to summarize the discussion centering round the achievements, and failures, problems and prospects of Salem district in respect of human development. With such an end in view, the chapter is divided into four parts. The research design is presented in the first part. The second part gives the principal findings of the inquiry; in a way, which is the diagnostic part of the study. Based on the findings, the researcher makes some recommendations to overcome the impediments to human development, and to initiate and accelerate the forces and processes of human development in Salem district and in its twenty blocks in the third part; in a way it constitutes the prescriptive part of the inquiry. Some suggestions concerning development of the blocks are presented in the third chapter. And based on the findings, the researcher makes some recommendation and gives some suggestions in the concluding chapter.

An attempt is made in this report based on our understanding of the district's development history, culture and its socio-economic status.

Human Development status

Basic indicator for measuring an economic status of a country is in terms of two parameters. One is Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and the other one is Human Development Index (HDI). The human development index of Salem district is 0.626.

All the blocks are having the usage of LPG fuel of more than 30% against the total population. In addition, in Magudanchavadi and Konganapuram block, the total of usage population is greater than the actual population. Veerapandi block ranks first position in usage of LPG fuel and Yercaud block stands in the last position. Thalaivasal Block ranks first position in providing Toilet facilities to the households. Salem Rural block is with hazardous effects of open toilet by the citizens. All the blocks are provided with 100% electricity to all households. Salem block is having a very high access to the pucca houses but Panamarathupatti block is at its lowest.

The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has increased in few blocks, Tharamangalam block tops the list and in reducing percentage of IMR, Pethanaickenpalayam has shown a considerable improvement. The Maternity Mortality Rate (MMR) has an increasing trend in few blocks, Kolathur block stands top

and in reducing percentage of MMR, Sankari stands first. In less than five mortality rate, Yercaud Block stands first and Edapadi is at its lowest. In connection with institutional delivery, it is seen that maximum number of delivery cases are being done at PHC, GH and PNH. But still, in Yercaud, Pethanaickenpalayam and Thalaivasal block, attending delivery in the houses are found. Salem block is having a high coverage on Anti natal schemes.

A significant growth is found in the literacy rate of all the blocks except in Salem Rural and the male and female literacy rate have increased drastically. The female literacy rate has increased in Konganapuram block and Yercaud block. The Yercaud block is having a very low enrolment and decreasing trend in primary and upper primary wing. Attur is having a high literacy rate among other blocks along with high female literacy rate than other blocks. The least literacy rate is found with Yercaud block for Male and Female respectively.

HDI values are found high in Attur followed by Sankari, Nangavalli, Edapadi and Omalur. Salem Rural block and Gangavalli is having the least HDI value. It is observed that the Edapadi block is having the highest GII rate and Yercaud block is having lowest GII rate. While considering the gender level, Pethanaickenpalayam Panchayat is having a largest membership of female members and Nangavalli and Konganapuram are having least membership. There is an increased rate in participation of female in the work. Gangavalli block is paying more wages and least wage per day is being paid in Tharamangalam and PN Palayam.

Employment, Income and Poverty

In order to understand better the linkages between employment, income and poverty, this chapter undertakes a detailed analysis of the same in the district. In Salem block, there is a drastic decrease in the percentage of total workers compared to other blocks. The percentage of non-workers is remarkably high in Salem block when compared to other blocks. In Thalaivasal the workers participation rate is very high which is nearing to the status in Tamil Nadu and greater than many states in India and in Konganapuram block it is always less in number.

The placement provided by employment office out of the registrations that occurred was greater in the year 2007 and is lesser in the year 2010 and 2011.

Numerous rural poverty alleviation programmes are administered on the basis of listing of the population Below Poverty Line (BPL), the Salem district states the BPL percentage is on the lower side showing a sign of development. But the percentage of BPL households is high in the following three town panchayats in the district viz., Attayampatty, Panamarathuppatty and Kerippatty and low in the following town panchayats of the district viz., Elampillai, Tharamangalam, Thammampatty and Edanganasalai. The other noteworthy point is that districts such as Salem fare quite well in terms of

income, inequality and poverty but not well at all in terms of social indicators. There are specific deprived groups within the BPL population such as SC, ST and OBCs as also the landless. With regard to public distribution system in the various taluks of the district, the percentage of households provided with Family cards is high in Gangavalli and is low in Omalur and Valapady.

Health and Nutrition

With respect to population growth Gangavalli, Omalur and Salem rural blocks showed increase in population at a higher rate. Child population in the age group of 0-6 have increased in Pethanaickenpalayam and Mecheri block while the remaining 18 blocks witness a declining trend.

Pedhanayakanpalayam tops the table with the highest average CBR followed by Salem rural. Blocks with least CBR average are Edappadi and Sankari. In case of CDR, Konganapuram tops the table followed by Attur and Gangavalli. Even though there are fluctuations in CBR and CDR by the year 2011, both parameters got decreased. Salem district sex ratio has shown great improvement and exceeded the national sex ratio.

Life expectancy of female is higher than that of men. Yercaud has the highest IMR average. The MMR in the rural areas remains to be the same and in urban areas it has increased. Considering the total number of deliveries in Salem district, the number institutional deliveries are high, however there are few home deliveries. Urban areas of Attur, Edapadi and Mettur Township have reported nil non-institutional deliveries. The still birth rate in the district has gradually come down. The district records a 99 percentage of immunisation indicating the effective functioning of the immunisation.

Severe Malnutrition (Grade III &IV) has been observed to be high in the block of Tharamangalam at the district. Children with moderate malnutrition (Grade II) has been observed in the district especially in Omalur and Pethanaickenpalayam. A large number of children are mildly malnourished in the district especially in Salem block, Veerapandi, Ayothiyapattinam, Attur, Thalaivasal, Omalur and Pethanaickenpalayam. Almost half the women population in the district has provision for IFA tablets, which is higher in the urban areas.

Panaimarathupatti block tops the list with households having access to safe drinking water. Majority of the households in the Veerakkalpudur and Elampillai town panchayats have access to the toilets. Gangavalli, Thedavoor, Thevur, Arasiramani and Arasiramani town panchayats have very less percentage of households with access to toilet facilities.

Over a period of six years from 2007 to 2012, it is observed that among the male and female the number of HIV positive cases have decreased to a great extent. The number of leprosy cases in the district has a variation and the Kadayampatti block shows a slight increase.

Way forward for health sector:

- An awareness campaign on the existing health care schemes can be done in all blocks
- The doctors can be given additional incentives to open up practices in rural areas.
- The government should place a cap of monthly insurance to every individual so that it helps them in high risk times.
- Transportation and resources should be improved in rural areas as it is one of the challenges in rural to avail medical facilities.
- In the health sector, the priorities should be mainly focused on rural health services for basic treatment, and maternity care should be improvised to a large extent.
- The number of doctors and number of beds should be increased in the Primary health centers and doctors should be appointed 24/7 in shift basis.

Education

All the aspects like Technology development, infrastructure development…etc primarily depends upon education of the citizens in a country. One of the mile stones in this trend is introduction of 'SAMACHEER" (unitary education) system by the Tamil Nadu Government.

It is identified that there is a decreasing trend in students' enrolment in the year 2012-2013 due to the emergence of private schools and the enrolment in Higher Secondary is higher than the enrolment in secondary grade out of which Salem Urban shows a higher enrolment. Salem Rural even though situated very near to the district headquarters showed a least enrolment in the secondary level.

All the blocks have showed a very good transition rate in standard V & VI and VIII & class IX.

The highest Completion rate at primary level is registered in the blocks like Konganapuram, Panamarathuppatty, Mecheri. The highest Completion Rate at upper primary level is registered in the blocks like Valapady, Attur, and Thalaivasal. The completion rate is high in Attur and low in Konganapuram.

Out of eligible habitations, majority are covered by Primary & Upper Primary Schools and very few are identified as unaccessed habitations and few are not eligible for opening Primary & Upper Primary Schools, due to the availability of very less school age children.

As per the DISE the teacher pupil ratio of the district is 29.58% in primary schools and 31.54% in upper primary schools.

Out of total population in Salem about 2.49% of the Population in the students' level pursued various higher education in colleges, polytechnics, engineering colleges etc., during 2011.

Way forward for the education sector:

- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan which is a flagship programme to promote universal elementary education has to be implemented in all blocks.
- As part of their CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) initiative, Educational institutions in Salem can adopt a village to train and motivate students.
- Remote area incentive scheme can be introduced which will attract and motivate many teachers to work in rural and remote areas.
- The government can provide financial support for higher education by disseminating various schemes/assistance formed for this purpose at the school level.
- SMART classrooms can be introduced in government schools (in association with/Sponsorship of Industries/Institutions) which will create interest for the students in studies and further the teachers should be equipped with latest technology.
- The teaching time should be minimum and students should be engaged through Application Based Learning (ABL)
- The syllabus should be child centric and revised periodically to make education more realistic.
- Awareness campaign should be conducted in rural areas to show the importance of education.
- Education should be made compulsory to both the gender for complete 15 years.
- The pupil – teacher ratio should be 1:30 to improve the quality of education at school level.
- Workshops should be conducted on a regular basis to improve their skills practically.
- Special training centers should start to help children join back school.
- More emphasis on the development of learning skills and language skills (esp. English) could be done at elementary and primary level.

Gender

It is a distribution sensitive measure that takes into accounts not only the average well being but focuses also on how this wealth and well being is distributed between genders. It addresses gender-gaps in life expectancy, education, and income.

It is interesting to note that the life expectancy of females has been higher than that of males. Block wise sex ratio reveals that, the district has shown a drastic increase in the sex ratio in 2011. But gender disparity in literacy still exists; female literacy rate is far less when compared to male literacy rate in 2011.

Around one third of the workers are female in the total working class. There is a shift of female labourers from agriculture to non- agricultural sector in the district, mainly due to work surety and more financial benefits offered by non-agricultural sector. Political participation in the district shows a decent figure of female as Panchayat union councilors and village Panchayat presidents. Highest participation of female is found in Magudanchavadi and Pethanaickenpalayam.

The self help groups are linked with various Banks like Tamil Nadu Mercantile Bank, State Bank of India, Indian Overseas Bank, Canara Bank etc to effectively bring them in to the financial and economical inclusion also found that the system efficiently brings up families out of poverty and SHG women are responsible for such a progress.

Gender Inequality Index (GII) of various blocks in Salem district shows that Edapadi, Sankari, Attur are the blocks ranked top in the overall assessment of Gender and development through the factors health, empowerment, Literacy and Labour.

Way forward for the gender development:

- Improve the various health programmes for women i.e. effective nutrition, maternal care and disease prevention programmes.
- Raise the quality of education and life skills of women.
- Encouraging women to start new business through Self Help Groups.
- Training the women through recognised institutions.
- Wider women's access to credit and other opportunities.
- Our state government should take measures to improve the literacy rate of women in rural areas by way of giving financial assistance to them.

Social Security

This Chapter focuses primarily on the measures to provide social security to the old aged, widows, destitute women in the district. Social Security is the benefits and protection that is offered to the individuals and particularly the old aged in the district.

It could be observed that there is an increase in the aged people (i.e. above 60 years) and one fourth of that population is covered through various pension schemes providing financial assistance in

2001. The number of people (who are old aged, destitute widows or disabled persons) covered through the various schemes has almost doubled in 2011 in comparison to 2001.

The willingness to register crimes against women indicates the changing attitude of the women and their willingness to strive for rights and justice. Limited number of cases has been recorded with respect to other crimes like the eve-teasing, dowry death etc. Compared to the previous decades, the female infanticide has drastically reduced

Eligible people are benefited out of various schemes introduced by the government like Old Age Pension scheme (OAP), Widow Pension scheme (WP), Destitute Physically Handicapped Pension scheme (PHP), Agricultural Labourers Pension Scheme (ALP), Destitute Deserted Wives Pension Scheme (DDWP), Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAP), Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension (IGNDPS) Scheme - a part of the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), Destitute widow pension scheme (DWP), Unmarried Women Pension (UMWP).

Some of the schemes have changed its name over the years but still continue to effectively take care of the old aged, destitute and the widows. Apart from the schemes for the old aged, destitutes, widows and the physically handicapped, there are number of schemes to educate the children, provide nutritious food, groceries at low prices, free dhotis and sarees etc to the needy. The schemes of the government are effective in providing social security.

Infrastructure

The district has a well established infrastructure in terms of roads, electricity, financial institutions like Banks and insurance companies. The remote villages and hamlets are well connected through roads by way of Mud, Water Bound Macadam, Bituminous and Cement Concrete types of roads in the district in 2011. The divisional headquarters of Southern Railway is situated in Salem Junction. The new rail route Salem to Karur has eased the public commutation across the districts of Namakkal and Karur. Salem Airport is located on Salem-Bangalore Highway (NH-7) at Kaamalapuram near Omalur, but airlines did not show interest to fly fearing low patronage.

Electricity that has been generated in the Salem and the Mettur circle are consumed within the district. The district is 100 percent electrified in 2011. The Sanitary work of the department is well taken care of by the sanitary works working across the various village panchayats, town panchayats, municipalities and the corporation.

Apart from the TNSTC, there are many private bus operators who run a fleet of buses between cities, commercial vehicles like the Omni buses, Cabs, auto rickshaws and school buses facilitating

public transport. The free bus passes that has been issued to the students by the Government of Tamil Nadu to motivate enrolment of children in schools is yet another scheme facilitating public transport. There are lorry services and articulated vehicles with state and national permit facilitating movement of goods.

All major players in the field of telecommunication like the BSNL, Airtel, Vodafone, Reliance, Tata etc are providing efficient services through landlines and mobile services. The district has one of the well networked Banks with the commercial Banks and cooperative societies in the district in 2011. The financial institutions like SIDBI, TIIC etc., private sector Banks in the district promote trade and industry, development of agriculture, brings about development in the region and aids imports and exports.

The district has well established godowns operated by the government and the private. Every block in the district has an agricultural depot operated by the government to facilitate the storage of agricultural produce.

The floating population of the district requires boarding and lodging facilities which is available in the district on par with the metropolis of the country. The primary entertainment facility for the citizens of Salem is the Cinema and the modern day Tamil cinema has its root in Salem.

There are a number of institutions involved in research and scientific service in the field of agriculture, Horticulture, Tapioca, and Castor etc. There are a number of government run and private run schools. With regard to the higher education facilities there is a state university and a deemed university in the district, a government medical college, a law college, a few private medical colleges and a number of engineering colleges and arts and science colleges operating in the district.

The schemes like free electricity offered to the farmers, Chief Ministers Comprehensive Health Insurance scheme, and free bus passes for the students have led to the establishment of infrastructure in the district.

Way forward for the livelihood sector:

- Providing uninterrupted electricity facility to people in rural areas.
- Awareness about cleanliness should be given to people by which 60% of the disease can be prevented.
- Proper drainage system should be made available to all the houses in rural areas.
- The government should firmly insist that all the families should have a ration card and through the card, LPG connection should be given to all families and restrict those public who are having more connections through one card.
- Housing facility should be provided by the government in the rural areas on minimum rental basis.

Way forward for other sectors:

- Transportation can be improvised in rural areas.
- More rural Banks can be opened to facilitate financial services for improving the agricultural sectors.
- Child labour can be abolished
- Government can help the self help groups for marketing their products by conducting mela, fairs and so on.
- Huge and spacious daily vegetable market can be established at district level, so that the small and marginal farmers can be benefitted by selling at a competitive price without the interference of the middlemen. The marketing capacity of agricultural products can be increased from local distribution to inter and intra state distribution to make a enable the farmers to have a long term business deals for their products.

ANNEXURES

Annexures

A1. Human Development Index 2011

Sl. No	Name of the Block	Standard of living (Index value)	Health Index value)	Education Index value)	HDI Value	Rank
1	Attur	0.43	0.79	0.95	0.69	8
2	Ayothiyappattinam	0.74	0.60	0.81	0.71	6
3	Edappadi	0.53	0.81	0.64	0.65	13
4	Ganvagalli	0.42	0.75	0.65	0.59	19
5	Kadayampatti	0.72	0.63	0.65	0.66	9
6	Kolathur	0.73	0.38	0.86	0.62	16
7	Konganapuram	0.54	0.84	0.55	0.63	15
8	Magudanchavadi	0.45	0.87	0.64	0.63	14
9	Mecheri	0.61	0.86	0.88	0.77	4
10	Nangavalli	0.73	0.94	0.82	0.82	2
11	Omalur	0.62	0.75	0.74	0.70	7
12	Pethanaickenpalayam	0.57	0.43	0.76	0.57	20
13	Panamarathuppatti	0.44	0.73	0.66	0.60	17
14	Salem	0.72	0.89	0.80	0.80	3
15	Sankari	0.56	0.71	0.70	0.65	12
16	Thalaivasal	0.48	0.54	0.82	0.59	18
17	Tharamangalam	0.59	0.84	0.57	0.66	11
18	Valapady	0.49	0.69	0.85	0.66	10
19	Veerapandi	0.66	0.81	0.78	0.75	5
20	Yercaud	0.21	0.13	0.48	0.23	21
21	Salem urban	0.79	0.90	0.91	0.87	1

Source: Calculated

A2 Gender Development Indicators 2011

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Health Index	Empowerment Index	Labour Market index	GDI Value	Rank
1	Attur	0.80	0.56	0.52	0.03	5
2	Ayothiyappattinam	0.71	0.54	0.51	0.07	14
3	Edappadi	0.76	0.53	0.62	0.04	8
4	Ganvagalli	0.80	0.54	0.47	0.04	7
5	Kadayampatti	1.00	0.53	0.42	0.03	3
6	Kolathur	0.66	0.55	0.49	0.11	21
7	Konganapuram	1.00	0.52	0.56	0.02	2
8	Magudanchavadi	1.01	0.53	0.35	0.01	1
9	Mecheri	0.80	0.55	0.61	0.04	6
10	Nangavalli	0.81	0.54	0.54	0.05	11
11	Omalur	0.72	0.53	0.53	0.07	15
12	Pethanaickenpalayam	0.67	0.55	0.58	0.08	17
13	Panamarathuppatti	0.72	0.53	0.35	0.10	20
14	Salem	0.79	0.57	0.62	0.03	4
15	Sankari	0.71	0.54	0.36	0.04	10
16	Thalaivasal	0.68	0.54	0.42	0.09	18
17	Tharamangalam	0.74	0.52	0.48	0.07	13
18	Valapady	0.78	0.55	0.45	0.07	12
19	Veerapandi	0.72	0.54	0.56	0.08	16
20	Yercaud	0.67	0.51	0.42	0.09	19
21	Salem urban	1.69	0.56	0.58	0.04	9

Source: Calculated

A3 HDI and GDI Values, 2011.

Sl. No	Name of the Block	HDI Value	HDI Rank	GDI Value	GDI Rank
1	Attur	0.69	8	0.03	5
2	Ayothiyappattinam	0.71	6	0.07	14
3	Edappadi	0.65	13	0.04	8
4	Ganvagalli	0.59	19	0.04	7
5	Kadayampatti	0.66	9	0.03	3
6	Kolathur	0.62	16	0.11	21
7	Konganapuram	0.63	15	0.02	2
8	Magudanchavadi	0.63	14	0.01	1
9	Mecheri	0.77	4	0.04	6
10	Nangavalli	0.82	2	0.05	11
11	Omalur	0.70	7	0.07	15
12	Pethanaickenpalayam	0.57	20	0.08	17
13	Panamarathuppatti	0.60	17	0.10	20
14	Salem	0.80	3	0.03	4
15	Sankari	0.65	12	0.04	10
16	Thalaivasal	0.59	18	0.09	18
17	Tharamangalam	0.66	11	0.07	13
18	Valapady	0.66	10	0.07	12
19	Veerapandi	0.75	5	0.08	16
20	Yercaud	0.23	21	0.09	19
21	Salem Urban	0.87	1	0.04	9

Source: Calculated

A4 Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index 2011

Sl. No	Name of the Block	Living Standards Index	Health Index	Education Index	MDPI Value	Rank
1	Attur	0.36	0.54	0.62	0.53	19
2	Ayothiyappattinam	0.74	0.70	0.45	0.33	5
3	Edappadi	0.50	0.68	0.47	0.45	14
4	Ganvagalli	0.37	0.55	0.56	0.54	20
5	Kadayampatti	0.68	0.36	0.63	0.43	11
6	Kolathur	0.70	0.86	0.67	0.26	2
7	Konganapuram	0.49	0.58	0.52	0.48	15
8	Magudanchavadi	0.37	0.80	0.35	0.51	17
9	Mecheri	0.62	0.65	0.67	0.36	7
10	Nangavalli	0.72	0.96	0.43	0.27	3
11	Omalur	0.60	0.49	0.76	0.40	9
12	Pethanaickenpalayam	0.62	0.59	0.33	0.45	12
13	Panamarathuppatti	0.42	0.63	0.77	0.45	13
14	Salem	0.71	0.39	0.66	0.39	8
15	Sankari	0.57	0.76	0.39	0.41	10
16	Thalaivasal	0.43	0.63	0.41	0.51	16
17	Tharamangalam	0.62	0.68	0.67	0.35	6
18	Valapady	0.44	0.46	0.56	0.53	18
19	Veerapandi	0.70	0.72	0.52	0.33	4
20	Yercaud	0.19	0.10	0.54	0.77	21
21	Salem Urban	0.77	0.90	0.66	0.21	1

Source: Calculated

A5 Child Development Index 2011

Sl. No	Name of the Block	Health Index	Education Index	CDI Value	Rank
1	Attur	0.43	0.92	0.74	4
2	Ayothiyappattinam	0.78	0.69	0.72	5
3	Edappadi	0.70	0.65	0.67	11
4	Ganvagalli	0.37	0.52	0.46	19
5	Kadayampatti	0.58	0.72	0.67	13
6	Kolathur	0.79	0.85	0.82	3
7	Konganapuram	0.56	0.40	0.46	20
8	Magudanchavadi	0.51	0.54	0.53	17
9	Mecheri	0.73	0.88	0.83	2
10	Nangavalli	0.84	0.57	0.67	12
11	Omalur	0.55	0.81	0.71	8
12	Pethanaickenpalayam	0.67	0.65	0.66	14
13	Panamarathuppatti	0.81	0.65	0.71	6
14	Salem	0.73	0.49	0.58	16
15	Sankari	0.61	0.41	0.49	18
16	Thalaivasal	0.49	0.72	0.63	15
17	Tharamangalam	0.75	0.65	0.69	9
18	Valapady	0.56	0.80	0.71	7
19	Veerapandi	0.62	0.72	0.68	10
20	Yercaud	0.33	0.16	0.22	21
21	Salem urban	0.98	0.74	0.83	1

Source: Calculated

A6 Human Development Index 2013-14

Sl. No	Name of the Block	Standard of living (Index value)	Health Index value)	Education Index value)	HDI Value	Rank
1	Attur	0.36	0.46	0.94	0.54	17
2	Ayothiyappattinam	0.66	0.41	0.81	0.60	14
3	Edappadi	0.58	0.84	0.65	0.68	9
4	Ganvagalli	0.42	0.80	0.66	0.61	13
5	Kadayampatti	0.45	0.66	0.65	0.58	16
6	Kolathur	0.69	0.76	0.87	0.77	3
7	Konganapuram	0.46	0.35	0.56	0.45	20
8	Magudanchavadi	0.40	0.80	0.65	0.59	15
9	Mecheri	0.57	0.85	0.88	0.75	4
10	Nangavalli	0.60	0.79	0.82	0.73	8
11	Omalur	0.69	0.56	0.74	0.66	10
12	Pethanaickenpalayam	0.82	0.67	0.77	0.75	6
13	Panamarathuppatti	0.61	0.32	0.66	0.51	18
14	Salem	0.78	0.67	0.81	0.75	5
15	Sankari	0.72	0.81	0.71	0.75	7
16	Thalaivasal	0.51	0.55	0.82	0.61	12
17	Tharamangalam	0.61	0.70	0.57	0.63	11
18	Valapady	0.34	0.35	0.86	0.47	19
19	Veerapandi	0.73	0.93	0.78	0.81	2
20	Yercaud	0.33	0.45	0.52	0.42	21
21	Salem urban	0.84	0.81	0.91	0.85	1

Source: Calculated

A7 Gender Development Indicators 2013-14

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Health Index	Empowerment Index	Labour Market index	GDI Value	Rank
1	Attur	0.73	0.56	0.60	0.06	16
2	Ayothiyappattinam	0.76	0.54	0.48	0.06	17
3	Edappadi	1.01	0.53	0.61	0.01	3
4	Ganvagalli	1.01	0.54	0.49	0.02	6
5	Kadayampatti	0.80	0.53	0.42	0.03	9
6	Kolathur	0.77	0.55	0.47	0.03	10
7	Konganapuram	0.69	0.52	0.55	0.09	20
8	Magudanchavadi	0.79	0.53	0.64	0.04	11
9	Mecheri	0.79	0.55	0.48	0.02	8
10	Nangavalli	0.74	0.54	0.64	0.06	18
11	Omalur	0.84	0.53	0.51	0.02	7
12	Pethanaickenpalayam	0.73	0.55	0.42	0.04	12
13	Panamarathuppatti	0.74	0.53	0.48	0.05	14
14	Salem	0.72	0.57	0.61	0.05	15
15	Sankari	1.01	0.54	0.52	0.01	4
16	Thalaivasal	0.71	0.54	0.39	0.09	21
17	Tharamangalam	0.99	0.52	0.54	0.01	1
18	Valapady	0.69	0.55	0.42	0.09	19
19	Veerapandi	1.00	0.54	0.61	0.01	2
20	Yercaud	0.99	0.51	0.47	0.02	5
21	Salem urban	0.78	0.56	0.59	0.04	13

Source: Calculated

A8 Multi Dimensional Poverty Index, 2013-14

Sl. No	Name of the Block	Living Standards Index	Health Index	Education Index	MDPI Value	Rank
1	Attur	0.27	0.48	0.41	0.64	19
2	Ayothiyappattinam	0.70	0.67	0.63	0.32	6
3	Edappadi	0.55	0.63	0.68	0.40	8
4	Ganvagalli	0.37	0.55	0.86	0.48	15
5	Kadayampatti	0.55	0.44	0.61	0.47	14
6	Kolathur	0.67	0.84	0.84	0.25	2
7	Konganapuram	0.44	0.59	0.06	0.59	18
8	Magudanchavadi	0.33	0.78	0.85	0.43	11
9	Mecheri	0.60	0.66	0.42	0.42	9
10	Nangavalli	0.66	0.86	0.61	0.29	3
11	Omalur	0.69	0.44	0.22	0.48	16
12	Pethanaickenpalayam	0.78	0.57	0.00	0.44	12
13	Panamarathuppatti	0.58	0.54	0.53	0.44	13
14	Salem	0.75	0.52	0.77	0.31	5
15	Sankari	0.71	0.77	0.35	0.34	7
16	Thalaivasal	0.46	0.54	0.50	0.51	17
17	Tharamangalam	0.62	0.53	0.52	0.43	10
18	Valapady	0.36	0.41	0.14	0.67	21
19	Veerapandi	0.73	0.56	0.82	0.30	4
20	Yercaud	0.31	0.11	0.75	0.66	20
21	Salem Urban	0.82	0.99	0.61	0.17	1

Source: Calculated

A9 Child Development Index 2013-14

Sl. No	Name of the Block	Health Index	Education Index	CDI Value	Rank
1	Attur	0.24	0.86	0.63	15
2	Ayothiyappattinam	0.62	0.93	0.82	2
3	Edappadi	0.77	0.82	0.80	3
4	Ganvagalli	0.37	0.72	0.59	18
5	Kadayampatti	0.57	0.82	0.73	7
6	Kolathur	0.78	0.68	0.72	9
7	Konganapuram	0.54	0.62	0.59	16
8	Magudanchavadi	0.57	0.60	0.59	17
9	Mecheri	0.78	0.77	0.78	4
10	Nangavalli	0.84	0.69	0.75	6
11	Omalur	0.35	0.70	0.57	20
12	Pethanaickenpalayam	0.79	0.63	0.69	10
13	Panamarathuppatti	0.54	0.59	0.57	19
14	Salem	0.65	0.77	0.72	8
15	Sankari	0.57	0.74	0.68	11
16	Thalaivasal	0.54	0.69	0.63	14
17	Tharamangalam	0.60	0.69	0.66	12
18	Valapady	0.50	0.72	0.64	13
19	Veerapandi	0.64	0.81	0.75	5
20	Yercaud	0.63	0.00	0.23	21
21	Salem urban	0.88	0.79	0.83	1

Source: Calculated

A10 Percentage of Habitations provided with safe Drinking water, 2013-14

Sl.No.	Block wise	% of HHs provided with safe Drinking water
1	Attur	75.35
2	Ayothiyappattinam	93.05
3	Edappadi	88.92
4	Ganvagalli	87.85
5	Kadayampatti	96.45
6	Kolathur	93.85
7	Konganapuram	79.05
8	Magudanchavadi	79.85
9	Mecheri	92.10
10	Nangavalli	91.10
11	Omalur	94.80
12	Pethanaickenpalayam	89.10
13	Panamarathuppatti	88.80
14	Salem	87.60
15	Sankari	95.10
16	Thalaivasal	80.40
17	Tharamangalam	97.20
18	Valapady	89.60
19	Veerapandi	94.00
20	Yercaud	81.70
21	Salem corporation	82.30

Source: Website /DRDA,TP

A11 Name of the District : Salem

S. No	Block wise/District /State	CBR			CDR		
		2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
1	YERCAUD	17.7	17.4	17.0	4.8	4.1	3.3
2	ATYOTHIYAPATTINAM	18.9	18.6	18.6	5.7	6.5	5.7
3	VALAPADY	18.8	18.3	17.7	5.9	6.4	5.6
4	PEDHANAICKENPALYAM	19.2	19.4	19.7	5.2	4.8	5.2
5	ATTUR	17.8	17.5	17.7	6.2	6.6	5.9
6	THALAIVASAL	17.9	16.5	15.5	5.4	4.9	5.0
7	GANGAVALLI	17.7	17.7	18.3	5.6	5.8	7.2
8	SANKARI	16.4	15.3	13.7	5.2	4.4	3.7
9	EDAPADI	16.5	13.6	13.7	4.3	3.3	3.6
10	NANGAVALLI	17.4	17.0	16.8	4.7	5.3	4.7
11	KOLATHUR	18.7	18.5	15.0	4.7	4.6	3.5
12	MECHERI	18.1	17.7	17.6	4.6	4.7	5.4
13	KADAYAMPATTI	18.2	17.0	18.0	5.0	5.4	5.1
14	OMALUR	18.5	17.8	17.4	4.2	4.3	4.7
15	SALEM	19.1	19.1	19.3	4.7	4.7	5.4
16	PANAMARATHUPATTI	18.0	17.6	18.3	4.9	5.5	4.4
17	VEERAPANDI	18.8	18.6	15.8	4.2	5.0	3.7
18	MAGUDANCHAVADI	18.8	18.6	18.4	4.8	5.9	5.4
19	KONGANAPURAM	19.4	18.5	18.0	6.6	6.9	6.6
20	THARAMANGALAM	19.0	18.6	19.3	4.3	4.0	3.9
	RURAL TOTAL	18.2	17.6	17.2	5.0	5.1	4.9
21	SALEM	15.6	17.1	15.5	2.4	2.0	2.4
22	EDAPADI	15.9	16.2	16.0	0.8	3.4	3.6
23	ATTUR	16.5	16.8	18.5	2.3	3.0	3.3
24	METTUR TOWNSHIP	18.0	17.4	16.8	2.9	2.5	3.0
	URBAN TOTAL	15.8	17.1	15.8	2.4	2.2	2.6
	GRAND TOTAL	**17.5**	**17.5**	**16.8**	**4.2**	**4.3**	**4.2**

Source Office of: DDH

A12 Infant Mortality Rate

S.No	NAME OF THE BLOCK	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Vital events survey 2009	2013-14
1	ATTUR	21.8	17.2	17.4	11.8	14.6	18.03	14
2	ATYOTHIYAPATTINAM	28.0	23.9	21.5	30.7	27.9	22.59	19
3	EDAPADI	20.7	16.7	17.0	26.2	21.9	14.69	18
4	GANGAVALLI	21.1	21.9	19.2	17.4	20.9	18.04	13
5	KADAYAMPATTI	31.1	25.5	27.4	36.8	34.7	28.29	14
6	KOLATHUR	12.5	9.7	21.1	12.6	14.6	17.39	12
7	KONGANAPURAM	12.3	10.4	16.4	25.5	16.9	17.57	18
8	MAGUDANCHAVADI	15.9	24.2	13.2	13.3	15.7	16.07	15
9	MECHERI	17.8	16.1	11.8	12.6	18.6	14.25	12
10	NANGAVALLI	15.7	13.0	10.4	20.9	13.8	9.43	11
11	OMALUR	13.3	15.8	17.2	21.8	16.5	15.64	13
12	PANAMARATHUPATTI	21.1	20.2	19.0	21.1	25.3	20.84	18
13	PEDHANAICKENPALYAM	25.8	21.2	19.5	15.5	19.8	16.16	18
14	SALEM	13.1	17.1	14.3	13.2	21.6	12.56	8
15	SANKARI	13.3	16.1	18.5	11.0	13.8	16.36	13
16	THALAIVASAL	24.4	23.1	23.2	18.8	22.9	20.34	18
17	THARAMANGALAM	11.0	15.8	17.3	13.4	19.3	12.00	16
18	VALAPADY	25.9	26.4	22.8	23.4	21.6	23.31	16
19	VEERAPANDI	8.9	12.5	11.8	12.7	16.6	10.95	11
20	YERCAUD	25.0	31.7	26.2	33.2	53.3	42.53	35
21	SALEM CORPORATION	13.8	6.6	8.5	9.2	12.1	8.5	5

Source: Office of DDH

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

Dimensions	Indicators
	Gross Enrolment Rate (Primary and Gross enrollment in secondary) Schools

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

Method of Estimating HDI

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Construction of Gender Inequality Index (GII)

Introduction

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

Indicators considered for measuring GII

Dimensions	Indicators
Health	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)
	Share of Institutional Deliveries (ID)
	Ante-natal coverage

Empowerment	Share of female and male elected representatives in Urban and Rural Local Bodies (PR_F and PR_M)
	Share of female and male literacy (LIT_F, LIT_M)
	Share of Female and Male Children (0-6) years
Labour Market	Share of female and male Work Participation Rate (WPR_F, WPR_M)
	Share of female and male workers in the non-agricultural sector (NAG_F, NAG_M)
	Female and male Agricultural wage rate ($WAGE_F$, $WAGE_M$)

Method

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

For females

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

For Males

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

2. Aggregating across gender group using a Harmonic mean.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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
Education	Enrollment in Primary and Secondary
	Children never enrolled in schools
	Transition rate from Primary to Upper Primary and Upper Primary to Secondary

Computation of Child Development Index

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

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

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 Schools
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

- ANC Ante Natal Coverage
- BPL Below Poverty Line
- CBR Crude Birth Rate
- CDR Crude Death Rate
- DDHS Deputy Director of Health Services
- DHDR District Human Development Report
- DISE District Information System for Education
- DLHS District Level Household Survey
- DoES Department of Economics and Statistics
- DR Dropout Rate
- GAR Gross Access Ratio
- GII Gender Inequality Index
- GER Gross Enrolment Rate
- GH Government Hospital
- HSC Higher Secondary School
- HH House Holds
- ICDS Integrated Child Development Services
- IFA Iron and Folic Acid
- IMR Infant Mortality Rate
- IP In Patient
- IWSE Integrated Women Sanitation Complex
- LBW Low Birth Weight
- LIC Life Insurance Corporation Of India
- LIT Literacy
- MMR Maternal Mortality Ratio
- NDP Net Domestic Product
- NER Net Enrolment Ratio
- NGO Non Government Organisation
- NMP Noon Meal Programme
- NSA Net Sown Area
- OP Out Patient
- PCO Public Call Office
- PDS Public Distribution System
- PHC Public Health Centre
- PTR Pupil –Teacher Ratio
- PWD Person With Disability
- RMSA Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan

- SBR Still Birth Rate
- SHG Self Help Group
- SSA Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
- TG Transgender
- VES Vital Event Survey
- WPR Worker Participation Rate

REFRENCES

1. http://www.slideshare.net/MukeshKhinchi1/infrastructure-development-in-india
2. http://www.ey.com/Publication/vwLUAssets/FICCI_Infra_report_final/$FILE/FICCI _Infra_report_ final.pdf
3. http://Salem.nic.in/adshb2006.htm
4. www.tn.gov.in
5. www.tnhealth.org
6. The Census Data 2011
7. Annual Action Plan, Salem District
8. Annual work plan and Budget ,Salem District
9. District Primary Education Programme
10. Block Statistical Hand Book,2010-11
11. Census of India (2001),government of India
12. Child Labour Survey, Tamil Nadu
13. Disability Survey, Disability Office, Salem
14. District Census Handbook,2001,Salem District
15. District Statistical Handbook, Statistics Department, Salem
16. District level Estimates of Fertility from census
17. Statistical Handbook of Tamil Nadu
18. Tamil Nadu Human Development Report, Government of Tamil Nadu
19. Tamil Nadu State Plan for SSA
20. Vital Events Survey, 2008