District Human Development Report - 2017

Tiruppur District

State Planning Commission
Tamil Nadu

TIRUPPUR

DISTRICT HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2017

District Administration, Tiruppur and
State Planning Commission, Tamil Nadu
in association with
Department of Management Studies,
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MESSAGE

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

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

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

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

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PREFACE

The State Planning Commission always considers the concept of Human Development Index as an indispensable part of its development and growth plan. Previously, the State Planning Commission 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 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 laudable as this approach has enhanced the understanding of Human Development in a better spectrum.

As far as Tiruppur District is concerned, Kongu Engineering College, Erode prepared the **DHDR** for Tiruppur District under the assistance of **UNDP & SPC.** This report has been prepared with a lot of Statistical data, Information from line departments especially from Education, Health, Rural Development and Economics and Statistical Departments. It provides Sub-District level disaggregated status on various parameters. It also provides lead for core development in all departments for their action in specific areas.

"Execution without Planning is like a building without foundation" says an old adage. **"Well planned work is half done"**. Perfect planning leads to successful completion of the project. In this context, the **SPC** has thus provided an opportunity for such a planning in Tiruppur District to highlight several challenges which the district faces in improving HDI and to accelerate the process of development.

Last but not least, I think 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 the way for the equitable and sustainable growth of the district in the right direction.

S.JAYANDHI

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The state of Tamil Nadu has a rich cultural and historical heritage. The state is excelling in all spheres under the leadership of the Chief Minister Dr.J.Jayalalithaa. We are deeply indebted to thank the Honourable Chief Minister, for granting permission to carry out the preparation of the District Human Development Report, for all the districts of Tamil Nadu, simultaneously at a stretch. This will enable the authorities to identify the districts which are developed and those which need a special attention. This report would certainly help in assessing the strategies and area of concern for future attention.

The task of preparing the District Human Development Report was assigned to us by the State Planning Commission. The district administration played a very important role in providing and compiling the data from the different departments. Since this task is a very important one, a separate action team was formed in the district level by the district collector and the responsibilities were handed over to the team. Another team comprising the academicians of the resource institution was formed in order to collect the data from the district administration, for further analysis and report preparation. The whole process of preparing the DHDR was a very good learning exercise for the teams. First of all Iwouldlike to express my sincere thanks to Tmt. Santha SheelaNair (Retd), IAS Former Vice Chairman,State Planning Commission, Government of Tami lNaduforconstantlyrevi ewing the progress of this exercise and supplementing with valuable suggestions.

We are deeply indebted to Thiru. M.Balaji, I.A.S and Dr.Sugato Dutt I.F.S, former Member Secretaries, State Planning Commission, Chennai, who initiated the process first. We also would like to express our gratitude to Shri. Anil Meshram I.A.S, Member Secretary I/C, for his vision and for his interest, in bringing out this report successfully. With the same spirit, We would like to place on record, our gratitude to Thiru.G.Govindaraj, I.A.S, former District Collector and Tmt.S.Jayandhi, I.A.S District Collector of Tiruppur District, for kindly accepting our interest in preparing the report and also for providing us this opportunity and recognizing our institute as a resource institution in this process. We are highly indebted to thank the Correspondent, the Principal, Head of the Department and all the Faculty Members of the Department of Management Studies, Kongu Engineering College, Perundurai, for their constant support and motivation in preparing this report.

It is our duty to thank the District Planning Officer, the officials of the department and officials of all the other departments, for extending their cooperation in providing the data for the report preparation. We must thank Dr.T.Mohanasundaram, Mr.N.Prakash, Dr.V.Krishnamoothi, Dr.P.Karthikeyan, Dr.T.Deepa, Dr.M.Umashankar, Prof.R.S.Rajan, Ms.N.Gayathri and Mr.N.Sivaraja Dhanavel of the department, who were the resource persons representing the

institute in data collection and preparing the chapters of the report. We will be failing in our duty if we are not thanking our student friends, who worked with us in completing the report.

On the whole we would like to express my thanks to the UNDP, the Tamil Nadu State Planning Commission, the District Administration, the Management of Kongu Engineering College, our faculty colleagues and student friends, for their support and encouragement in preparing the report.

Prof. Dr. D. MURUGANANDAM

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KONGU ENGINEERING COLLEGE

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CHAPTER 1
TIRUPPUR DISTRICT - A PROFILE

Introduction

Among the thirty two districts of Tamil Nadu, Tiruppur is the one which is known for its tremendous industrial progression and its vibrant contribution to the Nation's economy. This chapter attempts to give an overview of the district by discussing the history, demography, geographical features, agriculture, economy, natural resource endowments and other basic abridgments.

Topography

Tiruppur district lies on the western part of Tamil Nadu bordering the Western Ghats and hence the district enjoys a moderate climate. The district is surrounded by Coimbatore district in the west, Erode district to the North and northeast and Karur district in the east and Dindigul district in the south east. To the south the district is surrounded by Kerala state (Idukki district). The district has an area of 516.12 square kilometres. The southern and south western parts of the district enjoy maximum rainfall, due to the surrounding of Western Ghats. The rest of the district lies in the rain shadow region of the Western Ghats and experiences salubrious climate most parts of the year, except the extreme east part of the district. The mean maximum and minimum temperatures for Tiruppur city during summer and winter vary between 35°C to 18°C. The average annual rainfall in the plains is around 700 mm with the North East and the South West monsoons contributing to 47% and 28% respectively to the total rainfall.

History

The district is named after the city of Tiruppur. In Mahabaratham Arjuna (Pandavas) returned the cattle captured by enemies and returned to Dharapuram (Nirai Meetal) Nirai Thiruputhal became Tiruppur. Since the 1990s, the formation of the new Tiruppur district had been urged by the exporters of Tiruppur. Tiruppur city and surrounding region, where there is considerable industrial and business activities, was to be the core area. They believed that a new district would facilitate administration of the region and allow more aggressive development measures. Tiruppur district was formed in 2009, carved out of the Coimbatore and Erode districts making it the 32nd district of Tamil Nadu and one of the ten most industrialised and economically developed districts of Tamil Nadu. Before the formation of Tiruppur district, Avinashi, Madathukulam, Palladam, Tiruppur and Udumalpet were taluks of Coimbatore district and Dharapuram and Kangeyam were taluks of Erode district. The new taluk Madathukulam was formed after the district was created.

Language

Tamil is the principal language spoken in the district, with sizable minorities of Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada speakers. Hindus formed the majority of the population at 90.08% followed by Muslims at 5.33%, Christians at 4.35% and others at 0.24%.

Culture, Art and Architecture

As far as history and heritage of Tiruppur, the region is endowed with the ancient Dravidian resplendence of art and architecture and the modern influence of industrialization. Once as a strategic location in the southern part of the sub-continent, Tiruppur retains its identity as a unique and product arm of the Deccan. The festivals in the city continue to display Dravidian influence on local cuisine, though today at venues dress codes, music and dance forms and of course the elaborate flower arrangements have people coming back for more. Many Temples in Tiruppur were mentioned in the earliest carvings of Cholas and Pandyas. Some of the temples in Tiruppur lack maintenance and hygienic sanitation. Many Temples here are built during the Cholas and Pandyas period. Their architecture out-matched the Temples built during the Modern days. Sukreeswarar Temple is a 10th-century temple situated at S. Periyapalayam in the outskirts of Tiruppur city is remaining unknown to many a pilgrim. The temple, which is considered one of the four 'Sirpa Sthalangal' in Kongu region, will also find a mention in the proposed web site of Tiruppur district. With 'Kurakuthali Nayanar' (Shiva) as the main deity, the shrine is an architectural delight made of neatly carved long stones reminiscing the epoch of Pandya period. An epigraphic study conducted studies at the temple reported that though the temple was built by Pandyas, different inscriptions state that the place was used by tribals to offer poojas to 'Shivalingam' as early as 5th century. The Town Hall, The New Railway over-bridge, Tiruppur Kumaran Memorial statue near the railway station, Corporation Memorial pillar (with Globe on its top) are some of the landmarks in Tiruppur.

Some of the common tourist locations outside the city are Sivanmalai, Nanjarayan Tank, and Koolipalayam having a 440 acre wetland, Konganagiri hill hock temple, Andipalayam lake, Thirumurugan poondi, Tiruppur Tirupathi temple, Sukreeswarar temple, Avinashiappar temple, and Arulmigu Vazhai Thottathu Ayyankovil. Stone sculpture is traditional family business of Nayakkars and Viswakarmas in Tirumurugan Poondi and nearby villages for more than 300 years. Their ancestors worked during Vijayanagara Dynasty in Kongu Region for construction of Kongu Siva Sthalams. More than 30 sculpture centres are being established and an approximately 250 families are involved in this business. Most of the orders for making status of Hindu Gods /

Goddesses such as Ganesh, Murugan, Saraswathi. These sculptures are being made from specific types of stones and are available in and around Uthukuli of Tiruppur District and they are called 1)Purusha statue stone, 2) Sthri Statue Stones and 3) Navamthagam statue stones. It believed that male deities / idols are made from Purusha statue stones, female deities / idols from Sthri statue stones and pillars, peedam etc., from Navamthagam statue stones. These classification of stones are being assessed based on the sound produced by the stone while carving / chiseling statue with the help of 'uli'. More than 30 types of scales / measurements are vividly described in 'Sirpa Shasthiram' text (sculpture text) for carving / sculpturing different types of deity / idol. Further while carving the statue from the stone, principle of "Pattathu Kesa Alayanirmanam" height of statue that is head to foot is being followed. These statues are despatched to various parts of India and Foreign Countries. Sculpting is famous in Avinashi, Thirumurugan Poondi of Tiruppur District.

Land soil and natural resource endowments

The soil is predominantly black, which is suitable for cotton cultivation, but it also has some red loamy soil. Tiruppur district is home to Indira Gandhi Wildlife Sanctuary and National Park. The Park and the Sanctuary are the core of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve and is under consideration by UNESCO as part of The Western Ghats. Nanjarayan Tank near Koolipalayam on Uthukuli Road is a wetland with water stored throughout the year spread across 440 acres. It is home to more than 40 Species of Native birds and attracts migratory birds to large extent. Nature Society of Tiruppur, wildlife conservation NGO has recorded more than 130 species of birds for past 5 years. The wetland is conserved by local people with support of NGOs and it has been proposed to be declared as Bird Sanctuary with all required qualifications.

Climate

The climate in Tiruppur can be best described as salubrious, and temperatures hardly rise beyond a certain point. The summer months in the town of Tiruppur are the months of March, April and May. The weather during these three months is very hot and dry. The maximum temperature during the summer months will be around 35 °C (95 °F) and the minimum temperature will be around 29 °C (84 °F). The monsoon months are the months of June, July and August. These months are mainly characterized by mild showers and a reduced temperature. The post monsoon or winter months are September, October, November, December and January. These months generally have a cool climate and temperatures rarely rise beyond a maximum of around 29 °C (84 °F). The minimum temperature during this season will be around 24 °C (75 °F).

Due to the presence of the mountain pass, major parts of the district benefit from the south-west monsoon in the months from June to August. After a warm, humid September, the regular monsoon starts from October lasting till early November. These monsoons are brought about by the retreating North-eastern monsoon. The average annual rainfall is around 700 mm with the North East and the South West monsoons contributing to 47% and 28% respectively to the total rainfall.

Extent of Urbanization

In 2011 the population was 38.52% rural and 61.48% urban; this represented an increase in the urban population of 39.13% from 2001, and a relatively lower increase in rural of 15.37% from 2001.

TABLE 1.1—DISTRICT BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATOR

Sl. No	Indicators	2001	2011
1	Population	1503868	2497914
2	Decennial Growth (%)	25.34	29.11
3	Density of population per sq. km.	367	478
4	Urban population (%)	NA	61.36
5	Sex ratio	975	998
6	Percentage of 0-14 year old	NA	16.66 (416090)

Source:-Census documents 2001 and 2011

Agriculture

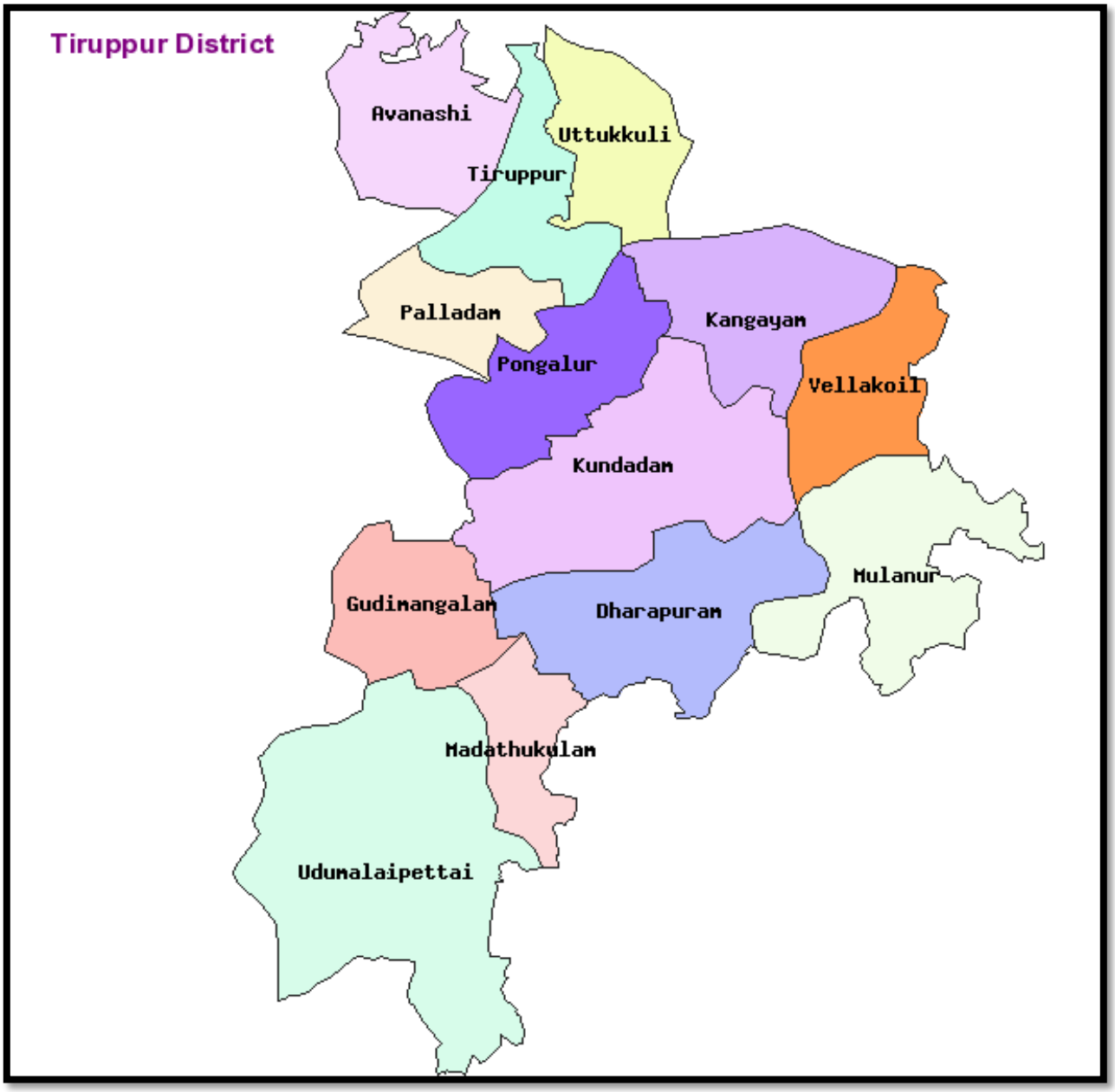
Tiruppur district though an industrial district plays important role in Agriculture also. The food production requires to be enhanced to provide food and nutritional security to the growing district population. In Tiruppur more than 80% of the farmers belong to small and marginal category and they play a key role in overall development in agriculture. Total barren land in the district occupies to 2542.36 hectares in the year 2011. Considering the land usage for non-agriculture purpose it adds up to 67617.63 hectares. Cultivable waste accounts to 4003.24 hectares. Permanent pasture and grazing land occupies 125.09 hectares. Total geographical area in the district occupies 519557.61 hectares; in which gross area sown is 211070.5 hectares and net area sown is 201334.34 hectares. 23281.77 hectares are the area which is sown more than once.

Animal Husbandry

As per the data obtained from Animal Husbandry department, there are 306927 cattle in the district. To support the growing cattle wealth in the District, Animal Husbandry Department

has taken various measures. The department also reveals that there are total of 75520 Buffalos, 362909 sheep, 521047 goats, 65233 pigs and 9548857 poultry in the district in aggregate.

FIG: 1.1 DISTRICT MAP



Source: Website of Tamil Nadu Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department. (http://www.tnrd.gov.in/)

Economy

Tiruppur is the "knitwear capital" of India. It has spurred up the textile industry in India for the past three decades. It is the source of the earning of a huge amount of foreign exchange in India. As of 2005, when Tiruppur was a part of Coimbatore district, Coimbatore was the highest revenue earning district in Tamil Nadu. The city having the nomenclature of "knitwear capital of India," exports Rs. 120 billion worth of goods. Netaji Apparel Park has 53 companies

manufacturing knitwear for exports. Each unit will be a model to answer the requirements of international standards in all aspects.

Sectoral distribution of Gross domestic product (Primary, Secondary and Tertiary)

Primary sector includes the income originating from Agriculture, Forestry & Logging, Fishing & Mining and Quarrying, Tiruppur district accounts to 4.51% out of total state gross domestic product in primary sector for the year 2011-12. Secondary sector includes the income originating from Manufacturing (Registered & Un-registered) Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Construction. Gross Domestic product in secondary sector for Tiruppur district accounts to 5.84 %. Tertiary sector includes the income originating from Transport, Communication, Storage, Trade, Hotel & Restaurants, Banking & Insurance, Real estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Business and Legal services and other services, which accounts to 3.82% out of total state tertiary Gross Domestic Product. The details of sectoral contribution of State and District Income during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 is as follows (Table.1.2).

TABLE 1.2 - SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No	Year	District			State		
		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	2008	87810	500893	695011	3150807	9151736	18213138
2	2009	88782	515802	749598	3079411	8962975	20136950
3	2010	94335	671902	812781	3279727	10857429	21525966
4	2011	129855	775653	921984	3516987	12542302	24282284
5	2012	175033	762068	1008230	3872767	13039248	26411788

Source: D. D. Statistics, Tiruppur

The District GDP at constant 2004-05 price has increased marginally from the year 2008 to 2012 in proportion with state GDP growth. The secondary sector contribution to GDP was decreased at 1.75% from the year 2011 to 2012 due to textile industry problems.

Industry

Tiruppur an obscure town in Tiruppur District has been placed in the knitwear map of globe apart from catering to the whole India. The success story of Tiruppur can be mainly attributed to the entrepreneurial skills of the people coupled with hard work, commitment to the job.

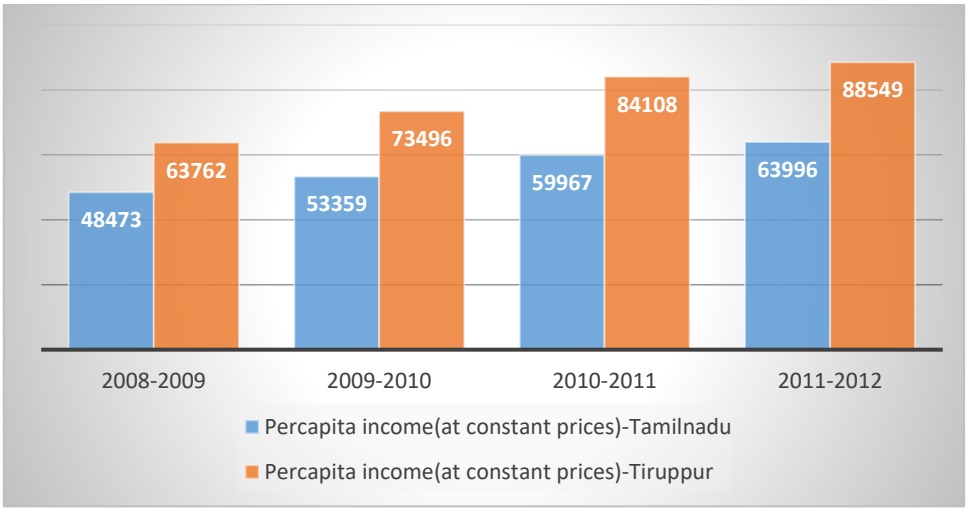
INCOME

Growth Rate of Per Capita Income

Tamil Nadu's per capita income and its districts' per capita income was below the national average during the 1980s but crossed the all-India average marginally in 1991–92. Ever since the early 1990s, this higher per capita income has been maintained. Tamil Nadu ranks fourth among major States in terms of per capita income.

From the chart, it is understood that the district per capita income is comparatively higher than the State's per capita income. It depicts that the standard of living of people in the district is comparatively proficient to that of the total state and nationwide.

FIG 1.2 – PER CAPITA INCOME FOR STATE AND DISTRICT AT CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES



Source: DOES, TN

The chart depicts that the district's per capita income is comparatively higher than the State's per capita income and Nation's per capita income. It portrays that the income for the people in the district is comparatively proficient to that of the total State and nationwide.

Percentage of BPL families

There is no doubt that a significant number, both in percentage and absolute terms, the number of people living below the poverty line has declined significantly over the last few decades. Total number of households in the district is 5,51,511, out of which number of household that are below the poverty line is 9,47,477 in the year 2013-14. Average percentage of BPL families accounts to around 33.95% out of total number of households in the district.

SOCIAL SECTOR

Health

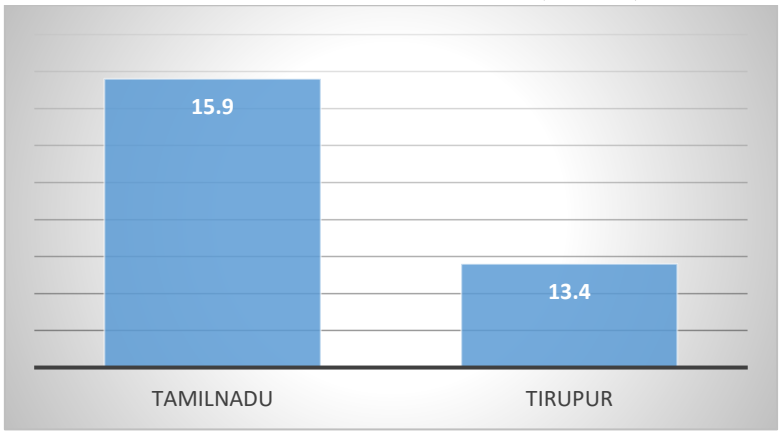
A hot, dry climate and a scanty rainfall are by no means conducive to good health and major portion of Tiruppur district which present these characteristics cannot, therefore, be considered to be healthy. At the place where the city is located, the climate is pleasant and Udumalpettai and some parts of Dharapuram Taluks which get cool air current from the west coast through the Palghat gap. Though major chronic disease like plague, small pox etc., are controlled, other disease such as viral fever, diarrhoea are occasionally spread among the people especially during monsoon. Tiruppur district has 7 Government hospitals with total bed strength of 896 at Taluk level and around 43 Primary health centres in rural area.

Life expectancy, crude birth rate and crude death rate

Life expectancy at birth tends to be a good summary measure of women's health status. Normally women outlive men. In countries with high income, women on an average live longer by six years than men. In countries with lower income they live only two years longer. Life expectancy for both males and females in the district has got risen from the year 2001 to 2011 in the district. Overall Life expectancy has been increased from 67.25 to 68.1 from the year 2001 to 2011 in which increase accounts to 66.1 to 67 and 68.4 to 69.2 from the year 2001 to 2011 for males and females respectively. And for the year 2013-14 the average life expectancy stands at 71.8 for male, 75.2 for female and 73.41 as an average.

Crude birth rate of the district is 13.79 which standards below the state average which is 15.7. Crude death rate for the district stands at 5.84, which is comparatively low when looking into state crude death rate which is 7.4. And for the year 2013-14 the crude birth rate stands at 13.4 and crude death rate stands at 6.1.

FIG 1.3 CRUDE BIRTH RATE (2013-14)

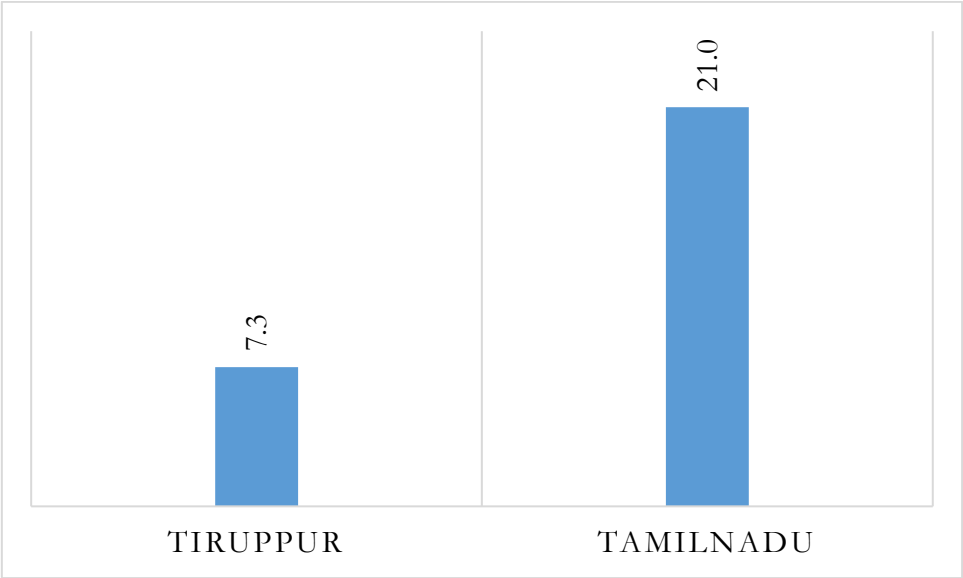


Source: DD Health Statistics, Tiruppur

IMR and MMR status

Globally, maternal and child mortality are in decline phase. Infant Mortality Rate has come down considerably in many places of district from the last year and tremendously when considering the last few years. The average IMR of the district is 13.59 for the year 2011, whereas the state IMR is 12. The IMR for the year 2013-14 reports to stand at 7.3.

FIG 1.4 INFANT MORTALITY RATE (2013-14)



Source: DD Health Statistics, Tiruppur

The Maternal Mortality Ratio stands at 74 in the year 2011 as an average in the district and has increased to 74 for the year 2014. For the State of Tamil Nadu, MMR stands at 68. An analysis of the causes of maternal death in the district brings out the fact that a large number of these are preventable. Women need to be healthier, nutritionally speaking, to improve their own physical conditions. This is also required in the interest of the next generation.

Literacy and Education

The literacy rate of the district has been increasing progressively and is performing much better in par with the state literacy rate. The year 2011 census recorded literacy rate of 66 percent, up from 55 percent in 2001. Male literacy grew from 67 to 74 percent and female literacy from 46 to 59%. The district is progressively increasing the gross enrolment rate through effectively bringing the children into school. The GER is in increasing trend and the district is on the way to achieve the long cherished goal of 100 percent Universal Elementary Education. The expansion of Sarva Siksha Abiyan to upper primary also have made a significant impact on the transition rate from primary to upper primary and leads to lesser number of dropouts.

Summary

This chapter has justly given an exposure to the general outline about the Tiruppur district. Keeping this chapter as a background, the further chapters would cover diverse dimensions of Human development in the district which aids in finding out the plights and insights of its socio-economic position. Further it provides a comprehensive HDR and serves as an apparatus for district level Planning and Development.

CHAPTER 2

STATUS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Introduction

In the last few decades, there is a shift in development paradigm from economic growth approach to human development approach. The concept of Human development indicates that the basic purpose of development is to enlarge people's choices and build human capabilities. The merit of the human development approach is that it focuses on the state of existence of people and the lives they lead. A paradigm shift has occurred in interpreting the content and composition of economic development. Currently, "economic development" means much more than economic performance in physical terms. The Human development index focuses mainly on the kind of life that people live. Economic growth is looked upon not as an end itself but as a means to enhance the wellbeing of people and society as a whole.

The past decades have seen substantial progress in many aspects of human development. Most people today are healthier, live longer, are more educated and have more access to goods and services. Even in countries facing adverse economic conditions, people's health and education have greatly improved. And there has been progress not only in improving health and education and raising income, but also in expanding people's power to select leaders, influence public decisions and share knowledge. Yet much more remains to be done in expanding choices and improving well-being for all people in all countries and communities, and for generations yet to come. Human development approach is as relevant as ever to making sense of our changing world and finding ways to improve people's well-being. Human development is an evolving idea, not a fixed, static set of precepts. And as the world changes, analytical tools and concepts will also continue to evolve. Yet the core insight at the center of the human development approach remains constant and as valid today as it was two decades ago: Development is ultimately best measured by its impact on individual lives.

The Human Development concept focuses on the diversity of human needs by highlighting that people do enjoy, cherish and value self-respect, dignity and a sense of belongingness to one's own community apart from the income they earn. It considers efficiency, equity, freedom and empowerment, and the sustainability as the four important pillars. These pillars are considered as prerequisites for achieving the human development outcomes. The characteristics of human development concept reveal that it is dynamic and that it keeps evolving; it is multidimensional, inter-disciplinary and pragmatic in nature. Overall, the concept of Human Development emphasizes on the three aspects: building of human Capabilities; enhancement of Freedom; process of achieving Outcomes.

Need for the District Human Development Report

The State Planning Commission proposes that District Human Development Reports needs to be prepared to gain deeper understanding of the issues at the district and sub-district level. As the 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments mandate the preparation of district level plans, it is envisaged that this DHDR will give an opportunity for preparing district plans from a human development perspective. In other words, it would do so by analysing the status of human development attainment and key human development challenges faced with a special focus on efficiency of delivery systems and financial allocations. The DHDR is viewed as an instrument for policy making on social development expenditure to improve the HD indices.

The specific objectives envisaged through the DHDR are to provide a comprehensive view of the status of human development and gender development at the district level; to highlight the critical concerns and issues so as to examine emerging challenges and also solutions; to highlight and analyse policy intervention of government in the arena of human development in the district, to improve human development and gender development at the district level; to promote deeper understanding of the challenges; to advocate policy dialogue in recognition of the need for equity, people centred policy focus and to create an environment for achieving human development. Above all, the preparation of a district human development report would mark the beginning of a process whereby district plans are designed and implemented through a human development prism.

The DHDR of Tiruppur district is a comprehensive report that comprises of the indices, calculated and arrived at based on a common method arrived at, so that all the DHDRs are similar. These indices are the indicators of different blocks of the district in particular and the district in general. One can view the indices and infer about the performance of a particular block in that district and it can also be compared with the district average in turn. A comparison of these two will give a clear picture about a particular block, in comparison with the other blocks. The following are the indices which are the indicators of the human development in a particular district. They are:

- ✓ HDI – Human Development Index
- ✓ GII – Gender Inequality Index
- ✓ CDI – Child Development Index

- ✓ MPI – Multidimensional Poverty Index.

Human Development Index

It will be of interest to know about the human development in Tiruppur district. Measurable indicators are playing useful roles in identifying problems, determining trends and suggesting pragmatic strategies. In particular, human development index (HDI) is the most used index giving a summary measure of human development and allowing for comparison between different geographical areas. HDI is a three dimensional composite index obtained as a mean of three indicators weighted equally viz Standard of living, Health and Education The human development index is an indicator which indicates the development of humans, in three important parameters, rather it is a sum of all these three indicators.

Human Development Index – Inter – Block Variations

Human development is a multidimensional feature. HDI is a composite index measuring average achievement in 3 basic Dimensions and 11 indicators of human development. The dimensions are standard of living, health and education. These three dimensions are crucial in contributing to the human development of the block and district. Details of the indicators have furnished here.

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

Index value falls between 0 to 1. The human development index is the positive index. Here closer to 1, the higher the index value shows higher human development and the value closer to 0, the lower the index value, shows lower human development.

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

Top 3 Blocks		Bottom 3 Blocks	
Tiruppur Municipal Corporation	(0.92)	Kundadam	(0.28)
Udumalpet	(0.74)	Mulanur	(0.43)
Tiruppur	(0.74)	Gudimangalam	(0.45)
Source: Tiruppur district Computation of Index.			

The above table portrays the top three and bottom three blocks in the HDI of Tiruppur district. It is clearly known from the table that Tiruppur Municipal Corporation is the leading block in the HDI. It is followed by Udumalpet and Tiruppur blocks. But when we consider the bottom three blocks, Kundadam block comes in the last position, followed by Mulanur and Gudimangalam. When the HDI value of Kundadam is compared with the other blocks, one can understand how far this block lacks in the HDI. At the same time it is also to be noted that the HDI score of Tiruppur Municipal Corporation is much higher, with a score of 0.92.

In the standard of living dimension of the HDI, again Tiruppur Municipal Corporation leads with a score of 0.89. Since it is a corporation, the facilities available for the people are all good. It is followed by Tiruppur and Uthukuli blocks with a score value of 0.76 and 0.71 respectively. The bottom three in this dimension are Kundadam (0.28), Vellakovil (0.39) and Pongalur (0.33). In the health dimension of the HDI, the top performer is again the Tiruppur Municipal Corporation, followed by Uthukuli and Kangayam blocks, with the index score value of 0.95, 0.79 and 0.73 respectively. The poor performers in this dimension are Kundadam (0.17), Gudimangalam (0.40) and Palladam (0.51). Since Kundadam block is a poor performer in the dimensions related to the HDI, this block has got a lower growth and attained the last position.

In the education dimension of the HDI, Tiruppur Municipal Corporation leads with an index score value of 0.91. It is followed by Udumalpet and Tiruppur blocks with the index score value of 0.89 and 0.85 respectively. In the bottom three category, Mulanur block is the bottom most block with an index score value of 0.48. It is followed by Avinashi block with a score value of 0.54.

Gender Inequality Index

The gender disparity is another dimension of human development. Along with HDI, UNDP constructed the gender–related development index (GDI) to analyse the gender disparities across the member countries. Tamil Nadu Human Development Report also made attempts to construct GDIs at the district level. GDI, mainly, captures achievements in basic human development adjusted for gender inequality in the three basic parameters. The **Gender Inequality Index (GII)** is a new index for evaluation of gender disparity that was initiated in the 2010 Human Development Report of the UNDP.

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

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

TABLE 2.2 - TOP THREE AND BOTTOM THREE BLOCKS
IN GENDER INEQUALITY INDEX, 2013 -14

Bottom 3		Top 3	
Tiruppur Municipal Corporation	(0.05)	Palladam	(0.01)
Gudimangalam	(0.05)	Pongalur	(0.01)
Tiruppur	(0.05)	Dharapuram	(0.01)
Source : Tiruppur district indices computation			

The status of the women in Tiruppur district is portrayed in the table above. This is an index which shows about how the women in that block progress or suffer. The index figures shows about Tiruppur Municipal Corporation, Gudimangalam and Tiruppur blocks in terms of women

development and progress. But if we look into the top three blocks in GII, Palladam block is graded the lowest, followed by Pongalur and Dharapuram blocks with the index score value of 0.01. Palladam block is reported with a higher MMR of 197.63 and the female worker participation rate is the lowest in the district with a value of 32.98. And in that, the female worker participation rate in the agriculture sector is the highest in the district with a value of 67.49. This infers that the females are employed more in the agriculture sector and not in the industrial establishments. In spite of the progress made, there still persists significant gender gaps between women and men that should be addressed in order to improve the human development. Government, civil society and the general public should continue paying attention to reproductive health, education and labour force participation of women mainly Block wise than the district as a whole.

Child Development Index

The Child Development Index (CDI) is an index combining performance measures specific to children - education, health and nutrition. The idea of creating a Child Development Index (CDI) arose from the need to promote and develop public policies targeted towards children in the first six years of life, the period in which the major portion of their cognitive, emotional and social skills and physical development as individuals, takes place. The CDI thus provides another instrument, for the formulation and monitoring of public policies targeted toward early childhood. The following are the two broad factors that are taken into consideration for the calculation and arrival of CDI, which are: education and health. These two factors are the summated representation of other sub factors like: Under 5 Mortality rate (U5MR), juvenile Sex Ratio (0-6 years) and malnourishment (0 – 5 Years) as far as the major factor health is concerned. Whereas factors like enrollment in primary, enrollment in secondary, children never enrolled in schools, transition rate from primary to upper primary and transition rate from upper primary to secondary are taken into consideration for the calculation of the education factor of CDI. Indicators used for CDI computation have been furnished here.

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

TABLE 2.3 – TOP THREE AND BOTTOM THREE BLOCKS IN CHILD DEVELOPMENT INDEX (2013-14)

Top Three blocks with higher CDI value		Bottom Three blocks with lower CDI value	
Pongalur	(0.76)	Kundadam	(0.35)
Tiruppur Municipal Corporation	(0.74)	Madathukulam	(0.44)
Palladam	(0.73)	Mulanur	(0.45)
Source : Tiruppur district indices computation			

From the above Table No. 2.3, one can notice that the Pongalur block is the leading block in terms of CDI in Tiruppur district. This block has the highest index value of 0.76, followed by Tiruppur Municipal Corporation and Palladam blocks with a score value of 0.74 and 0.73 respectively. Tiruppur Municipal Corporation and Pongalur blocks have the lowest incidence of U5MR. Also in the case of Malnourishment, these two blocks have the lowest figures. This means that these three blocks care for the children below 0-5 years. Enrollment in the primary and secondary schools are almost 100 percent in all these three blocks. But when we take into picture, the bottom three blocks in the CDI, Kundadam block is the bottom most block in CDI. Kundadam block has the highest incidence of U5MR in the district.

Though enrolment ratios in the primary schools are appreciable in the Madatahukulam block, enrollment in the secondary education is the lowest in the district, which is just 82.49 percent. This has pulled down this block in the CDI. Mulanur block has the lowest juvenile sex ratio and here too the enrollment ratio in the secondary schools is quite less, when compared to the other blocks, which is 85.34. In Madathukulam blocs, the transition rate from primary to upper primary is the lowest, when compared to other blocks. It is 89.81 percent, whereas the other blocks have a higher percentage.

Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index

The MPI is an index of acute multidimensional poverty. It shows the number of people who are multidimensionaly poor and the number of deprivations with which poor households typically contend. It reflects deprivations in very rudimentary services. The MPI is a composite measure of the percentage of deprivations that the average person would experience if the deprivations of poor households were shared equally across the population. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is a new measure designed to capture the severe deprivations that people face at the same time. The MPI index is a summation of three different factors namely: Heath,

Education and Standard of living. These three factors are the summated figures arrived upon the representation of other sub factors individually. They are: IMR, higher order birth rate, malnourishment (0-5 years), for the main factor heath. Factors like dropout in primary and dropout in secondary are the factors which contribute to the main factor education, and factors like access to cooking fuel, access to toiler facilities, access to drinking water, access to pucca houses and access to electricity are the factors which contribute to the major factor namely standard of living. Indicators used for MPI computation 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 THREE AND BOTTOM THREE BLOCKS IN MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX, 2013-14

Top Three blocks with Lower MPI value		Bottom Three blocks with Higher MPI value	
Tiruppur Municipal Corporation	(0.03)	Pongalur	(0.60)
Uthukuli	(0.31)	Vellakovil	(0.55)
Kangayam	(0.33)	Kundadam	(0.54)

Health and education status of the people have a direct bearing on the standard of living of the people. If the health conditions are good, the people live without diseases and the people's wellbeing is ensured. Whereas on the other hand, education has a say on the health of the people. It the people are educated, the awareness level of the people would be much higher and people will be well aware and informed about the spread of diseases. The accessibility to the hospitals may also be higher in case the people are educated well. As far as the dimensions of the MPI are concerned, the three blocks namely Tiruppur Municipal Corporation, Uthukuli and Kangayam seems to have performed well and have secured the first three positions respectively. But this does not mean that these blocks are very good in all these dimensions and the other blocks are not. For instance, access to cooking fuel in case of Uthukuli block seems to be lesser with just 58.83 percent of the people having access to it. The bottom three blocks have got this position because they have not fared well in the dimensions of the MPI. For instance, access to cooking fuel and access to toilet facilities are low in the case of pongalur. Vellakovil block has the highest instance of

malnourished children in the age group between 0-5 years. Access to drinking water is the lowest in the district which is just 34 percent. This is a serious concern and must be given more attention.

Summary

Social inequality exists in every society. This inequality has several facets like gender inequality, inequality in health, education, income, quality of life, ethnic inequality, etc.,. Though the government and various non-government institutions take various schemes to socially deprived people or regions through allocation of resources and enhancing their skills in order to minimize the disparity, there still exists social inequality. This attempt was made to assess the disparity between the blocks of Tiruppur district by using four indices, viz., Human Development Index, Gender Inequality Index, Child Development Index and Multidimensional Poverty Index. The implications of computing the indices for Tiruppur district have been summarily furnished here.

TABLE 2.5 CONSOLIDATION OF HDI, GII, CDI AND MPI INDICES, 2013 - 14

S. No.	Block	HDI		GII		CDI		MPI	
		Index Value	Rank	Index Value	Rank	Index Value	Rank	Index Value	Rank
1	Avinashi	0.52	10	0.03	7	0.60	7	0.41	8
2	Dharapuram	0.56	9	0.01	3	0.53	10	0.41	9
3	Gudimangalam	0.51	12	0.05	13	0.68	4	0.44	10
4	Kangayam	0.67	5	0.03	6	0.50	11	0.33	3
5	Kundadam	0.30	14	0.02	5	0.35	14	0.54	12
6	Madathukulam	0.60	7	0.04	11	0.44	13	0.40	7
7	Mulanur	0.49	13	0.02	4	0.45	12	0.45	11
8	Palladam	0.64	6	0.01	1	0.73	3	0.38	6
9	Pongalur	0.51	11	0.01	2	0.76	1	0.60	14
10	Tiruppur	0.74	3	0.04	10	0.58	9	0.35	5
11	Udumalpet	0.74	2	0.04	9	0.62	6	0.33	4
12	Uthukuli	0.74	4	0.05	12	0.64	5	0.31	2
13	Vellakovil	0.58	8	0.04	8	0.58	8	0.55	13
14	Tiruppur M.Corp.	0.92	1	0.05	14	0.74	2	0.23	1

The table 2.5. Clearly illustrates about the disparity among the block. Inter and intra block disparity is high in Tiruppur district. Tiruppur Municipal Corporation, Udumalpet and Tiruppur blocks perform well in the HDI. Access to industries, good standard of living and good income level are all the factors which have made these blocks to perform better. The same is the case of

GII also. Tiruppur Municipal Corporation, Gudimangalam and Uthukuli blocks are having a better GII and means that there are lower disparities between men and women in these blocks, when compared to the other blocks. Pongalur, Tiruppur Municipal Corporation and Madathukulam blocks have performed well in the CDI. The dimensions relating the CDI are well taken care of in these blocks.

CHAPTER 3

EMPLOYMENT, INCOME AND POVERTY

Introduction

It is an eminent fact that employment, income and poverty are interconnected and they have substantial effect over human development. Human Development computation consists of various parameters. Among these, the quality of employment, percentage of people involved in productive work, the amount of remuneration received by the working group of population etc are the key determinants. The status of Employment, Income and Poverty indicates the well-being of the people. Interestingly, all these three viz., Employment, Income and Poverty are having a strong relationship. More specifically, Employment has an exclusive influence on Income and poverty as fruitful employable opportunity results in better income level and standard of living which in turn pushes down the poverty level of the population.

Employment

Employment is important for any economy as they are the means to create goods and services for ourselves. Employment of an economy is significant as unemployment of people who are willing and capable to work are the valuable resources that goes unused. It is a great challenge for any government to create a meaningful job. Given the importance of employment for poverty reduction, employment creation should occupy a central place in national poverty reduction strategies. Many employment strategies are often related to agricultural and rural development.

Work Participation Rate

The working population (Employee and Employer), being a primary factor of production, the size of working population is of a great importance for the level of economic activity in the district. The working population in Tiruppur district was 12.73 lakhs out of the population of 24.98 lakhs in 2011.The workforce accounted for 50.29% of total population in 2011. Worker Participation Rate (WPR) is a measure of the active portion of an economy's labour force which refers to the number of people who are either employed or are actively looking for work. The work participation rate (WPR), that is the proportion of Total workers to Total population in 2011, has registered a substantial decline (50.96%) compared to 2001(57.29%).

Among the blocks, Tiruppur and Tiruppur Municipal Corporation have the larger population, workers and also non-workers. In most of the blocks, there is an increase in workers with increase in population during the period 2001 to 2011. However, in blocks such as Dharapuram, Kundadam and Mulanur the total workers have reduced along with the total population from 2001 to 2011. A large number of people from these blocks have migrated to other

places as these blocks are economically backward and less developed compared to other blocks in the district. The district has 1273059 total workers in 2011 out of which 1174509 are Main workers and 98550 are Marginal workers. Tiruppur and Palladam blocks have shown a significant increase in Main workers along with total workers whereas Main workers in Kundadam have fallen drastically along with the total workers. Tiruppur and Udumalpet blocks have large number of non-workers than workers. The total population of the district registers 66.10% growth from 1503868 in 2001 to 2497914 in 2011 whereas the total workers register a growth rate of only 46.68% from 867899 in 2001 to 1273059 in 2011. The major reasons for lower worker participation rate are; higher earnings of the principal worker of the family as it reduced the necessity of additional members to work and increase in Higher education rate compared to earlier instances.

TABLE 3.1 – TOTAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

Sl. No.	Blocks	Total workers		Main Workers		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers		Total Population		Total Workers Participation Rate in Percentage	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	Avinashi	80,761	1,05,656	73,569	99,804	7,192	5,852	48,347	1,01,590	1,51,685	2,07,246	53.24	50.98
2	Dharapuram	81,552	78,219	67,145	67,984	14,407	10,235	73,584	69,394	1,54,020	1,47,613	52.95	52.99
3	Gudimangalam	43,898	44,630	40,311	41,057	3,587	3,573	30,236	32,666	74,134	77,296	59.21	57.74
4	Kangayam	51,617	61,991	47,249	55,013	4,368	6,978	33,674	45,284	85,291	1,07,831	60.52	57.49
5	Kundadam	50,749	44,475	46,609	39,092	4,140	5,383	25,729	25,028	70,371	69,503	72.12	63.99
6	Madathukulam	26,685	54,069	24,009	49,427	2,676	4,642	21,610	50,021	48,295	1,04,090	55.25	51.94
7	Mulanur	42,607	39,494	40,286	36,956	2,321	2,538	21,329	22,951	63,936	62,445	66.64	63.25
8	Palladam	48,668	98,398	43,656	91,610	5,012	6,788	43,350	93,805	92,018	1,99,644	52.89	49.29
9	Pongalur	44,251	50,131	40,146	46,211	4,105	3,920	32,404	41,138	76,655	91,269	57.73	54.93
10	Tiruppur	1,79,592	2,58,232	1,69,967	2,41,605	8,825	16,627	90,428	2,92,670	3,65,727	5,50,902	49.11	46.87
11	Udumalapet	1,11,064	1,14,367	1,03,454	1,05,155	7,610	9,212	71,338	1,18,471	2,31,123	2,32,838	48.05	49.12
12	Uthukuli	48,182	55,037	46,167	47,243	2,015	7,794	41,061	43,938	89,243	98,975	53.99	55.61
13	Vellakovil	58,273	61,002	56,458	56,767	1,815	4,235	34,097	42,908	92,370	1,03,910	63.09	58.71
14	Tiruppur M.Corp	-	2,07,358	-	1,96,585	-	10,773	-	1,59,688	-	4,44,352	-	46.67
District		8,67,899	12,73,059	7,99,026	11,74,509	68,073	98,550	5,67,187	11,39,552	15,03,868	24,97,914	54.42	50.96

Source: District Census Handbook Erode, 2001, District Census Handbook Coimbatore, 2001 and NIC DATA 2011.

The Table 3.1 indicates an increase in district's Total workers in 2011 compared to 2001. However, the workers participation rate (WPR) i.e., percentage of Total workers to Total Population shows a decline from 54.42% to 50.96% during the same period. The reasons are attributed to more number of young people pursuing higher education, better earnings reduces the

necessity of additional employment in the family etc. Tiruppur Municipal Corporation and Tiruppur blocks registered the lower WPR of 46.67% and 46.87% in 2011. The primary reason for this is Tiruppur Municipal Corporation and Tiruppur block have large number of industrial and business units where the average income of the person is high compared to agricultural sector. This higher earning capacity of the principal person of the family reduces the necessity for other members to involve in active employment. Though, WPR is low in Tiruppur Municipal Corporation and Tiruppur, they stand first and fifth respectively in Human Development Index as these blocks have better access to schools, hospitals and electricity which improves their health, education and overall standard of living. On the other hand, blocks like Kundadam and Mulanur have higher WPR of 63.99% and 63.25% respectively in 2011 but they lack in HDI and MPI as their income is largely coming from agriculture and allied sector where the average income of principal person of the family is lesser compared to other sectors which forces other family members to actively participate in employment.

TABLE 3.2 - MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS PARTICIPATION RATE

S.no	Block	Total Population		Total Workers		Male Workers Participation Rate	Female Workers Participation Rate
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Avinashi	102415	104831	67,329	38,327	65.74	36.56
2	Dharapuram	73144	74469	47,655	30,564	65.15	41.04
3	Gudimangalam	38440	38856	25,551	19,079	66.47	49.10
4	Kangayam	54241	53590	36,812	25,179	67.87	46.98
5	Kundadam	34864	34639	24,564	19,911	70.46	57.48
6	Madathukulam	51898	52192	33,427	20,642	64.41	39.55
7	Mulanur	31165	31280	21,979	17,515	70.52	55.99
8	Palladam	100590	99054	65,761	32,637	65.38	32.95
9	Pongalur	45905	45364	30,502	19,629	66.45	43.27
10	Tiruppur	278962	271940	1,80,587	77,645	64.74	28.55
11	Udumalpet	115634	117204	72,119	42,248	62.37	36.05
12	Uthukuli	49502	49473	33,344	21,693	67.36	43.85
13	Vellakovil	51635	52275	35,641	25,361	69.02	48.51
14	Tiruppur M.Corp.	227311	217041	1,50,005	57,353	65.99	26.42
	District	1255706	1242208	825276	447783	65.72	36.05

Source: Census 2011

The workers participation rate of Male workers is higher than the Female workers in all the blocks. Male workers participation rate is 65.72% whereas Female workers participation rate

is 36.05% for the district. Female workers along with Male workers are actively contributing to the productive employment. Female worker participation in Kundadam (57.48%) and Mulanur (55.99%) are higher than other blocks. Female worker participation of 26.42% in Tiruppur Municipal Corporation is lower among all the blocks. Despite lower female worker participation rate, Tiruppur Municipal Corporation ranks first in the Human Development Index as the Standard of living, Health and Education are good. Tiruppur Municipal Corporation mostly provides employment opportunities in Industry and Tertiary sectors where the average income per person is significantly higher than other blocks which provide most of the employment in agricultural sector. The higher Female participation helps in women empowerment and reduces their dependence of Male. Overall, higher work participation rate helps in economic growth and human well-being.

TABLE 3.3 – PERCENTAGE OF RURAL AND URBAN WORKERS PARTICIPATION RATE (2011)

Total/ Rural/ Urban	Persons/ Male/ Female	Population	Workers	Percentage of Participation
Rural	Male	482856	325239	67.36
	Female	481947	226541	47.01
	Persons	965319	551534	57.13
Urban	Male	772850	500037	64.70
	Female	760261	221242	29.10
	Persons	1532595	721525	47.08
Total	Male	1255706	825276	65.72
	Female	1242208	447783	36.05
	Persons	2497914	1273059	50.96

Source: Census 2011

Among the total population in the district, 38.65% (965319/2497914) lives in rural areas and 61.35% (1532595/2497914) lives in urban areas. In Rural, total worker participation rate is 57.13%. Male worker participation rate in rural is 67.36% whereas, Female participation rate is 47.01%. In Urban, total worker participation rate is 47.08%. Male worker participation rate in Urban is 64.70% whereas; Female work participation rate is only 29.10%. The higher percentage of total worker participation in Rural (57.13%) than Urban (47.08%) is caused almost exclusively by the difference in Female participation rate in rural (47.01%) than Urban (29.10%). The reason behind the higher Female participation in Rural is primarily due to lower average wage income for principal workers in rural compared to urban which forces Females to participate in employment to support family welfare. Moreover, Agriculture being the primary source of employment in rural

provides considerably lesser income than that of urban workers working in the secondary and tertiary sectors. In Tiruppur urban, major employment is given by the Textile and Garment companies.

Box 3.1 – Child Labour Decline in Tiruppur

Child labour is the practice of having children engaged in economic activity; on part or full-time basis. Employment of children under a specified age in an occupation is banned by law as it deprives them of educational opportunities and hampers their productive capacity to a greater degree. India is sadly the home to the largest number of child labourers in the world. According to UNESCO's Education for All (EFA) Global Monitoring Report on out-of-school population, India has 1.4 million out of school children aged Six to Eleven. Child labour is a reality in many places across the country, despite severe measures taken by government. Sumangali is a form of child labour scheme existed earlier in Tiruppur and Coimbatore where a girl is hired on contract for 3 to 5 years during which she earns a wage, and after the contract period, the girl is paid a lump sum to pay a dowry for her marriage. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sumangali (child_labour)].

The boys are more employed as child labour than girls in Tiruppur district. Dharapuram block has been reported for the most child labour of 182 (99 boys and 83 girls) which is far-off followed by Udumalpet having 65 child labourers (38 boys and 27 girls). Lower wage rate for workers (Rs.200/- for male labour) and Poverty prevailing in these blocks may be a reason for higher child labour. The National Child Labour Project (NCLP) should organise more raids regularly against child labour for rescuing the children employed in industries, commercial establishments and houses. NCLP may also concentrate on the blocks with high school drop-out ratio as it has a direct relationship with the child labour.

Since June 2012, Bachpan Bachao Andolan (BBA), a national-level movement fighting for the rights of the child along with police and revenue officials, had rescued 102 children from various industrial units in Tiruppur. Of them, 42 were child labourers (i.e. below 14 years) and the remaining were 14 to 18 years juveniles (http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/child-labour-problem-still-cause-for-worry-in-Tiruppur-district/article4954668.ece). Lot of north Indian children are being trafficked in to the garment hub. Generally, the prevalence of child labour is higher in unorganised sector. However, due to strict vigilance by Labour Department and the office of the Inspector of Factories, with the help of some NGOs, Child labour numbers in Tiruppur district has drastically fallen.

Sectoral Composition of Workers

TABLE 3.4 – PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES IN ORGANIZED SECTOR AND UNORGANISED SECTOR 2013-14

Year	Total Number of workers	No. of workers		% of employees	
		In organised sector	In unorganised sector	In organized sector	In unorganised sector
2013-14	265005	246096	18909	92.86	7.14

Source: Inspector of Labour, Tiruppur

Table 3.4 indicates the size of workers in Organised and Unorganised sectors in 2013-14. One of the important structural indicators of employment is the extent of organized sector employment. The total organised sector workers in 2013-14 are 92.86% in Tiruppur. This clearly indicates that the organised sector has a major influence on working population in Tiruppur. The overall scenario suggests that organised sector plays a key role in providing the employable opportunities in Tiruppur while unorganised sector accounts for only a tiny percentage of total employment. The major livelihood of Tiruppur district comes from the organised sector.

TABLE: 3.5. WORKERS IN AGRICULTURE AND NON-AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Sl. No.	Block	Total workers		Cultivators		Agri. Labourers		HH Industries		Other Workers	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	Avinashi	80,761	1,05,656	14,180	11,455	15,575	18,771	3603	3773	40211	65805
2	Dharapuram	81,552	78,219	14,515	12,700	21091	20,910	1822	1647	29717	32727
3	Gudimangalam	43,898	44,630	10,791	8,022	19,583	20,360	958	1077	8979	11598
4	Kangayam	51,617	61,991	12,901	12,645	11,084	13,166	3510	2866	19754	26336
5	Kundadam	50,749	44,475	21,889	15,924	16,871	15,095	1341	1207	6508	6866
6	Madathukulam	26,685	54,069	5,089	7,760	11,826	21,526	775	1682	6319	18459
7	Mulanur	42,607	39,494	15,688	13,258	14,641	14,621	784	871	9173	8206
8	Palladam	48,668	98,398	6,354	5,428	8,174	9,821	3622	3641	25506	72720
9	Pongalur	44,251	50,131	11,210	10,548	16,518	16,227	1019	1231	11399	18205
10	Tiruppur	1,79,592	2,58,232	5,477	5,267	7,234	8,451	5724	7152	152332	220735
11	Udumalapet	1,11,064	1,14,367	14,888	11,111	33,992	33,370	2742	3122	151832	57552
12	Uthukuli	48,182	55,037	7,295	5,751	8,640	7150	3816	2105	26416	32237
13	Vellakovil	58,273	61,002	11,168	9,091	14,889	16,001	3129	2598	27272	29077
14	Tiruppur M.Corp.	-	2,07,358	-	490	-	721	-	3492	-	191882
District		8,67,899	12,73,059	1,51,445	1,29,450	2,00,118	2,16,190	32,845	36,464	5,15,418	7,92,405

Source: District Census Handbook 2001 & 2011

Out of the total workforce, Tiruppur district has 10.17% (129450/1273059) of workforce as Cultivators in 2011. The share of Cultivators to Total workforce has come down rigorously from 17.45% (151445/867899) in 2001 to 10.17% in 2011. Agriculture labourers contribution to total workers in 2011 is 17% (216190/1273059) compared to 23.06% (200118/867899) in 2001. Agricultural labour and Cultivators are the major working force in almost all the blocks. However, it is also observed that there is a steep decline in Cultivators from 2001 to 2011 in all the blocks other than Madathukulam. In general, despite an increase in population and workers, the number of cultivators has reduced in most of the blocks. This is an alarming situation as the food grains and vegetables production may go down drastically in coming years too which may shoot up already mounting food inflation further. The reason for drastic decrease in cultivators is due to lack of adequate profitability i.e. average income earned by cultivators is less than the average income earned by other sector workers. The other reasons are poor monsoon in the recent past and drastic increase in cultivation cost. Adding to this, the present younger generation are not showing interest in cultivating their lands as their focus is either towards an industrial employment or to start a business. Tiruppur is known to be a Garments city and the most of younger generation wants to be an entrepreneur by starting own Garments business as the income from this business is much higher than agriculture. The better industrial growth and other employment opportunities are spreading widely in Tiruppur which has the potential to create a further decline in both Cultivators and Agricultural labour force in the coming years. The government's immediate intervention in ensuring profitability in cultivation will certainly help the agricultural sector continue to provide larger employment in rural areas.

Workers in Non-Agriculture sector include Household (HH) industries and other sectors like Manufacturing, Service etc. 2.86% (36,464/12, 73,059) of total workers employed in HH industries during 2011. Non-Agricultural workers including HH industries contribute 65.11% (8,28,869/ 12,73,059) of Total workers in 2011. The share of Non-Agriculture workers among the working population in 2001 was 63.17%. This increase in Non-Agricultural sector employment is mainly attributed to growth in Textile sector in Tiruppur. The decrease in cultivation lands and cultivators are other reason for more people moving towards employment in non-agricultural sector. Tiruppur Municipal Corporation, Tiruppur, Palladam and Avinashi are having large number of workers in non-agricultural sector.

Registration and Placement Status

Registration and Placement status shows number of people registered with and placed in job through the district employment office. Over the span of five years from 2007 to 2011, out of 1, 53,830 persons registered with the Tiruppur district employment office, only 5, 283 got placed through employment office which account for mere 3.43%.

TABLE 3.6 – REGISTRATION AND PLACEMENT

Sl. No	Year	Registration	Placement
1	2007	30614	224
2	2008	32725	315
3	2009	20116	468
4	2010	28187	507
5	2011	36116	310
6	2012	39113	1310
7	2013-14	42210	1635

Source: District Employment Office, Tiruppur

The employment growth rate in terms of Placement to Registration ratios in Tiruppur district was positive and encouraging till 2009. However, macro-economic slowdown along with monsoon failure, strict regulations in Textile industry particularly relating to Dyeing units concerning proper disposal and recycle of waste water etc. leads to have a greater impact in the form of non-functioning of units, unemployment etc. As a result, the Placement to Registration ratio falls in 2010 and it further reduces in 2011. The higher rate of registration (from 28187 in 2010 to 36116 in 2011) along with the lower placement (507 in 2010 to 310 in 2011) indicates the job market slowdown. The drastic upsurge in the placement in 2012 and 2014 shows the better job market environment. With more focus on Skill development programmes for unemployed youth and other employment generation measures, it is expected to have a higher placement to registration ratio in the coming years.

Box 3.2: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) was conceptualized as an Act in the Parliament in September 2005 to give a statutory backing to the scheme. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) aims at enhancing the livelihood security of people in rural areas by guaranteeing hundred days of wage-employment in a financial year to a rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. This scheme has provided employment to 2.31 crore HHs person days across India (Source: nrega.nic.in). In Tamil Nadu, the Scheme was first notified in 2006 for six districts and subsequently extended to other districts in phased manner. The Scheme was first notified to Tiruppur district under phase-III in 2008. In 2013-2014, One crore Man days employment was generated under this scheme in Tiruppur district. Totally, 2310 works were completed in Tiruppur under MGNREGA with a total expense of 102.67 crores. MGNREGA in Tiruppur helps in uplifting the Socio Economic conditions. (Source: tnrd.gov.in). The wage rate under MGNREGA per day per person is Rs.119 till 2011-12 and has increased to Rs.132 per day per person for the year 2012-13. Union Budget 2014-15 indicates that our government is committed to provide wage and self-employment opportunities in rural areas through works that are more productive, asset creating and substantially linked to agriculture and allied activities. Tiruppur district is also known for agricultural cultivation apart from Garments manufacturing and is expected to benefit out of this modified MGNREGA.

No doubt, ambitious social security and public works programme MGNREGA has improved the quality rural livelihood and it is expected to do the same in the coming years also. It provides at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year. Palladam block has the highest registration of households under MGNREGA (52,479 HHs) but only 5,275 (10.05%) of the households are provided with jobs under MGNREGA. Similarly, Tiruppur block recorded only 8.86% of households provided with employment under MGNREGA. However, the blocks like Kundadam (85.54%) and Gudimangalam (70.03%) have higher percentage of households provided with employment under MGNREGA. It is reasonable that Kundadam and Gudimangalam being a rural and backward in economic development compared to other blocks, got more coverage under MGNREGA than any other block in the district. In some blocks, HHs provided employment under MGNREGA is less than 50%. Higher productive coverage under the scheme not only enhances the standard of living of the poor, but also the economic development as a whole.

Income

The District income statistics presents a glimpse of the district's entire economy. It give details on various income groups such as producers and income receivers who are integral part in running the economy. The district income statistics reveals the overall performance of the district economy. District income data gives us an idea about the average standard of living of the people. Considerable degree of economic welfare depends on average standard of living of the districts. Moreover, by comparing the district's income statistics over a period of time, we can know whether the economy is growing, stagnant or declining. The district income statistics shows the contribution made by the various sectors of the economy such as agriculture, manufacturing industry, trade, etc.

Per Capita Income (PCI) of a district is often used as average income, a measure of the wealth of the population of a district, particularly in comparison to other districts. Per Capita Income of a district is often used to measure a district's standard of living. It is useful because it is widely known, easily calculated and produces a useful statistic for comparison of wealth between different territories.

TABLE 3.7 – PERCAPITA INCOME

Year	District	State
2011	84108	59967
2012	88549	63996

Source: Statistical Handbook 2013, Department of Economics and Statistics

The Tiruppur district's Per Capita Income at constant price in 2011 is Rs.84108 which is significantly higher than the State's per capita income of Rs.59967. This clearly shows that the district is enjoying better income and standard of living than most of other districts. The trend shows that district's per capita income is growing at a faster rate than Tamil Nadu. The growth is mainly owed to improved earnings in garments industry. The State's per capita income for the year 2012 is Rs. 63996 and for the district, it is Rs.88549.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is an annual measure of the economic output of a nation. The GDP of the district at constant price is an index of the total productive output of the district for the year.

TABLE 3.8 –SECTOR WISE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (Rs. in Lakh (at Constant Prices))

Year	District			State		
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
2011	129855	775653	921984	3516987	12542302	24282284
2012	175033	762068	1008230	3872767	13039248	26411788

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics, Tamil Nadu

The contribution of Tertiary sector to the economy is high, which is a common scenario for any developing country. The primary sector of an economy is the sector making direct use of natural resources. This includes Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, and extraction of Oil and Gas. This is contrasted with the secondary sector which produces manufactured goods. The tertiary sector produces services. The primary sector contribution of Tiruppur district to the state primary sector is 3.69 percent. Tiruppur district's Secondary and Tertiary sector's contribute 6.18 percent and 3.79 percent respectively to the State's Secondary and Territory sector. In 2012, the district registers a contribution of 4.51 percent, 5.84 percent, and 3.82 percent for Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors respectively against the overall State contribution.

Poverty

Poverty is scarcity, dearth, or the state of one which lacks a certain amount of material possessions or money. The people who are in poverty are said to be resource-poor in terms of assets, skills and credit availability. This makes their earnings to be dismally small. In India, more than 30% of the population still lives below the poverty line. It is also to be noted that a significant number, both in percentage and absolute terms, people living below poverty line has declined considerably over the last few decades.

Table 3.9 presents the number of Households and percentage of BPL households in 2013-14 for all the blocks in Tiruppur district. Udumalpet (63.98%) and Dharapuram (58.74%) are having the highest percentage of below poverty line families. The people below poverty line either did not produce or produce very little economic value, so that their income remained low for a level of consumption expenditure that can lift them above their miserable living. It is observed that majority of the BPL families did not own even a small piece of land and they belong mostly to the socially weaker sections of the society. As a result, these blocks stay behind in education, employment and Human development in comparison with other blocks of the district. Proper access to education and employment helps to overcome the Poverty issues.

TABLE 3.9 - PERCENTAGE OF BPL HOUSEHOLDS (2013-14)

Sl. No.	Block	% of BPL Families
1.	Avinashi	37.34%
2.	Gudimangalam	44.05%
3.	Madathukulam	35.60%
4.	Palladam	35.46%
5.	Pongalur	30.02%
6.	Tiruppur	49.01%
7.	Udumalpet	63.98%
8.	Dharapuram	58.74%
9.	Kangayam	0.82%
10.	Kundadam	28.92%
11.	Mulanur	27.03%
12.	Uthukuli	3.74%
13.	Vellakoil	26.65%
14.	Tiruppur M.Corp.	NA
	District	33.95%

Source: Collected from BDO

Public Distribution System

Table 3.10 presents the number of households provided with family cards in 2013-14 for all the blocks in Tiruppur district. More number of households received family cards in Udumalipet block.

TABLE 3.10 - PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (PDS); TIRUPPUR DISTRICT (2013-14)

Sl. No.	Block	Households provided with Family cards
1.	Avinashi	11,436
2.	Dharapuram	6,893
3.	Gudimangalam	9,923
4.	Kangeyam	6,198
5.	Kundadam	7,129
6.	Madathukulam	5,903
7.	Mulanur	4,352
8.	Palladam	14,801
9.	Pongalur	6,788
10.	Tiruppur	6,817
11.	Udumalipet	20,575
12.	Uthukuli	14,116
13.	Vellakovil	4,016
14.	Tiruppur M.Corp.	32,951
Total		1,51,898

Source: District Supply Officer

Summary

Tiruppur has been placed reasonably well in socio-economic development status of the State. Textile industry apart from agriculture, provides huge employment opportunity in the district. The district's secondary sector contribution to the state's income is phenomenal. Urban female work participation rate is much lesser than the rural female work participation rate. More female self-employment ventures such as Cloth designing, Tailoring, handicrafts etc may be encouraged through special schemes.

Small-scale self-employment plays the vital role for the livelihood of many people. To give confidence on this, more number of skill development programmes may be offered to Youth. Appropriate policies on self-employment and training will facilitate the younger generation to start the venture with more confidence. Tiruppur is shaping itself as a major textile spot in the world, to make this reality, specific policies and regulations on safe and harmless disposal of dyeing wastages should be formulated. Area of cultivation is decreasing mainly due to water scarcity for irrigation. To improve the ground water level, Rain Water Saving scheme should be mandated in every house. Besides, creation of ponds in every village may be carried out.

CHAPTER 4

DEMOGRAPHY, HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Introduction

Good health is an invaluable asset for better economic productivity, both at the individual and national level, but above all; it is valued by those who enjoy it as a prerequisite for a better quality of life and better standards of living. Life Expectancy is the indicator used for calculating HDI (Human Development Index) as it is supposed to capture the overall health status of the population. But life expectancy is an outcome of nutrition, health, sanitation and availability of basic services like drinking water and toilet facilities. In health particularly mortality, fertility and morbidity aspects have a great influences on life expectancy. The other vital purpose is that health status is rarely the result of government policies and programmes alone. The government of Tamil Nadu is also moving ahead in this direction. The demographic profile of the population in terms of its size and composition is important in determining the level of development. The health sector is considered to be the vital factor in the major policy decisions to be carried out for the welfare of the people.

This chapter gives an overview of the demographic, health and nutrition status of Tiruppur district. It analyses the movements and changes in demographic, health and nutrition indicators within the district, the effectiveness of government policies and programmes and the role that social norms and culture play in influencing health outcomes. Some of the leading health indicators for the district are briefly examined based on the available data in the following section.

DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS AND HEALTH INDICATORS

Population and Demographic Transition

Tiruppur district was formed in 2009, carved out of the Coimbatore and Erode districts making it the 32nd district of Tamil Nadu and one of the ten most industrialized and economically developed districts of Tamil Nadu. Demography is the statistical study of human population. The initial provisional data released by Census India 2011, shows that the density of the Tiruppur district for 2011 is 478 people per sq. km. In 2001, Tiruppur district density was at 367 people per sq. km. The district has an area of 5186 square kilometers.

The district population in 2011 was 2,497,914 as per the 2011 population census, of which 10, 28,395 were males and 10, 25,167 were females. The male population is marginally higher than the female and the male population forms 50.31% of the total population of the district. Altogether, female population increased by 16.85% and the male population by 13.92% in the district.

TABLE 4.1 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES

Sl. No.	Block wise	Total Population		Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribe	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	Avinashi	151685	207,246	31733	41573	96	202
2	Dharapuram	63020	147,613	17643	39411	792	77
3	Gudimangalam	74134	77,296	17626	19092	14	1
4	Kangayam	85291	107,831	16151	19983	22	82
5	Kundadam	70371	69,503	16417	18816	6	25
6	Madathukulam	48295	104,090	9808	23549	27	1154
7	Mulanur	63936	62,445	14233	14656	7	0
8	Palladam	92018	199,644	17820	33596	44	103
9	Pongalur	76655	91,269	19326	23864	4	13
10	Tiruppur	365727	550,902	41801	49378	725	1167
11	Udumalapet	231123	232,838	40943	45843	1352	1498
12	Uthukuli	89243	98,975	17890	20558	13	132
13	Vellakovil	92370	103,910	16104	21606	37	29
14	Tiruppur M.Corp.	NA	444,352	NA	24317	NA	282
Total		1503868	2,497,914	277495	396242	3139	4765

Sources: 1. District Census Handbook Erode 2001, 2. District Census Handbook Coimbatore 2001, 3. NIC DATA 2011

Among 14 blocks, Tiruppur is the largest block with the total population of 550,902. Block-wise changes in the population in 2001 and 2011, shows that the population increased in Dharapuram, Palladam followed by Madathukulam because of low cost of living and house rents are marginally low in these blocks compared to that of other blocks.

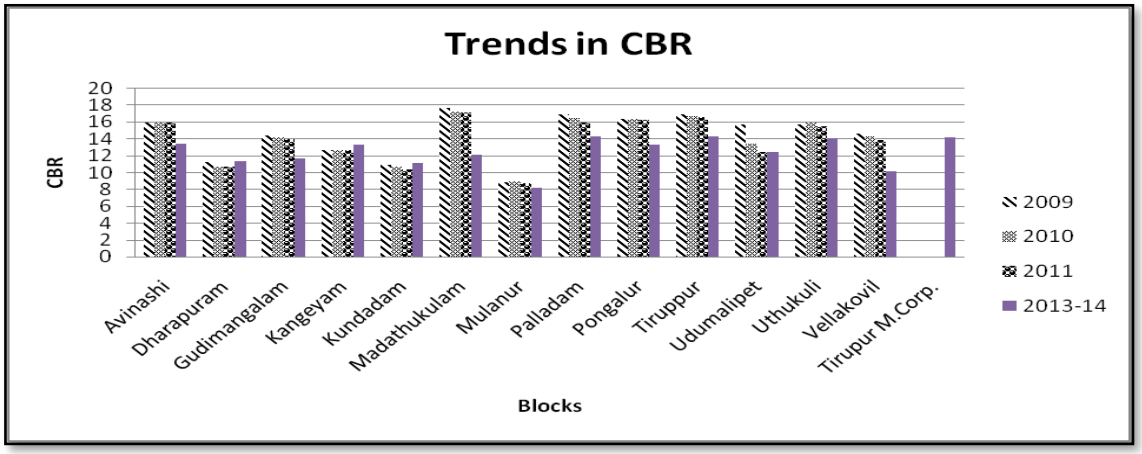
The Tiruppur block has the highest SC population (12.46 %). The decadal growth of scheduled caste population in the district is noted as 42.8% in 2011, over the figures of the 2001 census. Dharapuram, Madathukulam and Palladam block shows the highest growth rate of SC population.

The scheduled tribe population is noted to have increased by about 51.8% during the period of 2001 and 2011. Block-wise comparison of the total scheduled tribe population shows that Udumalapet has the largest ST population (31.44) during 2011. Dharapuram block is showing a decreasing trend and Madathukulam block showing increasing trend of ST population due the migration of people from one place to another.

Crude Birth Rate and Crude Death Rate

Crude birth rate (CBR) or simply birth rate; is the annual number of live births per 1000 population. The CBR in this district marginally declined from 14.39 to 14.1. Since Tiruppur district is an industrialized district, it shows decline in CBR. Among the blocks, Mulanur has the lowest CBR of 8.1, while the Palladam and Tiruppur blocks have the highest CBR of 14.2 in 2013-14. Avinashi and Kangeyam also have a higher CBR which shows that the health schemes and education programs are to be implemented in these blocks to reduce the CBR.

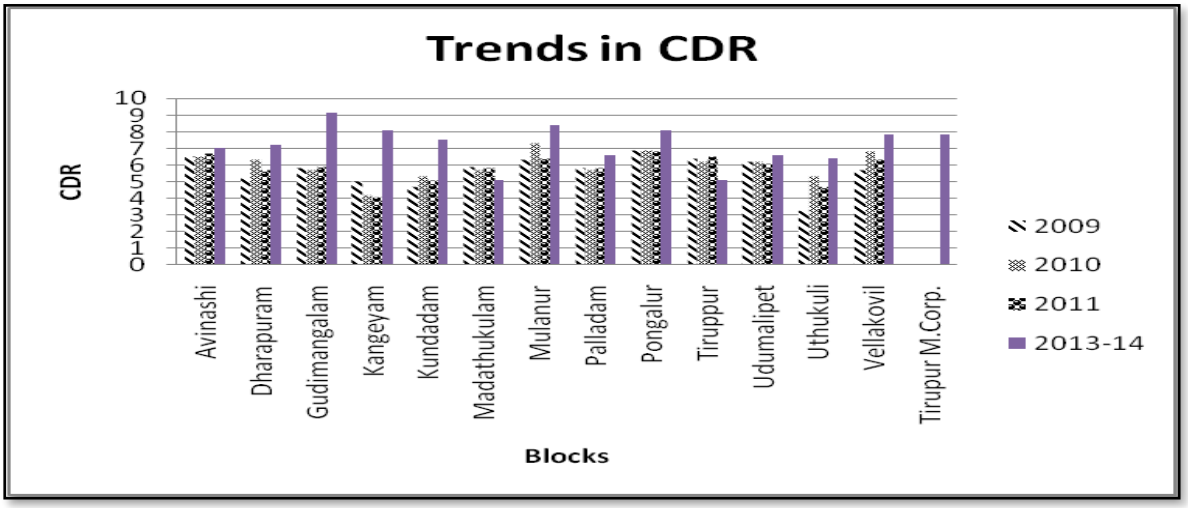
FIGURE 4.1



Sources: District Health Department

Crude death rate (CDR) also called the mortality rate; is the annual number of deaths per 1000 of population. The CDR for this district has increased from 5.67 to 7.8 between 2009 and 2013-14. Among the blocks, Madathukulam & Tiruppur blocks have the lowest CDR of 5.1, while the Gudimangalam has the highest CDR of 9.1 in 2013-14. The Mulanur, Pongalur and Kangeyam also have a higher CDR because of high health issues.

FIGURE 4.2



Sources: District Health Department

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio represents the number of females for every 1000 males. The district's sex ratio has improved marginally from 975 to 998 between 2001 and 2011. The sex ratio for Avinashi and Gudimangalam blocks exceeded 1000. Except Mulanur, there were an increase in number female for 1000 males in the other blocks.

TABLE 4.2 SEX RATIO

Sl. No.	Block wise	Sex Ratio (No. of female for 1000 males)		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
		2001	2011	
1	Avinashi	967	1024	57
2	Dharapuram	986	1018	32
3	Gudimangalam	1000	1011	11
4	Kangayam	968	988	20
5	Kundadam	971	994	23
6	Madathukulam	983	1006	23
7	Mulanur	1008	1004	-4
8	Palladam	949	985	36
9	Pongalur	966	988	22
10	Tiruppur	926	975	49
11	Udumalapet	998	1014	16
12	Uthukuli	960	999	39
13	Vellakovil	994	1012	18
14	Tiruppur M.Corp.	NA	955	NA
	District	975	998	23

Sources: Census

Child Sex Ratio

TABLE 4.3 CHILD SEX RATIO

Sl. No	Block wise	Population in the age group of 0-6				Sex-ratio (No. of female child for 1000 males child)	
		Male		Female			
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	Avinashi	8251	10242	7989	9855	968	962
2	Dharapuram	3021	6281	2834	5912	938	941
3	Gudimangalam	3818	2973	3662	2857	959	961
4	Kangeyam	4141	4432	3828	3959	924	893
5	Kundadam	3282	2517	3013	2448	918	973
6	Madathukulam	2703	4556	2582	4264	955	936
7	Mulanur	2543	2240	2320	2033	912	908
8	Palladam	5392	10782	5099	10344	946	959
9	Pongalur	4311	4087	4037	3885	936	951
10	Tiruppur	22449	33134	21472	31630	956	955
11	Udumalipet	11822	9440	11386	9014	963	955
12	Uthukuli	4778	4792	4539	4557	950	951
13	Vellakovil	4183	4145	4074	3921	974	946
14	Tiruppur M.Corp.	NA	24818	NA	23984	NA	966
District Ratio						946	947

Sources: Census 2001 & 2011

The child sex ratio for the district has increased slightly from 946 to 947. Kangeyam and Mulanur have the lowest child sex ratio of 893 and 908 respectively and Kundadam has the highest ratio of 973. There is a decreasing trend in the child sex ratio due to a strong preference of male child than females. So programmes that aim to reduce the excessive male preference and accentuate the value of female to their parents must be given priority.

Life Expectancy at Birth

TABLE 4.4 LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

Sl. No.	District	Male			Female			Total		
		2001	2011	2013-14	2001	2011	2013-14	2001	2011	2013-14
1	Tiruppur	66.1	67	67	68.4	69.2	69.2	67.25	68.1	68.1

Sources: DD, Health, Tiruppur District

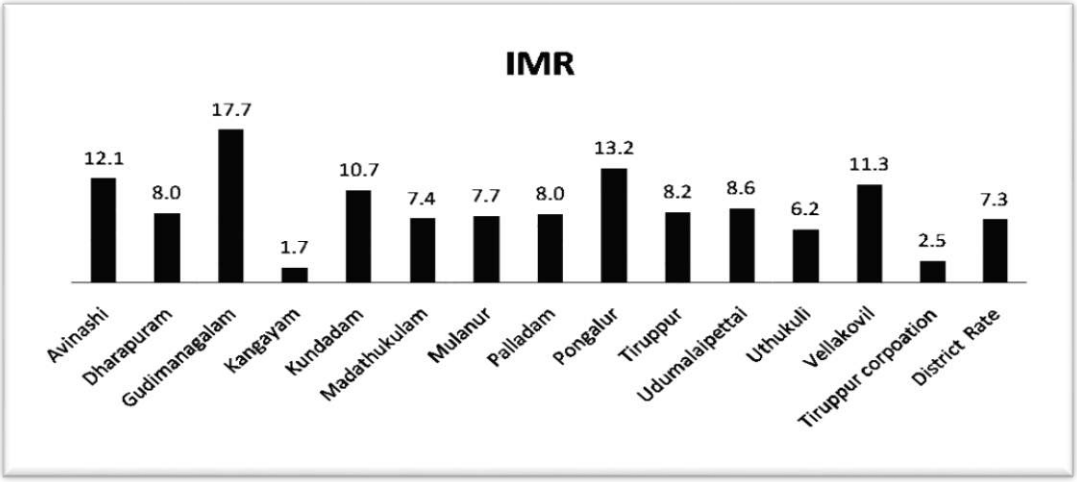
Expectation of life at birth is the most comprehensive index of health, in the sense that good health status translates into higher life expectancy. The District Life Expectancy at Birth (LEB) marginally increased to 68.1 from 67.25 in 2001. The male LEB in 2013-14 was 67 Years

and female LEB were 69.2 Years. It is to be noted that females outlive males. Supply of highly nutritious food in this district will increase the Life Expectancy in the future.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

The IMR is a sensitive indicator, not just of the state of health, nutrition and caring, but also of the general well-being of society. The Gudimangalam and Pongalur has the highest IMR of 17.7 and 13.2 per thousand respectively. Infrastructure was provided to maternity and children's wards at Government hospitals and PHCs in the district which control the IMR rate. RCH Programme has to be implemented to reduce infant, child and maternal mortality rates.

FIGURE 4.3 INFANT MORTALITY RATE (IMR) – 2013-14



Sources: District Health Department

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

Maternal Mortality Ratio represents the most sensitive and key indicator of women's health and their status in the society. The Government of Tamil Nadu desires to ensure that all women go through the pregnancy and its outcome with equity, respect, dignity and social justice through better access to quality maternity and child health services especially during pregnancy, child birth and postpartum period. Tamil Nadu has one of the very low MMR among the major Indian States. In 2013-14, Tamil Nadu reported 727 maternal deaths amounting to a MMR of 68 per 1,00,00 live births (State HMIS , DPH and PM). In 2013-14, Kundadam, Palladam, and Madathukulam have highest MMR in the district 266, 198, and 124 respectively. The rate of MMR is very lower than the state MMR and it can be reduced through proper awareness and educating the mothers to utilize the government health care services.

TABLE 4.5 MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO (2013-14)

Sl. No.	Block wise	2013-14
1	Avinashi	79
2	Dharapuram	60
3	Gudimangalam	0
4	Kangeyam	87
5	Kundadam	266
6	Madathukulam	124
7	Mulanur	0
8	Palladam	198
9	Pongalur	94
10	Tiruppur	71
11	Udumalpet	74
12	Uthukuli	0
13	Vellakovil	0
14	Tiruppur M.Corp.	39

Sources: District Health Department

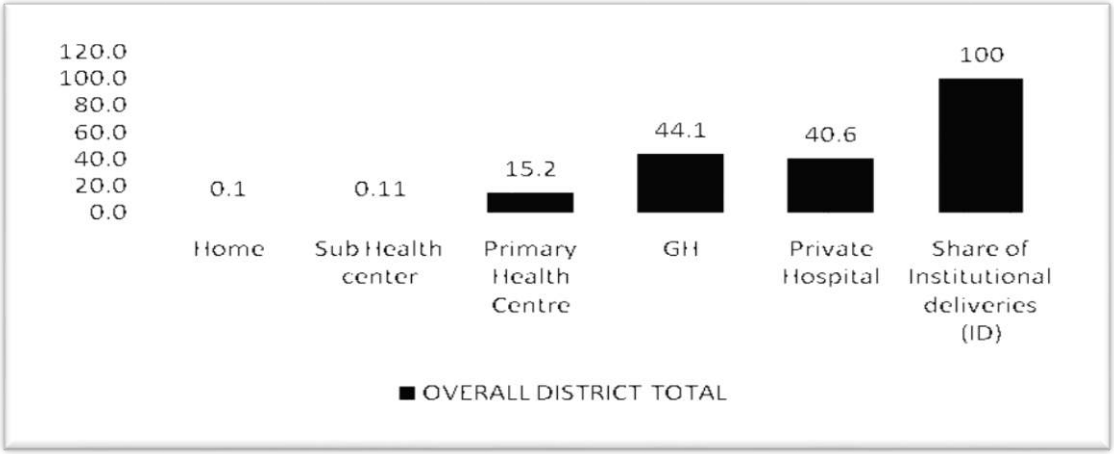
Box-4.1 National Rural Health Mission

Under the National Rural Health Mission, the key steps taken by the Government of India to reduce MMR & IMR in the country are as follows:

- Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani SurakshaYojana (JSY).
- Capacity building of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care, Integrated Management of Neo-natal and Childhood Illness (IMINCI) and Navjaat Shishu Surakshta Karyakaram (NSSK) etc.
- Operationalisation of sub-centers, Primary Health Centers, Community Health Centers and District Hospitals for providing 24x7 basic and comprehensive obstetric care & child care services.
- Strengthening of Facility based newborn care by setting up Newborn care corners (NBCC) in all health facilities where deliveries take place to provide essential newborn care at birth; and Sick New Born Care Units (SNCUs) at District Hospitals and New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) at First Referral Units for the care of sick newborn.
- Name Based web enabled tracking of pregnant women & children has been introduced to ensure antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care to pregnant women and care to newborns, infants and children.
- Mother and Child Protection Card in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to monitor service delivery for mothers and children.
- Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant & lactating women and children for prevention and treatment of anemia.
- Weekly Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to adolescent girls.
- Engagement of 8.71 lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
- Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) through ASHA has been initiated to improve new born care practices at the community level and for early detection and referral of sick new born babies.
- Village Health and Nutrition Days in rural areas as an outreach activity, for provision of Maternal and Child Health services.

Percentage of Institutional Delivery

FIGURE 4.4 PERCENTAGE OF INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY (2013-14)



Sources: District Health Department

The district has made significant progress in increasing the proportion of institutional deliveries. About 40.6 % of the institutional deliveries are taking place in Private Hospital and 44.1% are taking place in GH followed by 15.2 % in PHC (Primary Health Centre). Though a substantial number of health sub-centres (HSCs) and PHCs are equipped to conduct normal deliveries, 21 % of all institutional deliveries take place here. The government should take steps to understand the better service availability in Government Hospitals among the people and educate them for using the services of GHs, PHCs and HSCs.

Still Birth Rate (SBR)

TABLE 4.6 STILL BIRTH RATE (SBR)

Sl. No.	Block wise	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2013-14
1	Avinashi	13.9	14.5	15.8	19	10.2	14.6
2	Dharapuram	19.8	30.6	16.3	18	7.6	11.3
3	Gudimangalam	7.9	9.2	9.8	8	16.5	12.1
4	Kangeyam	8.1	11.6	11.6	11.7	12.6	6.1
5	Kundadam	15.3	9.7	16.7	11	7.5	13
6	Madathukulam	8.1	9.2	10.7	16.07	8.1	11.4
7	Mulanur	6.5	10.5	28.4	13.5	16.2	12.9
8	Palladam	8.6	9.4	8.8	8.9	8.9	9.1
9	Pongalur	17.6	16.1	13.3	8.6	9.5	10.9
10	Tiruppur	10.4	9.4	8.6	8.9	7.1	7.5
11	Udumalipet	11.3	10.7	10.1	8.7	13.5	11.7
12	Uthukuli	12.1	14.8	11.9	6.9	8.5	5.4
13	Vellakovil	7.1	11.7	4.2	6.3	6.5	7
14	Tiruppur M.Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	1.4

Sources: Vital Event Statistics 2009 and Health Department

Stillbirth rate is also one of the important indicators in human development. This occurs principally due to malnutrition of the expectant mothers and their poor health status. If the SBR is prevalent in any region, it mirrors the non-availability of obstetric services and low nutritional status of the women population. The SBR of the district was 9.6 in 2013-14 and the Avinashi (14.6), Kundadam (13) and Mulanur (12.9) blocks topped the district with respect to SBR.

Under–5 Mortality Rate

TABLE 4.7 UNDER - 5 MORTALITY RATE (2013-14)

Sl. No.	Block wise	Percentage
1	Avinashi	14.31
2	Dharapuram	20.83
3	Gudimangalam	12.3
4	Kangayam	14.35
5	Kundadam	24.36
6	Madathukulam	15.88
7	Mulanur	21.02
8	Palladam	13
9	Pongalur	8.87
10	Tiruppur	15.06
11	Udumalapet	12.06
12	Uthukuli	11.63
13	Vellakovil	13.53
14	Tiruppur M.Corp	3.8
District Average		14.36

Sources: Health Department

The main causes of Under-Five Mortality are low birth weight, malnourishment, poor immunization, poor environmental condition in slums, high population density exposing children to diseases like asthma, tuberculosis and vector-borne diseases. "Child marriages are also a huge reason for U5MR and high Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)," (UNICEF). Kundadam shows highest Under – 5 Mortality Rate among the Blocks followed by Mulanur and Dharapuram. The district's average is 14.36 per thousand in 2013-14.

Immunization (Below 5years)

Table 4.8 - IMMUNISATIONS (BELOW 5 YEARS) – 2013-14

Sl. No	Block	Total No. of Children below 5 years	Total No. of children immunized	% of children immunized
1	Avinashi	12435	12273	98.70
2	Dharapuram	8120	8055	99.20
3	Gudimanagalam	3960	3924	99.10
4	Kangayam	5720	5622	98.30
5	Kundadam	3735	3705	99.20
6	Madathukulam	8070	7932	98.30
7	Mulanur	2600	2584	99.40
8	Palladam	12565	12477	99.30
9	Pongalur	5295	5231	98.80
10	Tiruppur	28105	27852	99.10
11	Udumalaipettai	13355	13208	98.90
12	Uthukuli	6490	6457	99.50
13	Vellakovil	5750	5698	99.10
14	Tiruppur M.Corp.	38050	37859	99.50
District Ratio		154250	152882	99.11

Sources: District Health Department

Tamil Nadu has the best record of immunization among the major Indian States. Immunization against various diseases during childhood is very important for long term success of health programmes. Immunization of children against six serious but preventable diseases viz, tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, poliomyelitis and measles is an important instrument of child survival. The state's programme also includes administration of five doses of Vitamin A for the prevention of night blindness and iron folic acid solution for iron supplementation.

Tiruppur district is covered under a strong network of immunizing programmes. These immunization programmes are regularly excluded in all the blocks of the district and are run through a network of primary health centers, sub-centers and hospitals spread in different blocks of the district. It can be seen that 99.11 per cent of the eligible children have been immunized during the year 2013-14. The immunization was successfully done and recorded in all the blocks of the Tiruppur district.

NUTRITIONAL STATUS

Nutritional status of children

Nutrition is a significant determinant of good health and the incidence of mal- and under-nutrition in the community affects certain indicators such as IMR and MMR adversely. It is said that children are the future of a nation. They can come up to this expectation only when the children are physically fit and mentally alert. The greatest levels of poor nutrition occur among women and children. Malnutrition is a medical condition caused by an improper or insufficient diet. Malnutrition is technically a category of diseases that includes under nutrition, obesity and overweight, and micronutrient deficiency among others. The National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB) data shows a high percentage of children in India below five as underweight, stunted and wasted. The extent of different types of malnutrition viz, stunting (Height for age) and under nutrition (Weight for Age) were computed by adopting standard deviation classification using NCHS as well as WHO standards.

Table 4.9 - NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN (2013-14)

Sl. No	Block	Malnourishment (0-5)
1	Avinashi	13.44
2	Dharapuram	18.89
3	Gudimangalam	3.8
4	Kangayam	23.54
5	Kundadam	15.5
6	Madathukulam	11.48
7	Mulanur	9.96
8	Palladam	9.1
9	Pongalur	7.55
10	Tiruppur	8.73
11	Udumalpet	6.59
12	Uthukuli	9.39
13	Vellakovil	15.17
14	Tiruppur M.Corp.	5.63

Sources: District Health Department

Kangayam has topped the district in Malnourishment, the figures stands at 23.54. The Tamil Nadu state government is paying more attention in resolving malnourishment problem in the state. However, there is a need to further improve the menu by including organic and locally grown seasonal vegetables and fruits.

Box-4.2 Nutrition Programmes of Government – Anganwadi Centre

The Tamil Nadu government extends the services of Anganwadi centres to the families of migrant labourers in Tiruppur district. The project is implemented by the Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme (SWNMP) Department, along with the Health, Education and Labour Welfare Departments in Tiruppur district covering Adolescent girls, antenatal/postnatal mothers and the workers' children suffer from undernourishment. The infrastructure of the existing Anganwadis would be strengthened in such a way as to serve the migrant workers. As part of the scheme, children up to the age of 60 months would be covered. The children would be taught the importance of hand-washing and using toilets, besides elementary literacy skills. The services of non-government organisations would be utilised. A representative of the families at each site would be drafted for running the scheme properly. The process will be completed within nine months. The government has sanctioned Rs. 33.5 lakhs for this programme.

Provision of IFA Tablets

Iron and folic acid (IFA) is the solution for iron supplementation for Women, Children and adolescent girls. About 95.5 % of women and 95.1% of children and 96.2% of adolescent girls were given IFA tablet during 2013-14. This leaves a very large number outside the purview of antenatal care and the protection it affords to the mother and her infant. Few blocks need more

awareness about IFA tablets. The provision of IFA tablets to pregnant women to prevent nutritional anemia forms an integral part of the safe motherhood services offered as part of the Reproductive and Child Health Programme in India. The programme's recommendation is to make women consume 100 tablets of iron and folic acid during pregnancy. There are sufficient Health support staff (VHN, ANM) in this district.

TABLE 4.10 - PROVISION OF IFA TABLETS (2013-14)

Sl. No.	Block	% of Women Took IFA Tablets	% of Children Took IFA Tablets	% of Adolescent Girls Took IFA Tablets
1	Avinashi	98.0	99.2	97.2
2	Dharapuram	99.4	99.4	98.4
3	Gudimangalam	96.5	97.4	98.4
4	Kangeyam	99.8	98.2	99.1
5	Kundadam	98.0	99.2	99.7
6	Madathukulam	99.4	98.2	100
7	Mulanur	99.0	99.7	100
8	Palladam	100.0	100	100
9	Pongalur	100.0	100	100
10	Tiruppur	99.5	97.2	99.2
11	Udumalipet	100.0	98.4	99.4
12	Uthukuli	99.9	98.4	97.4
13	Vellakovil	95.1	99.1	98.2
14	Tiruppur Municipal Corporation	84.4	92.2	92.2
DISTRICT		95.5	95.1	96.2

Sources: ICDS 2014

Box – 4.3 Utilization of Government Health Care

All the blocks in particular require greater attention and better health care services. Dependence on a public facility for treatment of a non-hospitalized illness (Out Patient - OP) is 24, 94,880 (98.5 %) which is generally higher than the In Patient (IP) which is 37,222 (1.5 %) during 2013-14. So Government much considers and facilitates the patient by providing some basic facilities which includes long-term care facilities like Nursing homes and Auxiliary hospitals. Care and accommodation services are provided for people with complex health needs who are unable to remain at home or in a supportive living setting.

Sl. No	Block wise	Total No. of OP	Total No. of IP
1	Avinashi	156504	1991
2	Dharapuram	266155	2999
3	Gudimanagalam	184202	2458
4	Kangayam	395019	4703

5	Kundadam	278380	3805
6	Madathukulam	199038	3441
7	Mulanur	117774	1704
8	Palladam	102726	1906
9	Pongalur	149561	3368
10	Tiruppur	174306	3459
11	Udumalaipettai	206079	2995
12	Uthukuli	130723	2221
13	Vellakovil	134413	2172
District Total		2494880	37222

Sources: District Health Department

Non-Nutritional Factors and their Impact on Nutrition

The non-nutritional factors like improved water supply, reduction in infections, near universal immunization, providing population immunity etc., require very little effort on the part of individual households or child care givers. Most of these are under the purview of the State, and hence comparatively easier to control as against activities that require child care givers to put in special effort, acquire better knowledge and adopt nutritionally conducive practices. Inter-sectoral coordination between the departments dealing with water, hygiene, sanitation and health is crucial for the prevention of diseases, especially waterborne diseases.

Drinking Water & Sanitation

Drinking water and sanitation are two non-nutritional factors which have an impact on nutrition and the necessities of life. With a growing population, there is mounting pressure to provide water supply and sanitation facilities on a sustained basis. Provision of these facilities is also crucial for achieving the goal of "Good Health for All". The UN has recognized "The Right to Safe and Clean Drinking Water and Sanitation" as a Human Right. Specific attention is being given to assessing the availability and accessibility of drinking water and sanitation facilities.

Percentage of HH Provided with Safe Drinking Water

Table 4.11 - PERCENTAGE OF HH PROVIDED WITH SAFE DRINKING WATER (2013-14)

Sl. No.	Block	Total Number of habitations	Total number of habitations provided with drinking water	Percentage of habitations provided with drinking water
1	Avinashi	246	246	100.00
2	Dharapuram	192	181	94.27
3	Gudimanagalam	84	84	100.00
4	Kangayam	348	315	90.52
5	Kundadam	282	282	100.00
6	Madathukulam	69	68	98.55
7	Mulanur	275	275	100.00
8	Palladam	202	147	72.77
9	Pongalur	159	159	100.00
10	Tiruppur	110	110	100.00
11	Udumalaipettai	236	236	100.00
12	Uthukuli	344	344	100.00
13	Vellakovil	295	295	100.00
14	Tiruppur Municipal Corporation	179	132	73.74

Sources: GOI, www.mdws.gov.in/NRDWP

About 94.99 % of the habitations are provided with safe drinking water during 2013-14. The quality of drinking-water is a powerful environmental determinant of health. Assurance of drinking-water safety is a foundation for the prevention and control of waterborne diseases. Pollution caused due to industrial waste continues to plague Tiruppur, even though a state of the art technology is being installed to extract and transport water from distant sources. A total of 28.50 MLD (Million Liters per Day) safe drinking water is supplied to the Tiruppur District from River Bhavani, 54 km away from the city.

Percentage of Population access to Toilet Facilities

About 68.17% of the total households are covered with toilet facilities comprising of septic tanks and soak pits during 2013-14. Community facilities in the form of 36 community toilets have been provided by the Tiruppur Municipality for about 8,113 households belonging mainly to the economically weaker sections and low income groups. The slum areas within Tiruppur Municipality currently does not have access to any sanitation facilities including toilets.

Water scarcity in some villages is another factor for dysfunctional latrines. In order to prevent defecation in open areas and in drains, concerted effort is required to disseminate

knowledge and create awareness among people on sanitation and its impact on their health and environment. Thus much is needed to educate the masses regarding hygienic conditions of living and improving the sanitation in the area for attaining the higher standard of living.

TABLE 4.12 - PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION ACCESS TO TOILET FACILITIES (2013-14)

Sl. No.	Block wise	Total No. of HH's	No. of HHs with Toilet facilities	% of HHs provided toilets facilities
1	Avinashi	50676	28697	56.63
2	Dharapuram	49641	23665	47.67
3	Gudimanagalam	17109	9701	56.70
4	Kangayam	37512	16133	43.01
5	Kundadam	27010	15622	57.84
6	Madathukulam	22338	11390	50.99
7	Mulanur	23660	9973	42.15
8	Palladam	72580	54598	75.22
9	Pongalur	27597	14520	52.61
10	Tiruppur	32280	23655	73.28
11	Udumalaipettai	61449	34831	56.68
12	Uthukuli	36356	21340	58.70
13	Vellakovil	34125	20654	60.52
14	Tiruppur Municipal Corporation	201996	188544	93.34
Total		694329	473323	68.17

Sources: GOI/www.mdws.gov.in/ NBA

Water and Sanitation—Impact on Health

The link between water, sanitation and health status is a complicated one. Nonetheless, these non-nutritional factors do have a significant impact on the ability of individuals and households to attain a good nutritional status. It is estimated that 80 per cent of all diseases and sicknesses are waterborne and water-related. Water pollution in Tiruppur district creates a major problem of diarrhoeal disease, not only among children but also among adults. The conditions that facilitate the transmission of these diseases are all related to poverty and unhealthy living conditions. It is observed that incidence of diarrhoea cases is less among those using own wells or piped water at home. Thus, the control of these diseases needs to be addressed chiefly through improving sanitation and supply of safe drinking water. Lack of good drainage is another possible cause contributing to waterborne diseases. Virtually no municipality has an underground sewerage system. The total Sanitation programme is to be implemented to improve the sanitation facilities in this district

On the industrial front with over 700 industries, the contribution of industrial discharge in Tiruppur is significant. This wastewater to a large extent is untreated and is discharged into the Noyyal River, dry wells or into open lands. While there have been efforts of late to set up common effluent treatment plants and individual treatment plants, the technology used by several units is not advanced enough to effectively deal with the effluents. So the Government should make a move on these sectors and implement various Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme for the benefits of the society.

Special Programs

Age and Sex Wise HIV Positives

Age and sex wise HIV positive has marginally declined to 328 in 2013-14 from 516 in 2007. The number of people who tested HIV positive is high between the age group 35-49. The district shows the highest incidence of HIV cases and health education and prevention of HIV/ AIDS Control programme should be stepped up. In the context of increasing concern over the possible transmission of the HIV/AIDS virus through blood transfusion, the Government of India has brought into force strict regulations concerning licensing of blood banks and procedures for blood transfusion.

TABLE 4.13 - AGE AND SEX WISE HIV POSITIVE

Sl. No.	Age Group	Positive Cases in 2007		Positive Cases in 2011		Positive Cases in 2013-14	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	0-14	7	3	8	3	0	0
2	15-24	21	33	2	6	26	11
3	25-34	110	103	106	102	61	48
4	35-49	128	67	148	85	53	52
5	50 & Above	27	17	33	17	43	34
Total		293	223	297	235	183	145

Sources: District Health Department

Positive TB Cases/ Leprosy

The positive TB cases for the district were 2145 during 2013-14. Udumalipet, Uthukuli, Gudimangalam and Mulanur blocks have the highest TB cases. The RNTCP (Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme, is a comprehensive package for TB control. It envisages detection of TB patients from those reporting with chest symptoms at the district TB centre through the numerous Primary Health Centres and the growing number of private-sector DOTS-providers including effective treatment for the prescribed period.

TABLE 4.14 - POSITIVE TB CASES/LEPROSY

Sl. No.	Block wise	Positive TB Cases	Leprosy		Positive TB Cases	Leprosy
		2011	2001	2011	2013-2014	2013-2014
1.	Total	1114	76	63	2145	42

Sources: District Health Department

The district's leprosy Percentage has diminished from 76 to 42 between 2001 and 2013-14. Leprosy curative services are now available in all PHCs, corporations, municipal hospitals and government dispensaries.

Summary:

This chapter has focused on the performance of Tiruppur District with respect to indicators related to demography, health and nutrition. The functioning of this district has been relatively good in terms of a few demographic indicators. The district has achieved 100 per cent institutional deliveries, which is a remarkable achievement. The child development index highlights that the performance differs only on health rather than education in the district. The poor health performance is noticed in certain blocks and these blocks have to be provided adequate attention in enhancing overall child health in the district. The government has scaled up their activities in providing potable drinking water, good sanitation and controlling communicable and non-communicable diseases in the district.

CHAPTER 5

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

Introduction

Education is the new game-changer that drives economic growth and human development. Education is the key factor that eliminates gender inequality, reduces poverty and creates a sustainable nation by preventing needless deaths and illness, and thereby fosters peace, and in this knowledge economy, education is an instrument by which nations maintain economic competitiveness and prosperity. Education today has formed as an inseparable entity in the human development. Education is a human right, and it is a fundamental right which plays a crucial role in building human capabilities and opens up a new avenue of opportunities. The most important thing is that education influences human development, economic growth and the development of democracy. Thus, Education in every sense is one of the indicators of the present human development and as well as the means for greater human development in the future.

Development of education was one of the main parameters in determining the status of the country. Sustainable development could be possible only through development of education. So, education is always given a special outlook in the development of human capital. Realising the need, the Government of Tamil Nadu devotes special attention to strengthen the education system in the State and to respond to the emerging demands of the new century. Tamil Nadu fares relatively well in terms of key education indicators. Yet the disparities occur with respected to inter as well as intra district area. Tiruppur is a district which is performing almost equivalent with the State average on its educational fronts. Though being highly industrialised, the district administration is taking efforts to enrol and educate children to keep themselves in its upstream. So, an attempt was made to understand and analyse various factors that pertain to the development of education and devise a constructive strategy that would enhance their contribution.

Literacy

The Tiruppur District's overall literacy rate among the population has risen considerably in the past ten years. The 2011 census has reported 79 percent literacy rate, up from 57 percent in 2001 (i.e. 22 percent growth). Out of the total literacy rate, male literacy rate has grown from 67 percent to 86 percent but female literacy rate has shown a remarkable change from 46 percent to 72 percent growth between 2001 and 2011. The female literacy (26 percent growth) outdoes the male literacy (19 percent growth) and it has made a significant contribution in the total literacy rate. The gap between the male and female literacy index has narrowed down from 0.45 to 0.26. Despite these accomplishments in the literacy front, the district's performance is far ahead of

state's performance and is marginally equivalent to the national literacy rate. In other words, the district has 21 percent of illiterate population, which is substantial and warrants a careful analysis as well as appropriate strategies to improve the literacy rate further.

TABLE 5.1 - OVERALL LITERACY RATE OF TIRUPPUR DISTRICT, TAMIL NADU AND INDIA AS PER 2001 AND 2011 CENSUS

District/State	2001			2011		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Tiruppur	67	46	57	86	72	79
Tamil Nadu	82	64	73	87	74	80
India	75	53	64	82	65	74

Source: Census 2001 & 2011

Literacy by Block and Gender

Literacy rate has grown significantly in all the blocks between 2001 and 2011. Of the 13 blocks, Dharapuram block has outperformed well in 2011 (literacy rate is 15 percent far ahead of 2001 literacy rate and more equivalent to country's literacy rate).

TABLE 5.2: GENDER WISE LITERACY RATE

Sl. No.	Block	Literacy rate					
		2001			2011		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Avinashi	68	49	59	74	62	68
2	Dharapuram	65	43	54	76	62	69
3	Gudimangalam	66	47	57	72	57	65
4	Kangayam	68	48	58	74	59	67
5	Kundadam	69	45	57	69	51	60
6	Madathukulam	66	48	57	75	60	68
7	Mulanur	70	45	58	75	55	65
8	Palladam	69	52	61	76	65	71
9	Pongalur	63	46	55	69	55	62
10	Tiruppur	73	58	66	79	69	74
11	Udumalapet	73	59	66	79	68	74
12	Uthukuli	66	44	55	73	57	65
13	Vellakovil	70	51	61	76	61	69
14	Tiruppur M.Corp	75	67	71	82	74	78

Source: Census 2001 & 2011

In 2011, the distribution of literacy rate between the blocks ranges from 60 (Kundadam) to 78 (Tiruppur Municipal Corporation) percent. A notable growth of 10-11 percent from 2001 to 2011 could be seen in the blocks of Madathukulam, Palladam and Uthukuli. This significant output

has made a change in the total district literacy scenario. Blocks like Avinashi, Gudimangalam, Kangayam, Mulanur, Pongalur, Tiruppur and Udumalapet have recorded 7 to 9 percent hike in 2011 when compared to its previous year. None of the blocks are on par with the State rate. Of all the blocks, Kundadam and Pongalur have the highest number of illiterates, each one having nearly 40 percent illiterate population in the year 2011. Higher variations occur within the blocks (this situation is due to some blocks being economically backward and recognised under SBGF) and the district should skilfully manage the situations to decrease the variations within the blocks. Still the district has to make initiatives to be in par with the State literacy rate. The experience and the measures taken in the well performed blocks would provide a feasible and possible solution to the underperforming blocks. Hence a proactive measure such as identifying the weaker blocks and the areas of concern is an utmost action to be taken up in addressing the larger issue of illiteracy.

The district has a shown a formidable increase in female literacy rate in the last decade. The female literacy rate ranged from 43 percent in Dharapuram to 67 percent in Tiruppur Corporation in the year 2001. But the percentage of female literacy ranges from 51 percent to 74 percent between Kundadam and Tiruppur Corporation. It could be well illustrated by reading the average female literacy rate. The average female literacy rate rose from 46 percent to 59 percent between the year 2001 and 2011 (an unexceptional increase of 13 percent). The increasing trend is due to upswing in the Dharapuram, Avinashi, Palladam and Uthukuli blocks with 13 to 19 percent. Along with the rise in the female literacy rate, the gender gap has also come down to a great extent in all blocks. The average gender gap has come down from 19 percent to 14 percent between the year 2001 and 2011. It could be well observed that a drastic difference in the gender gap could be noted in the blocks of Dharapuram (from 22 percent to 14 percent) and Avinashi (from 19 percent to 12 percent). and Vellakovil (from 22 percent to 10 percent). Still the gender disparity in literacy exists at 5-6 percent in the blocks of Kangayam, Mulanur, Palladam, Tiruppur, Uthukuli and Kundadam. High level of importance for boy's education, engaging girls in domestic chores and participation of girls in economic activities are found to be major reasons for high level of disparity in literacy rate. Concrete and constant measures have to be taken up to increase female literacy rate and to bring down the gender disparities, thereby making the literacy rate of district as a glossy one.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

Gross Enrolment Ratio

India has made progress in terms of increasing the primary education attendance rate and expanding literacy to approximately three quarters of the population. India's improved education system is often cited as one of the main contributors to the economic rise of India. Much of the progress, especially in higher education and scientific research, has been credited to various public institutions. During 2012, the Gross Enrolment Ratio of Tamil Nadu is 19 per cent, the highest in the nation[1]. Tamil Nadu gives priority to educational development than any other State. The earlier policy for universalisation of elementary education in Tamil Nadu, massive nationwide education programme "Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan" (SSA), Nutritious Noon Meal Schemes and the District Primary Education programme envisaged the enrolment of all children in the age group of 6-14 years.

Gross Enrolment Ratio at Primary

TABLE 5.3 - PRIMARY ENROLMENT RATIO

Sl. No.	Block	Primary Enrolment Ratio					
		Boys		Girls		Total	
		2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
1	Avinashi	99	101.29	98	99.21	99	100.28
2	Dharapuram	99	100.00	99	100.00	99	100.00
3	Gudimangalam	99	100.00	98	99.85	98	99.99
4	Kangeyam	99	100.00	99	100.00	99	100.00
5	Kundadam	98	99.00	98	100.00	98	100.00
6	Madathukulam	99	97.62	99	99.79	99	98.67
7	Mulanur	98	99.00	98	99.00	98	99.00
8	Palladam	98	103.29	99	102.42	99	102.87
9	Pongalur	99	101.63	99	99.03	98	100.36
10	Tiruppur	98	100.94	98	101.82	98	101.38
11	Udumalpet	98	96.31	99	98.76	98	97.50
12	Uthukkuli	99	100.00	99	100.00	99	100.00
13	Vellakovil	99	100.00	99	100.00	99	100.00
14	Tiruppur M.Corp	98	100.00	99	100.00	99	100.00
District		99	99.93	99	99.99	99	100.00

Source: CEO, SSA

In India, during 2012 the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at primary level is high at 115%[2]. High GER at primary level, however, indicates the presence of over age and under age children,

1. The Hindu, September 2013.
2. The World Bank Group Report, 2012.

possibly due to early and late enrolment or repetition. The share of girls in the total enrolment at primary was 19% in the year 2005-06, which increased to 48.5 in 2009-10[3].

Box 5.1 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) or "Anaivarukkum Kalvi Thittam" is an effort to universalize elementary education through community ownership of the schooling system. It is a programme designed to universalize elementary education within a definite timeframe.

The programme seeks to open new schools in those habitations which do not have schooling facilities and strengthen existing school infrastructure through provision of additional class rooms, toilets, drinking water, maintenance grant and school improvement grants. Existing schools with inadequate teacher strength are provided with additional teachers, while the capacity of existing teachers is being strengthened by extensive training, grants for developing teaching-learning materials and strengthening of the academic support structure at a cluster, block and district level. SSA seeks to provide quality elementary education including life skills. SSA has a special focus on girl's education and children with special needs. SSA also seeks to provide computer education to bridge the digital divide.

Tamil Nadu is the first state to achieve the complete coverage under DISE. There are 34,226 primary schools. About 67 percent of them are Government schools and 15 percent are private aided schools. Thus about 82 percent of the primary schools in Tamil Nadu are financed by the State Government. In 2010-11, 228 new primary schools and 227 new middle schools have been opened in Tamil Nadu.

The implementation of SSA in Tamil Nadu has resulted in the introduction of new strategies and innovative experiences in the realm of Elementary Education. It has also brought in a new perspective on special focus groups - Girls, Children with Special Needs and SC/ST children. The role of educational research, teacher education and training has enhanced and improved the quality of education over the past four years. Most importantly, the elementary school has become enjoyable to the learners and relevant to the community as a result of the inputs given under SSA Mission. New technology like EDUSAT focuses on indigenous efforts that contribute effectively in upgrading quality of teaching learning processes. The consistent progress in every component of SSA has been significant and conspicuous and it can very well impact the future course of positive outcomes in the State's relentless journey towards achieving UEE and beyond.

The primary school enrolments in the district have remained static over a period of time, particularly at the primary level. A significant change could be noted over a period since most of the children were almost enrolled in the schools due to intervention of SSA programme and compulsory education scheme by the government. This may also be partly due to lower population

3. Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MOSPI) Report, 2012.

growth and partly due to lower drop-outs. Also some of the blocks have shown over 100 percent GER due to grade repetition and entry at ages younger or older than the typical age at that grade level. Each block in the district has shown higher GER in terms of the primary enrolment.

Gross Enrolment Ratio at Upper Primary

During 2001-02 to 2010-11, the GER of Tamil Nadu at upper primary level increased from 92.57 percent to 109.2 percent and that of India was only from 57.58 percent to 73.8 percent. Interestingly, Tamil Nadu has the highest GER (Upper Primary) in the country[4].

TABLE NO. 5.4 - UPPER PRIMARY ENROLMENT RATIO

Sl. No.	Block	Upper Primary Enrolment Ratio					
		Boys		Girls		Total	
		2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
1	Avinashi	98	99.81	99	102.59	98	101.19
2	Dharapuram	99	100.00	99	100.00	99	100.00
3	Gudimangalam	96	96.30	99	102.18	97	99.09
4	Kangeyam	98	100.00	98	100.00	98	100.00
5	Kundadam	98	99.00	98	99.00	98	99.00
6	Madathukulam	99	102.38	99	98.15	99	100.37
7	Mulanur	98	99.00	97	99.00	97	99.00
8	Palladam	98	97.52	98	98.06	98	97.79
9	Pongalur	98	91.48	98	96.25	98	93.77
10	Tiruppur	99	99.90	100	100.44	99	100.19
11	Udumalpet	98	104.17	99	98.22	99	101.26
12	Uthukkuli	99	99.00	99	100.00	99	100.00
13	Vellakovil	99	100.00	99	100.00	99	100.00
14	Tiruppur M.Corp	99	99.00	99	99	99	99.00
	District	98	99.12	99	99.53	98	99.36

Source: CEO, SSA

In the district, it could be noted that the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at the upper primary level has marked small changes. With the involvement of government, the district has taken up various measures like creating social demand for education, greater awareness programme, implementation of nutritious noon meal scheme, supplying of free text books, free uniforms and free bus passes to students. The district has made a significant impact in the GER at upper primary level. None of the blocks have observed to have a fallen in the GER ratio and hence the district has a steady contribution in terms of GER at upper primary level. However, as

4. Monitorable Indicators and Performance, Monograph 2012.

said earlier, no growth trend in the absolute number of children in elementary education is attributed to the deceleration in the growth of population.

Completion Rate (CR)

The completion rate of our country was 93.38 in 2009-10, which has significantly increased to 101.30 in 2013-14. During 2013-14, the Completion Rate (CR) at primary level in our State was 102.96 which remains close to the country's rate (As per the District Information System of Education (DISE) Report (2013-14)).

TABLE NO. 5.5.1 - COMPLETION RATE- PRIMARY 2012-13 & 2013-14

Sl. No.	Block	PRIMARY					
		Boys		Girls		Total	
		2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
1	Avinashi	98.7	98.60	99.25	99.23	98.98	98.92
2	Dharapuram	99.25	99.38	99.02	99.02	99.14	99.20
3	Gudimangalam	98.88	98.78	99.23	99.21	99.06	99.00
4	Kangeyam	99.81	99.81	100	100.00	99.9	99.91
5	Kundadam	99.18	99.23	98.8	98.80	98.99	99.02
6	Madathukulam	98.4	97.94	98.17	98.15	98.1	98.05
7	Mulanur	99.16	99.23	100	99.83	99.58	99.53
8	Palladam	98.72	98.62	99.03	99.01	98.87	98.82
9	Pongalur	98.88	98.78	99.25	99.23	99.07	99.01
10	Tiruppur	98.57	98.47	98.35	98.33	98.46	98.40
11	Udumalpet	98.83	98.73	98.28	98.26	98.55	98.50
12	Uthukkuli	99.32	99.33	99.27	99.27	99.29	99.30
13	Vellakovil	96.53	96.53	97.58	97.58	97.05	97.06
14	Tiruppur Mun.Corp.	98.76	-	99.23	-	99.00	-
District		98.8	98.73	98.9	98.92	98.8	98.82

Sources: CEO, SSA

TABLE NO. 5.5.2 - COMPLETION RATE- UPPER PRIMARY-2012-13 & 2013-14

Sl. No.	Block	UPPER PRIMARY					
		Boys		Girls		Total	
		2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
1	Avinashi	95.93	93.03	96.41	95.15	96.17	94.09
2	Dharapuram	94.74	96.87	96.54	97.56	95.64	97.22
3	Gudimangalam	96.1	93.20	95.98	95.15	96.04	94.18
4	Kangeyam	100	99.04	97.38	98.24	98.69	98.64
5	Kundadam	89.62	94.96	87.22	94.54	88.42	94.75
6	Madathukulam	95.28	92.40	94.04	94.11	94.66	93.26
7	Mulanur	91.69	94.86	93.3	96.87	92.5	95.87
8	Palladam	95.94	93.05	95.28	94.84	95.61	93.95
9	Pongalur	96.1	93.20	96.1	95.15	96.11	94.18
10	Tiruppur	95.8	92.91	95.23	94.29	95.51	93.60
11	Udumalpet	96.05	93.15	95.16	94.22	95.6	93.69
12	Uthukkuli	97.5	97.86	95.3	97.41	96.4	97.64
13	Vellakovil	97.36	98.54	95.34	97.35	96.35	97.95
14	Tiruppur M.Corp	95.65	-	96.23	-	95.20	-
District		95.5	94.85	94.9	95.76	95.2	95.31

Sources: CEO, SSA

The completion rate in the district has remained static in the primary section between the years 2013 and 2014. The completion rate ranged from 97 in Vellakovil block to 99.9 percent in Kangeyam block in 2014. All the blocks have shown a static or slighter variations in their completion rate, which has resulted with insignificant change in the district completion rate. At the upper primary level, an insignificant percent change is noted from the year 2014 (95.31 percent). But between blocks, a notable variation is observed. The completion rate in upper primary category ranged from 93.26 percent in Madathukulam block to 98.6 percent in Kangeyam block. Few of the blocks like Avinashi, Gudimangalam, Madathukulam, Palladam and Udumalpet have shown a slack in their percent in the year 2014. Since few of the blocks are being economically and socially backward and most of the people are marginal workers, it signifies a vast difference in the rate of completion. In primary education, the girl's completion rate is higher but in case of upper primary, the girl's completion rate is lower when compared with the boys. This scenario is due to girls being engaged in domestic work and involvement in economic activities. Also girls continuing education after puberty leaves a mark.

Dropout rate

The biggest problem facing the schooling system is that a percentage of children who join up in Class I drop out by Class VIII. Total enrolment in primary classes (Class I to V) was 132.4209 million in 2013-14, as per the District Information System for Education (DISE, 2013-14) flash statistics. In Classes VI to VIII, the total enrolment had increased to 66.47 million. Earlier data shows that with each successive class, students quit in large numbers. By Class V, every third kid has dropped out and by Class VIII every second student is no longer attending school. The Right to Education Act covers children in the 6 to 14 years age group — precisely for these classes in school.

In Tamil Nadu, an average drop-out rate of 4.35 percent in 2013-14 (boys, 4.70 percent and girls, 4.01 percent) in primary grades against 6.50 percent during the 2010-11 was recorded. This shows, a good number of children enrolled in Grades I to V dropped out from the system before completing the primary grades. Similarly, an average drop-out rate of 5.45 percent (boys, 5.22 percent and girls, 5.68 percent) in upper primary grades was recorded. The state has reported low average dropout rate than the national average and have almost achieved the goal of universal retention at Primary level. Tamil Nadu as surveys indicate that majority of the drop-outs belong to poorest and least developed area of the country especially backward rural areas and urban slums.

The district has reported an average drop-out rate of 0.89 percent (0.89 percent of boys and girls respectively) in primary grade and 2.06 percent in upper primary grade. Of the blocks,

Vellakovil has recorded the highest dropout rate of 2.14 percent in primary grade and that was due to the highest dropout of boys. To highlight, there is no girls dropout in Kangeyam and Mulanur blocks. Subsequently, 2.06 percent of dropouts was notified in upper primary grade that too with higher boys dropout rate. But in the year 2013, a highest dropout was seen in terms of girls ratio in both primary and upper primary. Of all the blocks, Kangeyam has the lowest dropout rate in primary and Palladam in upper primary grade. The outcome used in the data analysis was to identify primary reasons for high drop-out rates in boys. Since the highest dropout ratio could be observed among SC and ST boys, the overall average boys dropouts have significantly increased in the year 2014. Family's economic compulsion, Children not interested in studies, unable to cope, to work for wage/salary and facility for study doesn't exist in the nearby town are the primary reasons given by parents of children in the age group of 6-14 for dropping out of school. The blocks Avinashi and Gudimangalam are found to be lucrative areas for the industrial start-ups. Functioning of many garment industries around this area have attracted the children and they subsequently bring income to their family. Thereby it resulted in 3.70 % and 3.78 % drop-outs. Tiruppur has recorded 6.21% of drop-outs, due to the mobility of family members in search of better positions.

TABLE NO. 5.6: DROPOUT RATE AT PRIMARY AND UPPER PRIMARY 2012-13 & 2013-14

Sl. No.	BLOCK	PRIMARY						UPPER PRIMARY					
		Boys		Girls		Total		Boys		Girls		Total	
		2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
1	Avinashi	0.72	0.69	0.78	0.83	0.75	0.76	2.93	4.53	2.59	2.87	2.85	3.70
2	Dharapuram	0.13	0	0.42	0.58	0.28	0.29	0.01	0.43	0.32	0.30	0.19	0.36
3	Gudimangalam	0.97	0.92	0.35	0.37	0.71	0.65	2.24	3.46	3.7	4.09	2.89	3.78
4	Kangeyam	0.13	0.13	0	0	0.07	0.03	0	0.96	0	0.34	0.00	0.65
5	Kundadam	0.68	0.63	1.69	1.02	0.95	0.82	1.86	2.39	5.8	2.57	1.81	2.48
6	Madathukulam	1.53	1.45	2.07	2.16	1.77	1.81	1.42	2.19	0.24	0.27	0.97	1.23
7	Mulanur	0.55	0.48	0	0	0.3	0.24	4.65	2.96	3.4	0.57	3.19	1.63
8	Palladam	1.68	1.60	2.05	2.16	1.85	1.88	0.64	1.00	0.08	0.09	0.28	0.55
9	Pongalur	1.4	1.33	1.02	1.07	1.25	1.20	1.22	1.88	1.97	2.18	1.55	2.03
10	Tiruppur	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	4.42	6.84	5.04	5.57	4.78	6.21
11	Udumalpet	1.54	1.47	1.06	1.12	1.35	1.30	0.9	1.39	2.7	2.99	1.67	2.19
12	Uthukkuli	0.3	0.32	0.59	0.43	0.45	0.37	0.03	0.17	2.94	1.08	1.48	0.63
13	Vellakovil	0.71	2.52	1.02	1.78	0.86	2.14	1.87	1.46	2.4	1.26	1.59	1.36
14	Tiruppur Mun.Corp	0.45	-	1.02	-	2.04	-	3.45	-	3.64	-	3.33	-
	Total	0.81	0.89	0.86	0.89	0.82	0.89	1.71	2.28	2.40	1.86	2.04	2.06

Source: CEO, SSA

Transition Rate from Primary to Upper Primary

The transition rate explains the number of pupils admitted to the first grade of the next level of education, say from primary to upper primary in a given year, expressed as a percentage of the number of pupils enrolled in the final grade of primary education in the previous year. The transition rate of our country from primary to upper primary is 89.58 in the year 2012-13. Tamil Nadu has recorded 95.39 percent transition rate in the year 2012-13, which is higher than the country's transition rate[5].

In the district, the recent record (2013) shows that the district has achieved 99 percent transition rate stepped up from 97.6 percent in 2012. Improvement over the years made a few blocks to reach 100 percent transition rate and the rest follow suit. This could be well noticed by the changes that have happened in Mulanur and Madathukulam blocks. Mulanur block has shown a wider variation i.e. 80 percent in 2012 to 100 percent in 2013. Due to the recent norm that the student should not to be failed from class one to eight and that the teacher, needs to take precaution that the weak students catch up with the bright ones, the transition rate of boys of Mulanur block has made a significant change and this result has made remarkable output in the total transition rate. Perhaps, this narrowed the variations among the blocks and gender. The relatively high transition rate ascertains the availability of schools in the neighbourhood and the distance becomes a less overriding factor.

The transition rate in the district almost ranged between 95 percent and 100 percent. In almost all the blocks an increasing trend in transition rates is generally noticed both in case of boys and girls. Between upper primary grades, the transition is almost high in most of the blocks and has shown almost a consistent enrolment both for boys and girls. The improving transition rates across the blocks indicate more demand for upper primary and secondary education in years that follow. This positive sign indicates that the parents realised the importance of education and admitted their children in the upper primary school. This change in the mind set and along with the SSA's drive to educate all has really made the difference.

Some trends are even clearer. Parents, disregarding their socio-economic background began to realise the importance of education. In a way, education has won the minds of the people

5. The District Information System of Education (DISE) Report, 2013.

and has become a felt need. To catch hold of the situation and enhance the educational status of the district, high standards have to be maintained at all the levels.

Gross Enrolment at Secondary Grades

The state of Tamil Nadu has the highest rates for both primary completion and for Class IX gross intake (both these states have rates at 100 per cent or more). In Tamil Nadu while near universal enrolment in elementary education (up to 8 years of schooling) is achieved, the Net Enrolment Rate in high schools (9th and 10th Standards) is 65.6 % and in higher secondary schools (11th and 12th Standards) it is 40.7 % as of 2011-12. Tamil Nadu has a GER greater than 56% in secondary education and more than 67% of habitations have a secondary school within a radius of 5 kilometres.

TABLE NO: 5.7 - GROSS ENROLMENT AT SECONDARY GRADES (2013-2014)

Sl. No.	Block	High			Higher Secondary			Gross Enrolment Rate
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
1	Avinashi	2273	2243	4516	1013	1247	2260	99
2	Dharapuram	2388	2724	5112	2300	3535	5835	114
3	Gudimangalam	825	860	1685	532	626	1158	104
4	Kangeyam	1000	1046	2046	702	987	1689	105
5	Kundadam	736	527	1263	462	350	812	72
6	Madathukulam	1228	1013	2241	803	1017	1820	82
7	Mulanur	641	547	1188	448	484	932	85
8	Palladam	2653	2476	5129	1605	1897	3502	93
9	Pongalur	1340	1365	2705	1120	1203	2323	102
10	Tiruppur	10656	10995	21651	6894	8594	15488	103
11	Udumalpet	3595	3453	7048	2868	3793	6661	96
12	Uthukkuli	1404	1366	2770	777	1219	1996	97
13	Vellakovil	1311	1170	2481	1207	1389	2596	89
District		30050	29785	59835	20731	26341	47072	99

Source: CEO, SSA

Participation in secondary education also shows encouraging trends in the district, in absolute terms. The district has recorded a gross enrolment of 99 percent, which is higher than the GER of our State (93.22). Almost all the blocks have recorded more than 90 percent of gross enrolment at secondary level except Kundadam, Madathukulum and Mulanur. Dharapuram, Gudimangalam, Kangeyam, Pongalur and Tiruppur blocks have over 100 percent GER. Since few of these blocks are recognised as backward blocks and most of the girls students restricting themselves to their respective blocks, with no intention of transiting to other blocks for secondary

education. Kundadam, Madathukulum and Mulanur have low enrolment rate than other blocks since most of the students move out for better education in nearby areas, availability of private institutions in nearby districts and better quality inputs from private schools. The underperforming blocks had to take up special initiatives in acquiring and sustaining the students for most productive output.

Transition Rate from Upper Primary to Secondary

In India, the proportion of children completing primary and upper primary education continues to rise, albeit slowly – from 73.7 percent to 75 percent between 2001 and 2011 – as does the transition rate from elementary education to secondary grade. Tamil Nadu marches ahead in terms of enrolment of children in primary schools and secondary grade, the bigger concern emerging seems to be that of children lost during their transition from one class to another.

TABLE NO. 5.8: TRANSITION RATE FROM UPPER PRIMARY TO SECONDARY EDUCATION

Sl. No.	Block	% of Transition		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	Avinashi	85.57	93.07	75.32
2	Dharapuram	100	100	81.7
3	Gudimangalam	87.78	91.43	73.36
4	Kangeyam	100	100	85.31
5	Kundadam	100	100	86.79
6	Madathukulam	81.68	92.3	82.3
7	Mulanur	71.39	100	88.17
8	Palladam	82.43	88.72	80.65
9	Pongalur	100	100	89.07
10	Tiruppur	79.09	87.39	89.15
11	Udumalpet	88.74	100	76.68
12	Uthukkuli	100	100	72.72
13	Vellakovil	100	100	87.39
Total		88.48	94.15	90.28

Source: CEO, SSA

The district transition rate has drastically improved from 88 percent in 2011-12 to 94.15 percent in 2013, which is far ahead of state's transition rate. Of the 13 blocks, 8 blocks have achieved 100 percent transition rate during 2012-13. But a drastic fall could be noted in the year 2013-14. A notable amount of transition loss is faced in almost all the blocks. The fall in transition was due to various reasons, ranging from immigration of population and high schools being far away from home. Also the transition loss was due to the students being compelled or forced to participate in economic contributions of their family. The dropout rate among girls also goes up

because of puberty, insecurity or even the reluctance of parents to send them far. In some blocks, they are even married as parents think they are old enough to manage the house.

Gross Access Ratio

Expansion has not only been in terms of the number of institutions, but also in terms of the spatial distribution of the schooling provisions at primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary levels. In order to achieve universal access, school should be located within easy reach of the children. In this district there are about 986 primary and 425 secondary schools for 2525 habitations. On an average, the ratio of primary school to habitations is 1:3 and secondary school to habitations is 1:6.

TABLE NO. 5.9 - ACCESS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS -2013-2014

Sl. No.	Block	No. of Habitations	No. of Schools Primary Only (I-V)	No. of Schools Upper Primary/ Secondary/ Higher Secondary Schools (VI-VII)	No. of Schools Total
1	Avinashi	200	94	32	126
2	Dharapuram	238	104	46	150
3	Gudimangalam	84	47	15	62
4	Kangayam	82	54	28	82
5	Kundadam	264	91	27	118
6	Madathukulam	79	50	13	63
7	Mulanur	240	93	21	114
8	Palladam	107	64	28	92
9	Pongalur	161	66	24	90
10	Tiruppur	453	103	90	193
11	Udumalapet	131	96	27	123
12	Uthukuli	309	60	34	94
13	Vellakovil	177	64	40	104
Total		2525	986	425	1411

Source: CEO, SSA

In terms of habitations accessing primary schools, the ratio is found to be weaker in Uthukuli and Tiruppur block with the ratio of 1:5 and 1:4 respectively. The accessibility to primary education with regard to habitations in other blocks is found to be satisfactory. With regard to the availability of secondary school in this district, the blocks Mulanur, Kundadam and Uthukuli are found to have lesser accessibility to school with an average ratio of 1:10. The habitations in Vellakovil and Palladam have higher accessibility to secondary education with an average ratio of 1:4. It may be noted that most of the blocks still have a large number of unserved habitations in both primary and secondary schools. This is due to the formation of new habitations over time, migration of people to other areas for economic reasons, non-availability of land for construction,

poor community involvement, procedural delays (sanction not received for opening primary schools), lack of skill at the village level for undertaking construction of civil works and inadequate funds(cost norms).

Pupil Teacher Ratio

Primary school pupil-teacher ratio is the number of pupils enrolled in primary school divided by the number of primary school teachers (regardless of their teaching assignment).Pupil-teacher ratio, primary in India was 31 percent and upper primary was 29 percent as of 2012. The fall in the absolute number of enrolment and the rise in teacher strength led the state to decrease the pupil-teacher ratios (quality indicator) in both primary and middle levels.

TABLE NO. 5.10 - PUPIL TEACHER RATIO (PTR) PUPIL SCHOOL RATIO (PSR) – PRIMARY & UPPER PRIMARY (2013-14)

S.NO	BLOCK	PRIMARY		UPPER PRIMARY	
		PTR	PSR	PTR	PSR
1	Avinashi	26.77	83.16	28.9	234.83
2	Dharapuram	21.09	97.95	25.37	160.5
3	Gudimangalam	23.24	58.83	21.11	177.67
4	Kangeyam	22.21	122.13	26.32	134.43
5	Kundadam	16.9	47.18	18.38	87.15
6	Madathukulam	23.07	82.76	29.13	286.42
7	Mulanur	14.74	31.23	22.19	90.89
8	Palladam	30.81	29.03	27.03	284.48
9	Pongalur	23.75	63.33	24.98	223.25
10	Tiruppur	30.65	238.62	36.71	305.55
11	Udumalpet	24.01	78.57	30.27	292.27
12	Uthukkuli	24.52	106.68	23.19	129.62
13	Vellakovil	24.07	108.67	22.51	104.13
Total		23.52	96.01	25.85	193.16

Source: CEO, SSA

The district overall pupil to teacher ratio conforms to the SSA norms; one teacher for every 40 children (1:40) in primary as well as in upper primary section. Disaggregated block level data demonstrates that a substantiate pupil to teacher ratio exits in both the sections. Every block has met with the prescribed norms of SSA. Since every block falls within the norms of SSA, this would be an ideal proportion. Also the teachers were able to give individual attention for every student and this would lead to a positive outcome in terms of child overall development. In this aspect also, almost all the blocks stood very close to that number except a very few.

Box no 5.2 Technology Initiatives for Improvement in Quality of Education

The Tamil Nadu Government has laid out an ICT road map for developing the basic skills and concept of ICT as a part of the core of school education. The schools are provided with computers, printers, multimedia projectors, UPS, internet connectivity, educational software and CD ROMs, CD and application packages in promoting the use of computers among children for analytical thinking and self-learning.

The government has initiated programmes like establishment of Education Management Information System (EMIS), SMS based attendance, Smart Card to monitor the migration of the child, drop out from schools, health status etc., Education Content Server to access e-version of various content and resources, establishing smart schools, Project Shiksha (a MOU with Microsoft for providing comprehensive computer training to teachers in Government Schools), computer education for all and setting of CAL labs.

Source: School Education Policy 2012-13

Infrastructure

To have a school without minimum basic amenities is unjust. Availability of good drinking water, toilet facilities especially for girl children and teachers, playground, electricity, desks and benches and compound wall are essential features of a school. Nationally, school facilities also show improvement over time. Improvement is visible in basic facilities available in schools. In 2012, 73% of all schools had drinking water available. The proportion of schools with useable toilets has increased from 47.2% in 2010 to 56.5% in 2012. Approximately 80% of schools had separate provision for girls' toilets.

The number of classrooms in each school is an indicator reflecting the facility available to accommodate different grade students in different classes. The district has a total number of 1350 primary and upper primary schools in 2013-14. About 42 percent of the schools have either three or less than three classrooms. 84 schools in Mulanur block have three or more classrooms, which is recorded to be the highest among all blocks. Of the blocks, Gudimangalam and Palladam blocks have found to have 61 percent and 50 percent of schools with less than three classrooms respectively. The insufficiency/improper availability of classroom facilities lead to handling of classes under the shades of trees and this is disturbing particularly when the weather conditions are bad. Thus, multi-grade teaching becomes inevitable and ultimately deteriorates the quality of education.

TABLE NO: 5.11: SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE (2013-2014)

Sl. No.	Block	No. of Schools	Number of Government schools having		Without Toilet	Without Girls Toilet	Without Electricity	Without Compound Wall	Without Drinking Water	Without Desk & Bench
			More than 3 class Rooms	Less than 3 class Rooms						
1	Avinashi	132	81	41	0	0	0	20	0	0
2	Dharapuram	104	59	45	0	3	0	34	0	6
3	Gudimangalam	65	25	40	0	0	0	5	0	0
4	Kangeyam	61	28	33	0	2	0	20	0	0
5	Kundadam	100	80	20	0	2	1	46	0	9
6	Madathukulam	73	37	29	0	0	0	1	0	0
7	Mulanur	104	84	20	0	1	1	29	0	1
8	Palladam	102	37	50	0	0	1	11	0	0
9	Pongalur	90	49	28	0	0	0	14	0	0
10	Tiruppur	210	59	122	0	0	0	35	0	0
11	Udumalpet	136	69	57	0	0	0	5	0	0
12	Uthukkuli	87	35	52	0	2	0	18	0	3
13	Vellakovil	86	51	35	0	17	0	17	0	0
Total		1350	694	572	0	27	3	235	0	19

Source: CEO, SSA

In the year 2014-15, the most positive outcome is noted in terms of availability of toilet facilities. The schools in all the blocks (except Vellakovil block) are having sufficient toilet facilities and that too with enough provisions for girls toilet. The notable thing is that 17 schools in Vellakovil block lack the provision for girls toilet. A very negligible percent of schools in few blocks are found to have no provision for electricity. Out of all schools, 17 percent of schools do not have proper compound wall and that too higher percent is notable in Kundadam block with 46 percent. These stark realities bite.

Deprivation of these minimum facilities not merely disturbs the children but the lack of which deeply drills into the bright minds especially when they see their fellow age students enjoy all sorts of comforts in private schools. This is too hard to digest especially for the young minds that form 100 percent future of this country. Waking up to the reality and improving up the basic amenities not only in terms of numbers but also in terms of quality should be the immediate task.

Hostel Facilities

To ensure that the economically poor students belonging to the Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities who live away from the schools continue their studies without any impediment, they are provided with free hostel facility nearer to the

educational institutions. They get free food and accommodation in these hostels. There are 1257 hostels for Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities functioning in the State opened in 2011-12. Of these, 701 hostels are administered by the Director of Backward Classes Welfare and 556 hostels are administered by the Director of Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities with a sanctioned strength of 76614 boarders to stay in these 1257 hostels[6].

The table indicates that most of the beneficiaries are male students. Of total students staying in the hostel, less than 1 % are girl students. The enrolment of girls in the hostel remains very poor since the parents shown indifference towards girls education. Also, there shows high level of reluctance in allowing the girl children to stay at hostel and pursue their education.

TABLE NO. 5.12: HOSTEL FACILITIES

Sl. No.	Block	No. of Schools	Benefited Boys	Benefited Girls
1	Avinashi	132	13453	60
2	Dharapuram	104	9126	227
3	Gudimangalam	65	4897	0
4	Kangeyam	61	7281	97
5	Kundadam	100	4523	75
6	Madathukulam	73	7658	100
7	Mulanur	104	4864	169
8	Palladam	102	14232	100
9	Pongalur	90	7752	60
10	Tiruppur	210	47189	275
11	Udumalpet	136	14827	140
12	Uthukkuli	87	10305	46
13	Vellakovil	86	7672	112
Total		1350	153779	1461

Source: CEO, SSA

Scholarship

Education is considered as a yardstick to measure the development of the society, Government is implementing various schemes for the educational advancement of Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes, Denotified Communities and Minorities. In regard to the fact that education is essential to improve the lives of Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes, Denotified Communities and Minorities, the Government is providing three kinds of Scholarships viz., Prematric, Postmatric and Free Education to the poor students in order to assist them financially to continue their education.

6. Department of Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Minorities, Welfare Department, 2012.

Tamil Nadu Government has incurred an expenditure of Rs.137.89 lakh for 77,094 students during the year 2010-11 as scholarship. A sum of Rs.126.33 lakh for Backward Classes Welfare Department and Rs.117.93 lakh for Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities Welfare Department and totally Rs.244.26 lakh has been provided under this scheme for the year 2011-12[7].

The table indicates that girls benefit more from the scholarship provided. Reducing the gender gap at high school and higher secondary level, calls for multi-pronged strategies that include providing scholarship to encourage them to continue secondary education.

TABLE NO. 5.13 – SCHOLARSHIP (2013-14)

Sl. No.	Block	No. Of Schools	Benefited Boys	Benefited Girls
1	Avinashi	132	12	718
2	Dharapuram	119	336	1235
3	Gudimangalam	65	10	527
4	Kangeyam	65	361	717
5	Kundadam	108	135	586
6	Madathukulam	73	64	697
7	Mulanur	107	33	301
8	Palladam	102	21	459
9	Pongalur	90	11	624
10	Tiruppur	210	501	1224
11	Udumalpet	136	47	942
12	Uthukkuli	86	14	169
13	Vellakovil	89	122	463
	Total	1382	1667	8662

Source: CEO, SSA

Never Enrolled Children

As of 2012, 31 million primary-school pupils worldwide dropped out of school. According to UNESCO, 61 million primary school-age children were not enrolled in school in 2010. Of these children, 47 percent were never expected to enter school, 26 percent attended school but left, and the remaining 27 percent are expected to attend school in the future. In India, the proportion of children not enrolled or out of school is declining, dropping to below 4 per cent in 2011 from 7.6 percent in 2006. The district is performing well due to the efforts of the Government in

7. Department of Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Minorities, Welfare Department, 2012.

implementing various educational schemes like RMSA, SSA and activity based classrooms. Due to these interventions, the district has shown a nil percent of never enrolled children.

Out-of-School Children

In India, the number of out-of-school children in the age group of 6-14 years has fallen from 32 million in 2001 to 8 million in 2011. As against the national dropout rate of 48 at the secondary level, the rate in Tamil Nadu is about 24. Thus a significant number of children in the secondary school age group are out of school. This pool of unskilled children are vulnerable to labour related exploitation.

A negligible percent of out-of-school children is observed in the district and the reasons were that they belonged to disadvantaged or minority communities, migrant families, and the urban poor, or were working children. A disproportionate number of them were girls. This may be due to reluctance to send out of home, inequality towards girl child and to take care of their siblings. The reasons varied among the blocks and each block faced challenges that needed to be addressed with special initiatives.

Higher Education Status

Higher education is considered the apex stage of formal education. It is a part of the larger socio-economic system and university has a dynamic role to play in changing the society. At present, Tamil Nadu has 59 Universities/University level institutions. There are around 2267 colleges functioning in our State. Enrolment in higher education is growing at the rate of 5.1 per cent every year[8].

TABLE NO: 5.14 - HIGHER EDUCATION STATUS (2013-2014)

Sl. No.	District	Arts and Science College		Engineering College		Polytechnics		Other Institutions		Total	
		No	Students	No	Students	No	Students	No	Students	No	Students
1	Tiruppur	16	19450	8	10306	7	5639	22	2671	53	38066

Source: Tiruppur District Statistical Handbook

The district has 53 institutions located in five blocks grooming 38066 future technocrats in various fields say education, engineering, information technology, arts and science stream. Apart

8. Status of Higher Education in South India, 2013.

from this there are 7 Polytechnics and 22 other institutions imparting industrial skills to student group of 8310 to survive in this competitive scenario.

In field of arts and science, there are 16 colleges consisting of 1 Government and 3 Aided colleges and the remaining in self-financing category. These institutions impart skills and knowledge required for 19450 students and train them to excel in the fields of arts and science.

The enrolment of girl students are on par with male counterparts in the colleges for general education, but their presence is very poor in technical fields. Considering the fact that the major proportion of students going out of the district for education particularly for professional education are male, the overall presence of female students in higher education is quiet low in this district. This would have an adverse influence over the aspects of wellbeing.

Summary

Education development in Tiruppur district manifests significant progress on most fronts but it still can come up with strategies that could make the district to flourish and make a path ahead. The literacy rate of the district has been increasing progressively and is performing much better on par with the State literacy rate. The year 2011 census recorded literacy rate of 66 percent, up from 55 percent in 2001. Male literacy rate grew from 67 to 74 percent and female literacy from 46 to 59 percent in the same year. Yet, the district has to derive some strategic fronts in upbringing the 44 percent illiterates to acclaim any significant achievement in literacy.

The district is progressively increasing the Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) and effectively bringing the children into school. The GER is in increasing trend and the districts have to pave out ways to be ahead of 100 percent. It is a way to achieve the long cherished goal of 100 percent Universal Elementary Education (UEE). Government policies and programmes initiated from time to time, particularly Sarva Shiksha Abiyan (SSA) have made a significant quantitative change in elementary education. Further the expansion of SSA to upper primary also has made a significant impact on the transition rate from primary to upper primary resulting in lesser number of drop-outs. This impact could be easily understood from the fact of having a higher percentage of completion rates at primary level.

Not only on quantification part, the emphasis should be most on expanding the quality of existing schools with some increase in capacity. New schools on new sites are unlikely to be needed on a substantial scale. Access to elementary education is not a major problem in districts and most children reach Grade VIII due to SSA. By expanding school size within upper limits, economies of scale should be available. The Building of additional schools is likely to be on small scale and designed to meet particular needs of marginalised groups. There is scope for improvement in the

efficiency and utilisation of existing schools. Some rationalisation of inputs may be possible and the quality of inputs to the existing schools could be strengthened.

The input factors like pupil to teacher ratio and proper availability of infrastructure have a direct relation with the outcome of education. Many teacher posts remain vacant in elementary schools have led to high pupil to teacher ratio. This could be reflected in performance of the students. Some schools have less than three classrooms and no compound wall which also hinders the development of education. A much greater attention should be given to develop the school infrastructure including more classrooms, a well-built compound wall, curriculum and instructional resources, increasing pupil to teacher ratio, improved oversight of teachers, improved and rigorous teachers training and improved quality and quantity of mid-day meals. Urgent and more focused measures are required to address and tackle these enduring issues in the education sector of the district.

The district has to pay attention on getting education for all and strive much harder to attain and sustain higher levels of quality in their primary schools. The former may require measures, such as higher levels of financial incentives through scholarship, providing hostel facilities, improved quality and quantity of the mid-day meals and wide-ranging awareness programs. The latter may require drastic changes in the learning methods and techniques, making classroom activities more experimental and enjoyable for the children, improved teachers training, and of course upgrading the school infrastructure.

CHAPTER 6

GENDER

Introduction

The word 'gender' refers to the socio-economic description of man and woman-the way societies discriminate men and women and assign them social roles. The distinction between sex and gender was introduced to deal with the general tendency to attribute women's subordination to their anatomy. For ages it was believed that the different characteristics, roles and status accorded to women and men in society are determined by sex that are natural and therefore not changeable. Gender is seen closely related to the roles and behaviour assigned to women and men based on their sexual differences. As soon as a child is born, families and society begin the process of gendering. The birth of the son is being celebrated while the birth of a daughter filled with pain; sons are showered with love, respect, better food and proper health care. Boys are encouraged to be tough and outgoing but girls are encouraged to be homebound and shy. All these differences are gender differences and they are created by society. Gender inequality is, therefore, a form of in equality which is distinct from other forms of socio-economic inequalities.

Box 6.1 Status of Gender Inequality Index in the district

Gender equality is recognised as a key human development issue because of its intellectual proximity to the goals of universal human rights and social justice. In any development framework, where women constitute half the stock of human resources and also represent half of the human development potential, efforts to promote greater equality between women and men also become important means of contributing to overall human development within society. Intrinsic differences nevertheless distinguish gender development concepts apart from the concepts normally employed in mainstream development theory, because of the critical political and justice issues that are encountered in women's development. Unlike the purely economic content of mainstream development concepts, development for women also means the provision of equal opportunities and capabilities that enable them to assert their social and economic rights. The achievement of gender justice therefore means real improvement in the material and social conditions of women.

Report on human development cannot be complete unless and until it untangles gender inequalities in human development and analyses the strength and weakness of efforts to address these and suggests possible strategies to bridge the gender gap in the future. The performance of with respect to female literacy, female IMR, female life expectancy and fertility rate shows that the status of women in the district is better. However, while women have improvements in absolute levels of literacy, enrolment and life expectancy, their position vis-à-vis men has remained unchanged (for example, persistent gender gap in literacy) or even worsened in many ways (for example the declining sex-ratio). This part of the report focuses on Gender Inequality in the District of Tiruppur.

TABLE NO.: 6.1 - STATUS OF WOMEN IN DISTRICT

Sl. No	Particulars	District
1	Total Number of women	1232893
2	Percentage in Total population	49.73%
3	Sex-ratio	989
4	Female literacy rate	64.96%
5	School Enrollment	99%
6	MMR	74
7	% of women worker in agriculture sector	65.72
8	% of women in non-agri. Sector	34.28

Source: Census

Status of Women in Employment, Education and Society

Education to women is the most powerful instrument of changing their position in the society. Education also brings about reduction in inequalities and also acts as a means to improve their status within the family.

TABLE NO.: 6.2. - FEMALE LITERACY

Sl. No.	Block	Total Female		Female Literate		Female Literacy rate	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	Avinashi	74561	104831	36763	65230	49.31	62.2
2	Dharapuram	31291	74469	18867	46472	60.38	62.4
3	Gudimangalam	37074	38856	17421	21925	46.99	56.4
4	Kangayam	41958	53590	20336	31893	48.47	59.5
5	Kundadam	34662	34639	15785	17542	45.54	50.6
6	Madathukulam	23941	52192	11491	31795	48.00	60.9
7	Mulanur	32098	31280	14504	17106	45.19	54.7
8	Palladam	44809	99054	23096	63893	51.54	64.5
9	Pongalur	37662	45364	17431	25165	46.28	55.5
10	Tiruppur	175883	271940	102409	188658	58.23	69.4
11	Udumalapet	115441	117204	68417	79324	59.27	67.7
12	Uthukuli	43711	49473	19631	28087	44.91	56.8
13	Vellakovil	46043	52275	23337	31728	50.69	60.7

Source: Census data

The decadal increase in Literacy rate is found to be almost 10 percent in most of the blocks wherein, the increase in Literacy rate is bit higher in Uthukuli and Vellakovil block which accounts to almost 25 percent. It depicts that the literacy awareness is high in these blocks which might be the impact of the number of educational institutions located in the vicinity. Out of total population, more than half of the population contributes to women population with its literacy rate accounting to 64.96% in the district. In order to encourage education of women at all levels and to dilute

gender bias in the provision and acquaintance of education, schools, colleges and even universities were established exclusively for women in the District. To bring more girl children, especially from marginalized BPL families into the main stream of education, the Government has been providing a package of concessions in the form of free supply of books, uniform, boarding and lodging, clothing for hostelites, mid-day meals, scholarships, free bicycles and so on.

Literacy and Enrolment

A common characteristic of the development process noted in rural studies in many parts of India is that the males in rural society are better placed to leverage the new opportunities created by development. Because of the premium placed on the primacy of males in a patriarchal society, this applies equally to human development per se, as well as to purely economic opportunities, leading to the widening of gender differentials between men and women. Because of the eventual impact it has in improving the skills and potential earning abilities of its recipients, school education is among the most important constituent of the human development process.

TABLE 6.3. PRIMARY ENROLLMENT RATIO

Sl. No.	Block	Primary Enrollment Ratio								
		2011-12			2012-13			2013-14 (%)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Avinashi	99%	99%	99%	99%	98%	99%	99.31	99.19	98.50
2	Dharapuram	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	100.00	100.00	100.00
3	Gudimangalam	99%	99%	99%	99%	98%	98%	99.08	99.63	98.71
4	Kangayam	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	100.00	100.00	100.00
5	Kundadam	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%	99.00	100.00	100.00
6	Madathukulam	100%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	98.55	97.84	96.39
7	Mulanur	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%	99.00	99.00	99.00
8	Palladam	59%	100%	100%	58%	99%	99%	98.40	97.86	96.26
9	Pongalur	100%	100%	99%	99%	99%	98%	98.67	98.93	97.60
10	Tiruppur	99%	100%	99%	98%	98%	98%	99.88	99.87	99.75
11	Udumalapet	99%	100%	99%	98%	99%	98%	98.53	98.88	97.41
12	Uthukuli	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	100.00	100.00	100.00
13	Vellakovil	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: CEO, SSA

However, the spread of school education across genders is generally uneven because of the stereotypical attitudes that characterise patriarchal society, and little importance is attached in the early stages of the human development process, to the education of girls. The resulting gender differentials in school education generally show up in two forms – i.e., lower enrolment of girls overall and higher rates of educational dropout from the school system for girls at every stage.

School enrolment for both genders in the district has been showing steady increase since last decade, however still majority of the poor children, girls in rural areas, scheduled caste and tribes' children are deprived of basic education. The average primary enrolment percentage almost has no big differences from the year 2011-2012 to the year 2012- 2013 for both males and females in the blocks as well as in the district as a whole. And for the year 2013-2014, some blocks have achieved 100% primary enrolment.

In the present scenario, even though the enrolment rate has shown an increasing trend, still the enrolment rates vary considerably among various social groups, gender and across different regions of the district. It is necessary to assess these social inequalities to provide an insight into policy information for quality education.

TABLE 6.4. UPPER PRIMARY ENROLLMENT RATE

Sl. No.	Block	Upper Primary Enrollment Ratio								
		2011-12(%)			2012-13(%)			2013-14 (%)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Avinashi	98%	99%	99%	98%	99%	98%	95.47	97.13	92.60
2	Dharapuram	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	100.00	100.00	100.00
3	Gudimangalam	98%	98%	98%	96%	99%	97%	96.54	95.91	92.45
4	Kangayam	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%	100.00	100.00	100.00
5	Kundadam	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%	99.00	99.00	99.00
6	Madathukulam	98%	100%	99%	99%	99%	99%	97.81	99.73	97.54
7	Mulanur	98%	97%	97%	98%	97%	97%	99.00	99.00	99.00
8	Palladam	99%	98%	99%	98%	98%	98%	99.00	99.91	98.91
9	Pongalur	99%	99%	99%	98%	98%	98%	98.12	97.82	95.94
10	Tiruppur	99%	100%	99%	99%	100%	99%	93.46	94.43	87.89
11	Udumalapet	99%	99%	99%	98%	99%	99%	98.61	97.01	95.62
12	Uthukuli	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99.00	100.00	100.00
13	Vellakovil	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: CEO, SSA

Upper primary school enrollment ratio has reached 100% in certain blocks for the year 2013-14 and has gone little down in certain blocks. School enrolment is reflected by a variety of social, economic and cultural factors, but more importantly by Government policy in providing school infrastructure. Of late, the focus of planners has shifted from quantity (enrolment) to the quality aspect of the education, progression to higher level of education with more focus on decentralized planning and disaggregated target setting.

Work Participation Trends

Table No 6.5. TREND IN FEMALE EMPLOYMENT (2013-14)

S. No	Block	Number of Male	Number of Female	% of female participation
1	State Government	565	312	35.58%
2	Central Government	45	26	36.62%
3	Local Bodies	96	72	42.86%
4	Private companies	116	88	43.14%

Source: Census/Labour Department/Local Body Records

The percentage of female participation is found to be higher in Local bodies and private companies; whereas the female participation is found to be lower in Central government employment which shows the comfort zone of female to take up jobs locally in order to maintain the balance between the family and work.

Marginalisation of Women Workers

Women contribute to economic activity in several ways in the district. As home-makers and mothers who provide unremunerated services towards caring for their family, they contribute indirectly to the work productivity of family earners. Additionally, they contribute directly to production by participating personally in the work process as paid labour, or by supporting and supplementing the direct work contributions of family earners through additional unpaid labour. In practice, only the second category of paid labour services enters the national accounts as 'income received' against work. Particularly in rural areas however, where agricultural or artisanal activity is carried out collectively by family labour, women contribute considerable amounts of unpaid labour towards tending livestock and crops and also to crop harvesting and post-harvest activities.

While not classified as activities that generate personal income, the unpaid labour contributions of women enter the practical definition of work and any woman so engaged is notionally a worker. However, since her work contributions do not result in direct income for her, she is not classified as a worker under the Census. Thus a woman marginal worker under Census definitions will have secured less than six months of paid work in the year immediately preceding the Census, while a woman main worker will have secured more than this quantum of paid work. In general, because of their gender-typical roles as care-takers and home-makers, many women do not enter the Census definition of 'workers' at all. Of those that do, many perform marginal rather than main work, because they continually have to balance family commitments against livelihood opportunities. Under such rigid definitions, many women are therefore perceived as being unproductive and idle, since their participation in paid work is much lower than that of their male

counterparts. Among the more affluent sections of society that reside in urban areas, the economic pressure on women to go out and seek paid work is much less. Therefore their participation in paid labour activity is much less than that of poorer women who reside in rural areas.

TABLE NO.6.6. FEMALE WORKER PARTICIPATION

Sl. No.	Blocks	Female Worker Participation Rate	Male Worker Participation Rate	Female Worker Participation Rate in Non-Agri Sector	Male Worker Participation Rate in Non-Agri Sector
		2011	2011	2011	2011
1	Avinashi	36.56	65.74	56.70	71.07
2	Dharapuram	41.04	65.15	31.57	51.88
3	Gudimangalam	49.10	66.47	18.11	36.08
4	Kangayam	46.98	67.87	37.09	53.96
5	Kundadam	57.48	70.46	13.71	21.75
6	Madathukulam	39.55	64.41	25.11	44.75
7	Mulanur	55.99	70.52	16.15	28.43
8	Palladam	32.95	65.38	67.49	82.62
9	Pongalur	43.27	66.45	28.43	45.43
10	Tiruppur	28.55	64.74	82.24	90.83
11	Udumalapet	36.05	62.37	40.48	60.42
12	Uthukuli	43.85	67.36	51.20	69.68
13	Vellakovil	48.51	69.02	43.65	57.81
14	Tiruppur M.Corp	26.42	65.99	91.03	95.44

Source: District Census Hanbook-2011

One of the most striking phenomena of recent times has been the extent to which women have increased their share of the labour force; the increasing participation of women in paid work has been driving employment trends and the gender gaps in labour force participation rates have been shrinking.

While liberalisation may have increased employment, it has worsened the quality of employment, especially for women. The article studies macro-level data to analyse employment of men and women. Employment generation does not necessarily translate into a better deal for labour, especially women. The average female work participation rate in the district reckon to 41.9% which is almost 25% less than the Male participation. The above table No. 6.6 shows that the female participation is very low in the Tiruppur block and Tiruppur M.Corp block. Women worker participation seems very high in the block of Udumalapet, whereas number of participants is low in Madathukulam.

Access and control over resources

The importance of examining women's access to economic and financial resources in a broad sense, including resources generated at district level through budgets, trade, and development assistance; financial services such as savings, credit, remittance transfers and insurance; employment; land, property and other productive resources; and social protection.

There are significant development gains to be made in ensuring women's equitable access to and control over economic and financial resources, including and in relation to economic growth, poverty eradication and the well-being of families and communities. The impact of inequality in access to resources represents a challenge with implications at individual, family, community and district level. Women tend to invest higher percentage of loaned money to income generating activities and tend to be younger and less educated as compared to men, implying the need to increase efforts to educate women.

TABLE NO 6.7. ACCESS TO CREDIT (2013-2014)

Sl. No.	Block	Total Number of Women in block	Number of Self Help	Number of members	Credit availed
1	Avinashi	104831	157	1884	5860000
2	Dharapuram	74469	138	1656	5980000
3	Gudimangalam	38856	57	684	5405000
4	Kangeyam	53590	89	1068	835000
5	Kundadam	34639	101	1212	3446000
6	Madathukulam	52192	139	1668	4550000
7	Mulanur	31280	76	912	2230000
8	Palladam	99054	85	1020	2420000
9	Pongalur	45364	81	972	1475000
10	Tiruppur	271940	284	3408	3135000
11	Udumalpet	117204	172	2064	2905000
12	Uthukkuli	49473	143	1716	3330000
13	Vellakovil	52275	84	1008	2180000

Source: Tamil Nadu Women Development Corporation

SHGs are found to be the major source of credit availed by women in the State, There are totally 1606 self-help groups available in the district including all 13 blocks, in which the total credit availed was Rs. 4,37,51,000. Tiruppur and Udumalpet blocks have highest number of self-help groups in the district. The fact that women engage less in paid work and have less access to formal education than men further constrains their ability to access credit. They also do not have valuable independent assets to make them credit worthy. Other constraining factors are distance from

banks, gender bias of bankers, working time of banks and the lack of resources to meet formalities. Hence SHGs makes way for those who find constraints in accessing credit.

Trend in political participation

Democracy implies equality for all human beings, men and women. As against this basic notion of democracy, what is normally seen is that women are excluded from different walks of life, more visibly in Politics. Women in India have lesser opportunities of public influence or for entering politics. Women also lack opportunities to move within the hierarchies without patronage of male leaders or mentors. The women's wings of political parties may have given visibility to women in the form of a platform for participation rather than integrating them into central power structures. Women do not have necessary resources to enter and compete in contemporary political arena.

Membership of Women in State Assembly and Local Body

TABLE NO 6.8. - MEMBERSHIP OF WOMEN IN STATE ASSEMBLY AND LOCAL BODY (2013-14)

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Number of Male	Number of Female	% of female participation
1	Avinashi	201	120	37%
2	Dharapuram	103	67	39%
3	Gudimangalam	151	87	37%
4	Kangayam	103	62	38%
5	Kundadam	144	82	36%
6	Madathukulam	82	44	35%
7	Mulanur	87	47	35%
8	Palladam	141	82	37%
9	Pongalur	121	65	35%
10	Tiruppur	86	50	37%
11	Udumalpet	251	147	37%
12	Uthukuli	194	117	38%
13	Vellakoil	67	42	39%
14	Tiruppur M.Corp.	39	22	36%

Source: Local Bodies, Revenue Department

The gender details of persons who contested to the Member ship in State Assembly and local Body block wise are presented in the table 6.8. It indicates that a total of 2743 persons are members in state assembly and local bodies. Out of these 1731 were males and 1012 were females. The highest number of members, both male and female, were from Avinashi block with the total of 321 persons and lowest is seen in the Vellakoil block with 109 persons. It is seen from the table

that highest percent of female participation is from Dharapuram block and Vellakoil block with 39.41% and 38.53% respectively.

Summary

The analysis indicates that the district is on track in meeting the targets relating to gender equality. The performance with respect to female literacy, female IMR, female life expectancy and fertility rate reveals that the status of women in the district is flawless. On the other hand, even though women have progress in definite levels of literacy, enrolment and life expectancy, their stance comparing to men remains impassive (eg. enduring gender gap in literacy). Women participation rate remains stumpy in all walks of partaking, right from the primary school enrolment to the political participation. This disparity still remains a concern throughout the state, which is same in the district as well.

CHAPTER 7

SOCIAL SECURITY

Introduction

India has always followed a joint family system that took care of the social needs of the family members. Traditionally the family has been the formal social system and the joint families live together, with members taking responsibilities for those who are in need. However, with increasing migration, urbanization and changes in demographic structure, the government has addressed this issue by adopting several social security measures. Now protections against the vulnerabilities associated with child labour, disability, caste and gender-based discrimination and old age people are considered as one of the keys to human development. Social security is essential for reducing social and economic inequalities among the people. Social security is an instrument of social and economic justice as it works for horizontal and vertical redistribution of incomes in the society. Social security is not new in India. It was practiced during the Ancient times in India. In those days, Kings doled out social assistance to the old, sick, widows and orphans and the blind and disabled. The state bore the primary responsibility for developing appropriate systems for providing assistance to its people. This chapter covers a demographic profile of the aged, financial assistance to differently abled, marriage and maternity assistance programmes provided to women, crime against women is also considered.

Demographic profile of the Aged

TABLE 7.1 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF AGED

District	Total Population 2001	Total Population 2011	Population aged above 60 2001			Population aged above 60 2011		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Tiruppur	1503868	2497914	147014	140075	287089	132136	132764	264900

Source: Census 2001 & 2011

This district has 19% of the population aged above 60 in 2001 and the same in 2011 was 11%. There is an 8% decrease in the population aged above 60 from 2001 to 2011, out of which male aged decreased by 10% and female aged decreased by 5%. This shows the marginal degrease of aged in the district compared to 2001 census.

Financial Security

TABLE 7.2 FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO OLD AGE PEOPLE

Sl. No	Category	Sanctioned	Female	Male
1	Indra Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme	5555	5555	0
		(480023)*	(479872)*	(151)*
2	Indra Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme	29315	18792	10523
		(1224181)*	(778008)*	(446173)*
3	Indra Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme	825	268	557
		(50802)*	(18324)*	(32478)*

Sources: Dy Collector, Tiruppur Dt./ * State level

As the joint family system is undergoing significant change in favour of small families, even in villages, the social and economic vulnerability of the aged persons is on the increase. The government of India has adopted various mechanisms to address this issue. Presently, this problem is addressed through the old aged pension scheme jointly implemented by the State and Central Government. The old age persons enrolled in the scheme receive Rs.1,000 per month along with a free supply of 5 Kgs of rice and provision of meals through the noon meal program. In addition destitute widows enrolled in the scheme also receive Rs.1,000 per month. In Tiruppur District, 5555 persons received financial assistance under Indra Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme which constitutes 1.15 percent compared with state level (480023) whereas 29315 persons received financial assistance under Indira Gandhi national Old Age Pension Scheme which constitutes 2.39 percent compared with State level (1224181). 825 people received financial assistance under Indira Gandhi national Disability Pension Scheme, which constitutes 1.62 percent compared with State level (50802)

Differently Abled

Human rights are universal and Civil, Political, Economic, Social and cultural rights belong to all human beings, including differently-abled persons. The differently-abled persons are entitled to realization of all human rights and fundamental freedom on equal terms with other members in society, without discrimination of any kind. As per the 2001 census report, the population of the differently-abled persons in the state of Tamil Nadu is 16, 42,497 which constitutes 2.63 percent of the total population. The Tamil Nadu Government has implemented various social security schemes to its differently abled persons. These are: personal accident relief for differently abled persons, financial assistance to meet the funeral expenses of a differently abled person, financial assistance on the natural death of a differently abled person. Assistance for Marriage, Assistance for Delivery/ Miscarriage of Pregnancy/ termination of pregnancy to a female

differently abled person and assistance for purchase of spectacles by a differently abled person. Furthermore, Pudhu Vaazhvu project is an empowerment and poverty alleviation project implemented by government of Tamil Nadu with World Bank assistance. The target population of this project is poor households, the most vulnerable section including the physically challenged and marginalized communities. In Tiruppur district, there are 16,508 (Collected from District Differently Abled Welfare Officer, Tiruppur) people registered as a differently abled persons with district welfare department (2013-14) and 825 differently abled persons were getting assistance under the Differently Abled Schemes.

TABLE 7.3. ASSISTANCE TO DIFFERENTLY ABLED (2013-14)

Categories	Male	Female	Total
Tiruppur District	557	268	825

Sources: Social Welfare department

Box 7.1-Marriage and Maternity Assistance provided to women

Sl. No.	Category	No. of Women assisted during 2013-2014
1	Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Marriage Assistance	3270
2	E.V.R. Maniyammai Ninaivu Widow Daughter Marriage Assistance	193
3	AnnaiTherasa Ninaivu Orphan Girls Marriage Assistance	18
4	Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Ninaivu Inter Caste Marriage Assistance	0
5	Dr. Dharmambal Ninaivu Widow Remarriage Assistance	2
Total		3483

Source: Social Welfare and Health Department

The box exhibits the details of the schemes introduced by District Welfare Officers in 2012-2013. The Tamil Nadu Government is currently implementing five different types of marriage assistance schemes namely, Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar marriage Assistance, E.V.R Maniyammai Ninaivu Widow Daughter marriage Assistance, Annai Theras Ninaivyu Orphan Girl Marriage Assistance, Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy Ninaivu Inter Caste marriage Assistance, Dr. Dharmambal Ninaivu Widow Remarriage Assistance, On the account of limited patronage, the percentage coverage of these schemes with reference to the number of persons in need of these schemes could not be provided. An analysis of Marriage and Maternity Assistance provided to women in Tiruppur District reveals that the highest assistance obtained is under the Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar marriage Assistance (2315), while it was the lowest in Dr.Dharamapal Ninaivu Widow Remarriage Assistance. During the year 2013-2014, 3270 women got assistance under Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Marriage Assistance scheme which is higher than that of the previous year.

Box 7.2: The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

It was introduced by Union Government from 15th August 1995, a significant step towards the implementation of the directive principles enshrined in article 41 of the constitution. The objective of National Social Assistance programme is to provide social protection to the Widows, Aged and Disabled Persons. The feature of the schemes are:

- Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) (Rs. 200/- per month per beneficiary aged 60 years or older and belonging to the BPL family).
- Indira Gandhi National Widows Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) (Rs. 200/- per month per beneficiary aged between 40 to 59 years of age belonging to the BPL Family).
- Indira Gandhi national Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) (Rs. 200/- per month per beneficiary aged between 18 to 59 years and belonging to the BPL Family).
- National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) (Rs. 10,000 to the bereaved house hold where the bread winner is aged between 18 and 64 years)
- Annapurna: Under this scheme 35 kg of food grains per month are provided at free of cost to senior citizens. Still there are uncovered old age people by this scheme in the district.

Crime against Women

Crime against women has been an area of high priority and numerous measures have been undertaken to tackle social menace affecting women at large. Head Wise incidence of Reported Crimes against Women During 2013 are given below

TABLE 7.4 CRIME AGAINST WOMEN

Sl. No.	Category	Number of cases
1	Rape	8
2	Dowry death	5
3	Molestation	36
4	Sexual harassment	0
5	Cruelty by husband and relatives	79
6	Kidnapping and abduction of women &girls	40
Total		168

Source: Police Department

In the Tiruppur District, 168 cognizable crimes against women under IPC were committed in 2012-13. The crime against women is not an exception. Incidence of crimes committed against

women (168) registered during 2013 has shown a decrease of 34.52 percent over 2012 (226) and it was lower than the state average of incidence (184).

The crime against women occurs in various forms. Rape, Dowry Death, Molestation, and Sexual Harassment, cruelty by husband and relatives, kidnapping and abduction of Women and girls, Female Infanticide, Female Foeticide, Wife Battering, Eve-Teasing, Molestation, Pornography and Trafficking in Women: Child Marriage, Attempted Rape, Forced Marriage, Dowry related Harassment, trafficking of girls. These forms of violence take place in various institutional contexts; Temple, Family, Workplace, Schools and College, Roads, Hospitals, Theatres and even in Prisons. Violence against women is largely unreported due to the apathy of the society to victims. The victim as well as their feeling that violence within the family is a personal issue, makes these incidents go unnoticed. Therefore, the statistics on violence may be underestimated. The real magnitude of gender-specified violence may never be actually known. There are several causes of violence against women. The society's perception is that after marriage, women are considered as the property of the husband. Suspicion of infidelity, infertility (of the couple) alcoholism, dowry and instigation by in –laws are few of the immediate causes of violence against women, indicating the deep rooted patriarchal values that underlie the same. As a result, beating wife is considered normal, even among women themselves. Portrayal of women in the film as sex objects and different forms of violence in films have also played a major role in perpetuating and increasing violence within the family and its immediate environments.

Summary

In the changing social and economic scenario, the joint family system is drastically undergoing a radical change. As a result, the vulnerability of the aged person is increased. In order to address this problem, the Government has introduced several schemes like Indira Gandhi Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and Annapurna Scheme. Furthermore, in order to empower the women, the Government is implementing several marriage and maternity assistance schemes. With the help of these social security schemes, Government will achieve the desired objectives.

CHAPTER 8

INFRASTRUCTURE

Introduction

Infrastructure plays a predominant role in the development and wellbeing of the people. The growth and development of industries, movement of people from place to place, their communication, availability of other related facilities are those which are vital for the survival of the people. Tiruppur district is a district, which is industrially strong and provides employment opportunities for the people and provides good infrastructure as well. This chapter provides us some insight about the infrastructural facilities in Tiruppur district.

Road Transport

Road transport is quicker, more convenient and more flexible. It is particularly good for short distance travel as well as for movement of goods. In this connection, it is important to recognize the road system, which brings the villagers into contact with the towns and new ideas and the new system, which emanate from the towns. In fact, road construction and maintenance generate sizable employment opportunities, a factor that has assumed considerable importance with demographic expansion and the growth of the labour force. Road transport is of particular advantage to the farmers.

TABLE 8.1 - DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL ROAD LENGTH – 2013-14

Sl. No.	Block	2013-14				
		Total				
		Total road length	Mud	WBM	BT	CC
1	Avinashi	151.329	2.888	4.11	128.545	15.788
2	Dharapuram	368.612	66.309	3.05	212.161	34.049
3	Gudimangalam	596	255	39	302	0.1
4	Kangayam	550.54	222.525	11.81	299.3	16.9
5	Kundadam	805.075	327.55	4.05	469.443	5.032
6	Madathukulam	296.178	74.352	15.18	168.353	38.293
7	Mulanur	705.95	284.467	6.83	397.728	16.925
8	Palladam	694.545	227.885	1.201	440.759	24.7
9	Pongalur	565.41	241.76	5.91	317.59	0.15
10	Tiruppur	264.95	56.53	3.28	205.14	0
11	Udumalapet	636.86	231.58	18	359.938	26.49
12	Uthukuli	628.97	248.417	12.116	360.393	8.044
13	Vellakovil	694.684	209.561	13.726	443.876	27.521
Total		6959.103	2448.824	138.263	4105.226	213.992

Source: Census

Better roads also achieve fuel economy and improve the overall productivity of the road transport sector. In Tiruppur District 64% of roads are B.T roads and 32% being earthen, 2% as Gravel road 1% in the form of WB road and 0.1% in the form of CC road. When it comes to road transport, BT roads are considered to be viable and affordable in the sense of infrastructural development. In Tiruppur district, longest BT roads ranging from 433 to 513 kms are surrounded in the major three areas led by Avinashi which connects Coimbatore, Kerala to other cities and states. Avinashi is backed under Golden Quadrilateral project one of the largest highway project in India. The other two major areas to be mentioned here with longest length of BT roads are Dharapuram and Palladam with 456 and 433 kilometres respectively.

Though the road system in Tiruppur district is comparatively better, there are some blocks like Avinashi, Dharapuram and Palladam which need roads improvement. The reason behind this is that Tiruppur is one of the major hosiery hubs in India, so the success of the business development mainly depends on road infrastructure.

Electricity

Electricity has become another basic element next to the housing for every human being. Especially in technology driven world, every activity handled by human beings is mechanized and it needs electricity. The allocation and availability of electricity in Tiruppur district is reported as below.

TABLE 8.2 - STATUS OF ELECTRIFICATION

Sl. No.	Block	Total no of HH (2011)	Total no of HH with EB connection (2011)	Access to electricity	
				2011	2013-14
1	Avinashi	32940	30964	94%	96.89%
2	Dharapuram	22725	21604	95%	96%
3	Gudimangalam	22876	22648	99%	96%
4	Kangayam	29326	21923	75%	77.18%
5	Kundadam	24997	22497	90%	94%
6	Madathukulam	16009	16009	100%	99%
7	Mulanur	17394	17394	100%	99%
8	Palladam	41736	35063	84%	86.13%
9	Pongalur	29082	28210	97%	66.25%
10	Tiruppur	24627	23670	96%	99.38%
11	Udumalapet	46043	43740	95%	98%
12	Uthukuli	25444	23256	91%	98.45%
13	Vellakovil	15068	14315	95%	74.75%

Source: E.B. Tiruppur

While comparing the electricity facilities in Tiruppur city and other municipal corporations, there are a lot of changes and improvements reported, especially in Palladam which is an emerging town, equipped with 100% Electrification facility in 2013-14. The electricity facility provided in the district has proportionately increased from the year 2011 to 2013-14.

Communication System

Earlier, home telephone was considered as a house hold amenity of the affluent section. Now, the scenario has changed a lot and it has attained a status of essential tool even among low income groups. Easy access to basic telephone services particularly mobile phones at affordable prices is the reason for such penetration even in rural areas. Thanks to the unforeseen growth in communication technology that has brought people closer than ever before. Telephone that way, does not stop with serving merely as communication devices, rather, they go beyond, by serving many other purposes like a tool for promoting livelihood activity. As data was not available for mobile telephone penetration, data pertaining to the fixed phone service is used for analysis.

TABLE 8.3 TELECOMMUNICATION SYSTEMS (2013-14)

Sl. No	Tiruppur District	No. of Tel. Exchange	No. of PCO	No. of land line	Number of Mobile phone towers
1	2012-13	40	2165	50411	178
2	2013-14	40	2145	50250	128

Source: BSNL, Tiruppur

Because of huge growth in the mobile phone usage, the landline phones are moving towards declining stage. The above table depicts the telecommunication system in the form of landline phones and telephone exchange in the districts.

Financial Institutions

The banking sector plays a crucial role in terms of financial assistance for promoting economic and financial activities in the district. The major players are nationalized banks and private banks. There were totally 242 branches spread over the district covered by 46 banks. Utilization of the available banking facilities is of utmost importance because it safeguards the people from usurious money lender. Apart from regular banking, the district has 219 co-operative societies. But how far they are running successfully by benefitting the persons is more important.

TABLE 8.4 - COMMERCIAL AND COOPERATIVE BANKS (2013-14)

Sl. No	Tiruppur District	Number of co-operative societies	Number of Members	Commercial Banks	Number of account holders
1	2012-13	219	790070	46 Banks with 242 branches	924000
2	2013-14	224	8,36,784	46 Banks with 242 branches	10,49,000

Source: Lead Bank & J.R. Co-operative, Tiruppur.

Insurance

Insurance, an important social security measure is a protection against financial loss arising on the happening of an unexpected event. It provides continuity to livelihood in a secured manner. It is an instrument that any individual or business house can use strategically to protect them in a proactive manner. In Tiruppur, the penetration has been poor as depicted by the data given below.

TABLE 8.5 - INSURANCE COMPANIES

Sl. No	Name of the companies	No. of branches	Polices Issued
1	LIC	7	421910

Source: LIC

The coverage is far from the expected level. As the demand was low, the number of branches was minimal. Thus, insurance education is very much essential to boost the penetration of various insurance products.

Transport Facilities

Public transport facilities are available in district for the movement of Men and material. For this it requires a good road condition, for the smooth flow of the transport of cargo and people within the district and outside the district.

TABLE 8.6 - NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

Sl. No.	No. & Name of National Highways	Distance in District (in Km.)
1.	NH-47 Via Avianshi	35
2.	NH-67 Via Kangayam Palladam	68
3.	NH-209 via Udumalpet	25

Dams

1) Amaravathi Dam:

At Amaravathi Nagar, 25 km south on NH 17 from Udumalpet is located in the Indira Gandhi Wildlife Sanctuary in Tiruppur district. The 9.31 km², 33.53 m deep, Amaravathi Reservoir was created by this steep dam. It was built primarily for irrigation and flood control and now also has 4 megawatts of electric generating capacity installed. It is notable for the significant population

of Mugger Crocodiles living in its reservoir and catchment basin. There is a well laid-out park where one may climb steep steps on the dam to have a picturesque view north of the plains below and south to the Anaimalai Hills and Palni Hills above.

2) Thirumoorthy Dam:

Thirumoorthy Temple is situated at the foot of the Thirumoorthy hills or Thirumoorthi hills adjoining the Thirumoorthy dam. The scenic beauty of the Anamalai hill range of Western Ghats, includes the cascading water to the Thirumoorthy reservoir from the Panchalingam Falls. A perennial stream flows by the side of the Sri Amanalingeswarar temple. The presiding deity is called Amanalingeswara. The drive is simply great with the whole route surrounded by sunflower gardens, coconut groves, and paddy fields. This Reservoir has been constructed across the River Palar which has its origins at the northern slopes of Anamalai Hills.

3) Upparu Dam:

Situated in Dharapuram Taluk in an extent of 445.3 Acres. It is an earthen dam constructed across upper river in cauvery basin in Dhasarpatti of an earthen portion of 7400 feet (2256 m) length with a masonry portion of 118 feet long to accommodate the surplus regulator consisting of 3 spars fitted with lift gates. The gross capacity of reservoir at F.R.L. is 572 Mcft (million cubic feet). Re-total annual useful storage for 2 ½ filling would be 1430 Mcft. There are two canal sluices provided one on each flank of the drainage course from which the two canals take off. The right flank canal runs for length of 12.47 km and the left flank canal for a length of 17.29 km. The total ayacut localized under this scheme is around 6060 acre (2448.150 hectare)

4) Nallathangal Dam:

The dam was constructed across the Nallathangalodai near Eswaran Kovil of Ponnivadi Village, Dharapuram Taluk in the year 2007. It is 15 Km away from Dharapuram town. Total length of dam is 3450 meter of which 3300 meter is earthen dam to store the water and 150 meter is masonry structure to drain the excess water. The total water spread area of the dam is 17.74 square Mile with storage (Capacity of 223.01 Million cubic feet (MCFT). There are two sluices in the dam for connecting high level and low level canals for irrigation purpose.

5) Vattamalaikarai Odai Dam:

It is in Kangayam Taluk with an extent of 205.9 Acres.

Rivers

The main rivers of the district are the Noyyal and Amaravathi, the tributaries of Cauvery are flowing towards east. The Palar and Nallar River and other small rivers flow towards west.

Noyyal:

The Noyyal, or the Noyyal, takes its rise in the Bolampatty Valley of the Veiliangiri hills, and comes to be called the Swami, until further south, it is joined by the Periyar. Its runs past Perur assuming another name as the "Kanchi Mahanadi", then flows into Coimbatore town and flows, for a short distance, the boundary of the Coimbatore and Avanashi Taluks. Here it receives on the left the Vannathankaraipallam, a drainage course which has its sources in the north of Coimbatore town and after flowing past Tiruppur, it receives the Nallar stream on the left. In the remaining part of its course, it forms the boundary of the Kangayam and Erode taluks and after entering the Karur District, it joins the Cauvery. It is little more than a jungle stream being altogether dry for months in the year. At its sources it does not receive much supply from the south-west monsoon and is largely fed by petty affluent from the plains during the north-east monsoon. A Dam was constructed near Orathupalayam of Perundurai and KangeyamTaluks boundary.

Box 8.1 Pollution and Noyyal River – A serious concern of the society

The Noyyal River, a tributary of the river Cauvery rises from the Vellingiri hills in the Western Ghats in Tamil Nadu, south-eastern India and drains into the Cauvery River. The Noyyal flows through the districts of Coimbatore, Erode and Karur and the urban centres of Coimbatore and Tiruppur, in western Tamil Nadu. The river's basin is 180 km (110 mi) long and 25 km (16 mi) wide and covers a total area of 3,500 km2 (1,400 sq. mi). Cultivated land in the basin amounts to 1,800 km while the population density is 120 people per km² in the countryside, and 1000 people per km² in the cities. The area is known for its scanty rainfall and the development of the Noyyal River Tanks System to hold any overflow from the rains plus the water of the Northeast and Southwest monsoon season was ecologically important. The 173 km long tributary of the Cauvery River fills 32 interconnected tanks during its course. The Noyyal Orathuppalayam Dam and Reservoir, also called Orathuppalayam Dam, is located on the Noyyal River between Chennimalai and Kangayam in Tiruppur District, Tamil Nadu, South India. The dam is situated 16 km (9.9 mi) north of Kangayam and 26 km (16 mi) east of Tiruppur. The dam was built in 1992. It has an ayacut of over 10,000 acres in Tiruppur and Karur Districts. The Dam was used by the farmers only for five years as it became a storage tank for textile effluents after that. The farmers, who depended on the dam and river for irrigation, stopped the farm activity in their land.

Due to the conversion of Irrigation dam to Effluent tank, the people living down river in the Tiruppur, Karur District are negatively affected. The water in the Orathupalayam Dam became a storage tank of these effluents of the industries. During the post liberalization period of the Indian economy, the cotton and textile and garment industries grew swiftly and by the 1990s accounted for a major share of Indian exports. Tiruppur, a major

knitwear centre in India, has more than 9000 small-scale units producing one-third of the total apparel exports from India.

There are about 9000 knitting, dyeing / bleaching, processing, manufacturing units in Tiruppur that provide employment for more than 2 lakh people. The industries in Tiruppur consume about 90 million litres of water per day and generate about 87 million litres of effluent per day. This has adversely impacted agriculture and fisheries in the vicinity of the units. Tiruppur's textile industry uses bleaching liquids, soda ash, caustic soda, sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, sodium peroxide, and various dyes and chemicals for its dyeing and bleaching processes. Other harmful substances include a number of dyes, many based on benzidine structures or heavy metals, both known to be toxic Most of these chemicals are not retained in the finished hosiery goods, but are discharged as wastewater. The wastewater is acidic, smells terrible and contains dissolved solids, which increase the biological and chemical oxygen demand in water. With no freshwater available for dilution the groundwater from Tiruppur is no longer suited for irrigation. High concentration of Total Dissolved Solids and Chlorides persist in ground and surface water in spite of having Common Effluent Treatment Plant and Individual Effluent Treatment Plant.

The current practice of water usage, effluent treatment and discharge and sludge storage and disposal is not sustainable and would cause irreparable damage to the ecosystem while threatening the livelihoods of the farmers in the vicinity of the textile units. There is need for intervention. Reverse Osmosis, is the technology option recommended by the TNPCB for zero effluent discharge and recycling of water. The financial issues involved in its adoption need to be further understood. The problem of safe storage and disposal of sludge remains and has not been addressed adequately, since effective management of sludge is not practiced. There are serious climate change issues arising due to water pumping from deep bore wells, power consumption for water softening and diesel usage for transportation of water. These issues have not been the subjects of concern so far. There is a need to carefully estimate the same. Reverse Osmosis has been identified as a technologically suitable option for treating textile industry effluent from large and medium sized units. Large units have invested in individual ETPs and medium scale units have invested in Common ETPs. However, no technology option seems to be forthcoming for effluent treatment from small units. This problem would become acute and there has to be technology development efforts now for techno-economically viable options to emerge in the near future. The impact of the pollution are many. But some of the important destructions in the environment because of these pollution are:

- Open wells and bore wells in and around Tiruppur and the downstream stretch of Noyyal exhibit high levels of TDS (most areas > 3000 mg/l and some places even up to 11,000 mg/l) and chloride (Generally > 2000 mg/l and certain areas up to 5000 mg/l) due to industrial pollution.
- Scientific studies pointed to a high possibility in increase in pollution in open bore wells located around 4 kms radius of concentration in ground water in the near future if effluent discharge by textile processing units continues. Orathapalayam reservoir is highly polluted with high TDS level and concentration of various salts.
- High concentration of heavy metals in ground water including zinc, chromium, copper, and cadmium was reported. The available ground water is not suitable for domestic, industrial or irrigation use.

According to Mr.S.Siva Kumar of Reddipalayam, a village near Palladam, "the lands are not usable". Because of the effluents released from the dyeing units of Tiruppur, the noyyal river is highly polluted. The flow of polluted water has percolated into the soil. And the lands which are near to the river bed are highly polluted. The ground water is contaminated to a level where the coconut trees give coloured tender coconut i.e. it means the water contained inside the tender coconut is contaminated and we can get tender coconut water in different colours like blue green etc.,. He is a leading coconut farm owner in that locality and now he says the productivity of the trees have drastically come down and the ground water is totally contaminated and cannot be used even for irrigation purpose.

Amaravathi:

The Amaravathi rises in the Anjanad Valley in the Kerala State between the Anaimalai hills and the Palanis. Chinnarriver originates from Anamalai hills and joins with another river called Tenar of Palani hills to form Amaravathi river. It descends in a northerly direction and debouches into the plains near Kallapuram at the mouth of the Anjanad Valley in the Udumalpet taluk. It then runs north-east and receives the Kudiriyar from the Dindigul District on the right at Kumaragam. Thereafter it flows into the Dindigul District to emerge again into the Dharapuram taluk. Here, after passing the town of Dharapuram and receiving the Uppar on its left, it goes along a winding course, fed by a few small streams and finally leaves the district and enters the Karur District and falls into the Cauvery at Kattalai in the Kulitalai taluk. Fed by the south-west monsoon, it flows with some regularity from June to the end of August; then-it-falls to some extent in September, but rises again with the north-east monsoon till November, when it begins to fall once more until March at the end of which it is practically dry. Its banks are low and its water is fully utilised for irrigation of good quality along its entire course as a dam named Amaravathi was constructed near Kallapuram on the mouth of Anjanad Valley in Udumalai taluk.

Palar:

The Palar River rises from joining of five different rivers in the Varasathimalai, Kurumalai, Thenmalai and Picharimalai of Anaimalai Reserve Forest of Western Ghats. The five rivers are Kanaaji River, Vanji River, Kottai River, Kurumalai River and Thoni River. The Kannaaji River and Vanji Rivers forms Tattan Kanuvai River and other three rivers joining together forms a MungammalaiPallam. The MungammalaiPallam and Thattankanavai River joins near Panchalingam Hills forming Panchalingam River and passes through the Panchalingam Temple and Tirumurthi Temple and finally reaches the plains from where it is named as Palar. The Palar River flows in north-west direction through Tiruppur and Coimbatore Districts and confluences with Aliyarriver near Ambarambalayam. Enroutes, large number of streams join Palar river, the

major one being "Nallar River" which joins Palar river near Devanurpudur village of Udumalpet Taluk. Tirumoorthy dam was constructed near Tirumoorthy Temple in the Palar River.

Nallar:

The Nallar River originates somewhere between Kokkanamalai and VarasathiMalai in Kurumalai and Boochakkattamparai forest settlement of Anamalai Reserve Forest in Western Ghats and runs Northern direction and cross the countour Canal near Puliapatti. These river traverse in the plains towards north-east for short distance and again turn in to north for some distance and finally confluences with Palar River near Devanurpudur.

Chinnar River:

The Chinnar River originates in the Annaimalai Hills below a grassy pass between the hills Kumarikal Malai (8,275 ft.) and Kaladekatti Malai in Idukki District, Kerala. The 18 km long Chinnarriver defines the East-West Tamil Nadu/Kerala state boundary along the northern edge of the Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary and the southern edge of the Indira Gandhi Wildlife Sanctuary. Several adult Crocodiles were reported in the Chinnar River in 1992. The river is joined from the south by the Pambar River at Koottar just 2 km east of the road bridge (interstate check post). In the western part of the Manjampatti Valley catchment basin, the stream Tenar (Ten rivers) drains into the end of the Chinnar River and become Amaravathy River.

Contour Canal:

Contour canal is unique of its kind in the whole of South India. This canal is taken in a contour alignment on the steep and rugged rocky slopes of Anamalai Hills about 300 ft. above the plains. This forms the main artery of the Parambikulam - Aliyar Project (PAP) and this carries the tail race waters from the Sarkarpathy Power House to Thirumurthy Dam. During its run of about 52 Km. (32.30 miles) it passes through four tunnels of which the longest is Navamalai, about 5 Km. in length. Its carrying capacity is 32.55 cusecs (1150 cusecs). The execution of this canal is an engineering feat. It has been constructed against heavy odds and in a very difficult terrain amidst forest areas. The Morning walk all along the canal with PWD (WRO) official permission is a breath taking and one can come across plenty of peacocks, Langurs and occasionally Elephant and Spotted Deer also.

New Tiruppur Area Development Corporation Limited (NTADCL)

New Tiruppur Area Development Corporation Limited (NTADCL) was established in 1995. It was promoted by the Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN) and Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Ltd (IL&FS) as a SPV (Special Purpose Entity) to implement the Tiruppur

Area Development Programme (TADP). As part of the TADP, NTADCL has been mandated, through a concession by GoTN, to develop, construct, operate and maintain a 185 million litre per day capacity water supply project and sewerage facility for about 60% population in Tiruppur Municipality at a total cost of about 1023 crores. The project also involves providing low cost sanitation facilities for slum areas in Tiruppur

The project of NTADCL is the first private water supply and sanitation project in the country and one of the largest private investments in urban infrastructure in the country. Moreover, this is the first water supply project to be financed commercially on a limited resource basis. The project also raised US$25 million in the US capital market in association with USAID.

Box 8.2: Windmills generate energy and hope in Tiruppur

On a sunny Sunday afternoon in May this year, a multiple-axle trailer carrying a wind turbine was finding its way through a maze of roads in Kozhumanguli Panchayat in Tiruppur district to a new wind farm. It is one among the steady stream of trailers that have transported wind turbines to Sirukinar, Sankradampalayam, Kozhumanguli and Kannankoil panchayats in Tiruppur district during the recent months. Over 70 windmills have come up in these villages in the last one year.

V. Srinivasan, a resident of Kozhumanguli, sold four acres to a wind farm six months ago. For the last 15 years, his family had used the land only for cattle grazing. The uncultivable land now fetched him Rs. 13 lakh. He can continue to use the land for his cattle. A villager also gets to work on the wind farm as a watchman during night hours for about Rs. 3,500 a month. The Palladam–Udumalpet and Pollachi-Dharapuram belts are the preferred locations for windmill installation. With increasing awareness, electricity needs, and wind potential, wind farms are coming up in the peripheral areas of these belts, such as Sirukinar. And, many like Srinivasan are selling their uncultivable lands to wind farms. Of the total installed wind energy capacity of about 6,000 MW in the State, Coimbatore region (Palakkad Pass) has nearly 50 per cent. The year 2010-11 was a good one for several industries and many are investing in windmills now. The installed capacity has increased by about 20 per cent during the last fiscal, says K. Kasthurirangaian, Chairman of the Indian Wind Power Association. "Power is a major factor in the production cost for industries. Instead of buying power from a third party, if we can produce power at a lesser cost, it will benefit us. In wind, the fuel cost is less, and energy generation is assured for a specific period in a year, he says.

Windmills installed before 2005 get Rs. 2.75 a unit for energy supplied to the grid. For those installed between 2005 and 2009, it is Rs. 2.90 and for mills installed since 2010, it is Rs. 3.39 a unit.

As winds have now picked up for this season, wind energy constitutes almost 25 per cent of energy consumed in the State. According to the Centre for Wind Energy Technology, the potential for wind energy generation is huge in Tamil Nadu and can go up to even 15,000 MW.

(SOURCE: THE HINDU DATED; JUNE 15, 2011).

Impact of the Project

- A world class asset has been created, which, upon completion of the concession, would return to Government of Tamil Nadu free of cost.
- Availability of quality water would enable Tiruppur exporters to move up the value chain, expand production and generate significant opportunities for investment and employment for the State
- Industry can henceforth focus on their core competency i.e. manufacture good quality products without worrying about water, an important ingredient
- Households in Tiruppur and wayside villages, apart from the industry, would get quality water at affordable prices, without any need for substantial investment by Government of Tamil Nadu.

Summary

Recent announcement of Tiruppur as Municipal Corporation is really a boost to the people of this district in terms of the infrastructural development. Though Tiruppur has been one of the major market place for knitted products and customers, it is unable to fetch its fullest advantages because of the insufficient infrastructure facilities when compared to other cities like Coimbatore and Chennai. Even though Tiruppur became a Corporation in 2010, it is still in the transition period, as it is more than a Municipality but not in the standards of Corporation in terms of Infrastructure. Major infrastructure facilities in this district such as electricity, water transport etc., have been developed very long ago and it may not be sufficient enough to meet out the demands of future. Except Road and Transportation, it has still a long way to go to achieve the momentum in the infrastructure facilities of this district.

CHAPTER 9

SUMMARY AND WAY FORWARD

Introduction

In the last few decades, there is a shift in development paradigm from economic growth approach to human development approach. The concept of Human development indicates that the basic purpose of development is to enlarge people's choices and build human capabilities. The merit of the human development approach is that it focuses on the state of existence of people, the lives they lead. A paradigm shift has occurred in interpreting the content and composition of economic development.

The Human Development Index focuses mainly on the kind of life that people live. In the previous chapters of the DHDR, we have summarized the human development as comprehensively as possible, while at the same time giving a glimpse on the challenges that has to be overcome in the coming years. The individual chapters of the report have explained the status of human development in terms of the general profile of the Tiruppur district, status of human development in the district, demography, health and nutrition, literacy and education, employment, income and poverty, gender, social security and infrastructure in the district. It has also portrayed the existing status of these primary factors, which determine the human development in general, in the district. The index values calculated and denoted in the chapters explains about the issues and challenges addressed by the district administration, in its efforts in achieving the human development in the district. In carrying out the district level study on human development, an attempt has been made by us to gather and integrate the block level information, so as to enable one to understand the level of human development achieved, in total and that block in particular.

The primary focus of this report is to identify the hurdles faced by the district administration in implementing the governmental programs from a policy perspective. The whole exercise is basically oriented towards improving the efficiency of the present human development programs in operation. In addition an attempt has been made to make some suggestions for the district administration, some new perspectives have to be pondered upon for the successful implementation of the ongoing programs, administrative measures to strategize human development programs to yield the intended results, on a sustainable basis. The progress in the human development framework is judged not by the expanding prosperity of the rich, but by how well the poor and socially disadvantaged are faring in society.

Tiruppur district was formed in 2009, carved out of the Coimbatore and Erode districts making it the 32nd district of Tamil Nadu and one of the ten most industrialised and economically

developed districts of Tamil Nadu. Before the formation of Tiruppur district, Avinashi, Madathukulam, Palladam, Tiruppur and Udumelpet were taluks of Coimbatore district and Dharapuram and Kangeyam were taluks of Erode district. The decadal growth rate of population was 66.10 % in the Tiruppur district between 2001 and 2011. As pointed out earlier, the district has 14 community development blocks with Tiruppur as the largest block with the total population of 550,902.

Economy

- Tiruppur is the "knitwear capital" of India. It has spurred up the textile industry in India for the past three decades. It contributes to a huge amount of foreign exchange in India. As of 2005, when Tiruppur was a part of Coimbatore district, Coimbatore was the highest revenue earning district in Tamil Nadu. The city being enriched as a knitwear capital of India, exports Rs. 120 billion worth of goods. Netaji Apparel Park has 53 companies manufacturing knitwear for exports. Each unit will be a model to answer the requirements of international standards in all aspects. There are nearly about 3000 sewing units, 1326 knitting units, 730 dyeing units and other ancillary units. Some of the world's largest retailers including C&A, Switcher SA, Wal-Mart, Primark, Oviesse, Switcher, PoloRalphLauren, Diesel, TommyHilfiger, M&S, FILA, H&M, Reebok import textiles and clothing from Tiruppur.

Agriculture

- Tiruppur district though an industrial district plays important role in Agriculture also. Coconut is one of major plantation crops in Tiruppur District and it occupies nearly 16.10% of the total cultivated area that is 33786 Ha. As a result, coconut cultivated area is increasing every year. In Tiruppur District, Kangayam plays a major role in procuring copra for oil production. Coconut production plays a major role in forming the Agro based industries namely production of coconut oil and other by-products of Coconut like coir industries, Husk production etc. Amaravathi dam, Uppar dam, Thirumoorthy dam, Nallathangal dam and Vattamalaikarai odai are the resource centers, providing water supply for irrigation purpose and drinking water purpose.
- Tiruppur district is not a district, which receive plenty of rainfall. The scarcity of water is felt in Tiruppur mostly. And hence agriculturists find it difficult to raise crops all through the year.

- Pollution of river noyyal is one of the major menace for the farmers of Tiruppur district. Most of the lands in the river beds of river noyyal is highly polluted and the farmers are not able to use the river water for irrigation or for any other purpose. Though tough measures were taken by the government in order to reduce the effluent flows, the agriculturists need to be compensated for the damages which was caused by the pollution. This must happen immediately.
- The agriculturists may be given more incentives in order to practice integrated agriculture, so as to enhance their income level.

Employment, Income and Poverty

- Tiruppur district accounts to 4.24% out of total state Gross Domestic Product in primary sector. Secondary sector includes the income originating from Manufacturing (Registered & Un-registered) Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Construction. Gross Domestic Product in secondary sector for Tiruppur district accounts to 4.09% out of total State Gross Domestic Product. In the year 2013-14, Tiruppur district accounts to 3.76% out of total State Net Domestic Product in primary sector and secondary & tertiary sector accounts to 3.17% out of total State GDP. Gross Domestic product in secondary sector for Tiruppur district accounts to 5.81 % out of total state net domestic product.
- The employment growth rate in Tiruppur district was encouraging still 2009. However, macro-economic slowdown along with monsoon failure, strict regulations in Textile industry particularly relating to Dyeing units concerning proper disposal and recycle of waste water etc. leads to have a greater impact in the form of non-functioning of units, unemployment etc. It is alarming to see 39% decline in Growth rate of employment in 2011 compared to 2010. Unless, proper measures are taken, the standard of living of the people may fall drastically. But the trend seems to grow in the present.
- The poverty in the district is a problem with some grave dimensions. It is on one hand, a quantitatively big problem as there are as much as 1,51,898 households being Below Poverty Line (BPL) out of total 5,51,511 households in the district which account for 27.54% of total households. This calls for the attention of the administration. Proper access to educational facilities and employment opportunities will ensure a regular income for these people and will help them overcome poverty.

Human Development

- The concept of Human Development indices has been a policy measure to identify the status of the human wellbeing. From there it will help the policy makers to evolve a specific

scheme to promote the development based on social equity. The HDI, GII, CDI and MPI calculated and discussed in the chapters, deal in detail about the human development in different dimensions of HDI. Access to toilet facilities, access to drinking water, access to electricity are all in a good shape in the district. Some of the blocks, which do not have such access may be concentrated.

- The dry areas like Mulanur, Dharapuram, Kangayam and Kundadam blocks must be ensured of good access to drinking water facilities.
- Government can come up with new schemes in order to encourage the people to own their houses. Non-governmental agencies can be roped in to identify the people who are in need of a pucca house. The government may provide financial assistance at an affordable price so that they will also have their own house and lead a protected life.

Health and Nutrition

- Most of the maternal deaths were due to bleeding, nutritional disorder and non-availability of transport facilities in the rural areas. Care should be given to the pregnant women, so that the maternal deaths are reduced to a greater extent. The government facilities like free ambulance facilities and maternal assistance provided in the government hospitals may be utilized to the fullest extent by the needy.
- The district administration may provide good facilities for the betterment of the new-born and infants. Modern facilities may be provided to the health centers in these regions, so that the overall death rate of the infants are reduced.
- Because of the efforts of the government and the service oriented organisations, the number of cases reported positive under leprosy and HIV have been reduced. Thanks to the awareness given in the mass media and the special care given by the government in order to curb the proliferation of these diseases.
- Rural areas need more medical and hospital facilities. Areas like Kundadam, Mulanur, and Vellakovil are all some rural based blocks. These blocks may be provided with good medical facilities, provided with residential facilities for the doctors and nurses, so that they can stay and provide the service whenever needed.
- Though the government provides many facilities to the people, they are not aware of the facilities. So awareness programmes may be conducted, so that the people are aware of the facilities and utilize it to the fullest extent.

- Immunization and provision of IFA tablets are at a good rate in the district. It may be ensured that no women or a girl child is affected because of the iron deficiency or because of any other shortfall of immune system.

Literacy and Education

- The Tiruppur District overall literacy rate among the population has risen considerably in the past ten years. The 2011 census has reported 66 percent of literacy rate up from 57 percent in 2001 (i.e. 9 percent growth). Out of the total literacy rate, male literacy rate has grown from 67 percent to 74 percent but female literacy has shown a remarkable change from 46 percent to 59 percent growth between 2001 and 2011. The female literacy (13 percent growth) outdoes the male literacy (7 percent growth) and it has made a significant contribution in the total literacy rate. The gap between the male and female literacy index has narrowed down from 0.45 to 0.26.
- The Tiruppur district has good gross access ratio. The pupil teacher ratio is also appreciable. The government's measure to ensure basic education right for all the children has yielded good results. It is evident from the enrollment ratio that it is 100 percent in almost all the blocks. But some concrete measures need to be taken to ensure that the children who enroll in the primary, complete their secondary education at least so that they have good scope for earning an employment.
- The district administration helps the poor children, providing hostel facilities and also giving scholarships for the needy. This has paved way for the downtrodden to have education.
- The government may have memorandum of understanding with some non-governmental and service oriented organizations to adopt poor children and help them achieve basic education and fulfil their dreams.
- Schools in the rural areas like Vellakovil, Mulanur, Dharapuram and Kundadam need more attention of the education department. They may ensure that these schools have good teachers, adequate pupil teacher ratio so that they may not lag behind their urban cousins.
- The noon meal program is also doing well in Tiruppur district. The noon meal centers provide noon meal for the children, as per the prescribed norms of the government.

Social Security

- In Tiruppur district, five different types of marriage assistance schemes are implemented for the needy namely, Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar marriage Assistance programs

E.V.R Maniyammai Ninaivu Widow Daughter marriage Assistance, Annai Therasa Ninaivyu Orphan Girl Marriage Assistance, Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy Ninaivu Inter Caste marriage Assistance, Dr.Dharmambal Ninaivu Widow Remarriage Assistance.

Infrastructure

- Tiruppur district is well connected with roads from all parts of the state. Road facilities inside Tiruppur city may be enhanced. Since it is the district headquarters and lot of textile and hosiery units are located within the city, the road conditions needs to be maintained. Hence the district administration must ensure that the road conditions are maintained properly.
- The road accessibility in the other parts of the district is also good. All the towns, villages and even hamlets are also connected with good roads.
- The district has good irrigation facilities. The dams that are located in the district provide irrigation facilities for the agriculturists.
- The district also provides a 100 percent access to electricity facilities in some parts. But there are certain blocks, where a 100 percent electricity facility is not available. This needs the attention of the district administration.

Summary

So far, the preceding chapters gave a glimpse of the human development in Tiruppur district. Though Tiruppur is new and the youngest district in the State of Tamil Nadu, the human development activities happening in the district is appreciable. But there are some areas that needs a critical review of the existing facts, which require the attention and intervention of the district administration. Kundadam block is identified as a backward block in terms of employment, income and health. The other blocks requiring the attention are the Mulanur and Palladam blocks, which fall behind the other blocks in certain factors. The intervention of the administration, will certainly enhance the living standards of the people in the district and have a better human development in that district and attain a better place in the map of Tamil Nadu as a developed district.

ANNEXURES

Annexures

Human Development Index

Sl. No.	Block	Standard of Living					Health			Education			Standard of Living					Health			Education			Standard of Living Index	Health Index	Education Index	Overall Index	Rank
		Access to Cooking Fuel	Access to Toilet Facilities	Access to Drinking Water	Access to Electricity	Access to Pucca Houses	IMR	MMR	U5MR	Literacy Rate	GER Primary	GER Secondary	Access to Cooking Fuel	Access to Toilet Facilities	Access to Drinking Water	Access to Electricity	Access to Pucca Houses	IMR	MMR	U5MR	Literacy Rate	GER Primary	GER Secondary					
		2011	2012-13	Habitation (2012-13)	2011	2011	2009	2009	2009	Census 2011	Edcn Dept 2012-13	Edcn Dept 2012-13																
1	Avinashi	67.58	50.39	92.44	98.25	74.40	12.77	116.05	14.31	56.82	99.00	48.43	0.80	0.21	0.82	1.00	0.58	0.57	0.47	0.54	0.21	0.92	0.36	0.60	0.52	0.41	0.51	10
2	Dharapuram	54.42	57.40	93.23	90.39	65.70	19.84	198.41	20.83	69.24	99.00	58.04	0.42	0.42	0.84	0.78	0.38	0.25	0.09	0.26	0.67	0.92	0.65	0.54	0.18	0.74	0.41	12
3	Gudimangalam	44.34	54.67	81.15	88.82	58.00	10.54	0.00	12.30	64.23	98.00	50.24	0.13	0.34	0.55	0.73	0.20	0.66	1.00	0.63	0.48	0.83	0.41	0.32	0.75	0.55	0.51	9
4	Kangayam	62.38	69.17	85.92	92.16	62.97	14.35	89.69	14.35	67.14	99.00	51.12	0.65	0.79	0.67	0.83	0.31	0.49	0.59	0.54	0.59	0.92	0.44	0.62	0.54	0.62	0.59	5
5	Kundadam	46.06	62.55	90.99	90.74	55.12	23.14	56.95	24.36	59.45	98.00	45.54	0.18	0.58	0.79	0.79	0.13	0.10	0.74	0.11	0.31	0.83	0.27	0.38	0.20	0.41	0.32	14
6	Madathukulam	57.12	66.60	98.55	87.78	61.86	14.75	56.72	15.88	67.98	99.00	51.05	0.50	0.71	0.97	0.70	0.29	0.48	0.74	0.47	0.62	0.92	0.44	0.59	0.55	0.63	0.59	6
7	Mulanur	50.31	48.46	70.91	89.84	59.68	21.02	0.00	21.02	57.66	98.00	52.31	0.30	0.15	0.31	0.76	0.24	0.20	1.00	0.25	0.24	0.83	0.47	0.30	0.37	0.46	0.37	13
8	Palladam	61.45	60.05	84.16	83.61	63.86	11.43	118.20	13.00	70.32	99.00	46.81	0.62	0.51	0.62	0.59	0.34	0.62	0.46	0.60	0.71	0.92	0.31	0.52	0.56	0.58	0.55	8
9	Pongalur	47.67	57.19	66.95	69.96	65.59	8.87	73.91	8.87	62.28	98.00	56.23	0.22	0.42	0.21	0.20	0.38	0.74	0.66	0.78	0.41	0.83	0.59	0.27	0.72	0.59	0.49	11
10	Tiruppur	70.57	72.90	82.45	94.29	73.07	14.68	38.62	15.06	74.09	98.00	40.86	0.89	0.90	0.58	0.89	0.55	0.48	0.82	0.51	0.85	0.83	0.12	0.74	0.59	0.44	0.58	7
11	Udumalpet	64.16	51.68	88.56	91.68	85.15	10.27	0.00	12.06	77.26	98.00	55.60	0.70	0.25	0.73	0.81	0.84	0.68	1.00	0.64	0.97	0.83	0.57	0.61	0.76	0.77	0.71	2
12	Uthukuli	58.83	53.72	88.08	97.78	61.29	10.90	0.00	11.63	64.96	99.00	52.00	0.55	0.31	0.72	0.99	0.28	0.65	1.00	0.66	0.51	0.92	0.46	0.51	0.75	0.60	0.61	3
13	Vellakovil	69.25	65.73	64.41	91.41	57.07	13.53	0.00	13.53	72.78	99.00	55.04	0.85	0.68	0.15	0.81	0.18	0.53	1.00	0.58	0.80	0.92	0.56	0.42	0.67	0.74	0.59	4
14	Tirupur M.Corp.	74.47	76.06	100.00	92.50	92.10	3.00	0.10	3.80	78.17	100.00	69.52	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.84	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.97	1.00	1.00	0.99	1

Gender Inequality Index

Sl. No.		Health			Empowerment						Labour					
		1	2	3	4	5			6	7	8	9			10	11
		MMR	Share of Institutional Deliveries	Share of Ante Natal Coverage	Female Literacy	Male Literacy	Share of female Children (0-6) years	Share of male Children (0-6) years	Share of Female Elected Representatives in RLBs and ULBs	Share of Male Elected Representatives in RLBs and ULBs	Female Worker Participation Rate	Male Worker Participation Rate	Female Worker Participation Rate in Non-Agri Sector	Male Worker Participation Rate in Non-Agri Sector	Female Agri. Wage rate	Male Agri. Wage rate
		2009	2012-13	2012-13	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2012-13	2012-13
	Source	Health Department			Census				RD&PR Department		Census				DOES	
	Unit	**rate**	**%**	**nos**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**
1	Avinashi	116.05	99.96	2841	62.2	74.1	49.0	51.0	37.43	62.57	36.56	65.74	56.70	71.07	150	300
2	Dharapuram	198.41	99.83	2018	62.4	76.2	48.5	51.5	39.83	60.17	41.04	65.15	31.57	51.88	120	200
3	Gudimangalam	10	99.88	904	56.4	72.1	49.0	51.0	36.82	63.18	49.10	66.47	18.11	36.08	110	250
4	Kangayam	89.69	100	1202	59.5	74.7	47.2	52.8	37.63	62.37	46.98	67.87	37.09	53.96	120	200
5	Kundadam	56.95	100	907	50.6	68.2	49.3	50.7	35.96	64.04	57.48	70.46	13.71	21.75	150	300
6	Madathukulam	56.72	100	1900	60.9	75.1	48.3	51.7	35.75	64.25	39.55	64.41	25.11	44.75	120	200
7	Mulanur	10	99.82	648	54.7	74.7	47.6	52.4	35.00	65.00	55.99	70.52	16.15	28.43	120	200
8	Palladam	118.20	99.84	2751	64.5	76.1	49.0	51.0	35.94	64.06	32.95	65.38	67.49	82.62	145	300
9	Pongalur	73.91	99.91	1269	55.5	69.0	48.7	51.3	34.76	65.24	43.27	66.45	28.43	45.43	200	300
10	Tirupur	38.62	100	5922	69.4	78.7	48.8	51.2	35.77	64.23	28.55	64.74	82.24	90.83	200	300
11	Udumalapet	10	99.82	3052	67.7	79.1	48.8	51.2	38.14	61.86	36.05	62.37	40.48	60.42	120	200
12	Uthukuli	10	100	1457	56.8	73.1	48.7	51.3	37.50	62.50	43.85	67.36	51.20	69.68	100	220
13	Vellakovil	10	100	1458	60.7	76.1	48.6	51.4	39.46	60.54	48.51	69.02	43.65	57.81	150	300
14	Tirupur M.Corp	10	100	8637	73.6	82.5	49.1	50.9	34.92	65.08	26.42	65.99	91.03	95.44	200	300

Gender Inequality Index (Continued….)

Sl. No.	Block	Health			Empowerment						Labour					
		1	2	3	4	5			6	7	8	9			10	11
		MMR	Share of Institutional Deliveries	Share of Ante Natal Coverage	Female Literacy	Male Literacy	Share of female Children (0-6) years	Share of male Children (0-6) years	Share of Female Elected Representatives in RLBs and ULBs	Share of Male Elected Representatives in RLBs and ULBs	Female Worker Participation Rate	Male Worker Participation Rate	Female Worker Participation Rate in Non-Agri Sector	Male Worker Participation Rate in Non-Agri Sector	Female Agri. Wage rate	Male Agri. Wage rate
1	Avinashi	0.09	1.00	28.41	0.62	0.74	0.49	0.51	0.37	0.63	0.66	0.37	0.57	0.71	0.55	1.00
2	Dharapuram	0.05	1.00	20.18	0.62	0.76	0.48	0.52	0.40	0.60	0.65	0.41	0.32	0.52	0.27	0.17
3	Gudimangalam	1.00	1.00	9.04	0.56	0.72	0.49	0.51	0.37	0.63	0.66	0.49	0.18	0.36	0.18	0.58
4	Kangayam	0.11	1.00	12.02	0.60	0.75	0.47	0.53	0.38	0.62	0.68	0.47	0.37	0.54	0.27	0.17
5	Kundadam	0.18	1.00	9.07	0.51	0.68	0.49	0.51	0.36	0.64	0.70	0.57	0.14	0.22	0.55	1.00
6	Madathukulam	0.18	1.00	19.00	0.61	0.75	0.48	0.52	0.36	0.64	0.64	0.40	0.25	0.45	0.27	0.17
7	Mulanur	1.00	1.00	6.48	0.55	0.75	0.48	0.52	0.35	0.65	0.71	0.56	0.16	0.28	0.27	0.17
8	Palladam	0.08	1.00	27.51	0.65	0.76	0.49	0.51	0.36	0.64	0.65	0.33	0.67	0.83	0.50	1.00
9	Pongalur	0.14	1.00	12.69	0.55	0.69	0.49	0.51	0.35	0.65	0.66	0.43	0.28	0.45	1.00	1.00
10	Tirupur	0.26	1.00	59.22	0.69	0.79	0.49	0.51	0.36	0.64	0.65	0.29	0.82	0.91	1.00	1.00
11	Udumalapet	1.00	1.00	30.52	0.68	0.79	0.49	0.51	0.38	0.62	0.62	0.36	0.40	0.60	0.27	0.17
12	Uthukuli	1.00	1.00	14.57	0.57	0.73	0.49	0.51	0.38	0.63	0.67	0.44	0.51	0.70	0.09	0.33
13	Vellakovil	1.00	1.00	14.58	0.61	0.76	0.49	0.51	0.39	0.61	0.69	0.49	0.44	0.58	0.55	1.00
14	Tirupur M.Corp	1.00	1.00	86.37	0.74	0.82	0.49	0.51	0.35	0.65	0.66	0.26	0.91	0.95	1.00	1.00

Gender Inequality Index (Continued….)

Sl. No.	Block	Female Health Indices	Male Health Indices	Female Emp Indices	Male Emp Indices	Female LF Indices	Male LF Indices	GF	GM	GFM	Health Bar	Emp Bar	LF Bar	GFM Bar	GII	Rank
1	Avinashi	1.35	1	0.49	0.62	0.59	0.64	0.73	0.73	0.73	1.17	0.55	0.61	0.73	0.01	5
2	Dharapuram	1.01	1	0.49	0.62	0.38	0.33	0.57	0.59	0.58	1.00	0.56	0.36	0.58	0.00	1
3	Gudimangalam	2.08	1	0.47	0.61	0.28	0.47	0.65	0.66	0.65	1.54	0.54	0.37	0.68	0.04	9
4	Kangayam	1.10	1	0.47	0.63	0.41	0.35	0.60	0.60	0.60	1.05	0.55	0.38	0.60	0.00	2
5	Kundadam	1.17	1	0.45	0.60	0.37	0.50	0.58	0.67	0.62	1.08	0.53	0.44	0.63	0.01	6
6	Madathukulam	1.50	1	0.47	0.63	0.35	0.31	0.63	0.58	0.60	1.25	0.55	0.33	0.61	0.01	7
7	Mulanur	1.86	1	0.45	0.63	0.31	0.30	0.64	0.57	0.61	1.43	0.54	0.31	0.62	0.02	8
8	Palladam	1.32	1	0.48	0.63	0.60	0.65	0.73	0.74	0.74	1.16	0.56	0.63	0.74	0.01	4
9	Pongalur	1.20	1	0.45	0.61	0.57	0.58	0.68	0.71	0.69	1.10	0.53	0.58	0.70	0.01	3
10	Tirupur	2.48	1	0.49	0.64	0.81	0.64	1.00	0.74	0.85	1.74	0.57	0.72	0.89	0.05	12
11	Udumalapet	3.12	1	0.50	0.63	0.41	0.33	0.86	0.59	0.70	2.06	0.57	0.37	0.76	0.07	13
12	Uthukuli	2.44	1	0.47	0.62	0.32	0.47	0.71	0.66	0.69	1.72	0.54	0.39	0.72	0.04	11
13	Vellakovil	2.44	1	0.49	0.62	0.55	0.65	0.87	0.74	0.80	1.72	0.55	0.60	0.83	0.04	10
14	Tirupur M.Corp	4.42	1	0.50	0.65	0.84	0.63	1.23	0.74	0.93	2.71	0.58	0.74	1.05	0.12	14

Child Development Index

Sl. No	Block	Health			Education				
		U5MR	Juvenile sex ratio(0-6)	Malnourishment (0-5)	Enrollment in Primary	Enrollment in Secondary	Children never enrolled in schools	Transition rate from primary to Upper Primary	Transition rate from Upper Primary to Secondary
		2013-14	2011	2013-14	2013-14	2013-14	2013-14	2013-14	2013-14
			Census	ICDS	SSA	RMSA		SSA	RMSA
1	Avinashi	14.31	962.21	17	100.28	98.68	0	101.83	100.00
2	Dharapuram	20.83	941.25	18	100.00	114.07	0.00	100.00	100.00
3	Gudimangalam	12.3	960.98	3	99.99	104.24	0.00	93.19	100.00
4	Kangayam	14.35	893.28	16	100.00	104.60	0	100.00	100.00
5	Kundadam	24.36	972.59	17	100.00	71.60	0.03	100.00	100.00
6	Madathukulam	15.88	935.91	10	98.67	82.49	0	89.81	100.00
7	Mulanur	21.02	907.59	10	99.00	85.34	0.00	100.00	100.00
8	Palladam	13	959.38	7	102.87	93.33	0.00	102.28	100.00
9	Pongalur	8.87	950.57	6	100.36	101.87	0	109.19	100.00
10	Tiruppur	15.06	954.61	8	101.38	103.18	0.02	96.70	100.00
11	Udumalpet	12.06	954.87	7	97.50	96.05	0	102.94	100.00
12	Uthukuli	11.63	950.96	9	100.00	97.29	0	100.00	100.00
13	Vellakovil	13.53	945.96	11	100.00	89.24	0	100.00	100.00
14	Tirupur M.Corp.	3.8	966.40	5	100.00	96.40	0	100	100.00

Child Development Index (Continued…..)

Health			Education						
U5MR	Juvenile sex ratio(0-6)	Malnourishment (0-5)	Enrollment in Primary	Enrollment in Secondary	Children never enrolled in schools	Transition rate from primary to Upper Primary	Transition rate from Upper Primary to Secondary	CDI	Rank
2013-14	2011	2013-14	2013-14	2013-14	2013-14	2013-14	2013-14		
	Census	ICDS	SSA	RMSA		SSA	RMSA		
0.54	0.87	0.07	0.52	0.64	1.00	0.62	0.53	0.60	7
0.26	0.60	0.00	0.47	1.00	0.84	0.53	0.53	0.53	10
0.63	0.85	1.00	0.46	0.77	1.00	0.17	0.53	0.68	4
0.54	0.00	0.13	0.47	0.78	1.00	0.53	0.53	0.50	11
0.11	1.00	0.07	0.47	0.00	0.09	0.53	0.53	0.35	14
0.47	0.54	0.53	0.22	0.26	1.00	0.00	0.53	0.44	13
0.25	0.18	0.53	0.28	0.32	1.00	0.53	0.53	0.45	12
0.60	0.83	0.73	1.00	0.51	1.00	0.64	0.53	0.73	3
0.78	0.72	0.80	0.53	0.71	1.00	1.00	0.53	0.76	1
0.51	0.77	0.67	0.72	0.74	0.32	0.36	0.53	0.58	9
0.64	0.78	0.73	0.00	0.58	1.00	0.68	0.53	0.62	6
0.66	0.73	0.60	0.47	0.60	1.00	0.53	0.53	0.64	5
0.58	0.66	0.47	0.47	0.42	1.00	0.53	0.53	0.58	8
1.00	0.92	0.87	0.47	0.58	1.00	0.53	0.53	0.74	2

Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index

Sl. No	Block	Health			Education		Standard of living				
		IMR	High Order Birth rate	Malnourished children(0-5)	Dropout in primary	Dropout in secondary	Access to Cooking fuel(LPG)	Access to Toilet Facilities	Access to drinking water	Access to pucca houses	Access to Electricity
		2013-14	2013-14	2013-14	2013-14	2013-14	2013-14	2013-14	2013-14	2013-14	2013-14
			Health	ICDS	SSA	RMSA	GOIwww.mdws.gov.indws.gov.inNO, MC, EO(TP)				
1	Avinashi	12.06	3.10	13.44	0.75	2.76	67.58	56.63	100.00	21.94	98.91
2	Dharapuram	8.00	2.50	18.89	0.37	0.73	54.42	47.67	94.27	47.53	92.41
3	Gudimangalam	17.68	2.00	3.80	0.66	2.97	44.34	56.70	100.00	60.07	93.27
4	Kangayam	1.75	3.90	23.54	0.03	0.67	62.38	43.01	90.52	89.91	94.83
5	Kundadam	10.71	3.00	15.50	0.87	3.07	46.06	57.84	100.00	16.72	90.74
6	Madathukulam	7.43	3.50	11.48	1.80	0.83	57.12	50.99	98.55	77.88	91.60
7	Mulanur	7.69	7.20	9.96	0.13	3.46	50.31	42.15	100.00	95.64	94.06
8	Palladam	7.96	3.10	9.10	1.87	0.36	61.45	75.22	72.77	80.51	86.50
9	Pongalur	13.22	6.20	7.55	1.21	1.59	47.67	52.61	100.00	31.38	80.83
10	Tiruppur	8.18	5.00	8.73	0.13	4.73	70.57	73.28	100.00	60.10	94.29
11	Udumalpet	8.61	3.70	6.59	1.31	1.80	64.16	56.68	100.00	84.20	93.14
12	Uthukuli	6.16	5.60	9.39	0.47	1.82	58.83	58.70	100.00	90.12	97.78
13	Vellakovil	11.30	6.20	15.17	2.30	0.55	69.25	60.52	34.00	75.88	91.41
14	Tirupur M.Corp.	2.50	2.00	5.63	2.04	3.55	74.47	93.34	73.74	93.34	97.45

Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index (Continued…..)

Health			Education		Standard of living						
IMR	High Order Birth rate	Malnourished children(0-5)	Dropout in primary	Dropout in secondary	Access to Cooking fuel(LPG)	Access to Toilet Facilities	Access to drinking water	Access to pucca houses	Access to Electricity	MPI	Rank
2013-14	2013-14	2013-14	2013-14	2013-14							
	Health	ICDS	SSA	RMSA	2013-14	2013-14	2013-14	2013-14	2013-14		
0.35	0.79	0.51	0.68	0.45	0.77	0.28	1.00	0.07	1.00	0.41	8
0.61	0.90	0.24	0.85	0.92	0.33	0.11	0.91	0.39	0.64	0.41	9
0.00	1.00	1.00	0.72	0.40	0.00	0.28	1.00	0.55	0.69	0.44	10
1.00	0.63	0.00	1.00	0.93	0.60	0.02	0.86	0.93	0.77	0.33	3
0.44	0.81	0.41	0.63	0.38	0.06	0.31	1.00	0.00	0.55	0.54	12
0.64	0.71	0.61	0.22	0.89	0.42	0.17	0.98	0.77	0.60	0.40	7
0.63	0.00	0.69	0.96	0.29	0.20	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.73	0.45	11
0.61	0.79	0.73	0.19	1.00	0.57	0.65	0.59	0.81	0.31	0.38	6
0.28	0.19	0.81	0.48	0.72	0.11	0.20	1.00	0.19	0.00	0.60	14
0.60	0.42	0.75	0.96	0.00	0.87	0.61	1.00	0.55	0.74	0.35	5
0.57	0.67	0.86	0.44	0.67	0.66	0.28	1.00	0.85	0.68	0.33	4
0.72	0.31	0.72	0.81	0.67	0.48	0.32	1.00	0.93	0.94	0.31	2
0.40	0.19	0.42	0.00	0.96	0.83	0.36	0.00	0.75	0.59	0.55	13
0.95	1.00	0.91	0.11	0.27	1.00	1.00	0.60	0.97	0.92	0.23	1

PERCENTAGE OF INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY (2013-2014)							
Sl. No	Block	Home	Sub Health center	Primary Health Centre	GH	Private Hospital	Share of Institutional deliveries (ID)
1	Avinashi	0.1	0.04	16.9	42.3	40.6	100
2	Dharapuram	0.1	0.00	13.2	47.3	39.4	100
3	Gudimanagalam	0.0	0.00	21.7	32.2	46.0	100
4	Kangayam	0.0	0.00	17.7	20.5	61.9	100
5	Kundadam	0.0	0.00	19.8	23.4	56.8	100
6	Madathukulam	0.0	0.00	22.1	49.2	28.6	100
7	Mulanur	0.2	0.00	20.2	30.5	49.0	100
8	Palladam	0.0	0.55	10.9	56.4	32.1	100
9	Pongalur	0.0	0.19	23.9	32.5	43.4	100
10	Tiruppur	0.0	0.02	21.0	55.7	23.3	100
11	Udumalaipettai	0.1	0.00	16.0	34.5	49.4	100
12	Uthukuli	0.0	0.00	23.7	23.6	52.7	100
13	Vellakovil	0.0	0.00	29.8	25.7	44.5	100
14	Tiruppur corpoation	0.1	0.21	3.5	49.2	47.0	100
	DISTRICT	0.1	0.11	15.2	44.1	40.6	100

Provision of IFA Tablets (2013-2014)				
Sl. No	Block	% of Women Took IFA Tablets	% of Children Took IFA Tablets	% of Adosolent Girls Took IFA Tablets
1	Avinashi	98.0	99.2	97.2
2	Dharapuram	99.4	99.4	98.4
3	Gudimanagalam	96.5	97.4	98.4
4	Kangayam	99.8	98.2	99.1
5	Kundadam	98.0	99.2	99.7
6	Madathukulam	99.4	98.2	100
7	Mulanur	99.0	99.7	100
8	Palladam	100.0	100	100
9	Pongalur	100.0	100	100
10	Tiruppur	99.5	97.2	99.2
11	Udumalaipettai	100.0	98.4	99.4
12	Uthukuli	99.9	98.4	97.4
13	Vellakovil	95.1	99.1	98.2
14	Tiruppur M.Corp.	84.4	92.2	92.2
	DISTRICT	95.5	95.1	96.2

Technical Notes

Construction of Indices

Introduction

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

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

Indicators for HDI

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

Indicators for measuring HDI

Dimensions	Indicators
Living standards	Percentage of HHs having access to Cooking fuel
	Percentage of HHs having access to Toilet
	Percentage of habitations having access to Drinking Water
	Percentage of HHs having access to Electricity
	Percentage of HHs having access to Pucca house
Health	Infant Mortality rate
	Maternal Mortality Ratio
	Under 5 Mortality Rate
Education	Literacy Rate
	Gross Enrolment Rate (Primary and 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
	Enrollment in Primary and Secondary
Education	Children never enrolled in schools
	Transition rate from Primary to Upper Primary and Upper Primary to Secondary

Computation of Child Development Index

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Multidimensional Poverty Index

Indicators

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

Computation of Multidimensional Poverty Index

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

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

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- 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

AIDS – Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

ANC – Ante Natal Care

BPL – Below Poverty Line

CBR – Crude Birth Rate

CDI – Child Development Index

CDR – Crude Death Rate

CR – Completion Rate

DDHs – District Director Health Services

DOES – Department of Economics and Statistics

DHDR – District Human Development Report

GAR – Gross Access Ratio

GDP – Gross Domestic Product

GII – Gender Inequality Index

HDR – Human Development Report

HDI – Human Development index

HIV - Human Immune Deficiency Virus

ICDS – Integrated Child Development Scheme

IFA – Iron Folic Acid

IMR – Infant Mortality Rate

LBW – Low Birth Weight

LIC – Life Insurance Corporation of India

MMR – Maternal Mortality Rate

MDPI – Multi Dimensional Poverty Index

NDP – National Domestic Product

NMP – Noon Meal Programme

NIC – National Information Center

PDS – Public Distribution System

PHC – Primary Health Center

PTR – Pupil Teacher Ratio

RMSA – Rashtriya Madhyamik Siksha Abhiyan

SBR – Still Birth Rate

SBGF – State Balanced Growth Fund

SHG – Self Help Group

SSA – Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

SC –Scheduled Caste

ST – Scheduled Tribe

TN – Tamil Nadu

UN – United Nations

UNDP – United Nations Development Project

U5MR – Under Five Mortality Rate

WPR – Workers Participation Rate