



District Human Development Report - 2017
NAMAKKAL DISTRICT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

State Planning Commission
Tamilnadu

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DISTRICT HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT NAMAKKAL DISTRICT

Introduction

- The district is divided into two Revenue Divisions: Namakkal and Thiruchengode, with five Taluks earlier namely Namakkal, Thiruchengode, Rasipuram, Paramathi and Kollihills. Sendamangalam has been announced as a new Taluk with 30 Revenue firkas.
- The district has five Municipalities, 15 Panchayat Unions (Blocks), 19 Town Panchayats and 322 Village Panchayats. The Northern portion of Namakkal is mountainous and the southern areas are plains. The chief rivers that run through the district are Cauvery, Aiyaru, Karipottan Aaru and Thirumanimutharu. The river Cauvery flows south and south west traversing across the border. It is one of the major water sources for over all socio economic progress of the district.

Geography

- Namakkal District comes under the north western agro climatic zone of Tamil Nadu. It was bifurcated from Salem District and has been functioning as a separate district since 01-01-1997.

- It is bounded by Salem in the north, Karur in the south, Trichy in the east and Erode in the west. The Geographical area of the district is 3363.35 square km. Geography of the district is vast and it possesses several hilly regions. The district is situated at an altitude of three hundred meters above the MSL (mean sea level).
- The Kumarapalayam channel runs for 10.7 km covering the land area of 1032.59 hectares. Thirumanimutharu River starts from Salem district up to Namakkal for the coverage of total area of 18,621 hectares by 105km long length of distance. It benefits the lands in Namakkal district by 34.44 per cent only. The Karattaru begins at Kollihills runs up to Trichy district covering a distance of 41km and irrigating 8318.05 hectares.

Topography

- It is placed in the dividing portion of two watersheds between the Kaveri and the Vellar System with the taluks of Attur, Rasipuram and Namakkal on the East and Salem, Omalur and Mettur on the West.
- The Kolli hills in Namakkal and few isolated hills and ridges scattered over Namakkal, Rasipuram and Tiruchengode along with the Valleys and rolling topography contributes to the beautiful physiography of the Namakkal district.

- The northern regions of the district of Namakkal are mountains and the southern areas are plains. The plain area of this district can be divided into three elevating stages.
- The lower elevation (which is below one hundred and fifty meters) has Namakkal and Paramathy taluks which are benefited by the Kaveri River.
- The mid-elevation (which is from one hundred fifty to three hundred meters above the mean sea level) occupies the major area in all taluks.
- The high elevation area (which is between three hundred to six hundred meters) spreads over mainly in Rasipuram and Namakkal taluks.
- The major rivers running through the Namakkal district in Tamil Nadu are Cauveri, Karipottamaru and Thirumanimuthar.

Soil Condition

- The soil of Namakkal district can be broadly classified into 5 major soils types viz., Red Soil, Black Soil, Brown soil, Alluvial and Mixed Soil.
- Major part of the district covered by Red Soil. Black soils are mostly seen in Namakkal taluk.
- Brown Soil occupies only a small portion of Tiruchengode taluk and the Alluvial Soil is seen along the river courses in Namakkal, Paramathi and Tiruchengode taluks.

- Mixed soil is the second major soil type occurring all the taluks of the districts.

Climate

- The district enjoys a tropical climate. The weather is pleasant during the period from November to January.
- The normal rain fall occurs during North East monsoon and moderate rainfall is received during South West monsoon.

Human Development Status

- HDI Blockwise indicates the top three ranks holding blocks as Thiruchengode Namakkal and Rasipuram.
- Kollihills block has been placed in the lowest position of three indices.. Literacy rate is very low compared to other blocks. Most of the people are marginal farmers engaged in agriculture activities only. The basic amenities are very poor particularly, facilities of fuel, toilet, house and electricity. In terms of health aspect, the IMR, MMR and U5MR was also poor.
- Pallipalayam block is placed first for having lowest gender inequality in the district. This block is covered by the strong mixture of industry and agriculture situated on the bank of Cauvery and very near to the adjoining district of Erode. Erumapatty block is placed in the second position of top three due to high female literacy rate and as female participation

in the electoral roll was found to be very high at the same time and the agricultural wage rate did not have any huge variation.

- Mallasamuthiram was placed in a lower rank in GII due to MMR being high, low level of literacy, low female participation in empowerment and work participation in non-Agriculture and vast variation in agricultural wage rate.
- In CDI, the top level blocks – Pallipalayam, Mohanur and Tiruchengode fared well in the dimensions of health and education. At the sametime, in the bottom level, blocks other than Kollihills, (except U5MR) all other indicators of health and education were found to be enhanced in Vennandur and Puduchathiram except U5MR.
- The Multidimensional Poverty Index indicated that the highest number of poor people were in the blocks of Kollihills, Senthamagalam and Namagiripet located as a contiguous block.

Employment, Income and Poverty

- In the district as a whole, there was a decline in the number of workers. At the same time, it happened more in the case of marginal workers, which is a welcome trend. But the increase in the number of non-workers is a disturbing trend. It could be considered that many of the marginal workers in the inter census period could have become non workers.

- The block wise data revealed that there was an increase in the number of workers in the six blocks namely – Namakkal, Kolli hills, Rasipuram, Mallasamudram, Pallipalayam and Paramathy- out of which an impressive increase was found in Namakkal block.
- The district employment office has been providing opportunity for placement to the needy people. The placement rate has also declined marginally.
- The blocks of Namakkal, Pallipalayam and Thiruchengode have contributed to providing employment opportunities.
- The female work participation is high in the rural areas when compared to the urban areas. At the same time, female participation in nonagricultural sector is very high in Pallipalayam block. In the backward blocks, the marginal labour is high.
- The Gross district domestic product of Namakkal contributed to 2.77 per cent of the State domestic product while at the same time, the share of district population was 2.39 per cent. The share of primary, secondary and tertiary of the gross district domestic product were 17, 30 and 53 per cent respectively. It was found that the share of service sector was high which was considered to be a good sign for the economic development of the district.

- The average percapita income of the district Rs. 68213 is higher than the State and the growth rate of income was 18.14 percent.
- Nearly 39 per cent of the households were in below poverty line in the district even though the literacy rate of the district was 68.12 per cent and worker participation was nearly 50 per cent. The highest number of BPL household was in Kolli hills block which was not having any industrial background for employment opportunity.
- Among the five Taluks of the district, Thiruchengode has got more number of card holders ie. 35.94 per cent of the district which is followed by Namakkal, Rasipuram and Paramathi Taluk 32.46 per cent, 18.55 per cent and 13.06 per cent respectively.

Demography, Health and Nutrition

- The annual population growth was recorded by 15.3 percent between 2001-11. In the block wise transformation of population between the corresponding periods, the highest increase of population was recorded in Namakkal (67.23%). It has been recognized the urban development attracts migrants from rural areas. The lowest change occurred in Kollihills(1.47%).
- The scheduled caste contribution in the total population was 20 percent.

- The highest level of crude death rate occurred in Pudukhathiram block which is one of the backward blocks.
- It was noted that Kollihills had recorded lowest child sex ratio due to illiteracy, absence of hospital facility and awareness while highest was prevailing in Pallipalayam followed by Thiruchengode and Mohanur. These places were located in the plains with accessibility of all related facilities.
- High incidence of still birth rate was registered in Kolli hills in 2013-14.
- The analysis of nutritional status of children of various blocks portrays that severely underweight children were high in Mohanur which was in a rural background but located in the bank of Cauvery adjoining to the Namakkal block. The lack of health awareness may be a cause for this status followed by Pudukhathiram and Kollihills.
- The low level prevailing in Kabilarmalai block also had the same nature of Mohanur block. Agriculture was predominant and was based entirely on coverage of Cauvery water.
- The infant mortality rate of the district reveals that the district average rate had reduced considerably from 19.3 in 2007 to 14.0 in 2013.14. The block wise analysis of the rate indicates that the highest rate prevailed in Pudukhathiram block (35.6) which was one of the most backward blocks of the district in

2007 and lowest rate recorded in Kabilarmalai block (13). At the same time, the rate in 2013-14, the highest level was recorded in Kolli hills(36.5) while the lowest was in Pallipalayam block (5.23).

- In 2009, the cases of MMR indicate that the lowest level was recorded in Thiruchengode, Paramathi and Namakkal blocks. The MMR for Kollihills, Pudukhathiram and Sendamangalam blocks was found to be as high as 604.6, 86.3 and 205.3 respectively.
- The performance of government hospitals has improved with the increase of institutional deliveries when compared to private hospitals. The home deliveries – around 0.2% have become very rare except in few blocks like Kollihills, Namagiripet, Namakkal and Pallipalayam where few home deliveries were recorded. These were rural areas except Namakkal and were far away from accessibility of the facility of hospital.
- The district average coverage of IFA consumption by women, children and adolescents were recorded as 102.6, 33.9 and 85.7 per cent respectively.
- The district average coverage of these facilities of safe drinking water was only 86.65 per cent. The remaining 13 per cent (393 habitations) were not covered by the facility. In 2013-14, all the habitations were covered

by water which had ensured hundred per cent coverage in the district. However, 42 percent of households were to be covered with toilets.

- The TB cases in the district have increased by 11 per cent from 2013 to 2014 and the Leprosy cases had increased by nearly 20 per cent in the corresponding period. When they were compared with the years between 2007 and 2014, the former cases have decreased by 31 per cent while latter by 11 per cent.
- Early marriage is considered one of the factor for malnourished children and higher order birth rate in Kollihills. Efforts need to be taken to prevent early marriage and improve higher education for girl students.

Literacy and Education

- The literacy rate of Namakkal district was 67.41 per cent in 2001 while the rate of Tamil Nadu was 73.45 and for India it was 64.85 per cent. In the 2011 census, this rate had improved to 74.04 per cent, 80.33 per cent and 74.63 per cent for District, State and Nation respectively.
- It was found that the literacy rate of the district is less than the rate of State and National average. The blocks of Kollihills and Vennandur have lowest rate of 52 percent and 64.22 percent respectively.
- In the period 2012-13 and 2013-14, an enrolment of 100.86 per cent in the primary

level was noticed. The blocks of Puduchathiram and Kollihills were found to have the lowest level of enrolment for primary standard.

- The block wise enrolment in upper primary stated that 50 per cent of the blocks in the district had shown positive changes of enrolment. The comparison of the corresponding period indicates that highest positive changes were recorded in the block of Puduchathiram (12.96%) and lowest in Namagiripet block (0.56%). At the same time, Vennandur block had recorded highest negative changes.
- Over all dropout rate was 1.13 percent in the current period while it was 2.31 percent previously. It was inferred that the dropout rate in the district had declined slightly.
- The district average transition rate from primary to upper primary was nearly 98.60 per cent for the two consecutive periods. The transition rate for upper primary to secondary was also in the range of 98 to 100 per cent in all the blocks except Namakkal block where the rate was recorded by nearly 92 per cent.
- The completion rate was also prevailing by 99 percent reflects the effective function of school education. For 10th and +2 students performance had been increasing by producing state rank holders.

- The highest number of primary school was functioning in Thiruchengode (64). The least number was in Rasipuram (29).
- The upper primary school had decreased by 10 per cent during the corresponding period. It was in the ratio of 4:1 for the primary and upper primary in the district.
- It was found that the coverage of habitation by primary school in the district was in the ratio of 4 habitations per school in the year 2011-12 and 2013-14, even the strength of the school had increased by nearly 3 per cent. In terms of upper primary schools, the district average was 15 habitations per school in 2011-12 and it increased to 17 in 2013-14 due to the up gradation of upper primary into secondary school in 10 blocks while leaving other blocks in the same status.
- The analysis of Pupil teacher ratio reveals that the student's strength per teacher had reduced by 16 per cent. It may be implied that the strength of the teachers in the district had increased during the period from 2011-12 to 2013-14. The highest ratio was prevailing in the block of Kollihills where the teacher's strength has to be increased to bring it to the level of district average.
- Nearly 51 per cent of schools in the district had three class rooms and remaining schools had more than three class rooms while 33 per cent did not have toilet facilities, particularly the girl's toilets were not created

separately. At the same time, the absence of electricity and compound wall was at 12 per cent and 7 percent respectively.

- The infrastructure for education had to be strengthened in terms of classrooms, toilet facilities particularly girl students and compound wall to ensure the security of the students. The maintenance of toilet facilities of the school is one of the problems prevailing in the district.
- The block wise enrollment in secondary schools reveals that the highest number of students were enrolled in the blocks of Pallipalayam and Thiruchengode.
- In the categories of Arts and Science, there were 22 colleges of which three colleges were run by the government and two were aided colleges. Other colleges were self financing colleges. In addition to that there were number of Engineering colleges, Polytechnic colleges, Paramedical, Dental, Nursing colleges, Veterinary colleges and Agricultural college.

Gender

- The district sex ratio was 986. Juvenile Sex Ratio, the district was recorded as 903. The census report of 2011 indicates the highest sex ratio in the district being recorded in Namakkal and Elachipalayam blocks (995), while lowest was in Thiruchengode (945).

- The work participation by female in the district had come down vividly but in Kolli hills, it was higher than male participation. It was found that female participation in non agricultural work was high in Pallipalayam block.
- In Namakkal district, the literacy rate was 68.12 in 2011. It was found that the highest literacy rate was prevailing in Namakkal block (76.68%) while lowest in Kollihills block (52.06%).
- It was significant to note that 50 percent of female population was engaged in economic activities of the district. In Kollihills, this rate is higher than male participation.
- The scheme of self help groups was actively functioning in the district for augmentation of economic power of women by increasing the credit facility of the concerned bank. In 2013-14, the number of self help groups had increased by 2853. Moreover, additional amount of loan sanctioned was nearly Rs.74 crores in the district. The highest number of groups was established in the block of Senthamangalam which was one of the blocks having high level of gender inequality.
- The female participation in the electoral role was 37.75 percent in the district.

Social Security

- The concept of social security is one of the policy measures for mitigating the sufferings of the vulnerable population and supporting

them to maintain areas on able standard of life.

- During the period from 2012 to 2013, the beneficiaries of old age pension of the district had increased by 28.41 per cent. The highest proportion of old age people particularly female prevails in Pallipalayam block.
- The total number of crime against women had declined by 35.78 per cent in the district for the comparative period of 2013-14 and 2014-15. Among the various cases, suicides had increased by 100 per cent during the corresponding period. The cases of women harassment had increased by 15 per cent and other cases against women had declined significantly. Particularly, the child marriage case had decreased or more or less was controlled and rape cases had declined by 30 per cent. This also showed that awareness and case reporting had improved in the district. The cases of molestation were reported high in the district but dowry deaths and harassment had decreased. Higher reporting does not necessarily imply an increase in cases; it could be an increase in awareness or that reporting pattern had changed.

Infrastructure

- The share of other District roads was 57.31 per cent in the total length of the district road. It was followed by the State Highway Road

19.95 per cent and Major District Road 14.46 per cent. The share of Sugarcane Road was at 5.03 and finally the National Highways had covered 3.26 percent only.

- The number of vehicles being registered in the district was 687 per day in 2013 against 619 in 2011 at annual growth rate of 5.1 per cent. It is observed that highest number of vehicle registration took place in the segment of two wheelers by 458 per day in 2013 and it was followed by car at 163 per day.
- Information provided by the Tamil Nadu Government Electricity and Distribution Corporation in Namakkal, indicated that energy average consumption in the district for domestic purpose was 24.56 per cent in 2011 as compared to the National level of 24.9 per cent according to the Economic survey.
- The per capita consumption of domestic purpose alone was 144.45 units while the overall per capita consumption was 588.11 units. The power consumption for Industry was 41.43 per cent as against the National average was 36.7 per cent. For agriculture, it was 23.45 per cent against the national average of 21 per cent. The commercial consumption was 5.28 per cent while the National average was 15.2 per cent. For the institutional purpose, it was 0.59 per cent only.
- The transmission voltage is 230 KV, sub transmission voltages is 110 KV. The primary

distribution of voltage is 22 KV and 11 KV and the secondary distribution voltage is 433 KV. Electrical supply to the District (Namakkal EDC) was fed through the two 230 KV SS namely Pudhansanthai and Unjanai to the consumers via (19 no s) 110 KV SS.

- In terms of analysis of taluk wise consumption of energy for various purposes like agriculture, industry, institution, trade and commerce and public, it was evident that all categories of consumption are consuming high level in Namakkal taluk except for Industry for which Thiruchengode was placed first.
- In the district, there were 475,511 households in 2011 in which 39,195 household had obtained land line connections but the coverage rate was only 8.24 per cent. At the same time there were 51,363 land line connection established in the district.
- The analysis of bank operation revealed that the highest number of bank branches functioning in the district belonged to nationalized banks i.e. 52 per cent followed by private banks and cooperative banks. In terms of deposit, the highest amount of money was deposited in Nationalized Bank (NB) branches (51%) followed by Private bank (PB) (28%), Cooperative banks (Coop. B)(19%) and Regional Rural banks (RRB) (3%).

- In terms of communication, banking, insurance and tanks facilities need to be strengthened for utilization of the available resources and also increasing the level of productivity.
- The district had 3 branches of Life Insurance Company with 20,352 policies and each of the branches had 6784 policies only. The other private companies were also functioning here.
- There were 79 tanks existing in the district with a total land coverage of 16,471.66 hectares in which 43.17 per cent were registered land for using sources of water and the remaining land were unregistered but used the same sources of water known as spread area of the tank.
- More number of tanks were in the block of Erumapatty (14) while lowest number was in Pallipalayam where the agricultural land was irrigated by the Cauvery river water since the block was situated on the banks of river but in the blocks of Kollihills and Kabilarmalai, the tank provision have not been made.
- The highest coverage of land area by the tank was recorded in the Pudukhathiram block (22.48%) against lowest in Pallipalayam block (0.56%). The total cultivated land was 1.60 lakhs hectares in the district in which 10.27 per cent of the land was covered by sources of tank. The highest coverage of the water

was in Namakkal block (28.11) while the lowest was in Pallipalayam.

- Analysis and availability and usage of tank reveal that nearly 4.42 per cent of total cultivable area has been covered by the tanks in the district.
- Interms of Banking, lowest number of cooperative banks were present in Kollihills.

Conclusion

- The Human Development Report of the district has been prepared based on the information regarding various aspects that were supportive to the enhancement of human resources of the district. The special feature of the report is analysis of block wise development of the people for which the indices of Human Development Index, Gender Inequality Index, Child Development Index and Multi Dimensional Poverty Index have been used as common tool for assessment of level of quality of the resources.
- Namakkal is also called transport city for more number of lorries, tanker, trailers, and trucks, were operating throughout India, and proved by the registration of lorries in the district as 33 per day.
- The District has shown rapid improvements in the Per capita Income but nearly 39% of the population was living below poverty line.

- The district also had literacy rates lower than the State and the National average indicating a need for interventions specifically to address this.
- The performance of primary health centres have to be strengthened by appointing requisite number of doctors, nurses and creating sufficient facilities of infrastructure. The performance of ambulance service was critical and the number of vehicles had to be increased particularly in Kolli hills.



