

**DEVELOPMENTAL INPUTS IN
THONDAMUTHUR PANCHAYAT UNION,
COIMBATORE DISTRICT**

By

UMA MAHESWARI, A.R.

A THESIS SUBMITTED TO

THE AVINASHILINGAM INSTITUTE FOR HOME SCIENCE AND
HIGHER EDUCATION FOR WOMEN - (DEEMED UNIVERSITY)

COIMBATORE - 641 043.

IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN HOME SCIENCE EXTENSION EDUCATION

MAY - 1999

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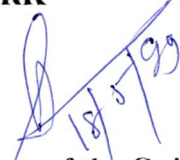
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CERTIFIED AS BONAFIDE RESEARCH WORK


Signature of the Head of the
Department


Signature of the Guide



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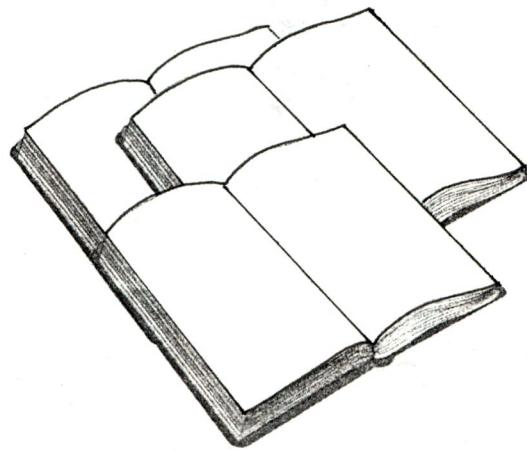
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INPUTS IN THE BLOCK



INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Rural development has been receiving increasing attention of the governments across the world. In the Indian context, rural development assumes special significance, since India lives in her villages. The nation adopted the path of planned rural development through the Five Year plans.

During the first Five Year plan, the nationwide Community Development Programme was launched on 2nd October, 1952, which was a landmark in the history of rural development efforts in the country. This programme marked the consolidation of the earlier attempts towards rural development in the pre Independent India, which were adhoc, sporadic and intermittent (Krishnamachari, 1955, Wilson, 1956, Dayal, 1960, Jain, 1997 and Sundaram, 1997).

The approaches to rural development and the programmes have changed over a period of time. The choice of rural development interventions has shifted from the target sector to the target area and to the target group approaches, strategies and programmes.

Rural development in Independent India can conveniently be divided into three phases. The first phase, marked by the launching of the Community Development Programme, was based on the notion that rural development is all inclusive. Community Development has been defined as a movement designed to promote better living for the whole community with the active participation and on the initiative of the community. The programme however met with only modest

success and the resources available spread too thin for any significant achievement.

In the second phase, focus was on increasing agriculture production by the adoption of high yielding variety seeds and other inputs. This strategy bore fruits as is evidenced by a sharp rise in agricultural productivity. However, the benefits of higher production had not accrued to all equally, and those with less resources to start with, had benefitted less than those with more resources. Further, some regions had gained much while others little. This disparity sharpened the focus on poverty and the emphasis turned to those living below the poverty line.

The third phase therefore concentrated on gearing the planning process explicitly and directly on eradication of poverty and equitable distribution of the benefits. The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) thus came into being from 1978 (Jain, 1997 and Sundaram, 1997).

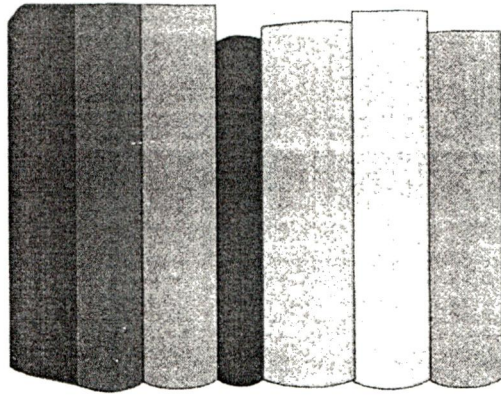
Whatever may be the approach or the programme, the major thrust of the rural development efforts has been on:

- o changing the attitude of rural people towards transformation of the village community;
- o provision of basic needs such as drinking water, health care, better sanitation and housing;
- o development of both farming and non-farming activities for gainful employment;
- o improving the infrastructural facilities such as transport and communication and
- o promotion of democratic leadership at the grassroot level by setting up local self governments.

It is amazing to note that ever since Independence, the Indian government has floated over 50 programmes with thrust on one or more of the above objectives. Irrespective of the changes in the approaches or strategies, all the programmes have been operated through the Community Development Block, originally envisaged to be the geographical area or unit of administration and planning.

How far have these programmes been implemented in a Community Development block? What is the impact of these efforts? These are issues worth consideration by the social scientists and the 'think tank' interested in development debate. The present study is an attempt in this direction to examine the developmental inputs in a Community Development block. The specific objectives of the study are to :

1. explore the developmental inputs in a Community Development block and
2. understand their impact in the fields of agriculture and allied activities, economic uplift, education, health, social welfare, infrastructural support as well as people's participation.



REVIEW OF LITERATURE

II REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The literature pertaining to this study on "Developmental Inputs in Thondamuthur Panchayat Union, Coimbatore District" was reviewed under the following headings:

- A. Development - a Conceptual Analysis and
- B. Rural Development Approaches and Programmes in India

A. Development - a Conceptual Analysis

Development is a change from a less desirable to a more desirable situation; it also implies the human ability to give a rational direction to this change. According to Singh (1985) and Sachidananda (1998), development is a conscious process of building a rationale to raise the levels of living of all segments of the society.

Development as described by the Brazilian Diplomat da Costa (1979), must be a innovative, creative, original, self determined, self generated, democratic, total, integrated and planned process. Goel and Jain (1988) add that development is a whole, integral, value loaded, cultural process, encompassing the natural environment, social relations, education, production, consumption and well being.

Development is multilevelled from material to spiritual and from economic to cultural. The overall goal of development is always holistic - the whole of mankind. True development is integrative and wholesome involving certain observable parameters as educatedness, income viability,

social visibility, life expectancy, infant mortality, sex ratio, health and nutritional status, legal awareness, political participation and improved standard of living (Roberge, 1984, Shah, 1984, Ramiah, 1988, Grover, 1992, Rao, 1992 and Ray, 1994).

Pointing out the supreme value of the human factor in development, the late Prime Minister of India, Shri. Rajiv Gandhi had rightly stated that the goal of development is people's material, cultural and spiritual fulfilment. Development of man as an entity has to be achieved in such a manner that it does not unduly affect fellow human beings and environment (Sharma, 1987 and Sharma, 1989).

Rural development according to the World Bank, is a strategy designed to improve the economic and social life of a specific group of people - the rural poor. Rural development involves extending the benefits of development to the poorest among those who seek livelihood in the rural areas. Rural development, is a process of transformation from traditionally oriented rural cultures towards an acceptance and reliance on science and technology (Lele, 1975, Shah, 1977, Pareek, 1982, Burman, 1984, Krishnaswamy, 1985, Maheswari, 1985, Moshin, 1985, Singh, 1985, Bhadouria and Bose, 1986, Bhadouria and Deva, 1986, Ghadoliya, 1987, Dhillon, 1991, Jain, 1997 and Sachidananda, 1998).

Integrated rural development is a recent phenomenon which implies uplifting the rural poor in all aspects - social, economic, political, cultural and environmental. Integrated rural development intends to bring about planned

changes in the rural areas. It is based on the assumption that economic and social progress are mutually reinforcing, requiring that all natural, technical, economic, social and institutional inter-relationships and their changes are taken into account and that they are combined in such a way to serve the well being of men with social integration as the ultimate goal (Singh, 1985, and Ghadoliya 1987).

Integrated rural development includes strategic policies and programmes for the development of the rural areas, with the ultimate aim of achieving a fuller utilisation of available physical and human resources and thus higher income and better living conditions for the rural population as a whole, particularly the rural poor and effective participation of the latter in the development process (Misra and Bhooshan, 1981 and Padhy, 1986). Integrated rural development, ensures simultaneous promotion of agriculture and allied activities such as rural industrialisation, communication, transport, irrigation and water supply, education, health, etc (Laxmanan, 1987).

B. Rural Development Approaches and Programmes in India

Gandhian Approach

The Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi was a firm believer in rural development and advocated the constructive programme encompassing all facets of rural life. The Gandhian approach to rural development enunciated the following :

- (i) total and integrated development of an area from the view point of self-sufficiency in basic needs,

viz, food, clothing, shelter, education and medical care by using local resources and local manpower for local consumption to the maximum extent.

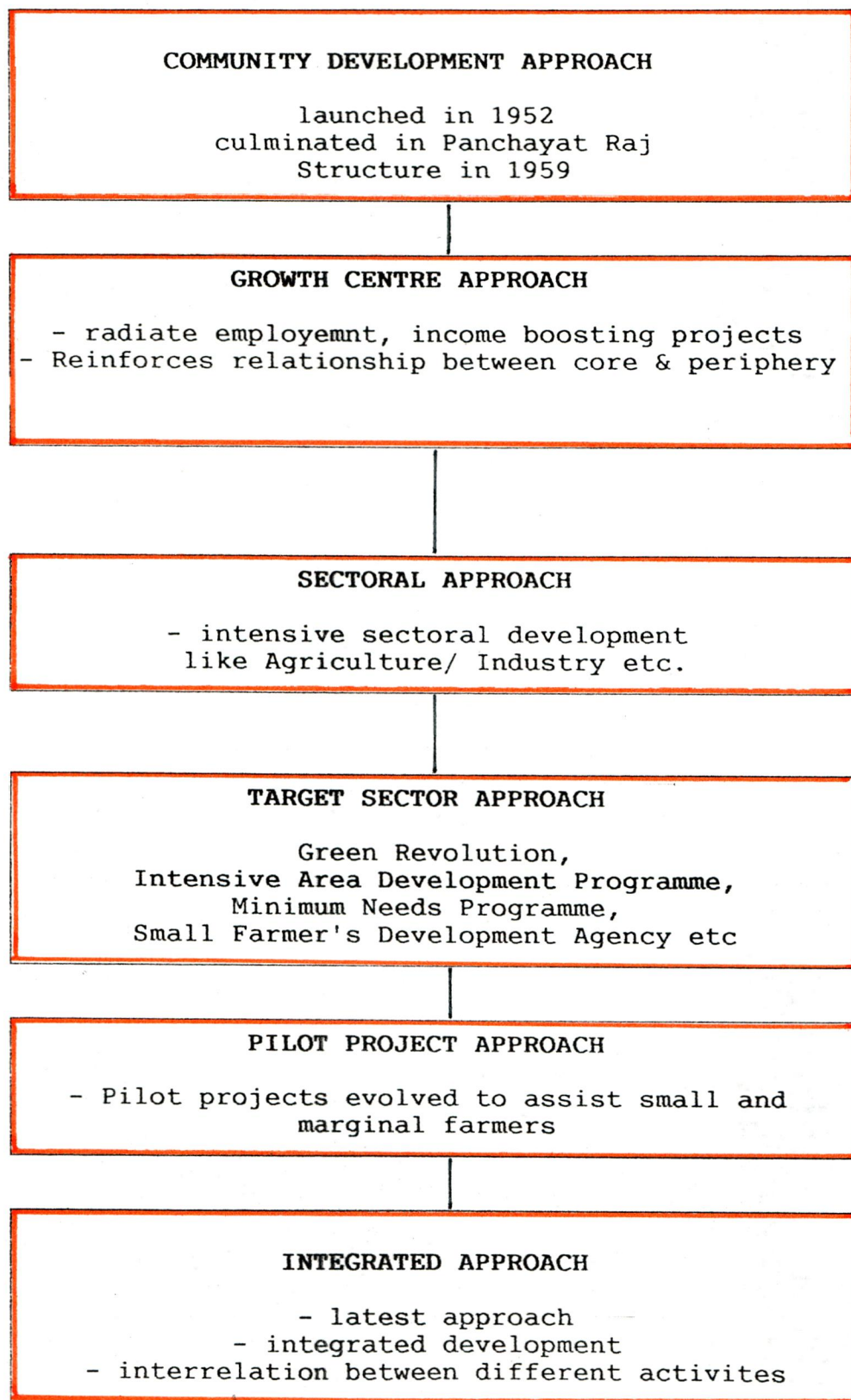
- (ii) total development of man
- (iii) voluntary effort and action
- (iv) self-help and minimum dependence on government
- (v) primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy working in close co-operation
- (vi) maximum use of small machines
- (vii) first concern for the poorest among the poor
- (viii) moral considerations in selecting economic activities and
- (ix) non-political work.

Gandhiji envisioned charka and khadi as an integral part of the constructive programme for the reconstruction of the villages of India and for the removal of the grinding poverty of the masses. The Gandhian concept of trusteeship is a very good measure to reduce inequity.

In the post Independent era, there have been distinct phases in rural development in India, marking different approaches as indicated in Figure .1. (Kumar and Joshi, 1991).

Community development approach

Launched in 1952, this approach culminated in the Panchayati Raj Structure in 1959. The main aim of this approach was to bring about socio-economic development in the rural areas with the effective participation of the people



APPROACHES TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

Figure 1

and with the aid of a team of extension workers and a nucleus budget for every block.

Growth centre approach

This approach emphasised on radiation of employment and income boosting projects, reinforcing relationship between the core and the periphery.

Sectoral approach

The main features of this approach were that the programmes were based on crop production plan. The projects for Intensive and Integrated Agricultural Development included consolidation of holdings, land levelling, High Yielding Varieties, provision of supplementary irrigation facilities from ground water resources etc.

Area approach

The major thrust was on the following programmes:

Drought-Prone Area Programme (DPAP): Soil management, new crop varieties, new agronomic practices and training of extension staff.

Common Area Development Programme (CADP): Planning and ensuring the supply of inputs such as credit, seeds, fertilizers, pesticides etc, marketing and processing facilities and necessary communication.

Hill Areas Development Programme (HADP): Integrated development of agriculture, animal husbandry, horticulture, land development and social conservation, minor irrigation and other basic infrastructural facilities on watershed basis.

Target group approach

This included :

Special Programme for Small Farmers and Agricultural Labourers : The new agricultural technology tended to add a further dimension of disparity between those who had resources to make use of it and those who had not.

Rural Industries Projects and Rural Artisans Programmes: to enlarge employment opportunities to raise income and standard of living of the rural people.

Antyodaya Programme : Poorest families in a village were selected in a Gram Sabha meeting. Each Antyodaya family was given loan and subsidies upto Rs.5,000/- for taking up an occupation of his/her own choice.

Rural Works Programme: to provide employment to the weaker sections in chronically drought prone areas.

The specific programmes included the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment (1971-72), the Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Scheme (1972-73), the Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA), Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency (MFAIDA) and Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), the Food for Work Programme (1977): and the National Rural Employment Programme (1980), where wages were paid partly in cash and partly as grain.

Integrated approach

This approach is to provide the families living below the poverty line with assets and skills which will enable them to earn incremental income and become capable of crossing the poverty line. The families may include landless

labourers, small and marginal farmers, rural artisans of all categories including SCs and STs.

Participatory approach

Participatory rural appraisal approach is described as a semi-structured way of learning, relatively quickly and from a multi-disciplinary team from local people about the key problems and opportunities of an area and of deciding on an agreed set of possibilities for alleviating the problems. PRA is a method in which rural people themselves do much more of investigation, presentation, analysis, planning and dissemination, (Mukerjee, 1959 , Gupta. 1984 , Ghosh, 1986, Rao 1987 , Desai, 1990, Planning Commission, 1990, Kumar and Joshi, 1991 , Sundaram 1997 and Sam 1998),

Programmes for Rural Development

In the post-Independence period, the real and organised effort for rural development in the country began with the launching of the Community Development Programme (CDP) on October 2, 1952. The programme covering agricultural and rural industries, education, housing, health, recreation etc., was launched to tackle the problems of rural areas in a co-ordinated manner. However, many observers of the Indian economic scene have pointed out that the Community Development Programme failed to fulfil its assigned role. The chief criticism levelled against the Community Development Programme was that it totally ignored considerations of regional planning. Another serious flaw of the programme was that its expansion was too rapid, despite the constraints of resources viz., trained man power and

funds and soon it became impossible for the states to exercise a proper control mechanism (Dasgupta, 1997). This was followed by National Extension Service (NES) in 1953. This marked the division of the country into Community Development Blocks. A network of roads, dispensaries, school etc came up. But this movement did not succeed to a great extent, in extending development works to rural areas. On the recommendations of the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee's report the Panchayat Raj was introduced in 1959 as a three-tier structure of local self government at the village, block and district levels (Singh, 1982, Maithani et al., 1986 and Dasgupta, 1997).

The much publicised Green Revolution of the late 60's led to self-reliance in food; yet it could not change the overall socio-economic conditions. However, due to financial constraints and the food crisis in 1960, it was considered necessary to go in first for a programme directed mainly at agriculture and secondly, to attempt the process of development in selected areas. This thinking resulted in the Rural Industries Projects (RIP) 1962 and the Intensive Agricultural Development Programme (IADP) in 1966. This marked the emergence of a sectoral and area oriented approach to development (Mamoria, 1982, Saradamani, 1987 and Mohan, 1998).

Consequently the Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA) and the Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency (MFALDA) were initiated on a pilot basis in a few selected districts of the country. The principal

objective of the SFDA was to enable potentially viable small farmers to adopt improved techniques of production and to make them surplus producers. The weakness of the programmes was mainly in respect of wrong identification of beneficiaries (Byres, 1972, Mamoria, 1982 and Dhillion, 1991).

With a view to improving the plight of the people living in drought prone areas, a specialised programme named Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) was introduced in 1971. The programme placed special emphasis on the uplift of SCs, STs and other weaker sections of the rural community. As expected, the programme could not be a comprehensive one co-ordinating the various schemes operating in the districts. The Command Area Development Programme (CADP) was introduced in 1974, as a centrally sponsored programme. The basic objective of the programme was to ensure optimum utilization of the irrigation potentials created in the command areas of major irrigation works (Adminuzzamam, 1986, Desai, 1990 and Raju, 1998).

The other programmes of the area-approach like Intensive Agricultural Area Programme (1969), Differential Rate of Interest Scheme (1972), Hill Area Development Programme (1973), Whole Village Development Programme (1975), Integrated Tribal Development Programme (1976), High Yielding Variety Programme, Backward Area Development Programme, Land Reforms, Agricultural Marketing Schemes, Special Livestock Production Programme and also Village and Small Industries Development Programme were all the logical outcomes of the

area approach to development. But the area approach did not benefit the poor for the obvious reason of limited resources such as land which was sought to be developed. Their performance was mainly centred on the overall performance of agriculture. Accordingly, it was decided to formulate wage employment programmes even outside the agricultural sector. This change in policy on rural development led to the launching of many specific employment programmes (Singh, 1982, Mellor and Johnston, 1985 and Patel, 1987).

Accordingly, a national Programme of Minimum Needs was launched in the Fifth Plan for providing a minimum level of social consumption for selected segments of the community. The major objective of the programme was to raise substantially the per capita consumption of the rural households living below poverty line. The Food for Work Programme was introduced in 1977 with the main aim of creating additional employment in rural areas on works of durable utility to the community with the use of surplus food grains for payment of wages (Mamoria, 1982, Dasgupta, 1997 and Raju, 1998).

In the seventies it was realized that the economic development programmes as such could not make much dent on the gigantic problem of rural poverty. Removal of rural poverty, therefore, had become the key issue in the rural development programmes since the eighties.

The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) was launched in all the blocks of the country on 2 October, 1978 on a pilot basis, as a major credit linked self-employment programme for alleviation of poverty. The objective of IRDP is to enable identified rural poor families to augment their income and cross the poverty line through acquisition of credit based productive assets which would provide self-employment on a sustained basis (Verma and Singh, 1991).

There is a sub-scheme under IRDP known as Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), which was started in 1982-83 on a pilot basis in 50 districts, but has now been extended to all the districts in the country. The basic objective of the programme is to provide income generating skills and activities to poor women in rural areas, thereby improving their social and economic status (Rao and Rao, 1985, Dhillon, 1991 and Dasgupta, 1997).

There is also a supporting component of the IRDP namely, Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) started as a centrally sponsored scheme. It aims at providing technical and entrepreneurial skills to rural youth between the ages of 18 and 35 years belonging to the families living below the poverty line to enable them to take up income generating activities.

During the VI Plan, the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) were implemented replacing the earlier Food

for Work Programme. Later in April 1989, these two programmes were merged into a single rural employment programme known as Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY).

The main objective of the JRY is to generate additional gainful employment for the unemployed and the underemployed men and women in rural areas. In 1993-94, it was decided that JRY would be implemented in three streams. The first stream would consist of general works under the programme and the two subschemes, namely the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and the Million Wells Scheme (MWS) would concentrate on housing and water respectively.

The Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) which has been initiated with effect from 2 October, 1993 in the rural areas covers, 3,197 blocks in the country and provides assured employment of 100 days unskilled manual work to the rural poor who are in need of employment (Raju, 1998) Table I gives the summary of the rural development programmes under the different five year plans.

TABLE I

RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES UNDER THE FIVE YEAR PLANS		
Plan period	Programme	Year of Introduction
First Five Year Plan	Community Development Programme	1952
	National Extension Service	1953
Second Five Year Plan	Khadi and Village Industries Programme	1957
	Village Housing Scheme	1957
	Multi-Purpose Tribal Development Blocks Programme	1959

Plan period	Programme	Year of Introduction
	Package Programme	1960
	Intensive Agricultural District Programme	1960
Third Five Year Plan	Applied Nutrition Programme	1962
	Rural Industries Projects	1962
	Intensive Agricultural Areas Programme	1964
	High Yielding Variety Programme	1966
Annual Plan 1966	Farmers Training and Education Programme	1966
	Well Construction Programme	1966
Annual Plan 1967	Rural Works Programme	1967
Annual Plan 1968	Tribal Development Block	1968
Annual Plan 1969	Rural Manpower Programme	1969
	Composite Programme for Women and Pre-School Children	1969
Fourth Five Year Plan	Drought-Prone Area Programme	1970
	Crash Scheme for Rural Employment	1971
	Small Farmers Development Agency	1971
	Tribal Area Development Programme	1972
	Pilot Projects for Tribal Development	1972
	Pilot Intensive Rural Development Programme	1972
	Minimum Needs Programme	1974
	Command Area Development Programme	1974

Plan period	Programme	Year of Introduction
Fifth Five Year Plan	Hill Area Development Programme	1975
	Special Livestock Production Programme	1975
	Food for Work Programme	1977
	Desert Development Programme	1977
	Whole Village Development Programme	1979
	Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM)	1978
	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	1978
Sixth Five Year Plan	National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)	1980
	Prime Minister's Twenty Point Programme	1980
	Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)	1983
	Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)	1983
Seventh Five Year Plan	New Twenty Point Economic Programme	1986
	Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)	1986
	Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY)	1989
Eighth Five Year Plan	Employment Assurance Scheme	1993
	National Social Assistance Programme	1995

The Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment, apart from promoting infrastructure for improving productivity and social development in rural areas has through a frontal

attack on rural poverty endeavoured to reach out to the poorest of the poor through programmes of asset building, income generation and wage employment. During 1996-97, the programmes of the Ministry were tuned to increase their effectiveness and sustainability. New programmes were introduced to fill the gaps. A new centrally-sponsored scheme named Ganga Kalyan Yojana (GKY) has been launched with effect from 1 February 1997 with the objective to provide irrigation through exploitation of ground water (bore wells and tube wells) to individuals and groups of small and marginal farmers living below the poverty line.

Thus the country has been witnessing a sea change in her rural development efforts and inputs, channelised through the Community Development Blocks.



METHODOLOGY

III METHODOLOGY

The methodology involved in the conduct of this study on "Developmental Inputs in Thondamuthur Panchayat Union, Coimbatore District" is as detailed hereunder:

- A. Selection of the locale for the study
- B. Conduct of the study and
- C. Analysis and interpretation of the data.

A. Selection of the locale for the study

Thondamuthur Block (Panchayat Union) of Coimbatore district (Figure. 2) was selected for this study owing to its proximity to the researcher and the willingness of the officials to furnish the data required.

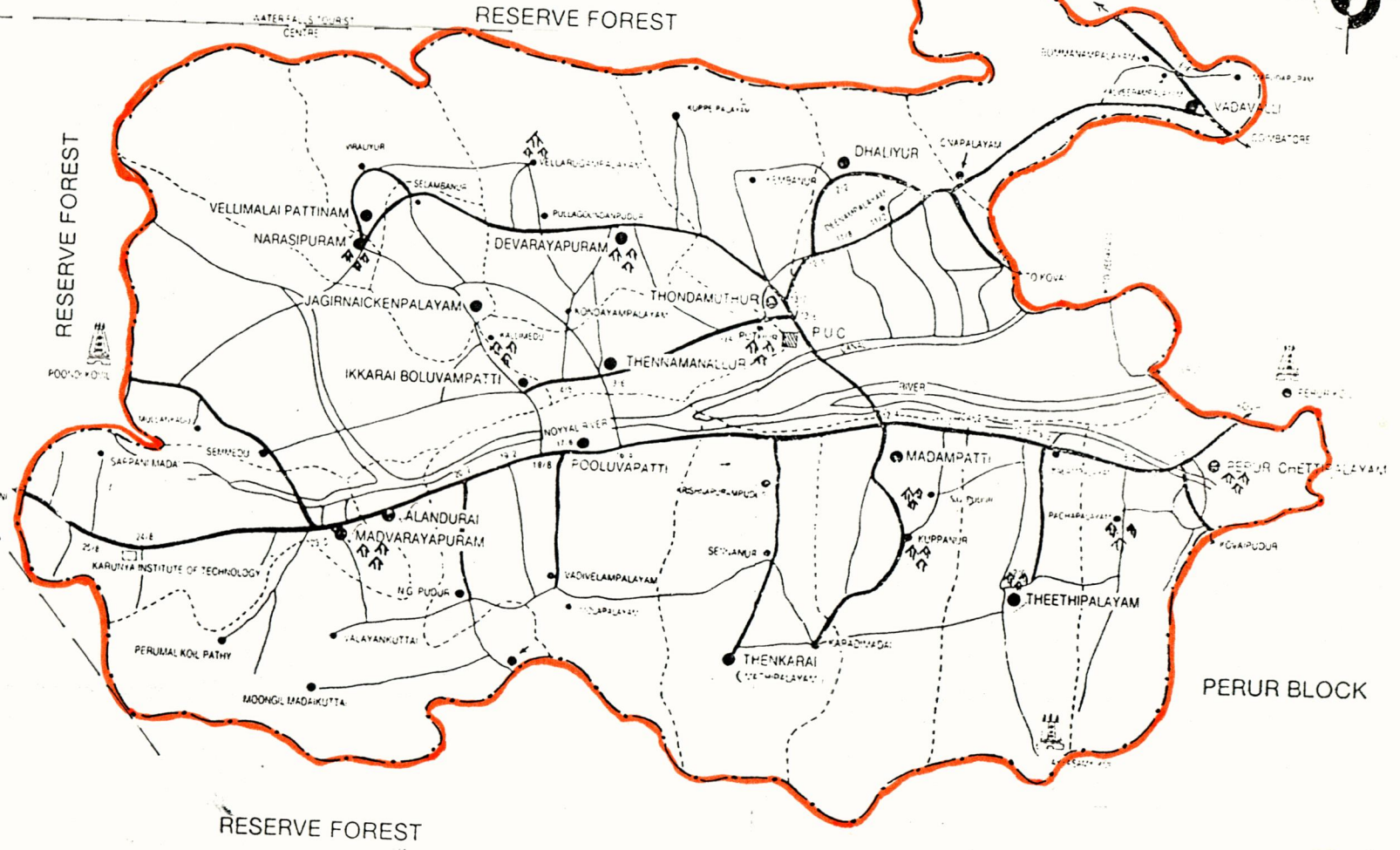
Thondamuthur Panchayat Union (Block) is one of the three blocks of Coimbatore Taluk. The block is situated on the South of Coimbatore City, the Head quarters of Coimbatore District. There are 16 revenue villages and 63 hamlets in this block.

All the villages in this block are mainly agrarian in nature. The river Noyyal and Chitraichavady Canal are the major sources of irrigation. The dam across the World famous Siruvani river is a source of drinking water to the inhabitants of Coimbatore City and suburbs. The block does not have many major industries except the Indian Hume Pipe Company at Madampatti, the Co-operative Milk Producer's Union at Perur Chettipalayam and the SPIC Fertilizer Unit at Pooluvapatti.

Vellingiri hills, Poondi Temple, Vaidehi Water Falls are some of the tourist spots in the block.

COIMBATORE DISTRICT

PANCHAYAT UNION THONDAMUTHUR



MAP OF THONDAMUTHUR PANCHAYAT UNION, COIMBATORE DISTRICT

Figure.2

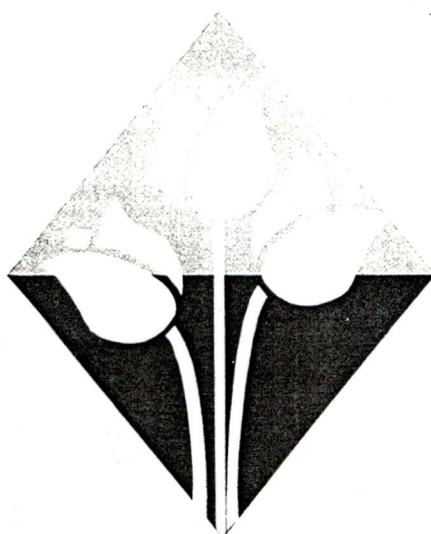
B. Conduct of the study

Good rapport was established with the officials of the block and the purpose of the study was explained to them. All the available records with the various departments of the block were scrutinized and the required data culled out. The District Collectorate and the District Statistical office were also approached and whatever data was available with them with regard to Thondamuthur Block, were noted down.

One of the objectives of the study was to examine the changes in the developmental inputs over the decades. Therefore all the earlier records available were also scrutinized. Data sheets (Appendix I) were prepared and used for entering the data on various aspects.

c. Analysis and interpretation of the data

The information thus collected was analysed, processed and the findings interpreted. The results are presented and discussed in Chapter IV.



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

IV RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The findings of this study on "Developmental Inputs in Thondamuthur Panchayat Union, Coimbatore District" are presented and discussed under the following headings:

- A. Demographic Profile
- B. Work force
- C. Literacy and Education
- D. Agriculture and Allied Activities
- E. Industries
- F. Co-operative Societies
- G. Health Services Available
- H. Basic Facilities
- I. Rural Development Programmes
- J. Social Welfare Measures and
- K. People's Participation in Local Governance

A. Demographic Profile

The area covered by Thondamuthur Block is 229.81 Sq.km. There are nine village panchayats and seven town panchayats. The population of the block has risen to 1,03746 in 1991 from 70840 in 1961 (31.7 per cent increase). The sex ratio is 988 females for 1000 males which has almost remained static over the past 30 years. The sex ratio in this block is in favour of women when compared to the national figures i.e. 927 females/1000 males (Figure.3).

The density of population as per 1991 census is 451.4 per sq.km registering an increase of 143.1 per sq.km over the 1961 figures. The density of population appears to

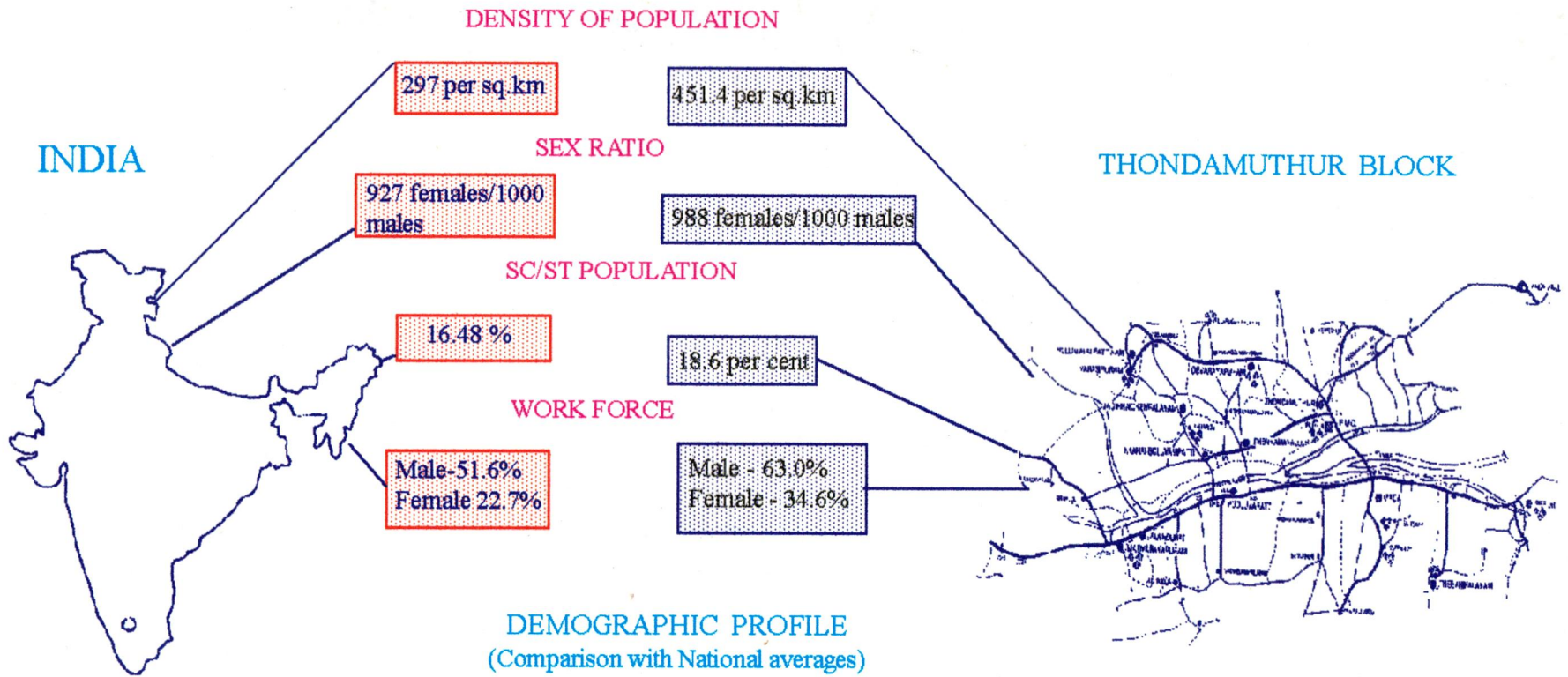


Figure - 3

be higher in Thondamuthur block when compared with the state (429 per sq.km) and the national (267 per sq.km) figures.

The SC/ST population is found to be 18.6 per cent of the total population of the block. Since 1961 the SC/ST population has declined slightly by 1.6 per cent.

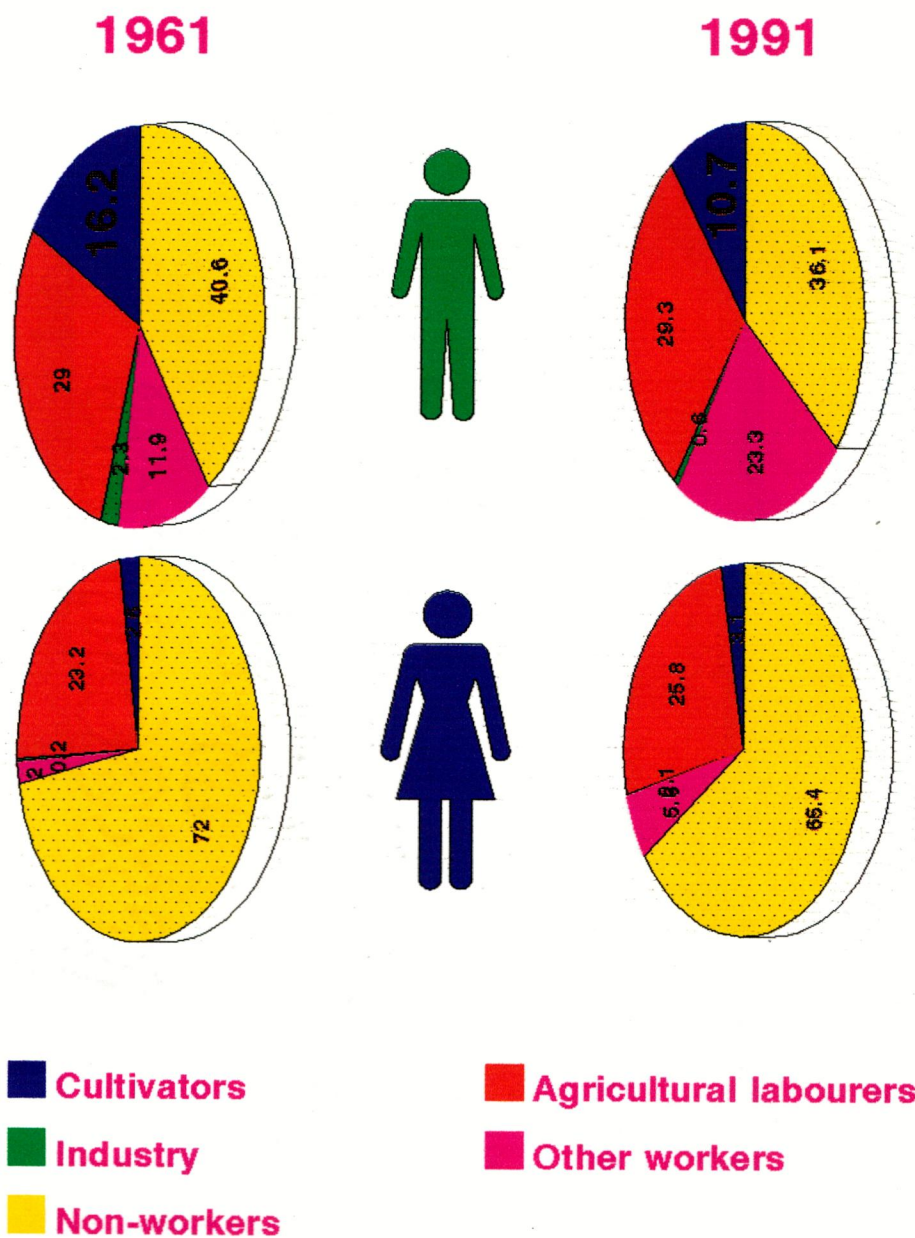
Out of the 16 revenue villages, 10 have population exceeding 5000; three have more than 3000; two have more than 1000 and only one revenue village has less than 1000 population.

B. Workforce

The details of the workforce i.e., the proportion of workers to total population and the categories of occupation are presented in Table II and Figure 4 and compared with the data for 1961.

TABLE II
DETAILS OF WORK FORCE

Category	Percentage of workers			
	1961		1991	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Cultivators	16.2	2.6	10.7	3.1
Agricultural labourers	29.0	23.2	29.3	25.8
industry (manufacturing processing serviceing and repairs)	2.3	0.2	0.6	0.1
Other workers	11.9	2.0	23.3	5.6
Total workers	59.4	28.0	63.9	34.6
Non workers	40.6	72.0	36.1	65.4



DETAILS OF WORKFORCE

Figure 4

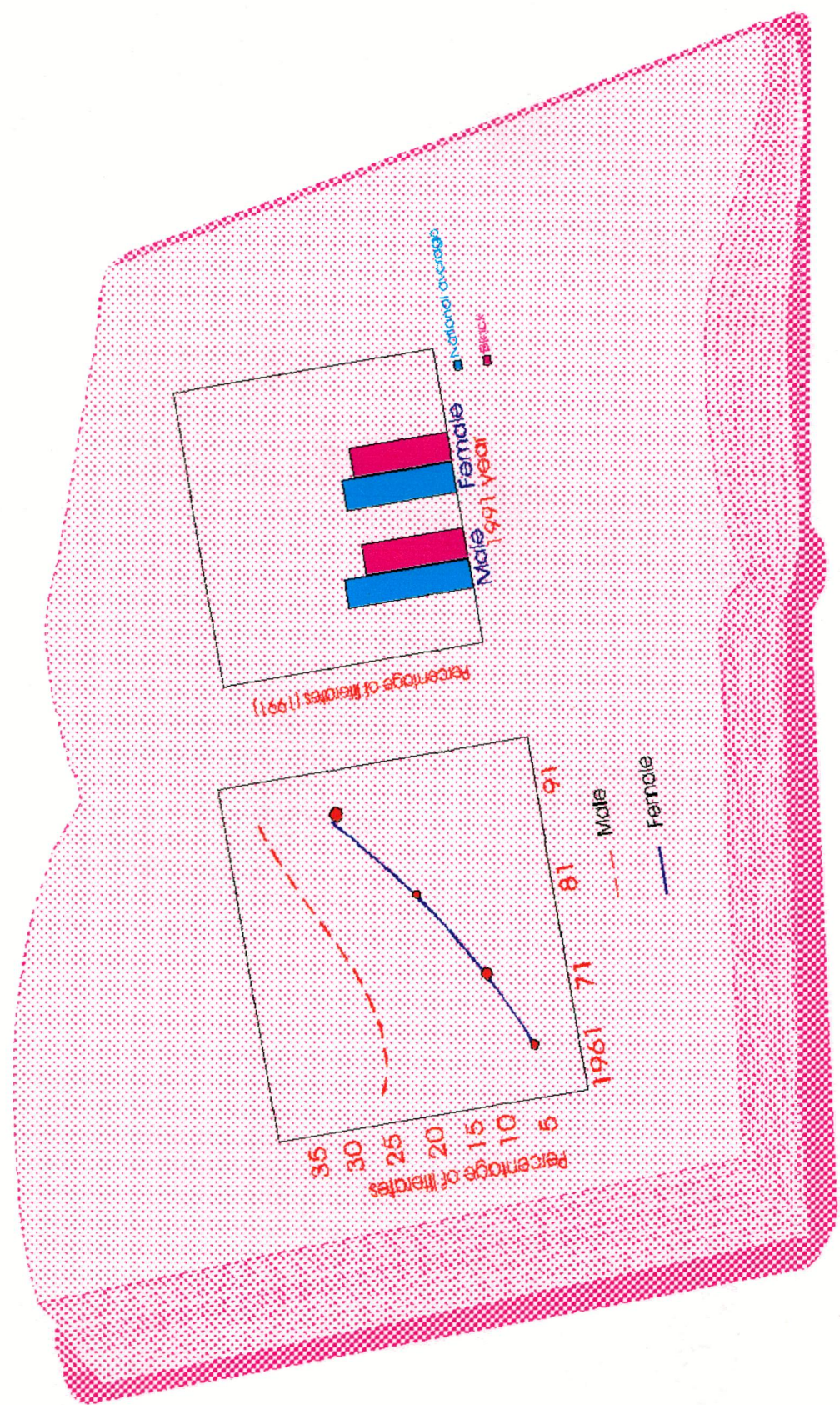
The male and female workforce in the block according to 1991 census were 63.9 and 34.6 per cent respectively which is much higher than the national average of 51.6 per cent and 22 per cent for male and female respectively as per the 1991 Census. Comparison with 1961 data points out that the male workforce has registered an increase of 4.5 per cent and the female workforce has improved by 6.6 per cent. This may be due to the increased job opportunities available in the industrial field and promotion of self employment ventures.

Categorywise, the percentage of male as cultivators has registered a decrease by 5.5 per cent. The female cultivators exhibit an increase by 0.5 per cent and the female labour force in agriculture has also risen by 2.6 per cent. It is noteworthy that over the four decades the agrarian nature of the block has not changed to a great extent.

The proportion of workers pursuing 'other work' mainly white collared jobs has increased markedly by 11.4 per cent for male and 3.6 per cent for female.

C. Literacy and Education

Table III and Figure 5 show the literacy status of the block over the three decades.



LITERACY STATUS OF THE BLOCK
Figure 5

TABLE III
LITERACY STATUS

Years	<u>Percentage of literacy</u>	
	Male	Female
1961	25.2	8.7
1971	23.4	10.4
1981	27.8	15.5
1991	31.3	24.2

It is noteworthy that the female literacy has registered a steady increase over the decades. However, it is much less than the national average of 39.3 per cent. Although the male literacy profile has also improved, the rate is far below the national average for 1991 i.e., 64.13 per cent.

Table IV gives the details of educational institutions in the block as on date.

TABLE IV
DETAILS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Levels	No. of institutions	<u>Teachers</u>		
		Male	Female	Total
Pre primary schools	8	2	37	39
Primary schools	48	56	247	303
Middle schools	9	27	28	55
High schools	6	26	33	59
Higher secondary schools	3	54	54	108
Matriculation schools	2	10	14	24

Over the last decade the number of pre primary schools has registered an increase of two and five primary schools had been added. Two middle schools had been upgraded to be high schools. There are three higher secondary schools and two matriculation schools.

Table V gives the details of coverage of students over the last decade.

TABLE V
COVERAGE OF STUDENTS OVER THE LAST DECADE

Levels	Total number	Percentage coverage	
		Boys	Girls
Pre primary schools	5619	58	42
Primary schools	56381	55	45
Middle schools	26452	53	47
High schools	15291	49	51
Higher secondary schools	23816	58	42
Matriculation schools	6030	61	39

At every level (except in the case of high school), the coverage of boys was higher than that of girls. Education particularly higher education suffers from gender inequalities.

The Karunya Institute of Technology is located in the block catering to over 1500 students. There are also two arts colleges in the block run on self financing basis.

D. Agriculture and Allied Activities

It is interesting to observe that over the last decade, the number of land holders has increased from 9457 to 11466 (17 per cent). However, the operational land holding per head has decreased from 2.08 hectares to 1.45 hectares. The division of landed property among legal heirs of cultivators may be attributed to this situation.

Available statistics revealed that over the last decade there has been a decline in the available land by 1336 hectares, mainly because of conversion of the agricultural land into house sites.

Table VI shows the distribution of the land in the block under the different categories.

TABLE VI
LAND UTILISATION IN THE BLOCK

Details of use	<u>Percentage in use</u>	
	1987-88 (42786 hectares)	1997-98 (41450 hectares)
Total cropped area	31.5	34.9
Forest	45.5	47.4
Barren and uncultivable land	2.5	2.0
Land put to non-agricultural uses	6.2	3.5
Cultivable waste	0.6	0.5
Permanent pastures and other grazing land	0.02	0.02
Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in nett sown	0.04	0.1
Fallows	13.6	11.6

Only 34.9 per cent of the land in Thondamuthur block has been considered as the total cropped area. The total cropped area has increased by 3.4 per cent. As much as 47.4 per cent of the land is categorized as 'forests' with an increase of 1.9 per cent over the decade. The increase in the forest area might be due to the commercial plantations being promoted by the forest officials. It is a matter of satisfaction that over the decade there has been a slight decrease in the barren land and land put to non-agricultural purposes.

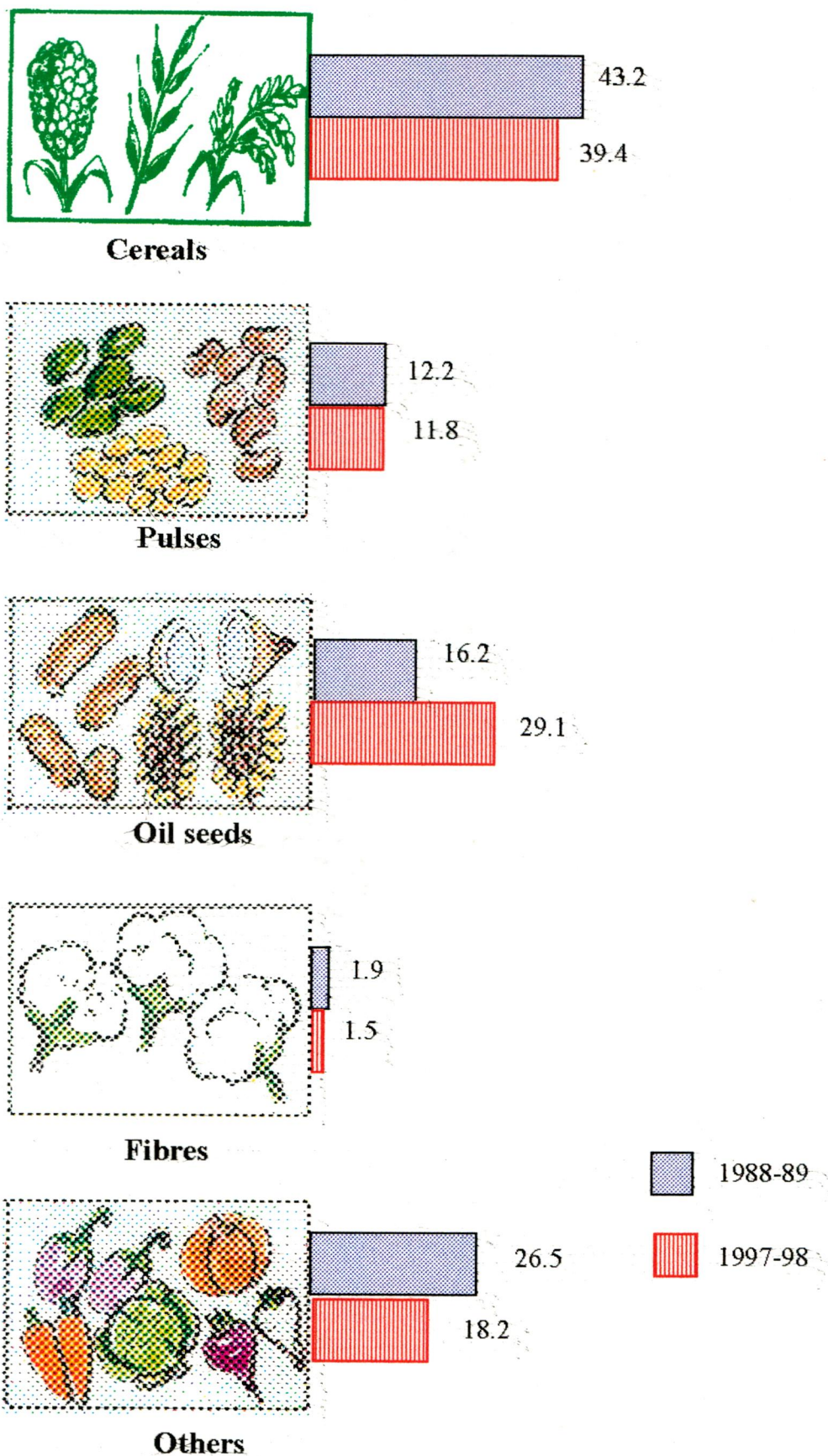
The sources of irrigation for agriculture in the block are large tanks (2), small tanks (4), private tube wells (723) and dug wells (2766). A comparison with the data available for the last decade shows that there are no changes in the sources of irrigation except in an increase of tube wells owned by individual cultivators from 112 to 723.

Table VII and Figure. 6 show the cropping pattern and also the changes occurring over the last decade for which data was available.

TABLE VII

AREA UNDER CROPS

Crops	<u>Area under cultivation (in percentage)</u>	
	1988-89	1997-98
Cereals	43.2	39.4
Pulses	12.2	11.8
Oil seeds	16.2	29.1
Fibres	1.9	1.5
Others	26.5	18.2



AREA UNDER CROPS(%)

Figure - 6

Cereals predominate among the crops cultivated. Paddy, cholam, cambu, ragi and maize are the main cereals produced. Over the ten year period, the cropping pattern has changed to a great deal with a switch over from cereals and pulses to oil seeds. The oil seeds cultivated are ground nut, gingelly (sesame), coconut, castor and sunflower.

Data on agricultural inputs and programmes was available only for the last three years which are as given in Table VIII.

TABLE VIII
PROGRAMMES FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Programmes	No. of beneficiaries	Subsidy in Rs.
Integrated Cereal Development Programme (ICDP)	692	1,44,359
National Pulses Development Programme (NPDP)	797	2,06,678
Integrated Cotton Development Programme (ICDP)	421	1,67,379
Oil Seed Production Programme (SDP)	1,807	5,26,745
Sugarcane Development Programme (SDP)	78	30,000
Fodder Development	6	2,500
Adoptive Research Trial (ART)	26	7,760
Centrally Sponsored Programmes	70	60,000
Minikit Distribution	1,953	-
Total	5,850	11,45,421

It is a matter of great satisfaction that over a three year period, 5,850 eligible farmers in the block had

obtained subsidies under the different agricultural development programmes, the monetary value of which was worth Rs.11,45,421.

As for mechanisation of agriculture, the changes over the decade are not obvious except that there is an increase in the use of tractors hired from the government sources by 3.3 per cent farmers.

There are four weekly shandies located in Pooluvapatti, Thondamuthur, Thaliyur and Vadavali and three daily shandeis located at Alanthurai, Perur Chettipalayam and Thondamuthur, for the sale of the agricultural produce. The block had only two storage godowns ever since 1988 with a capacity to store 35 tonnes of grains each.

The livestock population in the block was found to be as shown in Table IX.

TABLE IX

LIVESTOCK POPULATION

Animals	Percentage	
	1988-89	1997-98
Milch cows	23.8	31.7
Bulls	21.9	16.0
She buffaloes	16.7	1.6
He buffaloes	3.6	0.6
Sheep	7.9	13.8
Goats	17.2	18.5
Horses	0.2	0.2
Pigs	2.2	0.5
Dogs	6.0	16.8
Donkeys	0.5	0.2

It is an encouraging trend to note that over the decade there is an increase of 7.9 per cent in the case of

milch cows. This may perhaps be due to the impetus given for milk production through the milk co-operatives. The proportion of sheep and goats has also risen. The loan available under IRDP might have contributed to this rise in cattle population.

As for poultry, there are only three big poultry farms in the block with 10500 birds in total. One farm functioned only till 90-91 and was closed down due to loss.

There are two veterinary dispensaries in the block located in Thondamuthur and Madvarayapuram with four stockman centres located at Vadavalli, Naraseepuram, Madampatti and Pooluvapatti. During the previous year (97-98) 11,609 cases had been treated in all these centres.

E. Industries

The industrial scenario of the block for which the data was available from 1994 is as given in Table X.

TABLE X
TYPES AND NUMBER OF INDUSTRIES

S.No.	Industries	Number of industries	
		1994	1998
1.	Food products	8	18
2.	Beverages, tobacco products	1	2
3.	Cotton textiles	22	34
4.	Silk, wool and synthetic fibre	1	1
5.	Wood products	6	13
6.	Paper products and printing	11	28
7.	Leather products	1	3
8.	Rubber and plastic products	1	17
9.	Chemical products	8	13
10.	Non metallic mineral products	7	28
11.	Metal products	33	36
12.	Machinery and parts	43	44
13.	Repair and services	4	16
	Total	146	253

Food products, cotton textiles, wood products, paper products and printing, rubber and plastic items, chemical products, non-metallic mineral products, metal products, repair and services appear to be the major industries in the block where there has been a phenomenal growth in the number of industries. Basic metal industries and electrical machinery have experienced a *small hike*. Service oriented concerns have gained momentum only recently. By and large the block has registered a marked increase in the number of

industries over the short period of five years from 146 to 253. This points out the optimum utilisation of the assistance available for small industries made available through the District Industries Centre, commercial banks and Khadi and Village Industries.

F. Co-operative Societies

Table XI gives the details of the co-operative societies in the block.

TABLE XI
DETAILS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Details	Position	
	1989-90	1997-98
Number of societies	4	40
Membership	3128	34233
Paid up share capital (Rs.)	15,70,647	3,23,46,000
Working capital (Rs.)	15,27,815	5,29,99,000
Loan advanced (Rs.)	55,47,000	2,17,33,629

As for co-operatives, there has been a phenomenal increase in the number of societies over the last decade from 4 to 40. Subsequently the membership has also increased from 3128 in 1989-90 to 34,233.

The increase in paid up share capital has been marked from Rs.15,70,647 to Rs.3,23,46,000 with consequent increase in the working capital by Rs.5,14,71,185. No doubt, this has resulted in an increase in the loan advanced by the societies from Rs.55,47,000 to Rs.2,17,33,629.

The milk co-operative union with the chain of village level societies might have contributed to this satisfactory growth of co-operatives in the block.

G. Health Services Available

The details of health services available in the block are as given in Table XII.

TABLE XII
HEALTH SERVICES AVAILABLE IN THE BLOCK

Details	Position	
	1988-89	1997-98
Government hospitals	1	4
Primary Health Centres	3	3
Sub centres	2	19
Inpatients treated	499	733
Out patients treated	6789	4815
Private dispensaries		
Allopathy	1	26
Siddha	-	2
Homeopathy	-	2
Doctors		
Allopathy	9	39
Siddha	-	2
Homeopathy	-	2

The block has three Primary Health Centres and two sub-centres. While the number of inpatients had registered an increase over the decade, the number of outpatients treated had declined to a great extent which may be attributed to the increased number of private clinics and

doctors practising and a switch over to alternative forms of medicine.

H. Basic Facilities

Housing

Over the decade (81-91) there has been an increase of 522 households. On the otherhand, surprisingly there has been a decline in the number of occupied residential houses from 99.6 per cent to 98.9 per cent. Migration to cities may perhaps be the reason for this situation.

Water supply

It is a matter of great satisfaction that all the villages in the block have been covered under the protected water supply. Over the decade the number of hand pumps have increased from 50 in 1989-90 to 162 in 1997-98. Fifty persons have been employed to take care of the hand pumps.

Electrification

All the villages in the block are electrified. There are 713 street lights in Thondamuthur block.

Transportation

Table XIII gives the details of the length of roads of different categories.

TABLE XIII

DETAILS OF ROADS

Category	<u>Length of roads in Km</u>	
	1988-89	1997-98
Mud road	33.05	34.80
Metal road	14.55	48.40
Tar road	8.60	9.60

There is a considerable increase in the length of metal roads laid in the block, to meet the expansion of bus facilities to the villages. The number of petrol bunks had increased from one to two.

Communication

The progress in post and telegraph and telephones is as shown in Table XIV.

TABLE XIV

POST AND TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

Details	Position	
	1988-89	1997-98
Post offices	14	15
Post and telegraph offices	2	2
Telegraph office	-	1
Telephone exchanges	2	2
Number of telephones	376	842
Public call offices	2	24

There is not much change in the post and telegraphic situation except that there is an additional telegraphic office. started in 1997-98. There is an obvious increase in the number of telephones in use both at the household level (private) as well as public booths which establishes the need for the people to communicate through telephones.

Essential services

The block has 106 outlets under PDS (Public Distribution System) catering to 26410 families. The number of card holders had increased from 25800 to 26410 over the decade; the number of outlets had increased from 32 to 106. The number of flour mills had increased from four to eight.

Commercial banks

The block which had three branches of the Nationalised banks in 1988-89, has four branches in 1997-98. The agricultural co-operative banks and land development banks had increased from two to five and one to two over the same period.

Recreation

The number of community television sets distributed has increased from 13 in 1988-89 to 34 in 1997-98. In contrast, from 1992-93, there is no reporting about the distribution of community radio sets. It is interesting to observe that the number of cinema theatres had declined from six to four, which may perhaps be due to the increased television viewing both at the household and community levels.

I. Rural Development Programmes

Unfortunately data was not available for all the years for all the rural development programmes.

Data on the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) was available only for seven years whereby 5484 beneficiaries had availed subsidies to the tune of Rs.89,63,983. Under the programme Training of Rural Youth

for Self Employment (TRYSEM) 353 youth (18-35 years) had benefitted over the seven years. Under the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), 597 group houses have been completed over a five year period for which data was available.

J. Social Welfare Measures

Table XV gives details of the social welfare programmes implemented in the block over the last seven years for which the data was available.

TABLE XV
SOCIAL WELFARE MEASURES

Programmes	<u>Number of beneficiaries</u>						
	1992- 93	1993- 94	1994- 95	1995- 96	1996- 97	1997- 98	1998- 99
i. Moovaloor Ramamirtham Ammayar Marriage Assistance Scheme	20	24	31	37	25	135	90
ii. Assistance from Tamil Nadu Transport Deve- lopment Finance Corporation Limited	60	61	63	62	58	67	52
iii. Free Books for Widow's Children	13	23	46	25	12	19	65
iv. Fund for Handi- capped children	31	31	47	32	30	28	31
v. Anjugam Ammayar Intercaste Marriage Assistance scheme	-	-	-	-	-	1	10
vi. Scheme for Widow's Daug- ter's Marriage	-	-	-	-	-	5	8
vii. Dr. Dharmambal Widow's Re- marriage Assis- tance Scheme	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Total	124	139	187	156	125	256	258

The number of beneficiaries under the Moovaloor Ramamirtham Ammayar Marriage Assistance Scheme and Free Books for Widow's Children have increased greatly. The allocation under Tamil Nadu Transport Development Corporation Limited

and Fund for Handicapped Children have remained more or less the same all through the seven years.

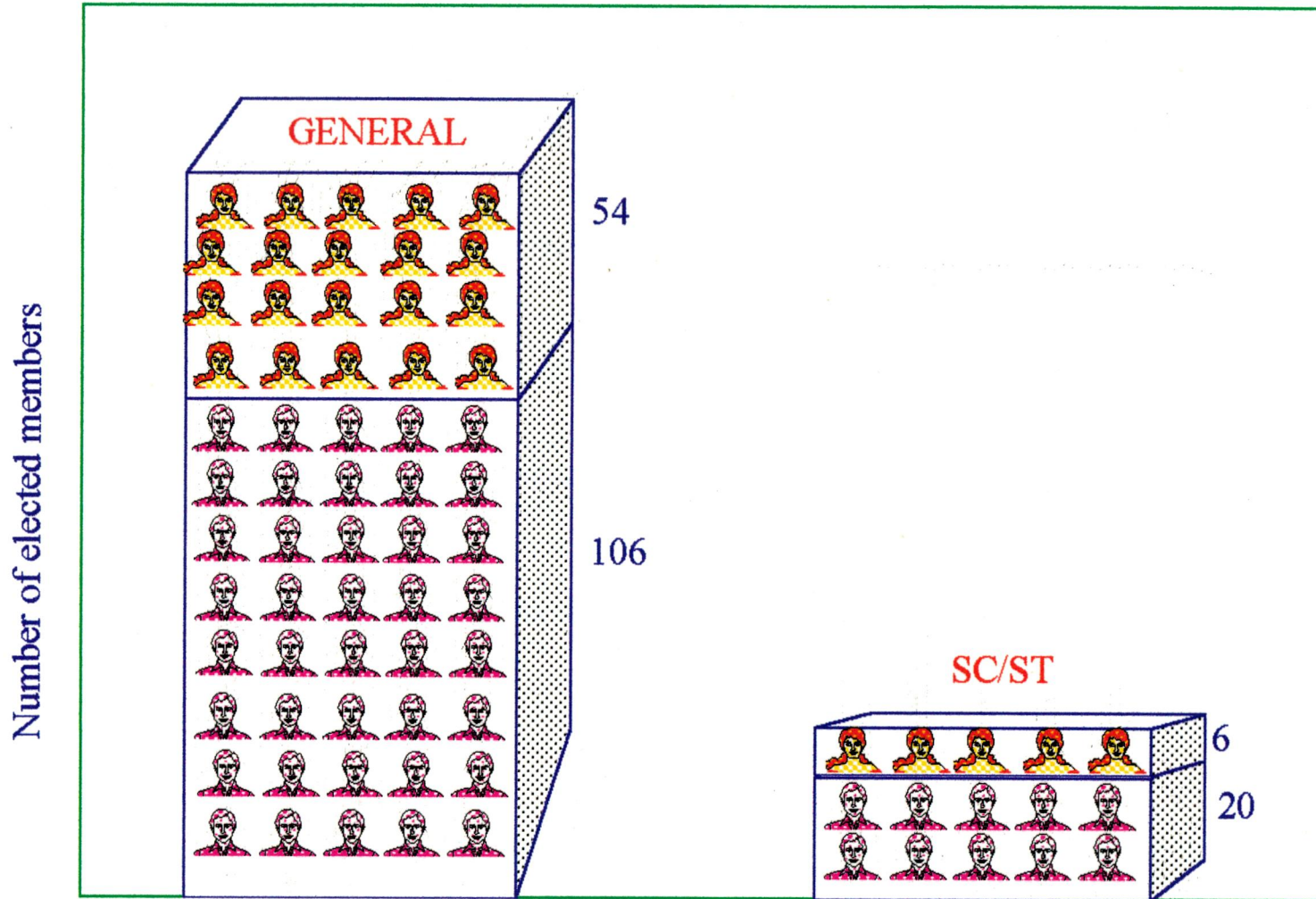
In total, the social welfare measures of Tamil Nadu Government has reached 1245 beneficiaries over the seven year period. Over the period, the number of beneficiaries per annum has almost doubled.

Nutritious Meal Programmes

The Tamilnadu Integrated Nutrition Programme (TINP) is in operation in this block through the 42 Child Welfare Centres covering 1102 children under five years. Over the past seven years for which data was available 10,052 children have been covered with the package of supplementary feeding, immunisation and pre school education. The centres are managed by the Child Welfare Organisers and the Community Nutrition Workers.

K. People's Participation in Local Governance

Thondamuthur Panchayat Union has seven town panchayats and nine village panchayats for which elections were conducted in October 1996. Table XVI and Figure 7 give the details of the members elected to these local bodies.



PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION IN LOCAL GOVERNANCE

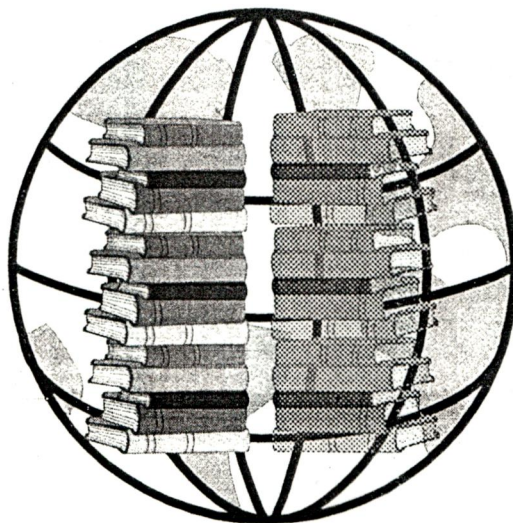
Figure - 7

TABLE XVI
DETAILS OF ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES TO LOCAL BODIES

Name of the villages	Number of elected members	General category		SC/ST	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
<u>Town Panchayats</u>					
Thenkarai	15	9	4	1	1
Thondamuthur	15	8	4	2	1
Pooluvapatti	15	8	4	2	1
Thaliyur	15	8	4	2	1
Alandurai	15	10	4	1	-
Ekkaraibolouvampatti	15	7	5	3	-
Vadavalli	15	10	3	1	1
Total	105	60	28	12	5
<u>Village Panchayats</u>					
Devarayapuram	9	5	3	1	-
Jaheernaikan palayam	6	3	2	1	-
Madampatti	9	5	3	1	-
Madvarayapuram	9	6	3	-	-
Naraseepuram	9	5	3	1	-
Perur Chettipalayam	12	7	3	1	1
Theethipalayam	9	5	3	1	-
Thennamanallur	9	5	3	1	-
Vellimalaipattinam	9	5	3	1	-
Total	81	46	26	8	1
Grand total	186	106	54	20	6

There are 186 leaders representing people in local governance (105 in Town Panchayats and 81 in Village Panchayats). In accordance with the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution, there is one third reservation for women, whereby 60 women at the grassroots including six from SC/ST category entered the local bodies of administration. It is a matter of pride that the Chairperson of the Panchayat Union

is a lady Smt.Pushpavalli who got elected to the post under the reserved category (for women) i.e. one third of the Chairpersons in the Panchayat Unions of the District should be women, as per the mandate..



SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

V SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

This study on 'Developmental Inputs in Thondamuthur Panchayat Union, Coimbatore District' was undertaken with a view to examine the programme inputs in a Community Development Block over a period of time.

All the available records with the Panchayat Union, District Collectorate and the District Statistical Office were scrutinised and the data entered on specially prepared data sheets. The salient findings of the study are presented hereunder:

The Demographic Profile

- * The population of the block has risen from 70840 in 1961 to 1,03746 in 1991 (by 31.7 per cent).
- * The sex ratio is 988 females per 1000 males which has almost remained static over the past 30 years. It is a matter of pride that the sex ratio in this block is in favour of women when compared to the national average i.e. 927 females/1000 males.
- * The density of population in Thondamuthur block is 451.4 per sq.km which is higher than the State (429 per sq.km) and the national (267 per sq.km) figures.
- * The SC/ST population is found to be 18.6 per cent of the total population of the block and is higher than the national average of 16.48 per cent. However, since 1961, the SC/ST population has declined slightly by 1.6 per cent.

Work Force

The male and female work force in the block according to 1991 Census were 63.9 and 34.6 per cent respectively which is much higher than the national average of 51.6 per cent and 22 per cent for male and female respectively. Comparison with 1961 data points out that the male work force has registered an increase of 4.5 per cent and the female work force has improved by 6.6 per cent. This may be due to the increased job opportunities available in the industrial field and promotion of self-employment ventures.

Literacy and Education

- * It is noteworthy that the female literacy has registered a steady increase over the decades from 8.7 per cent in 1961 to 24.2 per cent in 1991. However, it is much less than the national average of 39.3 per cent. Although the male literacy profile has also improved (25.2 to 31.3 per cent) during the same period, the rate is far below the national average of 64.13 per cent in 1961.
- * Over the last decade, the number of pre-primary schools has registered an increase of two and five primary schools had been added. Two middle schools had been upgraded to be high schools. There are three higher secondary schools and two matriculation schools in the block. However, gender disparity in the coverage of students persists.

Agriculture and Allied Activities

- * It is interesting to observe that over the last decade, the number of land holders has increased from 9457 to 11,466 (17 per cent). However, the operational land holding per head has decreased from 2.08 hectares to 1.45 hectares. The division of landed property among legal heirs of cultivators owing to the disintegration of the joint family system may be attributed to this situation. Further over the last decade, there has been a decline in the available land by 1336 hectares, mainly because of the conversion of the agricultural land into house sites. This is a growing phenomenon in the periphery of Coimbatore City.
- * Only 34.9 per cent of the land in Thondamuthur block has been considered as the total cropped area, although there is a 3.4 per cent increase over the decade. As much as 47.4 per cent of the land is categorized as 'forest' with an increase of 1.9 per cent over the decade. The increase in the forest area might be due to the commercial plantations being promoted by the forest officials.
- * Over the ten year period, the cropping pattern has changed a great deal with a switch over from cereals and pulses to oil seeds. The oil seeds cultivated are ground nut, gingelly (sesame), coconut, castor and sunflower.
- * It is a matter of great satisfaction that over a three year period, 5,850 eligible farmers in the block had

obtained subsidies under the different agricultural development programmes, the monetary value of which was worth Rs.11,45,421.

- * A comparison with the data available for the last decade shows that there are no changes in the sources of irrigation except in an increase of tube wells owned by individual cultivators from 112 to 723.
- * As for mechanisation of agriculture, there are no obvious changes over the decade, except that there is an increase in the use of tractors hired from the government sources by 3.3 per cent farmers.
- * It is an encouraging trend to note that over the decade there is an increase of 7.9 per cent in the case of milch cows. This may perhaps be due to the impetus given for milk production through the milk co-operatives. The proportion of sheep and goats has also risen. The loan available under IRDP might have contributed to this rise in cattle population.

Industries

- * By and large, over a short period of five years the block has registered a marked increase in the number of industries from 146 to 253. This points out the optimum utilisation of the assistance available for small industries from the District Industries Centre and commercial banks.

Co-operative Societies

- * As for co-operatives, there has been a phenomenal increase in the number of societies over the last

decade from 4 to 40; subsequently the membership has also increased from 3128 in 1989-90 to 34,233 in 1997-98.

The Milk Co-operative Producers' Union with the chain of village level societies might have contributed to this satisfactory growth of co-operatives in this block.

Health Services available.

The block has three Primary Health Centres and two sub-centres. While the number of inpatients had registered an increase over the decade, the number of out patients treated had declined to a great extent which may be attributed to the increased number of private clinics and doctors practising and a switch over to alternative forms of medicine.

Basic Facilities

- * By and large, there is a good infrastructure in this block in terms of housing, water, electricity, roads, transport, communication network, banking, recreation etc. Nearness to the District Headquarters (Coimbatore City) obviously has put the block in an advantageous position to avail developmental inputs from governmental and non governmental sources.

Rural Development Programmes

- * Over the past seven years for which data was available, 5484 beneficiaries availed loan and subsidies under IRDP; 353 youth had undergone training under TRYSEM and 597 group houses have been built under the JRY.

Soical Welfare Measures

- * The social welfare measures of Tamil Nadu Government has reached 1245 beneficiaries over the seven year period. In addition the Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Programme (TINP) has covered 10,052 children under 5 through the 42 Child Welfare Centres functioning in this block.

People's Participation in Local Governance

- * There are 186 leaders representing people in local governance, spread over in the seven Town Panchayats and nine village Panchayats. As per the provisions in the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution for one third reservations for women, 60 women have been elected to the local bodies. Interestingly, the Chairperson in Thondamuthur Panchayat Union is a lady, as per the norms stipulated.

Strategies for Future

Based on the findings of this study, the following stratgies are put forth for augmenting the benefits of progamme inputs in a development block.

- * The governmental and non governmental machinery must be geared to improve the literacy status of the male and female population in the block which is alarmingly low and far below even from the national averages.

- * The agrarian nature of the villages in the block needs to be maintained. The productivity of the work froce - male as well as female has to be enhanced

through training and access to agricultural inputs. Improvements in storage and preservation of agricultural produce and strengthening the marketing network would go a long way in promoting sustainable agriculture.

* The industrial scenario of the block appears to be dismal. While the agrarian nature of the block needs to be conserved, there is a very high potential for the growth of small scale/cottage industries utilising the agricultural waste and by-products. The District Industries Centre (DIC), the Small Industries Service Institute (SISI), Khadi and Village Industries (KVIC) and the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) which are inclined to encourage small entrepreneurs, particularly women should explore the viability of setting up agro industries in this block. These efforts would also contribute to the increase in the work force - men and women.

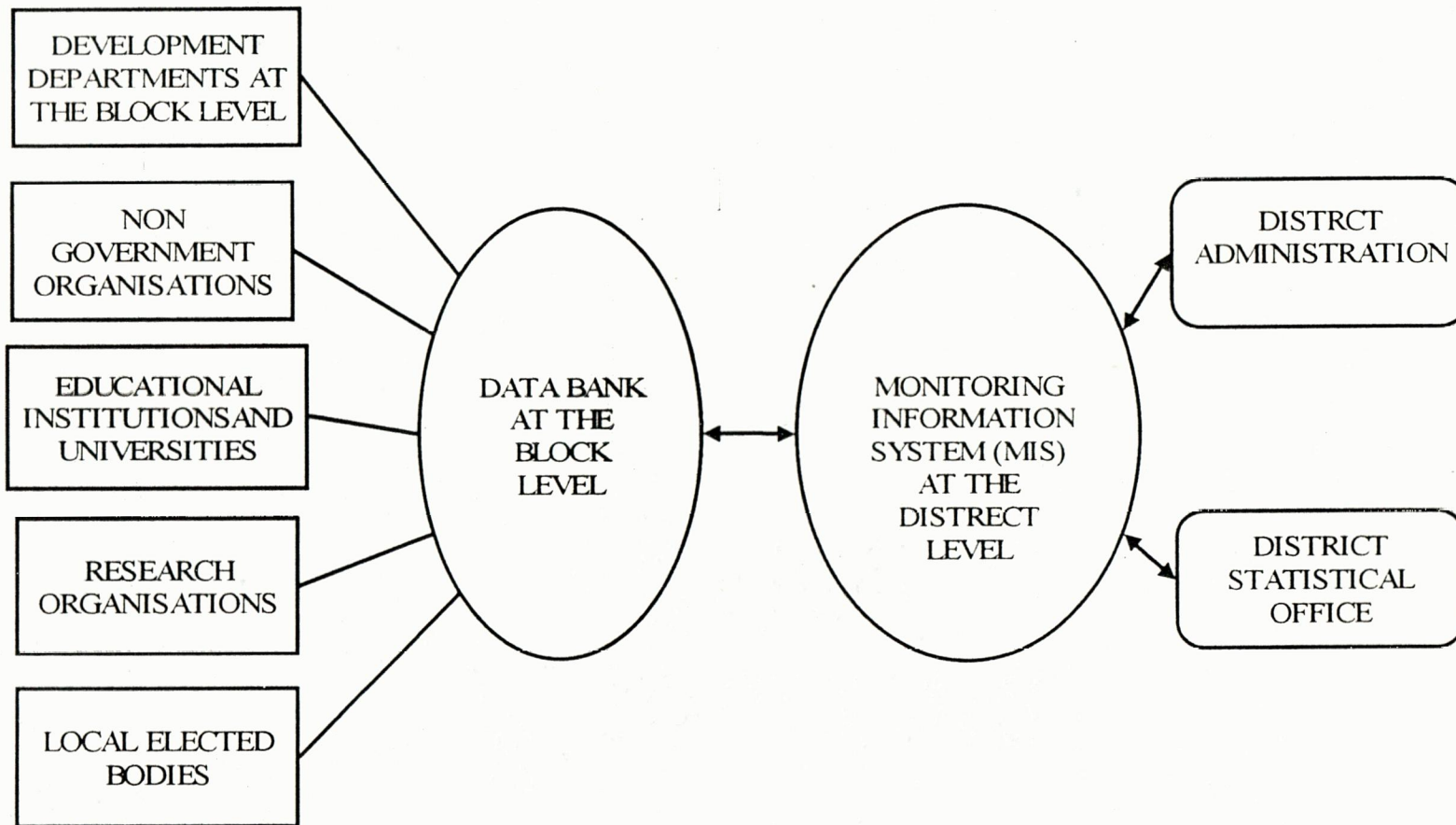
* The block has a lot of potential for milk production and distribution and has established the credibility of the co-operative sector in this direction. Small scale and cottage industries related to fodder and cattle feed may be encouraged in addition to preparation of milk products which would serve as viable feeder and ancillary industries, augmenting job potentials, particularly for women.

* The health services available in this block appear to be adequate and satisfactory. There is a tendency

for switch over from allopathy to the alternative systems of medicine. The block has a rich forest belt and has scope for cultivation of medicinal plants. A few NGOs are already making trials in this direction and they may be encouraged.

* The data base on developmental inputs is weak and needs to be strengthened. This is specially imperative since the block administration already suffers from the segregation of essential departments such as agriculture, animal husbandry, health, education and industries from its fold. These departments which were originally part of the Block Team are now under the control of their parent 'line' departments and this leads to lack of co-ordination at the block level.

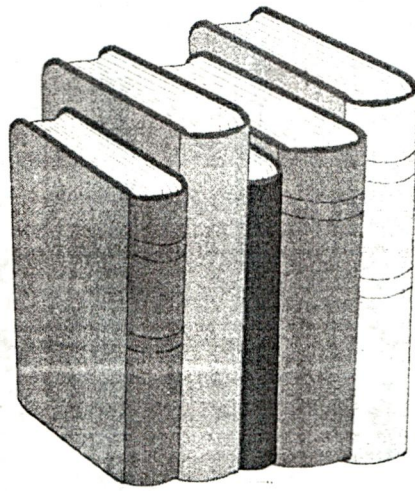
The District Administration should therefore set up a data bank at the block level and at the District level where in all the development departments, the Statistical Department, NGOs, Education and Research Department (such as the nearby Tamil Nadu Agricultural University) and elected bodies are represented (Figure-8).



PARADIGM ON DATA BANK ON DEVELOPMENTAL INPUTS

Figure 8

The participating institutions should ensure that this data bank records all the developmental inputs in the block - men and material. This is essential to assess the impact of the programme inputs in quantitative and qualitative dimensions, over a period.



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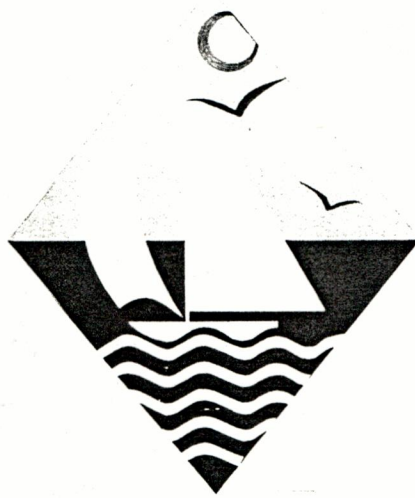
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APPENDICES

DETAILS OF AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

1. Land utilisation

<u>Type</u>	<u>Area in hectares</u>
Total cropped area	:
Forest	:
Barren and uncultivated land	:
Fallows	:
Others (Specify)	:

2. Area under crops

<u>Crops</u>	<u>Area under cultivation</u>
Cereals	:
Pulses	:
Oilseeds	:
Coconut	:
Fibres	:
Others (Specify)	:

3. Irrigation facilities

<u>Type</u>	<u>Total number</u>
<u>Tanks</u> - large	:
small	:
<u>Wells</u> - Tube wells	:
Dug wells	:
Flow irrigation	:
Others (Specify)	:

Implements used in the farms

<u>Implements</u>	<u>Total number</u>
Wooden ploughs	:
Iron ploughs	:
Water pumps	:
Tractors	:
Sugarcane crushers	:
Others (Specify)	:

5. Facilities for grain storage

- i. Households ii. Government godowns

If government godowns, How many government godowns?

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

1. Total number of literates :
 Male :
 Female :

2. Details of education :

Levels	Number of insti- tutions	Students		Teachers	
		Boys	Girls	Total	Male Female Total
Pre primary schools					
Primary schools					
Middle schools					
High schools					
Higher secondary schools					
Matriculation schools					
Engineering and technology					
Arts and Science colleges					
Medical colleges					

3. Number of common libraries :
 4. Number of Noon Meal Centres :
 5. Number of beneficiaries under Noon Meal Programme :

DETAILS ABOUT INDUSTRIES

Industries	Number	Employemnt
1. Agriculture related industries		
2. Spare parts		
3. Flour mills		
4. Oil mills		
5. Plastic industry		
6. Textile related industry		
7. Paddy/grains crushing		
8. Saw mill		
9. Sugar factory		
10. Others (Specify)		

Advantages from the industries

Disadvantages (Eg. Pollution)

HEALTH SERVICES AVAILABLE

Details	Number
Government Hospitals	
Primary Health Centres	
Sub-centres	
In patients	
Out patients	
<u>Private dispensaries</u>	
Allopathy	
Siddha	
Homeopathy	
<u>Doctors</u>	
Allopathy	
Indian medicine	
Homeopathy	

DETAILS OF CO-OPERATIVES

Category	Total Member number	Paidup -ship share capital	Working capital	Loan Advan- ced	Out stand-	Over due ing
Primary agri- cultural co- operatives						
Agriculture land develop- ment co- operatives						
Marketing co- operative society						
Tribal co- operative society						
Milk produc- tion co- operative society						
Others (Specify)						

BASIC FACILITIES

1. Housing

- a. Number of households :
- b. Types of houses :
- c. Has there been any change in the number of households

2. Water supply

- a. Total number of hand pumps installed :
- b. Number of hand pumps not in use :
- c. Number of persons employed for maintenance:

3. Electricity

- a. Total number of street lights
- b. Total number of households electrified

4. Transportation

Road facilities	Length of roads (in km)
a. Mud road	:
b. Metal road	:
c. Tar road	:

What is the condition of the road at present?

5. Communication

Post and Telegraphs and Telephones

	Total number
Post offices	:
Post and telegraph	:
Telephone exchange	:
Number of Telephones	:
Public call offices	:

6. Essential services

- i. How many families having ration card?
- ii. Number of banks :
- iii. Number of petrol bunks :
- iv. Number of police stations :
- v. Community television sets :
- vi. Community radio sets :
- vii. Number of cinema theatres :

RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

What are the programmes implemented for the people below poverty line and SC/ST

Programme	Total number of beneficiaries	Target	Achievement
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SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMMES

What are the social welfare schemes implemented for the welfare of the people?

Programme	Total number of beneficiaries
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PROGRAMMES FOR WOMEN

What are the programmes implemented for the women?

Programmes	Total number of beneficiaries
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PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION

- a. Total number of wards :
- b. Elected members Number
- i. Male :
- ii. Female :
- iii. SC/ST :
- c. Has there been any change after Panchayat Raj in the block?