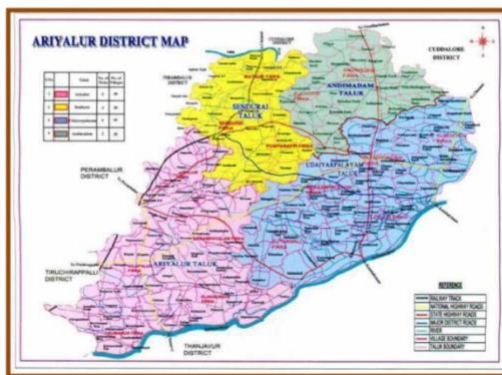


Ariyalur Map



DISTRICT SURVEY REPORT FOR LIMEKANKAR
ARIYALUR DISTRICT
TAMILNADU STATE

(Prepared as per Gazette Notification S.O.3611 (E) dated 25.07.2018 of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change)



GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISTRICT ARIYALUR

Ariyalur district came into existence by the bifurcation of Perambalur District as per G.O.Ms.No.683 Revenue RA1 (1) Department dated 19.11.2007. It is bounded on the North by Cuddalore, South by Thanjavur, East by Cuddalore and Thanjavur and West by Perambalur and Tiruchirapalli districts. Ariyalur has been functioning as a separate District since 23.11.2007.

LOCATION & GEOGRAPHICAL AREA OF ARIYALUR DISTRICT

Ariyalur District is located in central Tamil Nadu and is 265 K.M. away from Chennai. The District has an area of 1949 Sq.Km. It is an inland district without any coast line. The District has Vellar River in the North and Kollidam River in the South and it has no well marked natural divisions.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF ARIYALUR DISTRICT

Ariyalur District is located in central Tamil Nadu and is 265 K.M. away from Chennai. The District has an area of 1949 Sq.Km. It is an inland district without any coast line. The District has Vellar River in the North and Kollidam River in the South and it has no well marked natural divisions.

ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP

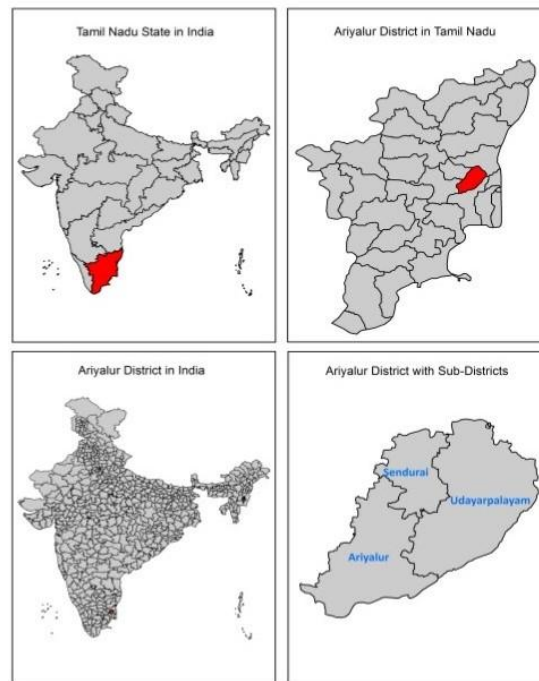
Ariyalur District consists of two Revenue Divisions viz., Ariyalur and Udayarpalayam, three Taluks viz., Ariyalur, Udayarpalayam and Sendurai comprising of 195 Revenue Villages. The District has six blocks viz. Ariyalur, Thirumanur, Sendurai, Jayankondam, Andimadam and T.Palur comprising 201 Village Panchayats. There are two Municipalities viz. Ariyalur & Jayankondam and two Town Panchayats viz. Udayarpalayam & Varadharajanpettai. The District has six blocks viz. Ariyalur, Thirumanur, Sendurai, Jayankondam, Andimadam and T.Palur comprising of 201 Village Panchayats. There are two Municipalities viz. Ariyalur & Jayankondam and two Town Panchayats viz. Udayarpalayam & Varadharajanpettai.

TOPOGRAPHY OF ARIYALUR DISTRICT

The district has an average Rainfall of 951.1 mm (Annual). The maximum temperature is 38°C and Min: 24°C. Land of Limestone Ferruginous red loam occurs in Ariyalur district. The texture is usually loamy, the colour varying from red at the surface to yellow at the lower horizon. The soils are of medium depth with good drainage, free from accumulation of salt and calcium carbonate, ranging from 6.5 to 8.0 and contain low amounts of organic matter, nitrogen and phosphorus but with generally adequate amounts of potash and lime.

The LOCATION OF THE PROJECT AREA is further pinpointed:

Location Map



E) LOCAL SITUATION

GEOGRAPHICAL ASPECT OF ARIYALUR: ARIYALUR UNDER THE SEA

Before the advent of the human activities in the area covered by the district, it was submerged under the Sea. Later, due to the changes in climatic conditions, the sea water receded towards the east and thus emerged the present land made metamorphic rocks belonging to the gneiss family. This rocky soil is made up of sedimentary and gypsum rocks that belong to different geological periods. These changes took place around 15 million years ago in what is termed by geologists as the Cretaceous age.

Following the changes including the receding of the sea, various species that lived in the sea and the sea shore that were submerged under the gutter and swamp became fossils. Thus Ariyalur district is a veritable Palaeo-Zoological Garden and is often nick named as the 'Mecca of the Geological Researchers'. Various types of fossils of wood, animal and plant species have been unearthed in the District. Dinosaur eggs have been discovered at Kallakurichi mines and Ninniyur and thus the district is a treasure house of fossils of ancient species.

PREHISTORIC PERIOD (B.C.200000 TO A.D 300)

The people of prehistoric period lived in the area covered under the District. Traces of their culture in the form of Paleolithic and Neolithic tools and the megalithic urns and potteries have been discovered from Ninniyur, Ottakovil, Vilangudi, Vikkiramangalam, Ariyalur, Kilakulathur, Elakurichi, Tirumalapadi, Pottakollai-Thathanur, Gunamangalam, Melapaluvur, Kandiraitheertham and Thular.

SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECT OF ARIYALUR DISTRICT

POPULATION DETAILS OF ARIYALUR DISTRICT (2011)

1. AREA AND POPULATION

1.1 AREA, POPULATION, LITERATES, SC'S, ST'S- SEXWISE BY BLOCKS

S.No	Name of the BLOCKS	Area (sq.km)	Population			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			Literate		
			Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	ARIYALUR	326.82	136519	68538	67981	30473	15479	14994	968	473	495	86571	49365	37206
2	THIRUMANUR	349.65	119290	58478	60812	24970	12180	12790	249	126	123	76173	41939	34234
3	JAYANKONDAM	343.81	164842	81672	83170	41801	20789	21012	3689	1822	1867	108656	60007	48649
4	T.PALUR	309.45	103978	51758	52220	24285	12208	12077	2133	1036	1097	64690	36566	28124
5	ANDIMADAM	289.43	118374	58884	59490	21814	10839	10975	2339	1172	1167	76537	42805	33732
6	SENDURAI	314.82	111891	55373	56518	32887	16581	16306	1344	645	699	67977	38900	29077
	Total	1933.98	754894	374703	380191	176230	88076	88154	10722	5274	5448	480604	269582	211022

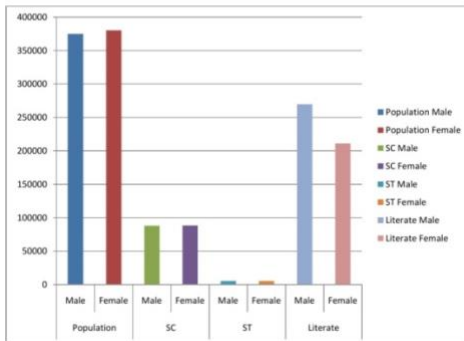
Source: Census of India 2011

In 2011, Ariyalur had population of 754,894 of which male and female were 374,703 and 380,191 respectively. In 2001 census, Ariyalur had a population of 695,524 of which males were 346,763 and remaining 348,761 were females.

Population Density - Ariyalur district

The total area of Ariyalur district is 1,940 km². Thus the density of Ariyalur district is 389 people per square kilometer. As per the initial provisional data of Census 2011, around 53 sq. km. area is under urban region while 1,887 sq. km. is under rural region. The population is further demonstrated:

CHART FOR POPULATION, LITERATES, SC'S, ST'S- SEXWISE



Religion-wise Population - Ariyalur district

Ariyalur Religion-wise Data 2011

Description	Total	Percentage
Hindu	708,397	93.84 %
Muslims	7,942	1.05 %
Christian	37,403	4.95 %
Sikh	104	0.01 %
Buddhist	88	0.01 %
Jain	65	0.01 %
Others	42	0.01 %
Not Stated	853	0.11 %

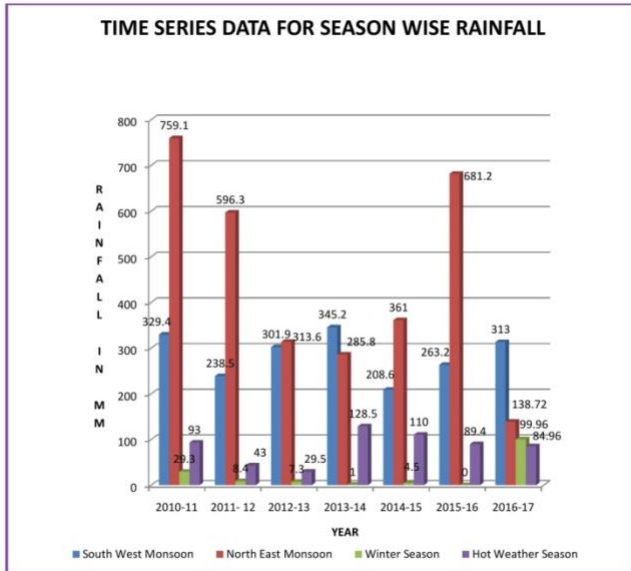
Salient points of the 2011 census gives us the following details about the district:

1.6 SALIENT FEATURES OF 2011 CENSUS - BLOCK WISE

Sl. No	Name of the Block	Density per Sq.Kms.	Females per 1000 Males	Increase in population since 2001 in %	Urban / Rural Population in %	Literacy rate among		S.C. Population in %	S.T. Population in %
						Male (%)	Female (%)		
1	ARIYALUR	326.82	992	13.2	29.9	81.3	61.1	22.3	0.70
2	THRUMANUR	349.65	1040	4.9	---	81.0	62.9	20.9	0.21
3	JAYANKONDAM	343.81	1018	9.3	39.4	82.6	64.9	25.4	2.24
4	T.PALUR	309.45	1009	9.4	---	79.8	60.1	23.4	2.05
5	ANDIMADAM	289.43	1010	5.2	7.5	81.9	62.6	18.4	1.98
6	SENDURAI	314.82	1020	8.9	---	79.6	57.2	29.4	1.20
	TOTAL	1933.98	1015	8.5	12.5	81.2	61.7	23.3	1.42

Source: Census of India 2011

Rain fall in Ariyalur District



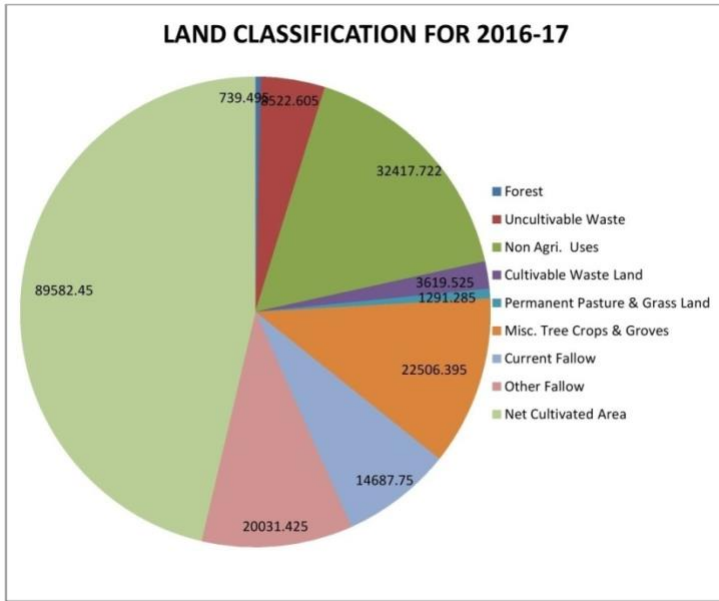
Land utilization in Ariyalur District

3.2. LAND UTILISATION

(Area in Hectares) Year: 2016 – 17

Land Classification	Block						District
	Ariyalur	Thirumanur	Jayankondam	Andimadam	T.Palur	Sendurai	Total
Forest	0.110	224.400	0.000	196.985	318.000	0.000	739.495
Uncultivable Waste	2430.375	2841.015	1326.530	583.415	900.215	441.055	8522.605
Non Agri. Uses	6001.455	7306.690	4010.965	3010.125	5729.575	6358.410	32417.722
Cultivable Waste Land	1379.035	763.950	447.295	132.145	389.210	507.890	3619.525
Permanent Pasture & Grass Land	524.305	456.000	87.000	31.000	138.980	54.000	1291.285
Misc. Tree Crops & Groves	1973.620	695.880	10509.625	3261.410	4731.680	1334.180	22506.395
Current Fallow	838.775	4189.960	2512.970	2474.990	3563.680	1107.375	14687.750
Other Fallow	6245.140	2556.300	2902.600	1286.495	2756.570	4284.320	20031.425
Net Cultivated Area	13289.060	15930.310	12584.015	17966.435	12417.460	17395.170	89582.450
Total	32681.875	34964.505	34381.000	28943.000	33945.370	31482.400	193398.150

Land classification in Ariyalur District



Public Health

29. PUBLIC HEALTH

29.1 PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES RENDERED BY ORGANISATIONS AND INDIVIDUAL

Year: 2016 - 17

Sl.No.	Items	Numbers
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Hospitals	42
2.	Dispensaries	1
3.	Sanitary	0
4.	Nursing Home	15
5.	Maternity & Child Welfare Clinic	0
6.	Allopathy	42
7.	Siddha	18
8.	Unani	0
9.	Homeopathy	1

Source: Deputy Director of Health Services

THE ECONOMICAL SITUATION OF ARIYALUR DISTRICT

Ariyalur district is endowed with fairly rich limestone deposits suitable to be utilized in cement manufacture. This has resulted in establishment of four major cement plants, one in public sector and

three in private sector in Ariyalur region. In addition, minor minerals such as Kankar, Lateritic Gravel and River Sand are also available in the district.

The economy of the district is mainly dependent on industrial sector. More than half of their populations are directly or indirectly engaged in the industrial sector in order to earn their livelihood. Cement industry is the prime industry in the district and every year a huge chunk of revenue comes from the various cement industries in the district helps in its economy to a great extent. Some of the big cement units present in the district are Birlas (UltraTech Cement), India cements, Dalmia cements, Madras cements and many more. The Tamil Nadu government's undertaking TANCEM factory is the first cement producing factory in Ariyalur.

In terms of agriculture, sugar cane and cashew are the foremost agricultural products in the district. The pre - dominate soil in the district is red sanding with scattered packers of black soil which is best suited for growing the dry crops. The district is also abundant in mineral resources. Some of the commonly found mineral resources in the district are lime stone, shale, sand stone, canker, phosphate nodules, etc. The gross domestic product in the district during the year 2011-12 was Rs. 252.802 at current price and Rs. 147.127 at constant prices in the year 2004-2005.

EDUCATIONAL ASPECT OF ARIYALUR DISTRICT: SCHOOLS – LITERACY RATE

The total literacy rate of Ariyalur district was 71.34% in 2011 which is less than average literacy rate 80.09% of Tamil Nadu. Population-wise, out of total 480.604 literates, males were 269.582 while females were 211.022. Also the male literacy rate was 81.23% and the female literacy rate was 61.74% in Ariyalur district.

	Ariyalur district	Tamil Nadu
Female	61.74%	73.44%
Male	81.23%	86.77%
Total	71.34%	80.09%

Since the female literacy rate was 61.74% in Ariyalur district and many women are not at all allowed to go to the schools, the Diocese of Kumbakanom is making every effort to send the students to the schools.

In India, the education system has four levels:

- A. Lower primary (age 6 to 10 - classes from I to V)
- B. Middle school (age 11 to 13 - classes from VI to VIII)
- C. High School (age 14 and 15 - classes IX and X)
- D. Higher secondary (age 16 and 17 - Classes XI and XII)

The lower primary school is divided into five “standards” or classes, upper primary school into three classes, high school into two classes and higher secondary into two classes.

After High school (age 14 and 15 - classes IX and X) the student can choose to study some Diploma courses, if the student wants to look for job opportunities immediately.

After completing the Higher Secondary (age 16 and 17 - Classes XI and XII) school also the Diploma courses can be chosen.

But to start the Bachelor studies in the universities the student has to complete the Higher Secondary studies, that is the XIIth class.

Problem:

In India, the schools are managed by the government and by the private. The government schools provide free education but the quality of education is very poor, and the children are not taught much. So, most of the children go to private school but they need to pay money.

The poor grandparents have grandsons and granddaughters who are very poor, and they are not able to continue their school studies after the Elementary school year because of the poverty.

The family needs to spend money on school fees, notebooks, stationaries, travel and uniforms, school bags, shoes, etc. for their children who go to school. Since they are very poor either they borrow money and land in great debt so that they work as bonded labour for life long or stop their children from going to school and send them to work in the lands.

So, the grandparents will be happy if we can help these children to buy materials like uniform, school bags, shoes etc.

Economical needs:

Uniform: 10 euros

School bags: 5 euros

Shoes: 7 euros

Stationaries: 20 euros

We can help them with any one or two depending upon the availability of funds.

REQUEST

I earnestly request you to consider favourably this project and help these poor children, and students to have a bright future.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Fr.Adaikalasamy Erudayam
Diocese of Kumbakonam
Tamil Nadu, India.