

## *Chapter – III*

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*Profile of the study area and  
Methods and Materials*

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# **PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA AND METHODS AND MATERIALS**

### **3.1. PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA**

#### **3.1.1. Introduction**

Tiruchirappalli district is an important region in the state and has been a centre of activities for many historical events from the days of the early Cholas. Rock Fort, Thayumana Swamy, Pillaiyar Temple, Teppakulam, the Nawab's palace, the Nadir Shah Mosque, Sri Rangam Temple, Thiruvanai Koil, Subramanyaswami Temple, Upper Anicut and Grand Anicut are some of the important monuments and temples reflecting the history, culture and traditions of the district.

#### **3.1.2. About Manapparai Taluk**

Manapparai is a Taluk in Tiruchirappalli District of Tamil Nadu State, India. Manapparai Taluk Head Quarters is Manapparai town. It is located 44 KM towards west from District head quarters Tiruchirappalli. It is situated 394 km from State capital Chennai towards North.

Manapparai Taluk is bounded by Thogaimalai Taluk towards North, Viralimalai Taluk towards East, Vaiyampatti Taluk towards west, Marungapuri Taluk towards South. Tiruchirappalli, Karur, Pudukkottai, Dindugal are the nearby cities to Manapparai. It is in the 159 m elevation (altitude). This place is

in the border of the Tiruchirappalli District and Karur District. Also it is in the border of Pudukkottai district.

Manapparai taluk is a taluk of Tiruchirapalli district of the Indian state of Tamil Nadu. Manapparai is a town and a municipality in Tiruchirappalli district. Manapparai is famous for Murukku (snacks) and cattle market.

### **3.1.3. Demographics**

According to the 2011 census, the taluk of Manapparai had a population of 370,482 with 184,674 males and 185,808 females. There were 1006 women for every 1000 men. The taluk had a literacy rate of 66.4. Child population in the age group below 6 was 20,397 Males and 19,428 Females. As per the 2011 census, Manapparai had a population of 370482 with a sex-ratio of 1,012 females for every 1,000 males, much above the national average of 929. A total of 4,090 were under the age of six, constituting 2,096 males and 1,994 females. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes accounted for 11.97% and .18% of the population respectively. The average literacy of the town was 78.98%, compared to the national average of 72.99%.<sup>[1]</sup> The town had a total of: 9934 households. There were a total of 14,930 workers, comprising 455 cultivators, 749 main agricultural laborers, 582 in house hold industries, 11,518 other workers, 1,626 marginal workers, 29 marginal cultivators, 470 marginal agricultural laborers, 51 marginal workers in household industries and 1,076 other marginal workers.

### **3.1.4. Politics**

Manaparai is the headquarters of Manaparai Legislative Assembly Constituency which is part of the Karur Loksaba Constituency.

### **3.1.5. Transport**

Manapparai has three main roads, Tiruchi Road and Dindigul Road (NH45), Thuvarankurichi Road (SH71), which leads to Madurai and the southern hinterland connecting major destinations of Tamil Nadu and Third road is Musiri to Pudukotai road. About 300 pass through the municipal bus stand, which is a 'C'–Class and constructed in 1981, provides frequent service to the cities like Trichy, Dindigul, Madurai, Palani, Cumbum, Kumuli and scheduled services are available to Salem, Chennai, Vellore and Erode. Manapparai railway station serves the town, as it connects to major cities of Tamil Nadu like Chennai, Madurai, Dindigul, Trichy as well as trains to Kanyakumari, **Guruvayur Express Train** also passing through this railway station.

### **3.1.6. Manaparai Murukku**

The softest edible item prepared from rice flour with little bit of additional things, available at Manaparai is world famous one from endless past. Even till today some people living near Manaparai Railway station hereditarily doing the same business with same quality. It costs very less which is Rs.1/per item. From poor to rich everybody likes it for its taste.

The same Murukku is tried to prepare in other areas by some people, but it couldn't meet the similar taste. Machine made Murukkus are not at all get

similar taste so there is a need of manual preparation. Cottage Industries are only doing this manufacturing work and so this couldn't meet the global market due to lack of major productions. Any how the world famous Murukku is only from Manaparai.

### **3.1.7. Manaparai Cow & Bull Market**

Cows from Manaparai So called "Miss Manaparai", nobody could see such a beautiful structured slightly bent two horned ash grey whitish astonishing look Cow any where in the world. one of the largest Cow & Bull Market in Southern Districts. The cows which are available in this area, are not so bulky and slim. They are medium range shining type, which are producing tasty milk. Now the production of milk is surplus and is send to Aavin Trichy. Excess milk is utilized to make Milkcova. At the moment of making Milkcova ("Palcova"), everything gets vanished due to fast moving sales. Highly protein rich quality Milkcova is available only at Manaparai Diary Development centers and Co-operative Milk Societies.

### **3.1.8. Manapparai Milk Cova**

Manapparai taluk diary development societies are the highest milk producers in Tamilnadu and they are sending the milk to various agencies like Aavin. From here thousands of litters of milk supplied to other areas, after proper preservative methods adopted. In addition with that the excess milk after supplying are distributed through milk vendors to the door steps of all

consumers. Even after the distribution of a large quantum of milks are distributed that are utilized to prepare milkcova without any adulteration. So it is highly applicable for children nourishment. The milkcova are mostly available at the society shops in the morning, after a short while of preparation everything will be sold. So people are always rushing there to catch up at the earliest. Those who want to purchase more they have to order in advance.

### **3.1.9. Agastheeswarar Temple**

This temple is 2 Kms away from Manapparai towards Trichy Main Road. It is wonderful temple situated at the top of a hill. It has some famous statues of LordSiva, Guru, Chandaran, Suriyan and some rare statues which are normally found very rare. Pradosham is celebrated very grandly here. Some inscriptions found on southern side walls are similar to the temple of Kodumbalore and both belong to the same period. From the Kurukkal, we came to know that the temple was made at the time of “Chera regim”. This temple has a subway to connect with other two Siva temples of Manapparai.

### **3.1.10. Easwaran Koil**

Easwaran Koil is located at Center of Manapparai city. It was built before hundreds of years back. Pradosham, Arunagiri nathar festival, and other festivals are celebrated very grantly here. This also believed to be have a subway to connect other Siva temples. The Koil may be constructed during Pandia regim.

### Manapparai Taluk - Revenue Villages

Number of Revenue Villages : 96

Aamanakkampatti	Aathampatti	Akkiyampatti
Amayapuram (21)	Ammachathiram	Aniyappur (6)
Ayanporuvai (73)	Ayanpuduppatti	Ayanrediyapatti
Azhagapuri	Chathirappatti	Chetti Sathiram
Chettiyappatti	Chithanatham (14)	Elamanam (52)
Endappuli	F. Keezhaiyur	Ikkaraikosikurichi (84)
Inam Idaiyappatti	Inamkovilpatti	Inampudur
Inamrediyappatti	K. Periyappatti-north	K. Periyappatti-south
Kalingappatti (721)	Kalingappatti (east)	Kalingappatti (west)
Kanjanayakkanpatti (83)	Kannivadugappatti ( 42 )	Kannoothu
Kannudaiyampatti (17)	Kannukkuzhi	Kappakkudi
Karaipatti (81)	Karumalai (56)	Karuppur (53)
Kavinarippatti	Kodumbappatti	Kumaravadi (46)
Lekkanayakkanpatti (88)	Malaiyadippatti (29)	Marungapuri
Mathampatti	Mondippatti (10)	Mookkurediyapatti
Mugavanoor (north)	Mugavanoor (south)	Muthazhvarpatti
Naduppatti (48)	Nallaampillai	Nalloor
Palakurichi	Paluvanchi - East	Paluvanchi - West
Pannappatti (east)	Pannappatti (west)	Pazhaiyakkottai
Pirampatti – South	Pirampatti - North	Poigaippatti
Ponnampalappatti	Pudukkottai (49)	Puduvaadi

Puthakkudi	Puthanatham (57)	Sampatti (37)
Samuthiram	Seegampatti (33)	Sekkanam (24)
Sevalpatti (85)	Sevalur	Sevanthampatti
Sooliyappatti	Thathanoor	Thavalaveerampatti
Thenmugamidayappatti	Thenoor (62)	Thethoor
Thirunellipatti (58)	Thoppampatti (9)	Thottiyappatti
Thuvarankurichi	Usilampatti (32)	Uthukkuli
V.periyappatti	Vadugappatti (28)	Vaiyamalaipalaiyam
Vaiyampatti	Valanaadu	Velaiyakkonpatti
Velakkurichi	Vellalappatti (4)	Vembanur (65)
Vengaikurichi	Vengatnayakkanpatti	Yagapuram

**Source:** [www.manaparai.com](http://www.manaparai.com)

## 3.2. METHODS AND MATERIALS

### 3.2.1. Various concepts are used

**Impact:** According to the Chamber's 21<sup>st</sup> Century Dictionary, the word "Impact" means "Effect" and "Influence".

According to the Oxford Dictionary, the meaning of "Impact" is "Immediate effect" or "Influence". In this study the word "impact" means "Effect" or "Influence".

**Education:** According to the Oxford Dictionary and Thesaures, the word "Education" means bring up, civilized, cultivate, training, teaching, guidance, schooling etc.



According to the Dictionary of Education the word “Education” means (i) It includes all the process that develop human ability and behaviour. (ii) The aggregate of all the process by which a person develops abilities, attitudes and other forms of behaviour, positive value in the society in which he or she lives.

**Empowerment:** According to the Oxford Dictionary and Thesaurus the word “Empowerment” means “give power” or “Authorize” or “license”.

According to the Cambridge International Dictionary, the “Empowerment” means to give (some one) the official legal authority or freedom to do something.

**Development:** According to Oxford Dictionary and thesaurus the word “Development” means “stage of growth” or “advancement” or “extension” or “improvement”.

### **3.2.2. Data base and period of the study**

The study uses both primary and secondary data. The primary data were collected for the financial year 2013-2014. The data were collected from the respondents by using interview schedule method during May 2014 to June 2014.

### **3.2.3. Methodology**

The description of the research procedure adopted for collecting data is presented as follows. The study investigates and examines the educational empowerment of women in Manaparai taluk of Tiruchirapalli district. The rural

areas of Manaparai taluk are chosen as a locale for the present study. The study is an explorative one based on both primary and secondary sources of data. The primary data is collected with the help of interview schedules containing general profile of the respondents, social, economic and educational profile. The secondary data has been extracted from published and unpublished sources like, book, journals, reports and census, news papers, print and electronic media.

#### **3.2.4. Selection of sample and design**

As per the administrative office records of Tiruchirappalli district, there are 11 taluks of which Manaparai taluk has been purposively selected for the present study after conducting pilot study. The researcher appropriately to adopt multi-stage random sampling methods by analyzing 120 respondents for the present study. The identified samples are selected by the following procedures.

**Stage 1:** Tiruchirappalli district has been divided into 11 taluks as per government record. In each taluk researcher conducted pilot field study with tiny sample investigation. After this process researcher acquainted knowledge regarding education of women and the issues related to the areas in connection with women empowerment. Based on the above cited facts, researcher convinced and selected Manaparai taluk for the present study.

**Stage 2:** In Manaparai taluk, there are 96 revenue villages of which 6 revenue villages have been identified based on educational status

of women. Based on population these villages have been classified into three categories as low, medium and high groups. Two villages from each group have been selected using random sampling method. The list of educational status of women of a village has been obtained from the Village Panchayat Office.

The remaining villages of Manaparai taluk are enabled with educational empowerment. Therefore, the women in the six villages did not attain economic growth and development. Therefore researcher felt that it is appropriate to investigate only these villages.

**Stage 3:** From each village 20 women respondents have been identified randomly. In total, there are 120 respondents are selected and made thorough investigation about the internal and external factors which influence the women educational empowerment.

**Stage 4:** All the collected data have been decoded and tabulated for the analysis. Details are given in the following table.

<b>Category</b>	<b>Village Name</b>	<b>Total Number of women respondents</b>	<b>Number of Respondents Selected</b>
<b>Low</b>	Azhagapuri	204	21
	Chettiyappatti	195	19
<b>Medium</b>	Endappuli	245	25
	Akkiyampatti	153	15
<b>High</b>	Sevalur	223	22
	Poigaippatti	184	18
<b>Total</b>			<b>120</b>

### **Tools of analysis**

Statistical tools like simple percentage, average, standard deviation, correlation, regression and factor analysis are used for the present study.

### **Framework of Analysis**

In this study objective wise analysis of data has been carried out. Percentage analysis has been done to study the characteristics of educational empowerment of women in Manaparai taluk. To analyse the factors determining educational empowerment of women income, Multiple linear regression model of the following type has been estimated.

$$Y = a_0 x_0 + a_1 x_1 + \dots + a_8 x_8$$

Where,

Y = Educational Empowerment of Women

X<sub>1</sub> = Family income

X<sub>2</sub> = Land income

X<sub>3</sub> = Domestic animal income

X<sub>4</sub> = sale of agricultural produce

X<sub>5</sub> = Income from unorganized work

X<sub>6</sub> = Income from farm produce

X<sub>7</sub> = Business income

X<sub>8</sub> = other income