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A disquisition on some dichotomies of Tiruppur, Tamilnadu, India- Geography

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ABSTRACT

Dye-industrial pollution continues to affect countries worldwide. If there is no proper treatment of wastes, then countries have to reap the consequences. In that sense, this paper deals with Tiruppur the textile hub of India, which has been undergoing a challenge-response syndrome and a see-saw of set-offs, is in a safe position, despite being swept away with a series of Industrial effluent mismanagement, and a devastated agricultural belt thereby. The reason being there is no direct contact between the Industrial growth and economic growth and there can be a healthy hope that the issues can soon be rectified provided there is a proper balance.

Key words: Dye-Industrial pollution, Matrix based approach, diachronic overview

INTRODUCTION

Dye-Industrial pollution in the past decades poked Tiruppur Corporation with challenge-response syndrome and a see-saw of set-offs and set-backs. This paper is an attempt to reconcile the analytic and the systemic aspects of Tiruppur-predicament awareness and initiated action diachronically. On the analytic side, one may isolate all the variables that impact the 'place' or 'event'. Controlled 'trial and error' may index the precise vagaries of each variable and may produce the affiliation between 'place' and 'event. Objectivity can lead to deductions in its own right. But extreme analysis narrows focus and results in a breakdown of understanding; especially when the 'event' is exponentially looming large, defying focus and especially when the task of ending a predicament is urgent and 'place'- 'event' tolerance is unambiguously going put out. It is imperative to impose an order in the chaos of views in a series across time before docking with the nature of predicament within the land-river, agro-hydro, pollutant-solvent, polar opposites cum conjuncts. Workers, agriculturists and textile technologists in particular, and masses that inhabit Tiruppur at large eschew analyses by analyses; getting back to a pre-analytical start is a true restart with attitudes to the problems in reversal. However, they (the experts and the lay masses) (lay but informed) do not rely on teleological evasive explanations.

Even if time would solve the predicaments and problems in the long run, a diachronic and functionally co-variant aggregate of thought and view can help appropriate the 'place' and the 'event' mutually, and pairing their roles frame-working the study and studying the framework. In this junction, natural, social and legal sciences mingle. Far from being substantive, only to sound ideal, the analytic-systemic conglomerate of views, overlapping and inter-lapping, the inquiry and the subject stand.

Analysis in itself is dissected. The analysis of the spatial distribution of the transportation and consumption of resources, goods, and services, and their effects on the landscape is a must. Taking seriously the relations between economic as another separable from or foundational to such other processes is another way of looking at it.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

There are two distinct new economic geographies in literature. The first uses sophisticated spatial modelling to explain uneven development and the emergence of industrial clusters-by considering centripetal and centrifugal forces, especially economies of scale and transport costs. The second approach also attempts to explain the emergence of industrial clusters, but emphasizes rational, social, and contextual aspects of economic behavior, particularly the importance of knowledge, learning-which takes place most effectively through personal contacts at the local-regional level.

Evolutionary diachronic pitch on the growth and innovation theories; looks at endogenous reasons for regional economic development.

Evolutionary Economic Geography of Tiruppur explains the spatial evolution of firms, industries, networks, cities, regions adjacent to Tiruppur from elementary processes of the entry. However, the Economic side of Tiruppur, mostly, adding to superstructures and surface level infrastructures, does not seem to show any direct one-to-one correlation with the latent, long-during sub-soil water tables and aqua-ducts and such resources affected, that invite the paper's concern. In other words, economic boom of recent Tiruppur has little to do with the bane in Tiruppur not irremediable.

System Analysis

A complementary method known as 'systems analysis' is to purpose: The physical and the human and the combinations of both consisting a set of 'places with 'functional aggregates'. So the study moves out to the study of relationship and organization in complexity. Thus the framework is a complex entity. If we integrate the structure, function and process change in a period/ situation, it becomes partly a system-study. Integration bridges the gap between the natural and the social and geography can now occupy the gap. As a result, the unified substantive theoretic model of solution is viewed with suspicion as the synthesis of function and relation can be neo-empirically entertainable.

Analysis

Thus far this paper imposes to pick on the current research frontier 'breaking down the barriers between interdisciplinary enquiries: involved in the 'diachronic' of this paper are 'management', 'treatment of effluents', 'legal and governmental assent, and social adjustment. Thus Geography of Tiruppur in the context, in question has to appropriate frontiers of several other sciences to its perspectives. Adoption and prevarication of certain techniques, notwithstanding, non-quantifiable additions to diachronic album of views must be made: to facilitate inter-disciplinary communication, intuition, and problem solving ability.

The future of Tiruppur Question seems to rest on the corpus of theory and the concentration on areal differentia; but differentia may lead to static modelling. The idea is to integrate them in redefining aspect of interactions: between the People of Tiruppur and the environment ad hoc/ post hoc. Or else, how can 'flows' be defined and shown for their connectivity. The difficulty of disentangling the factual interpretation of the predicament from the analysis employed hitherto in Tiruppur.

Assuming the system is open and not closed, due allowance is given to existing differences or gradients in the system. The pre-analytic past to a certain extent may determine the final equilibrium form overcoming the current impasse. In the manner of Davisian evolutionary thought [1], not mechanistic or deterministic, a matrix model of the predicament is created. This matrix is not to be viewed as suggesting pseudo-morphosis of probabilities. It is more a contribution to further discussion on what has been already initiated on methodological grounds. Regional basis, though a quality is a quantity as well: Priority to human healthy life is given for granted; yet a monistic coverage of that entire Tiruppur predicamental zone is (its flora, fauna, etc.) indeed systemic representing the focus. The eco-value of the matrix-form concept/ model (*This 'Geographic Matrix' differs from the matrix developed for anthropology by Berliner only in that the columns are places for Geography and Cultures for anthropology. This difference perhaps indicates the kind of variability of major interest to the anthropologist vis-à-vis geographer, and thus the different perspective in looking at the same systems taken by the two subjects*) depends on a selection of variables to deal with the investigation of problem solvable or pending for solution [2]. The ulterior part of this paper is to provide a framework in which analysis is given role to quantify relations and functions between the variables in informal dynamic inevitabilities. Partly, the matrix is a logical, chronological construct with allowance of by-product of empirical conjectures of 'deferred action' or 'deferred rectification'.

- Intra-Tiruppur
- Inter- Tiruppur
- Population density
- Population size

- Social area
- Central place- characteristic
- Aggregative patterns of central place systems
- Real pattern
- Local torsion

Population –suffering a morphostatic process of endorsing its habitat as Tiruppur. ‘Diachronic Views’ thus matrixes a point of view ‘with little in them that can be embodied into the sequence of related preposition one usually conceives a theory to be’ in the works of Rapport [4] and Lawrence [3]. “*General Systems Theory is a point of view rather than a theory in the scientific sense, because there is little in General Systems Theory that can be embodied into the sequence of related prepositions that one usually conceives a theory to be. More properly, [it]....is a certain approach to describing and investigating.*” The paper now is self-sufficient to present a conceptual matrix of diachronic view point and its validity is not “to be judged by reference to thelimited homologies derived from empirical investigations in technologies”. Sciences involved systemic-analytic matrix, in a way controls environment [6], [7] a chronicle effort to preserve our aspects from going naïve in record to interpretation.

How the matrix may feature the predicaments:

General Enunciation:

The wellbeing of Tiruppur is based on foreseeable banishing of ‘doubt, chance and mutability (Shelley) .It is approached as a ‘regional’ question. There is a way of viewing: man-Tiruppur ecosystem, Tiruppur population versus- Tiruppur environment. The spatial facets [8] is alone matter. Site-situation dichotomy bothers the facets and frustrates the viewing act. The point at issue is to develop a system that can capture the relevant ones and discard diverts. Now the system can be simply matrixes.

Hypothesis of matrix:

Dyeing Tiruppur is a geographic fact as of now. Chosen characteristics in series at the same place do not require spatial distribution arrangement. Locational inventories [9] of the place (site, here Tiruppur) require integration of phenomena. Data file, thus is arrayed in a matrix [5]. Again variable in the inventories accounts for a row; each zone inside Tiruppur affected accounts for a column; row, column coordination defines a cell; each cell contains a fact of covariance with other facts. A tabulation of what are to be matrixes is not wholly out of order, for, such tabulation in a semi-linear would help understanding the need for matrix projection. The matrix is a dimensional approach to analysis and layout to system.

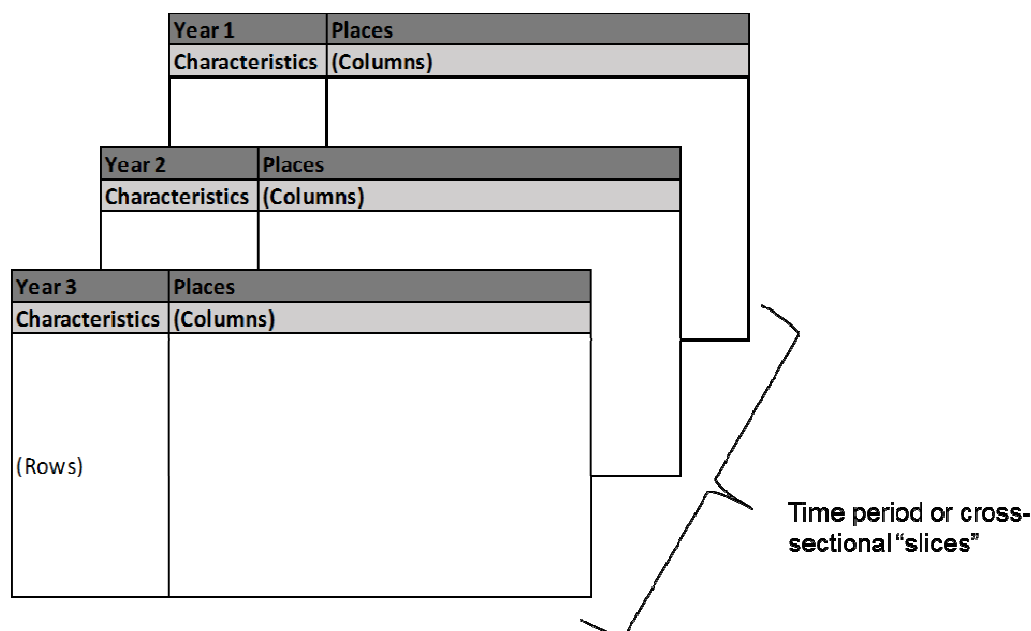


Image1: Matrix indicating cross-sectional slices

Approaches

1. The spatial distribution of pollution on land, in river
2. The association of variables: as number of dyeing units quantity of effluents
3. Spatial co-variance columns: (Places in Place)

4. Areal differentiation: holistic mapping with the differentia)
5. Box-sub-matrix: A positive understanding, problem awareness of how mismatched , mistimed action dim the view, introducing the Time sense / duration with a from-to thickness
6. Changing spatial distribution of pollution on land & in river Noyyal
7. Studying sequent occupancy and changing nature of a particular area
8. Study of changes in distribution of pollution
9. Study of changing areal differentia
10. Interface of the approaches in terms of functional solving.
- 1,3,6,8 include spatial distributions of pollution through time; Covariance of differentia at a point of time or over or a period; Covariance of distribution through time
- 2,4,7,9 studies areal differentia, sequent occupancy investigating changing area differentia;
- 5, 10 interface between spatial distribution of pollution & association

Table 1: Table defining the various characteristics across the years**Locational inventories, areal differentia & interrelations of all analyses**

Year 2011	Dyeing Industrial Tiruppur (off-residence campus, complex)	Residential Tiruppur (Habitation)	Noyyal flanking Tiruppur Riverine adjacencies	Agricultural Tiruppur (floral, faunal habitation)
Population (includes floating)	2,00,000	20, 47, 000	10,00,000	2,00,000
Area (Sq. Km)	100.2	300.8	57	49.2
Density of Population (rate of increase)	2%	6%	1%	1%
Water-resources (approx.) - Monsoonal rain-meagre - Groundwater - Water bought from adjacent towns	50%	20%	15%	15%
Water utilization maximal	Near maximal		Stream flow related	Rainfall based
Toxology	Maximal	Near maximal	Exorbitant	Non-degradable chemically aggressive
Status of Water table	Unsaturated	Unsaturated	Unsaturated	Unsaturated
Land use pattern (approx. %)	30%	50%	10%	10%
Intensity of production	Steep rise	Steep rise		Steep rise
Vegetation index (relative greenness)	< -0.099	< -0.0991	< -0.0315 but > -0.0317	-0.031
Urban sprawl Saturate	Saturate	On the increase	Undevelopable (ceteris paribus)	U. Sprawl prone

Year 2012	Dyeing Industrial Tiruppur (off-residence campus, complex)	Residential Tiruppur (Habitation)	Noyyal flanking Tiruppur Riverine adjacencies	Agricultural Tiruppur (floral, faunal habitation)
Population (includes floating)	2,00,000	20, 47, 000	10,00,000	2,00,000
Area (Sq. Km)	104.3	308.5	50.2	50.2
Density of Population (rate of increase)	3%	8%	2%	2%
Water-resources (approx.) - Monsoonal rain-meagre - Groundwater - Water bought from adjacent towns	50%	20%	15%	15%
Water utilization maximal	Maximal within transformed hydrology	Near maximal	Urban land cover related	Rainfall based
Toxology	Near maximal	Surface run-off	Near maximal	Near maximal
Status of Water table	Surface run-off		Surface run-off	Surface run-off
Land use pattern (approx. %)	30.20%	50.30%	9.70%	9.80%
Intensity of production	Steep rise	Congestion controlled rise	Agri-business prone but stunted	Slurry and pollution- checked rise
Vegetation index (relative greenness)	< - 0.0999	< - 0.0996	< -0.0316 but >- 0.0318	>- 0.030
Urban sprawl	Saturate	On the increase	Undevelopable (ceteris paribus)	U. Sprawl prone

Year 2013	Dyeing Industrial Tiruppur (off-residence campus, complex)	Residential Tiruppur (Habitation)	Noyyal flanking Tiruppur Riverine adjacencies	Agricultural Tiruppur (floral, faunal habitation)
Population (includes floating)	2,00,000	20, 47, 000	1,00,000	2,00,000
Area (Sq. Km)	120.3	320.3	30.2	30.4
Density of Population (rate of increase)	5%	10%	1%	3%
Water-resources (approx.) - Monsoonal rain-meagre - Groundwater - Water bought from adjacent towns	55%	20%	15%	10%
Water utilization maximal	Maximal within transformed hydrology	Near maximal	Rainfall based	Near maximal
Toxology	Near maximal	Near maximal	Near maximal	maximal
Status of Water table	Surface run-off	Surface run-off	Surface run-off	Surface run-off
Land use pattern (approx. %)	29.80%	50.00%	10.20%	10%
Intensity of production	Steep rise	Congestion controlled rise	Slurry and pollution-checked rise	Agri-business prone but stunted
Vegetation index (relative greenness)	< -0.0999	< -0.0995	< -0.0314 but > -0.0318	> -0.030
Urban sprawl	Suburban sprawl	Aireurbaine system defined	U. Sprawl prone	Undevelopable e (<i>ceteris paribus</i>)

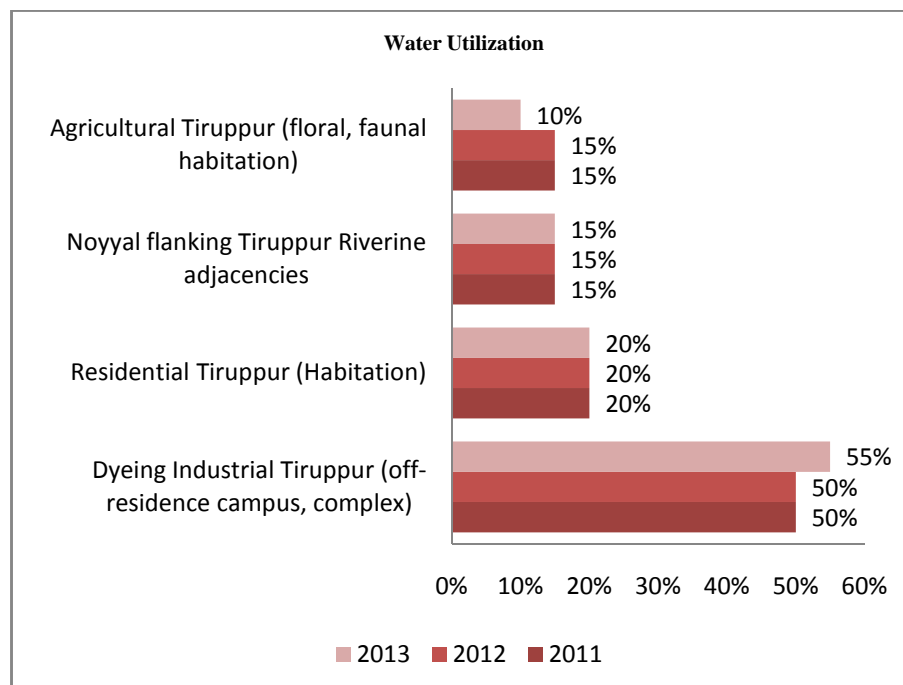


Figure 1: Water usage pattern in Tiruppur down the years

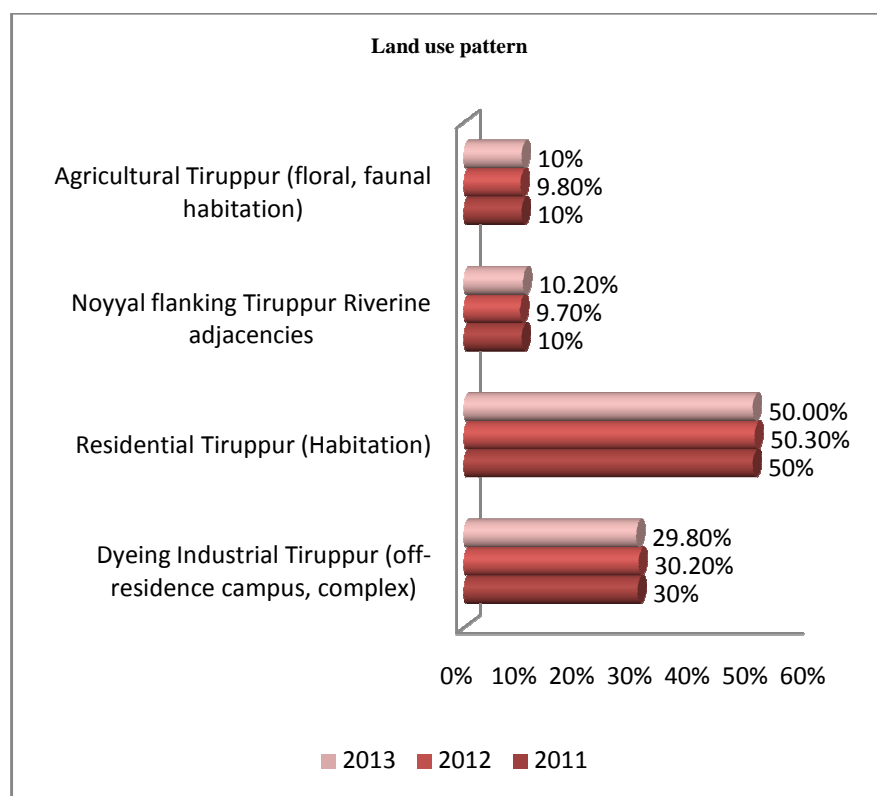


Figure 2: Land usage pattern in Tiruppur over a period of time

CONCLUSION

- Increase of specialization, greater division of enterprise to treat the polluted water-effluents.
- Rising level of concerns and an egalitarian problem awareness prospecting a consensus to solve the predicament.
- Tiruppur as a model to try and to prove a people ensuring a defense of predicament and removal of it over time.
- Articulating faith in the aqua-preservation and hinter-land preservation in the site hierarchy: Greater Tiruppur-Affected Tiruppur.

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