CHAPTER-III

METHODOLOGY AND PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA

METHODOLOGY

The area of the proposed study is Tiruchirappalli town in Tamil Nadu. The study is based on both primary and secondary data. The focus of the study is the street vendors. At first the researcher divides the Tiruchirappalli Town area into four divisions namely Palakkarai and surroundings, Puthur and surroundings, Woriyur and surroundings and Main guard gate and surroundings. Secondly a list of street vendors is prepared after a physical verification by the researcher. This is done due to the non availability of proper official records from the Government offices. And there are 1500 street vendors are identified by the researcher in the four divisions of the study area. It is decided to have a sample size of 300, that is 20 per cent of the street vendors from the study area.

The stratified random sampling method is used to choose the respondents from the total population of the street vendors. The stratification is according to the division. The following table shows the population of street vendors in four divisions and the proportionate sample collection from there.
Table 3.1
SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>20% of the population (Sample Size)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Palakkarai and surroundings</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puthur and surroundings</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woriyur and surroundings</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main Guard Gate and Surroundings</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The method of dividing the study area into four divisions ensures the proportionate representation of the population. Thirdly, all the names of the 1500 street vendors are prepared and 20 percent is chosen. Since the lottery procedure is tedious, random numbers are used to choose the respondents. Hence the sample which is chosen by the researcher is scientific and objective.

And then a schedule containing detailed questions is prepared and by using the schedule, the primary data is collected. Since the street vendors are illiterate or educated at low level, the researcher decides that the schedule method is the most suitable method to collect the primary data. And finally the researcher meets the respondents personally and collects the primary data.
PROFILE

Tiruchirappalli, commonly known as Tiruchy or Trichy is Tamil Nadu’s fourth largest city after Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore with an estimated population of 10,67,915 (as of Jan.2009). It is situated in the centre of the state, on the banks of the Cauvery River. Trichy is a Municipal Corporation and the administrative headquarters of Tiruchirappalli District.

The most famous landmark of Trichy is the Rock fort temple which is perched on a huge rocky out crop. The smooth crop was first hewn by the Pallavas but it was the Nayaks of Madurai who later built the Rock fort temple. The temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva and Lord Ganesha.

Trichy City encompasses Srirangam, a Vaishnavite temple and the biggest functioning Hindu temple in the world. Trichy also contains “ThiruAnaikka” (Thiruvanaikkaval), House of water, one of the five main abodes (“Panchabeedha, Sthalam”) of Lord Shiva. Chandrasekhra Venkata Raman was born in Thiruvanaikaval and his house has been preserved as a museum.

ETYMOLOGY

There are several theories as the origin of the city’s name. One is that Tiruchirappalli was named after the three headed demon
Trishira (or "Chira") who performed Penance at the Shiva temple in the city and obtained favors. The city was therefore named after the demon. Another theory states that since there are three peaks in the area, which are occupied by Shiva, Parvati and Vinayaka, the name Tri-Shikharam or Tirisirapuram arose. The legend says that Shiva in the guise of a woman attended to the call of a devotee in labor, hence he is called as Matrubhuteswarar (Matru means mother, Bhuteswar is another name of Siva meaning “King of ghostys” or Taayumannavar in Tamil.

Perhaps Tiruchirappalli is a shortened from of Thiru Sri (CHI) Ranganathan PALLI, Ranganatha in Srirangam. Or, as another belief says, perhaps the name started out as Thiru Javvandhipuram (Place of Marigold Flowers): Javvandhi being the Tamil name for the marigold flower that still grows in abundance in and around the region, and puram which means a dwelling – place.

HISTORY

Tiruchirappalli was originally a Chola citadel and later, during 1 millennium AD, it was occupied by other South India dynasties such as the Pallvas and Pandayar. The Chola’s regained control over Tiruchirappalli during the 10th century. Nearby Urayur was the capital of the Early Chalos. Later, after the fall of the Chola empire, it came under the direct control of the Madurai
Nayak Dynasty who paid tribute to the Vijayanagara empire. The Rock control of the Madurai Nayak Dynasty who paid tribute to the Vijayanagara empire. The Rock fort temple, the most famous landmark in Tiruchirappalli, was built by the Nayaks. The Madurai Nayak rulers changed their capital from Madurai to Tiruchirappalli and back, several times.

The city is home to Nagaraj Cholan and many historic temples, monuments, churches, and mosques. Urayur, the old Trichy, has over 2500 years of known history and tradition. It was the capital of the early Chola Kings. The oldest human-made dam, Kallanai, was built by Karikala Cholan across the Kaveri river about 10 miles from Urayur.

Tiruchirappalli was an important town in the days of the later Cholas and of the Nayak kings, and during the early days of the British East India Company. The conquest of Tiruchirappalli by the British East India Company marked a major step in the British conquest of India.

One famous landmark in Tiruchirappalli is the Rock Fort, a large outcrop of rock 83 meters high. It is the only such outcrop in the otherwise flat land of the city, and because of it Trichy is also called Rock City. On top of the rock is the Ucchi Pillayar Koil, a
temple dedicated to the Indian God Vinayaka (Ganesha), from where one can enjoy a Panoramic view of Tiruchirappalli. The temple was also used as a military fort by the Nayaks for some times.

On the Southern face of the rock are several beautifully carved cave temples of the Pallava Period. On the eastern side is Sri Nandrudayan Vinayakar Temple, with Ganesha as the main deity. A large-sized Ganesha and depictions of other rare deities can be seen in this temple, which hosts festivals every year during the Vinayaka Chathurthi (Birthday of Ganesha) Many carnatic musicians have given concerts in this famous shrine. Around the rock temple is a busy commercial region, specializing in textiles, known as chatram. The Main Guart Gate is flooded an festive occasions such as Deepavali, Ramzan, Bakrid, Christmas and Pongal.

Tiruchirappalli is famous for the number of Christian churches it contains – it is said to have the greatest number of chapels in India. The most famous are Holy Redeemer’s church (Sagayamatha Koil), Lourdes Church and the cathedral Trichy also is famous for Arcot Nawab Majid (One of the oldest), with its large water storage tank (Ahil).
GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The topology of Tiruchirappalli is flat. It lies at an attitude of 78 m above sea level. The river Kaveri (also called Cauvery) and the river Coleroon (also called Kollidam) flows here, the latter forms the northern boundary of the city. The river Cauvery flows along WNW-SSE direction through the city.

The area a few hills located within the city, the Prominent among them are Golden Rock, Rock Fort, and the one in Thiruverumbur. There are few reserve forests along the river Cauvery, located at the west or the north-sets of the city. The Southern and the South-western part of the district is dotted by several hills which are thought to be an offset of the Western Ghat Mountain range the soil here is considered to be very fertile. As two rivers flows through the city, the northern part of the city is greener than other areas of the city.

Tiruchirappalli has a moderate climate with humidity slightly above normal. The city experiences mild winters and humid summers. The timing of the monsoon in this part of the country has lately become unpredictable, with the rainy season starting from min-October until early-November and the rains then extending until early or mid-January.
Table 3.2
WEATHER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summer Temperature</th>
<th>in Celsius</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum</td>
<td>41.10°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum</td>
<td>36.40°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Winter Temperature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DEMOGRAPHICS

As of the 2004 national census, Tiruchirappalli had a population of 12.11 lakhs or 1.2 million males constitute 49.97% of the population and females 50.03%. Tiruchirappalli has an average literacy rate of 91.45%. Male literacy, is 94.17% and female literacy is 88.73%. In Tiruchirappalli 9.59% of the population is under 6 years of age.

The city’s population is predominantly Hindu and there are sizable Christian and Muslim populations. Sikhs also are present in smaller numbers.

Tamil is the official language. The dialect of the Tamil language spoken here is usually “Neutral”, although there is a hint of “Kongu Tamil”, “Madurai Tamil” may be heard as one travels through the western and Southern boundaries of the City. One may
also hear Elangai / “Sri Lankan Tamil” widely spoken in some products of the city. Other language spoken here is English.

Tiruchirappalli served as the headquarters of the South-Indian Railway. It served as the headquarters renamed later Southern Railways, with Madras / Chennai as the headquarters during the pre-independence era, for a few years. Anglo-Indians, many of women worked in the South-Indian Railways started setting in ‘golden Rock-Township and ‘Crawford’ located within the city, during that time.

CULTURE

The city a multi-cultural society with a sizeable presence of Tamil, English, Telegu, Hindi and Malayalam speaking population. The city projects a clam outlook and is considered to be friendly toward tourists.

One may experience typical Anglo Indian, Andhra and kerala cuisines here.

In addition to Pongal, the Thamizhar Thirunaal, Ugadi, Holi and Onam are festivals celebrated by their cultural roots.
CUISINE

Tiruchirappalli Cuisine is predominantly South Indian with rice as the main-ingredient. The city prefers a fairly mild flavour, with varieties to suit the local palette. Lunch is usually served in many restaurants over a banana leaf.

North Indian, Chinese and continental cuisines are also available. Jelebi, Mysorepa (a sweet made from flour and ghee), idely, dosa, halwa (a sweet made of milk, wheat and ghee) and biryani are popular among the locals.

ECONOMY

Tiruchirappalli is a major Engineering hub and Energy Equipment and Fabrication capital of India. Some major industrial houses are located in Tiruchirappalli: among them are BHEL, Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited – a Prominent Navaratna Company, a highly profitable public sector undertaking which, along with its ancillary industries, contributes some 6000 crores rupees (1 crore=10 million) to the industrial output of Tiruchirappalli) – also Ordinance Factory (HAPP and Small Arms Project), Golden Rock Locomotive Workshop, and Dalmia Cements.

The Plant of BHEL in Tiruchirappalli manufacturers high pressure boilers. There also are many BHEL groomed small to
medium in the national and international market, such as Cethar Vessels, Vessons Energy Systems, Anand Engg, GB Engg., Adela software and services Pvt Ltd., Pi square software solutions KPS and Co Silica gel manufacturer, Simsys Corp Software Research and Development Company, Satron Technologies Cethar Food Oils Ltd., and others.

Tiruchirappalli also has exclusive Rotary Airpreheater manufacture namely GEECO Being a commercial hub, Tiruchirappalli stands first with 70% in India, in boiler of wind mill manufacturing and fabrication. Number of small scale industries have also sprung up in Tiruchirappalli, mostly around Thuvakudi and Mathur. Leather tanneries are location the way to Pudukotai, Viralaimalai, considered an industrial suburb on Madurai road has the factories of TVS, India bus body building unit, MM Forgings. Also in the same area, Sanmar Group of companies are located. A very big steel foundry 10000 Tans per annum is in operation and one more foundry is coming up. Apart from this three mere companies catering to Chemical and Process Industries find place here. One can also find agriculture based industries around Trichy city, especially along Coimbatore road and Chennai. Mannachanallur is famous for its numerous rice mills supplying
polished rice all over Tamil Nadu and outside and is located about 7 km from Main Guard Gate.

The economy of the city is driven a certain extent IT/ITES companies like Pradev Software solution of Hain Mindchain Solution, HCC, CONTURA Technologies, SUTHERLAND, ALSEC, encouraged and supported by the state government. A dedicated stretch of land has been identified and developed to increase the state’s share in national IT/ITES exports.

TRANSPORTATION

ROADWAYS

Tiruchirappalli is well connected to various parts of Tamil Nadu, by private and public bus services. The Chatram (Maingaurd Gate) bus station, near Rockfort Temple, runs local and mofussil (city-to-Town) bus services which connect people to nearby towns and villages such as Thuryur, Perambalur, Ariyalur, Karur so and so. Bus services are frequent, once every two to five minutes.

The Central bus station runs long distance services to major cities and states of South India such as Thanjavur, Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore, Bangalore, Tirunelveli, Nagercoil, Tirupathi, Salem, Erode, Pudukkottai, Dindigul, Rameswaram, Theni, Hosur, Vellore also well connected Karnataka, Andhra and Kerala through private charter and luxury buses. One can get buses from
Tiruchirappalli to almost any part of the state, due to its geographical location in the center of Tamil Nadu.

On the road infrastructure front with the completion of highway project in Tamil Nadu State, Tiruchirappalli will have four track highways from the city branching to destination Chennai, Madurai, Nagappattinam and Coimbatore. The four-laning of Chennai – Tiruchirappalli would be completed in mid 2010 and also Tiruchirappalli -Madurai would be completed at the same time. The widening of Tiruchirappalli–Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli -Karur and Tiruchirappalli -Rameswaram would also be completed in 2 years. Tiruchirappalli is connected by major National Highways which connect Chennai (towards north) and Dindigul (towards South) by NH45 (towards south) Coimbatore and Ooty (towards west) and Thanjavur and Nagapatinam (towards east) by NH 67, Pudukkottai and Ramanathapuram (towards South-east) by NH 210 and Chidambaram (towards north-east) by NH 227.

Tamil Nadu Government introduced the share-Auto scheme in the year 2001. The city has a very wide network of city buses and minibuses. The state-run town buses cover areas from Tiruchirappalli to Pudukkottai, Manapparai, Musri, Viralamalai and Vallam. Private and public buses connect Tiruchirappalli to all parts of Tamil Nadu.
RAILWAYS

Tiruchirappalli is the hub of Southern Railway’s operation to connect this central part of Tamil Nadu to various parts of India, notable regions in Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Bengal, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Delhi and Madhya Pradesh. Tiruchirappalli Railway Junction has five branches leading to Madurai, Rameswaram, Coimbatore, Thanjavur and Chennai and currently there are 7 platforms. After the completion of electrification of tracks between Vilupuram – Tiruchirappalli sector in Tamil Nadu, Tiruchirappalli is set to become one of the busiest railway junctions. The Electrification between Villupuram and Tiruchirappalli is nearing completion and expected to become operational in 2010. The railway station code for Tiruchirappalli junction is TPJ.

The most important trains of Tiruchirappalli are Pallavan Express, Tiruchirappalli – Howrah Express, Rockfort Express, Tiruchirappalli – Ernakulam Tea Garden Express.

The other important trains halting and passing through Tiruchirappalli junction are Kanyakumari Express, Tamil Nadu Sampark Kranti Express, Tirukkural Express, Ananthapuri Express, MAO Chennai Express, Podigai Express, Nellai Express, Cape-Howrah Express, Chennai-Mangalore Express, Pearl City Express, Nagercoil, Mumbai Express, Sethu Express, Madurai – Jammu
link express, Pandian Express, Madurai-Lokmanya Tilak Express, Myladudurai – Mysore Express. Other than express trains there are more number of passenger trains which connects the Tiruchirappalli with the nearest town frequently. The Trichy City has the following railway stations:

Tiruchirappalli-Junction, Tiruchirappalli-Town, Tiruchirappalli-Fort, Tiruchirappalli-Palakkarai, Ponmalai, Srirangam, Thiruverumbur, Uttamar Kovil, Valadi, Punggudi, Bikshandarkovil Kumbramangalam

AIRWAYS

Tiruchirappalli has an international airport about five kilometers from the city, which operates flights to Indian cities, territories, and neighbouring countries including Malaysia, Singapore, Sri Lanka and the Gulf by Air Asia, Indian Airlines, Air India Express, Sri Lankan Airlines, Sri Lanka, Kingfisher Airlines, and Paramount Airways. Tiruchirappalli airport is the second airport in South India after Chennai to get international connectivity to Colombo (Sri Lanka) in 1981. Nowadays, flights are operated to Gulf countries such as United Arab Emirates and Kuwait.
Plans are being made to upgrade it to be a full fledged International Airport in the next three years. The extended runway (8000ft) was commissioned and further expanded to 12500 ft. Also the construction of new terminal building is expected to be completed soon. An new Air Traffic Control centre is also being planned to be constructed to cope up with growing air traffic in the region.

Various airlines including Malaysian airlines, Oman Air, Air Arabia will soon operated International flights while kingfisher Airlines which now operates to Bangalore from Tiruchirappalli is planning to connect various Indian cities. Air India express will make Dubai and Singapore flights a daily service as soon as the expansions in the extended runway is completed.

ADMINISTRATION

The city is a Municipal Corporation. It also serves as the head quarters of the district with the same name. The city has one member of Parliament representing the Tiruchirappalli constituency. The southern part of the district including the Manapparai town has been merged with Pudukkottai Parliamentary consistency for administrative reasons. Both Tiruchirappalli I and Tiruchirappalli II assembly constituencies are part of Tiruchirappalli (Constituency). The city is headed by a mayor,
under whom the Deputy Mayor and several councilors are elected by the people representing administrative wards as well as a Corporation Commissioner of the rank of IAS to administer the city. The District is headed by the District Collector in the rank of IAS. The District Court is the highest court of appeal in Tiruchirappalli. The city has seen moderate to high development inspite of funds constraint. The city’s police force is headed by the City Police Commissioner of the rank of IPS. One of the 5 central prisons of the State is located here.

Considered an educational city, Tiruchirappali has schools and colleges that are hundreds years of old. Notable educational institutions are The National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli (formerly known as REC Tiruchirappalli – Regional Engineering College), Anna University Tiruchirappalli, Bharathidasan Institute of Management, Bharathidasan University, St. Joseph’s College, Holy Cross College, Jamal Mohamed College and Government Law College. Former presidents of India, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam and R. Venkataraman, and writer Sujatha Rangarajan (Rangarajan) studied at colleges in Trichy.

HEALTH CARE

The city has numerous hospitals apart from the Government hospital, Several multi-facility hospitals function in the city. The
Districts Health Department is one of the best in terms of implementing government initiated healthcare schemes. Rare surgical procedures have taken place in some of the hospitals in the city. The Polio Eradication Programme is heavily assisted by various NGOs and clubs in the city. It also has many sidha/Unani/ayurveda/ homeopathic clinics.

**TIRUCHIRAPPALLI – A LOW-COST; HIGH-QUALITY**

Health Care destination with the increase in the health awareness has led to the growth of the Health Care Industry in the city. The city stands next to Chennai in Tamil Nadu for affordable and quality healthcare deliveries of high-standards. Trichy is also a preferred healthcare destination to the population from nearby towns and districts.

**TOURISM**

* **PLANETARIUM / SCIENCE CENTRE**

The Anna Science Centre – Planetarium is located 5 km from Tiruchirappalli – Central bus terminus on Pudukkottai road, close to Tiruchirappalli Airport.

* **ZOO**

A Zoological park has been proposed to be set-up in Tiruchirappalli, along the river Cauvery soon.
* PICNIC SPOTS

Grand Anicut at Kallanai (24 km) is an ancient dam built (according to legends) by Karikala Chola across the river Cauvery in the 1st century AD. It still is in use as part of the district’s irrigation system. Mukkombu or Upper Anicut (18km) is a wonderful Picnic Spot where the river kollidam or Coleroon branches off from the Cauvery. Viralimalai (30 km) a hillock has a peacoolg Sanctuary at the foothills. Sittanavasal (58 km) is the site of an ancient Jain monastery with exquisite fresco paintings in a cave. It is also noted for its prehistoric burial grounds.

Puliancholai (72 km) is a waterfall in the foothills of the kolli hills. It is nice picnic spot. Kolli Hills seated on the Pachamalai (Green hills) range which in turn is an eastern offshoot of the Eastern Ghats. The Pachaimalai range of hills is cut across by the river Cauvery. Kolli hills is a low lying hils station with gentle plateau falls inside Tiruchirappalli district. Though the attitude of these hills are only average, it always has a pleasant climate and many parts of the hills are heavily vegetated. However, it has retained its pristine beauty owing to be lesser known among the tourists.
MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION

The city has two major English dailies, The Hindu and The New Indian Express. Tamil Language dailies include Dina Malar, Dina Thanthi, Dina Mani, Dinakaran, Tamil Murasu and Malai malar are published. A short wave radio station is operated by All India Radio, with most programmes in Tamil, English and Hindi. A FM station AIRFM Rainbow operated by All India Radio with the programmes in Tamil, English and Hindi. Also other private FM stations are Hello FM 106.4 MHZ (Malar Publication), Suryan FM 93.5 Mhz (Sun Net Work) and Holly Cross (Educational operated in this city. Television relay started in 1985 from Delhi Doordharshan. In 1986, after inception of a repeater tower at Kodaikanal, telecast from Madras “Doordarshan” commended. Television reception is through DTH or by cable, while “Doordarshan” reception is still available using an external antenna. Trichy has an excellent communication infrastructure, with the major cellular/broadband service providers involved in Telecom services. BSNL (second Largest Electronic exchange in Tamil Nadu). VSNL (TATA Indicom), Reliance, Vadafone, Airtel, Aircel and BPL are providing phone services. High speed internet services are provided by all the telephone operators.
STREET VENDORS AT TIRUCHIRAPPALLI TOWN
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI TOWN MAP

Legend
- Major Road
- Other Road
- Railway
- Hotel
- Hospital
- Religious Place
- Important Place
- Waterbody

(Website: www.mapsofindia.com)