CHAPTER III

THE SETTING
THE SETTINGS
LOCATION AND AREA

Tamil Nadu constitutes the south-eastern extremity of the Indian peninsula. Chennai is the capital city of the State, besides being an important district. The district city is one of the metropolis of India and serves as the gateway of the culture of South India. In spite of being the capital of a Tamil speaking State, it has emerged as a cosmopolitan city playing an important role in the historical, cultural and intellectual development of India, representing still the distinct components of the highest form of Dravidian civilisation. In addition, it holds out an interesting fare of South Indian architecture, music, dance, drama, sculpture and other arts and crafts.

Chennai is situated on the north-east end of Tamil Nadu on the coast of Bay of Bengal. It lies between 12° 9’ and 13° 9’ of the northern latitude and 80° 12’ and 80° 19’ of the southern longitude on a `sandy shelving breaker swept beach’. It stretches nearly 25.60 kms along the Bay coast from Thiruvanmiyur in the south to Thiruvottiyur in the north and runs inland
in a rugged semi-circular fashion. It is bounded on the east by the Bay of Bengal and on the remaining three sides by Chengalpattu and Thiruvallur Districts.

The city of Chennai came into being due to a strategic necessity and historical accident. It symbolises the rise of British power in South India by setting up and consolidation of the East India Company in the seventeenth century with its headquarters at Fort St. George in Chennai as a trading centre. Within 350 years, a few scattered villages (important being Mylapore, Triplicane and Chennai Patnam) have developed into a modern metropolitan city without shedding its traditional customs, religious outlook and other traditions. It can be proudly remarked that the greatness of ancient Chennai is mostly religious due to the preservation of the old famous Saivaite and Vaishnavite shrines signifying the antiquity of the place.

The growth of the city is significant and closely linked with the development of British Institutions and administration. In short, Chennai city was the chief centre from which the British rule expanded in the sub-continent and it remains a standing monument of British contribution to India. Chennai city has acted as an important centre of culture and education in South India and has been the cradle of many movements which have played an important role in the history of the sub-continent.

A large number of institutions which are known in India and abroad are found located in the city, of which mention may be made of
the Theosophical Society, the Kalakshetra and colleges of Arts and Crafts. The establishment of professional colleges like Medical, Veterinary, Law and Teaching, the location of the Indian Institute of Technology and the establishment of Central Leather Research Institute have added to the development of the city. Chennai is one of the leading cities in India today from the point of view of trade and commerce, with the fourth largest port in the country and the first to have developed a full-fledged container terminal to international standards.

The port is providing trade links with Japan, Singapore, Malaysia, Burma, Bangladesh, Ceylon and other far eastern countries. Chennai is also one of the most important industrial cities of the sub-continent. As a district of the State it ranks third after Coimbatore and Salem in so far as the number of factories is concerned but stands at the top in case of employment and productive capital and first in revenue. It, however, ranks second in terms of industrial out-put next to Chengalpattu. Chennai city enjoys an eminent position in the country in film industry and Kodambakkam, known as the Hollywood of Chennai, has a number of studios engaged in the production of Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, and Hindi movies which are quite popular. Total area of the district is 178.20 sq. kms.

The city of Madras has now been renamed as Chennai. It is stated that the name Chennai traced its origin to "some other language". The rechristening of the city is part of the steps announced for the "growth of Tamil in various fields". There are different versions about the name
of this once sleepy coastal village. When the British landed here in 1639 A.D. it was said to be part of the empire of the Raja of Chandragiri. The British named it Chennapattinam, after they acquired it from Chennappa Nayakar. Gradually, it became Chennai. The first instance of the use of the name Chennai is said to be in the Vestiges of Old Chennai, the sale deed of August 1639 to Francis Day, an agent for the British. There it has been referred to as Chennaipatnam.

The British are said to have built Fort Saint George, the present seat of power, in 1640. It was named after the patron saint of England. The Vestiges of Old Chennai infer that the original village of Madraspatnam lay north of the proximate to Chennapattinam. In course of time and with rapid growth, the two virtually became one. It is also inferred that the English preferred the name Madraspatnam, while Indians chose Chennapattinam.

HISTORY

Chennai, originally known as Madras Patnam, was located in the province of Tondaimandalam, an area lying between Pennar river of Nellore and the Pennar river of Cuddalore. The capital of the province was Kancheepuram. Tondaimandalam was ruled in the 2nd century A.D. by Tondaiman Ilam Tiraiyan, who was a representative of the Chola family at Kanchipuram. It is believed that Ilam Tiraiyan must have subdued Kurumbas, the original inhabitants of the region and established his rule over Tondaimandalam.
Subsequent to Ilam Tiraiyan, the region seemed to have been ruled by the Chola Prince Ilam Killi. The Chola occupation of Tondaimandalam was put to an end by the Andhra Satavahana incursions from the north under their King Pulumayi II. They appointed chieftains to look after the Kancheepuram region. Bappaswami, who is considered as the first Pallava to rule from Kancheepuram, was himself a chieftain (of the tract round) at Kancheepuram under the Satavahana empire in the beginning of the 3rd century A.D., The Pallavas who had so far been merely viceroys, became independent rulers of Kancheepuram and its surrounding areas.

Pallavas held sway over this region from the beginning of the 3rd century A.D. to the closing years of the 9th century except for the interval of some decades when the region was under Kalabharas. Pallavas were defeated by the Chola under Aditya-I by about 879 A.D. and the region was brought under Chola rule. Pandyas under Jatavarman Sundara Pandya rose to power and the region was brought under Pandya rule by putting an end to Chola supremacy in 1264 A.D. Pandya's rule over this region lasted a little over half a century followed by Bahmini kingdom with the extension of Delhi Sultanate under Khilji dynasty especially under the rule of Alauddin Khilji, a pioneer of all revenue works. During 1361, Kumara Kampana II, the son of Vijayanagar King, Bukka I conquered and established Vijayanagar rule in Tondaimandalam.

The Vijayanagar rulers appointed chieftain known as Nayaks who ruled over the different regions of the province almost independently.
Damarla Venkatapathy Nayak, an influential chieftain under Venkata III, who was in-charge of the area of present Chennai city, gave the grant of a piece of land lying between the river Cooum almost at the point it enters the sea and another river known as Egmore river to the English in 1639. On this piece of waste land was founded the Fort St. George exactly for business considerations. In honour of Chennappa Nayak, father of Venkatapathy Nayak, who controlled the entire coastal country from Pulicat in the north to the Portuguese settlement of Santhome, the settlement which had grown up around Fort St. George was named after Chennapatanam.

The older area called the Madraspatnam lay to the north of it. Later on, the intervening space between the older northern site of Madraspatnam came to be quickly built over with houses of the new settlers (as the two expanded) and that the two villages became virtually one town. While the official centre of the settlement was designated Fort St. George, the British applied the name Madras Patnam to the combined town. Golkonda forces under General Mir Jumla conquered Madras in 1646 and brought Chennai and its immediate surroundings under his control. On the fall of Golkonda in 1687, the region came under the rule of the Mughal Emperors of Delhi.

Firmans were issued by the Mughal Emperor granting the rights of English company in Chennai. In the later part of the seventeenth century, Chennai steadily progressed during the period of Agency and under many Governors. During the regime of Governor Elihi Yale (1687-92), the most important event was the formation of the institution of a mayor and
Corporation for the city of Chennai. In 1693, a perwanna was received from the local Nawab granting the towns Tondiarpet, Purasawalkam and Egmore to the company. Thomas Pitt became the Governor of Chennai in 1698 and governed for eleven years. This period witnessed remarkable development of trade and increase in wealth.

The important events during this period were the blockade of Chennai by Daud Khan and its repulsion and the acquisition of additional suburban villages by the English. Thiruvottiyur, Vysarpadi, Kathivakkam, Nungambakkam and Satangadu were made as a free gift to the English in 1708. In 1735, Chintadripet was taken over and in 1742 Vepery, Perambur and Periamet were presented to the British. Nicholas Morse was the Governor from 1744 to 1746. The most important event during his time was the outbreak of war between England and France and the consequent struggle for supremacy between the French and the English in South India. Chennai was captured by the French in 1744 but consequent on the treaty of peace of Aix-La-Chapelle, Chennai was restored to the English in 1749.

George Pigot was the Governor for the period from 1755 to 1763. The period is remarkable for the fact that the Company form a trading corporation, owning isolated towns, forts and factories, became a ruling power controlling vast territories. Charles Bourchier became Governor in 1767. During his period Hyder Ali who usurped the Sovereignty of Mysore joined hands with the Nizam and began an offensive on Chennai. In 1761, a treaty was signed between Hyder Ali and the Company for an alliance and
mutual restitution of the conquests. The Governance of the Carnatic became the responsibility of the Chennai Government which could not maintain a large army without the revenue of Nawabs. In 1763, the English got the district of Chengalpattu known as Chennai Jagir for the maintenance of the army. Lord Macartney took charge of the Chennai Government in 1781.

During his period, Chennai was turned into an important Naval base. Major General Medows became Governor in 1790. The position of the English was made secure in South India. The elimination of other foreign power and settlement of the limits of native territory gave stability and paved the way for an era of commercial development. In 1792, in a new treaty Mohammed Ali handed over the entire management of the Carnatic to the English and accepted in return a pension. Another important event of this period was the outbreak of Mysore war. Tippu was killed in 1799 and the whole of Carnatic ceded to the British.

Thus the supremacy of the English in South India was established. The present day territorial limits of the city existed in the shape of scattered villages for centuries before the advent of the British. In the process of growth, many villages got agglomerated into a single unit. The shape and extent of the city which existed during 1939-40 was reached even during the opening years of 19th century. The period in between 1803 to 1827 represents consolidation and development of institutions.

Sir Edward Elliot was the important Governor of Chennai during this period. He appointed a Judicial Commission with Munro as its President in
1814. Several reforms in the administrative system were made by the Commission. Sir Thomas Munro became the Governor in 1820 and continued till 1827. He tried his best to improve literacy. He initiated English education in Chennai and established a body called Board of Public Instructions to improve and direct public education. Important improvement made to Chennai city during the first half of the 19th century was the progress made in the establishment of institutions for professional and technical education.

School of Industrial Art was started in 1850, Civil Engineering College in 1834 and Madras Medical College in 1835, etc. The Madras University was started in September 1857. The Chennai High Court was created in June 1862. The Railway Company in Chennai was formed in July 1845. The first construction work began on 9th June 1853 and in 1858, South Indian Railway was formed having Chennai as the Railway Headquarters. Lord Hobart who was the Governor from 1872 to 1875 initiated Chennai Harbour project. The Congress party came to life during the period 1881-90. The Indian National Congress held its session in 1887 at Chennai.

The First Governor of Chennai in the 20th century was Lord Ampthill (1901-06). Sir Arthur Law-by was the Governor from 1906-1911 and Lord Pentland from 1912-19. The important Landmarks during this period were the establishment of Chennai Electric Supply Corporation in 1906 and opening of Indian Bank in 1907. During 1934 and 1936 for a short period, two Indians Sir M.D. Usman Sahib and Sir K. Venkatareddy Naidu acted as Governors of Chennai. In 1937, the Ministry of Shri C. Rajagopalachari came into power.
for two years. The influence of the Governors on the administration considerably diminished. The British departed on 15th August 1947 but Chennai remained as a standing monument of what the British have done to India.

**POPULATION OF CHENNAI**

Current Population of Chennai - Chennai with current population of 4,681,087 (4.6 million) is one of the largest cities of South India. The Population density of Chennai is 26903, which is currently largest in the state of Tamil Nadu. Chennai has witnessed a tremendous growth in its manufacturing, retail, health care and IT sector in the last 10 years. It is regarded as India's fourth largest city after Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata. Being a major business hub of the state, the population of Chennai has witnessed a rapid growth in its Population. Chennai has become an important destination for trade and tourism in recent years. It has evoked as a city with tremendous potential for industrial growth because of its economic viability and available infrastructure. The state government departments are geared towards increasing trade and commerce links with other countries and developing greater industrial growth. This entire boom in the trade and business of Chennai city accounts largely for its rapidly growing population. More business and job opportunities in the city lure people from in and around Chennai to come and settle here. Major multinationals have already set up their branch offices in Chennai leading to more people being hired by these companies. So Population
of Chennai has grown rapidly in the last 20 years due to its major industrialization and tremendous growth.

In 2011, Chennai had population of 4,681,087 of which male and female were 2,357,633 and 2,323,454 respectively. There was change of 7.77 percent in the population compared to population as per 2001. In the previous census of India 2001, Chennai District recorded increase of 13.07 percent to its population compared to 1991.

The initial provisional data suggest a density of 26,903 in 2011 compared to 24,963 of 2001. Total area under Chennai district is of about 174 sq.km. Average literacy rate of Chennai in 2011 were 90.33 compared to 85.33 of 2001. If things are looked out at gender wise, male and female literacy were 93.47 and 87.16 respectively. For 2001 census, same figures stood at 90.01 and 80.44 in Chennai District. Total literate in Chennai District were 3,850,472 of which male and female were 2,004,498 and 1,845,974 respectively. In 2001, Chennai District had 3,336,695 in its total region. With regards to Sex Ratio in Chennai, it stood at 986 per 1000 male compared to 2001 census figure of 957. The average national sex ratio in India is 940 as per latest reports of Census 2011 Directorate. In census enumeration, data regarding child under 0-6 age were also collected for all districts including Chennai. There were total 418,541 children under age of 0-6 against 433,340 of 2001 census. Of total 418,541 male and female were 213,084 and 205,457 respectively. Child Sex Ratio as per census 2011 was 964 compared to 972 of census 2001. In 2011, Children under 0-6 formed 8.94 percent of Chennai District compared to 9.98 percent of
2001. There was net change of -1.04 percent in this compared to previous census of India. Chennai District population constituted 6.49 percent of total Tamil Nadu population. In 2001 census, this figure for Chennai District was at 6.49 percent of Tamil Nadu population.

Growth of Population in Chennai

According to 2001 census, Population of Chennai was 4.2 million (4,216,268). The population density in the city was 24,682 per km, making it one of the most densely populated cities in the world. Chennai has a good sex ratio of 951 females per 1000 males in the last census which currently stands at 986. So Literacy rate in the City has improved a lot as compared to last census. Average literacy rate in the city is also very higher at 80.14% as compared to overall literacy rate of India which is only 64.5%. Chennai is rated at fourth position in terms of slum population of India. The city is home to 820,000 slum people (Census 2001) living in slum conditions.

Table 3.1
Growth of Population in Chennai

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>1,416,056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>1,729,141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>2,469,449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>3,266,034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>3,841,398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>4,343,645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>4,681,087</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census of India (different years)
Table 3.2
Population details of Chennai

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2001</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actual Population</td>
<td>4,681,087</td>
<td>4,343,645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>2,357,633</td>
<td>2,219,539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>2,323,454</td>
<td>2,124,106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Growth</td>
<td>7.77%</td>
<td>13.07%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area Sq. Km</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density/km²</td>
<td>26,903</td>
<td>24,963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion to Tamil Nadu Population</td>
<td>6.49%</td>
<td>6.96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex Ratio (Per 1000)</td>
<td>986</td>
<td>957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age)</td>
<td>964</td>
<td>972</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census of India, 2001 & 2011

Table 3.3
Projected population of Tamilnadu (60+)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>5635</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>6495</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>7580</td>
<td>11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>8930</td>
<td>12.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>10507</td>
<td>14.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2026</td>
<td>12277</td>
<td>17.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census of India, 2001

Table 3.4
Percentage distribution of 2001 census smoothed Population by age and sex for India and states: Tamil Nadu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Population (000')</th>
<th>Percent to total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-64</td>
<td>958</td>
<td>982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-69</td>
<td>722</td>
<td>746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70-74</td>
<td>563</td>
<td>567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-79</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80+</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census of India 2001
The Aged and Chennai city

Fig 3.1 location of old age homes surveyed in and around Chennai

Gojan School of Business & Technology

Vichoor Village

Kattukuppam

Mettupalayam

Vikas Nagar

Avadi

Kovur

CRPF

Railway Colony

Vivekananda Nagar

Annamalai

Aradi

Ongadam

TT Nagar

Ayappakkam

Abhirami Nagar

Partvakkam

Adayalarapathy

ICL Home Town

Friends Nagar

NH 206

Rodrigues

Mallik Nagar

NH 14

Madras Nagar

Ettas And

Maht Nagar

Thirappakkam

Amal Nagar

Mallika Nagar

Mahat Nagar

Adam Nagar

Madras Exp Processing Zone

Thiruhambakkam

Tambaram

State Bank Colony

Vigneshwar Nagar

Pushthuhivakkam

Mucidur

Kovalambakkam

Vandanur

IAF Base

Kallash Nagar

Sholinganallur

Uthandi

Chennai Petroleum Corp Ltd

Chennai Central

Petroleum Radha Krishna Corp Ltd

Gandhi Nagar

Puliyur

Parry Street

Sowcarpet

Nagar Salai Mada

Mulachatram Nagar

Kasimedu

Bharathi Dock

Kenthakoram Nagar

Kolathur

Perambur

Adyar River

Adyar Nagar

Azad Nagar

KK Nagar

Thiruvannamalai

Madras

IT Madras

KK Nagar

VGP Avenue

Rajiv Nagar

Kottivakkam

Kovilambakkam

Vigneshwar Nagar

Pushthuhivakkam

Madras Exp Processing Zone

State Bank Colony

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Vigneshwar Nagar

Pushthuhivakkam

Madras Exp Processing Zone

State Bank Colony

Tambaram

Mucidur

IAF Base

Kallash Nagar

Sholinganallur

Uthandi
LIST OF OLD AGE HOMES IN AND AROUND CHENNAI CITY

FREE OLD AGE HOMES


PAID OLD AGE HOMES

Descriptions about some selected Old Age Homes

ANBAGAM-CSI Home for the Aged

The Anbagam home was offering service to the aged from the year of 1979 and located with in the premises of CSI Church at adayar, Chennai. The home was come under the control of the trust management. The home has some criteria such as spinster, widow above 60 years (for men and women) to admit the aged people. The total area of the home is one and half acre and it can accommodate sixty five inmates. It provides different types of accommodation such as double, 3-4 seaters and dormitory. This old age home offers both free and paid services to its stakeholders. For the paid services it charges two thousand to two thousand five hundred as monthly rental and also non refundable deposit of Rs.5000 from the inmates. As far as food is concerned, vegetarian and non-vegetarian are served to the elderly people. It has the broad spectrum of facilities and features namely social and recreation activity, medical facility, security arrangement, walker / wheel chairs, laundry and worship places.
G.S.Senior Citizens Home

The home was established very recently during the year of 1998 and offers the best service to the aged persons. The home is located at T.Nagar one of the important place in Chennai. Basically it is managed by the trust. The total area of the premise is 6000 sq ft and can accommodate twenty two inmates. The home can admit those who crossed 65 years of old and in normal health. The service is based on pay and stay. The different types of accommodation viz single, double, and dormitory are available. With regard to food, strictly vegetarian food alone served. The facilities and features namely social and recreation activity, medical facility, security arrangement, walker / wheel chairs, laundry and worship places are available.

Little sisters of the poor

The home is established very long back during 1934 and located at chetpet of Chennai. It is controlled by society. It provides free services and can accommodate nearly 150 inmates. The prime criteria are the aged should cross 55 years and come under destitute category. The rooms are dormitory types. Both vegetarian and non vegetarian food is served. For the recreation TV and Newspaper is provided. In-house medical facility and worship place are there. Security arrangements, laundry, walker and wheel chairs are available to support the elders.
Mercy Home

The home is established way back during 1957 and located at kilpauk of Chennai. It is controlled by society. It provides free services and can accommodate nearly 200 inmates. The prime criteria are the aged should cross 55 years and come under destitute category. The rooms are dormitory types. Both vegetarian and non vegetarian food is served. For the recreation TV and Newspaper is provided. In-house medical facility is there. Security arrangements, laundry, walker and wheel chairs are available to support the elders. It has both western and Indian lavatory.
References


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www.chennaicorporation.gov.in