c. Government should promote setting up of robust backbone with ample bandwidth which shall be available to the content providers/distributors and network service providers.
d. Government may fund ‘test-bed’ projects to test the applications specially in the field of delivery of government services and information electronically.
e. Since Convergence has a bearing on E-government, the projects funded from public resources should be such that they help in tackling the ‘digital divide’ and taking the benefits of IT to the common man.
f. The projects should aim at creating a knowledge society and generate intellectual and cultural enrichment.
g. Standardization should be started without any delay otherwise confusion will ensue that would negate the advantages of use of IT.
h. For deriving appropriate benefits from such systems or applications, often more than one Ministry or Department (Ministry of Information Technology, Ministry of HRD, Ministry of Health Ministry of Rural Development etc.) would be involved. It is of utmost importance that projects are taken up with full involvement of the concerned Departments and agencies. It is also necessary to involve the States in the implementation of the projects.

CHAPTER 4
INDUSTRY PROFILE AND COMPANY PROFILE

4.1 Profile of Chennai Corporation

Figure: 5
The above figure 5 shows the clear picture of Chennai Corporation namely Rippon Building which was established in 1688.

Corporation of Chennai is the oldest Municipal Corporation in India established on September 29, 1699. It has grown in size with a population of 6.5 million spread over 426 sq.km. Corporation of Chennai (CoC) has always been the front runner in adopting technology to improve the efficiency and functioning of its departments. It was the first corporation in India to adopt Double Entry Accrual based accounting system way back in 1988. However, most of the computerization was in silos as done in the early days of technology adoption. Such a system posed many limitations and operational inefficiencies as the usage of the system gathered momentum.

Chennai formerly known as Madras is the capital city of the Indian State of Tamil Nadu, located on the Coromandel coast off the Bay of Bengal, it is a major commercial, cultural, economic and educational center in South India. It is also known as the “Cultural Capital of South India”

The area around Chennai had been part of successive South Indian Kingdoms through centuries. The recorded history of the city began in the colonial times, specifically with the arrival of British East India Company and the establishment of Fort St.George in 1644. The British defended several attacks from the French colonial forces, and from the kingdom of Mysore, on Chennai’s way to become a major naval port and presidency city by late eighteenth
century. Following the independence of India, Chennai became the capital of Tamil Nadu and an important center of regional politics that tended to bank on the Dravidian identity of the populace.

According to the provisional results of census 2011, the city had 4.68 million residents making it the sixth most populous city in India, the urban agglomeration, which comprises the city its suburbs, was home to approximately 8.9 million, making it the fourth most economy has a broad industrial base in the automobile, computer, technology, hardware manufacturing and healthcare sectors. As of 2012 the city is India’s second largest exporter of information technology (IT) and business process outsourcing (BPO) services. A major part of India’s automobile industry is based in and around the city thus earning it the nickname “Detroit of India”. Chennai is an important Centre for Carnatic music and hosts a large cultural event, the annual Madras Music Season, which includes performances by hundreds of artists. The city has a diverse theatre scene and is one of the important centers for Bharata Natyam, a classical dance form. The Tamil film industry, colloquially known as Kollywood, is based in the city. The city is host to the 3rd largest Expatriate population in India after Mumbai and Delhi, with 35,000 in 2009 and steadily climbing to 82,790 in 2011.

4.2 List of Chennai Corporation Wards

The City of Chennai in Tamil Nadu, India, is managed by the Corporation of Chennai. Established as Madras Corporation in 1688, it is the oldest municipal body in India. It is headed by a Mayor, who presides over 200 councilors each of whom represents a ward. As of 2012 the Mayor of Chennai is Saidai Sa. Doraisamy.

Prior to its expansion in mid 2011, the city occupied an area of 174 Km$^2$ (67sq.m) its merger with 42 local bodies at that time more than doubled its extent, resulting in a combined area of 426 km$^2$ (164 sq.m). Chennai Corporation absorbed seven municipalities, three town Panchayats and 13 Panchayat unions in Tiruvallur district and two municipalities, five town Panchayats and 12 Panchayat unions in Kancheepuram district.

4.2(a) A total of nine municipalities merged into the City:

✓ Alandur, Ambattur, Kottivakkam, Madhavaram, Maduravoyal, Manali, Tiruvottiyur, Ullagaram, Puzhuthivakkam and Valasaravakkam

4.2(b) A total of eight town Panchayats merged into the city:

✓ Chinnasekkadu, Puzhal, Porur, Nandambakkam, Meenambakkam, Perungudi, Pallikaranai, Sholiganallur.

4.2(c) A total of twenty five village panchayats merged into the city:
 ✓ Edayanchavadi, Sadayankuppam, Kadapakkam, Theeyampakkam, Mathur, Vadaoerumbakkam, Surapet, Kathirvedu, Puthagaram, Nolambur, Karambakkam, Nerkundram, Ramaouram, Mugalivakkam, Manapakkam, Kottivakkam, Palavakkam, Neelankarai, Injambakkam, Karapakkam, Okkiyam-Thoraipakkam, Madipakkam, Jaladampet, Semmencherry, Uthandi.

The expanded city contains 4.41 million voters and was reorganized into 15 Zones consisting of 200 wards. The newly annexed areas were divided into 93 wards. And the remaining 107 wards were created out of the original 155 with in the old city limits. As of September 2011, the new wards are yet to be named. Out of the 200 wards, 26 were reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and 58 were reserved for women.

**Table No: 4.1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Ward(s)</th>
<th>Assembly constituency</th>
<th>Parliamentary constituency</th>
<th>Taluk</th>
<th>District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thiruvotriyur</td>
<td>1–14</td>
<td>Thiruvotriyur</td>
<td>Chennai North</td>
<td>Madhavaram</td>
<td>Chennai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Manali</td>
<td>15–21</td>
<td>Thiruvotriyur/Madhavaram</td>
<td>Chennai North</td>
<td>Madhavaram</td>
<td>Tiruvallur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Madhavaram</td>
<td>22–33</td>
<td>Madhavaram</td>
<td>Thiruvallur</td>
<td>Madhavaram</td>
<td>Tiruvallur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Tondiarpet</td>
<td>34–48</td>
<td>Thiruvotriyur/Perambur</td>
<td>Chennai North</td>
<td>Fort-Tondiarpet</td>
<td>Chennai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Royapuram</td>
<td>49–63</td>
<td>Royapuram</td>
<td>Chennai North</td>
<td>Fort-Tondiarpet</td>
<td>Chennai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Zone</td>
<td>Ward(s)</td>
<td>Assembly constituency</td>
<td>Parliamentary constituency</td>
<td>Taluk</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ambattur</td>
<td>79–93</td>
<td>Ambattur</td>
<td>Sriperumbudur</td>
<td>Ambattur</td>
<td>Tiruvallur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Anna Nagar</td>
<td>94–108</td>
<td>Anna Nagar</td>
<td>Chennai Central</td>
<td>Egmore-Nungambakkam</td>
<td>Chennai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Teynampet</td>
<td>109–126</td>
<td>Thousand Lights</td>
<td>Chennai Central</td>
<td>Mylapore-Triplicane</td>
<td>Chennai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Kodambakkam</td>
<td>127–142</td>
<td>T.Nagar/Saidapet</td>
<td>Chennai south</td>
<td>Mambalam-Guindy</td>
<td>Chennai</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Valasaravakkam</td>
<td>143–155</td>
<td>Maduravoyal</td>
<td>Sriperumbudur</td>
<td>Ambattur</td>
<td>Tiruvallur/Kancheepuram</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Alandur</td>
<td>156–167</td>
<td>Alandur</td>
<td>Chennai South</td>
<td>Tambaram</td>
<td>Kancheepuram</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Adyar</td>
<td>170–182</td>
<td>Mylapore</td>
<td>Chennai South</td>
<td>Mylapore-Triplicane</td>
<td>Chennai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Perungudi</td>
<td>168, 169</td>
<td>Sholinganallur</td>
<td>Chennai South</td>
<td>Sholinganallur</td>
<td>Kancheepuram</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Sholinganallur</td>
<td>192–200</td>
<td>Sholinganallur</td>
<td>Chennai South</td>
<td>Sholinganallur</td>
<td>Kancheepuram</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table No 4.1 shows the total number of 200 wards which comes under Chennai Corporation

4.2(d) Constituencies outside Chennai city

Tiruvallur District

- Avadi
- Gummidipoondi
- Ponneri
- Poonamallee
- Tiruvallur

Kancheepuram District

- Tambaram
- Sripurumbudur
- Chengalpattu

Municipalities outside Chennai

Tiruvallur District

1. Avadi
2. Thiruverkadu
3. Poonamallee

Kancheepuram District

1. Pallavaram
2. Tambaran

The below Figure 6 shows the Chennai Metropolitan area and the areas which comes under Chennai Corporation.

Figure: 6
Corporation of Chennai felt the need for an integrated web based ERP that would cater to all its departments. The task of implementing the ERP was awarded to e Government Foundation, which by then had its footprint in over 240 cities across 7 states in the country. The scope of the implementation of complete e Gov ERP product suite.

Corporation of Chennai has been pioneer in the area of e Governance and was the first corporation in India to adopt Double Entry Accrual based accounting system. The double entry accounting system was introduced in 1988. Most of its operations were already computerized. However they were all operating in silos with no integration between these systems. Corporation of Chennai decided to launch an integrated Municipal ERP covering key functions of the ULB selected e Governments Foundation as the implementation agency.

The City Corporation has chalked out new measures to implement e Governance in association with Electronic Corporation of Tamil Nadu(ELCOT). The new proposal to go in for paperless Governance. An estimate of Rs.6.9 Crore by ELCOT for providing software, hardware, maintenance and training to the civic agency was accepted. The council had decided to seek assistance either from Information Technology Ministry or the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for implementing the project.