CHAPTER – 4
AREA PROFILE

Introduction

The previous chapter discussed about the design of the present study. The objectives and methodology of undertaking the study are clearly spelt out in the previous chapter. It is very essential to know about the area of research in terms of locational factors, Geographical setting and environmental of the region. This chapter deals with the profile of the Chennai municipal corporation. The analysis of area profile is an important aspect of any research with a view to understand the influence of environmental factors on organizational performance.

Area and Population

Chennai city is situated on the coromandel coast on the northern end of the state of Tamil Nadu. This city start along the coromandel coast much of its superb sandy beach and extends inland Chennai City’s irregular state covers about 426 sq km.

The population of Chennai city is estimated at 4681087 as per the 2011 census. Out of total population, males are 2357633 and females 2323454. The Chennai populations is 4681087 and out of them literates are 3850472. Among the literates males are 2004498 and females are 1845974. The literary rate is estimated at 93.47 per cent and female literacy 87.16 per cent. The sex ratio of Chennai city is 986 per 100 males. However, the child sex ratio is 964 per 100 boys. The total child population of Chennai city is 418541 as per 2011 census. Out of the total child population, males are 203089 and females are 205457. The child
population constitutes 8.94 per cent of the total population in Chennai city.

**Climate**

Chennai city has a tropical wet and dry climate. Chennai city has hottest temperature from the month of May to June with maximum temperature around 95-104 °F. The lowest recorded temperature in Chennai city was 56.8 °F on 11th December 1895 and 29th January 1905. The highest recorded temperature was 113 °F on 30th May 2003. Chennai city has average rainfall is about 140 cm. It could be noted that Chennai city received most of the seasonal rainfall from the north-east monsoon winds from mid October to mid December. Generally Chennai depends on annual rainfall to store the water in reservoirs.

**Administration**

Chennai city is governed by Chennai Municipal Corporation. It is the oldest living municipality corporation in India and second oldest surviving corporation in the world. In 2011 Chennai Municipal Corporation limit was extended from 174 sq km to an area of 426 sq km with three regions viz North Chennai, South Chennai and Central India with 200 wards. The corporation is headed by an administration officer. The Mayor and Councillors of the city are elected through a popular vote by the residents.

**Basic Services**

Chennai city water supply and sewage treatment are managed by the Chennai metro water supply and sewage board. The corporation of Chennai provides civic services to the city. Garbage is dumped in tow dum
yards in the city is Kodungaiyur and another in Perungudi. Chennai city receives electricity from the Tamil Nadu electricity board. Fire services are handled by the Tamil Nadu fire and rescue services. Chennai has 714 public toilets and 52 community halls across the city.

**Housing**

Chennai has 11 lakhs households and residential stock is available in 11.5 lakhs. Chennai has encited in the top 25 real estates destinations list in the Asia pacific region. The city ranks the 22nd position. This city has 1240 slums home to 9 lakhs people. This city has 0-16 per cent of homeless population.

**Economy**

Chennai city is based on secondary and territory economic activities. This city has industrial base in the automobile, computer technology, hard ware manufacturing and health care sectors.

It could be noted that Chennai is the second larger exporter of information technology and business out sourcing services. Chennai city has 30 per cent of India’s automobile industry and 40 per cent of auto component industry.

**Power**

Chennai city consumes 200 per cent of the power in the state. The city has major power stations. They are North Chennai power station, GMR Vasavi diesel power plant, Ennore thermal power station, Basin bridge gas turbine power status, Madras atomic power station, Vallur thermal power project and North Chennai Power Company. The Chennai
city consumes 3.83 crores units of power per day or 14.0 crores units annual as per the report in 2014.

**Banking**

Chennai is the headquarters of the Indian Bank, the Indian Overseas Bank and Bharat Overseas Bank. The city is home to the south zone office of the Reserve Bank of India.

**Health Care**

Chennai city has more than 12500 beds in its hospitals including 5000 multispeciality hospitals in the private sector and over 6000 beds in the public sector. It is estimated that 2.1 beds per 1000 populations in Chennai hospital against the national average of 1 bed per 1000 population and with the world health organization's norms of 3 beds per 1000 population.

**Waste Management**

It could be noted that the Chennai city generates 4500 tonnes of garbage everyday and out of them 429 tonnes are plastic wastes. This city has 3 dump yards.

**Air Transport**

The Chennai city handles 316 flights every day. The city is connected to major hubs across Asia, Europe and North America through more than 30 national and International carriers.

**Rail Transport**

Chennai is the headquarters of the southern railway. Chennai central railway station provides access to other major cities as well as
many other small towns across India. The Chennai Egmore station provided access to the interior parts of the Tamil Nadu.

**Road Transport**

Chennai city has golden quadrilateral system of national highways. This city is connected by 4 national high ways. Chennai city has 25.8 lakhs registered two wheelers, 5.6 lakhs four wheelers and 3421 buses. Chennai city serves with 3421 buses covering 724 routes which provides transportation to 55.2 lakhs passengers per day.

**Sea Transport**

Chennai city has two ports viz Chennai port and Ennore port. The Chennai port is the largest in Bay of Bengal with annual cargo tonnage of 6146 crores and second largest containerise hub in India.

**Education**

Chennai city records 90.33 per cent literacy rate. The public schools in Chennai city enrolled 142387 students in over 330 schools. Chennai city has many leading universities, Central residence institutions and book publishing agencies.

**Conclusion**

It could be seen clearly from the above discussion that the study area Chennai Municipal Corporation has specific locational factors. The city has very long tradition of commercial and industrial development. The Chennai Municipal Corporation has got impact from the British administration and subsequently the city has been developed in Tamil Nadu as the capital city. This area has some positive externalities in terms of increase in household income, local employment generation and
development of industrial business. This area has some negative externalities in terms of pollution of ground water, air pollution and land pollution consequent upon commercial and industrial activities. Hence undertaking a research study on performance of Chennai Municipal Corporation with this background the foregoing chapter makes an analysis of empirical data findings.