CHAPTER III

PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA

In this chapter an attempt has been made to describe the existing profile of Tamil Nadu state in terms of its area, population, and urbanisation, level of literacy, infrastructure facilities, industrial growth, major occupation and employment, to serve as a base for the study. Also a brief profile of the study area and the status of self financing Arts and Science Colleges affiliated to Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli.

Profile of Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu (Tamil: தமிழ்நாடு "Country of the Tamils" is one of the 28 states of India. Its capital and the largest city is Chennai (formerly known as Madras). Tamil Nadu lies in the southernmost part of the Indian Peninsula and is bordered by the States of Puducherry (Pondicherry), Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. It is bound by the Eastern Ghats in the north, the Nilgiri, the Annamalai Hills, and Palakkad on the west, by the Bay of Bengal in the east, the Gulf of Mannar, the Palk Strait in the south east, and by the Indian Ocean in the south.

Tamil Nadu is the eleventh largest state in India by area (about the size of Greece) and the seventh most populous state. It is the fifth largest contributor to India’s GDP and the most urbanised state in India.
The state has the highest number (10.56%) of business enterprises in India, compared to the population share of about 6%. It is one of the foremost states in the country in terms of overall development.

The region has been the home of the Tamil civilization since at least 1500 BC, as attested by numerous archaeological sites in and around Adichanallur. Its classical language Tamil has been in use in inscriptions and literature for 2500 years. Tamil Nadu is home to many natural resources, grand Hindu temples of Dravidian architecture, hill stations, beach resorts, multi-religious pilgrimage sites and eight UNESCO World Heritage Sites.
Tamil Nadu in Independent India

When India became independent in 1947, Madras Presidency became Madras State, comprising present day Tamil Nadu, coastal Andhra Pradesh up to Ganjam district in Orissa, northern Karnataka, and parts of Kerala. The state was subsequently split up along linguistic lines. In 1968, Madras State was renamed Tamil Nadu, meaning Country of Tamil.

Geography

Tamil Nadu covers an area of 130,058 square kilometres (50,216 sq mi), and is the eleventh largest state in India. The bordering
states are Kerala to the west, Karnataka to the northwest and Andhra Pradesh to the north. To the east is the Bay of Bengal and the union territory of Puducherry. The southernmost tip of the Indian Peninsula is located in Tamil Nadu. At this point is the town of Kanyakumari which is the meeting point of the Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal, and the Indian Ocean.

The western, southern and the north-western parts are hilly and rich in vegetation. Tamil Nadu is the only state in India which has both the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats and they both meet at the Nilgiri hills. The Western Ghats dominate the entire western border with Kerala, effectively blocking much of the rain bearing clouds of the South West Monsoon from entering the state. The Eastern parts are fertile coastal plains and the northern parts are a mix of hills and plains. The central and the south central regions are arid plains and receive less rainfall than the other regions.

Tamil Nadu has a coastline of about 910 kilometres (600 mi) which is the country's third longest coastline. Tamil Nadu's coastline bore the brunt of the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami when it hit India, which caused 7,793 direct deaths in the state. Tamil Nadu falls mostly in a region of low seismic hazard with the exception of the western border areas that lie in a low to moderate hazard zone; as per the 2002 Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) map, Tamil Nadu falls in Zones II & III. Historically, parts of this region have experienced seismic activity in the M5.0 range.
Climate

Tamil Nadu is heavily dependent on monsoon rains, and thereby is prone to droughts when the monsoons fail. The climate of the state ranges from dry sub-humid to semi-arid. The state has three distinct periods of rainfall: (1) Advancing monsoon period, South West monsoon (from June to September), with strong southwest winds; (2) North East monsoon (from October to December), with dominant northeast winds; and (3) Dry season (from January to May). The normal annual rainfall of the state is about 945 mm (37.2 in) of which 48% is through the North East monsoon, and 32% through the South West monsoon. Since the state is entirely dependent on rains for recharging its water resources, monsoon failures lead to acute water scarcity and severe drought.

Tamil Nadu is classified into seven agro-climatic zones: north-east, north-west, west, southern, high rainfall, high altitude hilly, and Cauvery Delta (the most fertile agricultural zone). The table below shows the maximum and minimum temperatures that the state experiences in the plains and hills.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Plains</th>
<th>Hills</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Max.</td>
<td>43 °C (109 °F)</td>
<td>32.3 °C (90.1 °F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min.</td>
<td>13.1 °C (55.6 °F)</td>
<td>3.0 °C (37.4 °F)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Governance and administration

The Governor is the Constitutional head of the state while the Chief Minister is the head of the government and the head of the council of ministers. The Chief Justice of the Madras High Court is the head of the judiciary. The present Governor, Chief Minister and the Chief
Justice are Surjit Singh Barnala, M. Karunanidhi and Hemant Laxman Gokhale (Transferred to Supreme court) respectively. The major administrative units of the state constitutes 39 Lok Sabha constituencies, 234 Assembly constituencies, 32 districts, 10 city corporations, 152 municipalities, 611 town panchayats and 12,618 village panchayats. Chennai (formerly known as Madras) is the state capital. It is the fourth largest city in India and is also one of the five A1 Metropolitan cities of India.

Tamil Nadu has 10 City Corporations: Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Tirunelveli, Erode, Tirupur, Vellore and Thoothukudi. There is a plan to upgrade Tambaram, Nagercoil and Ambattur as City Corporations. The Corporation of Chennai, established in 1688, is the oldest Municipal Corporation not only in India but also in any commonwealth nations outside United Kingdom.

Tamil Nadu has been a pioneering state of E-Governance initiatives in India. A large part of the government records like land ownership records are digitised and all major offices of the state government like Urban Local Bodies — all the Corporations and Municipal Office activities — revenue collection, land registration offices, and transport offices have been computerised.

Tamil Nadu is one of the states where law and order has been maintained largely successfully. The Tamil Nadu Police Force is over 140 years old. It is the fifth largest state police force in India and has the largest strength of women police personnel in the country. As of 2003, the state had a total police population ratio of 1:668, higher than the national average of 1:717.
Districts

The Tamil Nadu state consists of 32 districts namely; Ariyalur, Chennai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Kanchipuram, Kanyakumari, Karur, Krishnagiri, Madurai, Nagapattinam, Namakkal, Nilghiris, Perambalur, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram, Salem, Sivagangai, Thanjavur, Theni, Thoothukudi, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Tirupur, Tiruvallur, Tiruvannamalai, Tiruvarur, Vellore, Viluppuram, and Virudhunagar.

Demographics

Tamil Nadu is the seventh most populous state in India with a population of 62,405,679 (>62 million) as of the census of 2001, with estimates for year 2008 put at 66,396,000 (>66 million), (approximately 5.79% of India's population). It is the eleventh most densely populated state in India with a population density of 511 persons per square kilometre as of 2008, having increased from 429 in 1991, significantly higher than the Indian average of 324 persons per square kilometre. 44% of the state's population live in urban areas, the highest among large states in India.

Tamil Nadu's population grew by 11.19% between 1991 and 2001; the second lowest rate for that period (after Kerala) amongst populous states (states whose population exceeded 20 million in 2001). Its decadal rate of population growth has declined since 1971, one of only three populous states (along with Kerala and Orissa) to show this trend. The state has registered the lowest fertility rate along with Andhra Pradesh and Goa in India in year 2005-06 with 1.8 children born for each woman, lower than required for population sustainability.
Hinduism is followed by the majority of the people. The distribution of population based on their faith, as of the 2001 census, is shown in the bar graph above. Hindus are the dominant community and has a significantly higher percentage in Tamil Nadu. Christianity, though a minority, has the highest population in absolute numbers when compared to other states. Tamil Nadu has seen a lot of conversions into Christianity, which at times have caused unrests. Tamil is the official and the principal spoken language of the state. As of the 2001 Census, Tamil is spoken by 89.43% of the population followed by Telugu at 5.65%, Kannada at 1.68%, Urdu at 1.51% and Malayalam at 0.59%.

**Education and social development**

Tamil Nadu is the most literate state of India according to the HRD ministry of India’s 2003 statistics. Tamil Nadu has performed reasonably well in terms of literacy growth during the decade 1991-2001. The state's literacy rate increased from 62.66% in 1991 to 73.47% in 2001 which is above the national average. A survey conducted by the Industry body Assocham ranks Tamil Nadu top among Indian states with about 100% Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in primary and upper primary education. One of the basic limitations for improvement in education in the state is the rate of absence of teachers in public schools, which at 21.4% is significant.

Tamil Nadu has 19 universities, 349 engineering colleges and 1150 Arts College, 2550 schools and 5000 hospitals. Some of the most reputed educational institutes present in Tamil Nadu are University of Madras, IIT Madras, TANUVAS(Tamil Nadu veterinary and Animal sciences university), Anna University (includes MIT Chennai - Madras Institute of Technology), NIT Tiruchi, VIT University Vellore, Institute of
Road & Transport Technology (IRTT) at Erode, Christian Medical College & Hospital Vellore, Bharathidasan Institute of Management Trichy, Madras Medical College, Loyola College, Chennai and Annamalai University.

The Indian Institute of Management is scheduled to open in Trichy by 2009-2010. Tamil Nadu produces the highest number of engineering graduates in India (around 1,30,000) every year which attracts many software companies to set up their shop in south India.

Tiruchirappalli has a number of educational institutions. The National Institutes of Technology have a campus at Tiruverumbur near Tiruchirappalli. St. Joseph's College is one of the oldest educational institutions in Tamil Nadu. Other important colleges in Tiruchirappalli include National College, Bishop Heber College, Jamal Mohamed College, Saranathan College of Engineering, J.J. College of Engineering and Technology, Anna University Trichy, Bharathidasan Institute of Management, the Government Law College and K.A.P Viswanatham Government Medical College.

The Bharathidasan University is based in Tiruchirappalli and exercises its jurisdiction over colleges in Tiruchirappalli district and seven neighbouring ones. Some of the important schools in Tiruchirappalli include St John's Vestry Anglo Indian School, Campion Anglo Indian Boys Higher Secondary School, St. Joseph's Anglo Indian Girls' Higher Secondary School, R. S. K. Higher Secondary School,

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Bishop Heber Hr Sec School, Teppakulam and E. R. Higher Secondary School.

**BRIEF PROFILE OF BHARATHIDASAN UNIVERSITY**

Bharathidasan University established in February 1982, and was named after the great revolutionary Tamil Poet, Bharathidasan (1891-1968). The motto of the University "We will create a brave new world" has been framed from Bharathidasan's poetic. The University endeavours to be true to such a vision by creating in the region a brave new world of academic innovation for social change". (NAAC, - 2005, p.69) The year 2006-07 is the Silver Jubilee year for this great and vibrant University.

The campus is located in a sprawling area of over 1000 acres of land on the Tiruchirappalli - Pudukkottai Highway (NH 210). Besides this main campus, there is a city campus at Khajamalai housing Department of Economics, Department of Education Technology, Department of Computer Science, the Institute for Entrepreneurship and Career Development (IECD), the Bharathidasan University Technology Park (BUTP) and a few more Departments. The Bharathidasan Institute of Management (BIM) is located in the B.H.E.L. Campus, with whose partnership, the BIM has emerged as one of the top Business Schools of the country.

The affiliating jurisdiction is over 7 Districts with 104 Arts & Science and Fine Arts Colleges and 13 Approved Institutions. Eighteen of the affiliated colleges are autonomous. Among the affiliated colleges, more than 50% are offering PG programmes and 25% are offering M.Phil./Ph.D. programmes. A good number of them are nationally
recognized for quality education. The programmes offered through affiliated colleges are so diversified that they number more than 250. The student strength in the affiliated colleges is over 1.50 lakhs.

List of BDU Vice-Chancellors from 1982

- Prof. P.S. Mani Sundaram (1982-1985)
- Prof. A.Gnanam (1985-1988)
- Prof. S. Muthukumaran (1988-1994)
- Prof. VR. Muthukkaruppan (1994-1997)
- Prof. P. Jagadeesan (1997-2000)
- Prof. MUTHIAH Mariappan (2000-2003)
- Prof. C. Thangamuthu (2004-2007)
- Prof. M. Ponnavaikko (2007-2010)

Universities in Trichy

- Anna University of Technology, Trichy
- Bharathidasan University
- National Institute of Technology, Trichy
- Prist University, Trichy Campus
- Periyar Maniammai University, Trichy Campus
- SRM University, Trichy Campus
- SASTRA University, Thanjavur

Engineering Colleges

- M.A.M. College of Engineering
- C.A.R.E. School of Engineering
- Cauvery College of Engineering and Technology
- Designed Environment Academy AND Research Institute
- Imayam College of Engineering
- Indra Ganesan College of Engineering
- J.J. College of Engineering and Technology
- Jayaram College of Engineering and Technology
- Kurinji College of Engineering and Technology
- K.Ramakrishnan College of Engineering
- K.Ramakrishnan College of Technology
- Kongunadu College of Engineering and Technology
- Anna University College, (BIT Campus)
- M.A.M. College of Engineering & Technology
- M.A.M School Of Engineering
- Mount Zion College of Engineering and Technology
- M.I.E.T Engineering College
- Mookambigai College of Engineering
- National Institute of Technology, Trichy (Formerly known as REC - Regional Engineering College)
- Oxford Engineering College
- Pavendar Bharathidasan College of Engineering and Technology
- Pavendar Bharathidasan Institute of Information Technology
- Prist University, Trichy Campus
- SRM College of Engineering and Technology
- Saranathan College of Engineering
- Shri Angalamman College of Engineering & Technology
- Sudharsan Engineering college
- SASTRA University
- Shivani Engineering College
- Shivani Institute of Technology
- Samboorna Institute of Engineering and Technology
- The Selvam Women Excellence Engineering Technology
• Trichy Engineering College
• TRP Engineering College
• Trichy Institute of Engineering and Technology
• Vetri Vinayaha College of Engineering and Technology

Arts & Science Colleges

• Pavendar Bharathidasan Arts and Science College
• Aiman College of Arts and Science for Women
• Arabic College
• Bishop Heber College
• Cauvery College for Women
• Chettinadu College of Arts and Science
• Chidambaram Pillai College of Women
• Christhu Raj College
• Government Arts college
• Holy Cross College
• Jamal Mohamed College
• Kalai Kaviri College of Fine Arts
• Dr.Kalaignar College of Arts and Science
• Kurinji Arts and Science College
• M.I.E.T. College of Arts and Science
• National College
• Nehru Memorial College
• Periyar E.V.R. College
• School of Quality Management
• Seethalakshmi Ramaswami College
• Shrimathi Indira Gandhi College
• Sri Sankara School of Management and Comp. Science
- Srimad Andavan Arts and Science College
- Srimad Andavan Sanskrit College
- St. Josephs College
- SRM College of Science & Humanities
- Tranquebar Bishop Manickam Lutheran (T.B.M.L) College
- Urumu Dhanalakshmi College

**Management Colleges**

- M.A.M "B" SCHOOL (MAMBS)
- Bharathidasan Institute of Management (BIM)
- Bharathidasan University, Trichy
- Anna University, Trichy
- Bishop Heber College
- DoMS, NIT, TRICHY
- Hallmark Business School - Standalone B-School
- Jamal Institute of Management
- JJ College of Engg & Technology
- Oxford Engineering College
- Pavendar Bharathidasan College of Engineering and Technology
- Pavendar Bharathidasan College of Arts and Science
- St. Joseph’s Institute of Management
- Saranathan College

**Polytechnic Colleges**

- Pavendar Bharathidasan Polytechnic College
- M.A.M Polytechnic College
- Dhanalakshmi Srinivasan Polytechnic College, Perambalur
- Government Polytechnic College
- Infant Jesus Polytechnic College
- Lalgudi Co-operative Polytechnic College
- M.I.E.T. Polytechnic College
- N. Ramasamy Iyer Memorial Polytechnic College, trichy
- Sri Adhisankarar Polytechnic College
- Seshasayee Institute of Technology
- Shivani Polytechnic College (Formerly JJ Polytechnic)
- Trichi Selvam's women Polytechnic College
- Thanthai Roever Institute of Polytechnic College, Perambalur.
- Periyar Centenary Polytechnic College, Vallam, Thanjavur district

**Medicine Colleges**

- K.A.P.V. Govt. Medical College
- Chennai Medical College Hospital and Research Centre (CMCHRC)

**Dental Colleges**

- Rajas dental college (Sofia dental college)

**Nursing Colleges**

- Child Jesus College of Nursing
- Dr.G.Sakunthala College of Nursing
- Dhanalakshmi Srinivasan College of Nursing, Perambalaur
- Indira College of Nursing
- Nehru College of Nursing
- Sardar Rajas College of Nursing
- Servite College of Nursing
- Thanthai Roever College of Nursing, Perumbalur
• Periyar College of Nursing

Pharmacy Colleges

• Periyar College of Pharmaceutical Sciences for Girls
• Trichy college of Pharmacy
• GVN Institute of Paramedical Sciences
• Periyar Maniyammai Paramedical College

Physiotherapy Colleges

• Thanthai Roever College of Physiotherapy, Perambalur
• Kamalam Viswanathan College of Physiotherapy, Trichy.
• Government College of Physiotherapy (GCP)

Ophthalmology Colleges

• St. Joseph's Institute of Ophthalmology

Agriculture College

• Anbil Dharmalingam Agricultural College and Research Institute
• Agricultural Engineering College and Research Institute

Hotel Management Colleges

• Arasan Institute of Hotel Management and Catering Technology
• Jenneys Academy
• Sree Balaji Institute of Hotel Management and Catering
• SRM Institute of Hotel Management
• Sri Adhisankarar Institute of Hotel Management and Catering Technology
India has a human development index calculated as 0.619, while the corresponding figure for Tamil Nadu is 0.736, placing it among the top states in the country. The life expectancy at birth for males is 65.2 years and for females it is 67.6 years. However, it has a number of challenges; significantly, the poverty is high, especially in the rural areas. As of 2004-2005, the poverty line was set at Rs. 351.86/month for rural areas and Rs. 547.42/month for urban areas.

Poverty in the state dropped from 51.7% in 1983 to 21.1% in 2001. For the period 2004-2005, the Trend in Incidence of Poverty in the state was 22.5% compared with the national figure of 27.5%. The World Bank is currently assisting the state in reducing poverty. High drop-out and low completion of secondary schools continue to hinder the quality of training in the population. Other problems include class, gender, inter-district and urban-rural disparities. Based on URP - Consumption for the period 2004 - 2005, percentage of the state's population Below Poverty Line was 27.5%.

Culture

Tamil Nadu has a long tradition of venerable culture. Tamil Nadu is known for its rich tradition of literature, music and dance which continue to flourish even today. Unique cultural features like
Bharatanatyam (dance), Tanjore painting, and Tamil architecture were developed and continue to be practised in Tamil Nadu.

**Language and literature**

Tamil is the only official language of Tamil Nadu. English is also in common usage as an official language of India. When India adopted national standards Tamil was the very first language to be recognized as a classical language of India.

Most early Tamil literary works are in verse form, with prose not becoming more common until later periods. Throughout its history, Tamil literature has sought to inform and inspire, educate and entertain. Tamil poetry has universal appeal as evidenced by many examples. Tirukkural, which was written nearly two millennia ago portrays a universal outlook. This is evident as the author, Tiruvalluvar, does not mention his religion, land, or the audience for his work. He is often portrayed as a holy saint of Tamil Nadu today.

The first Tamil printing press was established at Tarangambadi by the Danish missionaries. During the Indian freedom struggle, many Tamil poets and writers sought to provoke national spirit, social equity and secularist thoughts among the common man, notably Subramanya Bharathy and Bharathidasan. Even today, Tamil Nadu is home to creative writers like Vairamuthu, Jayakanthan, and Indira Parthasarathy.

**Economy**

Tamil Nadu's gross state domestic product for 2007 is estimated at 275,000 crores (70 billion USD) in current prices. The state experienced a GDP growth rate of 12.1% for this period. It was the third
largest economy (2007–2008) among all states in India, and also the most industrialised state in India. It ranks third in foreign direct investment (FDI) approvals (cumulative 1991-2002) of Rs.225,826 million ($5,000 million), next only to Maharashtra and Delhi constituting 9.12% of the total FDI in the country. The per capita income in 2007 - 2008 for the state was Rs.43,000 ranking second among the South Indian states and steadily been above the national average.

According to the 2001 Census, Tamil Nadu has the highest level of urbanisation (43.86%) in India, accounting for 6% of India’s total population and 9.6% of the urban population and is the most urbanized state in India. Services contribute to 45% of the economic activity in the state, followed by manufacturing at 34% and agriculture at 21%. Government is the major investor in the state with 51% of total investments, followed by private Indian investors at 29.9% and foreign private investors at 14.9%. Tamil Nadu has a network of about 110 industrial parks and estates offering developed plots with supporting infrastructure.

**Gross State Domestic Product in Rs. Crores and Current Prices**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>GSDP</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Share of India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1994 - 95</td>
<td>68,666</td>
<td>▲19.32%</td>
<td>▲7.49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996 - 97</td>
<td>89,237</td>
<td>▲29.96%</td>
<td>▼7.18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998 - 99</td>
<td>118,209</td>
<td>▲32.47%</td>
<td>▲7.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000 - 01</td>
<td>141,100</td>
<td>▲19.36%</td>
<td>▼7.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002 - 03</td>
<td>155,099</td>
<td>▲09.92%</td>
<td>▼6.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004 - 05</td>
<td>188,921</td>
<td>▲21.81%</td>
<td>▼6.61%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Agriculture

Tamil Nadu has historically been an agricultural state and is a leading producer of agricultural products in India. In 2008, Tamil Nadu was India's fifth biggest producer of Rice.

The Cauvery delta region of the composite Thanjavur district is known as the Rice Bowl of South India. In terms of production, Tamil Nadu accounts for 10% in fruits and 6% in vegetables, in India. Mango and Banana are the leading fruit crops in Tamil Nadu accounting for over 87% of the total fruit production. The main vegetables grown are tapioca, tomato, onion, brinjal and drumstick. Tamil Nadu is also a leading state in the production of flowers with the total production of horticultural crops standing at Rs. 99.47 Lakhs during 2003-04. The main flowers grown in Tamil Nadu are Jasmine, Mullai, Chrysanthemum, Marigold and Rose.

The state is the largest producer of bananas, flowers, tapioca, the second largest producer of mango, natural rubber, coconut, groundnut and the third largest producer of coffee, sapota, Tea and Sugarcane. Tamil Nadu's sugarcane yield per hectare is the highest in India. The state has 17,000 hectares of land under oil palm cultivation, the second highest in India. Tamil Nadu is the home to Dr M.S. Swaminathan, known as the "father of the Green Revolution" in India. Tamil Nadu Agricultural University with its seven colleges and thirty two research stations spread over the entire state contributes to evolving new crop varieties and technologies and disseminating through various extension agencies.
Among states in India, Tamil Nadu is one of the leaders in livestock, poultry and fishery production. Tamil Nadu had the second largest number of poultry amongst all the states and accounted for 17.7% of the total poultry population in India. In 2003 - 2004, Tamil Nadu had produced 37,836 lakhs of eggs, which was the second highest in India representing 9.37% of the total egg production in the country. With the third longest coastline in India, Tamil Nadu represented 27.54% of the total value of fish and fishery products exported by India in 2006.

Infrastructure

Tamil Nadu has a well established transportation system that connects all parts of the state. This is partly responsible for the investment growth in the state. Tamil Nadu is served by an extensive road network, providing links between urban centres, agricultural market-places and rural areas. There are 24 national highways in the state, covering a total distance of 2,002 km (1,244 mi). The state is also a terminus for the Golden Quadrilateral project. The state has a total road length of 167,000 km (103,769 mi), of which 60,628 km (37,672 mi) are maintained by Highways Department. This is nearly 2.5 times higher than the density of all-India road network.

Tamil Nadu has a well developed rail network as part of Southern Railway. Headquartered at Chennai, the Southern Railway network extends over a large area of India's Southern Peninsula, covering the states of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Pondicherry, a small portion of Karnataka and a small portion of Andhra Pradesh. Tamil Nadu has a total railway track length of 5,952 km (3,698 mi) and there are 532 railway stations in the state. The system connects it with most major cities in India. Main
rail junctions in the state include Chennai, Erode, Coimbatore, Tirunelveli, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli (Trichy) and Salem. Chennai has a well-established suburban railway network and is in the process of developing a metro.

Tamil Nadu has a major international airport, Chennai International Airport, which is connected with 19 countries with more than 169 direct flights every week. This is currently the third largest airport in India after Mumbai and Delhi and has a passenger growth of 18%. Other international airports present in the state are Coimbatore International Airport and Tiruchirappalli International Airport. Madurai Airport, Salem Airport and Tuticorin Airport are domestic airports which connect their respective cities to other parts of the country. Increased industrial activity has given rise to an increase in passenger traffic as well as freight movement which has been growing at over 18 per cent per year.

Tamil Nadu has three major seaports at Chennai, Ennore and Tuticorin, as well as one intermediate port, at Nagapattinam. Chennai Port is an artificial harbour situated on the Coromandel Coast in South-East India and it is the second principal port in the country for handling containers. Ennore Port handles all the coal and ore traffic in Tamil Nadu. The volume of cargo in the ports grew by 13 per cent during 2005.

As of 2005, Tamil Nadu is one of the few Indian states with surplus Electricity generation capacity, enabling the electrical authority to sell it to neighbouring states of Andra Pradesh & Karnataka. The Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant, Ennore Thermal Plant, Neyveli Lignite Power Plant, many hydroelectric plants including Mettur and the
Narimanam Natural Gas Plants are major sources of Tamil Nadu's electricity. It is presently adding the Koodankulam Nuclear Power Plant to its energy grid, which on completion would be the largest atomic power plant in the country, in terms of capacity.

Tamil Nadu sources a significant proportion of its power needs from renewable sources with wind power installed capacity at over 3600 MW or over 40% of the maximum peak demand. Tamil Nadu ranks first nationwide in diesel-based thermal electricity generation with a national market share of over 34%. 55% of all wind-generated electricity in India is created by windmills in Tamil Nadu. Renowned Danish wind power company NEG Micon has established its manufacturing unit in Chennai.

The next chapter explains the analysis and interpretation of the parameters framed and the dimensions of each parameter such as Personal Information, Workplace conditions, Compensation, Infrastructure, Professional Development and Overall job satisfaction among the teaching faculty of self financing Arts and Science colleges affiliated to Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli.