**Chronology of Industrialisation of Ennore Area with Archival Sources**

**January - August 2023**

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| Year | Particular | Remarks | Sources | Who has the source |
| 18th century | . | Salt was made for consumption and fish curing and it was carried long distances to inlands. There were salt pans in Tondiarpet. Kings did receive and partake in salt trade via taxation (though not sure if Ennore salt pans were important–because this area was largely either war torn or in the shadow of British occupation from 1630). There was also no royal monopoly on the trade. It was largely facilitated and run by a vast network of salt traders and subaltern salt carriers on bullock carts. We hear of pans in southern Tamilnadu, Bengal, Gujarat, and Odisha. | Based on early colonial discussions and secondary lit. | 1856 Salt report  |
| 1805 | Salt as a monopoly  | marks the start of industry in Ennore–salt is quickly exported to Bengal and procurement is rationalised to increase production. (The EIC had already monopolised Salt procurement in 1772 in Bengal but had faced considerable challenges in stimulating manf and satisfying the market demand). There is a desire to place this industry on a contract/lease footing.  | Board of Revenue Dept (TNSA)Salt Report |  |
| 1805-1840 | Making canals for salt trade and manufacturing | The increase of salt pans lands starts with the cutting of canal infrastructureThe price of salt is high. The toll on the poor is high. Also there is fluctuation in salt licensees who transfer, mortgage, gift pans. | Board of Revenue Dept (TNSA) |   |
| 1850 | Pre GOI / EIC Salt Trade | 1. Were there salt pans pre GOI/EIC ?  2. If yes, where? | The Plowden Salt Report 1856 |  |
| 1870s | Hybrid system of salt procurement: Excise comes in alongside monopoly along with scientific management of salt pans | This is done to stimulate production and improve salt quality for food but also for industrial use via scientific management | Salt Commission Reports  |  |
| 1881 | Factory Act extended over salt pans | The production of salt is governed as an industry. Even as its administration and revenue is managed through the excise system. Salt is thus a foundation site for colonial and ecological industrialization. | Salt reports |  |
| 1880s | Encouragement given to carry salt by railroad | On going pushing away of nomadic tribes and their criminalization | Meena Radhakrishna and Salt Reports |  |
| 1888 | Salt code and subsequent modifications result in the survey of salt pans and the allotment of wasteland and wetlands to saltpans.  | Stricter monitoring of salt production. Guarding against waste, theft and unused or abandoned pans. | Salt Manual and Code 1888 |  |
| 1901 | 1898: Oriental Salt Company and other companies begin to be favoured. Board of Revenue Proceedings Notifications “resumes” salt factories for Crown. Canals seem to be at their peak. | Vests certain property, including salt pans, in each province with the crown | Salt Administration Report |  |
| 1935 | Govt of India Act | Details of the properties vested with provincial govt and govt of India | Salt Manual and document from Salt Revenue (Separate) |  |
| 1936 | The Chamber of Commerce produces its own report on Salt.  | Manufacturers and Industry promote salt economy | Salt Report |  |
| 1947-50 | Salt industry Report advocates future growth of Salt for industrial use. Yet this begins to compete and cohabit with the establishment of industrial factories in the are. | Salt industry and chamber of commerce is part of the advocacy and policy spaceAlso note by this time both coal and petroleum is being shipped into Madras Port | Salt Report |  |
| 1948 | Ashok Motors (in collaboration with Austin Motors). Now Ashok Leyland owned by British NRI Hinduja |  | Notes from Economic and Political Weekly, and Magazines in sourced from the USA |  |
| 1960 | Coromandel Fertiliser | Check Date |  |  |
| 1962 | Kothari Fertilizer | Check the date of fertiliser commissioning. Need petroleum feedstock which is likely to have become available only after CPCL commissioned |  |  |
| 1963– | Land acquisition and disputes of various kinds begin with large companies  | Land acquisition for Ennore Foundries and Ashok Leyland. Interesting maps and exact location of acquisition in Kathivakkam village. Lands acquired under public purpose, many of these lands were poramboke lands. | Source: GO. No. 1934, Industries, Labour and Cooperation Department 28th March 1963; GO. No. 537 E. Board of Revenue Proceeding. 4th May 1967 | Aditya Ramesh |
| 1965 | Land acquisition for EID Parry | Acquisition of land is again disputed, and ‘depressed class lands’ are acquired. Land acquisition laws are rapidly changing during these years, and the definition of public purpose is also a moving target. Parry again acquires land in Kathivakkam. | Source: GO. No. 4702. Industries, Labour and Cooperation Department, 1st November 1965. | Aditya Ramesh |
| 1965 | Land acquisition for Manali Petroleum Refinery | File on patta, poramboke and waste lands acquired for the Manali refinery. This is a GoI operation and again eminent domain laws are invoked. | Source: Go. No. 1120. Industries, Labour and Cooperation Department. 26th February.1965. | Aditya Ramesh |
| 1967 | Laying of pipeline from Madras Rubber Factory (MRF) to the sea | Some basic information from the revenue department. Important to note that the public health department is completely dismissive about the possibility of any kind of nuisance. | Source: Board of Revenue Proceedings 1356. 1967 | Gajendran |
| 1968 | Land at Manali acquired for Madras Fertilizers | New Land acquisition rules included a ‘Companies’ provision in 1963 (we will have to look this up). Madras Fertilizers is again an American driven, GoI supported and Madras state facilitated enterprise. | Source: Go. No. 2104. Industries, Labour, and Housing Department. 31.5.1968 | Gajendran |
| 1968 | Soda Ash factory in Madras state | Age of major industrialization, cement, fertilizer, petrochemicals - all come into focus. This is a useful report to understand the broader context, with some mention of EID Parry. | Source: Go. No. 3011, Industries, Labour and Housing Department. 28.8.1968 | Gajendran |
| 1968 | Labour disputes in Ennore | Labour disputes in Kathivakkam. These reports don’t have extensive information, largely chronicle the fringes of a labour dispute that was brewing in the Leyland factory. | Source: Go. No. 313 Industries, Labour and Housing, 29.1.68Industries, Labour and Housing Go. No. 374 30.1.68 | Gajendran |
| 1965-1969 | Slow Decline of Salt  | A file PWD details the inland Water Transport discussion on the uneconomic nature of Buckingham CanalThe  | Source: PWD to be inserted | Bhavani |
| 1965-1969 | Slow Decline of Salt | The Government Report on Salt Lands | Industry labour and Cooperation | Gajendran |
| 1969 | CPCL - Manali | Manali becomes a key site for petrochemical industrialization in the Madras presidency. | Sadayankuppam Irulars - possibly histories on the transformation of Buckingham Canal (do we have this source?) |  |
| 1970 | Ennore Thermal Power Station | Substantial evidence on the setting up of the ETPS. The circumstances which necessitated the plant, the kinds of infrastructures mobilized, and the fall-outs, particularly stemming from fly-ash.Oral history from fishers/Ernavur residents about ETPS. Conflict history from Sivanpadai and Kattukuppam fishers;  | 1. The first plant report and government seeking approval arrived in 1964. Source: GO. No.3304, Public Works Department, 1964.
2. By 1970, there are questions developing around the ash and ‘what is to be done’ about it, and simultaneously a new use for the ETPS coolant as something that could flush the Buckinham canal and Cooum river. Source: GO. No. 805, Public Works Department, 1970 and GO. NO. 272, Public Works Department 1971.
3. The ETPS final approval files and maps of the thermal power plant itself and its links to electricity lines are in GO. No 2017, Public Works Department 1972.
 | Aditya Ramesh |
| 1970 | Slow Decline of Salt  | The Canal Workers Union Details why Canal Should be Open | Source: G.O. 154 PWD2.2.1970 | Bhavani  |
| 1970 | Release of Coolant Waters into the B Canal | TNEB expenditure paid by PWD to Release of Coolant Waters into the Canal by ETPS | Source: GO 805 PWD Date 2.5.1970 | Gajendran |
| 1971-1975 | Complaints from fisherfolk | ETPS begins to have serious effects on both inland fishing as well as fishing in the sea mouth. The effluent isn’t the only form of pollution. Rather, noise, dredging, reorienting the waterways all have major effects on fishers.  | 1. Information on the grievances of the backwater fisherfolk is in GO. No. 56, Fisheries Department 28 .9.1973.
2. Information on grievances of the coastal fishers (Mugathvara Kuppam) in GO.209, Fisheries department 15.11.1973.
3. Complaints from Kattukuppam Fishermen Cooperative Society can be found in GO. No.231, Fisheries Department 8.3.1975
 | Bhavani |
| 1977 | Floods in Kosastalaiyar and Araniyar | File concerning floods and lack of warning from Andhra  | Source: PWd 1977 Go No 164, 2.2.1967 | Gajendran |
| 1980s | VGP | Oral history from elders of Mugatwarakuppam and Ennore Kuppam |  |  |
| 1990 | North Chennai Thermal Power Station | Comprehensive documentation of oral history of conflict, relocation and land-use change | The land acquisition files from archives are being xeroxed.  | Bhavani/Gajendran |
| 1996 | Conflict between NCTPS & Salt Manufacturers – April 1996 Order of Madras High Court | Would be useful to identify old salt pan owners, or representatives of petitioner South India Salt Manufacturers Association. Possible leads:Ramsaran (Kanyakumari)Indian Salt Manufacturers Assocn D-202, Titanium Square, Near Thaltej Cross Road, S. G. Highway, Ahmedabad, Gujarat 380054[Phone](https://www.google.com/search?sxsrf=ALiCzsZrDXLteRLQKkpNMcmPXGl_OClUKQ:1657020802189&q=indian+salt+manufacturers%27+association+phone&ludocid=16155268597999090504&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiM57LC0-H4AhWd7HMBHeN7AtAQ6BN6BAhXEAI): [084600 01540](https://www.google.com/search?q=South+India+Salt+Manufacturers+Association&oq=South++India+Salt+Manufacturers+Association&aqs=chrome..69i57j33i10i160j33i22i29i30.13453j1j7&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8) |  |  |
| 1997 | TIDCO Land Acquisition for Petrochemical Industries | Need to interview informantsFormer bureaucratsHemanth – landowner, KattupalliInformants from HRF, ChennaiDocuments of legal case |  |  |
| 2001 | Ennore Port Limited - Now Kamarajar Port Limited | Madras High Court order relocating coal port to Ennore |  |  |
| 2006 | TNDRC Port Access Road Construction |  |  |  |
| 2007 | L&T Shipbuilding Yard |  |  |  |
| 2007 | Coal Yard and Conveyor Belt + Road |  |  |  |
| 2008 | CPCL Desalination Plant (5 MLD) |  |  |  |
| 2010 | Minjur Desalination Plant (100 MLD) |  |  |  |
| 2010 | NTECL Thermal Power Plant and Ash Dyke |  |  |  |
| 2013 | HPCL Petroleum Storage Area |  |  |  |
| 2015 | BPCL Petroleum Storage Area |  |  |  |
| 2016 | North Chennai Thermal Power Station - Stage III Public Hearing |  |  |  |
| 2017 | Ennore Thermal Power Station Replacement - Public Hearing |  |  |  |
| 2018 | Ennore SEZ Construction Begins |  |  |  |
| 2019 | TNRDC Port Road Expansion |  |  |  |
| 2020 | Polymer Park |  |  |  |
| 2021 | Chennai Peripheral Road |  |  |  |

Need to find timeline for -

Road Infra

1. Athipattu-Vallur Road
2. Manali - Minjur Road
3. Port Access Road Expansion
4. 200 Ft Ring Road

Pipeline Infra

1. CMWSSB
2. HPCL
3. BPCL
4. IOCL
5. Reliance

Railway Infrastructure

Other Industries

1. Gulf Oil
2. Piramal Pharma
3. IOCL Bottling Plant

Thwarted Projects

1. Coastal Employment Unit - Sagarmala
2. KPL Phase III Development