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Chennai Travel Guide Information by [Sarrfraj Ahmed](#)

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Chennai is one of the metropolitan city of india and also called Madras, the capital of Tamilnadu, is the country's fourth largest city. When compared towards the other key cities of India, it is far less busy and polluted. Chennai was the site of the initial settlement from the East India Company. Chennai was founded in 1639, on a piece of land offered by the King of Chandragiri, the final representative of the Vijayanagar rulers of Hampi. Chennai is situated in the Bay of Bengal, across the Coromandel coast. A twelve km stretch of sand, Marina Beach forms a fringe around the city. Two meandering rivers run through Chennai, and clear in the sea at Ennore.

The city has reasonably skilled public services, public buses, as well as the commuter trains which is run smoothly. A great deal of industrial expansion has taken place in Chennai lately, using the rising of engineering plants, car-assembly plants, educational institutions, and textile production units. Though there are no significant attractions as a result, it does enjoy the 2nd biggest beach in the world, the Marina Beach. Although a common tourist spot, the beach isn't actually a favorite with swimmers, as the sea is recognized to house a big population of sharks.

The city of Chennai can be split into districts of north, south, west, central and all round Chennai. The ocean lies to the east in the city. The central district will be the business heart, whilst the north will be the manufacturing center. The west and southern areas are primarily residential places and around the city are quite a few satellite towns.

Built in 1640 AD, Fort St. George when served as the very first bastion in the East India Company. Today, it homes the Secretariat and the Legal Assembly. The 46 meter - high flagstaff, that adorns the front of the structure, is really a mast salvaged from a 17th century shipwreck. The Fort Museum features a outstanding collection of memorabilia, dating back to the days of the Raj. Within the Fort complex, is also the older Anglican Church in India, St Mary's Church, built in 1679-1680. It also occurs to be the oldest surviving British building The National Deer Park is the only place inside the globe, where one can still discover a significant number of the endangered species of Indian antelope (the black buck). The Deer Park, together with the Chennai Snake Park that is supported by the World Wildlife Fund is located within the Raj Bhavan premises, at Guindy.

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