Tamil Nadu is the fourth largest state of India, and contributed 7.6 per cent to India’s GDP in 2012-13.

- Gross state domestic product (GSDP) of Tamil Nadu grew at a CAGR of 16.5% percent between 2004-05 and 2012-13, reaching US$ 137 billion in 2012-13.
- Per capita GSDP of US$ 2,013 (at current prices) is nearly 42 per cent higher than the national average of US$ 1,414.4.

Tamil Nadu ranks third in terms of investments in fixed capital.

- The cumulative FDI inflows from April 2000 to September 2013 amounted to US$ 12.2 billion, the third highest in India.

Tamil Nadu has a diversified manufacturing sector, and features among the leaders in several industries like automobiles & components, engineering, pharma, garments & textile products, leather products, chemicals & plastics, etc.

- It ranks first among the states in terms of number of factories and industrial workers.
- Due to its achievements as an auto production hub, Chennai has been dubbed as the ‘Detroit of India’.

Source: Tamil Nadu Policy Note on Industries 2012-13, Tamil Nadu Policy Note on Industries 2013-14, Planning Commission Databook 2012-13, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, CMIE

**In Indian rupee terms, ***Including Puducherry, *At 2012-13 rates
Thriving services sector

- Tamil Nadu is ranked second in software exports from India after Karnataka, with a talent pool of nearly 375,000 professionals.
- Chennai is a key financial centre in south India, with strong presence of major Indian financial institutions and foreign banks.
- It has a thriving tourism sector, and ranks third in India in terms of number of domestic tourist arrivals and second in foreign tourist arrivals.

Robust infrastructure

- It has well-developed infrastructure with an excellent road and rail network, three major ports, 23 minor ports, and seven airports across the state providing excellent connectivity.
- In line with Vision 2023, it aims to step up infrastructure investment from 4-5 per cent of GSDP currently to 10 per cent by 2015 and about 11.5 per cent by 2019.
- Roads & highways, ports, railways, education and healthcare are likely to see major investments.

Strong human resource pool

- Tamil Nadu has 55 universities, 42 medical colleges, 553 engineering colleges, 464 polytechnics and 25 dental colleges.
- The state has skilled manpower in abundance and produces nearly four lakh engineering and polytechnic students every year.

Source: Tamil Nadu Policy Note on Industries 2012-13, Tamil Nadu Policy Note on Industries 2013-14, India Tourism Statistics 2011, Vision Tamil Nadu 2023
**Tamil Nadu**

**Blend of Tradition and Technology**

---

**Advantage: Tamil Nadu**

**High economic growth**
- GSDP of Tamil Nadu expanded at a CAGR of 16.5** per cent between 2004-05 and 2012-13.
- Third largest GSDP among all states in India in 2011-12 (at constant prices).
- Tamil Nadu’s exports have grown at a CAGR of 14.9 per cent from US$ 20.1 billion in 2007-08 to reach US$ 35.2 billion in 2011-12.

**Rich talent pool**
- The state boasts of a highly qualified, skilled, disciplined, productivity-oriented and English-speaking human resource pool.
- Tamil Nadu produces nearly four lakh engineering and polytechnic students every year, the highest in the country.

**Infrastructure**
- Tamil Nadu has a well-developed social, physical and industrial infrastructure and virtual connectivity.
- Excellent road and rail network, three major ports, 23 minor ports and seven airports provide excellent connectivity.
- It is one of the first states in India to have 100 per cent metalled road connectivity.

**Large industrial base**
- Tamil Nadu has a range of manufacturing industries like automobiles & components, castings & forgings, pumps & motors, garments & textile products, leather products, chemicals & plastics, etc.
- Tamil Nadu ranks first among all states in terms of the number of factories and industrial workers.

---

**2010–11**

- Per capita GSDP: US$ 1,628

**2023T**

- Per capita GSDP: US$ 10,000

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**Source:** Planning Commission Databook 2012-13, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Tamil Nadu Policy Note on Industries 2012-13; Tamil Nadu Policy Note on Industries 2013-14

*Target: Tamil Nadu Vision 2023 at 2010 Prices; **In Indian rupee terms

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For updated information, please visit [www.ibef.org](http://www.ibef.org)
Tamil Nadu is the southern most state of India, surrounded by Andhra Pradesh from the north, Karnataka and Kerala from the west, Indian Ocean from the south, and Bay of Bengal from the east.

Tamil Nadu is among the most industrialised states in the country. Tamil is the state language; English is also commonly used for communication and as a medium of education.

Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Thiruchirappalli, Salem, Tirunelveli and Erode are some of the key cities in the state.

The climate ranges from dry sub-humid to semi-arid. Important rivers flowing through the state include Palar, Cheyyar, Ponnaiyar, Kaveri, Bhavani, Vaigai and Tamaraparani.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Tamil Nadu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>Chennai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographical area (sq km)</td>
<td>130,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative districts (No)</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population density (persons per sq km)*</td>
<td>555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total population (million)*</td>
<td>72.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male population (million)*</td>
<td>36.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female population (million)*</td>
<td>35.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)*</td>
<td>995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy rate (%)*</td>
<td>80.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Government of Tamil Nadu website, www.tn.gov.in
*Provisional data – Census 2011

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For updated information, please visit www.ibef.org
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Tamil Nadu</th>
<th>All-States</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Economy</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSDP as a percentage of all states’ GSDP*</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Planning Commission Databook, 2012-13, current prices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per capita GSDP (US$)</td>
<td>2,012.5</td>
<td>1,414.7</td>
<td>Planning Commission Databook, 2012-13, current prices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical infrastructure</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installed power capacity (MW)</td>
<td>20,111.6</td>
<td>228,721.7</td>
<td>Central Electricity Authority, as of September 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wireless subscribers (No)</td>
<td>73,309,135</td>
<td>870,582,006</td>
<td>Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, as of September 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadband subscribers (No)</td>
<td>2,859,000^</td>
<td>15,050,000</td>
<td>Ministry of Communications &amp; Information Technology, as of March 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National highway length (km)</td>
<td>4,974</td>
<td>79,116</td>
<td>Ministry of Road Transport &amp; Highways, as of March 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major and minor ports (No)</td>
<td>3 + 23</td>
<td>13 + 187</td>
<td>Highways and Minor Ports Department, Tamil Nadu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airports (No)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>Airports Authority of India</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**In Indian rupee terms, ^As of December 2012
## Tamil Nadu in Figures … (2/2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Tamil Nadu</th>
<th>All-States</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social indicators</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy rate (%)</td>
<td>80.3</td>
<td>74.0</td>
<td>Provisional Data – Census 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth rate (per 1,000 population)</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>SRS Bulletin (<a href="http://www.censusindia.gov.in">www.censusindia.gov.in</a>) September 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Investment</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FDI equity inflows (US$ billion)</td>
<td>12.2*</td>
<td>201.9</td>
<td>Department of Industrial Policy &amp; Promotion, April 2000 to August 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outstanding investments (US$ billion)</td>
<td>173.3**</td>
<td>2658.2**</td>
<td>CMIE (2012-13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Industrial infrastructure</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPP projects (No)</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>881</td>
<td><a href="http://www.pppindiadatabase.com">www.pppindiadatabase.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEZ (No)</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>Notified as of July 2013, <a href="http://www.sezindia.nic.in">www.sezindia.nic.in</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PPP: Public Private Partnership, SEZ: Special Economic Zone, SRS: Sample Registration System
*Including Puducherry
**At 2012-13 rates
At current prices, the GSDP of Tamil Nadu was about US$ 137 billion in 2012-13.

The average GSDP growth rate between 2004-05 and 2012-13 was about 16.5\% per cent.

Source: Planning Commission Databook, 2012-13

**In Indian rupee terms**
The net state domestic product (NSDP) of Tamil Nadu was about US$ 124 billion in 2012-13.

The average NSDP growth rate between 2004-05 and 2012-13 was 16.8** per cent.

Source: Planning Commission Databook, 2012-13

**In Indian rupee terms
The state’s per capita GSDP in 2012-13 was US$ 2,012.5.

The per capita GSDP increased at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 15.7* per cent between 2004-05 and 2012-13.

Source: Planning Commission Databook, 2012-13

*In Indian rupee terms
The state’s per capita NSDP in 2012-13 was US$ 1,814.

The per capita NSDP increased at a CAGR of 15.9%** per cent between 2004-05 and 2012-13.

Source: Planning Commission Databook, 2012-13

**In Indian rupee terms
In 2012-13, the tertiary sector contributed 57.5 per cent to the state’s GSDP at current prices, followed by the secondary sector at 31.4 per cent.

The tertiary sector grew at an average rate of 16.6* per cent between 2004-05 and 2012-13; driven by trade, hotels, real estate, finance, insurance, transport, communications and other services.

The secondary sector grew at an average rate of 16.4* per cent between 2004-05 and 2012-13. Its growth was mainly driven by manufacturing and construction.

The primary sector grew at an average rate of 16.5* per cent between 2004-05 and 2012-13.

*Source: CMIE

*Growth rate in INR terms
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT – AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

- Tamil Nadu is one of the leading producers of bananas, flowers, tapioca, mango, coconut, groundnut, coffee, tea and sugarcane.

- In 2012-13, total production of food grains and pulses in the state was 6.2 million tonnes and 249,100 tonnes, respectively.

- In 2012-13, total sugarcane production in the state is estimated at 42.2 million tonnes, while total rice production stood at 5.5 million tonnes.

- In 2012-13, total vegetable production in the state is estimated at 10.8 million tonnes.

- In 2012-13, total fruit production in the state is estimated at 10.2 million tonnes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Estimated annual production in 2012-13 ('000 tonnes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sugarcane</td>
<td>42,220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banana</td>
<td>8,016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>5,484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coconut*</td>
<td>4,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tapioca</td>
<td>7,157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>1,027**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundnut</td>
<td>895**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onion</td>
<td>668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jowar (sorghum)</td>
<td>246**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Million nuts, ‘000’ bales (170 kg each)
**As on 2011-12

Source: Statistical Hand Book 2012, Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Tamil Nadu, Reserve Bank of India, Directorate of Horticulture and Plantation Crops and Agriculture Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, Indian Horticulture Database – 2011, National Horticulture Board, Cotton Corporation of India

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For updated information, please visit www.ibef.org
As per Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP), the cumulative FDI inflows** from April 2000 to September 2013 were at US$ 12.2 billion.

Investments proposals worth US$ 5.1* billion were finalised with various multinationals in 2012-13.

In 2012-13, outstanding investments in the state were US$ 173.3* billion.

Electricity and services sectors continue to attract large investments.

The electricity sector attracted investment of US$ 70 billion in 2012-13, accounting for 40.4 per cent of total outstanding investments.

The services sector secured investments worth US$ 54.6 billion, accounting for 31.5 per cent of total outstanding investments.

Source: CMIE, Tamil Nadu Policy Note on Industries 2013-14, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion
*At 2012-13 rates
**Including Puducherry
Tirupur and Erode are the country's largest exporters of knitwear.

IT exports* from Tamil Nadu have increased from US$ 3.0 billion in 2005-06 to US$ 9.8 billion in 2011-12, registering a CAGR of 21.7 per cent.

IT exports from Tamil Nadu were estimated at US$ 9.2 billion during 2012-13.

A majority of software exports from Tamil Nadu consist of application software.

Tamil Nadu exported about 73,991 tonnes of marine fish and fish products, worth US$ 584.2 million, in 2011-12.

Source: Industries Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, www.investingintamilnadu.com
*Including Puduchery
**Tamil Nadu** has 28 national highways running through it. The state is also an important terminus in the Golden Quadrilateral road link of the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI).

- The district centres are linked through 187 state highways.
- Tamil Nadu is one of the first states in India to have 100 per cent metalled road connectivity even in the rural areas.

- State Express Transport Corporation (SETC), formerly Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation, was established in September 1975 and provides road transport services within the state.
- As of March 2011, the state had a road density of 147.89 km per 100 sq km of area.
- To upgrade road infrastructure, the state government is implementing a World Bank-funded project at a cost of around US$ 500 million.
- Tamil Nadu Vision 2023 envisages an investment of US$ 27.7* billion for improvement of highways.

### Category of roads

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of roads</th>
<th>Length (km)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Highways (NH)</td>
<td>4,974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Highways (SH)</td>
<td>10,764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major District Roads (MDR)</td>
<td>11,247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other District Roads (ODR)</td>
<td>35,032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total road length</td>
<td>192,339</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, Tamil Nadu Policy Note on Roads, Bridges, Minor Ports and Shipping, 2012-13, Tamil Nadu Policy Note on Highways and Minor Ports 2013-14, Tamil Nadu Vision 2023, *At 2011-12 rates
Tamil Nadu’s railway network falls under the jurisdiction of Southern Railways, which covers Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Puducherry and a small part of Andhra Pradesh.

It has six divisions, four of which are in Tamil Nadu: Chennai, Tiruchirapalli, Madurai and Salem. Coimbatore is also a key railway junction.

Tamil Nadu presently has a 4,181 km rail network, with 690 railway stations.

Chennai also has a well-established suburban railway network connecting it to the suburbs and neighbouring cities.

Mass-Rapid-Transit System (MRTS) is an elevated line of the suburban railway in Chennai; it runs from the Chennai beach to the Velachery suburb, covering a distance of 25 km over 21 stations. It is owned by the Southern Railways.

Tamil Nadu Vision 2023 envisages an investment of US$ 27.5 billion for key rail projects, including high-speed rail on the Chennai-Coimbatore-Madurai-Kanyakumari route and a dedicated freight corridor between Chennai and Thoothukudi.

Source: Maps of India


For updated information, please visit www.ibef.org
Tamil Nadu has international airports at Chennai, Coimbatore and Trichy; it has domestic airports at Tuticorin, Salem, Vellore (non-operational) and Madurai.

The Chennai International Airport was the first in the country to get ISO 9001-2000 certification.

In 2012-13, Chennai Airport recorded a passenger traffic of 12.8 million and Trichy Airport reported 870,030 passengers.

In 2012-13, the Chennai and Trichy airports handled 117,418 and 7,889 flights, respectively.

Construction work is complete on a new passenger terminal at the Chennai International Airport. The terminal will have a capacity of 10 million passengers.

Electronic data interchange (EDI) facility for customs clearance is available at the Chennai Airport.

A new integrated terminal building has been constructed at Madurai Airport.

Tamil Nadu Vision 2023 envisages an investment of US$ 5.2* billion for developing a greenfield airport near Chennai and upgrading other airports.

Source: Tamil Nadu Vision 2023, *At 2011-12 rates

Source: Airports Authority of India
Tamil Nadu has three major ports, at Chennai, Ennore and V O Chidambaranar; it has 23 minor ports.

In 2012-13, the total traffic handled at Chennai, Ennore and V O Chidambaranar ports was 53.4 million tonnes, 17.9 million tonnes and 28.3 million tonnes, respectively.

Together, the three ports accounted for about 19.0 per cent of the total traffic handled at all major ports across the country. Between 2005-06 and 2012-13, the major-port traffic increased at an average rate of 4.4 per cent.

Ports at Cheyyur (Panaiyur), Marakkanam and a combined port facility at Sirkazhi Taluk are under development.

The Chennai port mainly handles container cargo, while the Ennore and V O Chidambaranar ports handle coal, ores and other bulk minerals.

Tamil Nadu Vision 2023 envisages an investment of US$ 3.1 billion for developing three greenfield ports and five minor ports, with a cumulative capacity to handle 150 million tonnes of cargo.

Source: Indian Ports Association, Tamil Nadu Policy Note on Highways and Minor Ports, 2013-14, Tamil Nadu Vision 2023

*At 2011-12 rates
Total installed power generation capacity in Tamil Nadu increased from 14,088.80 MW in 2008-09 to 20,111.6** MW in 2012-13.

From the total installed power generation capacity, 9,914.2 MW was contributed by thermal power and renewable power contributed 7,491.2 MW of capacity. Hydropower and nuclear power contributed 2,182.2 MW and 524 MW of capacity, respectively.

Renewable energy is a growing sector in rural areas of the state. The Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency (TEDA) is the nodal agency of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India, for promoting renewable energy schemes in the state.

TEDA has taken up R&D projects jointly with the Anna University; the total outlay is US$ 0.087 million.

Tamil Nadu Vision 2023 envisages an investment of US$ 39.6* billion to expand generation capacity by 30,000 MW.

Installed power capacity (MW)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Capacity (MW)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>14,088.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>14,410.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>15,155.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>17,601.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-13**</td>
<td>20,111.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CAGR 9.3%

Source: Central Electricity Authority, Tamil Nadu Vision 2023
*At 2011-12 rates
**As of September 2013
Electricity consumers in Tamil Nadu as of March 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Consumers (No)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic</td>
<td>16,298,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>2,035,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>3,259,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>577,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>2,223,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>24,392,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Tamil Nadu Policy Note on Energy, 2012-13

In November 2010, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board restructured itself into TNEB Ltd; Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Ltd (TANGEDCO); and Tamil Nadu Transmission Corporation Ltd (TANTRANSCO).

As of March 2012, the state had 1,361 substations, 0.024 million circuit km of extra-high-tension lines, 0.15 million circuit km of high-tension lines, 0.56 million km of Low Tension (LT) lines and 0.21 million distribution transformers.

As of 2012-13, the per capita power consumption of the state was 1,065 kWh.
According to Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), Tamil Nadu had nearly 73.3 million wireless subscribers and 3 million wire-line subscribers, as of September 2013.

As of December 2012, the state had 2.8 million broadband subscribers.

Tamil Nadu has a high tele-density of 108.96 per cent compared to an all-India average of 73.01 per cent, as of September 2013.

As of December 2013, the state had 11,885 post offices.

The Bharti-Singtel submarine cable link between Chennai and Singapore has a bandwidth of 8.4 terabits per second; a second submarine cable of 5.12 terabits per second bandwidth has been commissioned by Tata Communications Limited (formerly, VSNL) between Chennai and Singapore.

## Telecom infrastructure (September 2013)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wireless connections</td>
<td>73,309,135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wire-line connections</td>
<td>3,006,439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadband subscribers</td>
<td>2,859,000*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone exchanges</td>
<td>2,339***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teledensity (in per cent)</td>
<td>108.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post offices</td>
<td>11,885</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Major telecom operators in Tamil Nadu

- Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL)
- Bharti Airtel
- Aircel Limited
- Reliance Communications
- Vodafone Essar
- Tata Teleservices
- Idea Cellular

Sources: Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, India Post, Department of Telecommunications, Annual Report 2012-13, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Government of India, Tamil Nadu Statistical Data Book 2012

*As of December 2012, ***As of March 2011
The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) covers the town panchayats that fall within Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority and urban agglomeration area of Madurai and Coimbatore. Forty-five towns have been identified under the JNNURM.

The thrust areas of development under the JNNURM include water supply and sanitation, sewerage, solid-waste management, road network, urban transport and redevelopment of inner-city areas; also envisaged is the shifting of industrial and commercial establishments to designated areas.

Under JNNURM, funds valued at US$ 981.4* million have been sanctioned from 2006-13 for 48 projects.

As of November 2013, a total of 20 projects under UIG of JNNURM were completed in the state. These projects were located in Chennai and Madurai; related to roads and flyovers, water supply and solid waste management.

Under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), US$ 193.7 million has been allocated for development of water supply, sewerage, storm drainage systems, solid waste management and road development in the state.

Tamil Nadu Vision 2023 envisages an investment of US$ 57.4** billion for urban infrastructure development.

Sources: JNNURM, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, Tamil Nadu Vision 2023
Notes: UIG: Urban Infrastructure and Governance
*As of May 2013, at 2012-13 rates
**At 2011-12 rates
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project name</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>PPP type</th>
<th>Project cost</th>
<th>Stage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elevated road from Chennai Port to Maduravoyal</td>
<td>Roads</td>
<td>BOT-Toll</td>
<td>349.0</td>
<td>Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krishnagiri-Walajahpet</td>
<td>Roads</td>
<td>BOT-Toll</td>
<td>274.3</td>
<td>Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salem-Ulundrupet</td>
<td>Roads</td>
<td>BOT-Toll</td>
<td>233.8</td>
<td>Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tirupur Water Supply</td>
<td>Roads</td>
<td>BOT-Toll</td>
<td>215.7</td>
<td>Under operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosur-Krishnagiri Section</td>
<td>Roads</td>
<td>BOT-Toll</td>
<td>195.7</td>
<td>Under operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madurai-Arupukottai-Tuticorin</td>
<td>Roads</td>
<td>BOT-Toll</td>
<td>191.9</td>
<td>Under operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation, management &amp; development of Chennai airport via PPP</td>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>187.0</td>
<td>In tender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chengapalli to Coimbatore Bypass and from Coimbatore Bypass to</td>
<td>Roads</td>
<td>BOT-Toll</td>
<td>186.9</td>
<td>Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu and Kerala border</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chennai outer ring road Phase II</td>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>DBFOT</td>
<td>161.0</td>
<td>Signed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichy-Karur</td>
<td>Roads</td>
<td>BOT-Toll</td>
<td>152.6</td>
<td>Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichy-Dindigul</td>
<td>Roads</td>
<td>BOT-Toll</td>
<td>143.1</td>
<td>Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiruttani-Chennai Section</td>
<td>Roads</td>
<td>BOT-Toll</td>
<td>125.3</td>
<td>Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coimbatore-Mettupalayam Section</td>
<td>Roads</td>
<td>BOT-Toll</td>
<td>121.1</td>
<td>Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 MLD Sea Water Desalination Plant Reverse Osmosis</td>
<td>Urban development</td>
<td>BOT</td>
<td>109.7</td>
<td>Under operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second container terminal – Chennai</td>
<td>Ports</td>
<td>BOT-Toll</td>
<td>107.1</td>
<td>Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dindigul-Theni and Theni-Kumuli Section</td>
<td>Roads</td>
<td>BOT-Annuity</td>
<td>106.4</td>
<td>Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Container terminal concession at Chidambaranar port</td>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>57.0</td>
<td>Awarded</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: www.pppindiadatabase.com, Notes: DBFOT: Design, Build, Finance, Operate, Transfer; BOT: Build-Operate-Transfer, BOOT: Build-Own-Operate-Transfer, MLD: Million Litres Per Day
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infrastructure</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Industrial Parks                | • The State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited (SIPCOT) Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP) is spread over 224 acres at Gummudipoondi in the Thiruvallur district.  
• An industrial park has been set up at Irungattukottai for the automotive, electronics, food processing, general engineering and other non-polluting industries.  
• The hi-tech SEZs in the Sriperumbudur Industrial Park and Oragadam Industrial Growth Centre (both in Kanchipuram district), are spread over 570.92 acres and 347.66 acres, respectively. These houses manufacturing units for electronics, telecom hardware and support services.  
• A new industrial park spanning an area of 1,127 acres for formation of an industrial complex at Thervoy Kandigai village in Tamilnadu has been planned. Land development work has started for the same.  
• SIPCOT has taken possession of 125 acres of land in Thiruvallur district for creation of a new complex. |
| Madras Export Processing Zone (MEPZ) | • Established in 1984 to promote FDI, one of the seven export-promotion zones (EPZs) set up by the Government of India–MEPZ–is a multi-product export zone with 117 functional units and another 27 are in the process of being set up.      |
| SIPCOT’s SEZs                   | • SIPCOT’s SEZs comprise a leather SEZ in Vellore, a footwear SEZ in Kanchipuram, an engineering-products SEZ in Erode, an automotive SEZ in Thiruvannamalai and a transport engineering-goods SEZ in Tirunelveli, granite SEZ in Bargur and hi-tech SEZs in Kanchipuram |
TIDCO’s SEZs

• Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation (TIDCO) has been engaged in setting up of industries, infrastructure projects and SEZs. Some of the projects completed through joint ventures are Tanflora Infrastructure Park, Tamil Nadu Road Development Company (TNRDC), Titan Industries Limited, Tamil Nadu Petroproducts, TIDEL Park, Mahindra World City, Ascendas IT Park, etc.

• TIDCO and Rankindo Developers Private Limited have jointly developed an integrated township with IT SEZ in Coimbatore.

• An IT and ITeS SEZ-TIDEL – III, with an international convention centre, is set up on 25 acres of land on the IT Expressway at Taramani in Chennai. MRTS runs near the project site.

Apparel Parks

• Two apparel parks have been set up, one at Tirupur and the other at Irungattukottai near Chennai, with a project cost of US$ 133 million, including Government of India’s assistance of US$ 6.5 million. Both parks are functioning.

Hi-tech Weaving Parks

• Two hi-tech weaving parks have been inaugurated at Komarapalayam and Palladam.

• Another hi-tech weaving park is being set up at Andipatti.
### Development Projects: Industrial Clusters and SEZs … (3/4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infrastructure</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| LNG Import Terminal             | - Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited (TIDCO) and Indian Oil Corporation Limited, through a joint venture, would set up a liquefied natural gas (LNG) import terminal near Ennore Port at Kattupalli village in Thiruvallur.  
  - The project’s total investment is estimated at US$ 759.4* million and it aims to meet the state’s rising demand for energy and create a firm source for natural gas in the long term.  
  - GAIL and TIDCO are jointly setting up a 500 MW LNG based power project in the state.                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Perambalur SEZ                  | - TIDCO and M/s GVK Group of Hyderabad are jointly developing a multi-product SEZ in Perambalur, 2,880 acres of land has been procured. The Ministry of Commerce & Industries, Government of India has formally approved the project.                                                                                                 |
| Solar Power Park Project        | - TIDCO has proposed the development of solar power parks for setting up 1,000-MW solar power projects in association with public and private organisations.  
  - In the first phase, TIDCO and M/s. Raasi Green Earth Energy Private Limited, Bangalore, would jointly develop a solar park project of 100-MW capacity on a 500-acre dry land in Paramakudi, Ramanathapuram.  
  - In the next phase, TIDCO would facilitate establishment of 1,000-MW capacity solar power park projects at multiple locations in association with private players in 2013-14.  
  - Total investment in these projects is estimated at US$ 1.7* billion.                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

*Source: Tamil Nadu Policy Note on Industries, 2013-14

*At 2012-13 rates*
Notified SEZs: 53*
SEZs with formal approvals: 67*
SEZs with in-principle approvals: 6

Source: sezindia.nic.in
*As of July 2013
Tamil Nadu has a literacy rate of 80.3 per cent as per the provisional data of Census 2011; male literacy rate is 86.8 per cent and female literacy rate is 73.9 per cent.

Tamil Nadu is one of the states running the Total Literacy Campaign, the Post-Literacy Mission and the Continuing Education Programme (CEP).

In the State Budget 2013-14, an amount of US$ 3.1* billion has been allocated to the School Education Department.

Tamil Nadu Vision 2023 envisages an investment of US$ 4.0** billion for the education sector for improvement of schools, skill development and setting up 10 centres of excellence.

### Tamil Nadu’s primary education statistics (2012-13)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of schools</th>
<th>Primary: 34,871</th>
<th>Middle: 9,969</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High &amp; higher secondary schools: 10,827</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Net enrolment ratio (in per cent)</th>
<th>Primary level: 99.7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Upper primary level: 99.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pupil-teacher ratio</th>
<th>Primary: 27:1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Upper primary: 27:1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Literacy rate (%)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Literacy rate</td>
<td>80.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male literacy</td>
<td>86.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female literacy</td>
<td>73.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Tamil Nadu Policy Note on School Education 2013-14, Census 2011 (Provisional data)
*At 2012-13 rates
**At 2011-12 rates
Premier institutions in Tamil Nadu

- University of Madras
- Institute of Technology (IIT), Madras
- Anna University
- National Institute of Technology (NIT)
- Madras Medical College
- Christian Medical College (CMC), Vellore
- Tamil Nadu Agricultural University
- Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (TANUVAS)

As of 2011-12, the state had 34,871 primary schools, 9,969 middle schools and 10,827 high and higher secondary schools.

In 2011-12, student strength in the state was about 3.17 million in primary schools, 2.15 million in middle schools, and 6.14 million in high and higher secondary schools.

Private participation is being encouraged in technical and vocational education.

Educational infrastructure as of 2011-12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Universities</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colleges</td>
<td>2,267*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical colleges</td>
<td>42**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MBA/MCA</td>
<td>69***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering colleges</td>
<td>553***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polytechnics</td>
<td>464***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental colleges</td>
<td>25^</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Tamil Nadu Policy Note on Higher Education 2013-14, Tamil Nadu Policy Note on Health and Family Welfare 2012-13, University Grants Commission, Medical Council of India

*As of 2010-11
** As of December 2012
***As of 2012-13
^As of 2013
* The state has a three-tier health infrastructure comprising hospitals, primary health centres, health units, community health centres and sub-centres.

* As of October 2012, the state had 32 district hospitals, 236 sub-divisional hospitals, 1,865 primary health centres, 11,661 sub-centres and 448 community health centres.

* Tamil Nadu Vision 2023 envisages an investment of US$ 2.3*** billion for creating and upgrading existing medical facilities, skill development and other facilities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health infrastructure (as of October 2012)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• District Hospitals: 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Sub-divisional Hospitals: 236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Mobile Medical Units: 385 (March 2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Primary Health Centres: 1,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Sub-centres: 11,661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Community Health Centres: 448</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health indicators of Tamil Nadu (2010-11)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population served per medical institution (No)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population served per hospital bed (No)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth rate* (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death rate* (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate** (2012)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Life expectancy at birth (years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male (2002-06)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female (2002-06)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


*Per thousand persons
**Per thousand live births
***At 2011-12 rates
Known as the Land of Temples, Tamil Nadu has nearly 33,000 ancient temples – many at least 600-800 years old – scattered all over the state.

The Sports Development Authority of Tamil Nadu (SDAT) develops sports-related infrastructure in the state.

The M. A. Chidambaram Stadium of Chennai is an international cricketing arena with a capacity of 50,000; it also has the offices of the Tamil Nadu Cricket Association. The Chennai Open Tennis championships are held every January at the SDAT Tennis Stadium. Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium in Chennai is a multipurpose stadium that hosts football tournaments, and track and field events.

Chennai also hosts the Annual Madras Music Season during December-January; it includes performances by artists from all over the city.

Bharatanatyam is a well known classical-dance form of Tamil Nadu.

From the beaches in the east to Nilgiri Hills in the west, Tamil Nadu offers various avenues for adventure, leisure and culture tourism.
TIDCO, State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu (SIPCOT), Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Limited (TIIC), and Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation Limited (TANSIDCO) are jointly developing industrial infrastructure in the state.

Tamil Nadu Industrial Guidance & Export Promotion Bureau has been constituted with the objective of attracting major investment proposals into Tamil Nadu.

As of February 2013, the state had 844,000 registered micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), providing employment to around 5.8 million persons with a total investment of around US$ 8.8 billion.

Tamil Nadu is an important IT hub. It is one of the largest software exporters by value in India. IT exports* from Tamil Nadu have increased from US$ 3.0 billion in 2005-06 to US$ 9.8 billion in 2011-12, registering a CAGR of 21.7 per cent.

A large number of textile mills and engineering units are present around the city of Coimbatore. The districts of Coimbatore, Tirupur and Erode are referred to as the ‘Textile Valley of India’.

Over the decades, Tamil Nadu has seen major investments in the automotive industry, particularly in cars, railway coaches, tractors, motorcycles, automobile spare parts and accessories, tyres and heavy vehicles. The automotive industry plays a crucial role in driving the state’s economy.

Source: Software Technology Parks of India, Chennai; MSME Policy Note 2013-14
*Including Puducherry

Key industries in Tamil Nadu

- Textiles
- Heavy commercial vehicles
- Automobile and auto components
- Engineering
- IT and ITeS
- Cement
- Banking and financial services
- Drugs and pharmaceuticals
- Agro and food processing
- Leather tanning industries
- Electronic hardware
- Tourism
Tamil Nadu is known as the “Yarn Bowl” of the country.

Tamil Nadu is the largest producer of cotton yarn, accounting for 41 per cent of India’s production.

Coimbatore and Tirupur are the major textile centres in Tamil Nadu. Tirupur is known as the ‘Knitting City’, while Coimbatore is called the ‘Manchester of South India’.

Tamil Nadu produced about 1,482.79 million kg of spun yarn; it was about 34.0 per cent of the annual spun yarn production of the country during 2011-12. The capacity of the spinning mills is around 22.24 million spindles.

Tamil Nadu has 1,997 spinning mills (60.6 per cent of mills in India), 458,000 power looms and 207,000 handlooms.

Karur, Madurai and Rajapalayam are the other textile centres in the state.

The Tirupur cluster contributes nearly 56 per cent of India’s total knitwear production and about 90 per cent of cotton knitwear exports.

The state has a notified SEZ for textiles in Erode district with an area of 103.64 hectares.

The government of Tamil Nadu plans to set up a textile park at Eraiyur village on the Tiruchi-Chennai national highway in Perambalur district. The textile park would be an export-oriented facility and is aimed at increasing the pace of industrialisation in Perambalur district.

Some of the key players

- Madura Coats Pvt Ltd (MCL)
- Primus Fabrics
- Gem Spinners
- Lakshmi Mills

Source: Tamil Nadu Policy Note on Industries, 2013-14
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Coats India Ltd         | • Coats is the world’s largest supplier of industrial sewing thread and crafts products. It is the world’s second largest and fastest growing manufacturer of top quality zip fasteners. The company has operations in over 70 countries.  
  • Industrial product manufacturing started in Madurai in 1944 and the weaving unit was started in Ambasamudram in 1961. |
| Primus Fabrics          | • Founded in 1950, the group turnover is US$ 25 million for the spinning unit, US$ 12 million for the weaving unit and US$ 15 million for home textile exports.  
  • It manufactures and exports bed sheets, duvets and home textiles and is based in Tiruchengode.  
  • The total capacity is 50,000 spindles plus 1,120 rotors. |
| Gem Spinners India Ltd  | • Established in 1994, the company produces quality knitted fabrics for the global market.  
  • The registered office is in Chennai. Export markets include Europe, Asia, Middle East and Africa. |
| Lakshmi Mills           | • Established in 1910 at Coimbatore. Lakshmi Mills had a revenue of US$ 30 million in 2012-13. It has two units to manufacture 100 per cent cotton yarns, blended yarns and yarns produced from special fibres.  
  • Products manufactured include yarns, fabrics and garments. |
Chennai is dubbed as the ‘Detroit of India’ for its large-scale auto production infrastructure.

Tamil Nadu has 30 per cent share each in the Indian automotive and auto components industries, 17 per cent in the trucks segment, and 20 per cent each in the passenger cars and two-wheelers segments.

Chennai is fast emerging as a major export hub of cars for the Southeast Asian and South African markets.

Chennai has the capacity to produce 12.8 lakh cars and 3.5 lakh commercial vehicles annually.

Tamil Nadu’s strong performance in the auto industry is because of the presence of skilled manpower with strong engineering capabilities.

Tamil Nadu Government has signed memorandums of understanding (MoUs) with five auto companies (Daimler India Commercial Vehicles, India Yamaha Motor, Ashok Leyland-Nissan, Eicher Motors and RPG Group company Philips Carbon Black) for an investment of upto US$ 1.7 billion in the state.

Some of the key players
- Ford Motor Company
- Hyundai Motor India Ltd (HMIL)
- Mitsubishi Motors Corporation
- Ashok Leyland

Source: Tamil Nadu Vision 2023, Tamil Nadu Policy Note on Industries 2013-14
# Ford Motor Company

- Established in 1995 with an investment of US$ 351.1 million under the single-window policy, Ford in India is a wholly owned subsidiary of Ford Motor Company.
- Its plant located at Maraimalai Nagar near Chennai has the capacity to produce 100,000 vehicles per annum. Ford has completed the ongoing capacity expansion at its Chennai engine plant, ramping up annual engine production to 340,000. In November 2013, Ford India sold 7,909 vehicles in the domestic market and exported 4,141 cars.

# Hyundai Motor India Ltd (HMIL)

- Established in 1996 with an investment of US$ 614 million, the company is a subsidiary of the Hyundai Motor Company.
- The plant in Chennai is spread over 500 acres, built with an initial investment of over US$ 500 million and markets over 34 variants of passenger cars across nine models. The company reported sales of 49,681 vehicles during November 2013, with 33,501 units in domestic sales and 16,180 units in exports.

# Mitsubishi Motors Corporation

- Mitsubishi Motors is present in India through a tie up with Hindustan Motors and has set up a state-of-the-art manufacturing unit at Thiruvallur (near Chennai) at a cost of US$ 71 million.
- The main functional areas of the facility are the body (weld) shop, paint shop, assembly shop and quality line.

# Ashok Leyland

- Established by the Hinduja group in 1948, the company manufactures commercial vehicles. It is India’s largest exporter of medium and heavy duty trucks and was the first Indian automobile company to be awarded the ISO 9002 certification in 1993. The company’s mother plant is at Ennore (Chennai). The company also has three units at Hosur.
- The company has taken over the truck unit of the Czechoslovakia-based AVIA, giving it a foothold in the highly competitive European truck market.
- The company’s revenues stood at US$ 2.2 billion in 2012-13.
A robust engineering industry exists in the state involving products ranging from automobiles, bicycles, castings and forgings, textile machines, electrical and non-electrical machinery, pumps and transportation equipment, engineering ancillary industries etc.

Tamil Nadu has a strong engineering base concentrated in Chennai, Coimbatore and Salem.

The state has network of nearly 3,000 engineering units, employing over 250,000 skilled workforce, making high-quality inputs including castings and forgings and a wide variety of ancillary products.

Exports of engineering products from Tamil Nadu were worth US$ 4.7 billion in 2009-10.

State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu (SIPCOT) has set up an engineering products SEZ spanning across 263 acres in Perundurai district.

SIPCOT has also set up a sector-specific SEZ for engineering spanning 260 acres in Ranipet.

TIDCO has proposed to set up a sector-specific SEZ for the engineering sector on about 280 acres of land, at an estimated cost of around US$ 219.0 million in Phase-1 of the project.

Some of the key players

- Amalgamations Group
- Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd (BHEL)
- TVS Group
- Greaves Cotton Ltd
**Amalgamations Group**

- It is one of the largest engineering conglomerates with headquarters in Chennai.
- The group comprises 47 companies, 50 manufacturing plants and a workforce of more than 12,000. The group’s primary focus is engineering and manufactures products for various sectors such as farm mechanisation, automotive components, diesel prime movers, light and general engineering.
- It has manufacturing units at Chennai, Hosur and Coimbatore.

**Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd (BHEL)**

- Established in 1964, BHEL is the largest engineering and manufacturing enterprise in India in the energy-related infrastructure sector. Its principal activities are to manufacture and distribute electrical, electronic, mechanical and nuclear power equipment.
- BHEL has a wide network of 16 manufacturing divisions, two repair units, eight service centres, four overseas offices, four regional offices and 15 regional centres, besides operations in over 150 project sites. BHEL’s plants are located at Ranipet & Thiruchirappalli.
- The company’s revenues stood at US$ 8.9 billion in 2012-13.
### TVS Group

- Established in 1911 at Madurai, Tamil Nadu, TVS is India’s leading supplier of automotive components and one of the leading business conglomerates. The group comprises over 50 companies that operate in diverse fields ranging from two-wheeler and automotive component manufacturing to automotive dealerships, finance and electronics. The group had a turnover of over US$ 6.5 billion in 2012 and is one of the largest manufacturers of automotive components in the country, with a workforce close to over 39,000.
- TVS Motors had total two wheeler sales of 155,604 units in November 2013. TVS Motors, Brakes India, Lucas TVS, Sundram Fasteners and Wheels India are some of the major subsidiaries of the group. TVS Motors has its plant at Hosur in Tamil Nadu.
- The company's revenues stood at US$ 1.3 billion in 2012-13.

### Greaves Cotton Ltd

- Established in 1859, Greaves Cotton had revenue of US$ 367 million in 2011-12; its business divisions include agricultural equipments, automotive, auxiliary power, construction equipment and industrial engines.
- Greaves manufactures lightweight petrol, diesel and kerosene engines for the agricultural sector from its unit in Chennai. The company manufactures the complete range of construction equipment like transit mixers, concrete pumps, batching plants, etc. at its ISO 9001 certified plant at Gummidipoondi (Tamil Nadu). It also manufactures the complete range of compaction equipment like vibratory soil compactors, heavy tandem rollers, light tandem rollers at the same unit.
- The company's revenues stood at US$ 349.9 million in 2012-13.
Tamil Nadu has emerged as a key destination for IT investments.

The state has 22 approved IT Parks.

The TIDEL Park in Chennai is spread over 1.28 million sq ft. It is the largest IT facility in India, promoted by TIDCO and ELCOT.

Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited (ELCOT) has established eight Information Technology Special Economic Zones (ELCOSEZs) in Chennai and seven in Tier-II locations viz. Coimbatore, Madurai (2), Trichy, Salem, Tirunelveli and Hosur.

A TIDEL Park (IT-SEZ) in Coimbatore was inaugurated in August, 2010.

The land for setting up first International Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) in Tamil Nadu has been identified in Sethurapatty, near Tiruchirapalli.

Some of the key players

- Mahindra Satyam
- Tata Consultancy Services (TCS)
- Infosys Technologies
- HCL Technologies

Source: Tamil Nadu Policy Note on Information Technology, 2013-14
The number of software units in Tamil Nadu has increased from 1,437 in 2006-07 to 1,780 in 2012-13.

IT exports* from Tamil Nadu have increased from US$ 7.1 billion in 2007-08 to US$ 9.8 billion in 2011-12, registering a CAGR of 13.3 per cent.

It ranks second in software exports from India after Karnataka.

Tamil Nadu is one of the few states in India to have a full-fledged wide area network and state data centre.

There are 15 operational SEZs for IT/ITeS in the state.

The state’s talent pool has nearly 375,000 professionals.

Source: Software Technology Parks of India, Chennai, Tamil Nadu Policy Note on Information Technology 2012-13, Tamil Nadu Policy Note on Industries 2013-14, Tamil Nadu Policy Note on Information Technology 2013-14, News Articles
*Including Puducherry, **Growth rate in INR terms, E: Estimates
Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) Chennai was established in 1995. It has sub-centres at Trichy, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore and Pondicherry.

A majority of software exports from Tamil Nadu consist of application software.

IT exports* from Tamil Nadu (2010-11)

- Application software: 38.0%
- ITeS: 16.0%
- Product development: 9.0%
- Onsite consultancy: 5.0%
- System software: 4.0%
- Engineering software: 2.0%
- Others: 26.0%

*Including Puducherry

Source: Software Technology Parks of India, Chennai

For updated information, please visit www.ibef.org
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mahindra Satyam</td>
<td>• Formerly, Satyam Computers, Mahindra Satyam was established in 1987 and has its global headquarters at Hyderabad and several offices in 38 countries including India.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The company provides software solutions to over 370 customers including four of the top 10 electronics and electrical equipment manufacturers, two of the world’s largest beverage companies, three of the top 10 in the aerospace and defence sector and two of the top five chemical manufacturers. It has three offices in Chennai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tata Consultancy Services (TCS)</td>
<td>• A company of the Tata group of India, TCS is a well-recognised global service provider for a wide range of IT solutions, including consulting, BPO, engineering services and IT infrastructure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The company has offices across the world in 46 countries, including around 80 locations in India; it has offices at Chennai and Coimbatore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• TCS’ revenues stood at US$ 11.6 billion in 2012-13.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infosys Technologies</td>
<td>• Infosys was started in 1981; it is a leader in IT and consulting, with a global footprint of 73 offices and 94 development centres in India, US, China, Australia, Japan, Middle East, UK, Germany, France, Switzerland, Netherlands, Poland, Canada and many other countries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The company has two offices in Chennai and had revenues of US$ 7.4 billion in 2012-13.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCL Technologies</td>
<td>• Incorporated in 1976, HCL is a leading global technology and IT enterprise with operations across 31 countries. It has delivery facilities in the US, the UK, Finland, Poland, Puerto Rico, Brazil, China, Malaysia, Singapore and India.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• HCL has several offices in Chennai and had revenues of US$ 4.8 billion in 2012-13.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tamil Nadu is the 3rd largest producer of cement in India, as of 2011-12.

During 2011-2012, the state had 19 large cement plants with annual installed cement capacity of 34.38 million tonnes, accounting for 11.9 per cent of India’s installed capacity.

In 2011-12, the cement production in the state was 20.97 million tonnes.

In 2011-12, cement capacity utilisation of the state stood at 61 per cent.

The production of ready-mix concrete is a major activity of the cement industry in the state.

Some of the key players:
- ACC Ltd
- Madras Cements Ltd
- Grasim Cements
- Tamil Nadu Cements Corp Ltd (TANCEM)
ACC Ltd

- ACC Ltd (formerly The Associated Cement Companies Limited), is one of the largest cement manufacturer in the country with 30 million tonnes per annum (MTPA) capacity.
- The company has a cement plant in Madukkarai with a capacity of 1.18 MTPA and three ready mix concrete plants in Chennai in the state.
- The company’s revenues stood at US$ 2.3 billion in 2011-12.

Madras Cements Ltd

- A flagship company of the Ramco Group, the company has a total production capacity of 12.49 MTPA.
- It has five cement plants and 2,787 employees with revenues of US$ 697.5 million in 2012-13. The company has three facilities in Tamil Nadu.

Grasim Cements

- Grasim acquired Dharani Cements (since merged with the company) in April 1998.
- The company has a cement plant at Reddipalayam, Tamil Nadu. In April 2000, a state-of-the-art cement plant, among the most modern in Asia, was commissioned at Reddipalayam, Tamil Nadu.
- Grasim’s subsidiary Ultra Tech Cement has a total grey cement capacity of 53.9 MTPA and a white cement capacity of 0.56 MTPA.

Tamil Nadu Cements Corp Ltd (TANCEM)

- TANCEM is a wholly owned Government of Tamil Nadu undertaking and has established business since April 1976.
- The company has an annual turnover of around US$ 52.1 million. Products include cement, asbestos and pipes.
- Its plants are located at Alangulam and Ariyalur.
Chennai is a key financial centre in south India with major Indian financial institutions and foreign banks having a strong presence in the capital city.

Tamil Nadu houses approximately 7.5* per cent of India’s total bank offices. The state had a total of 7,646* banking offices as of December 2012, out of which 1,231 are located in Chennai.

Banking and Insurance industry contributed 6.2 per cent to the GSDP of Tamil Nadu in 2012-13. The industry, valued at US$ 8.2 billion in 2012-13, increased at a CAGR^ of 14.1 per cent between 2006-07 and 2012-13.

As of 2010-11, the population served per bank was 10,928 compared to the national figure of 13,581, indicating a higher density of banks.

Banks in Tamil Nadu had a credit deposit (CD) ratio of 121 per cent, compared to the national average of 76.5 per cent as of June 2013.

---

**Commercial banks in Tamil Nadu**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nationalised banks</td>
<td>4,216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Bank of India and its associates</td>
<td>1,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign banks</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional rural banks</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old private sector banks</td>
<td>1,257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New private sector banks</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>7,646</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key players**

- Scope International
- World Bank
- Cholamandalam
- Sundaram Finance

*Sources: Tamil Nadu Vision 2023, ASSOCHAM, Tamil Nadu Policy Note on Industries 2013-14, RBI

*Scheduled Commercial Banks, ^in INR Terms; Credit Deposit ratio: It is the ratio of how much a bank lends out of the deposits it has mobilised. It indicates how much of a bank's core funds are being used for lending, the main banking activity
### Scope International
- Scope is a wholly owned subsidiary of Standard Chartered Bank, UK. The company is based in Chennai and has operations in shared services centres.
- It has grown to over 8,500 employees servicing 75 countries.

### World Bank
- Commenced its BPO operations at Chennai in 2001.
- Many of the high value-added back office activities of the bank are now based in Chennai instead of Washington.

### Cholamandalam
- Cholamandalam is a pan-Indian, composite financial services provider, headquartered in Chennai. Cholamandalam Investment and Finance Company was incorporated in 1978 as the financial services arm of the Murugappa Group.
- It is a comprehensive financial services solution provider that offers vehicle finance, business finance, home equity loans, stock broking and distribution of financial products to its customers.

### Sundaram Finance
- Sundaram Finance is a leading non-banking finance company (NBFC), headquartered in Chennai.
- Sundaram Finance group offers a diverse portfolio of products and services including car and commercial vehicle and equipment finance, deposits, mutual fund schemes, investment schemes, housing finance, financial services, insurance, fleetcard, tyre finance, etc. The chunk of its lending is to the commercial vehicle segment which accounts for 55 per cent of its total loans.
Tamil Nadu is the fifth-largest pharmaceutical producing state in the country (accounts for over 10 per cent of national production), next to Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh.

Tamil Nadu and Puducherry have companies producing mainly formulations, although there are some bulk drug manufacturers too.

The Tamil Nadu Government has identified the drugs and pharmaceutical industry of the state to provide special capital incentives for its substantial growth and development.

The state has one of the largest coastlines in the country, which again presents huge opportunities for marine biotechnology.

Biotechnology Park II is being developed in Chennai, which will house facilitates for biotechnology, pharmaceuticals, bio IT, nanotechnology and R&D.

Indian Drug Manufacturers Association (IDMA) plans to implement innovative programmes to boost the pharmaceutical industry in Tamil Nadu, with special focus on enhancing production and exports.

Some of the key players

- Orchid Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals
- Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd (IDPL)
- Medopharm Pharmaceuticals
- Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd

Source: Tamil Nadu Policy Note on Industries 2013-14, Government of Tamil Nadu
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company Name</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Orchid Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals              | • Established in July 1992 as a 100 per cent export-oriented unit (EOU). The company employs over 4,500 people including scientists, technologists and other professionals, and its revenues stood at US$ 322.0 million in 2012-13.  
• It has two manufacturing sites at Alathur (Chennai) and Aurangabad, and three manufacturing sites for dosage forms (at Irungattukottai and Alathur), besides two R&D centres (at Shozhanganallur and Irungattukottai). |
| Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd (IDPL)      | • IDPL(TN) Ltd (a subsidiary of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd) is situated at Nandambakkam, on the Chennai-Bengaluru Poonamallee high road; initially commissioned in 1965 predominantly as an engineering-based company to manufacture surgical instruments.  
• It has a large production capacity for manufacturing of formulations like tablets (900 million nos.) and capsules (200 million nos.). |
| Medopharm Pharmaceuticals                        | • Established in 1970, the company has its registered office in Chennai; its operations span over 60 countries worldwide.  
• Medopharm manufactures pharmaceutical formulations. |
| Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd               | • Established in 1983, the company manufactures specialty pharmaceuticals and APIs. It has more than 20 manufacturing sites.  
• It has a plant in the Kancheepuram district of Tamil Nadu.  
• The company’s revenues stood at US$ 2.1 billion in 2012-13. |
Tamil Nadu, with seven agro-climatic zones and varied soil types, is better suited for the production of fruits, vegetables, spices, plantation crops, flowers, medicinal and aromatic plants.

The state is among the leading producers of horticultural crops and fruits in the country.

The state is estimated to be the third largest producer of fruits in India, with a production of 10.2 million tonnes in 2012-13.

Tamil Nadu is the country’s largest producer of loose flowers.

The state is among the leading producers of spices and cashew nuts in the country.

Endowed with rich agro-resource, Tamil Nadu offers excellent potential for the food processing industries.

Tamil Nadu Vision 2023 envisages an investment of US$8.3* billion for improving water resources, developing horticulture parks and agro-processing zones, cold storages and other facilities.

Some of the key players

- Coca Cola Ltd
- Nestle
- HUL
- Cadbury

Source: Tamil Nadu Policy Note on Horticulture 2012-13, Government of Tamil Nadu, Horticulture Database 2011, Tamil Nadu Vision 2023

*At 2011-12 rates
### Coca Cola Ltd
- Hindustan Coca-Cola Beverages Pvt Ltd, Nemam, Chennai, was established in 1997.
- The manufacturing unit is spread on an area of 49 acres and has a capacity of producing 600 bottles per minute (BPM) of aerated soft drinks and 225 BPM of juice drinks.

### Nestle
- Nestle is a Swiss multinational nutritional, snack food, and health-related consumer goods company headquartered in Vevey, Switzerland; it is the largest food company in the world measured by revenues. The company’s revenues from India stood at US$ 1.7 billion in 2012.
- Nestle set up its second plant in India in Choladi in 1967.
- It is acknowledged among India’s ‘Most Respected Companies’ and among the ‘Top Wealth Creators of India’.

### HUL
- Hindustan Unilever Limited (HUL) is India’s largest fast moving consumer goods company.

### Cadbury
- Cadbury India Ltd is part of Mondelez International, Inc. It operates in five categories – chocolate confectionery, beverages, biscuits, gum and candy.
- Cadbury’s key brands in India include Cadbury Dairy Milk, Bournvita, 5 Star, Perk, Bournville, Celebrations, Gems, Halls, Éclairs, Bubbaloo, Tang and Oreo.
Tamil Nadu accounts for more than 70 per cent of the tanning done in the country.

Of the 2,091 tanneries in India, 939 are located in Tamil Nadu.

Chennai Leather Cluster is the largest exporter of value-added leather products; it has been identified among the top 10 most dynamic industrial locations globally by the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation.

Tamil Nadu accounts for about 40 per cent of India’s leather exports.

The state government has set up industrial estates and common effluent treatment plants for the leather cluster.

The state plans to establish mega leather clusters in Perambalur.

Source: Tamil Nadu Vision 2023, ASSOCHAM, The Indo-Italian Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Facts for you magazine, India International Leather Fair, Tamil Nadu Policy Note on Industries 2013-14
Chennai has emerged as the largest electronic hardware manufacturing hub in India.

Tamil Nadu ranks first in the country in electronic hardware manufacturing (20-25 per cent of national production).

The state has the advantage of abundant skilled manpower at relatively lower wages coupled with harmonious and peaceful industrial relations.

Tamil Nadu houses major multinationals, including Nokia, Motorola, Dell Computers, Samsung, Foxconn, Sanmina-SCI, Flextronics and Nokia-Siemens, besides more than 30 components suppliers.

Some of the key players
- Nokia
- Flextronics
- Samsung
- Dell

Source: Tamil Nadu Policy Note on Industries 2012-13, Tamil Nadu Policy Note on Industries 2013-14, Department of Electronics and Information Technology, Government of India, Government of Tamil Nadu
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Nokia</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • Nokia is a leading multinational communications and information technology corporation headquartered in Finland. Its principal products are mobile phones, applications, games, music and media.  
  • Nokia’s Chennai plant is its largest manufacturing plant in the world. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Flextronics</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • Flextronics is a Singaporean electronics manufacturing services provider offering services to original equipment manufacturers (OEM).  
  • Leveraging state-of-the-art LEAN practices, Six Sigma, key investments in infrastructure and FlexQ, a propriety quality programme that is beyond leading edge according to customers, Flextronics is the market leader in almost every business in which it operates. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Samsung</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • Samsung commenced operations of its second state-of-the-art manufacturing complex at Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu, in November 2007.  
  • Today, the Sriperumbudur facility manufactures colour and LCD televisions, fully automatic front loading washing machines, refrigerators and split air conditioners. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Dell</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • Dell, Inc is an American multinational computer technology corporation that develops, sells, repairs and supports computers and related products and services.  
  • Dell India accounts for the company’s largest employee base outside the US.  
  • The Dell manufacturing (ICC) facility was inaugurated in Sriperumbudur in 2007. |
Tamil Nadu has the highest installed wind energy capacity in India.

As of March 2013, Tamil Nadu had installed capacity of 7,145.2 MW, nearly 39 per cent of the national capacity.

Wind energy generation has increased from 2,040 MW in 2004-05 to 7,145 MW at present, increasing at a CAGR of 17 per cent.

Tamil Nadu added an all-time high capacity addition of 1,083 MW in 2011-12.

Tamil Nadu has very high-quality off-shore wind energy potential off the Tirunelveli coast and Southern Thoothukodi and Rameshwaram coast.

The state plans to add 5,000 MW capacity in the next five years.

Source: Policy Note on Energy 2013-14, Department of Energy-Tamil Nadu, Centre for Wind Energy Technology, Deccan Chronicle News Report
Tamil Nadu has a reasonably high solar insulation (5.6-6.0 kWh/sq m) with around 300 clear sunny days in a year.

Southern Tamil Nadu is considered as one of the most suitable regions in the country for developing solar power projects.

Tamil Nadu plans to add 1,000 MW each year between 2013 and 2015.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Utility scale (MW)</th>
<th>Solar rooftops (MW)</th>
<th>REC (MW)</th>
<th>Total (MW)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>675</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>1150</td>
<td>3000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

REC: Renewable Energy Certificate
Tamil Nadu’s tourism industry is the second largest in India, with an annual growth rate of 15 per cent.

The state has an impressive coastline of more than 1,000 km along the Bay of Bengal.

Tamil Nadu ranks third in India in the number of domestic tourist arrivals and second in the number of foreign tourist arrivals in India.

Tamil Nadu boasts of historical monuments, historical forts, wildlife and bird sanctuaries, temple towns, numerous places of worship, hill resorts, rich heritage and culture, waterfalls, beaches, breathtaking valley views, mangrove forests, backwaters, rich heritage and culture, music and dance festivals.

Chennai and Coimbatore are becoming popular for meetings, incentives, conferences, and exhibitions (MICE) tourism.

Tamil Nadu Vision 2023 envisages an investment of US$ 2.1* billion for the tourism sector and aims to increase foreign tourist inflow from 3.6 million in 2012 to 15 million by 2023.

Source: Tamil Nadu Vision 2023, ASSOCHAM, India Tourism Statistics 2011, Tamil Nadu Policy Note on Tourism 2013-14, Tamil Nadu Vision 2023
*At 2011-12 rates
**Major attractions**

- Tamil Nadu is one of the leading destinations for medical tourism.
- Well-equipped corporate hospitals, skilled medical professionals and reasonable cost of treatment are the major advantages offered by Tamil Nadu in this area.
- The state plans to set up two medi-cities, catering to a range of medical services, research centres, treatment facilities, medical education and training, facilities for stay and support facilities like insurance services, etc.

- Tamil Nadu has various hill stations, wild life sanctuaries, forests, bird sanctuaries, national parks and waterfalls.
- Various packages have been developed to promote eco-tourism in the state on a sustainable basis without disturbing the environment and wildlife.

- Trekking programmes are conducted at identified trekking routes in Yercaud, Kodaikanal and Elagiri and Nilgiris.
- Paragliding programme is conducted at Elagiri in the summers.
- The Tourism Department is in the process of introducing water sports such as cruising through speed boats, water-skiing, yachting and wind-surfing; along the East Coast at Tharangambadi, Kovalam, Poompuhar and Mudhaliarkuppam.

*Source: Tamil Nadu Policy Note on Tourism 2012-13, Tamil Nadu Policy Note on Tourism 2013-14, Tamil Nadu Vision 2023*
Single-window clearance mechanism has been established to avoid procedural delays and accord all pre-project clearances at the state government level:

* Project Approvals Authority (PAA) under the Chief Secretary to government to monitor and hasten projects with investments less than US$ 20 million.

* State-level Investment Promotion Board (SIPB) under the chairmanship of Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to monitor and expedite all mega projects exceeding US$ 20 million.

* Common application form (CAF): The Government of Tamil Nadu has introduced a CAF to be filled and filed by investors with the Documentation and Clearance Centre (DCC) in the Guidance Bureau.

Sources: Directorate of Industries and Commerce, Government of Tamil Nadu
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited</td>
<td>• Established in 1965 as a Government of Tamil Nadu enterprise to promote large and medium-scale industries in Tamil Nadu. It focusses on promoting infrastructure projects, industrial parks and SEZs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(TIDCO)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>• Focusses on developing, marketing and maintaining industrial complexes/parks and growth centres, and implementing infrastructure development schemes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(SIPCOT)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Limited</td>
<td>• Provides financial assistance by way of term loans for purchase of land, plant and machinery; and construction of buildings for setting up of new industrial units as well as for expansion, modernisation and diversification of existing units; also extends term loans to the service sector in the state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(TIIC)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu Urban Development Fund</td>
<td>• Provides project advisory, financial advisory and consultancy services to various urban local bodies (ULBs) through its fund manager, Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Financial Services Limited (TNUIFSL).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(TNUDF)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Agency

- **Tamil Nadu Urban Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation (TUFIDCO)**
  - Extends financial assistance to urban infrastructure schemes in Tamil Nadu.

- **Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited (ELCOT)**
  - Nodal agency for information and communication technology projects for the Government of Tamil Nadu. It focuses on three broad areas, namely, IT promotion for the state of Tamil Nadu, IT procurement for the Government of Tamil Nadu and e-governance excellence within Tamil Nadu.

- **Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation (TANSIDCO)**
  - TANSIDCO, an undertaking of the Government of Tamil Nadu, plays a catalytic role in the promotion and development of small-scale industries and speedy setting up of industries throughout Tamil Nadu.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Contact information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited (TIDCO)</td>
<td>19-A, Rukmini Lakshmipathy Road, Egmore, Chennai-600 008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phone: 91-44-2855 4421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E-mail: <a href="mailto:cmd.tidco@nic.in">cmd.tidco@nic.in</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Website: <a href="http://www.tidco.com">www.tidco.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu (SIPCOT)</td>
<td>19-A, Rukmini Lakshmipathy Road, Egmore, Chennai-600 008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phone: 91-44-2855 4787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fax: 91-44-2851 3978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E-mail: <a href="mailto:sipcot@md3.vsnl.net.in">sipcot@md3.vsnl.net.in</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Website: <a href="http://www.sipcot.com">www.sipcot.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Limited (TIIC)</td>
<td>New no: 692, Anna Salai, Nandanam, Chennai-600 035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phone: 91-44-2433 1203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fax: 91-44-2434 7209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E-mail: <a href="mailto:ho@tiic.in">ho@tiic.in</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Website: <a href="http://www.tiic.org">www.tiic.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>Contact information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Financial Services Ltd | 112, Theyagaraya Road, 1st Floor, Vairam Complex, Theyagaraya Road, T.Nagar, Chennai – 600 017  
Phone: 91-44-2815 3104, 2815 3105  
Fax: 91-44-2815 3106  
E-mail: cmd@tnuifsl.com  
Website: www.tnudf.com |
| Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited (ELCOT) | 692, M.H.U. Complex, II Floor, Anna Salai, Nandanam, Chennai-600 035  
Phone: 91-44-6551 2330  
Fax: 91-44-2433 0612  
E-mail: secyit@tn.nic.in  
Website: www.elcot.in |
| Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation (TANSIDCO) | Thiru Vi Ka Industrial Estate, Chennai - 600 032  
Phone: 91-44-2250 1461, 2250 1422, 2250 0185, 2250 0506, 2250 1210  
Fax: 91-44-2250 0792  
E-mail: sidco@vsnl.com  
Website: www.sidco.tn.nic.in |
### Key Approvals Required

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Approvals and clearances required</th>
<th>Departments to be consulted</th>
<th>Estimated time taken (days)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Incorporation of the company</td>
<td>Registrar of Companies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration, Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum (IEM), industrial licences</td>
<td>District Industry Centre</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allotment of land</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu Department of Industries/State Industrial Development Corporation/Infrastructure Corporation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permission for land use</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu Department of Industries/Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation, Department of Town and Country Planning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site environmental approvals</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board (TNPCB) and Union Ministry of Environment and Forests</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No-objection Certificate and Consent under Water and Pollution Control Acts</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approval of construction activity and building plan</td>
<td>Department of Town and Country Planning (DTCP)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanction of power</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (TNEB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration under States Sales Tax Act and Central and State Excise Acts</td>
<td>Sales Tax Department, Central and State Excise Departments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Single-window clearance guidance (state’s single-window clearance facility) clears investment proposals in 30 days on an average. The single-window obtains all approvals necessary for the investment proposal within the aforementioned time.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost parameter</th>
<th>Cost estimate</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Industrial land (per sq ft)</td>
<td>US$ 5 to US$ 120 (Chennai)</td>
<td>Industry sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five star hotel (per room per night)</td>
<td>US$ 100 to US$ 300</td>
<td>Leading hotels in the state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office space rent (per sq ft per month)</td>
<td>US$ 0.7 to US$ 3.1</td>
<td>Industry sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential space rent (2,000 sq ft house)</td>
<td>US$ 350 to US$ 1,540 per month</td>
<td>Industry sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour (minimum wages per day)</td>
<td>US$ 1.9 to US$ 7.9</td>
<td>Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water (per 1,000 litres)</td>
<td>Commercial and industrial: US 33 cents</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tamil Nadu Solar Energy Policy 2012

Objectives
- To achieve energy security.
- To reduce carbon emissions.
- To project Tamil Nadu as a solar hub.

Enhanced Rural BPO Policy 2012

Objectives
- Attract willing entrepreneurs to set up business centres in rural areas.
- Provide conducive environment for the BPO industry to thrive in rural areas.

E-Waste Policy 2010

Objective
- To minimise e-waste generation, utilise e-waste for beneficial purposes through environmentally sound recycling and ensure environmentally sound disposal of residual waste.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Act/Policy</th>
<th>Objective/Goals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E Security Policy 2010</td>
<td>• To define a set of minimum information security requirements that shall be met by all departments of the Government of Tamil Nadu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu Business Facilitation Bill 2009</td>
<td>• To facilitate the single-window clearance system, with the statutory powers to hasten project approvals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micro, Small and Medium Industries Policy 2008</td>
<td>• To develop MSMEs in the state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• To encourage the export of the products of MSMEs in the state.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Information Communication Technology (ICT) Policy 2008

Objective

- To make Tamil Nadu the ICT Hub of South Asia by creating a knowledge-driven ecosystem, leveraging entrepreneurship and promoting socially inclusive growth to achieve a 25.0 per cent production share of the Indian ICT industry.

Read more

Industrial Policy 2007

Objective

- To stimulate further industrial development, attract investments, facilitate setting up of new manufacturing units and enable global manufacturing competence and competitiveness of local industry.

Read more

Tamil Nadu Minor Port Policy 2007

Objectives

- To increase the share of Tamil Nadu in the export and import sector.
- To decongest the major ports at Ennore, Chennai and Tuticorin in order to improve their productivity.

Read more
Tamil Nadu SEZ Policy 2003

Objectives

- Providing legislative support to SEZs.
- Providing adequate water supply to SEZs.
- Ensuring continuous power supply of required quality to SEZ units.
- Providing single-window clearance to all SEZ units.
Exchange rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>INR equivalent of one US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>44.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>44.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>45.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>40.24</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>45.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>47.41</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>45.57</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>47.94</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>54.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>59.38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average for the year
*Average for the period from 01 April 2013 to 07 November 2013*
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