

MANIDHANAHEYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA

UNIT - II

Industrial map of Tamil Nadu

1. Industrial Corridor of Tamil Nadu

Industrial Corridor projects

Chennai - Bengaluru Industrial Corridor

TIDCO and National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust (NICDIT) are jointly developing the Ponneri Industrial Node in Tiruvallur District in the Chennai - Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC) region. This node will be developed as a self-sustained industrial township with world-class infrastructure, a logistics hub, road and rail connectivity for freight movement along with reliable power and social infrastructure. Around 650 acres of land in Kattur and Ebrahampuram villages in Ponneri Taluk, Tiruvallur District and around 530 acres of land in Kosappur, Mathur and Amullavoyal villages of Madhavaram and Tiruvottiyur Taluks, Chennai District and around 2300 acres of land in Manallur, Gummidipoondi Taluk, Tiruvallur District will be developed under this project. The work of preparation of the master plan for these land parcels is being carried out by the Consultant.

Kochi - Coimbatore - Bengaluru Industrial Corridor – Development of Dharmapuri Industrial Manufacturing Cluster

It is proposed to develop around 1700 acres of land in Dharmapuri as an Integrated Manufacturing Cluster (IMC) with best-in-class manufacturing infrastructure in the KochiCoimbatore-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor region through “National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust” funding. The work of preparation of the master plan for this IMC is being prepared. This IMC will boost the manufacturing activities & skill development, apart from optimizing the economic, employment potential in this region.

Chennai - Kanniyakumari Industrial Corridor

The Chennai Kanniyakumari Industrial Corridor (CKIC), which forms part of the East Coast Economic Corridor is being developed to promote port based economic development in the State of Tamil Nadu. This Corridor covers 23 districts

MANIDHANAHEYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA
UNIT - II

of Tamil Nadu. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has been supporting the development of this corridor. The comprehensive development plan for CKIC has been completed. ADB has sanctioned financial assistance for

- 1) Improvement of sixteen State Highways at an estimated project cost of Rs.6641 crore and 116
- 2) Establishing 765 KV substation in Virudhunagar and 400 KV substation in Ottapidaram with their associated lines in Thoothukudi District at an estimated project cost of Rs.4526 crore.

For industrial node development along the corridor region, six nodes viz., Madurai–Dindigul-Virudhunagar-Theni, Thoothukudi-Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram, Cuddalore-Nagapattinam, Tiruchirappalli-Pudukottai-Sivagangai and Ariyalur-Perambalur have been identified with two nodes Madurai–Dindigul-Virudhunagar-Theni and Thoothukudi-Tirunelveli have been prioritized for Phase-I development. The master plan for Phase-I has been completed. SIPCOT is now developing industrial parks at many locations such as Thoothukudi, Virudhunagar, Theni, Sivaganga, Manapparai, Ramanathapuram and Gangaikondan along the CKIC region. In these industrial nodes, major land acquisition works at Virudhunagar, Thoothukudi, Sivagangai, Theni, Manakudi (Ramanathapuram) and Sakkarakottai (Ramanathapuram) have been completed by SIPCOT and action is being initiated to develop Sector Specific Industrial Parks like International Furniture Park at Thoothukudi, Mega Textile Park at Virudhunagar, Food Park at Theni and General Industrial Park at Sivagangai. Discussions with Asian Development Bank for further funding node development is also ongoing.

2. Mineral Resources

Tamil Nadu is the leading holder of country's resources of vermiculite, magnetite, dunite, rutile, garnet, molybdenum and ilmenite. The state accounts for the country's 55.3% of lignite, 75% of vermiculite, 69% of dunite, 59% of garnet, 52% of molybdenum and 30% of titanium mineral resources.

MANIDHANAHEYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA

UNIT - II

Important minerals are found in the state are as follows: Neyveli has large lignite resources. Coal is also available in Ramanathapuram. Oil and gas are found in the Cauvery basin.

Iron deposits are found in Kanjamalai region in Salem district and Kalrayan Malai region of Tiruvannamalai district. Magnesite ores are available near Salem. Bauxite is found in Servarayan Hills, Kotagiri, Udagamandalam, Palani and Kollimalai areas. Gypsum is obtained in Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi and Virudhunagar districts. Ilmenite and rutile are found in the sands of Kanyakumari beach. Limestone is available in Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dindigul, Kancheepuram, Karur, Madurai, Nagapattinam, Namakkal, Perambalur, Ramanathapuram, Salem and Tiruvallur districts. Magnesite is obtained in Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Karur, Namakkal, the Nilgiris, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli and Vellore districts. Feldspar, quartz, copper and lead are also found in some parts of the state.

3. Industries of Tamil Nadu

Industries use raw materials and convert them into usable product or goods. Textiles, sugar, paper, leather, cement, electrical equipment, automobiles, information technology and tourism are the major industries of Tamil Nadu.

Textile Industry

Textile industry is one of the traditionally well-developed industries in Tamil Nadu. The textile mills are concentrated in Coimbatore, Tirupur, Salem, Palladam, Karur, Dindigul, Virudhunagar, Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi, Madurai and Erode. Tamil Nadu has about 3, 50,000 power looms manufacturing cotton fabrics and accounts for 30% of India's exports of textiles products. Erode in Tamil Nadu is well known for marketing of handloom, power loom and readymade garments. Coimbatore is also known as the 'Manchester of Tamil Nadu'. Coimbatore, Tirupur and Erode contribute a major share to the state's economy through textiles. So, this region is referred as 'Textile Valley of Tamil Nadu'. Karur is known as 'The Textile capital of Tamil Nadu'.

MANIDHANAHEYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA UNIT - II

Silk Textiles

Tamil Nadu occupies fourth position in the country in silk production. Kancheepuram silk is unique in its quality and is known for its traditional value all over the world. The annual silk production in Tamil Nadu is around 1200 metric tons. Kancheepuram, Arani, Kumbakonam, Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai and Tirunelveli are the important silk-weaving centres in Tamil Nadu. Ramanathapuram has some specialised areas for the manufacturing of synthetic silk clothes.

Leather Industry

Tamil Nadu accounts for 60% of leather tanning processes of India and 38% of all leather footwear, garments and components. Hundreds of leather tanneries are located around Vellore and nearby towns, such as Ranipet, Ambur and Vaniyambadi. The Vellore district is the top exporter of finished leather goods in the country. Vellore leather accounts for more than 37% of the country's export of leather and leather-related products (such as finished leathers, shoes, garments and gloves). Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI), a CSIR research laboratory, is located in Chennai.

Paper Industry

Many paper industries are located in the state. Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited (TNPL) is a government of Tamil Nadu enterprise producing newsprint and printing and writing paper at its mill located at Kagithapuram in Karur district. It was started in 1979 with an installed capacity of 2.45 lakh MT of production per annum. TNPL is one of the most accomplished mills in the world, producing different varieties paper of acceptable quality primarily from bagasse and pulpwood. Other paper mills of the state are found in Pukkathurai of Kancheepuram district, Bhavanisagar, Pallipalayam, Paramathi Vellore, Coimbatore, Udamalai pet, Thoppampatti, Nilakkotai and Cheranmahadevi.

Cement Industry

Cement production and consumption continue to grow despite the general recession in the economy. India is one of the largest cement producers and ranked

MANIDHANAHEYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA UNIT - II

second in the world with an annual production capacity of 181 million tons. Tamil Nadu Cements Corporation Limited (TANCEM) is one among the major cement producers in Tamil Nadu operating two cement units: one at Ariyalur and another at Alangulam. Asbestos cement sheet plant at Alangulam and stoneware pipe unit at Virudhachalam are the other units of TANCEM. Sankar Cement, Zuari Cement, Ultratech Cement, Madras Cement and Dalmia Cement are the major private cement brands produced in Tamil Nadu.

Information Technology

According to National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM), the southern states continue to account for more than half of the country's total export of software. Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh together account for 59.6% of India's total software exports. Tamil Nadu is the second largest software exporter in the country next to Karnataka.

Special Economic Zones

Special economic zones (SEZs) provide an internationally competitive and hasslefree environment for exports. Units in SEZ manufacture goods and provide a range of services. SEZs are located in Nanguneri, Ennore, Hosur and Perambalur. IT & ITES SEZ named TIDEL-II and TIDEL-III and Bio-Pharmaceuticals SEZ are located in Chennai and Coimbatore SEZ called the TIDEL Park-IV is located in the city.

Manufacturing & Engineering Industry

The manufacturing industry is one of the vibrant sectors of the state economy and contributes significantly to the industrial output. The manufacturing industry broadly covers manufacture of machinery and equipment, motor vehicles, basic metal and alloy industries, metal products and repair of capital goods.

Tamil Nadu's share of the industrial output is around 11–12% of the country's output and 15% of the country's exports excluding software. Tamil Nadu accounts for about 17% of India's software exports.

MANIDHANAHEYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA
UNIT - II

Automobile Industries

The share of Tamil Nadu in all-India production of automobiles and heavy vehicles is rather significant. Automobile industry plays a crucial role in the state's economy and has been one of the key driving factors. Contributing 8 percent to state GDP and giving direct employment to 2, 20,000 people.

Tamil Nadu accounts for about 21% of passenger cars, 33% of commercial vehicles and 35% of automobile components produced in India. Major automobile manufacturers like Ford, Hyundai, HM-Mitsubishi, Ashok Leyland, and TAFE have their manufacturing base in Tamil Nadu.

Chemical & Plastic Industry

The chemical industry is one of the fastest growing sectors of industry and the economy. The sector contributes 13% to the state's GDP and constitutes 8% of the total exports of the country.

Handlooms and Powerlooms

The handloom sector in the state is the single largest cottage industry providing livelihood to a large number of rural people and promoting export earnings. The handloom sector and its related economic activities generate gainful employment for more than 4.29 lakh weaver households and 11.64 lakh weavers in the state. These societies mainly produce the cloth required for the scheme of 'Free Supply of Uniforms to School Children and Free Distribution of Sarees and Dhotis Scheme'.

Sugar Industry

Sugar industry in Tamil Nadu is an important agro-based industry. It plays a vital role in the economic development of the state, particularly in rural areas. The sugar industry provides large-scale direct employment to several thousands and indirect employment to several lakhs of farmers and agricultural labourers in the rural areas who are involved in cultivation of sugarcane, harvesting, transporting and other services. There are 34 sugar mills in Tamil Nadu, in which 16 are in the cooperative sector and 18 in the private sector.

MANIDHANAHEYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA
UNIT - II

Tourism Industry

Tourism is considered as an industry because of its enormous potential in creating employment for a large number of people. In recent years, the state has emerged as one of the leading tourist destinations for both domestic and foreign tourists. Tourism in Tamil Nadu is promoted by Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation (TTDC). The state currently ranks the highest among Indian states with about 25 crore arrivals (in 2013). The annual growth rate of this industry stood at 16%. Approximately 28 lakh foreign and 11 crore domestic tourists visit our state annually. The presence of ancient monuments, pilgrim centres, hill stations, a variety of natural landscapes, long coastline, along with rich culture and heritage make Tamil Nadu the best destination for tourists.

4. Industrial Clusters in Tamilnadu

Automotive Clusters

Chennai is nicknamed as "The Detroit of Asia" because of its large auto industry base. Chennai is home to large number of auto assembly and component making firms. While there were a few domestic firms like TVS, TI Cycles, Ashok Leyland and Standard Motors earlier, in the postreform period, several MNC firms like Hyundai, Ford, Daimler-Benz and Renault-Nissan have opened factories in the region. This in turn has attracted a number of component suppliers from foreign countries. Many local firms too cater to component production for all these firms. Hosur is another auto cluster with firms like TVS and Ashok Leyland having their factories there. Coimbatore region is also developing into an auto component cluster.

Truck and Bus Body Building Industry Clusters

The Namakkal-Tiruchengode belt in western Tamil Nadu is known for its truck body building industry. About 150 of the 250 units in this sector are located in this cluster including 12 large-sized body building houses. Karur is another major hub with more than 50 units. Many entrepreneurs were previous employees in a big firm involved in body building who came out to set up their own units.

MANIDHANAHEYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA
UNIT - II

Textile Clusters

Tamil Nadu is home to the largest textiles sector in the country. Because of the development of cotton textile industry since the colonial period, Coimbatore often referred as the "Manchester of South India". At present, most of the spinning mills have moved to the smaller towns and villages at a radius over 100 to 150 km around the Coimbatore city. Tamil Nadu is the biggest producer of cotton yarn in the country.

Palladam and Somanur, small towns near Coimbatore and the villages near these towns, are home to a dynamic powerloom weaving cluster as well. Powerloom is however more widespread with Erode and Salem region too having a large number of power loom units.

Tiruppur is famous for clustering of a large number of firms producing cotton knitwear. It accounts for nearly 80% of the country's cotton knitwear exports and generates employment in the range of over three lakh people since the late 1980s. It is also a major producer for the domestic market. Because of its success in the global market, it is seen as one of the most dynamic clusters in the Global South. While initially most firms were run by local entrepreneurs, at present, some of the leading garment exporters in India have set up factories here.

Apart from body building, Karur is a major centre of exports of home furnishings like table cloth, curtains, bed covers and towels. Bhavani and Kumrapalayam are again major centres of production of carpets, both for the domestic and the global markets.

Apart from such modern clusters, there are also traditional artisanal clusters such as Madurai and Kanchipuram that are famous for silk and cotton handloom sarees. Even these clusters have witnessed a degree of modernisation with use of powerlooms in several units.

Leather and Leather Goods Clusters

Tamil Nadu accounts for 60 per cent of leather tanning capacity in India and 38 per cent of all leather footwear, garments and components. Hundreds of leather

MANIDHANAHEYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA UNIT - II

and tannery facilities are located around Vellore and its nearby towns, such as Ranipet, Ambur and Vaniyambadi. The Vellore district is the top exporter of finished leather goods in the country. Chennai also has a large number of leather product making units involved in exports. There is another clustering of leather processing in Dindigul and Erode. The leather products sector too is a major employment generator.

Fireworks, Matches and Printing Cluster

Sivakasi region, once famous for its match industry has now become a major centre for printing and fireworks in the country. It is believed to contribute to 90% of India's fireworks production, 80% of safety matches and 60% of offset printing solutions. The offset printing industry has a high degree of specialisation among firms with several of them undertaking just one operation required for printing. All these industries have their origin in the colonial period and at present offer employment to a large number of workers.

Electronics and Information Technology (IT) Clusters

After the economic reforms started in the early 1990s, the state has seen the entry of hardware and electronics manufacturers like Nokia, Foxconn, Motorola, SonyEricsson, Samsung and Dell making cellular handset devices, circuit boards and consumer electronics. They have all been set up in the Chennai region. While Nokia has been closed down, Chennai still continues to be a minor electronics hub in the country.

Similarly, with the expansion of the software sector, Chennai and, to a limited extent Coimbatore, have emerged as centres for software services.

5. The Policy Factors that Helped the Industrialisation Process in Tamil Nadu Education

Industries require skilled human resources. Apart from a lot of attention to primary education to promote literacy and basic arithmetic skills, the state is known for its vast supply of technical human resources. It is home to one of the largest

MANIDHANAHEYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA

UNIT - II

number of engineering colleges, polytechnics and Industrial Training Centres in the country.

Infrastructure

The widespread diffusion of electrification has contributed to the spread of industrialisation to smaller towns and villages in the state. Along with electrification, Tamil Nadu is known for its excellent transport infrastructure, especially minor roads that connect rural parts of the state to nearby towns and cities. A combination of public and private transport has also facilitated rural to urban connectivity and therefore connect small producers to markets better.

Industrial Promotion

Apart from investments in education and transport and energy infrastructure, active policy efforts were made to promote specific sectors and also industrialisation in specific regions. Policies to promote specific sectors like automobile, auto components, bio technology and Information and communication Technology sectors have been formulated in the post reform period. In addition, the state has put in place several industrial promotion agencies for both large enterprises and the small and medium segments, as well as to provide supporting infrastructure.

6. The following are some agencies that have played a key role in industrialization in the state

SIPCOT (State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu), 1971

SIPCOT was formed in the year 1971 to promote industrial growth in the state by setting up industrial estates.

TANSIDCO (Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation), 1970

TANSIDCO is a state-agency of the state of Tamil Nadu established in the year 1970 to promote small-scale industries in the state. It gives subsidies and provide technical assistance for new firms in the small scale sector.

TIDCO (Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation), 1965

TIDCO is another government agency to promote industries in the state and to establish industrial estates.

MANIDHANAHEYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA
UNIT - II

TIIC (Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd.), 1949

TIIC is intended to provide low-cost financial support for both setting up new units and also for expansion of existing units. Though it is meant to meet the requirements of all types of firms, 90% of support goes to micro, small and medium enterprises.

TANSI (Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation Ltd.), 1965

TANSI was formed in 1965 to take over the small scale-units that were set up and run by the Department of Industries and Commerce. It is supposed to be the first industrial corporation operating in the domain for small enterprises.

7. Mineral Resources, Production and Revenue

Tamil Nadu is endowed with major minerals, minor minerals and oil and Natural Gas. These minerals are detailed below:

Major minerals

1) Limestone

1. It is used in manufacturing lime, cement, chemicals, fertilizers and in metallurgical industries. It is of two types, a) Crystalline Limestone, which mainly occurs in Salem, Tiruchirapalli, Karur, Dindigul, Madurai, Virudhunagar, Coimbatore and Kanniyakumari districts. The reserves of crystalline limestone is estimated to be 200 million tonnes.
2. Non-Crystalline Limestone or Fossiliferous Limestone: It occurs predominantly in Ariyalur, Tiruchirapalli, Perambalur and Thoothukudi districts. The reserves of Fossiliferous Limestone is estimated as 670 million tonnes. 57 leases are under operation over an extent of 3380.96.0 ha.

2) Marl

This Mineral is used in manufacturing of Cement and Fertilizers. It occurs as a sedimentary deposit in association with Fossiliferous Limestone in Ariyalur District. Marl is being mined with 5 existing Limestone leases over an extent of 174.38.0 hectares in Ariyalur district.

MANIDHANAHEYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA
UNIT - II

3) Molybdenum

The MECL has identified economically viable deposit of Molybdenum in the districts of Krishnagiri and Dharmapuri. The reserves of Molybdenum is estimated as 0.699 million ton in Krishnagiri district and 8.350 million tonne in Dharmapuri district. The Government of India has conveyed the market price of Molybdenum. The rate of royalty has been received from the Ministry of Mines. This blocks will be brought to auction for developing this strategic mineral.

4) Bauxite

The metal Aluminium is extracted from this ore. Bauxite is also used in refractory, cement, chemical, paint industries and for refining petroleum products. The Shervaroy hills in Salem district and Kolli hills in Namakkal district contain good deposits of Bauxite. Five leases have been granted over an extent of 421.04.2 ha.

5) Magnesite

It is a magnesium carbonate mineral. It finds wide use in refractories as flux in sintering, blast furnace, conditioners, ceramic filters and abrasives. One of the World's best magnesite deposits occurs in the Chalk hills of Salem district. The reserves of Magnesite are estimated as 40.5 million tonnes. 2 leases are under operation over an extent of 80.28.5 ha.

6) Graphite

It is a naturally occurring crystalline Carbon used in the crucible industry and also used in insulators, electrode, atomic reactors and foundry units. Graphite occurs mainly in Sivaganga and Madurai districts. One lease granted to Tvl. TAMIN Limited over an extent of 237.39.5 ha is in operation in Poovandhi village of Sivaganga district.

7) Vermiculite

It is a micaceous mineral, which appears brownish yellow in colour. It is used as insulators and in manufacture of vermitiles. TAMIN is mining this mineral over an extent of 23.70.5 ha in Sevathur village, Tirupattur district.

MANIDHANAHEYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA
UNIT - II

8) Lignite

This energy mineral is found in three areas namely Neyveli, Mannargudi and Ramanathapuram. The total reserves of Lignite in these areas is estimated at 34,764 million tonnes. The Neyveli Lignite Corporation India Limited (NLCIL) has been mining Lignite in Neyveli over an extent of 25,900 ha in Cuddalore district.

9) Atomic Minerals

1. Beach sands in Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi and Kanniyakumari districts contain atomic minerals such as Monazite, Garnet, Ilmenite, Rutile, Sillimanite, Zircon and Leucoxene. Beach sand minerals are used as abrasives, semiconductors and in atomic reactors. The Indian Rare Earths (India) Limited (IREL) has been mining these minerals in Kanniyakumari district. Garnet also occurs as placer deposits in Tiruchirapalli district and as rock forming deposits in Madurai district.
2. The Union Government, Ministry of Mines vide order dated 01.03.2019 notified that the threshold value of monazite occurring in beach sand minerals and other placer deposits is fixed as 0.00%. Henceforth, any mineral concession of beach sand minerals shall be granted only to a “Government Company or Corporation owned or controlled by the Government” under the provisions of the Atomic Minerals Concession Rules, 2016. 2 leases are under operation over an extent of 148.28.7 ha by IREL.

Minor minerals

1) Granite

1. Tamil Nadu contains rich deposits of Granite. The hard crystalline rocks that are amenable to cutting and polishing are called Granite. The quarrying of Granite in India was pioneered by Tamil Nadu in 1970s.
2. Granite which is produced in different sizes such as monuments and tiles has huge market in the foreign countries, earning substantial foreign exchange. Black Granite occurs in the districts of Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri, Salem, Villupuram and Tiruvannamalai. Granites of various shades occur in the

MANIDHANAHEYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA

UNIT - II

districts of Krishnagiri, Madurai, Virudhunagar, Salem and Dindigul. Some of the most popular commercial varieties quarried in Tamil Nadu are Kunnam black, Zebra white, Paradiso, Red wave, Tiger skin, Desert brown and Kashmir white. A total of 27 black granite and 83 multicoloured granite quarries over an extent of 336.46.6 ha are under operation in Tamil Nadu.

2) Gypsum

Gypsum is used in the manufacture of Plaster of Paris and also in industries such as cement, fertilizer and pesticides. A total of 16.46.0 ha of land in Coimbatore, Perambalur and Tiruppur districts have been leased out for mining Gypsum.

3) Fire Clay

The main use of fire clay is in refractory, ceramic articles, cement industries and as decorative tiles. It is found in the districts of Ariyalur, Perambalur and Cuddalore. 5 leases are in operation over an extent of 17.31.0 ha.

4) Soapstone

It occurs mainly in the districts of Salem and Namakkal. It is used in the manufacture of talcum powder and decorative articles. Leases have been granted for mining Soapstone over an extent of 3.28.5 ha in Salem and Namakkal districts.

5) Quartz and Feldspar

The districts of Salem, Karur, Dindigul, Namakkal, Tiruppur and Dharmapuri have good deposits of Quartz and Feldspar. It is mainly used in glass, refractory, foundry, ceramic, electrical, abrasives and paint industries. 13 leases over an extent of 25.24.6 ha are under operation in the above districts for mining these minerals.

6) Silica Sand

It is mainly used in glass industries and in foundries as moulding catalysts. It occurs in the districts of Villupuram, Nagapattinam, Chengalpet and Cuddalore. One quarry over an extent of 2.77.0 ha is under operation in Chengalpet district.

MANIDHANAHEYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA

UNIT - II

Mineral oils Petroleum and Natural Gas

The Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has been producing Oil and Natural Gas in the districts of Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Tiruvarur, Nagapattinam, Pudukottai, Mayiladuthurai, Ariyalur and Ramanathapuram.

8. TAMIL NADU MINERALS LIMITED

TAMIN, a Government of Tamil Nadu undertaking was established in April 1978. The main objective of TAMIN is to explore, process and market granite raw blocks, major and minor minerals and value added products. TAMIN is excavating black and colour granite, major minerals such as limestone, graphite in a systematic and scientific manner. TAMIN has also created a market for itself for various finished and semi-finished granite products like dimensional, calibrated tiles, random building slabs, monuments in various countries.

9. TAMIL NADU MAGNESITE LIMITED

Tamil Nadu Magnesite Limited (TANMAG), a Tamil Nadu State owned Public Sector Undertaking was established in 1979. Mining Lease to an extent of 96.34 hectares at Kurumbapatty Reserve Forest area was obtained from the Government. As per the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change Letter No.Z-11013/89/2017-IA.II2 (M), dated 12.04.2018, TANMAG has temporarily stopped the mining operations with effect from 14.4.2018 and applied for environmental clearance on 13.04.2018.

State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) accorded Environmental Clearance (EC) on 14.10.2020. Subsequently, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board has issued Consent to operate the mines on 10.11.2020 and TANMAG has resumed mining operation on 19.11.2020. Stipulated conditions in EC are to produce 6,00,590 MT of Magnesite and 5,67,077 MT of Dunite in 5 years as per mining plan approved by IBM and every financial year TANMAG is obtaining Consent to Operate (CTO) from Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board (TNPCB). Due to the restrictions by Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board to operate the mine not below 5 meter depth

MANIDHANAHEYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA

UNIT - II

- 1) The mine area has been reduced from 96 ha to 3 ha.
- 2) The Raw Magnesite recovery percentage also reduced from 6% to 2%, since the mining activity is carried out on surface area.

Hence the expected production was not accomplished.

The authorized Share Capital of the Company is Rs.50 crore consisting of 50.00 lakh shares of Rs.100/- each and the paid up capital is 16, 65,000 Shares of Rs.100/- each amounting to Rs.16.65 crore.

GUIDANCE

Introduction

Guidance (formerly Tamil Nadu Industrial Guidance and Export Promotion Bureau) was established as a non-profit registered Society in 1992 with the objective of attracting major investment proposals into Tamil Nadu. Since inception, Guidance has facilitated investments of over Rs.5 lakh crore across various sectors. Guidance has evolved into an organisation that strives to transform the ecosystem in Tamil Nadu to enable investments and innovation.

Mandate

The primary mandate of Guidance at its inception was “To serve as a focal point for dissemination of information and render facilitation to entrepreneurs with a view to giving fillip to the industrial growth of the State”. The Government of Tamil Nadu through the Tamil Nadu Business Facilitation Act 2018, empowered Guidance with the statutory responsibility of functioning as the Nodal Agency for providing incentives and single window clearances for large enterprises.

With this mandate, Guidance acts as the nodal agency for Investment Promotion for Tamil Nadu. In order to make Tamil Nadu the most investment friendly state in South Asia as per the instructions of the Hon'ble Chief Minister Guidance undertakes the following functions:

- 1) Investment Promotion
- 2) Investment Facilitation & Aftercare
- 3) Ease of Doing Business

MANIDHANAHEYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA UNIT - II

- 4) External Engagement
- 5) Policy and Research
- 6) Regional Outreach
- 7) Media & Communication

Biz Buddy

Biz Buddy is an industry help desk portal designed to facilitate B2G interactions between investors and the State Government with two primary objectives –

- 1) To provide a streamlined redressal mechanism for faster turnaround.
- 2) Enhancing aftercare services to improve the State's investment climate.

Till 31st March 2022, a total of 244 applications have been received, with 232 having been closed so far. Biz Buddy has helped reduce the resolution period of investor issues by nearly 85%.

10. STATE INDUSTRIES PROMOTION CORPORATION OF TAMIL NADU LIMITED

State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited (SIPCOT) is the lead agency of the Government of Tamil Nadu to plan, develop, operate and promote industrial infrastructure in the State. Since its establishment in 1971, SIPCOT has spurred the economic growth of Tamil Nadu for the past 50 years and is marching ahead by creating sustainable industrial ecosystems across the State. Presently, Tamil Nadu houses 80 of the Fortune 500 companies, a majority of which are established in SIPCOT industrial parks. SIPCOT is instrumental in the growth of 2,911 Industrial units in the State spread across 35,034 acres with a cumulative investment of Rs.1.40 lakh crore generating 7.09 lakh employment opportunities.

SIPCOT is playing a major role in sustaining the industrial development of the State, by aligning its activities with the main objectives of

- 1) Development of World Class Industrial Infrastructure
- 2) Creation of Efficient Park Governance & Management System and
- 3) Promotion of Sustainable Industrial Ecosystem.

MANIDHANAHEYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA

UNIT - II

SIPCOT provides basic infrastructure facilities like roads, storm water drains, street lighting, water supply systems, administrative offices, common amenities, waste management systems and green cover development in its industrial parks. Further, SIPCOT also facilitates development of allied infrastructure like housing for industrial workers, innovation centres, trade facilitation centres and plug and play facilities.

SIPCOT strives to create a sustainable and comprehensive industrial ecosystem in all its industrial parks in alignment with the vision of Government. SIPCOT has appointed reputed technical and management consultants for preparation of comprehensive master plans for the industrial parks with detailed zoning and phasing based on the demand from sector-specific industries, and adapting a cluster-based approach.

SIPCOT through its transparent land allotment policy, hassle-free online services and grievance redressal support provides smooth coordination and facilitation to industries. Thus SIPCOT not only enhances ease of doing business in State, but is also an important reason for investor views of Tamil Nadu as the preferred destination.

SIPCOT provides an efficient industrial park management system through its investor friendly policies for surrender of land and sub-leasing thereby ensuring efficient utilization of industrial land. The private negotiation policy ensures efficient procurement of land while addressing concerns of all stakeholders. The participatory infrastructure development programme ensures symbiotic infrastructure development in the industrial parks.

SIPCOT plays a key role in the inclusive and sustainable industrialization in the State by development of world class infrastructure facilities and aligning it with the Sustainable Development Goals. Through various initiatives like promoting sustainable use of water and reuse of wastewater, rejuvenation of water bodies, massive greening initiatives to create carbon sinks in the parks, SIPCOT is transforming its Parks into greener, environment friendly, sustainable Parks.

11. TAMILNADU INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited (TIDCO) was established in 1965, as a Government of Tamil Nadu enterprise for establishing large and medium industries through joint ventures with the private promoters and Central/State PSUs to stimulate industrial development and leverage capital investment in the State. TIDCO also facilitates large industrial and infrastructure projects to attract big investments and to generate employment opportunities in the State.

TIDCO had promoted 116 joint ventures in the manufacturing, services and infrastructure sectors. In addition to this, TIDCO has recently promoted 3 more new joint ventures viz., TIDEL Neo, Tamil Nadu Centre of Excellence for Advanced Manufacturing (TANCAM) and Tiruchirappalli Engineering & Technology Cluster (TREAT).

Some of TIDCO's well known joint venture companies are Titan, SPIC, TANFAC, TANFLORA, JSW Steels, IOCL-LNG Terminal, Tamil Nadu Petroproducts, Mahindra World City, Ascendas IT Park, TIDEL Park, TICEL Bio Park, Marine Infrastructure Development Pvt Ltd (Kattupalli Port), L&T Shipbuilding Ltd, Tamil Nadu Road Development Company, IT Expressway, Chennai Trade Centre and Ramanujan IT City. Besides, TIDCO is presently implementing important projects including Fintech City, Aero Hub, Polymer Industries Park and Medipark in and around Chennai.

Fintech City

In order to make Chennai a Global Financial Centre, TIDCO has initiated action to develop a Fintech City on around 122.69 acres of land in Nandambakkam village, Alandur Taluk, Chennai district with a state of the art infrastructure to accommodate both domestic and overseas financial institutions such as Banking, Nonbanking Financial Services, Financial Business Process Outsourcing, Regulatory Institutions, Financial Market Operations, Training Centres, etc. The feasibility report for the project has been completed.

MANIDHANAHEYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA
UNIT - II

Government of Tamil Nadu has granted enter upon permission to TIDCO for 61.09 acres of land in Nandambakkam village and has transferred 61.60 acres of land in Nandambakkam and Manapakkam villages of Alandur Taluk, Chennai to TIDCO for establishing this Fintech City project.

It has also been proposed to establish a Fintech Tower of international standards, with a built up area of 5 lakh sq.ft as part of Fintech City for Fintech companies to establish their operations. This project will provide land modules and also office spaces to the Financial and Fintech institutions. Further, in order to develop a startup ecosystem in the state, it is proposed to create a Startup Hub, an iconic structure in the Fintech city to provide space to startups.

A detailed master plan for this project is being prepared. TIDCO is in the process of selection of Project Management Consultant for development of this project.

Aero Hub

TIDCO is establishing an Aero Hub as part of Tamil Nadu Defence Industrial Corridor within the Aerospace Park in Sriperumbudur. This comprises of an Advanced Computing & Design Engineering Centre, Avionics Components Manufacturing Complex, Testing & Certification Facilities, Warehouse, Centre of Excellence and Skill Development Centre for Aerospace and Defence Industries. This project is being implemented in two phases. Phase-1 is being implemented by TIDEL Chennai with a built up space of 3.5 lakh sq. ft. at a cost of Rs.230 crore and will be completed by February 2023.

12. TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Limited (TIIC) is the pioneer State Level Industrial Development Financial Institution which was incorporated in 1949 under the Companies Act. TIIC's focus is on catering to the financial needs of MSME industries in the State and to encourage first generation entrepreneurs to realise their dreams, thus fostering industrial development in Tamil Nadu. More

MANIDHANAHEYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA
UNIT - II

than 90% of TIIC's assistance goes to the Micro, Small & Medium Enterprise (MSME) sector, of which 40% goes to first generation entrepreneurs.

A cumulative sanction of Rs.21, 231.36 crore has so far been extended upto 31.03.2022 by TIIC to 1, 29,129 units since its inception. TIIC has been earning profit continuously for 19 years from 2003-04. It has earned a net profit of Rs.75 crore (Provisional) for the Financial Year 2021-22.

As TIIC 1.0, TIIC played a pivotal role in industrial development and made the dreams of more than 1.29 lakh entrepreneurs come true in Tamil Nadu for the past 72 years.

Now, TIIC 2.0 is positioning itself as the growth catalyst of Tamil Nadu by leveraging technology and forging strategic partnerships and signing MoUs with various stakeholders viz., CII, TANSTIA, Friedrich Naumann Foundation (FNF), and NIT-Trichy etc.

With a view to encourage MSME units in five nodes of Tamilnadu Defence Corridor viz. Chennai, Hosur, Salem, Coimbatore and Trichy, TIIC has entered into an MoU with Society for Indian Defence Manufacturers (SIDM). Further, to facilitate the MSME units to get special raw materials for defence manufacturing, TIIC has signed MoU with National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) and also with Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) to help BHEL ancillary units in defence parts manufacturing. To encourage startup units in defence manufacturing, TIIC has signed a MoU with Coimbatore District MSME Association – CODISSIA-AIM (Atal Innovation Mission). With these MoUs, TIIC is taking special initiatives to encourage defence manufacturing to make Tamil Nadu as frontline state in defence manufacturing.

Further, TIIC has also organised industry growth conclaves in two regions in partnership with CII and other stakeholders on the theme "Getting Industries Future Ready".

MANIDHANAHEYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA
UNIT - II

New Entrepreneur cum Enterprise Development Scheme (NEEDS)

TIIC plays an active role in implementation of the State Government's flagship self employment scheme of New Entrepreneur cum Enterprise Development Scheme (NEEDS) for assisting educated youth to become first generation entrepreneurs. Under this Scheme, State Government provides capital subsidy of 25% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs.75.00 lakh. Besides, interest subvention of 6% is also extended to the entrepreneurs on the loan availed for the project. The special feature of this scheme is the low promoter's contribution, which is 5% for special category entrepreneurs like Women, Backward Communities, Most Backward Communities, Scheduled Caste / Tribes entrepreneurs and 10% for others. From the inception of the scheme upto 31.03.2022, 952 first generation entrepreneurs have been sanctioned loan of Rs.537.20 crore with a capital subsidy of Rs.57.88 crore. During the financial year 2021-22, the Corporation has sanctioned Rs.118.77 crore with a capital subsidy of Rs.8 crore to 149 entrepreneurs under this scheme.

13. TAMIL NADU NEWSPRINT AND PAPERS LIMITED

Government of Tamil Nadu established Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited (TNPL) in the year 1979 to produce Newsprint and Printing and Writing Paper using bagasse as primary raw material. The TNPL (Unit I) factory is located at Pugalur in Karur District. The paper plant with paper machine capacity of 90,000 tonnes per annum was commissioned in the year 1985. Further the plant capacity has been enhanced to 4, 00,000 tonnes per annum in four phases. Simultaneously, the pulp production capacity has also been increased from 250 tonnes per day to 1180 tonnes per day.

TNPL has set up a state-of-the-art Multilayer Double Coated Board Plant TNPL (Unit II), with a capacity of 2, 00,000 tonnes per annum during the year 2016 at Mondipatti Village, Manaparai Taluk in Tiruchirappalli district. Thus, TNPL has emerged as the third largest Paper Mill to produce printing and writing paper and coated board in the country, with a total capacity of 6,00,00 tonnes per annum.

MANIDHANAHEYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA
UNIT - II

TNPL produces a wide variety of high quality paper and coated boards suited for different end users. TNPL markets its products throughout the country and also exports about 20% of its production to over 35 countries across the globe. TNPL is the largest exporter of printing and writing paper in India.

TNPL has set up a Cement Plant with a capacity of 900 tonnes per day to produce cement from the mill's solid wastes viz., lime sludge and fly ash generated during manufacture of paper.

To meet the growing raw material requirement and to become self-reliant in pulp wood, TNPL has introduced two contract farming schemes namely farm forestry and captive plantation schemes. Under these schemes, TNPL undertook the implementation of pulp wood plantation with the participation of farmers. As on 31st March 2022, TNPL has developed 2, 11,280 acres of pulp wood plantations involving 40,379 farmers throughout the State.

TNPL has become self sufficient in power generation. It has captive power generation capacity of 103.62 MW in its Paper Mill complex and 50 MW in its Board Mill complex. TNPL has also installed two wind farms with a capacity of 35.5 MW in Tirunelveli district. The surplus power generated is exported to the State grid (TANGEDCO).

The Government of Tamil Nadu holds 35.32 percent shares in the company and companies owned by Government of Tamil Nadu hold 4.06 percent shares. The balance shares are held by Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs), Indian Financial Institutions, Mutual funds, Insurance companies, corporate bodies and general public.

14. TAMIL NADU CEMENTS CORPORATION LIMITED

Cement Industry plays a pivotal role for sustainable development of a nation as the consumption of cement is very significant for creation of infrastructure. Government of Tamil Nadu established Tamil Nadu Cements Corporation Limited (TANCEM) as a wholly owned subsidiary of TIDCO on 11th February 1976 to produce cement and allied products in order to have a strategic presence in the

MANIDHANAHEYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA

UNIT - II

market. TANCEM has been functioning as a separate Public Sector Undertaking since 1994. At present, Tamil Nadu is the fifth largest cement producing State in India with approximate installed capacity of 50 million MT per annum through 21 major cement plants in private sector and 4 cement plants in public sector. By setting up of Alangulam Cement Plant in 1969, Tamil Nadu has the pride of being the first state in India to produce cement in the Government sector. Further, another cement plant was set up at Ariyalur with dry process technology in the year 1979 with an installed capacity of 5 lakh MT per annum.

TANCEM set up another ultra modern cement plant at Ariyalur with a capacity 10 lakh MT per annum and commenced production during 2019. Now, the production capacity of TANCEM has increased to 17 lakh MT per annum and its market share is around 8%. Earlier, TANCEM had been primarily supplying cement to District Rural Development Agencies and other Government Departments for the development schemes implemented by Central and State Governments for the welfare of the lower and middle class people based on the rate fixed by the Government. Now, TANCEM has also started to sell cement in the open market at a price lower than the private cement manufacturers and is thereby instrumental in moderating cement prices in the open market.

15. TAMIL NADU SALT CORPORATION LIMITED

Tamil Nadu is the second largest salt producing State in India. A total of around 300 lakh MT of salt is produced in India per year. Tamil Nadu produces around 8% i.e., 24 lakh MT per year. Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation is the only State Government owned establishment manufacturing salt and salt based products in India.

Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation (TNSC) was established in the year 1974. TNSC was established to manufacture salt and its byproducts and to market at a reasonable price and to generate employment. The State Government allotted an area of 5236 acres of land in Valinokkam and surrounding villages of Kadaladi Taluk, Ramanathapuram District. Subsequently, 3010 acres of land has been allotted in the

MANIDHANAHEYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA

UNIT - II

year 2018 in Thiruporur Taluk, Chengalpattu district on long term lease for salt production.

TNSC commenced its commercial production in Ramanathapuram District from the year 1978. The products include Industrial Grade Salt, Iodised Salt, Double Fortified Salt and Low Sodium Salt. This plant is providing employment opportunity to around 1,250 workers directly and 300 workers indirectly. People from the surrounding 15 villages are benefited by this plant.

Fortified Salt

Mariyur Valinokkam salt plant is producing Fortified Edible Salt like Crystal Iodised Salt, Refined Free Flow Iodised Salt & Double Fortified Salt. Major quantities of these varieties are supplied to the public through PDS at cheaper rates. Out of total production in a year, 30% of salt is supplied through PDS. During the year 182 2021-22, a total of 14,236 MT of salt has been supplied through PDS in the State. The Double Fortified Salt i.e., salt fortified with iron and iodine is supplied to Noon Meal Centers and Anganwadis.