

Economic Trends in Tamil Nadu

- The economic and social development of states in India are not uniform. Wide Regional disparities exist.
- The western region and southern regions are better off than the other regions.
- Tamil Nadu is geographically Eleventh largest and population wise third Largest.
- Tamil Nadu fares well with many Achievements.
- It stands to second in terms of contribution to GDP, third highest in Terms of per capita income, investment, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Industrial output.
- It has been ranked as the most economically free state by the Economic Freedom.
- In the social and health sector also Tamil Nadu's performance is better than many other states and better than national Average in terms of health, higher Education, IMR and MMR.

Highlights of Tamil Nadu Economy

- Growth of SGDP in Tamil Nadu has been among the fastest in India since 2005.
- Poverty reduction in Tamil Nadu has been faster than that in many other States.
- Tamil Nadu contains a smaller Proportion of India's poor population.
- Tamil Nadu is the second largest Contributor to India's GDP.
- Tamil Nadu Top in Human Development Index (source: UNDP 2015)
- Tamil Nadu ranks 3rd in terms of Invested capital (₹2.92 lakh crore) and Value of total industrial output (₹6.19 Lakh crore).
- Tamil Nadu ranks first among the States in terms of number of factories with 17% share and industrial workers (16% share) of the country.
- Tamil Nadu is placed third in health Index as per the NITI AAYOG report.
- Tamil Nadu has a highest Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education.
- Tamil Nadu has the largest number of engineering colleges

- Tamil Nadu has emerged as a major Hub for renewable energy.
- Tamil Nadu has highest credit Deposit Ratio in commercial and Cooperative Banks.
- Has highest ranks first on investment Proposals filed by MSMEs.

Performance of Tamil Nadu Economy

- Some of the States like Gujarat and Maharashtra seem to perform well in some of the economic indicators.
- Kerala tops in Literacy, IMR and MMR. In recent years Tamil Nadu's performance is outstanding and far Ahead of all other states in the spheres of health, Higher education, growth of MSMEs, poverty Alleviation and employment generation.
- Tamil Nadu is placed third in health Index.
- The Tamil Nadu state has come third After Kerala and Punjab in a health Index report.
- The neo natal mortality Rate is 14 lower than that of many other States and that the under 5 mortality has Dropped from 21 in 2014 to 20 in 2015 - Healthy States, Progressive India Report, (2018) -NITI AAYOG
- The reasons for the relative success of Tamil Nadu lie in extending social Policies to cover most of the population.
- For instance, the Public Distribution System, midday meals and public health Infrastructure have near universal coverage.

Agriculture

- Tamil Nadu, with seven agro climatic zones and varied soil types is better suited for the production of fruits, vegetables, spices, Plantation crops, flowers and medicinal Plants.
- The State is the largest producer of loose flowers and the third largest producer of fruits.
- Tamil Nadu has historically been an agricultural State.
- At present, Tamil Nadu Is the India's second biggest producer of rice, next only to West Bengal.
- The state is one of the major producers of turmeric.

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- It is also the leading producer of Kambu, Corn, Groundnut, Oil seeds and Sugarcane.
- It Ranks first in production of plantation crops, Banana and coconut, second in rubber and Cashew nut, third in pepper and fourth in Sugarcane.
- The gross cropped area under All crops was 58.97 lakh hectares in the Year 2013-14.
- The area under food crops Account for 72.9% and that of non-food crops is 27.1%.
- Among the food crops Paddy takes a major share.
- Among the Non-food crops, groundnut and coconut take a major share.
- Net sown area has been gradually declining; and, rural land, labour and Capital are moving towards urban projects.
- As a result, villages are emptied and cities are over-crowded and congested, leading to spatially unbalanced bulging.

Foodgrain Production

- Rice production dominates among food Grain production with 79.49 lakh tones on 2014-15 followed by millets at 40.79 lakh Tons.
- There is significant jump in pulses Production from 3.59 lakhs ton in 2011-12 to 7.67 lakh ton in 2014-15.
- There may be changes in these statistics. Hence Updation is unavoidable Productivity Position of Tamil Nadu and India.
- The Government of Tamil Nadu lays Emphasis on agricultural production and Productivity.
- As a result, Tamil Nadu Tops in productivity, in food crops as Well as non-food crops, among the States in India.
- Tamil Nadu ranks first in maize, Kambu, groundnut, oil seeds and cotton; Second in rice and coconut, third in Sugarcane, sunflower and jowar.

Distribution of major Crops in Tamil Nadu:

Paddy:

- Paddy is the most important staple food Crop of Tamil Nadu.

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- Ponni and kichadi samba Are the major varieties of paddy grown in Tamil Nadu.
- Though it is cultivated all over Tamil Nadu, its cultivation is highly concentrated In Thanjavur, Tiruvarur, Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Villupuram, Cuddalore and Tirunelveli districts.
- It ranks third in the Production of rice among the states of India.
- The Deltaic region of river Cauvery (the undivided Thanjavur district) is the major rice-producing Region of Tamil Nadu. So, this region is rightly called as the “Granary of Tamil Nadu.”
- The **Tamil Nadu Rice Research Institute (TRRI)** is an Indian research institute working in the field of rice under Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU).
- It is situated at Aduthurai, in Thanjavur District, it was established in April, 1985 in TNAU
- To meet the research requirements of the region with the help of existing Agricultural Colleges and Research centres and perform lead function for rice and rice based cropping system research.

Millets:

- Millets form staple food of nearly one-Third of human population of Tamil Nadu.
- Sorghum/jowar (cholan), ragi (kezhvaragu) And bajra (kambu) are the major millets.
- These are grown not only in drier areas but also in the coastal plains.
- Sorghum is grown in the Coimbatore plateau and Kambam valley.
- Ragi is grown in Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Vellore and Cuddalore districts.
- Bajra is mostly cultivated in Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Karur, Perambalur and Salem districts.
- India observed 2018 as national year of Millets.
- FAO has decided to observe 2023 as The International year of millets.

Pulses:

- Pulses are the major source of protein.

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- Bengal gram, black gram, green gram, cowpea and horse gram are the important pulses grown in Tamil Nadu.
- Pulses are grown in a wide range of climatic conditions mostly in drier regions with or without irrigation.
- Mild cool climate and a low to moderate rainfall are best suited for these crops.
- Pulses serve as excellent fodder.
- Pulses are grown in almost all districts in the State except Chennai, Nilgiris and Kanyakumari.
- Coimbatore leads in the production of Bengal Gram.
- Vellore and Kanyakumari districts Produce red gram.
- Tiruvarur, Nagapattinam and Thoothukudi Districts are the principal producers of green Gram and black gram.
- Horse gram is widely cultivated in Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri Districts.

Oil Seeds:

- Groundnut, gingelly castor, coconut, sunflower and mustard are some of the oilseeds that are grown in Tamil Nadu.
- Apart from its use in food preparation, it is used in industries as a lubricant, in the manufacture of varnish, Soaps, candles, cosmetics and pharmaceuticals.
- Groundnut is the major oilseed of the state.
- The Cultivation of groundnut is mostly concentrated in Vellore, Tiruvannamalai, Villupuram, Salem and Pudukottai districts.
- It is also grown to some Extent in Dharmapuri, Cuddalore, Perambalur and Madurai.
- Erode, Ramanathapuram, Sivagangai and Virudhunagar districts are its minor producers.
- Coconut is grown in Coimbatore, Thanjavur and Kanyakumari Districts.

Sugarcane:

- It is one of the major cash crops of the State.
- It is an annual crop.

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- It requires high Temperature and heavy rainfall.
- It grows well in the tropical region.
- Major sugarcane-producing Districts are Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Vellore, Cuddalore, Tiruchirapalli, Coimbatore, Erode and Tirunelveli.

Cotton:

- Cotton is a fibre and cash crop.
- It requires Black soil, long frost-free condition and warm and humid weather for its cultivation.
- Humid Weather in the early stages and hot, dry weather during harvest period is suitable for this crop.
- It is predominantly cultivated in Coimbatore Plateau and Vaigai-Vaippar river basins.
- It is also cultivated in Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Virudhunagar, Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi, Salem and Dharmapuri districts.

Plantation crops:

- Tea, coffee, cashew, rubber and cinchona are the major plantation crops of the state.
- Tamil Nadu ranks second in area and production of tea in India next to Assam.
- Tea plantations are found in the hills of the Nilgiris and Coimbatore.
- The Nilgiris is the notable regions for tea plantations.
- Coffee plants are grown in the hills of Western Ghats as well as Eastern Ghats.
- It is also found in the hilly slopes of Dindigul, Madurai, Theni and Salem districts.
- Yercaud, Kolli Hills and Kodaikanal are notable for coffee plantations.
- Tamil Nadu stands Second in area and production of coffee next to Karnataka.
- Rubber plantations are significant in Kanyakumari.
- Pepper is confined to the warm and wet slopes of Eastern and Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu.

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- Cashew is extensively cultivated in Cuddalore district.

Landform:

- Tamil Nadu is a land of diverse landscape comprising of hills, plateaus and plains.
- Among them the plains are most suitable for agriculture.
- The plains with alluvial soil Enhance agricultural productivity.
- **Example:** Plains of Cauvery.
- Agriculture in the plateau is Moderate and is poor on the hills.
- In the dry regions, rain-fed Crops are cultivated.

Second Green Revolution (Eco-Farming or Organic Farming):

- In organic farming synthetic fertilizers, Pesticides, growth regulator and livestock Feed additives are not used.
- This type of Farming rely on crop rotation, crop residues, Animal manure, off-farm organic wastes And biological pest control to maintain soil Productivity.
- This farming method is being adopted by very few farmers in the state.

Industries

- Industries use raw Materials and convert them into usable product or goods.
- Tamil Nadu is a bulwark State in India's economic growth and is the second largest State economy.
- Tamil Nadu leads the country with the highest number of factories at 38,837 contributing 11.04% of the gross value addition to India's manufacturing GDP.
- Tamil Nadu's world-class ports infrastructure makes the State the third largest exporting State in India contributing 8.96%.
- Tamil Nadu government has announced that a Global Investors Meet would be held on January 10 and 11, 2024.
- During the First Port of Call conclave investor meet held in Chennai in July 2022, the State witnessed MoUs from 60 investors amounting to Rs.1.25 lakh crore with employment opportunities for nearly 75,000 persons.

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- The increased investments commitments in ‘C’ Category Districts, amounting to investment of approximately Rs.1.1 lakh crore (47% of total investment value) and creating 1.17 lakh jobs (37% of the total employment potential).
- Tamil Nadu set the vision for Tamil Nadu to become a US\$ 1 trillion economy by 2030.
- The Industrial Policy of the State identifies focus and sunrise sectors. Focus sectors include Automobile and Auto Components, Chemicals, Electronics & Hardware, Heavy Engineering, Leather, Textiles, Financial Services and IT / ITeS.
- The priority has been accorded to sunrise industries including Aerospace and Defence, Agro & Food Processing, Renewable Energy Components, Electronics System Design & Manufacturing (ESDM), Medical Devices, Electric Vehicles (EV), Biotechnology, Pharmaceuticals, Petrochemicals and Speciality Chemicals, Footwear, Technical Textiles, Data Centres and FinTech.
- Tamil Nadu as the most favoured investment destination in South Asia and building upon the foundation of being an industrial powerhouse for the nation.
- Tamil Nadu being ranked 3rd in 2022 in the Ease of Doing Business ranking by world bank.
- India Today’s State of States Survey in 2022, ranked Tamil Nadu as the best performing State in India.
- The State has been a top performer in human capital formation, knowledge diffusion & knowledge output as per the India Innovation Index.
- Tamil Nadu is fast becoming an epicentre for R&D investments, taking the 3rd position among the States.
- Chennai took the spotlight of being the most cost-competitive destination for electronics R&D.

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- Care Edge, a knowledge based analytical group company of CARE Ratings, has ranked Tamil Nadu as the 3rd best performing State (amongst large States) on its composite score in the State Ranking 2023.
- Mumbai based Projects Today, has reported that Tamil Nadu ranked 3rd amongst States with investments worth Rs.1.72 lakh crore in 2021-22.
- The Public Affairs Index (PAI – 2021) published by the Public Affairs Centre placed Tamil Nadu second nationally in terms of overall performance and sustainability.
- A study by Avtar – a Diversity, Equity & Inclusion solutions firm, shows Chennai, Coimbatore & Madurai as the 1st, 9th, and 10th ranked favoured cities for women in India for cities with a population greater than 1 million. For cities with a population less than 1 million, Tiruchirappalli, Vellore, Erode, Salem, Tiruppur were ranked as top 5 cities.
- Tamil Nadu ranked second in the SDG India Index 2021 by Niti Aayog and also ranked 2nd in Goal 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure.
- Tamil Nadu has consistently retained its leading position as a highly industrialised State, as affirmed by the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) report.
- Tamil Nadu ranked 1st in the number of factories (38,837) and number of people employed in factories (26.63 lakh workers).
- The State was ranked 3rd across parameters such as Gross Output (Rs.9.27 lakh crore), Net Value Added (Rs.1.32 lakh crore) and Invested Capital (Rs.4.3 lakh crore).
- Tamil Nadu remains among the most efficient State economies with a productivity of 14.3% in terms of net value added to output and high employment generation.
- Tamil Nadu is a diversified economy and has been a top performer in key manufacturing sectors viz. automobiles & auto components, food products, textiles, wearing apparel, leather goods, machinery and engineering goods, electronics, basic metals, chemicals and rubber products.

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.
- 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'.

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.
- 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.
- Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI), a CSIR research laboratory, is located In Chennai.

Paper Industry:

- 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.
- 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, Udumalaipet, 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 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.

Electronics

- Chennai has emerged as EMS Hub of India.
- Many multi – national companies have chosen Chennai as their South Asian Manufacturing hub.

Automotives

- Chennai nicknamed as “The Detroit of Asia” is home to a large number of auto Component industries.

- Tamil Nadu has 28% share each in automotive and auto Components industries, 19% in the trucks Segment and 18% each in passenger cars and two wheelers.

Fire works

- The town of Sivakasi is a leader in the Areas of printing, fireworks, and safety Matches.
- It was fondly called as “Little Japan” by Jawaharlal Nehru.
- It contributes to 80% of India’s fireworks production.
- Sivakasi provides over 60% of India’s total Offset printing solutions.

Other Industries

- One of the global electrical equipment public sector companies viz BHEL has manufacturing plants at Tiruchirappalli and Ranipet.
- The Tamil Nadu State Government owns the Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers (TNPL), the world’s biggest bagasse-Based paper mill in Karur.
- Tamil Nadu is a leading producer of cement in India and with manufacturing units located at Ariyalur, Virudhunagar, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli.
- The region around Salem is Rich in mineral ores.
- The country’s largest Steel public sector undertaking, SAIL has a Steel plant in Salem.
- Coimbatore is also referred to as “the Pump City” as it supplies two thirds of India’s Requirements of motors and pumps.
- The city is one of the largest exporters of jewellery, wet Grinders and auto components and the term “Coimbatore Wet Grinder” has been given a Geographical indication tag.
- Thoothukudi is known as “Gateway of Tamil Nadu”.
- Thoothukudi is the major chemical producer in the State.
- It produces the 70 per cent of the total salt production in the State and 30 Per cent in the country MSMEs.
- The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises are defined under the MSMED Act 2006.

- The Enterprises are classified as Manufacturing and Service enterprises based on the Investment in plant and machinery and Equipment (excluding land and building) the Classification of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.
- Government Revised the MSME definition in 2020 to boost its growth.
- Micro – the investment in plant and machinery equipment will not be more than 1 crore, and annual turnovers will not be more than 5 crores.
- Small – the investment in plant and machinery equipment will not be more than 10 crores, and annual turnovers will not be more than 50 crores.
- Medium – As per the MSME classification criteria, the investment in plant and machinery equipment of medium enterprises is not more than 20 crores, and the annual turnover is not more than 100 crores.
- Tamil Nadu accounts for 15.07% Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the country (the highest among all States) with 6.89 lakhs registered MSMEs.
- Producing over 8000 varieties of Product for a total investment of more than ₹32,000 crore.
- MSMEs produce a wide variety of products in almost all sectors.
- The Prominent among them are the engineering, Electrical, chemicals, plastics, steel paper, Matches, textiles, hosiery and garments sector.
- Around 15.61 lakh entrepreneurs have registered, providing employment Opportunities to about 99.7 lakhs persons with total investment of ₹2,00,000crore.

Top Sectors for Tamil Nadu in ASI

Sector	TN Rank Output	Share of TN Invested Capital in India %
Automobiles and auto components	1st	24.58
Wearing Apparel	1st	31.66
Leather & related products	1st	23.63
Textiles	2nd	18.84

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Machinery	2nd	18.82
Computer, Electronics & Optical products	2nd	17.2
Fabricated metal products fabricated metal product Fabricated metal products	3rd	13.41
Rubber & plastics	3rd	11.83
Printing & Reproduction of Recorded Media	3rd	11.65
Paper Products	4th	9.82

- Tamil Nadu's aspiration of increasing the contribution of manufacturing to 30% of the State's GVA has been progressing steadily towards the goal, with the share in 2021-22 being 24.47%.
- the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) for Tamil Nadu stood at 152.4 (April-October 2022), an increase of 17.7% over the corresponding previous period.
- Tamil Nadu ranks first in the number of workers employed (22,09,217).
- Also, Tamil Nadu has the highest female workforce in the country with 43% of India's women factory workers being gainfully employed in the state.

Investments

- The State is home to over 130 fortune 500 companies with several globally consumed products being manufactured in Tamil Nadu.
- Globally cherished brands including BMW, Hyundai, Daimler, TVS, Renault-Nissan, Citroen, DELL, HP, Samsung, Michelin, MRF, Danfoss, Vestas, Hitachi, L&T etc.
- Tamil Nadu is also home to Foxconn, Pegatron, and Tata Electronics, who are the key contract manufacturers for Apple products.
- Tamil Nadu has also earned the moniker of 'EV capital of India' with big names viz. Ola Electric, Ather Energy, Simple Energy, Switch Mobility to name a few, making the State their base.

- The recent launch of the revised EV policy in February of 2023, the State is looking forward to enhance its footprint in the sector.

Recent measures

- SIPCOT is creating a land bank of 45,000 acres with upcoming and proposed industrial parks
- These land banks are being created with a focus on industrially backward districts
- Mega Textile Park / Integrated Apparel Park – site at E.Kumaralingapuram, Virudhunagar selected for the development of India's first PM MITRA Park.
 - International Furniture Park at Thoothukudi
 - Medical Devices Park at Oragadam
 - Mega Food Parks at Manapparai, Tindivanam and Theni
- E-Vehicle Park and Future Mobility Park - Manallur, Future Mobility Park at Shoolagiri.
- Electronic Manufacturing Clusters – application submitted to MEITY for EMC Clusters in Manallur and Pillaipakkam.
- Mega Leather Footwear and Accessories Cluster – application submitted to DPIIT, Government of India under “Indian Footwear and Leather Development Programme” scheme.

Industrial Infrastructure

- To ensure continued availability of industrial land for prospective investments.

State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited (SIPCOT)

- With the objective to promote industrial growth in Tamil Nadu
- State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited (SIPCOT) was established in 1971.
- SIPCOT has nurtured the development of 28 Industrial Parks including 6 SEZs, spread over 16 districts in a total extent of about 38,538 acres
- Over the last 52 years, SIPCOT has been instrumental to the establishment and growth of 3,142 Industrial units with a cumulative investment of about Rs.1.62 lakh crore generating 7.56 lakh employment opportunities

- SIPCOT had embarked on a journey of promoting emerging sectors in the State viz. Furniture, Medical Devices, Electronic Manufacturing, Food Processing, Future Mobility, Textile & Leather, through its sector specific parks which are envisaged to be the crown jewels of industrial growth in Tamil Nadu
- SIPCOT has transformed its business facilitation services with increased focus on e-initiatives including digitization of files, use of e-office system and user-friendly GIS portal for investors to know information about various industrial parks and land availability.

SIPCOT Industrial Parks

Ranipet Phase I & II (including SEZ)	Manallur Phase I
Gummidipoondi Phase I & II (including EPIP)	Manallur Phase II
Cuddalore Phase I, II & III	Nemili
Irungattukottai	Thirumudivakkam
Pillaipakkam	Eraiyur
Sriperumbudur Phase I, II & III (including SEZ)	Perundurair (including SEZ)
Sriperumbudur Phase IV (Mambakkam)	Hosur Phase I & II
Siruseri	Shoolagiri Phase I
Oragadam Phase I (including SEZ)	Bargur (including SEZ)
Oragadam Phase II (Vaipur-Mathur)	Kurubarapalli Phase I & II
Cheyyar Phase I & II	Pudukkottai
Mappedu	Manamadurai
Thervoykandigai	Thoothukudi Phase I & II
Vallam-Vadagal Phase I & II	Nilakkottai
Vallam-Vadagal Aerospace Park	Gangaikondan Phase I (including SEZ)
Tindivanam	Manapparai

- Special Economic Zones (SEZ) were established within the above Industrial Parks including at Sriperumbudur (241.64 acres), Oragadam (295.86 acres),

Perundurai (172.34 acres), Ranipet (133.76 acres), Gangaikondan (128.27 acres) and Bargur (149.95 acres).

- Private SEZs have also been developed within SIPCOT Industrial Parks by Flextronics Technologies India Private Limited and Nokia India Private Limited in Sriperumbudur, Cheyyar SEZ Developers Private Limited in Cheyyar, Bargur and Tindivanam, and Tata Consultancy Services Limited, Syntel International Private Limited, Cognizant Technology Solutions India Private Limited and Hexaware Technologies Limited in Siruseri.
- Product specific Industrial Parks viz. Apparel Park (123.85 acres) and Footwear Component Park (52.63 acres) at Irungattukottai, Renault & Nissan Vendors Park (168.73 acres) at Oragadam, Renault & Nissan Suppliers Park (80.00 acres) at Pillaipakkam and India Yamaha Vendors Park (67.25 acres) at Vallam-Vadagal.
- The General Engineering Cluster was strengthened in Hosur with Ashok Leyland Limited Titan Industries Limited, Terex, WEG and Prestige.
- A textile cluster has been established in Perundurai with Jay Jay Mills Limited, KPR Mills, Premier Polyweave Private Limited, Sri Kannapiran Mills Limited Amarjothi Spinning Mills Limited amongst others.
- An IT cluster was pioneered in Siruseri with the footprint of Tata Consultancy Services Limited, Syntel International Private Limited, Cognizant Technology Solutions India Private Limited, Hexaware, IGATE, Jio Infocomm, among others.

Land Bank

- SIPCOT has proposed to create a land bank of 45,000 acres over a period of five years, including its upcoming industrial parks and proposed industrial parks
- This land bank will be created with major focus on industrially backward districts.

Upcoming Industrial Parks

E. Kumaralingapuram Phase-I (including PM MITRA Park)	Virudhunagar
Adhagapadi Phase I	Dharmapuri
Poomalaikundu	Theni
Illupaikudi	Sivagangai
Vaippar	Thoothukudi
Manakudi	Ramanathapuram
Sakkarakottai	Ramanathapuram

Proposed Industrial Parks

- SIPCOT also proposes to establish 11 new Industrial Parks

Panapakkam	Ranipet
Silanatham	Thoothukudi
Allikulam	Thoothukudi
Gangaikondan Phase - II	Tirunelveli
Shoolagiri Phase - II	Krishnagiri
Vallapakkam	Kancheepuram
Cheyyar Phase - III (Melma Scheme)	Tiruvannamalai
Manallur Phase-III	Thiruvallur
Nagamangalam Phase I	Krishnagiri
Padalur	Perambalur
Kurubarapalli Phase III	Krishnagiri

- Sector Specific Industrial Parks
- Mega Textile Park/Integrated Apparel Park
- Tamil Nadu often called the 'Yarn Bowl of India',
- India's first PM MITRA Park at Virudhunagar
- The Park will boost the economic growth of the southern districts.
- SIPCOT proposes to develop an Integrated Apparel Park in an extent of 250 acres (within the 1052 acres of Mega Textile Park) in E.Kumaralingapuram, Virudhunagar District

International Furniture Park

- Government of Tamil Nadu intends to be a pioneer in the furniture sector by setting up first large-scale Furniture Park in the country with a comprehensive ecosystem by benchmarking against the best-in-class facilities in the world.
- SIPCOT is establishing such a Furniture Park at SIPCOT Industrial Park, Thoothukudi over an extent of 1,152 acres in a phased manner at a total project cost of Rs.1,000 crore.

Medical Devices Park

- Government of Tamil Nadu has identified Medical Devices and Technology industry as a Sunrise sector for the State and intends to develop a comprehensive ecosystem.
- SIPCOT is establishing an exclusive Industrial Park for the Medical Devices Sector on an extent of 350 acres at Oragadam, Kancheepuram District.
- Government of India for common infrastructure facilities under Scheme for “Promotion of Medical Devices Parks”.
- The Medical Devices Park will host an integrated ecosystem comprising of testing labs, prototyping centre, calibration facilities, skill development centre high end manufacturing, innovation and R&D.

Electronic Manufacturing Clusters

- Tamil Nadu is well positioned to achieve its target of establishing a \$100 billion electronics system design and manufacturing industry in the next five years.
- SIPCOT envisages the development of two Electronics Manufacturing Clusters at Manallur, Tiruvallur District (469.09 acres) and at Pillaipakkam, Kancheepuram District (379.30 acres).

Mega Food Parks

- SIPCOT is establishing Food Parks at Manapparai (138 acres), Tindivanam (158 acres) and Theni (152 acres) with primary focus on MSME Units.

Future Mobility Park & E-Vehicle Park

- SIPCOT proposes to establish a Future Mobility Park on 300 acres at SIPCOT Industrial Park, Shoolagiri, Krishnagiri District.
- This park is aimed at promoting industrial units which manufacture electric vehicles, drones, autonomous vehicles and their components, advanced cell manufacturing, power electronics, sensors & PCBs and electric motors.
- SIPCOT is developing an E-Vehicle Park on 300 acres at SIPCOT Industrial Park, Manallur.
- This park is aimed to attract investments from OEMs of Vehicle, Battery and Component manufacturers in the EV space.

Mega Leather, Footwear and Accessories Cluster

- SIPCOT proposes to develop a Mega Leather, Footwear & Accessories Cluster at Panapakkam, Ranipet District over an extent of 300 acres.

SIPCOT Industrial Innovation Centre

- SIPCOT Industrial Innovation Centres (SIIC) have been established in SIPCOT Industrial Parks at Hosur and Sriperumbudur.
- Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives (TANII) scheme under State Planning Commission, Government of Tamil Nadu.

Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited (TIDCO)

- Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited (TIDCO) is a premier industrial development agency of the Government of Tamil Nadu under the Department of Industries, Investment Promotion & Commerce department.
- Established in 1965
- TIDCO's mission was to promote medium and large industries in the State through Joint Ventures, with the aim of propelling the State as a global industrial hub.
- TIDCO has promoted 122 successful joint ventures spread across multiple sectors in manufacturing, infrastructure and services, which have had a significant positive impact on the State in terms of investments, job creation,

industrial ecosystem development, leading to the overall socio-economic development of regional clusters and the State

- Some of the prestigious joint ventures of TIDCO include TITAN Industries Ltd for watches & lifestyle products, SPIC Ltd for fertilizers, TANFAC Industries Ltd for chemicals, Tamil Nadu Petroproducts Ltd for petrochemicals, Tanflora Infrastructure Park Ltd for cut flowers.
- TIDCO's key initiatives and projects to support the emerging industrial needs are: -
 - Development of Fintech City
 - Development of TIDEL Neo's across Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities.
 - Development of Multi-Modal Logistics Parks at Chennai and Coimbatore

Industry 4.0 Centres of Excellence (TANCAM, TANSAM, TAMCOE).

- Development of University Research Parks and Tamil Nadu Knowledge City.
- Sponsorship of Tamil Nadu Emerging Sector Seed Fund (TNESSF).
- Nodal agency for Tamil Nadu Defence Industrial Corridor (TNDIC).
- Nodal agency for the Greenfield Airport at Parandur.
- Nodal agency for the implementation of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Pipeline projects and the City Gas Distribution network.
- Nodal agency for coordination in Logistics sector
 - **Centres of Excellence in Emerging Technologies**
 - **Industrial Infrastructure Development Projects**
 - **Fintech City**
- TIDCO has proposed to develop a Fintech City in 110 acres of Government land in Nandambakkam village, Alandur Taluk, Chennai District at an estimated cost of Rs.200 crore.
- This project will provide developed plots with required infrastructure to both domestic and overseas financial institutions and Fintech Companies to set up their offices.

Mini TIDEL Parks

- In order to expand the IT ecosystem in Tamil Nadu, Mini TIDEL Parks are being established in Tier II and Tier III towns.
- Seven Mini IT Parks, are planned.
- In Villupuram, Tiruppur and Vellore, Thanjavur, Thoothukudi and Salem.
 - TIDEL Park, Pattabiram
 - TIDEL Park at Madurai
 - TIDEL Park Coimbatore Limited (TPCL)

Other initiatives

- To provide common facilities for aerospace and defence industries, Aero Hub project is being implemented as JV of TIDCO with TIDEL Park Ltd., through an SPV viz., the Chennai Aerospace Park Ltd at in Sriperumbudur, Kancheepuram District.

Heavy Engineering Hub

- TIDCO has proposed to develop the Heavy Engineering Hub project on an area of about 655 acres of lands in Kattur and Ebrahampuram villages of Ponneri Taluk, Thiruvallur District.
- This hub will be a special investment area for the shipbuilding support units, electrical and other engineering industry including Auto Component Industry sectors.

Multimodal Logistics Park – Chennai

- National Highways Logistics Management Ltd (NHLML), Chennai Port Authority (ChPA), Rail Vikas Nigam Limited (RVNL) and TIDCO are jointly developing the Multimodal Logistics Park through an SPV (Chennai MMLP Pvt Ltd), in an extent of 182 acres of land in Mappedu Village, Tiruvallur District.
- This project will enable seamless logistics movement with road and rail connectivity for manufacturers and traders who use the Chennai, Kamarajar and Kattupalli Ports.

Multimodal Logistics Park – Coimbatore

- This project will be developed through an SPV with the association of NHLML, RVNL, VOC Port Trust, Thoothukudi and TIDCO at Karavalli - Madhapur Village.
- In order to facilitate the existing and upcoming industries, logistics infrastructure is essential for the smooth transfer of goods between rail, road and air modes.

Polymer Industries Park

- TIDCO and SIPCOT have jointly developed an Industrial Park for polymer industries, covering an area of around 240 acres in Puzhudevakkam and Voyalur villages in Tiruvallur District.

IT/ITES Park at Taramani

- TIDCO and DLF Ltd are jointly developing IT/ITES Park through the JV Company, the “DLF Info Park Developers (Chennai) Ltd”.

Petroleum & Natural Gas Pipeline in Tamil Nadu

- To ensure safe, efficient, cost effective and uninterrupted supply of petroleum and natural gas in an eco-friendly manner to industries, transportation and households, petroleum and natural gas pipeline projects are being implemented in Tamil Nadu.
- The Government has designated TIDCO to act as a nodal agency to ensure smooth implementation of the ongoing pipeline projects in Tamil Nadu.
- City Gas Distribution (CGD) projects in Tamil Nadu
- Natural gas is green, safe and clean fuel
- In order to encourage the usage of natural gas in industries, transportation and households in Tamil Nadu

TICEL Bio Park

- Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited (TIDCO) in association with TIDEL Park Limited has promoted TICEL Bio Park Limited (TICEL)
- Providing infrastructure facilities for Biotechnology / Pharmaceutical companies at Taramani, Chennai.

- Department of Biotechnology, Government of India and TIDCO have jointly established a Bio Technology Core Instrumentation Facility (BTCIF).
- It provides high end research and testing equipment facilities to Startups / Incubators and other industries.

Tamil Nadu Defence Industrial Corridor (TNDIC)

- Tamil Nadu Defence Industrial Corridor project is being implemented with five nodes at Chennai, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, Salem and Hosur.
 - Common Testing Centres
 - Unmanned Aerial Systems Test Facility.
 - Electronic Warfare Test Facility.
 - Electro Optics Test facility.
- To be established at Vallam Vadagal, Sriperumbudur

Common Facilities Centres

- TIDCO supports the establishment of Common Facilities Centres.
- TIDCO has planned to establish a Common Engineering Facility Centre at Coimbatore.

Industrial Parks for Aerospace & Defence industries

- Industrial parks for various subsectors of Aerospace & Defence have been planned for the various nodes of TNDIC.
- The park at Vallam Vadagal.
- Establishment of Flying Training Organisations (FTO).
- TIDCO envisions creation of multiple FTOs in the State which will increase the number of pilots trained in India.

Establishment of Remote Pilot Training Organisations

- To meet the growing demand of drone pilots in India, TIDCO setting up of Remote at Madurai and Coimbatore.

Tamil Nadu Emerging Sector Seed Fund (TNESSF)

- To boost the innovation, R&D and start-up culture.
- Tamil Nadu Infrastructure Fund Management Corporation (TNIFMC) as the fund manager along with TIDCO & TIDEL has established the Tamil Nadu Emerging Sector Seed Fund (TNESSF) a corpus of Rs.500 crore.

- The focus areas of TNESSF amongst others would be Aerospace & Defence, Advanced Manufacturing, Renewable Energy, ESDM, Technical Textiles, DeepTech, Robotics, ECommerce, Agri & Food Processing, Pharma and Bulk Drugs, BioTech, Medical Devices, FinTech, SpaceTech etc

Industrial Eco system Fund (IEF)

- A Rs.500 crore corpus fund has been created under the Industrial Ecosystem Fund, to support small infrastructure projects and ecosystem creation.
- TIDCO has been nominated as the agency to manage the fund.

Tamil Nadu Knowledge City (TKC)

- TKC will play a catalyzing role for the transfer of knowledge from Tamil Nadu to rest of the world and vice versa fostering research and innovation in fields like Life Sciences, AgriTech, Architecture & Design, Semiconductors, ESDM, Aerospace & Defence, Mobility, FinTech, Telecommunications, SpaceTech etc.
- TKC have been identified in Tiruvallur District.

Airports

- The growing economic output of the State of Tamil Nadu, the demand for the air transport in terms of passenger and cargo has increased.
- Greenfield Airport near Chennai
- The Government has nominated TIDCO as a nodal agency for development of the Greenfield Airport.
- “Parandur” site in Kancheepuram District has been selected as the feasible site for the development of a Greenfield Airport.
- A new airport with the annual passenger handling capacity of 100 Million will be established in phases to meet the needs of the next 30 years horizon.

Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Limited (TIIC)

- Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Limited (TIIC) is the pioneer State Level Development Financial Institution which was incorporated in 1949.

- 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 than 90% of TIIC's assistance goes to the Micro, Small & Medium Enterprise (MSME) sector in which 40% goes to first generation entrepreneurs.
- The sector wise exposure is as follows: Engineering – 22.05%, Plastics – 10.09%, Food Processing Industries – 10.93%, Textiles – 5.41%, Electrical Machinery – 19.99% and Miscellaneous – 31.53%.
- General Term Loan, Equipment Finance Scheme & Flexi Working Capital Term Loan.

Unemployed Youth Employment Generation Programme (UYEGP)

- The Corporation through this scheme aims to provide income generating opportunities to youth in the State and targets micro manufacturing units.

New Entrepreneur cum Enterprise Development Scheme (NEEDS)

- New Entrepreneur cum Enterprise Development Scheme (NEEDS) for assisting educated youth to become first generation entrepreneurs.
- State Government will provide capital subsidy of 25% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs.75.00 lakh.
- Interest subvention of 3% is also extended to 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 Community, Most Backward Community, Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes, differently abled persons and 10% for others.

Industrial Infrastructure Initiative Scheme

- Under this scheme financial assistance will be provided to MSMEs to purchase plots in SIPCOT and TANSIDCO industrial estates to set up their units.

Backward area subsidy and Specific Thrust Sector Subsidy

- Subsidy to the tune of 25% on Plant & Machinery subject to a maximum of Rs.150 lakh is provided to the industries set up in backward areas of the State, SIPCOT / SIDCO Estates and to select products specified under thrust sectors.

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 & Writing Paper using bagasse as the primary raw material.
- The TNPL (Unit I) factory is located at Pugalur in Karur District.
- TNPL has set up a state-of-the-art Multilayer Double Coated Board Plant (Unit II) at Mondipatti Village, Manapparai Taluk in Tiruchirappalli District.
- 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 established a Cement Plant with a capacity of 900 tonne per day to produce cement from the mill's solid wastes viz, lime sludge and fly ash generated during manufacture of paper.

Tamil Nadu Cements Corporation Limited

- Tamil Nadu Cements Corporation Limited (TANCEM) was established on 11th February 1976 as a wholly owned subsidiary of TIDCO.
- TANCEM was operating one cement plant at Alangulam in Virudhunagar.
- At present TANCEM is selling cement under two brand names - 'Valimai' which is a premium brand and 'Arasu'.

Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation Limited

- Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation (TNSC) was established in the year 1974 with a view to provide employment and to improve the socio-economic conditions of the people in the Ramanathapuram District.

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- The main functions of TNSC are manufacture of salt and its by products and to market salt at a reasonable price.
- Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation is the only State Government owned establishment manufacturing salt and salt based products in India.
- Mariyur Valinokkam Salt Complex, Ramanathapuram District.
- Thiruporur Salt works, Chengalpattu District.
- Launch of Neithal Salt in open market.
- TNSC launched the open market sale of Crystal Iodised salt and Refined Free Flow Iodised salt in the new brand name “Neithal Salt”.

Guidance

- Guidance (formerly known as the Tamil Nadu Industrial Guidance and Export Promotion Bureau) was established in 1992.
- It is among the first organisations in the It is among the first organisations in the country established with the specific mandate of investment promotion and facilitation.
- Guidance has facilitated investments of over Rs.6.5 lakh crore across various sectors, of which investments amounting to Rs.2.7 lakh crore have been facilitated since 2021-22.
- Guidance was awarded the ‘Best Investment Promotion Agency’ Award in the Asia Oceania Region at the Annual Investment Meeting (AIM) in 2022 in Dubai.
- 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.

Providing the following functions:

- Investment Promotion
- Investment Facilitation & Aftercare

External Engagement:

- Policy and Research
- Work Labs & Special Initiatives

- Regional Outreach
- Media & Communication
- Guidance team undertakes its efforts through dedicated country desks, sector specific teams, promotional events and participating in key national / global economic conventions.

Commissionerate of Investment Promotion and Facilitation

- Tamil Nadu government has announced the formation of a dedicated Commissionerate of Investment Promotion and Facilitation.
- The agency acting as the estimating, reconciling, and drawing office for Guidance and agencies under IIPC Department.
- Represent the State at international and national events and engage with industry associations and diplomatic community.
- Coordinate with Guidance, IIPC Department and other Government agencies/ departments for ease of doing business, policy formulation, infrastructure development etc.

FinTech Promotion Cell

- To further the adoption of digital financial tools by startups and budding entrepreneurs,
- TN ‘Tecxperience’ program was launched in collaboration with global players viz PayU, Vakil Search, Vyapar, M2P etc. offering ‘fintech-in-abox’ platforms free of cost during incubation window

Export Promotion Cell

- Guidance has set up an Export Cell in line with the Tamil Nadu Export Promotion Strategy 2021.
- To focus on export intelligence, facilitation.

Advanced Manufacturing Hub

- The path to establish South Asia’s first Centre for Advanced Manufacturing with World Economic Forum.
- ‘Industry 4.0 Readiness Survey’ in June 2022, jointly developed by Guidance, Infosys, IIT Madras and University of Nottingham.

- The report will enable companies to evaluate and develop measures to attain Industry 4.0 goals.

Off-shore wind manufacturing facilitation

- Tamil Nadu offshore wind (OSW) potential is estimated to the 35 GW.
- Eight zones off the coast of Tamil Nadu have been identified by Government of India as potential offshore wind energy zones.
- Studies show that the coastline between Kanyakumari and Rameswaram has high potential.
- The State has indicated that it is willing to take the entire generation from offshore generation to meet the increasing energy demand due to projected further industrial growth in southern Tamil Nadu.

Major policies of Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu Life Sciences Policy 2022

- To boost investments into the life sciences sector covering medical devices & textiles, biotechnology & bio-services, pharmaceutical & nutraceutical industries and attract job opportunities with higher order skills
- The policy aims to attract investments worth Rs.20,000 crore and generate 50,000 jobs in 5 years.

Tamil Nadu R&D Policy 2022

- To boost the R&D ecosystem in the State that can feed into development of innovative technologies and solutions across industrial and service sectors
- The Policy will support in the development of research parks, centres of excellence and innovation hubs through a mix of incentives, regulatory support and linkages to existing industries and R&D centres through digital platforms to scale the scope of research undertaken in the State

Tamil Nadu Footwear & Leather Products Policy 2022

- Leather and footwear industries in Tamil Nadu have been traditionally strong sectors providing large scale employment, especially to women workforce, and are exports intensive.
- The Policy aims to attract Rs.20,000 crore in investment and generate around 2 lakh jobs by 2025.

- The policy is the first of its kind in the country and has special provisions for cluster-based development.

Tamil Nadu Electric Vehicles Policy 2023

- To further strengthen Tamil Nadu as the EV capital of India and boost the adoption of EV vehicles in the commercial vehicle space to encourage shared mobility
- The policy beyond the slew of supply side (GST reimbursement and capital subsidy) and demand side initiatives (waivers, amendments to existing bylaws), specific support to charging infrastructure, and ecosystem development has been targeted
- The Policy will support in circular economy and develop six EV cities – Chennai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Salem & Tirunelveli.

Tamil Nadu Ethanol Blending Policy 2023

- TO make Tamil Nadu as a green economy and investment hub for alternate cost-effective green fuel with a key focus on reviving the sugar industry and enhancing farmer income.
- Special Scheme for Technical Textiles, MMF Yarn from Recycled Products, MMF Fabric & Apparel Manufacturing 2023 has been announced to catalyse the transformation and growth in these niche segments.

Tamil Nadu City Gas Distribution Policy, 2023

- This Policy has been prepared by TIDCO after extensive consultations with all stakeholders including Government agencies.
- The CGD Policy shall pave way for ensuring speedy implementation of CGD infrastructure by the seven Government authorised CGD entities with effective coordination by TIDCO.

Tamil Nadu Logistics Policy, 2023

- The policy has set the vision for 5 years with focus on promoting, reliable, cost effective and sustainable logistics system in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- The policy focuses on key areas like, regulatory framework; integrated infrastructure development technology adoption; training and skill

development in the state thereby strengthening Tamil Nadu's position as the preferred destination for trade and commerce.

- To encourage private participation in the development of the logistics sector,

State Integrated Logistics Plan (SILP)

- The State Integrated Logistics Plan (SILP) is a strategic plan outlining the initiatives identified in the Logistics Sector for the next 10 years to align with the emerging requirement in the State to improve the Logistics efficiency.
- It mainly aims at synergy between industrial landscape and logistics infrastructure, by efficient movement of goods and commodities to the end user through sustainable mode of transport
- Logistics Plan envisions an initial investment outlay of INR 63,000 Crore across three freight corridors in the State contributing to creation of 1.60 lakh direct and indirect jobs in the logistics sector.

Tamil Nadu Aerospace and Defence Industrial Policy, 2022

- To enable the state to become a manufacturing and servicing hub for the Aerospace and Defence sector.
- This policy provides a large number of technical enablers, skilling enablers, financial enablers, infrastructural enablers and operational enablers for A&D companies to thrive in Tamil Nadu.
- The policy aims to attract investments to the tune of INR 75,000 crores (USD \$10 Billion) over a period of 10 years and aims to create direct & indirect employment prospects for nearly 1 lakh persons in 10 years.

Major Infrastructure Projects

- Major Infrastructure Projects costing more than Rs.100 Crores are being implemented by the Departments of Secretariat namely Energy, Highways and Minor Ports, Housing and Urban Development, Industries, Investment Promotion and Commerce, Municipal Administration and Water Supply and Public Works Departments.

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- Data on the progress of Major Infrastructure Projects is being updated by the above six Secretariat Departments and their respective Heads of Departments through web portal, "e-Munnetram".

State Planning Commission

- The State Planning Commission (SPC) makes its recommendations to the Government on various aspects pertaining to the development of the State and functions as an advisory body.
- The State Planning Commission is headed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister as Ex-Officio Chairman and the present State Planning Commission was reconstituted in June 2021 with 10 members consisting of a Vice Chairman, two Full Time Members and seven Part Time Members.
- The Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Planning and Development Department and the Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Finance Department are ex-officio Members of the State Planning Commission and the Member Secretary is in charge of the administration of the State Planning Commission.

State Balanced Growth Fund

- The specific objective of this scheme is to reduce regional disparities and backwardness in the development parameters such as Education, Health and Nutrition among the districts.

Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives (TANII)

- To encourage the culture of innovation in the Government Departments and Government Agencies, Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives (TANII) scheme was formulated in State Planning Commission to herald an era of innovation in the State of Tamil Nadu during September 2014.
- Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives addresses this issue to foster innovation through funding support for innovative schemes and programmes.

Tamil Nadu State Land Use Research Board

- The Tamil Nadu State Land Use Research Board (TNSLURB) was constituted in the year 2011 as a permanent body within the State Planning Commission with a view to assess the land resources and advise the

Government for policy interventions in the areas of land and water resources.

Focus Areas

- Health & Nutrition, Education, Agriculture & Water Resources, Financial Inclusion & Skill Development and Basic Infrastructure are the core focus areas of the programme.

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

- Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector forms an important segment of the Indian economy.
- It is second only to agriculture in generating employment.
- MSMEs represent about 90% of businesses and more than 50% of employment worldwide.
- MSMEs create job opportunities and employment across geographic areas and sectors.
- There are about 6.3 crore MSMEs in India, contributing about 45% of manufacturing output, more than 45% of exports, over 28% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and providing employment to about 11 crore people across the country.
- Government revised the definition of MSMEs by incorporating combined criteria of investments and turnover (excluding turnover from exports).
- The revised definition is as follows:

Type of enterprise	Investment in Plant & Machinery (not exceeding	Turnover (not exceeding)
Micro	Rs.1 Crore	Rs.5 Crore
Small	Rs.10 Crore	Rs.50 Crore
Medium	Rs.50 Crore	Rs.250 Crore

MSMEs in Tamil Nadu

- The State now has the 3rd highest number of MSMEs in India.
- As per the 73rd National Sample Survey, 2015-2016, there are 49.48 lakhs MSMEs in Tamil Nadu (7.8% of the country's MSMEs).

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- More than 99% of these MSMEs in the State are micro enterprises, 0.42% are small enterprises and only 0.003% are medium enterprises.
- In addition to this, over 51.25% of all MSMEs are located in rural areas.
- Thousands of different products across various sectors are produced by these MSMEs for both domestic and international markets.
- Tamil Nadu is a major player in key manufacturing sectors such as leather products, engineering goods, automotive components, castings, pumps and readymade garments.
- The State is also emerging as a hub for many sunrise sectors like Electric Vehicles and Startups in the areas of FinTech and Saas (Software as a Service).

Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation Limited (TANSIDCO)

- Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation Limited (TANSIDCO) playing a significant role in facilitating the promotion and development of MSMEs in Tamil Nadu was established in 1970 by the Government of Tamil Nadu.
- Establish and maintain Industrial Estates and provide industrial plots and sheds as required by MSMEs
- Establish and promote Industrial Clusters and Common Facility Centres.
- Exclusive Women Industrial Parks
 - Thirumullaivoyal (Tiruvallur District)
 - Thirumudivakkam (Kanchipuram District)
 - Karuppur (Salem District)
 - Valavanthankottai (Thiruchirapalli District) and
 - Kappalur (Madurai District)

Formation of New Private Industrial Estates

- Government of Tamil Nadu provides assistance to the MSME associations willing to set up new private Industrial Estates in the outskirts of towns/cities with 50% of Government grant of the total project cost.

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- Under this scheme, one project for CODISSIA Industrial Park., Mopiripalayam, Coimbatore District has been completed.

Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation Limited (TANSI)

- The Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation Limited, popularly known as TANSI was formed on 1.12.1965 (registered under Companies Act, 1956) to take over the small scale units that were set up and run by the Department of Industries and Commerce.
- Manufacture and supply wooden and steel furniture to State Government Departments and their organisations
- Provide good quality furniture to the private sector at affordable cost.
- At present, it has 20 production units all over Tamil Nadu and two showrooms in Chennai and Tiruchirappalli.
- In 1985 TANSI started Tamil Nadu Paints and Allied Products Limited (TAPAP) (a subsidiary company) with a Small Chemicals Unit in Ambttur, Thiruvallur for the need of Tamil Nadu Government & its organisation.

Tamil Nadu Industrial Co-operative Bank Ltd. (TAICO BANK)

- To provide adequate financial linkages to the Industrial Cooperative sector, the Tamil Nadu Industrial Co-operative Bank popularly known as TAICO Bank was established in 1961.
- TAICO Bank expanded its banking operations to all types of loans to individuals, MSMEs, and Government employees.
- TAICO Bank has 47 branches across the State and all branches are on Core Banking Solution.
- TAICO Bank is also providing loans under Tamil Nadu Credit Guarantee Scheme (TNCGS) to MSMEs.

District Industries Centres

- The District Industries Centres (DIC) are functioning in all districts of the State, each headed by a General Manager.
- The DICs support entrepreneurs by identifying viable projects, preparing project reports, obtaining various clearances and licenses and facilitating financial support from banks and financial institutions to entrepreneurs.

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- The DICs implement 3 main types of schemes and initiatives viz., Self Employment schemes, Investment Support schemes and other initiatives.

Entrepreneurship Development and Innovation Institute – Tamil Nadu (EDII–TN)

- EDII-TN was constituted by the Government of Tamil Nadu as a not-for-profit society in 2001 and is administered by the Department of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), Government of Tamil Nadu.
- Promote entrepreneurship education and self-employment across the State
- Promote innovation among school and college students.

Bureau for Facilitating MSMEs of Tamil Nadu (FaMeTN)

- MSME Trade and Investment Promotion Bureau (M-TIPB) was established as an autonomous body in 2019 under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Department with the tagline “Tholkoduppom Thozhilgaluku”.
- Facilitate MSMEs in access to credit, markets - domestic and international, investment, skilling, sustainability and sector specific initiatives.

Tamil Nadu Startup and Innovation Mission (TANSIM)

- Tamil Nadu Startup and Innovation Mission is the Government of Tamil Nadu’s nodal agency for Startups and Innovation in the State.
- It is a Section 8 Company functioning under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Department. It is branded and promoted as StartupTN.
- StartupTN is working on a multipronged approach with the long-term vision of making Tamil Nadu a global destination for Startup companies, creating a conducive ecosystem in terms of venture funding, worldclass incubation & acceleration, market access, community engagement and other necessary support services.
- Provide an enabling ecosystem for startups in the State.
- Provide and facilitate financial support to startups and incubators.
- Facilitate balanced regional growth of the startup ecosystem.

Regional Startup Hubs

- Three Regional Startup Hubs were established in Madurai, Tirunelveli and Erode with the support of various local ecosystem stakeholders.

- These Hubs function as a nerve centre and extend support to Startup founders of the region to bridge the gap for growth enabling opportunities.

Major initiatives

Tamil Nadu Startup Seed Fund (TANSEED)

- TANSEED is the flagship grant scheme under StartupTN, designed and implemented to support early-stage Startup companies from various sectors and geographies with a grant of Rs. 10 Lakh.

Startup Accelerator Programme

- Intense and high-impact Accelerator training workshops are conducted for Startups to equip them with the skills and approaches to grow their business rapidly.
- In the financial year 2022-23, 5 sector-specific acceleration programmes were started for 100 Startups in Agri Tech, Industry Tech, IT & SaaS, Social Impact and Cross Border Commerce sectors.

FabLabs

- StartupTN has initiated the setting up of FabLabs in three engineering colleges under the Directorate of Technical Education (DoTE).
- The FabLabs are being established at one college each in Tirunelveli, Salem and Trichy
- FabLabs will be combined with a value added course called Proto-Sem (prototyping semester) to enable students to get hands-on training for prototyping on appropriate engineering and electronic equipment/platforms.

Global Tamil Angels Network

- StartupTN launched the 'Global Tamil Angels' portal with the objective of onboarding Tamil Angel Investors from across the globe and helping them channelise their investments in appropriate prospective opportunities in Tamil Nadu. The portal has been structured to connect on boarded Startups and Investors.
- Special Packages of Assistance for Rural Impact Startups
- Special Packages of Assistance for Women-led Startups

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- Special Packages of Assistance for Green Tech Startups

Tamil Nadu SC/ST Startup Fund

- The Tamil Nadu SC/ST Startup Fund was announced in the financial year 2022-23 to achieve inclusive development of new age enterprises across all communities.
- A corpus fund of Rs.30 Crore was earmarked to make equity investment or collateral-free loans to innovative Startups started and run by entrepreneurs from the said communities Link startups with mentors.

Tamil Nadu Trade Receivables Discounting System (TN TReDS)

- Delay in payments is one of the biggest issues currently being faced by MSME vendors.
- Such delay locks up or blocks the working capital of MSMEs.
- To address this issue and expedite the process of receiving payment for their goods and services supplied to Tamil Nadu Government controlled entities, TN TReDS scheme was launched.
- Till date, 87 PSUs have been onboarded on the platform along with several MSME vendors.

Self-Employment Schemes

New Entrepreneur cum Enterprise Development Scheme (NEEDS)

- New Entrepreneur cum Enterprise Development Scheme (NEEDS), a state funded scheme helps to guide and support educated youth in becoming first generation entrepreneurs.
- The beneficiaries should be in the age group of 21-35 years for General Category and 21-45 years for Special Category (SC/ ST/ BC/ MBC/ Minorities/ Transgenders/ Differently-abled, Ex-service men and women).
- The minimum education qualification prescribed under the scheme is HSC pass.
- Applicants with Degree/Diploma/ITI/Vocational training from recognised institutions are also permitted to apply under the scheme.
- 50% of this scheme is meant to benefit women entrepreneurs.

Unemployed Youth Employment Generation Programme (UYEG)

- The Unemployed Youth Employment Generation Programme (UYEGP) is being implemented since 2010-11 for creating new job opportunities through self employment, specifically among the marginalized sections of the society.
- Under this scheme, educated unemployed youth can start their new ventures with project cost of up to Rs.15 lakhs for manufacturing activities and up to Rs.5 lakhs for services and business activities through subsidy linked credit loan from financial institutions.
- The beneficiary has to contribute 10% of the project outlay as promoter's contribution for General Category and 5% for Special Category.
- Subsidy assistance at the rate of 25% of the project cost (up to Rs.2.5 lakhs) is provided by the Government.

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

- Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) of Union Government, provides loan assistance up to the project cost of Rs.50 lakhs for manufacturing activities and up to Rs.20 lakhs for service activities through banks.

Pradhan Mantri Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME)

- PMFME is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (with a sharing pattern of 60:40) designed to address the challenges faced by the micro food processing enterprises and to tap the potential of groups and co-operatives in supporting the upgradation and formalization of these enterprises.
- In Tamil Nadu, 12,000 micro food processing individual units are expected to be directly assisted with credit linked subsidy.

Annal Ambedkar Business Champions Scheme

- During the Budget Speech 2023-2024, it was announced that a new scheme called "Annal Ambedkar Business Champions Scheme" will be implemented in the current financial year in order to promote economic development of SC/ST entrepreneurs.

- The new scheme will provide 35 per cent capital subsidy and offer 6 per cent interest subvention for loans to procure machineries and equipment.

Thrust Sector Subsidy:

All new Small and Medium enterprises under following 25 thrust sectors established anywhere in the State.

- Electrical and electronic industries
- Leather and leather goods
- Auto parts and components
- Drugs, Pharmaceuticals and Nutraceuticals
- Solar energy equipment
- Gold and diamond jewellery for exports
- Pollution control equipment
- Sports goods and accessories
- Cost effective building material
- Readymade garments
- Food processing
- Plastic (except 'one time use' and throwaway plastics)
- Rubber products
- Alternate products to 'one time use' and throwaway plastics'
- Electric Vehicle Components, Charging Infrastructure and Components
- Medical Devices, Equipment and Components
- Technical Textiles and Medical Textiles
- Aerospace, Defence Applications and Components
- Electronic System Design and Manufacturing
- Biotechnology
- Petrochemicals and Speciality Chemicals
- Industry 4.0
- Electronic Waste Processing
- Traditional Industries
- Home Textiles

Covid Assistance and Relief to Entrepreneurs (CARE) Scheme

- The Covid Assistance and Relief to Entrepreneurs (CARE) scheme was launched on 12.07.22 to provide subsidy supported credit to enterprises affected by Covid-19 for either of the following:
 - Re-establish their business or start a new enterprise if they had closed their existing enterprise during Covid 19 pandemic;
 - Undertake technology upgradation or modernisation to enhance business productivity.

Udyam Registration

- Formalization of MSMEs is an important function of the Commissionerate and the DICs are facilitating the registration of MSMEs.
- Udyam which is a Certificate of Registration for MSMEs operating in India under the aegis of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Union Government.
- Udyam is an entirely online, voluntary and paperless registration based on self certification.
- Tamil Nadu has the second highest number of Udyam registered MSMEs in the count.

Scheme for Promotion of Energy Audit and Conservation of Energy (PEACE)

- Under this scheme, the Government reimburses 75% of the cost of conducting energy audit subject to a ceiling of Rs.1 lakh per energy audit per unit.

Scheme for Reimbursement of Charges for Quality Certification (Q-cert)

- Quality management helps MSMEs improve the reliability, durability and performance of their products and services.
- The Q-cert scheme aims to encourage MSMEs in the State to acquire quality standards/certifications for process and product, such as ISO 9000/ISO 9001/ISO 14001/ ISO 22000 Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP), Good Hygienic Practices (GHP) / Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) Certifications, Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) Certification, Zero

Defect Zero Effect (ZED) certification or any other international quality certification recognized in India by a competent authority.

Single Window Clearance System

- The Business Facilitation Act and Rules, 2018 have been designed and enacted by the Government to ease the formalities and regulatory compliances required for establishing and running industries and enterprises in the State.
- Consequent to this, the Single Window Portal was launched to function as a single point of receipt of applications for securing approvals, clearances, licenses and renewals that are required to establish or expand an enterprise across Tamil Nadu.

Micro and Small Enterprises Facilitation Councils (MSEFC)

- The Government constituted four regional Micro and Small Enterprises Facilitation Councils at Chennai, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, and Coimbatore as per the provisions of the MSMED Act 2006.
- These Councils address and resolve issues pertaining to delayed payments to Micro and Small Enterprises on goods/services supplied/provided to major industrial undertakings.

Common Production Infrastructure

- Government of Tamil Nadu supports the development of Micro Industrial Clusters and launched a scheme called “Common Production Infrastructure” scheme.

Industrial Cooperative Societies

- There are 289 Industrial Cooperative Societies functioning under the administrative control of the Department.
- These societies are engaged in various trades such as coir, labour contract, printing, tea, handicrafts, industrial estates, etc...

INDCOSERVE

- Tamil Nadu Small Tea Growers Cooperative Tea Factories Federation popularly known as INDCOSERVE established in 1961 is the largest tea cooperative organization in the country.

- Comprising 16 Industrial Co-operative Tea Factories (ICTFs) with over 25,000 members.
- INDCOSERVE through its warehouses at Coonoor, Thudialur (Coimbatore) and Kochi (Kerala) provides warehousing facilities for tea produced by Co-operative Tea Factories and TANTEA.

SAGOSERVE

- Established in 1981, the Salem Starch and Sago Manufacturers Service Industrial Co-operative Society known as “SAGOSERVE”.
- It helps Sago and Starch manufacturers in tapioca growing districts directly market their products thereby eliminating middlemen and ensuring fair and remunerative prices for them.
- SAGOSERVE also facilitates financial assistance and extends warehousing facilities to its members.

Micro Cluster Development Programme:

- The Government is implementing the Micro Cluster Development Programme from 2022-23 onwards to setup Common Facility Centres (CFCs) for micro clusters in various sectors across the State through The Industries Commissioner and Director of Industries and Commerce and TANSIDCO.
- The Micro Cluster Development Programme helps to generate rural employment and promote gender and social inclusivity.
- The Kanchipuram Narikuravars Imitation Jewellery Cluster, Kovilpatti Micro Cluster for the Visually Impaired and the Thoothukudi Aahayathamurai Cluster are Clusters fully consisting of socially and economically backward people.

Tamil Nadu Coir Business Development Corporation (TANCOIR)

- The Government set up the Tamil Nadu Coir Business Development Corporation (TANCOIR) as a nonprofit company in Coimbatore to develop the coir industry in the State and popularize value added coir products made in Tamil Nadu like Geo Textiles and Coir Pith in the domestic and export markets.

- Headquarter of TANCOIR in Coimbatore

Tamil Nadu Food Processing and Agri Export Promotion Corporation (TNAPEX)

- The Government of Tamil Nadu has transferred the schemes and institutions relating to food processing from the Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare Department to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Department, during the year 2022-23.

Mega Clusters

- Government has announced establishment of Mega Clusters to cater to the need of global requirements, latest design technology with universal standards to the MSMEs so as to facilitate them to enter into the sunrise sectors.

Pharma Mega Cluster

- Government approved the project for establishing Pharma cluster at SIPCOT Industrial Complex, Tindivanam.

Precision Mega Cluster

- TANSIDCO has identified the hub for precision engineering components used in automobile, machine building, electrical and electronic appliances in the Chennai region covering Chennai, Kanchipuram, Tiruvallur & Chengalpattu Districts.

Establishment of Mega Food Park at Tirunelveli District

- Tamil Nadu State Agricultural Marketing Board (TNSAMB) is establishing a Mega Food Park in Gangaikondan SIPCOT Industrial Complex, Tirunelveli District.

Tamil Nadu Student Innovators (TNSI)

- TNSI is a flagship programme of EDII-TN, implemented every year with the aim to identify student innovators and encourage them to build a minimum viable product to convert their ideas into prototype.
- The main components of TNSI are awareness, ideation, boot camps and final pitch, with an award of Rs.1 lakh to each of the best 25 teams selected at the State level with a total cost of Rs.25 lakh.

School Innovation Development Project (SIDP)

- EDII-TN is implementing the School Innovation Development Project (SIDP) for the academic year 2022-23 in collaboration with the Department of School Education and UNICEF.

Innovation Voucher Programme (IVP)

- Innovation Voucher Programme (IVP) is a unique State Government initiative to promote research and innovation among MSMEs/Startups in sectors like agriculture, horticulture, veterinary, fisheries, engineering, waste management, health, automobiles, nanotechnology, electronics etc
- To support innovative ideas with grant upto Rs.2 lakh under Voucher A for converting the idea into working prototype and upto Rs.5 lakh under Voucher B.

Incubation Centres - Tamil Nadu Manufacturing Business Incubation Infrastructure Development Programme

- Promotion of technology-based entrepreneurship is one of the key focus areas for EDII-TN.
- Various services such as co-working space, workshops, awareness programmes, seed fund facilitation, networking and consulting services, support for intellectual property rights are being offered at the incubation centres.

Energy Sector

- Energy is one of the key drivers of economic development.
- The efforts to address climate change and depletion of fossil fuels need to be made to generate as much of electricity as possible from renewable sources.
- The State aims to increase the energy generation from renewable resources to 50% by 2030.
- The Government of Tamil Nadu unveiled the Tamil Nadu Electric Vehicles Policy 2023
- The Government of Tamil Nadu unveiled the Tamil Nadu Electric Vehicles Policy 2023 which features electrification of public and commercial transport and formation of e-Vehicle cities.

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- Tamil Nadu is one of the fastest growing states in India in power generation and industrial development.
- Tamil Nadu, being an industrialized and urbanized State, has 4th highest peak energy demand in the country.
- It has highest energy consumption among the Southern States.
- Tamil Nadu has the highest Off-shore wind energy potential with maximum Wind Speeds range from 9 m/s to 11 m/s.
- On 11.09.2022, 74% of Tamil Nadu's total electricity consumption was met out from Renewable Energy creating a record.
- In order to meet the rising power demand of the State and to modernize the distribution system, the Government has rolled out 'TNEB 2.0' with an aim to double the installed electricity capacity of the State.
- The major focus is on development of renewable energy sources.
- The share of renewable energy, which at present stands at 20.88% of the total energy generation is proposed to be increased to 50% by 2030
- Tamil Nadu tops in power generation among the southern States.
- Installed capacity of power utilities in States in southern region Tamil Nadu is in the forefront of all other Indian States in installed Capacity.
- Muppandal wind farm is a renewable energy source, supplying.
- The villagers with electricity for work.
- Wind farms were built in Nagercoil and Tuticorin apart from already existing ones around Coimbatore, Pollachi, Dharapuram and Udumalaipettai.
- These areas generate about half of India's 2,000 megawatts of wind energy or two percent of the total power output of India.

Nuclear Energy

- The Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant and the Koodankulam Nuclear Power Plant are the major nuclear energy plants for the Energy grid.

Nuclear Power Plants

- Kudankulam – 2000 MW
- Kalpakkam – 440 MW

Thermal Power

- In Tamil Nadu the share of thermal power in total energy sources is very high and the thermal power plants are at Athippattu (North Chennai) Ennore, Mettur, Neyveli and Thoothukudi.

Thermal Generation

- Mettur Thermal Power Station– I
- Mettur Thermal Power Station – II
- Tuticorin Thermal Power Station
- North Chennai Thermal Power Station – I
- North Chennai Thermal Power Station – II (Largest thermal power generator)

Gas Turbine Power Stations

- Valuthur Gas Turbine Power Station
- Kuttalam Gas Turbine Power Station
- Thirumakottai (Kovilkalappal) Gas Turbine Power Station
- Basin Bridge Gas Turbine Power Station

Hydel Energy

- The prominent units are Hundah, Mettur, Periyar, Maravakandy, and Parson Valley etc.

Hydro generation

- TANGEDCO's Hydro wing operates and maintains 47 Hydro Power Stations with the total installed capacity of 2,321.90 MW
 - Kundah
 - Pykara
 - Moyar
 - Maravakandy
 - Mukurthy
 - Pushep
 - Sholayar
 - Aliyar
 - Sarkarpathy

- Kadamparai
- Thirumurthy
- Poonachi
- Poonachi
- Mettur Dam
- Bhavani
- Sathanur
- **Kodayar**
- Servalar
- Papanasam
- Suruliyar
- Periyar
- Vaigai
- Perunchani
- Periyar Vagai

Solar Energy

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

Wind Energy

- Tamil Nadu has the highest installed wind Energy capacity in India.
- The State has very High quality of off shore wind energy potential off the Tirunelveli coast and southern Thoothukudi and Rameswaram coast.

Generation as per Tamil Nadu govt. data

Conventional energy sources	MW
Thermal	4320
Gas	516
Other forms	11580
Total	16416

Renewable Energy Sources (MW) As per Tamil Nadu govt. data

Hydro (overall)	2,321.90
Wind	10300
Solar	7082
Bio-mass – combustion, Co-Generation (Bagasse)	1043

- Third largest installed capacity of solar energy in India
- Second largest installed capacity of wind energy in India **Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency (TEDA)**
- Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency (TEDA), an independent agency established by the Government of Tamil Nadu with a specific purpose to create awareness and migrate the State from use of conventional fossil fuel to renewable energy for their electricity needs.
- Established in 1984, the agency's task is promoting and increasing the New and Renewable energy sources in this state.
- This government undertaking is also the Nodal agency for Renewable energy related interests in this state.
- The **Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Limited (TANGEDCO)** is an electrical power generation and distribution public sector undertaking owned by the Government of Tamil Nadu.
- It was formed on 1 November 2010 under section 131 of the Electricity Act of 2003, and is the successor to the erstwhile Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.
- The electricity board's generation and distribution wings are its nucleus.
- TANGEDCO is a subsidiary of TNEB Limited.

Tamil Nadu Power Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd., (TNPFIIDCL)

- The Tamil Nadu Power Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (TNPFIIDCL), wholly owned State Public Sector undertaking incorporated in 1991 as a Nonbanking Finance Company (Deposit).

- The company mobilizes funds primarily through public deposits and has been funding Infrastructure projects undertaken by TANGEDCO.

Services

- Banking, insurance, energy, transport and Communication fall under tertiary sector i.e., services

Education

- School Education Tamil Nadu is grouped among high Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) States.
- According to NITI Aayog 2015-16 NER at primary Level in Tamil Nadu is 89.24% which is higher than that of Kerala (79.94%) and National average 74.74%.
- The all India Average is 43% and the world average is 59%.
- Gross Enrolment Ratio is 118.8% for primary level (class 1-5); 112.3% for Upper primary level (class 6-8), 62.7% for Secondary level (class 9-10), 49.26% at Higher Secondary level (class 11-12).
- This has been possible mainly due to the supply of free food, cloth, footwear, scholarship, Laptop etc.

Higher Education

- In Gross Enrolment Ratio under higher Education (Tertiary level) Tamil Nadu Continues to be at the top level well ahead of other states.
- The GER is 46.9% in Tamil Nadu which is far higher against National average and all other States this Higher GER is thanks to the distribution of free food, cloth, footwear, laptop and Scholarship.
- Tamil Nadu has 59 Universities, 40 Medical colleges, 517 Engineering Colleges, 2,260 Arts and Science Colleges, 447 Polytechnics and 20 dental Colleges.
- Tamil Nadu produces nearly four lakh engineering and polytechnic Students every year, the highest in the Country.

Educational Loans

- As far as educational loans disbursed by Public Sector Banks under priority sector are concerned, 20.8% of the total amount was disbursed in Tamil Nadu between 2013-14 and 2015-16.
- Andhra Pradesh was second with 11.2% of the total loan Amount followed by Maharashtra (10.2%).
- Of the total amount of educational Loans disbursed by Private Banks during the same period, Kerala accounted for 37.8% followed by Tamil Nadu with 24.8%.
- Both Karnataka & Kerala together accounted for more than 60% of the total educational loan amount by Private Banks.

Health

- Tamil Nadu has a three – tier health Infrastructure comprising hospitals, Primary health centres, health units, Community health centres and sub-Centres.
- As of March 2022, the State had 46 government medical colleges, 38 district hospitals, 229 sub-divisional Hospitals, 1,421 primary health centres, 8000 Sub-centres and 330 community Health centres.

Banking

- In Tamil Nadu, Nationalised banks account for 52% with 5,337 branches, Private Commercial Banks 30% (3,060) branches, State Bank of India and its associates 13% (1,364), Regional Rural Banks 5% (537) Branches and the remaining 22 foreign Bank branches.
- Total deposits of the banks in Tamil Nadu registered an year-on year increase of 14.32% by March 2017 and touched ₹6,65,068.59 crores.
- Total credit of the Banks in Tamil Nadu registered a year-on Year increase of 13.50% by March 2017 and touched ₹6,95,500.31 crores.
- The share of Priority Sector Advances stands at 45.54% as against the national average of 40%.
- The percentage of Agricultural advances to total advances as at the end of March 2017 works out to 19.81% as against the National average of 18%.

- Banks in Tamil Nadu have maintained one of the highest Credit Deposit Ratio of 119.15% in the Country whereas this ratio is 77.5% at the National level.

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.

The list of IT parks in Tamil Nadu:

- Tidel Park, Ascendas, Mahindra world city 4 IT & ITES SEZ TIDEL-II, IT & ITES SEZ TIDEL-III, Coimbatore SEZ – Tidel Park 8.

Transportation in Tamil Nadu

- The Government of Tamil Nadu has the unique distinction of creating a separate Highways Department as early as in 1946 exclusively to attend to roads and bridges in the State.
- The density of road in Tamil Nadu is 2084.71 km per 1000 sq.km, which is higher than the National average of 1926.02 km per 1000 sq.km.

Length of roads (in Km)

- National Highways (NH) – 6805 Km
- State Highways (SHs) – 12291 Km
- Major District Roads (MDRs) – 12034 Km
- Other District Roads (ODRs) – 42057 Km
- Tamil Nadu is blessed with the second longest (1,076 km) coastline in India. There are 17 minor ports.
- The coastline in the State of Tamil Nadu with length of 1076 km has three Major Ports, i.e. Chennai, Ennore and Tuticorin and seventeen Minor Ports. Major ports are under the control of Government of India and Minor ports are administered, controlled and managed by Government of Tamil Nadu.

Road

- There are 28 national highways in the State, covering a total distance of 5,036 km.
- The State has a total road length of 167,000 km, of which 60,628 km are Maintained by Highways Department.
- It Ranks second in India with a share of over 20% in total road projects under operation in the public-private partnership (PPP) Model.

Rail

- Tamil Nadu has a well-developed rail network as part of Southern Railway, Headquartered at Chennai.
- The present Southern Railway Network extends over a large area of India's Southern Peninsula, covering the States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Puducherry, minor Portions of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.
- Tamil Nadu has a total railway track length of 6,693 km and there are 690 railway stations In the State.
- The system connects it with most Major cities in India.
- Main rail junctions In the State include Chennai, Coimbatore, Erode, Madurai, Salem, Tiruchirapalli and Tirunelveli.
- Chennai has a well-established Suburban Railway network, a Mass Rapid Transport System and is currently developing a Metro system, with its first underground Stretch operational since May 2017.

Air

- Tamil Nadu has four major international Airports.
- Chennai International Airport is currently the third largest airport in India after Mumbai and Delhi.
- Other International airports in Tamil Nadu include Coimbatore International Airport, Madurai International Airport and Tiruchirapalli International Airport.
- It also has domestic Airports at Tuticorin, Salem, and Madurai. Which connect several parts of the country.

- Increased industrial activity has given rise to an increase in passenger traffic as well as Freight movement which has been growing at over 18 per cent per year.

Ports

- Tamil Nadu has three major ports; one each at Chennai, Ennore, and Tuticorin, as well as one intermediate port in Nagapattinam, and 23 minor ports.
- The Ports are currently capable of handling Over 73 million metric tonnes of cargo annually (24 per cent share of India).
- All the minor ports are managed by the Tamil Nadu Maritime Board, Chennai Port.
- This is an artificial harbour and the Second principal port in the country for handling containers.
- It is currently being Upgraded to have a dedicated terminal for Cars capable of handling 4,00,000 vehicles.
- Ennore Port was recently converted from an intermediate port to a major port and handles all the coal and ore traffic in Tamil Nadu.

Tamil Nadu Maritime Board

- To provide port facilities to promote export-oriented industries and portbased industries.
- To facilitate optimum utilization of port infrastructure developed in the State.
- Tamil Nadu State has the second longest coastline of 1076 kms in India.
- The coastline has three Major Ports namely.
- The Major Ports are controlled by Government of India and the Minor Ports are under the control of Government of Tamil Nadu.
 - Chennai Port
 - Kamarajar Port (Ennore)
 - V.O.Chidambaranar Port (Thoothukudi)

Minor ports in Tamil Nadu:

- Cuddalore

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- Nagapattinam
- Pamban
- Rameswaram
- Kanyakumari
- Colachel
- Kattupalli

Ennore Minor port

- Panaiyur
- Thiruchopuram
- Silambimangalam
- Parangipettai
- PY-03 Oil Field
- Thirukkadaiyur
- Thirukkuvalai
- Udangudi
- Koodankulam

Tamil Nadu Maritime Academy

- The Tamil Nadu Maritime Academy, functioning at Thoothukudi, is under the control of Tamil Nadu Maritime Board.
- The Academy is conducting pre-sea General Purpose (GP).

Poompuhar Shipping Corporation Limited (PSCL)

- Poompuhar Shipping Corporation Limited (PSCL) was formed on 11-04-1974 under the Companies Act, 1956
- The main activity of PSCL was to transport coal for Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation (TANGEDCO) for generation of electricity.
- To promote tourism, PSCL is also operating ferries from the shore of Kanyakumari to Vivekananda Rock Memorial and Ayyan Thiruvalluvar Statue.

Chennai Kanyakumari Industrial Corridor Project

- Presently, 589 km of 16 state highways are being upgraded with Asian Development Bank loan assistance.

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- The main activity under this project is to develop roads connecting industrial areas in the influence area of the Chennai Kanyakumari Industrial Corridor.

Tamil Nadu Road Development Company Limited

- IT Express Limited - a subsidiary of TNRDC

Tamil Nadu Road Infrastructure Development Corporation (TNRIDC)

- TNRIDC is a non-profit making company to implement Projects funded by the State Government or Externally Aided as Managing Associate.
 - Construction of Oragadam Industrial Corridor Project
 - Construction of Chennai Peripheral Ring Road Project - Section II, III & IV.
 - Madurai Ring Road, Etc

Major Schemes / Projects

- CRIDP aims at capacity augmentation of State Highways, Major District Roads and Other District Roads and strengthening of roads to ensure smooth and safe riding surface to cater to the increasing vehicular movement

Chief Minister's Road Development Programme (CMRDP)

- It aims at promoting 2,200 km of two-lane roads into four-lane and 6,700 km of single-lane and intermediate-lane roads into the double-lane roads in the next 10 years.

Setu Bharatham Scheme

- "SETU BHARATHAM" scheme envisages construction of Railway over and under bridges at all railway level crossings in National Highways.

Central Road and Infrastructure Fund (CRIF)

- CRIF scheme include widening, strengthening of roads and rehabilitation/ construction / reconstruction of bridges & culverts of State Highways, Major District roads, Other District roads with the funds provided by Government of India (GoI) from Central Road Fund.

Setu Bandhan

- Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has announced a new scheme “SETU BANDHAN” for construction of ROB/RUB to eliminate the Level Crossings in State roads as part of Road safety with additional funds under CRIF.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

- PMGSY scheme of Government of India (GoI) was launched for upgrading rural roads for providing connectivity to unconnected habitations.

Tamil Nadu Infrastructure Development Board (TNIDB)

- The Tamil Nadu Infrastructure Development Act, 2012 enacted to provide an enabling and facilitative environment for financing, design, construction, maintenance and operation of infrastructure projects also through private sector participation, and an institutional framework for identification, prioritization and implementation of such projects and related matters.
- The Tamil Nadu Infrastructure Development Board set up under the Tamil Nadu Infrastructure Development Act, 2012 acts as the nodal agency for infrastructure development in the State.
- The Board largely coordinates infrastructure development activities in the State and facilitates projects undertaken by Government institutions through the public sector mode as well as through Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) mode.
- The Chairperson of the Board is the hon’ble Chief minister (Ex-officio) and Vice Chairperson of the Board is the Hon’ble Minister for Finance.

Tamil Nadu Infrastructure Fund Management Corporation Limited (TNIFMC)

- Is an Alternative Investment Fund management company promoted by the Tamil Nadu Infrastructure Development Board (TNIDB) to strengthen Tamil Nadu’s leadership in business, industrial and commercial sectors by attracting investments into the state resulting in responsible economic growth and increased improving employment opportunities.
- TNIFMC is owned 49% by TNIDB and 51% by financial institutions.

Tamil Nadu Shelter Fund (TNSF)

- TNSF focusses on funding of affordable housing projects (both rental and ownership models) and has the support of the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank.

Tamil Nadu Emerging Sector Seed Fund (TNESSF)

- TNESSF provides risk capital in the form of venture capital investments with a focus on emerging sectors.
- The Fund has capital commitments of Rs.100 crore from Government, TIDCO and TIDEL Park and intends to raise another Rs.400 crore from institutional investors.

Tamil Nadu Infrastructure Development Fund (TNIDF)

- To attract private sector participation in infrastructure, the Government, through TNIDB has committed to invest Rs.1,000 crore in a new Fund named Tamil Nadu Infrastructure Development Fund (TNIDF) that has a target of Rs.8,000 crore.
- This will accelerate private sector investments in the State.

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 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.

Communication

- Maharashtra has the highest number of Internet subscribers in the country at 29.47 million, followed by States like Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

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- According to government data, India had a total of 700 million internet Subscribers at the end of March, 2022 Tamil Nadu had 28.01 million subscribers, while its neighbours Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka had 24.87 million and 22.63 million, respectively.

Trade:

- Export and import are the two components of trade.
- Export means goods and services sold for foreign currency.
- Tamil Nadu contributes 12.2% to the country's exports.
- Import refers to goods and services are brought from overseas producers.
- Tamil Nadu imports many goods from outside.
- The difference between the values of export and Import is called the balance of trade.

Imports of Tamil Nadu:

- Machineries like transport equipment, Machine tools, non-electrical machinery, Electrical machinery, pharmaceutical products, Petroleum, fertilizers and newsprint are its Major imports.
- The state contributes 10.94% to the country's trade through major ports.

Major Exports of Tamil Nadu:

- Agricultural Products tobacco, cereals, cotton, sugarcane, paddy, groundnut, Spices and vegetables.
- Leather Products wallets, purses, pouches, handbags, belts, footwear and Gloves
- Gems and Jewellery pearls, precious stones, gold jewellery, decorations and antiques
- Chemicals and related products paper, chemicals, rubber and glass.

Human Geography of Tamil Nadu:

Population:

- Tamil Nadu stands sixth in population with 7.21 crore against India's 121 crore as per 2011 census.
- However, Tamil Nadu's Population is higher than that of several Countries according to UN Report Density

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- The density of population which measures Population per sq.km is 555 in 2011 against 480 in 2001.
- Tamil Nadu ranks 12th in density among the Indian States and 382 is the national average.

Regions of High Population:

- Coimbatore, Chennai, Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Villupuram, Dharmapuri, Salem, Madurai and Tirunelveli are the most populous Districts in the state.
- Agriculture and industrial Development are the main causes of high Concentration of population of these districts.

Regions of Moderate Population:

- Tiruvannamalai, Cuddalore, Tiruchirapalli and Thanjavur districts have a population 30–35 lakh.
- Vellore, Dindugal, Virudhunagar and Thoothukudi districts each have a population of 15–20 lakh.
- Other than agriculture, small-scale Industries and fishing along the coastal areas are the major occupations of people in these districts.

Regions of Sparse Population:

- The coastal districts Nagapattinam, Tiruvarur, Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram and Sivagangai have a less than 15 lakh.
- The Nilgiris District has a population of less than 10 lakh Population.

Population Density:

- The state ranks 12th among the Indian States in population density.
- The national Average density of population as per the 2011 Census is 382.
- Chennai is the densest district with 26,903 persons per sq.km followed by Kanyakumari, Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Madurai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Nagapattinam, Salem, Vellore and Tiruchirappalli.
- These are the regions with High density of population.
- The least density of population is recorded in the Nilgiris and the other districts have moderate density of Population.

Religion:

- Hinduism, Christianity and Islam are the major religions in the state.
- The Hindus constitute the largest of the population, followed By Christians and Muslims. Jainism, Sikhism and Buddhism and people of other religions Also presence in the state.

Urbanisation

- Tamil Nadu is one of the most urbanized States with 48.4% of urban population against 31.5% for India as a whole.
- The State accounts for 9.61% of total Urbanites in India against 6% share of Total population.

Sex ratio (Number of Female per 1000 males)

- Balanced sex ratio implies improvement in Quality of life of female population.
- The sex Ratio in Tamil Nadu is nearing balance with 995 which is far better compared to most of the States and all India level.
- Tamil Nadu stands third next only to Kerala state and Puducherry Union Territory in sex ratio.

Infant Mortality Rate (mortality before completing 1 year)

- Tamil Nadu is well ahead of national Average and other states in IMR.
- According to NITI AAYOG, the IMR is 17 (per 1000) for Tamil Nadu which is just half of National average of 34 as on 2022.
- Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) (Mother's Death at the time of Delivery per 1 lakh).
- Tamil Nadu has a good record of Controlling MMR, ranking third with 54 (Kerala 19) against National average of 97 again half of the National average [NITI AAYOG].

Life Expectancy at Birth

- The average period that a person may expect to live is called life expectancy.
- However, life expectancy in India still falls Short of most developed and developing Nations.

Literacy

- The literacy rate of Tamil Nadu is higher than in many States Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) Just like GDP, the Gross State Domestic Product refers to the total money value of all the goods and services produced annually in the State.
- Tamil Nadu is the second largest Economy in India with a GSDP of \$ 207.8 billion in 2016-17 according to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Tamil Nadu.
- The GSDP of Tamil Nadu is Equal to the GDP of Kuwait on nominal term and GDP of UAE on PPP terms.
- The GSDP of Tamil Nadu is far higher compared to many countries as shown below.
- This is mainly due to population Effect.
- Per capita GSDP would be better for Intercountry or interstate comparisons.
- Tamil Nadu may go below if per capita GSDP is considered for comparison.
- Sectoral Contribution the tertiary sector (service sector) is the major contributor to Tamil Nadu's GSDP at 63.70%.
- The secondary sector (Industry) contribution is gradually on the rise and now it is 28.5%.
- Agriculture occupies a prominent position in occupation but its contribution to GSDP is declining and now it is just 7.76%.
- This Means that the tertiary and secondary Sectors have grown faster, the agricultural sector has grown slow.
- Agriculture sector provides employment and food to larger proportion of Indians and Tamils. But the same sector is growing slowly Means it is not good.
- With this trend Sustainable development may not be Possible.

Per capita Income

- The Per capita GSDP of Tamil Nadu also (\$ 2,200) which is higher than that of many other States in India.

- Per capita GSDP of Tamil Nadu is nearly 1.75 times higher than the national average, as per 2022 data.
- In term of ₹ the per capita Income in Tamil Nadu was ₹ 2,41,200 in 2021-22.

Tamil Nadu Rural Development

State Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (SIRD&PR)

- State Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj is the apex institution at the State level organising training programmes for various target groups to update their knowledge, upgrade their skills and change their attitude for successful implementation of the various schemes of the department effectively and efficiently.

Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam-II (AGAMT-II)

- The State Government launched the Landmark Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam during 2006-2011 with a focus on comprehensive development of all Village Panchayats.
- This scheme aimed at improving the overall basic infrastructure facilities in all Village Panchayats in a phased manner over a span of five years.

Periyar Ninaivu Samathuvapuram

- To promote social justice and to spread Thanthai Periyar's message of social equality, the Government of Tamil Nadu had launched "Periyar Ninaivu Samathuvapuram" scheme as part of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of Indian Independence during the year 1997-98 and 238 Samathuvapurams were established in two spells.

Member of Legislative Assembly Constituency Development Scheme (MLACDS)

- The Member of Legislative Assembly Constituency Development Scheme (MLACDS) is a 'plan scheme' fully funded by the Government of Tamil Nadu.
- The fund allocation under the scheme is Rs.3.00 crore per constituency per annum to the 234 constituencies of the State.
- Members of the Legislative Assembly can propose important works in their constituency to fulfil the critical gaps in infrastructure.

- This scheme is being implemented in rural and urban areas in the State.

Namakku Naame Thittam (Rural)

- In 1997-98, announced the Namakku Naame Thittam (NNT) to encourage people's participation in the creation of public assets.
- The scheme aims to promote and strengthen the self-help and self-reliant attitude of the rural community.

Mudalvarin Grama Salaigal Membattu Thittam (MGSMT)

- In 2023 Government would implement a new scheme called ‘Mudalvarin Grama Salaigal Membattu Thittam’ (MGSMT) and in two years, 10,000 Km of Panchayat Union Roads will be improved at a cost of Rs.4,000 crore.
- The objective of the “Mudalvarin Grama Salaigal Membattu Thittam (MGSMT)” is to Upgrade / Strengthen / Maintain Village Panchayat and Panchayat Union roads.

Tamil Nadu Rural Roads Improvement Scheme (TNRRIS)

- The objective of the Tamil Nadu Rural Roads Improvement Scheme is to address the critical gaps in the upgradation and strengthening of the road network.
- The scheme was funded by State Finance Commission Grants. So far, 29,194 km of roads have been taken up Under the scheme.

NABARD - Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)

- The Union Government instituted the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) under NABARD in 1995-96 for financing the implementation of rural infrastructure projects by the State Governments (80% Loan, 20% State Grant).

School Infrastructure Development Scheme (SIDS)

- The School Infrastructure Development Scheme was reintroduced in 2021-22, with an objective to ensure maintenance and renovation of existing infrastructure facilities in the Panchayat Union Primary and Middle Schools located in rural and urban areas.

School Infrastructure - Child Friendly School Infrastructure Development Scheme (CFSIDS)

- To improve the quality and standard of school education.
- This has resulted in the increase of student enrolment in Government schools.

Adi Dravidar Habitations Improvement Scheme (ADHIS)

- The Department of Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare provides funds to Rural Development Department to provide Basic amenities like water supply, streetlights, improvement of roads / internal streets, community toilets, cremation sheds / waiting sheds, pathways to burial grounds, improvements to play grounds and repair and renovation of existing infrastructure.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

- The Union Government launched the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in February 2006 to provide 100 days of employment in a financial year to any rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.
- Right to demand and receive work within 15 days
- Right to receive wages within 15 days.

Housing for All - Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin

- The Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana–Gramin (PMAY-G) is a Union Government Sponsored Scheme which is being implemented from the year 2016-17 replacing the erstwhile Indira Awaas Yojana to address the gaps in the Rural Housing programme.
- The objective of the scheme is to provide permanent houses with basic amenities to all poor houseless households and households living in huts and dilapidated houses in rural areas to achieve “Housing for All” by 2022.
- The Union Government has currently extended the programme till 2024.
- The fund-sharing ratio between Union and State governments under this scheme is 60:40 as per the guidelines issued by the Union Government,

whereas, in Tamil Nadu, this ratio is 38:62 i.e., the state provides 62 % of the funds for the house constructed under the Housing for All – PMAY-G.

Jal Jeevan Mission

- Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) was launched during the year 2019-20 for providing water supply to every rural household in adequate quantity (55 LPCD) and prescribed quality on a regular basis, through a Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC).

Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)

- In 1993, the Union Government launched the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS).
- The scheme's objective is to enable Members of Parliament to recommend works of developmental nature with an emphasis on creating durable community assets based on the felt needs of the people in their constituencies.
- The annual allocation under this scheme is Rs.5 crore per constituency.
- The District Collectors accord administrative sanction for the works proposed by the MPs.
- The guidelines contain 'permissible works' and a 'negative list of works' not permitted under the scheme.

Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

- The Union Government launched Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) in 2014.
- Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana aims at holistic development through the convergence of various schemes at the village panchayat.
- Each Member of Parliament should identify one village panchayat with a population of 3000-5000 in plain areas and 1000-3000 in hilly / tribal and difficult areas.
- Village Panchayat is the Basic unit for the implementation of this scheme.
- The Member of Parliament is to identify a suitable village panchayat as a model village panchayat (Adarsh Gram) other than their or the spouse's village.

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- The Lok Sabha MP has to choose a village panchayat from within their constituency, and Rajya Sabha MP has to choose a village panchayat from the rural area of a district of their choice from which they are elected.
- Nominated MPs may select a village panchayat from the rural area of any district in the country.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

- The objective of PMGSY III is to upgrade existing ‘Through-routes’ and Major Rural Links that connect habitations to Gramin agricultural markets (Grams), High / Higher Secondary Schools and Hospitals.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)- SBM(G)

- Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) was launched in 2014, with a focus on behavioural change among the people to end open defecation and efforts were accelerated to achieve Universal Sanitation Coverage by 2019.
- Tamil Nadu achieved ODF (open defecation-free) status in 2019.
- ODF status of villages and improve the cleanliness levels in rural areas through solid and liquid waste management activities, making villages ‘ODF Plus’ by ensuring sustainability.

GOBARdhan

- “GOBARdhan” aims to improve rural sanitation by transforming agro-waste into a valuable resource, converting animal waste, kitchen leftovers, crop residue, and market waste into biogas and bio-slurry.

Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)

- The Union Government launched Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) with the aim to develop clusters of villages with facilities perceived to be essentially urban in nature, thus creating ‘Rurban Villages’.

Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY)

- The objective of this Scheme is to ensure integrated development of the selected villages with more than 40% SC population.
- Basic amenities like water supply, streetlights, toilets, link roads, drainage and other infrastructure facilities are created under this scheme.

Revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RRGSA)

- The Union Government has launched Revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan scheme in the year 2022 to strengthen the capacities of Panchayat Raj Institutions to become more responsive towards local development needs.
- It also aims to facilitate participatory planning, leveraging technologies for effectively utilising available resources and realising sustainable solutions to local problems which are linked to Localisation of Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs).

Urban Development in Tamil Nadu

- Tamil Nadu is one of the most urbanized States in the country.
- As per census, the urban population in Tamil Nadu, which was 1.90 crore (34%) in 1991 increased to 3.49 crore (48.40%) in 2011.
- According to some estimates, the proportion of the urban population is expected to hit 4.5 crore (60%) by 2023.
- It is projected that the urban population in Tamil Nadu will increase further to 5.34 crore (67%) in 2031.
- The Sustainable Development Goal-11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) aims to promote better planning and management of our urban spaces and making our cities more sustainable by ensuring access to safe and affordable housing.

Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board (TNSCB)

- Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board (TNSCB) in the year 1970 to provide subsidised inclusive housing for the urban poor families in Tamil Nadu.
- The Tamil Nadu Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 11 of 1971) was enacted with the objective to provide affordable housing for the urban poor families with basic amenities, to improve their living conditions and to make the areas habitable.
- The Tamil Nadu Housing Sector Strengthening Program with World Bank funding assistance is being implemented at a total cost of USD 390 million

to support the Government of Tamil Nadu to strengthen the policy, institutions, and programs of the housing sector.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)

- Housing for All the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) was formulated to address the housing needs of the urban poor TNUHDB has been nominated as the State Level Nodal Agency to implement Housing for All (HFA) programme in the urban areas of Tamil Nadu.
- The Tamil Nadu Housing and Habitat Development Project with the total Project cost of USD 72 million (Rs.504.00 crore) with USD 50 million financial assistance from the World Bank and USD 22 million from the Government of Tamil Nadu is being implemented to strengthen the institutional performance of the Tamil Nadu's housing sector.

Tamil Nadu Housing Board

- The mandate of the Tamil Nadu Housing Board is to identify suitable lands in the semi-urban and urban areas and to develop those lands in a planned manner to provide housing schemes to all sectors of society, rehabilitation of slum dwellers, Government servants etc.
- Tamil Nadu Housing Board and development of satellite townships at Thirumazhisai in Tiruvallur district, Thoppur Uchapatti in Madurai district and Mullur in Pudukottai district to decongest cities.

Directorate of Town and Country Planning

- The Directorate of Town and Country Planning (DTCP) is mainly involved in the task of preparing plans and their enforcement for orderly development of cities, towns and their surrounding villages.

Tamil Nadu Cooperative Housing Federation

- Providing finance to the affiliated Co-operative Housing Societies in the State for forming layout schemes.

Tamil Nadu Real Estate Regulatory Authority

- Real Estate (Regulation & Development) Act was enacted by the Union Government in the year 2016 with the object of regulation and promotion of

real estate sector in an efficient and transparent manner and to protect the interest of home buyers.

- To implement this Act in Tamil Nadu, the Government of Tamil Nadu have notified the Tamil Nadu Real Estate (Regulation & Development) Rules in 2017.
- This Authority is functioning with a chairperson and four Members.

Chennai Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority (CUMTA)

- Chennai Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority (CUMTA) is a statutory body established under Chennai Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority (CUMTA) Act 2010.
- Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is the Chairman of the CUMTA

Mass Rapid Transit System Station Improvement (MRTS):

- Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) is an elevated suburban rail system operating in Chennai city.
- The project was jointly implemented by Union Government (Government of India) and Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN).
- Chennai Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority (CUMTA) has proposed for station improvement measures for Multi-Modal Integration (MMI) to augment the Passenger Ridership and Commercial Utilisation of MRTS Stations.

Comprehensive Mobility Plan:

- Comprehensive Mobility Plan (CMP) is a policy document for the mobility related initiatives in Chennai Metropolitan Area (CMA).
- In the year 2018-19, Chennai Metro Rail Ltd (CMRL) and Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA) jointly prepared the Comprehensive Mobility Plan (CMP) for Chennai Metropolitan Area (CMA).
- Government has expanded the Chennai Metropolitan Area from 1189 sq.km to 5904 sq.km.
- Keeping all this in mind, CUMTA has initiated the process of updating the Comprehensive Mobility Plan for the expanded CMA.

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- CMP will address the planning and development needs of the expanded CMA.

Digital Chennai:

- Digital Chennai is another important initiative taken up by CUMTA envisioned under Chennai City Partnership 2 (Urban Mobility and Spatial Development (UMSD), a World Bank supported programme.

Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority:

- Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA), formerly known as the Madras Metropolitan Development Authority (MMDA), as an Adhoc body in 1972, which later became a Statutory Authority on 07.03.1975.
- Chennai Metropolitan Planning Area presently comprises 4 Municipal Corporations (Greater Chennai Corporation, Avadi Municipal Corporation, Kanchipuram Municipal Corporation, and Tambaram Municipal Corporation), 12 Municipalities, 14 Town Panchayats and 22 Panchayat Unions consisting of 1321 villages.
- Preparation of Third Master Plan for Chennai Metropolitan Area 2027-2046
- The First Master Plan (FMP) for CMA (1976–1996) was formulated in 1976, with the primary aim of decongesting the city, focusing on transport and infrastructure to accommodate the growing population.
- Preparation of New Town Development Plans for developing Satellite Towns of Minjur, Thirumazhisai, Thiruvallur, Chengalpattu, Kanchipuram and Mamallapuram
- New Mofussil Bus Terminus at Kilambakkam
- New Mofussil Bus Terminus at Kuthambakkam