



2ND EDITION

**“STUDY ON INVESTMENT, DEVELOPMENT
& GROWTH IN PROGRESSIVE
TAMIL NADU**

2021-22 TO 2024-25

AND EMERGING UNLIMITED OPPORTUNITIES”



AUGUST 2025

MSME EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL

IndianOil-The Energy of India From Local Roots to National Strength



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FY 2023-24	₹ 4347 Cr	₹ 182 Cr	₹ 94 Cr

*All MSE-related procurement targets (Govt. MoU) met

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ABOUT US

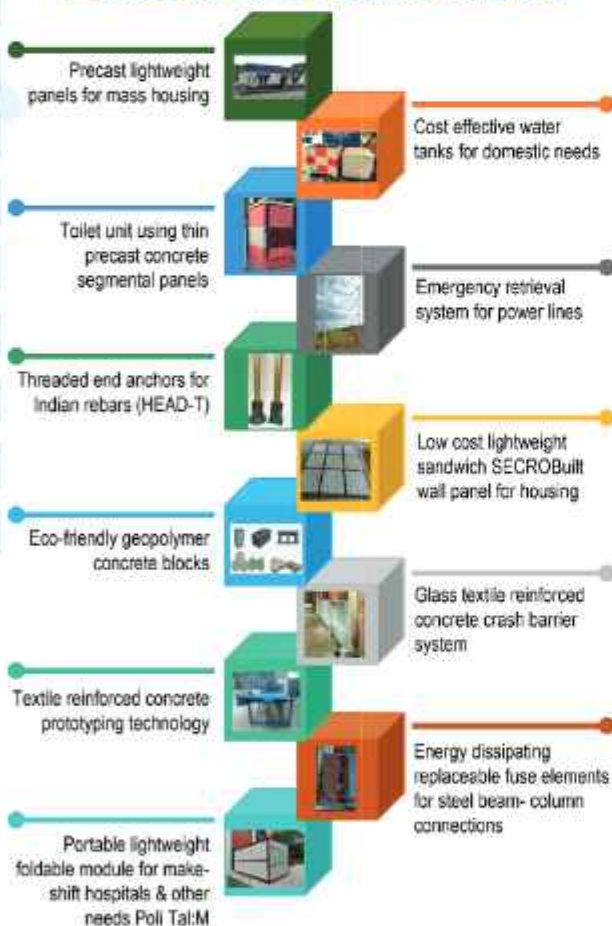
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TECHNOLOGIES FOR LICENSING



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We, in the MSME Export Promotion Council, are pleased to place before of all the stakeholders the latest study paper that has been brought out by the Research Department along with the Confederation of Organic Food Producers and Marketing Agencies on **“INVESTMENT, DEVELOPMENT & GROWTH IN PROGRESSIVE TAMIL NADU”, AND EMERGING UNLIMITED OPPORTUNITIES”**.

The Studies brought out earlier have been received well and have received appreciation from the investors, research firms, government officials, media and start-ups. We hope the 2nd edition of **TAMIL NADU** study will be equally be useful and serve its objective.

I appreciate the efforts of the Research Team. I wish the Study a great success.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'D S Rawat', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Dr D S Rawat
Chairman, MSME EPC



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TAMIL NADU

Tamil Nadu is the fourth largest state of India. Located on the southern coast of India, Tamil Nadu is surrounded by Andhra Pradesh on the north, Karnataka and Kerala on the west, Indian Ocean on the south and Bay of Bengal on the east. The state has a diversified manufacturing sector and features among the leaders in several industries like automobiles and auto components, engineering, pharmaceuticals, garments, textile products, leather products, chemicals, plastics, etc. It ranks first among the states in terms of the number of factories and industrial workers.

The economy of the state consistently exceeded national average growth rates, due to reform oriented economic policies. As of December 2023, Tamil Nadu's GSDP was Rs.27.22 trillion, second highest among Indian states, which had grown significantly from Rs.2.19 trillion in 2004. tamilNadu is the most urbanised state in India. Though the state had the lowest percentage of people under the poverty line, the rural unemployment rate is considerably higher at 47 per thousand compared to the national average of 28.

Manufacturing in various sectors is governed by the state owned industrial corporation Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation (TIDCO) apart from central government owned companies. Electronics hardware is a major manufacturing industry. A number of automotive companies have their manufacturing bases in the state with the automotive industry in Chennai accounting for more than 35% of India's overall automotive components and automobile output, earning the nickname Detroit of India.



Another major industry in the state is textiles with the state being home to more than half of the operating fibre textile mills in India. Coimbatore is often referred to as the Manchester of South India due to its cotton production and textile industries.

Tamil Nadu accounts for nearly 4% of the land area and 6% of the population of India, but has only 3% of the water resources of the country. Per capita water availability is 800 m (28,000 cu ft) which is lower than the national average of 2300 m (81,000 cu ft). The state is dependent on the monsoons for replenishing the water resources. There are 17 major river basins with 61 reservoirs and about 41,948 tanks with a total surface water potential of 24,864 million cubic metres, 90% of which is used for irrigation. The utilizable groundwater recharge is 22,423 McM. The major rivers include Kaveri, Bhavani, Vaigai and Thamirabarani. With most of the rivers originating from the states, Tamil Nadu depends on neighbouring states for a considerable quantity of water which has often led to disputes. The state has 116 large dams.





GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED (GSVA) & GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GSDP) AT CURRENT PRICES: BASE YEAR 2011-12

At current prices, Tamilnadu's gross state domestic product is estimated to be Rs.35.67 trillion in FY 26. The state's GSDP to increase at a CAGR of 11.84% between FY2019 and FY2026.

During 2021-22, the GSVA at basic prices were 19,123,238.9 million, taxes on products Rs.2083129.2 million, subsidies on products Rs.481410.2 million, GSDP Rs.20,724,957.9 million and per capita GSDP Rupees 270787.1.

While in 2022-23, the GSVA were Rs.22,038,078.3 million, taxes on products Rs.2487791.7 million, subsidies on products Rs.592225.6 million, GSDP Rs.23,933,644.4 million and per capita GSDP Rs.311778.1, in 2023-24, the GSVA were Rs.24,911,356.1 million, taxes on products Rs.2842717.6 million, subsidies on products Rs.538368.6 million, GSDP Rs.27215705.1 million and per capita GSDP Rs.353,482.9.

During the FY 2024-25, the GSVA were Rs.28,583,678.3 million, taxes on products Rs.3,119,438.1 million, subsidies on products Rs.671,607.3 million, GSDP Rs.31,031,509.1 million and per capita GSDP Rs.401848.0.

NET STATE VALUE ADDED (NSVA) AND NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (NSDP) AT CURRENT PRICES: BASE YEAR 2-11-12

During 2021-22, the NSVA were Rs.16,945,904.7 million, NSDP Rs.18,547,623.7 million and per capita NSDP Rs.242338.6. in 2022-23, the NSVA were Rs.19,429,889.9 million, NSDP Rs.21,325,456.0 million and per capita NSDP Rs.277801.8 and during 2023-24, the NSVA were Rs.21,965,353.2 million, NSDP Rs.24,269,702.2 million and per capita NSDP Rs.315215.6.

In 2024-25, the NSVA was Rs.25,199,715.4 million, NSDP Rs.27,647,546.2 million and per capita NSDP Rs.358026.8.

STATE GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS: ACTUAL ESTIMATES RS.MILLION

As per the information available on 17 March 2025, the total receipts during 2021-22 were Rs.3244068.0 million, total revenue Rs.2074924.0 million and capital receipts Rs.1169144.0 million.

While in 2022-23, total receipts were Rs.3527810.9 million, total revenue Rs.2437493.4 million, and capital receipts Rs.1090317.5 million, in 2023-24, the total receipts were Rs.4025770.2 million, total revenue Rs.2645966.6 million and capital receipts Rs.1339598.4 million.

GOODS & SERVICE TAX: COLLECTIONS RS.MILLION

As per the latest information available (1st June 2025), total goods & service tax (GST) collections in 2021-22 were Rs.654924.0 million, central GST (CGST) Rs.220150.4 million, state GST (SGST) Rs.294409.9 million, integrated GST Rs.269607.8 million and compensation cess Rs.70756.0 million.

While in 2022-23, the total collections were Rs.1043772.4 million, CGST Rs.273609.5 million, SGST Rs.363531.2 million, IGST Rs.326119.2 million and compensation

cess Rs.80512.5 million, in 2023-24, total collections were Rs.1213291.1 million, CGST Rs.316930.4 million, SGST Rs.410820.7 million, IGST Rs.398071.7 million and compensation cess Rs.87468.3 million. In 2024-25, the total collections were Rs.1311154.3 million, CGST Rs.342832.7 million, SGST Rs.463183.5 million, IGST Rs.412443.4 million and compensation cess Rs.92694.7 million.



NUMBER OF BANKING OFFICES BY BANK GROUPS



public sector banks 4463 and small finance banks 868.

During 2024-25, all scheduled commercial banks were 13204; public sector 6543, foreign banks 305, regional rural 689, public sector 4766 and small finance banks 900.

During the FY 2021-22, the number of all scheduled commercial banks were 12094; public sector banks 6524, foreign banks 326, regional rural banks 657, public sector banks 3805 and small finance banks 782. While in 2022-23, all scheduled commercial banks were 12407; public sector 6460, foreign 325, regional rural banks 666, public sector 4144 and small finance banks 811, in 2023-24, there were 12832 scheduled commercial banks; 6502 public sector banks, 321 foreign banks 321, regional rural banks 677,

MSME- BUSINESS LOAN



Rate of interest starting from 8.00%



Facility: Term Loan, OD Loan, Non-fund Based



Simple Processing and quick decisions

Loan Option includes:



Working Capital loan



Project loans



Cash Credit



Trade Finance
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CREDIT DISBURSED BY ALL SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RS.MILLION

As per the information available on 6th June 2025, during FY 2021-22, total credit disbursed by all scheduled commercial banks by economic activity were Rs.11,586,058.8 million; agriculture Rs.2524719.7 million, industry Rs.2667367.0 million, transport operators Rs.196254.6 million, professional & other services Rs.588782.9 million, personal loans Rs.2875324.4 million, trade Rs.1213273.8 million, finance Rs. 1174879.5 million and miscellaneous Rs.345456.8 million.

During the FY 2022-23, the total credit disbursed were Rs.13,253,329.6 million; agriculture Rs.2,889,900.7 million, industry Rs.2681318.1 million, transport operators

Rs.200677.2 million, professional & other services Rs.686113.6 million, personal loans Rs.3411825.4 million, trade Rs.1369742.3 million, finance Rs.1637010.0 million and miscellaneous Rs.376742.3 million.

In the FY 2023-24, there was a significant increase in the total credit disbursed by all scheduled commercial and touched Rs.15,828,505.1 million; agriculture Rs.3,578,048.5 million, industry Rs.3009483.4 million, transport operators Rs.247794.0 million, professional & other services Rs.831652.1 million, personal loans Rs.4252539.4 million, trade Rs.1304575.7 million, transport operators Rs.2074613.5 million, and miscellaneous Rs.529798.5 million.

Further increase in the total credit disbursed by the scheduled commercial banks in 2024-25 was registered. The total bank credit were Rs.17,627,455.5 million; agriculture Rs.3,817,570.2 million, industry Rs.3099380.6 million, transport operators Rs.270,551.0 million, professional & other services Rs.871808.0 million, personal loans Rs.5038365.3 million, trade Rs.1450391.8 million, finance Rs.2372779.7 million and, miscellaneous Rs.706608.9 million.

COMMERCIAL BANKS



GROSS CROPPED AREA: ALL SEASONS: FOODGRAINS 000 HECTARES

Tamil Nadu's agriculture sector is a crucial part of the state's economy, employing around 60% of the population. While the state has achieved significant progress in agricultural production, it faces challenges like water scarcity, soil degradation, and the impact of climate change.

The government is actively working to address these issues through various schemes and policies aimed at increasing productivity, ensuring food security, and improving farmer livelihoods. While agriculture's share in India's economy has progressively declined to less than 15% due to the high growth rates of the industrial and services sectors, the sector's importance in India's economic and social fabric goes well behind this indicator.



- Agriculture and allied activities are the primary source of livelihood for a large portion of the population.



- Tamil Nadu cultivates a wide range of crops, including rice, cotton, groundnut, sugarcane, and various horticultural crops like fruits, vegetables, and flowers.
- The state faces water scarcity, with irrigation heavily reliant on groundwater, canals, and tanks.
- Tamil Nadu government actively supports the sector through various schemes, including promoting organic farming, providing soil health cards, and implementing integrated farming systems.

- Erratic rainfall, declining groundwater levels, soil degradation, and climate change impacts pose significant challenges to agricultural productivity.
- The government is emphasizing sustainable agricultural practices, including organic farming and water conservation, to ensure long term viability.
- The state is encouraging the adoption of modern agricultural technologies to enhance productivity and improve farm incomes.



- Rice is a major crop, with Tamil Nadu being a significant producer, but water scarcity and soil salinity/alkalinity pose challenges.
- Cultivation of fruits, vegetables, spices, flowers, and plantation crops is expanding.
- Extreme weather events like droughts and floods are becoming more frequent, impacting crop yields and farmer livelihoods.
- A large percentage of land holdings

are owned by small and marginal farmers.

- The state also has a significant forestry sector, with various products like pulpwood, bamboo, and teak.

In FY 2021-22, gross cropped area for food grains were 3974.1 hectares, cereals 3172.0 hectares and pulses 802.1 hectares. In 2022-23, 3866.5 hectares for food grains, 3075.3 hectares for cereals and 791.1 hectares for pulses and in 2023-24, gross cropped area for food grains were 3769.4 hectares, 3052.3 hectares for cereals 3052.3 hectares and 717 hectares for pulses.

TOTAL PRODUCTION: ALL SEASONS: FOODGRAINS 000 TONNES

During 2021-22, total food grains production was 11998.0 tonnes, cereals 11499.0 tonnes and pulses 499.0 tonnes. While in 2022-23, total food grains production was 11680.4 tonnes, cereals 11177.1 tonnes and pulses 503.2 tonnes, in 2023-24, food grains production was 10700.1 tonnes, cereals 10314.1 tonnes and pulses 386.0 tonnes.



TOTAL PRODUCTION ALL SEASONS: NON-FOOD CROPS

In 2021-22, total production of oilseeds was 1082.8 tonnes, cotton 301.9 bales, tea 168.7 tonnes, coffee 18.0 tonnes and spices & condiments 602.5 tonnes. During 2022-23, total oilseeds production was 949.2 tonnes, cotton 319.0 bales, tea 159.0 tonnes, coffee 18.7 tonnes and spices & condiments 671.7 tonnes whereas in 2023-24 total oilseeds production was 916.7 tonnes, cotton 251.8 bales, tea 167.4 tonnes and spices & condiments 545.7 tonnes. Tea production was 163.9 tonnes in 2024-25.



GROSS INSTALLED CAPACITY OF POWER PLANTS (EXCLUDING CENTRAL SECTOR) MW



The state's power sector is experiencing significant growth, with a rising demand and focus on renewable energy sources. The state's total power installed capacity stands at 40,527.24 MW, and it has witnessed a surge in peak power demand, reaching 20,830 MW in May. Tamil Nadu also boasts a substantial renewable energy capacity, with a notable contribution from wind and solar power.

- Tamilnadu's power consumption has increased by 7% last summer compared to the same period last year.

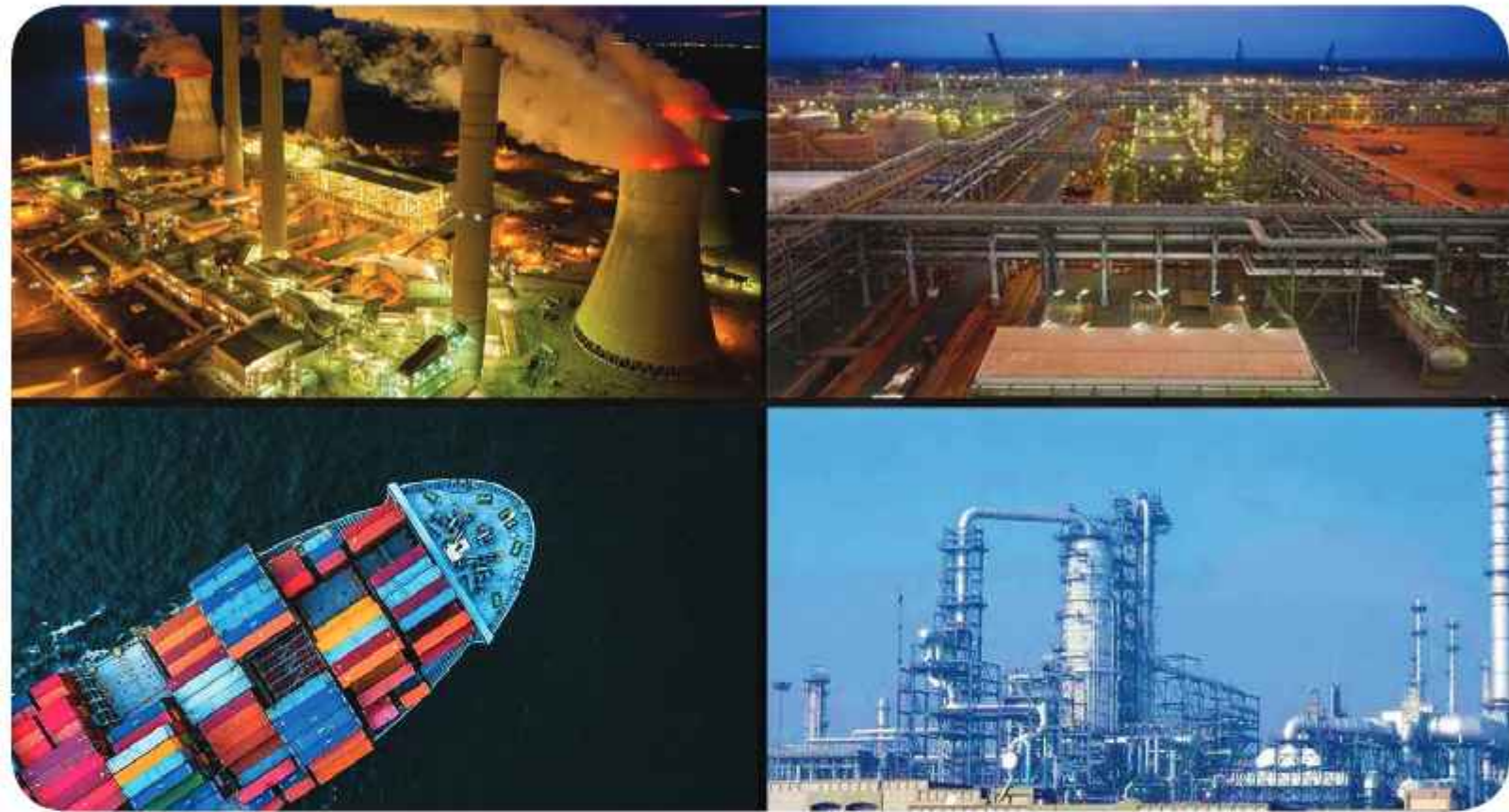
- Central Electricity Authority (CEA) projects that the state's power demand will rise to 23,013 MW by 2026-27.
- State's total installed power capacity is 40,527.24 MW.
- Coal-fired power capacity is 12,771.99 MW.
- The state has a significant renewable energy capacity, including 15,799 MW of renewable energy.
- Renewable energy sources (excluding large hydro) account 23,659.34 MW of the total installed capacity.
- Tamil Nadu retains its fourth position in installed solar energy capacity in India, with 10,153.58 MW.

As per the latest available data (30.8.2024), in 2021-22 total installed capacity of power plants were 27128.8 MW; coal 7795.0 MW, diesel 211.7 mW, gas 1027.2 MW, hydro 2178.2 MW, renewable energy sources 15916.7 MW and non-utilities 7210.2 MW. In 2023-24, total installed capacity 28949.8 MW; coal 7795.0 MW, diesel 211.7 MW, gas 1027.2 MW, hydro 2178.2 MW, renewable energy sources 17737.8 MW and total non-utilities 8709.0 MW.

ANNUAL SURVEY OF INDUSTRIES: NUMBER OF FACTORIES: ALL INDUSTRIES

As per the information available on 31 October 2024, total number of factories during 2021-22 were 39512, factories in operation 31,606 and fixed capital Rs.3075956.8 million. In 2022-23, total number of factories were 39,666, factories in operation 31,517 and fixed capital Rs.3269485.0 million.

INVESTMENT BY ALL PROJECTS RS.MILLION



According to the Report published by the Centre for Monitoring of Indian Economy (CMIE) on 15th August 2025, new investment projects announced during 2021-22 were worth Rs.1584118.5 million, investment projects completed of Rs.315863.9 million, investment projects revived of Rs.17443.6 million, total investment projects outstanding were of Rs.14885918.2 million and under implementation of Rs.6924246.4 million.

In 2022-23, the new projects announced were of Rs.2175214.8 million, completed the projects of Rs.305349.9 million, revived the projects of Rs.38053.9 million, total investment projects outstanding were of Rs.15,664073.4 million and under implementation of Rs.6984979.0 million.

During the FY 2023-24, the investment projects announced were of Rs.2170945.8 million, investment projects completed of Rs.579928.2 million, investment projects revived of Rs.198,897.7 million, total investment outstanding of Rs.15,718985.1 million and under implementation of Rs.68,56722.0 million.

The new investment projects announced during 2024-25 in the state were of Rs.711483.7 million, investment projects completed of Rs.365319.7 million, investment projects revived of Rs.101760.0 million, total investment projects outstanding were of Rs.14,926886.5 million and under implementation of Rs.79,26186.0 million.

INVESTMENT PROJECTS BY OWNERSHIP: GOVERNMENT RS. MILLION

The new investment projects announced by government during the FY 2021-22 (CMIE dated 9th August 2025) were of Rs.482,333.0 million, investment projects completed of Rs.136,980.9 million, investment projects revived of Rs.9,299.9 million, total investment projects outstanding were of Rs.9,734,922.6 million and under implementation of Rs.4,598,968.8 million.



During the FY 2022-23, the new announced projects were worth Rs.756,475.4 million, investment projects completed of Rs.146,617.8 million, investment projects revived of Rs.32,260.9 million, total investment projects outstanding were of Rs.9,423,605.3 million, and under implementation of Rs.4159221.4 million.

In 2023-24, the new investment projects announced were of Rs.168181.0 million, completed the projects during this period of Rs.386,491.5 million, investment projects revived of Rs.65,156.5 million, total investment projects outstanding were of Rs.8117977.7 million and under implementation of Rs.3950914.5 million.

In 2024-25, new investment projects announced by the government were of Rs.54083.5 million, investment projects completed of Rs.138,667.8 million, investment projects revived of Rs.83,360.0 million, total investment projects outstanding were of Rs.8201391.9 million and under implementation of Rs.4246395.2 million.

INVESTMENT PROJECTS BY OWNERSHIP: PRIVATE SECTOR RS. MILLION



During the FY 2021-22, as per the CMIE Report (15th August 2025), new investment projects announced by the private sector in the state were of Rs.1,101,785.5 million, investment projects completed of Rs.178,883.0 million, investment projects revived of Rs.8,143.7 million, total investment projects outstanding were of Rs.5150995.6 million and under implementation of Rs.2,325,277.6 million.

While in 2022-23, projects announced were of Rs.1418739.4 million, completed of Rs. 158,732.1 million, revived of Rs.5,793.0 million, total investment projects outstanding were of Rs.6240468.1 million and under implementation of Rs.2825757.6 million.

During the FY 2023-24, new projects were of Rs.2002764.8 million, completed projects of Rs.193,436.7 million, projects revived of Rs.133,741.2 million, total projects outstanding of Rs.7601007.4 million and under implementation of Rs.2905807.5 million.

During the FY 2024-25, the new projects announced by the private sector in the state were of Rs.657,400.2 million, investment projects completed of Rs.226651.9 million, investment projects revived of Rs.18,400.0 million, total investment projects outstanding were of Rs.6725494.6 million, and under implementation Rs.3679790.8 million.

IT SECTOR



- Tamil Nadu stood at the forefront among Indian states in formulating policies for the IT & ITeS sector. This early initiative catalyzed remarkable progress, creating a conducive environment for innovation and expansion. Backed by a robust industrial foundation, cutting-edge infrastructure, seamless connectivity, ample power supply, renowned healthcare facilities, prestigious educational institutions, and a skilled workforce, the state has developed a huge strength for growth. The state has solidified its position as a premier destination for information technology-related fa-

ilities.

- State ranks as the third largest software exporting state and hosts renowned companies in IT services, business process management, and product software. Chennai, known as the SaaS capital of India, alone contributes to 15% of the total IT workforce in the country.
- The state boasts balanced majors such as Deloitte, HCL, Genpact, Honeywell and Capgemini increasingly opting for Tier-2 cities like Coimbatore and Madurai to establish their operations.
- The state is home to 35 of India's top 100 colleges and produces the highest number of PhD graduates in the country.



MSME SECTOR



Tamil Nadu is undoubtedly a land of opportunities, especially for the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), which produce over 8000 products in the state. There are 47.33 lakh micro industries, 60,013 small industries and 5355 medium industries. They contribute to employment generation, creating job opportunities for both skilled and unskilled workers, economic growth, contributing to exports and attracting investments in various sectors. The investment limit has been raised from Rs.1 crore to Rs.2.5 crore, small enterprises Rs.10 crore to Rs.25 crore and medium enterprises Rs.50 crore to Rs.125 crore.

The state government provides various support measures, including financial assistance, marketing support, and infrastructure development, to foster the growth of MSME sector.

TOURISM



The state's tourism sector is thriving, contributing significantly to the economy. The state is a popular destination for both domestic and international tourists, offering a diverse range of attractions including temple towns, hill stations, heritage sites, and wildlife sanctuaries. The state aims to further strengthen its position as a leading tourism destination through strategic initiatives and collaborations.

The state's Tourism Policy 2023 focuses on transforming the state into a global tourism hub through collaborative efforts and sustainable growth strategies. It has already allocated significant funds for upgrading infrastructure in major tourist destinations. On top of that, the state government is introducing a tourism act to attract investments and boost the hospitality sector.

In 2021, total visits to the state were 111,394,341; domestic visits 111,336,719 and foreign visits 57,622. In 2022, total visits 218,991,900; domestic visits 218,584,800 and foreign visits 407,100, and in 2023, total visits 287,187,000; domestic visits 286,012,000 and foreign visits 1,175,000.

OUTSTANDING NUMBER OF COMPANIES REGISTERED WITH MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (MCA): NUMBERS

As per the latest information (28th April 2025), during the FY 2021-22, the outstanding number of companies registered were 1,71,743; active 94,471, closed 74,990, lying dormant under section 455 of the Companies Act 2013 190, under liquidation 493 and under the process of being struck off 1599.

During 2022-23, there were 1,82,340 registered companies; active 1,00,229, closed 80,075, lying dormant 203, under liquidation 492 and in the process of being struck off 1338. In 2023-24 the registered companies were 1,95,031; active 1,11,497, closed 80,991, dormant 206, under liquidation 740 and under struck off 1597.

In 2024-25, there were 2,08,365 registered companies; active 1,22,726, closed 82,311, dormant 222, under liquidation 771 and in the process of being struck off 1679.

NEWLY REGISTERED COMPANIES

Total newly registered companies in 2021-22 were 11020, 2022-23 were 10583, 2023-24 were 12636 and in 2024-25 the newly registered companies were 12,683.

STATE-WISE EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES IN INDIAN RUPEES (DGCI&S): RS.MILLION

In FY 2021-22, exports of all principal commodities were Rs.2623225. million; petroleum & crude products Rs.58782.1 million, agricultural & allied products Rs.158792.0 million, ores & minerals Rs.4388.4 million, manufactured goods Rs.2375378.2 million and other commodities Rs.25885.0 million.

While in 2022-23, exports of all commodities were Rs.3268489.8 million; petroleum & crude products Rs.77893.5 million, agricultural & allied products Rs.173631.6 million, ores & minerals Rs.5250.2 million, manufactured goods Rs.2982779.6

million and other commodities Rs.28940.4 million, in 2023-24, exports of all commodities increased to Rs.3,607,724.8 million; petroleum & crude products Rs.107067.7 million, agricultural & allied products Rs.171765.1 million, ores & minerals Rs.10322.2 million, manufactured goods Rs.3290431.8 million and other commodities Rs.27838.1 million.





ABOUT MSME EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL

The micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) has emerged as a highly vibrant and dynamic sector of the economy. It contributes significantly in the economic and social development of the country by fostering entrepreneurship and generating largest employment opportunities at comparatively lower capital cost, next only to agriculture. MSMEs are complementary to large industries as ancillary units and this sector plays extremely important role in the inclusive industrial development, and empowerment of rural sector.

The MSMEs are widening their domain across sectors of the economy, producing diverse range of products and services to meet demands of domestic as well as global markets. As per the MSME Industry Report, micro (manufacturing & services) stands for turnover up to Rs. 5 crore, small turnover up to Rs. 50 crore and medium turnover Rs. 250 crore. With around 63.4 million units throughout the geographical expanse of the country, MSMEs contribute over 6.11% of the manufacturing GDP and 24.63% of the GDP from service activities as well as 33.4% of India's manufacturing output. The share of export of specified MSME related products to All India exports is around 50% in 2020-21.

The MSME Export Promotion Council, a non-profit organization, is incorporated as Section 8 of the Company Law by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India. The Council acknowledged as the fountain-head of knowledge, works closely work with the Centre and State Governments, Associations of micro, small and medium enterprises to help, promote and encourage these units.

The focus of services and activities is enhancing the entrepreneurial skill development, training, enriching the knowledge on various laws, promotion of women entrepreneurship especially in the North Eastern Region and SC-ST communities, connecting them with knowledge digital firms, fintech companies and importers/exporters, etc.



About Confederation of Organic Food Producers and Marketing Agencies

The Confederation of Organic Food Producers & Marketing Agencies, established in 2018, is the umbrella body of the organic food producers, processors, marketing agencies, buyers/sellers, certifying agencies, seed suppliers, consultants and other stakeholders. The objective of the Confederation is:

- to promote nature-friendly, scientific, farming systems and practices that are economically viable, energy efficient, climate friendly.
- simultaneously oriented towards the conservation of the environment and the empowerment of rural communities, building upon indigenous and traditional knowledge, skills and practices.
- help/guide farmers on how to undertake organic farming, assist farmers engaged in transitional organic farming to access practical know-how from experienced families or farmers through various means.
- to create awareness among all sections of consumers about the determinants of conventional chemical agriculture and consequences.
- to work closely with other organic farming associations, farmers associations in India and internationally in order to strengthen the organic farming movement.
- to hold programmes all over the country, take farmers to exhibit at international exhibitions, buyer/sellers meet that will help them directly.
- to lobby with Centre and State Governments for a conducive environment for the organic food industry.

It may be mentioned that India holds a unique position among 187 countries practicing organic agriculture. India is home to 30 per cent of total organic producers in the world having 2.30 million ha.

There is urgent need of the organic farming in India as:

- * the organic food industry is rising and is growing very fast ensuring high profitability,
- * food security needs to be addressed with the growing population and decreasing supply of resources
- * maintaining a clean and green environment is extremely important and, therefore, environmental sustainability needs to be maintained.
- * There needs to be an improvement in health as consumption may lead to many diseases.
- * strike balance between the environment and livelihood

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