BRIEF DISTRICT INDUSTRIAL PROFILE
COIMBATORE
(2015-16)

by

MSME - DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE
Ministry of Micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME)
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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FOREWORD

MSME-DI, Chennai, Tamil Nadu is one of the field outfits of Office of Development Commissioner, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (DC-MSME) established in the year 1954 for implementing the various policies and programmes of Ministry of MSME towards entrepreneurship development in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises across the State in liaison with State Govt. and other stakeholders. This Institute covers 32 Districts in the State of Tamil Nadu and UT of Puducherry, with the following mandate:

- For Aspiring entrepreneurs: identify, motivate, train, handhold and provide mentoring services.
- For Existing entrepreneurs: To provide techno economic consultancy and facilitation service.
- Skill Development: To impart need based skill training through Skill Development Programmes (SDP)

One of the wide spectrum of value added services of the Institute is to prepare a brief district industrial profiles of each district for the benefit of aspiring and existing entrepreneurs in the State of Tamil Nadu and other States.

This report contains brief details of the District, geographical information, statistical data relating to MSME’s of the district, registration under Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM), potential areas for investment in service sector and manufacturing sector, identified industrial clusters, key contacts for whom to contact for what etc. The report has been prepared based on our earlier first edition report duly updated from data/inputs collected by District nodal officers and from reports/publications of M/o. MSME, Govt. of India and Govt. of Tamil Nadu, MSME Deptt.

Economic Investigation Division of the Institute has taken special efforts in collection and compilation of the relevant data for preparing the document not only for the COIMBATORE District but for all the Districts of Tamil Nadu. My sincere thanks to all the officers of the Institute for their cooperation in bringing out this brief industrial profile.

I am sure that this document will be of much useful for the benefit of aspiring and existing entrepreneurs who are desirous of setting up of MSMEs in the State of Tamil Nadu in general and in the District of COIMBATORE in particular.

S. PANIKKASSERY
DIRECTOR

Place: CHENNAI
Date: 25-06-2016
1. HISTORY

The history of Coimbatore dates back to the Sangam age. Originally Coimbatore District formed part of the Kongu Region. It is found that in early days the area was inhabited by the tribes, the most predominant among them being the Kosars who are reported to have had their head quarters at Kosampathur which probably later became the present Coimbatore. The city derived its name from its local Goddess Koniyaarman also known as Koniyattamuthur or Koniyaamuthur that is metamorphosed to Koyamuthur and later anglicized as Coimbatore.

The district was ruled successively by several dynasties of South India. One part of Chera Dynasty, it is speculated that the present-day Coimbatore came into existence as a jungle village under an Irula chieftain under Cholas during the 11th century. The region was part of Vijayanagara empire from 1300's, later by Nayaks of Madurai until 18th century. As a consequence during the period of Tirumal Nayak, the Kongu region fell into the hands of the Mysore rulers from whom Hyderali took over the area. However, consequents on the fall of Tippu Sultan of Mysore in 1799, the Kongu region came to be ceded to the East India Company by the Maharaja of Mysore, who was restored to power by the East India Company after defeating Tippu Sultan. From then till 1947, when India attained Independence, the region remained under British control who initiated systematic revenue administration.

ESTABLISHMENT OF DISTRICT

Under the control of British, in 1805 a new district was carved out barring a few Zamindaris like Puravipalayam, Samathur, Palayamkottai who were erstwhile Polygars under Nayaks of Madurai. The city of Coimbatore was constituted as Municipality in the year 1866. In 1868, the Nilgiris District was bifurcated from the Coimbatore District. At the opening of the present century there were ten taluks in the district viz., Bhavani, Coimbatore, Dharapuram, Erode, Karur, Kollegal, Palladam, Pollachi, Satyamangalam and Udhumalaipettai. The name of Satyamangalam taluk was subsequently changed as Gopichettipalaiyam. Avinashi taluk was formed in the year Karur taluk happened to be transferred to Tiruchirappalli district. In 1927, some villages of Bhavani taluk together with a few villages from Salem district were constituted into Mettur Area, but, very soon i.e, in 1929, this area was transferred to Salem district.

POST INDEPENDENCE

In 1956 the Kollegal taluk till then part of Madras State was transferred to Mysore State. Between 1975 and 1979 some sub taluks were promoted to taluks, including Satyamangalam, Perundurai and Mettupalayam, Coimbatore, and the Coimbatore district ended up with 12 taluks. In 1979 Erode district was formed after bifurcation of six taluks of Bhavani, Gopichettipalaiyam, Satyamangalam, Erode, Perundurai and Dharapuram. The remaining six taluks would later become nine after two new ones were established and a further new district Coimbatore was constituted as Municipal Corporation from 01.05.1981. Tirupur was bifurcated and formed in 2012.

2. LOCATION & GEOGRAPHY

Coimbatore District is one of the districts of the state of Tamil Nadu in India. The headquarters of the district is Coimbatore city. It is located in the western part of the state in the Kongu region. The district lies between 10° 10’ and 11°30’ Degrees of the Northern latitude and between 76° 40’ and 77° 30’ Degrees of the Eastern longitude. The town situated 411 meter
above the mean sea level. It is bounded by Palghat district of Kerala on the west and by Idukki district of Kerala in the South. Coimbatore shares its borders with Tirupur in the East and Nilgiris in the North. A small portion of Erode district shares the border near Puliampatti in the North East. It is about 500 Kms away from Chennai and 335 Kms from IT City, Bangalore.

The entire western and northern part of the district borders the Western Ghats with the Nilgiri biosphere as well as the Anaimalai and Munnar ranges. The Noyyal River runs through Coimbatore and forms the southern boundary of the old city limits. The city sits amidst Noyyal's basin area and has an extensive tank system fed by the river and rainwater. The eight major tanks / wetland areas of Coimbatore are Singanallur, Valankulam, Ukkadam Periyakulam, Selvampathy, Narasampathi, Krishnampathi, Selvachinthamani, and Kumaraswami tanks. Sanganur pallam, Kovilmedu pallam, Vilankurichi-Siganallur Pallam, Karperayan Koil pallam, Railway feeder roadside drain, Tiruchy-Siganallur Check drain and Ganapathy pallam are some of the streams that drain the city. The eastern side of the Coimbatore district, including the city, is predominantly dry.

**FOREST**

The district covers an extent of 4723 Sq. km., of which, reserve forest comprising of 1052 Sq. km. accounting for 22.28 % of Geographical area of Coimbatore district. Forest exist in Karamadai, P.N. Palayam, Thondamuthur, Madukkarai, Anaimalai & Valparai Blocks. Timber, Fuel Wood, Gallnut, Mango & Elavam are major forest products available in this district.

**CLIMATIC CONDITION**

The mean maximum and minimum temperatures for Coimbatore city during summer and winter vary between 35 °C to 18 °C. The average annual rainfall in the plains is around 700 mm with the northeast and the southwest monsoons contributing to 47% and 28% respectively to the total rainfall. During the year 2013 -14, the district having maximum of 35.9°C and minimum of 19.8°C temperature, south west monsoon season, total rainfall recorded was 596.7 mm as against the normal rainfall of 189.8 mm. and during the northeast monsoon period the total rainfall recorded was 257.9 mm against the normal rainfall and 328.9mm. Located at an elevation of about 398 meters at the foot hills of Nilgiris, the city has a pleasant climate and peaceful atmosphere, aided by the fresh breeze that flows through the 25 kms long Palakkad gap all the year round, so it is called Poor Man's Ooty,

**WATER RESOURCES**

The Siruvani dam is the main source of drinking water for Coimbatore city and is known for its tasty water. Waterfalls in Coimbatore District include Chinnakallar Falls, Monkey Falls, Sengupathi Falls, Siruvani Waterfalls, Thirumoorthy Falls and Vaideki Falls. A well known ancient river called Kousika River. Its starts from Kurudi Hill, Coimbatore and travel via Kovilpalayam, Vagarayampalayam, Thekkalur and joined in Nooyal River at Tiruppur. The district comprises of Aliyar, Parambikulam, Nirar, Solayar, Bhavani and Noyal rivers in its geographical boundary. Of which, Aliyar and Parambikulam rivers irrigating agricultural fields not only in Coimbatore district but the nearly Tiruppur and Erode districts also.
FLORA AND FAUNA

Because of its proximity to the Western Ghats, the district is rich in fauna. Coimbatore district is home to Indira Gandhi Wildlife Sanctuary and National Park, which, are the core of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve. The park is home to a wide variety of flora and fauna typical of the South Western Ghats. There are over 2000 species plants of which about 400 species are of prime medicinal value. The Coimbatore urban wetlands harbours around 116 species of birds. Of these, 66 are resident, 17 are migratory and 33 are local migrants. Spot-billed pelican, painted stork, open billed stork, ibis, spot-billed duck, teal, black winged stilt are some of the migratory birds that visit Coimbatore wetlands regularly. The birds endemic to the Western Ghats residing here include Nilgiri wood pigeon, Nilgiri pipit, Nilgiri flycatcher, Malabar grey hornbill, spot-billed pelican etc. The Amaravathi reservoir and the Amaravathi river are breeding grounds for the mugger crocodiles. Apart from the species common to the plains, wild elephants, wild boars leopards, tigers, bison, species of deer, Nilgiri tahr, sloth bear and black-headed oriole can be found. The Anamalai Wildlife Sanctuary 88 km in the Western Ghats at an altitude of 1,400 meters covers an area of 958 km². The forests here are abundant in commercially significant trees such as teak, sandalwood, rosewood and bamboo. The Nilgiris slope of the Mettupalayam range is rich in sandalwood trees and bamboo. They vary from rich tropical evergreen forests of Punachi range to jungles of shrubs in southern ranges. Apart from the high altitude regions of Western Ghats, most of the forest area has come under Lantana invasion.

AVAILABILITY OF MINERALS

Major minerals like limestone, soap stone, quartz, & Feldspar occurs in this district. Minor minerals rough stone, gravel, brick earth, & granite also occurs in this district. Availability of huge quantities lime stone in Ettimadai & Valaiyar area of Madukkarai Block has helped the growth of cement industries in Madukkarai. The details of the production of minerals are given in the following table.

3. DEMOGRAPHY

According to 2011 census, Coimbatore district had a population of 3,458,045 with a sex-ratio of 1,000 females for every 1,000 males, much above the national average of 929. A total of 319,332 were under the age of six, constituting 163,230 males and 156,102 females. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes accounted for 15.5% and 0.82% of the population respectively. The average literacy of the district was 76.23%, compared to the national average of 72.99%. The district had a total of 958,035 households. There were a total of 1,567,950 workers, comprising 75,411 cultivators, 201,351 main agricultural labourers, 44,582 in household industries, 1,121,908 other workers, 124,698 marginal workers, 4,806 marginal cultivators, 28,675 marginal agricultural labourers, 5,503 marginal workers in household industries and 85,714 other marginal workers.

ADMINISTRATIVE SETUP (As per statistics of Year 2013 - 14)

The district is divided into two revenue division with 10 taluks comparing of 38 firkas and 295 revenue villages for the revenue administration purposes. For the effective implementation of the developmental activities, the district having 1 corporation, 3 municipalities, 12 panchayat Unions, 37 town panchayats and 229 Village panchayats. Out of two Revenue Divisions, Coimbatore Division is industrially developed, Pollachi is predominantly agriculture.
Legislature (Nos.)

a) Members of Parliament (Lok Sabha) : 2  
b) Members of the Legislative Assembly : 10

Registrations (As per statistics of Year 2013 - 14)

No. of Registration Offices : 17

Communication (As per statistics of Year 2013 - 14)

a) Post Offices : 227 Nos.  
b) No. of Telephone Exchanges : 145 Nos.

TRANSPORT

Coimbatore is well connected to almost all major cities of India. Coimbatore City is well connected with other parts of the country by air, railways and an excellent road network. The city is connected by an excellent road network with Kerala and Karnataka. It is one of the two railway entry points for the neighboring state of Kerala, the other being Mangalore in Karnataka. There are three National Highways - NH - 47, NH - 67 and NH - 209 that connects the city to other parts of the states. The queen of hills stations, Ooty is only 90 kms from the city and is well connected by road and mountain rail service throughout the year. There are railway stations at Peelamedu, Singanallur, Coimbatore North, Mettupalayam, Irugur, Podanur, Pollachi, Sulur, Thudiyalur and Periya naiickenpalayam. The Coimbatore City railway station is the largest and second highest revenue yielding railway station in Southern Railway after Chennai Central railway station. There are seven regional transport offices namely: Coimbatore Central (Gandhipuram), Coimbatore South(Peelamedu), Coimbatore North(Thudiyalur), Coimbatore West (Kovaipudur), Mettupalayam, Pollachi and Sulur. An international airport is serving the city, which is located on Avinashi road at approximately 15 kms from the city center. It is the second largest airport in terms of passenger movement and also second largest cargo hub in Tamil Nadu.

Road Length (Kms.) (As per statistics of Year 2013 - 14)

1. National Highways : 360.400  
2. State Highways : 1168.725  
3. Corporation : 2112.110  
4. Municipalities Road : 569.322  
5. Panchayat Union and Panchayat Road : 7399.797  
6. Town Panchayat and Townships Road : 1786.385  
7. Others (Forest Roads) : 226.240

Registered Motor Vehicles (As per statistics of Year 2013 - 14)

1. Commercial : 88567  
2. Non - Commercial : 1287477

Railway Length (As per statistics of Year 2013 - 14)

1. Route Length (Km.) - Broad Gauge : 141.21  
2. Track Length (Km.) - Broad Gauge : 249.903  

Meter Gauge : 27.64  
Meter Gauge : 28.08
MEDICAL AND HEALTH

The city is providing extensive and advanced health care facilities, both public and private. Hospitals in Coimbatore have been known to have pioneered new techniques and treatments. Keeping pace with changing times, medical centres in the city are bringing in sophisticated cutting edge technology, successfully conducting complicated procedures to treat rare disorders and expertise to solve health problems at modest prices. These hospitals not only incorporate international methods, but also exchange knowledge with their international counterparts. More than hundred advanced medical centres providing world famous health services to the needy public in this city.

Govt. Facilities (As per statistics of Year 2013 - 14)

Modern Medicine

d. Urban Primary Health Centre : 20 Nos.  e. Health Sub Centres : 328 Nos.

Indian Medicine (Ayrvedic/Siddha/Unani)

a. Hospital : 3 Nos.  b. Dispensaries : 10 Nos.

Homoeopathy

a. Number of Hospitals : 1 Nos.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY (As per statistics of Year 2013 - 14)

Veterinary Institutions (Nos.)

a. Poly Clinic : 1
b. Veterinary Hospitals : 12
c. Veterinary Dispensaries : 85
d. Clinical Centres : 1
e. Sub Centres : 22
f. Mobile Unit : 2

Poultry Development (Nos.)

a. Chicks produced in hatcheries (Lakh Nos) : 410
b. Birds sold for breeding (Lakh Nos.) : 5
c. Birds sold for table (Lakh Nos.) : 380

Livestock and Poultry Population (Nos.)

a. Cattle : 406587
b. Buffaloes : 8397
c. Sheep : 109358
d. Goat : 198574
e. Poultry : 11721527
DAIRY DEVELOPMENT (As per statistics of Year 2013 - 14)

a. Dairies : 1 Nos.
b. Milk Chilling Plants : 4 Nos.
c. No. of milk co-operative Societies : 324 Nos.
d. Quantity of Milk Produced (in Lakh Litres) : 468.11

FISHERIES (Nos.) (As per statistics of Year 2013 - 14)

Inland Fish Production (Tonnes) : 65.476

BANKS (As per statistics of Year 2013 - 14)


INSURANCE OFFICES (As per statistics of Year 2013 - 14)


CO – OPERATION (As per statistics of Year 2013 - 14)

a. Primary Agricultural Rural Development Banks : 9 Nos.
b. District Central Co-operative Banks : 1 Nos.
d. Primary Agricultural Credit Societies : 142 Nos.
e. Housing Co. op. society : 76 Nos.
f. Employees Co-operative Societies : 86 Nos.
g. Weavers Co-operative Societies : 59 Nos.
h. Powerloom Co-operative Societies : 23 Nos.
i. Industrial Co-operative Societies : 20 Nos.
k. Primary Co-operative Stores : 32 Nos.
l. Students Co-operative Stores : 84 Nos.
m. Co.op . Marketing Society : 5 Nos.

Special Type Societies : 7 Nos.
o. Consumer Co-operative Whole Sale Stores : 2 Nos.
p. Urban Co-operative Credit Societies : 5 Nos.
q. Vegetable Growers co. op. marketing society : 1 Nos.
r. Taminadu Industrial Co.op. Bank Ltd. : 1 Nos.

ELECTRICITY (As per statistics of Year 2013 - 14)

a) Generation of Electricity

a. Hydro (Million Units) : 1062.346
b. Wind Mill Generation(M.W) : 186.900
d. Power Purchased (M.W) : 604.64
b) Consumption of Electricity (in m.u.) Kwh/Annual

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Consumption (m.u.)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Agriculture</td>
<td>23.432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Industry</td>
<td>2010.448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Commercial</td>
<td>419.367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Domestic</td>
<td>965.032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Public Lighting &amp; Water Works</td>
<td>113.391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. Miscellaneous</td>
<td>132.807</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

c) Rural Electrification

1. Number of Pump sets Energized : 54830 Nos.
2. Number of Town Electrified : 38 Nos.
3. Number of Villages Electrified : 85 Nos.

ANNUAL CREDIT PLAN

The annual credit plan (ACP) for Coimbatore district sees a hike of Rs 1,924 crore (18.81 per cent) in the current financial year (2015-16), when compared to last. Collector Ms. Archana Patnaik released the annual credit plan for 2015-16. The plan envisages a total credit outlay of Rs 12,150 crore, which is considered as highest among all districts in the State. The ACP has an 18.81 percent increase over 2014-15’s plan of Rs 10,226 crore. “Out of the total ACP target of Rs 12,150 crore, the agriculture and allied sectors has been given Rs 5,127 crore, which amounts to an increase of 18 percent over last year. Non-farming sector (MSME) has been given Rs 5,028 crore, which is 21 percent over 2014-15 credit plan. “The other priority sector has been given Rs 1,995 crore. This plan envisages highest share of 42 per cent for agriculture, followed by 41 percent to MSME sector and 17 percent for other priority sector. The plan was prepared after taking into account the level of achievement under ACP during the year 2014-15, potential linked credit plan prepared by NABARD for 2015-16, various credit-linked subsidy schemes of State and Central governments and importance given to SHG financing.

SMART CITY

For any city to grow and do well, good sanitation and cleanliness are of topmost priority. Be it sanitation, water management, waste management, housing, or environment initiatives, technology intervention will go up to improve efficiency and to have a sustainable system in place. A recent survey under the ‘Swachh Bharat’ mission, Coimbatore ranked as 18th among the cleanest cities in India. Coimbatore is one of the 12 cities in the State selected for the Smart City project. Coimbatore being selected for the Smart Cities project will do a lot of good for the city. “The additional funds under the mission will boost the growth of industry, which in turn will give a fillip to employment”. “The Coimbatore Corporation started something called toilets first.in, which will be a crowd sourcing platform for constructing public toilets in the city. Under this, plan is to rope in young civil engineers for the construction of these toilets.
4. EDUCATION

The industrial city with home to some of the best educational institutions in the country has emerged as one of the best destinations for higher education with even students from abroad coming here to study. An important factor that makes Coimbatore an ideal destination for educational institutions to flourish is the presence of a number of industries. Coimbatore has a large and a diversified manufacturing sector facilitated by the presence of research institutes and large number of engineering colleges producing about 50,000 engineers.

Unique feature of the district is the existence of famous “Tamilnadu Agricultural University” established in 1868 as Agricultural School was converted into a full-fledged Tamil Nadu Agricultural University in 1971. This university contributes tremendously for the introduction of new seed varieties for achieving maximum productivity under various food and nonfood crops. And also it produces well trained agricultural graduates every year under different fields of agriculture and its oriented courses. The first Arts college opened in Coimbatore was the Government Arts College in the year 1875–76 to provide opportunities for higher education. The forest college and research institute was opened in 1916. It was in the late 19th and early 20th centuries that school education in Coimbatore began to take shape. The first engineering college in the city was started as the Arthur Hope College of Technology in 1945. Later it became the Government College of Technology, Coimbatore. Coimbatore Institute of Technology (1956) were established along the way. PSG Arts and Science College was who set up before independence. The Air Force Administrative College was established in 1949 to train Indian Air Force personnel. PSG College of Technology was established later in 1951. Coimbatore Medical College was opened in 1966 and the Government law college started functioning from 1978.

The path was paved for education of women in city over 50 years ago. Institutions like the PSGR Krishnammal College, Nirmala College for women and Avinashilingam University for women for Women are some of the examples that the city has to offer. In the last two decades, the number of educational institutions has risen multiple folds, and could be termed as one of the most significant periods of growth in the space of higher education and development in the city.

Coimbatore sets an example for world class quality in higher education. Amrita University, the private engineering institutions to make it to the top 200 among BRICS countries. The city is adding a lot more to its kitty. The central government has sanctioned a central university in the city. The Honorable Prime Minister recently inaugurated an ESI medical college.

Colleges are establishing centres of excellence, research unit and technology business incubators to provide the best facility for academics, research and innovation. The city also houses research institutes like Central Institute for Cotton Research South Indian Textiles Research Association (SITRA), Sardar Vallabhai Patel International School of Textiles and Management, Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Institute for Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding, Indian Council for Forestry Research and Education and Tamil Nadu Institute of Urban Studies.
Coimbatore Dist. has more than 200 Educational Institutions. Among them are:


5. AGRICULTURE (As per statistics of Year 2013 - 14)

Total Cultivated area of the district is 176808 hectares. Among the total area cultivated just 4399 hectares alone was cultivated more than once. Net Area Sown (Hec.) : 172409 hectares. The rich fertile soil, good rains, water resources and tropical climate is excellent for the growth of millet, paddy, cotton, oil seeds and tobacco. Agriculture contributes majorly to the economy. Amid the crops, area wise coconut dominated the remaining crops in this district; its area is estimated as 0.85 lakh hectare. And hence its contribution towards the district income is very much significant. Next to coconut, cholam occupies second position on area wise cultivation with an extent of 25000 ha. And the third place inhabited by tea plantation having the extent of 11186 hectare of the gross area cultivated. The rich black soil of the region has contributed to Coimbatore’s flourishing agriculture industry and, it is in fact the successful growth of cotton that served as a foundation for the establishment of its famous textile industry. Cotton grown is bulk and this boosted to make Coimbatore as a "Textile City".

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<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Gross Area</th>
<th>Net Area</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Govt. Canals</td>
<td>16554</td>
<td>15598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tube Wells</td>
<td>28876</td>
<td>28658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wells &amp; Other Sources</td>
<td>71416</td>
<td>70739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Irrigated.</td>
<td>116846</td>
<td>114995</td>
</tr>
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Important Crops

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food Crops</th>
<th>Other than Food Crops</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paddy, Jowar, Maize, Bengalgram, Greengram, Redgram, Blackgram, Greengram,</td>
<td>Teak, Tea, Coffee,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horsegram, Chillies, Sugarcane, Turmeric, Vegetables, Onion, Coconut,</td>
<td>Cardamom, Casuarina,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banana, Mango, Curry Leaves, Arecanut</td>
<td>Cashewnut, Eucalyptus,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pepper, Cotton</td>
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</tbody>
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Area and Production of Principal Crops

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Crops</th>
<th>Area (in hect.)</th>
<th>Production (in tonnes)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Paddy (Rice)</td>
<td>2157</td>
<td>7890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Cholam</td>
<td>25001</td>
<td>12134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>2329</td>
<td>16919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Other Cereals</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Pulses</td>
<td>9949</td>
<td>4136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Sugarcane (Gur)</td>
<td>11701</td>
<td>147841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Groundnut</td>
<td>5054</td>
<td>8549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Gingelly</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>979</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Agricultural Land Holdings (As per the Agricultural Census 2010-11)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Holdings</td>
<td>131341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Area (Hectares)</td>
<td>237305.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Average Size of Holdings (Hectares)</td>
<td>1.81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. INDUSTRY

Coimbatore is a major commercial and business hub in the state of Tamil Nadu. The business tradition of Coimbatore has evolved over a period of last two hundred years. If we have to catch the sequence and chronology of this story of growth, it has most to do with the fact that the rich black soil in Coimbatore was not very friendly to food production and, it is in fact, the successful growth of cotton as served as a foundation for the establishment of its famous textile industry. At that time, under the British rule, the country had got into annual cotton cultivation, as a commercial activity. Hence farmers in Coimbatore began to grow cotton. This led to the setting up of the first cotton yarn spinning mill. The first textile mill came up as far back as 1888 and due to availability of cotton in this area, more and more cotton spinning mills came up over the period of time. Even in the late 1800s, Coimbatore district had cotton cleaning and pressing factories and was exported to Mumbai (then Bombay) and England. The development of Hydro Electricity from the Pykara Falls in the 1930s led to a Cotton Boom in Coimbatore The Southern India Mills’ Association (SIMA) was established in 1933, is very active in the Coimbatore region and governs most of the textile industry in South India. SIMA has a membership spread across the southern states and protects the interests of the textile mills and its workers. India’s 15 % textile mills are situated in and around the Coimbatore. Gradually, it is known as the textile capital of South India hence it is called as "The Manchester of South India".

The machineries for these mills were imported or some of them were bought from manufacturers in Bombay region, which was the then textile hub. Once the spirit of entrepreneurship entered the living traditions of the people, then it was only a matter of expansion and diversification into related and even different areas of economic activities. Coimbatore envisioned to build a strong Foundry base, so, the spares for replacement in these Textile machines were able to be produced in Coimbatore. Later, full-fledged machineries were
manufactured. Textile industry began to get backward-integrated, in the capital goods-front, by evolution of a strong textile-machinery manufacturing base.

There was an evolution of textile machinery manufacturing sector due to the pre-existing engineering capability in the Foundry sector. The machinery manufacturing activity was a forward-integration of the foundry capability. This led to manufacture of a host of innovative machineries like Wet grinders, Lathes, machines for drilling, welding etc. This also led to the growth of Gear technology and manufacture of gear-based machineries. The Foundry and Machining capabilities were leveraged for supplying components to automobile manufacturers as a diversification and Coimbatore became a strong base for supply of auto-components for the whole of India. Due to sustained and the locally contagious competitive creation of wealth over the period of last 40 years, a number of ancillary and resultant businesses also evolved.

Simultaneously, the cotton spinning industry began to get forward-integrated by evolution of weaving capability, by hand loom or power loom, in the adjoining areas including Somanur, Palladam, Thiruchengode, Pallipalyam, Karur etc. The evolution of the globally competitive Hosiery industry in Tiruppur was also due to the strong cotton yarn-manufacturing base in Coimbatore. Tiruppur a neighboring town has carved a niche for itself in the garments export market. The major industries include textiles, textile machinery, automobile spares, motors, electronics, steel and aluminium foundries. The larger sectors like Spinning sector accounting for nearly 30% of the country's total spindlage, Pumps accounting for 45% of the total production in the country and automobile components accounting for nearly 20% of the country's total business.

Apart from the Manufacturing and trading base, Coimbatore has also become a base for the services with highly potential IT sector, now becoming the hub of Information Technology, Health services i.e. hospitals and Education services i.e professional, arts and science colleges etc. The growth of these different services sector components is also the spin-off effect of the growth of the industrial sector in the first place, and the development of Coimbatore as the centre for the small towns and the large rural areas around.

It is home to more than 50,000 Micro, Small and Medium enterprises in the various fields of general engineering, textiles, textile spates, auto spares, machine tools, motor & pumps, foundry, home appliances, software, farm equipments etc., in manufacturing. The most fundamental reason for the growth of Coimbatore as a manufacturing centre was the community-triggered contagious competitive spirit. The high-quality educational institutions helped to set up and expedited the process in starting enterprises. The easy availability of skilled manpower which facilitates industry and entrepreneurship in the region. The people’s matured entrepreneurship, the conducive work culture and business environment prevailing in Coimbatore region attributes for sustainable development of MSMEs in manufacturing sector. It is the highest revenue yielding district in the state even ahead of Chennai, thus making it one of the fastest-growing second-tier metro cities in India. Coimbatore is ranked as one of most competitive (by business environment) Indian cities.
NUMBER OF UNITS REGISTERED UNDER EM-II -2007-08 TO 2014-15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Units registered (EM-II) -- COIMBATORE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MICRO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>2874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>3396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>5606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>5276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>5818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>6351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>7801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>9235</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UDYOG AADHAAR MEMORANDUM (UAM)

Govt. of India, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has notified the Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM) under the MSMED Act, 2006 vide gazette notification [SO No. 2576(E)] dated 18-09-2015 in order to promote ease of doing business for MSMEs. A one-page simple registration form for online filing of UAM has been introduced which replaces the filing of Entrepreneur’s Memorandum Part I & II. The filing of UAM can be done on www.udyogaadhaar.gov.in. Registration is online and user-friendly. UAM can be filed on self-declaration basis. No documentation required. No Fee for filing. Can file more than one Udyog Aadhaar with same Aadhaar Number. EM-I has been abolished. Need not file through Udyog Aadhaar. Udyog Aadhaar (UA) is for running units. No need to apply for upcoming units.

DETAILS OF UDYOG AADHAAR MEMORANDUM FILED/REGISTERED - COIMBATORE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SI No.</th>
<th>District Name</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Micro</th>
<th>Small</th>
<th>Medium</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Total Units registered under UAM</td>
<td>11316</td>
<td>9412</td>
<td>1866</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Manufacturing Units</td>
<td>6027</td>
<td>4883</td>
<td>1123</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Service Units</td>
<td>5287</td>
<td>4528</td>
<td>742</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Name of the Export and Import Commodities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPORTS</th>
<th>IMPORTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Hosiery Items and Readymade Garments.</td>
<td>1. Fabric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Pumps and Motors</td>
<td>2. Engineering Spares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Yarn</td>
<td>3. Surgical Items</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Valves</td>
<td>5. Chemicals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Textile Machineries and Spares</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Jasmine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Arecanut</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Jewels</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Software</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Tea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Granite</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Wet Grinders</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Electronic Products</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ENTERPRISES (As per statistics of Year 2013 - 14)  RURAL  URBAN

a. Number of Agricultural Enterprises  :  76320  10178
b. Number of Non Agricultural Enterprises :  112310  207332
c. No. of Enterprises 
  i. With Premises  :  168370  198302
  ii. Without Premises :  20260  19208

The highly diversified economy of the city comprises light engineering, auto components, pumps and motors, castings, gears and gear boxes, textile machines, Textiles, Hosiery, Cement, Wet Grinders, Solar heaters, Safety Valves, Stabilizers various type of Electrical and Non Electrical machines, Animal Feed, Steel rolling, Paper, Sugar, Flour Mills, Dairy, Soya, Ancillary Machinery, Electrical switchgears and panels, etc.

Khadi and Village Industries (As per statistics of Year 2013 - 14)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Production Value (in lakhs)</th>
<th>Sales(Rs. in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Cotton – Khadi</td>
<td>66.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Village Industries</td>
<td>23.69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Textiles

Coimbatore accounts for 80% of the textile machinery manufactured in the country. Today, some of the best known global brands in textile machinery and component manufacturing are home – grown enterprises. Coimbatore houses a large number of small, medium and large textile mills. The Coimbatore region is famed for the quality of its cotton and dyed fabric. Today, the region covered / nearby Somanur, Palladam Thiruchengode, Pallipalyam, Erode, Karur, Dindugul, Coimbatore and Tirupur with highest concentration of textile activity specializing in spinning, weaving, power looms and knit wear are hailed as the textile hub of the world. A large produce of the manufacture is exported to different countries. Exports include knitwear, woven apparel and home furnishings. Tirupur is home to some of Asia’s largest garment manufacturing companies, exporting hosiery clothes worth more than Rs. 21,000 Crores.

Engineering Industry

More than 50,000 engineering units function in and around Coimbatore city. The engineering industry in Coimbatore making high quality inputs such as castings and forgings and a wide variety of ancillary products. The city has been considered as one of the largest foundry cluster in India. Of the total 700 plus foundry units in and around Coimbatore, most of them were on an expansion or modernization drive. The engineering industry of Coimbatore is credited with offering customized and cost effective engineering solutions.

**Foundry**

It is one of the six big cities having more foundry industries in India. There are about 700 foundry units in the Coimbatore cluster. They are scattered both within and outside the city. Some of larger geographical concentration of foundry units are Arasur, Annur, Avinashi Road, Ganapathy, Kanuvai, Manikkampalayam, Mettupalayam, Peelamedu and SIDCO Industrial Estate.

**Motors & Pumps**

The first motor to be manufactured in India came from a small engineering shop in Coimbatore. Over the years, the city has become as well known for its pumps as it has for its textiles. Coimbatore has evolved as the most sought after destination for pumps and electric motors. Coimbatore Pumps and Motors manufacturing cluster with over 1,000 MSMEs are meeting almost 45 per cent of the countries requirements of pump sets. Coimbatore is also called as the pump city of Asia. Coimbatore pumps are being exported for over 25 years. The pumps and motors industry in Coimbatore, has won recognition for high quality and performance abroad. With modernization of agriculture and rise in standard of living of the middle class, the demand for pumps is growing at a fast pace. Apart from a leading presence in the water pump market, the city's manufacturing houses also specialize in the manufacture of industrial pumps and valves. Major pump manufacturers include Aquasub engineering, BEST Pumps, CRI Pumps, Deccan Industries, Deccan Pumps, Ekki Pumps, Mahendra Pumps, Karvel Pumps, Suguna Pumps, Sharp Industries, Texmo Industries, etc.

**Auto Components**

Coimbatore has emerged as one of the most trusted outsourcing destinations for the auto component industry. The high concentration of readily available resources has facilitated Coimbatore to become the world's leading destination for auto components. Several factors have contributed to this growth, including ready availability of resources and skilled technical talent. Technical Partnerships and strategic alliances with global manufacturers have given the Coimbatore auto component industry more mileage in the international market. Today, auto majors with a growing presence in India source major components ranging from exhaust systems to braking systems, seating, electronic and electrical components, mechanical engine parts, body components and suspensions and radiators among others and sub assemblies from the city. Many auto component manufacturing companies are OE partners to multinational brands. Textool offered a prototype of Sten Guns to the Indian Government after independence. They made several prototypes until the 1990s. They successfully manufactured India's first indigenously developed diesel engines in 1972 for cars and their own CNC lathes in 1982. Today their spin-off company, Jayem Automotives, offers R & D services to Mahindra, Tata Motors and Hindustan Motors. Maruti Udyog and Tata Motors source up to 30% of their
automotive components from Coimbatore. Some of the auto component makers in Coimbatore include Robert Bosch GmbH, PRICOL, LGB, Craftsman Automation and Roots Industries.

Wet grinders

Coimbatore is home to wet grinders, has more than 700 wet grinder manufacturers. The term "Coimbatore Wet Grinder" was given a Geographical indication for wet grinders manufactured in Coimbatore and Erode in 2006.

Tooling

Tooling Divisions were incepted primarily as captive units for manufacturing houses. Today several corporate houses offer precision tooling services to global industries. The light engineering industry in the Coimbatore region also specializes in offering customized engineering solutions for diverse requirements.

Furniture

A strong furniture manufacturing base also evolved in the last 25 years as a diversification of the Engineering capabilities.

Jewellery and Gems

Coimbatore is one of the major gold jewellery manufacturing hubs in India, renowned for making cast jewellery and machine made jewellery. The city is home to about 3000 jewellery manufacturing companies and to over 40,000 goldsmiths. With the highly skilled traditional gold-smiths being available at hand, a strong jewellery manufacturing base evolved to cater to the large purchasing power and habit of buying jewellery in this region. Jewellery manufacture was also fuelled by the newly enriched Keralites through gulf employment in the last 30 years. This locational advantage was fully leveraged by the traders in Coimbatore.

Owing to the presence of a large number of jewellery manufacturers and the strong engineering base, the city is home to a number of companies manufacturing jewellery making machinery. The city is also a major diamond cutting centre in South India. The jewellery manufacturers have an active association called Coimbatore Jewellery Manufacturers' Association, and have also jointly established Coimbatore Gem and Jewellery Industries Private Limited (COJEWEL), which is a common facility with niche goldsmith machinery to be used by the members of the association.

While most of the top names among jewellery brands, from Joyalukas to Kalyan Jewellwes, have set up stores in the city, local jewellery stores too have made a mark for themselves in the sector. “Gold prices have gone up and lightweight jewellery being the future when it comes to investing in jewellery, Nowadays people need variety and manufacturers have used a lot of technology in mixing and creating innovative designs. For the target group, between the age of 18 and 30, lightweight jewellery is quite popular with them. A few jewellers feel antique jewellery is still in demand here. There are some stores which sell different varieties and designs and feel that people are readily investing and willing to buy jewellery of different kinds.
Poultry and Food Products

The district is home to almost 50% of the poultry population of Tamil Nadu. Coimbatore has a large number of poultry farms and is one of the major producers of chicken eggs and processed chicken meat exports from the country. Major companies include Suguna Foods and Shanthi Feeds. Coimbatore has some of the oldest flour mills in India. The large-scale flour mills, which cater to all the southern states, have a combined grinding capacity of more than 50,000 MT per month.

Information technology and BPO

The city is the second largest software producer in Tamil Nadu, next to Chennai. IT and BPO industry in the city has grown greatly with the launch of TIDEL park and other planned IT parks in and around the city. It is ranked at 17th among the global outsourcing cities in India. Companies like Cognizant Technology Solutions, Wipro, Infosys, Robert Bosch GmbH, IBM, Tata Consultancy Services, Tata Elxsi, Dell, Cameron International, CSS Corp and KGISL having a presence in the city.

Retail and E-Commerce

There are a number of retail outlets, supermarkets and shopping malls like Brookefields, Reliance, etc. in Coimbatore. The food chains like Pazhamudir Nilayam, Sri Annapoorna, Nilgiris, Sri Krishna Sweets based in Coimbatore, have many outlets in the city. The Sri Devi Textiles, Pothys, Chennai Silks, Nalli, Silks and many more branded textile showrooms are in Coimbatore. With spacious road that advertise an impressive list of prominent brands, R.S. puram boasts of several stores, lined next to each other in a seemingly never-ending stretch. From renowned fashion brands like Allen Solly and Puma, to player's in the lifestyle market like Bata, Woodlands, Fasttrack, to even the big names in the wedding market: Tanishq, Raymond’s, R.S. Puram has got it all. Gandhipuram, Town Hall, too, similarly, seems to be a favourite among those who aren’t willing to compromise on quality for price.

When a city grows and the population and the income levels of people purchasing power also goes up. Such is the story of this Tier II city in Tamil Nadu. Today the city is completely industrialised. It is now home to all popular brands. Coimbatore is already the largest non-metro city for e-commerce in South India, due to growing online shopping, e-ticketing and e-billing adaptation in the city.

Tourism & Hospitality

There are also a number of places of tourist interest around Coimbatore, profoundly, attracting tourists not only from Tamil Nadu but also from other states and even from foreign countries also.

1. Valparai is about 65 km from Pollachi and is situated at an altitude of 3500 feet above the sea level. Valparai is famous for its tea plantations.
2. Anaimalai Wildlife Sanctuary is about 90 km from Coimbatore and is situated at an altitude of 1,400 meters in the Western Ghats near Pollachi. The area of the sanctuary is 958 km². Top Slip is a point located at an altitude of about 800 feet in the Anaimalai mountain range. It is a picturesque location in the Anaimalai Hills about 37 km from Pollachi.

3. Parambikulam national park : The Parambikulam Wildlife Sanctuary is a reservoir of tranquil greenery ensconced in a valley between the Anaimalai Hills range of Tamil Nadu and the Nelliampathi Hills range of Kerala. The areas hilly and rocky, drained by several rivers, including Parambikulam, Sholayar and Thekkady. Thickly forested with stands of bamboo, sandalwood, rosewood and teak, the sanctuary has some marshy land and scattered patches of grassland.

4. Parambikulam - Aliyar dam : This project consists of a series of dams interconnected by tunnels and canals at various elevations to harness Parambikulam, Aliyar, Nirar, Sholiyar, Thunkadavu, Thenkkadi and Palar rivers, laid for irrigation and power generation. It is located in the Anaimalai Hills range. Seven streams-five flowing westward and two towards the east- have been dammed and their reservoirs interlinked by tunnels. The water is ultimately delivered to the drought-prone areas in the Coimbatore district of Tamil Nadu and the Chittur area of Kerala. The project has a command area of 1620 square kilometres with 185 MW of power generation capacity.

5. Karamadai Forest Range : Government of Tamilnadu promotes eco Tourism in this range. The spot is located at an easy destination reachable for people from Coimbatore. It is located near Pillur in Baralikkadu of Karamadai Range in Coimbatore District. The way is a hilly terrain enriched with green vegetation with a pleasant climate providing many view points to have awe for these scenes.

Other Famous tourist attractions are


Coimbatore has gained the reputation of becoming a hub for spiritualism with many spiritual organisations having set up branches in the city. “Between Isha Yoga, Palani and Maruthamalai, a lot domestic guests coming in. The temples bear witness to the religiousness and love of art and architecture of the people. It is more of spirituality than religion which draws these tourists. Isha Foundation in particular has a lot of foreign tourists coming in. Even the Annaikatti ashram of Swami Dayananda Sarawate draws a lot of tourists. “The city must be viewed as a destination/nucleus for spiritual tourism in the days to come. Important Pilgrims Centres

Hospitality is a promising sector in Coimbatore. Coimbatore has seemingly undergone an exponential growth in the hospitality sector over the last few years. Hospitality as such depends heavily on other industries to reach its full potential. Business tourism brings most of the city’s visitors past star hotel doors. “Uninterrupted power supply, a special economic zone, well connected six-lane highways and increased domestic air routes help people in developing and expanding their companies, Multi-speciality hospitals, high profile educational institutions and temple tourism are added advantage too.” Hotels in Coimbatore have also benefitted from the influx of spiritual tourists from across the globe. The city has seen growth in the hospitality industry. Five star hotels like Vivanta by Taj, Le Royal Meridien, Trident, four star hotels like Aloft and several three star hotels like Clarion hotel, The Residency, CAG Pride, Heritage Inn, Jenney Residency, Alankar Grande, Rathna Residency, Hotel City Tower, Vijat Park Inn and Mangala International have presence in the city.

**Entertainment**

**Sports**

With its climate and the facilities the city has to provide, Coimbatore has become a sportsperson’s favourite. Time and again, people in this city have shown their penchant for various sporting activities. Volleyball, basketball, cricket, football, tennis and even motor racing, the list is endless. Among the more conventional sports, tennis seems to be gaining in popularity. Apart from these friendly matches, there are also multiple cricket tournaments that are held in the city, the most popular ones being the 10-over tennis ball tournaments. For many in Coimbatore, the word sport is almost synonymous with the Nehru Stadium. This magnificent stadium, with a capacity of 30,000 people, was built 40 years ago but is the most recognized sports establishment of the city till date. The size and facilities of the stadium make it a favourite among sportspersons in Coimbatore. Among the more unconventional sports, motor racing has been popular for quite some time here, with several participants and enthusiasts.

**Cinema Theatres (Nos.)  (As per statistics of Year  2013 - 14)**

a) Air-conditioned : 21  
b) Non-conditioned : 31  
c) Semi – Permanent : 2
7. GOVT. POLICIES & SCHEMES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF MSME SECTOR

One of the most priorities of Government Agenda/ Mission is to – "Promote growth and development of globally competitive MSMEs. In order to empower MSMEs, the GOI has contemplated various schemes and polices to help them become more innovative, efficient and competitive. Among them, prominent, are the enactment of the MSMED Act, 2006, CPPP for MSEs, MSE-CDP scheme and NMCP.

The MSMED Act, 2006 provides recognition of the concept of ‘enterprise’ which comprises both manufacturing and service entities. Establishment of specific funds for the promotion, development and enhancing competitiveness of these enterprises, notification of schemes/programmes for this purpose, progressive credit policies and practices, preference in Government procurements to products and services of the micro and small enterprises, more effective mechanisms for mitigating the problems of delayed payments to micro and small enterprises and assurance of a scheme for easing the closure of business by these enterprises are some of the other features of the Act.

CPPP for MSEs.

Under the Central Public Procurement Policy for MSEs which came to operation w.e.f 01.04.2012, Ministries and Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) are required to make a minimum of 20% of their annual purchase from MSEs. Of this purchase, 4% to be earmarked for procurement from MSEs owned by SC/ST entrepreneurs.

MSE - CDP

To improve the productivity, competitiveness and capacity building of MSMEs, the GOI has adopted a cluster-based approach and launched a special scheme called MSE-CDP. This scheme is for promoting technology up-gradation in clusters for a group of MSME units. Components of the scheme: diagnostic study, formation of Special Purpose Vehicles (group of members); conducting awareness campaign, workshop, seminars, etc., common purchase at lower cost, resourcing of better technology, creating marketing Hub, Common Facility Centres, Common tool room, etc.

National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP)

Currently, India’s manufacturing sector contributes about 16% to the GDP, and India’s share in world manufacturing is only 1.8%. The manufacturing industry is nearly 18 times the size of the Information Technology industry. India is looking to create as many as 100 million skilled jobs in the manufacturing sector by raising its share of GDP to 25 per cent from 16 per cent major employment providing industries in terms of percent share in overall employment in manufacturing sector. Unless manufacturing becomes an engine of growth, providing at least 100 million additional decent jobs, it will be difficult for India’s growth to be inclusive.

The Government has announced National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) with an aim to support the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in their endeavor to become globally competitive. The areas of support under NMCP Scheme include 1. Bar Coding 2. Lean Manufacturing practice to eliminate waste activities 3. Application of ICT in business 4. Design solutions for continuous improvement and value addition for existing
products, 5. Technology and Quality up gradation by Implementation of Energy Efficient Technologies /Clean Development Interventions and Setting up of Carbon Credit Aggregation Centres, encouragement to acquire product certification/licences 6. Promoting Business Incubators to assist innovative ideas for commercialization, 7. Enabling MSMEs to be competitive through QMS/QTT like, 6-Sigma, kaizan, 5-S, JIT, 7-Q Tools 8. IPR to enable MSMEs to protect their ideas/strategies and 9. Marketing Assistance and Technology Upgradation.

8. MISSIONS

Make in India Mission

Make in India is an initiative of the Government of India to encourage multi-national, as well as domestic, companies to manufacture their products in India. It was launched by Honorable Prime Minister of India on 25 September 2014. The objective of the mission is to make India, as the top destination globally for foreign direct investment. 100% FDI is permitted in all the above sectors, except for space (74%), defence (49%) and news media (26%)

Make in India focuses on the following 25 sectors of the economy:


Digital India Mission

Digital India is an initiative by the Government of India to ensure that Government services are made available to citizens electronically by improving online infrastructure and by increasing Internet connectivity. It was launched on 1 July 2015 by Honorable Prime Minister of India. The initiative includes plans to connect rural areas with high-speed internet networks. Digital India has three core components. These include:

1) The creation of digital infrastructure 2) Delivering services digitally 3) Digital literacy

The Government of India hopes to achieve growth on multiple fronts with the Digital India Programme. Specifically, the government aims to target nine ‘Pillars of Digital India’ that they identify as being:

Skill India Mission

Skill India is an initiative of the Government of India. It was launched by Honorable Prime Minister of India on 16 July 2015 with an aim to train over 40 crore people in India in different skills by 2022. The initiatives include National Skill Development Mission, National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) scheme and the Skill Loan scheme.

Startup India Mission

The campaign was first announced by Honorable Prime Minister of India in his 15th August, 2015 address. Startup India is a flagship initiative of the Government of India, intended to build a strong eco-system for nurturing innovation and Startups in the country that will drive sustainable economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities. The Government through this initiative aims to empower Startups to grow through innovation and design. In order to meet the objectives of the initiative, Government of India is announcing this Action Plan that addresses all aspects of the Startup ecosystem. With this Action Plan the Government hopes to accelerate spreading of the Startup movement: From digital/technology sector to a wide array of sectors including agriculture, manufacturing, social sector, healthcare, education, etc.; and From existing tier 1 cities to tier 2 and tier 3 cities including semi-urban and rural areas. The Action Plan is divided across the following areas:

- Simplification and Handholding
- Funding Support and Incentives
- Industry-Academia Partnership and Incubation

Key points

- Single Window Clearance even with the help of a mobile application
- 10,000 crore fund of funds
- 80% reduction in patent registration fee
- Modified and more friendly Bankruptcy Code to ensure 90-day exit window
- Freedom from mystifying inspections for 3 years
- Freedom from Capital Gain Tax for 3 years
- Freedom from tax in profits for 3 years
- Eliminating red tape
- Self-certification compliance
- Innovation hub under Atal Innovation Mission
- Starting with 5 lakh schools to target 10 lakh children for innovation programme
- new schemes to provide IPR protection to start-ups and new firms
- encourage entrepreneurship.
- Stand India across the world as a start-up hub.
Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (Clean India Mission)

Swachh Bharat Mission is a national campaign by the Government of India, covering 4,041 statutory cities and towns, to clean the streets, roads and infrastructure of the country. On 2 October 2014, Honorable Prime Minister of India launched the Swachh Bharat Mission, which aims to eradicate open defecation by 2019. The program plans to construct 12 crore toilets in rural India by October 2019, at a projected cost of Rs.1.96 lakh crore.

9. INDIA’S ADVANTAGES FOR GROWTH OF INDUSTRIES IN INDIA

- Low cost Factor- The cost of manpower combined with the availability of a large number of technology oriented workforce in India, is one of the lowest in the world.
- Availability of Capital Equipments - India’s advanced tooling and machining industry makes it possible to produce capital locally and efficiently.
- High Quality Standards - The ‘Made in India’ brand, is rapidly getting associated with quality.
- Availability of Raw Materials - Key raw materials for the industry, such as ferrous, non ferrous metals, steel, plastics are available in India.
- Foundry and Castings - India has a well established foundry industry to support the sector in this regard.
- Engineering Institutions - India has a well developed technical and tertiary education infrastructure of over 400 universities, 1,500 research institutions and over 10,000 higher education centre.
- Sustained Growth in Demand - The growing purchasing power of a rapidly expanding middle class from 50 million to 550 million by 2025.
- Stable Economic Policies Adopted by Successive Governments - Continuity in economic reforms and policies related to investments which has contributed to the overall economic growth.
- Proximity to Key Global Markets - Proximity to other growing Asian economies and emerging markets over other competing nations.
- Political Stability - Uninterrupted record of political stability since independence. Higher Labor Productivity - The labour productivity for registered firms in India is higher than that of large firms in low cost countries(LCC).
- Entrepreneurship and Credit Support - Entrepreneurship talent among youth and good banking system and their credit support for starting enterprises.

10. OPPORTUNITIES FOR GROWTH OF ENTERPRISES IN COIMBATORE

Existing Sector:

Vendorisation / Ancillarisation of the Industry:
1. Fabrication  2. Electrical machinery components/parts  3. Textile Machinery parts
7. Electronic components
Service sector:
1. Consultancy service for pollution Control Equipments, foundries & Dying units
2. Powder coating
3. Interior Decoration
4. Security services
5. Housekeeping
6. Cell Phone servicing
7. Repairing of Electro-medical Equipments
8. Domestic repairing services.
9. Technical consultancy
10. Marketing consultancy
11. Entrepreneurship Development Institutions
12. Internet Browsing
13. Data Base services
14. Cyber Marketing
15. Industrial Laundry
16. Documentary Film making
17. Beauty Parlours
18. Sporting and other recreational activities
19. Safety disposal of hospital / medical waste
20. Postal and Courier activities
21. Cable TV
22. Freight transport
23. Printing and book Binding
24. Auto Four / Two wheeler service centres
25. Recharging and reconditioning of batteries
26. Hotels and hospitality services
27. Educational institutions
28. Creche
29. Fitness centres.

11. POTENTIAL FOR NEW MSMEs:
1. Structural Fabrication Works
2. Gate, Grill, Doors & Windows fabrication works
3. Mechanised Boats
4. Fibre Boats
5. Fishnet
6. Seashell grit
7. FRP Products
8. Dry fish processing
9. Poultry Feed Manufacturing
10. Silica sand Processing
11. Sodium Silicate
12. Coir Products
13. Cane Products
14. Korai / Plastic Mat
15. Desiccated coconut Powder
16. Automobile Rubber Moulded Components
17. Petroleum Products such as Refining of waste Oil Industrial Oil
18. Masala Products
19. Paper Plate, Paper cups and Areca plate
20. Purified packaged drinking water
21. Agricultural implements
22. Ice Plant
23. Flour Mills
24. Rice Mills
25. Energy Food
26. Readymixes for Savouries
27. Meat Gravy Concentrates
28. Coconut based products
29. Invertors and UPS
30. Powder Coating
31. Bricks / Hollow Bricks

Products Based Enterprises for Coimbatore District:

Agro-based products:
1. Coconut based Products
2. Jowar based
3. Maize based
4. Herbal based
5. Coco based
6. Mushroom Plantation & Processing
7. Groundnut Processing
8. Bio Mass electricity
9. Production of seeds and saplings
10. Neem based products
11. Tamarind based products
12. Floriculture & Flowers based products
13. Poultry and cattle feed
14. Fast food items – Noodles, Sewai etc.
15. Tea-Instant Tea
16. Plantation - Neem & Tamarind
17. Curry Leaves - Export possibilities

Horticulture based products:
1. Fruit Processing
2. Banana based Products
3. Tomato based Products
4. Other Vegetables based
5. Papaya based

Pisciculture based Industries:
1. Fishing
2. Fish based food items like pickles etc.
Animal Husbandry Based Industry:


Textile based products:


Chemical & Plastic Based Products:


Engineering Products:


Electrical & Electronic Industry:


IT Enabled services:


Metallurgy:


Jewellery:

Power Generation:

1. Generation of electricity using Wind power – wind mills  
2. Generation of Solar electricity  
3. Bio mass based electricity

Tourism & Entertainment:

1. Establishment of Hotels & Good Restaurants near tourist places  
2. Recreation facilities / Entertainment facilities near popular towns / places.

12. LIST OF IDENTIFIED INDUSTRIAL CLUSTERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Engineering</td>
<td>Coimbarore</td>
<td>Automobile and Engineering components</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Lorry Body Building</td>
<td>Mettupalayam</td>
<td>Lorry Body Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Agro based cluster</td>
<td>Coimbatore</td>
<td>Food Products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Coir</td>
<td>Pollachi</td>
<td>Natural Fibre, Agricultural products and Bio-degradable products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Agarbathi</td>
<td>Avarampalayam</td>
<td>Agarbathi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Electro Plating Industry</td>
<td>Mostly in Coimbatore City and Peripherals</td>
<td>Electroplating of parts of Textile Machinery, Automobile, PVC Moulds and Dies &amp; Railway products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Pump, Motor &amp; Foundry Industry</td>
<td>Coimbatore city and peripherals</td>
<td>Pumps and Motors, Foundry Castings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Jewellery</td>
<td>Coimbatore</td>
<td>Gold Jewellery, Studded Jewellery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Wet Grinder</td>
<td>Coimbatore</td>
<td>Wet grinder and accessories for wet grinders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Khadi Cluster (KVIC)</td>
<td>Sulur, Coimbatore</td>
<td>Cotton Khadi and Polyvastra</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Wet Grinder Cluster has availed financial grant under MSE-CDP scheme of Govt. of India/Govt. of Tamil Nadu for establishing Common Facility Centre (CFC) for copper wire, drawing and stamping facility.

13. LIST OF INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS IN COIMBATORE

1. Coimbatore District Small Scale Industries Association (CODISSIA), G.D. Naidu Towers, Post Bag No. 3827, Huzur Road, Coimbatore – 641 018 Phone: 0422-2215182 / 2212409
2. The Southern India Engineering Manufacturers Association (SIEMA), Post Box No. 3847, 8/4, Race Course, Coimbatore - 641 018 Phone: 0422- 2220014
3. Coimbatore SIDCO Industrial Estate Manufacturers Association (COSIEMA), Plot No. 91, SIDCO Industrial Estate, Coimbatore – 641 021 Phone : 0422- 2673941
5. Indian Chamber of Commerce, 8/732, Avinashi Road, Coimbatore – 641 018 Phone : 0422- 2214000 / 2214001
7. The Coimbatore Tiny & Small Foundry Owners Association (COSMAFAN), 394/1, SNR College Road, Peelamedu, Coimbatore – 4 Phone : 0422-2561819
8. Tamilnadu Pump & Spares Manufacturers Association (TAPMA)106, Nethaji Road, Pappanaickenpalayam, Coimbatore – 641 037 Phone : 0422- 2213393
10. Kovai Power Driven Pumps and Spares Manufacturers Association (KOPMA), 14/1,116-A, 1st Floor, Kattoor St, PN Palayam, Coimbatore 641 037 Phone : 0422 - 4214151
11. South India Mills Association(SIMA), Shanmuga Mandram, 41, Race Cource, Coimbatore – 641 018 Phone : 0422-2211391 - 94
12. The Coimbatore Foundry & Industry Owners Association (COFIOA), 14-A RR Naidu Industrial Estate, Trichy Road, Singanallur, Coimbatore – 5 Phone : 0422- 2572864
13. The South India Small Spinners Association (SISPA), 8/732, Avinashi Road, Coimbatore – 18 Phone : 0422-2214788 / 2214988
14. Tamilnadu Association of Cottage and Micro Enterprises (TACT), 15/221, Vadavalli Road, JJ Nagar, Edayarpalayam, Coimbatore – 641 006 Phone : 0422 - 2575956
15. South India Furniture Manufacturers Association(SIFMA), VK Road, Peelamedu, Coimbatore – 641 004 Phone : 0422-2575956
16. All India Coir Machinery Manufacturers Association, 4/1, Kumaran Building, Makinampatti, Pollachi – 642 003 Phone : 04259-236441 / 236551
17. Ganapathy Industries and Traders Welfare Association, 252, Sivasakthi Colony, Ganapathy, Coimbatore – 641 006 Phone : 0422-2537610
18. Pollachi Chamber of Commerce, Nallappa Theatre Complex, 85, Coimbatore Road, Pollachi - 642 002.
20. Mettupalayam Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 318, Annapoorna Building, Mettupalayam, Coimbatore - 641 301
25. Coimbatore Jewelers Association, 1045 Big Bazaar Street, Coimbatore – 641 001.
27. Pollachi Taluk All Automobile Workshop Owners Association, 151, Water Tank Road, Pollachi - 652 001.

14. IMPORTANT PROJECTS OF COIMBATORE DISTRICT

Industrial Areas Developed in the District – Coimbatore (Year 2013 - 14)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Name of Ind. Area</th>
<th>Land acquired (In hectare)</th>
<th>Land developed (In hectare)</th>
<th>No. of Plots and sheds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>SIDCO Industrial Estate, Kurichi</td>
<td>35.81.3</td>
<td>35.81.3</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>SIDCO Industrial Estate, Malumichampatti</td>
<td>14.63.2</td>
<td>14.63.2</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>50.455</strong></td>
<td><strong>50.455</strong></td>
<td><strong>366</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CODISSIA Trade Fair Complex

CODISSIA has established a Permanent Trade Fair Complex called CODISSIA INTEC Technology Centre in a 40 acres of land near the Airport in Coimbatore. The building with an area of 1,60,000 Sq. feet. The Complex has 5 A/c Halls of 210 Sq. Metres each for holding Seminars, Meetings, Group discussions etc. There is an open space of 2000 Sq. metres suitable for Open Air events, parties, outdoor display etc. The Trade Fair Complex has facilities for communication, space for Food Court and facilities for parking for more than 3000 cars and 5000 two wheelers at a time. The complex has become an important landmark in the city. The fame of the complex has spread far and wide across the country in the industrial and trade fair circles.

Coimbatore Industrial Infrastructure Association (COINDIA)

In both industrialized and developing countries, there is increasing evidence that clustering and networking can help enterprises boost their competitiveness. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) developed cluster approach in 1993 to facilitate co-operation between the public and private sector for designing and implementing programmes to re-vitalize "underachieving" Small and Medium Scale Enterprises clusters. The programme draws lessons from the experience of successful clusters, which are implemented through co-
operation projects in various developing countries. In 1996, UNIDO initiated the Cluster Development Programme (CDP) in India to provide competitive manufacturing technologies. UNIDO’s approach to cluster development has identified the key problem faced by SME's as one of "relative isolation" rather than "size". The Cluster Development objective is to provide an entire range of manufacturing solutions at globally competitive prices to the overall performance and collective efficiency of small and medium enterprises. Today, SMEs have significantly increased their competitive advantage by co-operating with one another and forging links with private and public services providers.

In 2008, the Coimbatore Industrial Infrastructure Association (COINDIA) under the Government of India's Industrial Infrastructure Up-gradation Scheme (IIUS) initiated a cluster development project to provide competitive manufacturing technologies. The project is implemented under the supervision of the Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu. The Rs.60 crore cluster project comprises a Rs 39.39 crore grant from the Central Government, Rs 1.21 crore grant from the State Government and Rs 19.40 crore contributed by COINDIA and other industrial associations. The Government of Tamil Nadu has given a grant apart from a land measuring about 50 cents. This is the first kind of project with such largest investment in the Coimbatore’s industrial sector promoted under public-private partnership mode.

COINDIA was primarily promoted by the Southern India Engineering Manufacturers’ Association (SIEMA) and the following organizations are the joint promoters of the project: 1. Institute of Indian Foundrymen (Coimbatore Chapter) 2. Coimbatore Tiny and Small Foundrymen Association(COSMAFAN) 3. Coimbatore Foundry Industry Owners’ Association (COFIOA) 4. Small Industries’ Testing And Research Centre (Si'Tarc) 5. SIRUTHULI. COINDIA is registered under Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act 1975. The activities of COINDIA are being governed by the elected members of COINDIA and industrial experts as directed by IIUS, Government of India.

**COINDIA’s facilities for the benefit of motor, pump and foundry industries:**

1. **Product, Die & Mould Centre (PDMC)** – a concrete structure with all utilities that houses the latest machineries, equipments, technology including Rapid Prototyping machine at a total cost of Rs.29 crores.

2. **Foundry Complexes** with basic infrastructure such as road, office premises, meeting hall, weigh bridge, over head water tank and canteen at three places i. more than 110 small foundry units at a cost of Rs. 4.5 crores at Arasur ii. more than 36 small foundry units at a cost of Rs. 1.50 crores at Kallapalayam. iii. more than 54 small foundry units at a cost of Rs. 2.5 crores at Manickampalayam.

3. **Business Centre COINDIA** with meeting hall in SIEMA building and has installed the latest Video Conferencing equipments and constructed a modern library hall at its Registered Office at Race Course. Total Project cost Rs. 2.0 Crores.

4. **Si’Tarc** – Small Industries Testing and Research Centre COINDIA with latest machineries and equipments at Si’Tarc, Avarampalayam and Kurichi for testing of Motors, Pumps and other Engineering products at a cost of Rs.5.5 crores.
5. Common Modern Tool Room (CMTR) for the benefit of its members at Electrical & Electronic Industrial Estate belonging to Government of Tamil Nadu on an area of 50 cents of land with state of the art high end machineries worth for Rs. 15 Crores.

TIDEL PARK

TIDEL Park is a leading, successful Information Technology Park (IT Park) conceived and developed for the development of IT industry. The main promoters of this IT facility are Tamilnadu Industrial Development Corporation Ltd (TIDCO), the premier Industrial Development Organisation and Electronics Corporation of Tamilnadu (ELCOT), another state owned organization engaged in the promotion of Electronic industries in Tamilnadu.

TIDEL Park is Providing IT infrastructure to develop a world class IT Park at Coimbatore. It is located very close to the Coimbatore Airport on the Avinashi Road, adjoining Coimbatore Medical College. Total built-up area will be about 1.7 million sq.ft. and will have the flexibility to accommodate IT companies of various sizes (small, medium & large). The Building & facilities will meet the requirements of IT companies and of international standards. This facility at Coimbatore is adopting latest technologies to make it truly a world class IT facility. To name a few, the IT Park have the following facilities. Connectivity - High speed data & Voice communication back bone by multiple service providers 100% back up for power & communication facilities Intelligent Building Management System, Auditorium / Conference Halls with Video Conferencing facilities, Food Courts, Banks and other support services facilities
### 15. LICENSING AUTHORITIES – KEY CONTACTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Product Line / Activity</th>
<th>Licensing Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Approval of production programme for items compulsorily licensable</td>
<td>Production programme approval is not necessary but while obtaining for provisional registration brief project outline is submitted to DIC / Development Commissioner (SSI) New Delhi through State Directorate of Industries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>For units functioning in places other Industrial Estate / approved Developed Plots</td>
<td>License from Corporation Commissioner Municipal authority or Panchayat Board.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Manufacture of Drugs and Cosmetics</td>
<td>State Drug Controller, Drug Control Administration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Fruits &amp; Vegetable based products</td>
<td>Dy. Director, Food &amp; Vegetable Preservation-Shastri Bhavan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Units employing 10 or more workers (power used) or 20 or more workers (power not used) approved under Factories Act</td>
<td>Chief Inspector of Factories.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Effluent disposal</td>
<td>Clearance from District Health Officer, Director of Public Health, Pollution Control Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Registration under Sales Tax Act</td>
<td>Local Joint Commercial Tax Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Registration under Central Excise Act</td>
<td>Superintendent of Central Excise of the area or Collector of Central Excise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Power Connection</td>
<td>Local Assistant Divisional Engineer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Registration Partnership Firm</td>
<td>Inspector General of Registration, 26, Rajaji Salai, Chennai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Details of ISI Specification (Now known as BIS)</td>
<td>Bureau of Indian Standards Southern Regional Office, Taramani, Chennai-600 113.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
16. STEPS TO SET UP MSMEs

1. DECISION TO BE AN ENTREPRENEUR
2. PRODUCT SELECTION/TECHNOLOGY
3. LOCATION OF THE UNIT
4. TYPE OF THE ORGANISATION
5. PROJECT REPORT PREPARATION
6. ARRANGEMENT OF FINANCE
7. STATUTORY LICENCES AND REGISTRATION
8. LAND AND BUILDING
9. PURCHASE OF MACHINERY
10. POWER CONNECTION AND WATER SUPPLY
11. INSTALLATION OF MACHINERY
12. MANPOWER
13. RAW MATERIAL PROCUREMENT
14. PRODUCTION
15. COSTING AND PRICING
16. MARKETING
17. SALES
18. PROFIT
### 17. INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT – WHOM TO CONTACT FOR WHAT

|   | Guidance on Product Identification | a) Director, MSME Development Institute, 65/1, GST Road, Guindy, Chennai – 600 032. Ph: 22501011-3 lines, 22502416, 222501785 Fax: 222501475, 222501014 Email: dcdi-chennai@dcmsme.gov.in Web site: www.msmedi-chennai.gov.in  
|   | Selection/Training Technical Consultation | b) Deputy Director l/c., Br. MSME - DI, 386, Patel Road, Coimbatore Ph: 0422 - 2230426, 2233956  
|   |   | c) General Manager, District Industries Centre, No. 2, Raja Street, Coimbatore – 641 001. Ph: 0422 – 2391678, 2397311 Fax No. 0422 – 2391678 Email: gmdiccbe@rediffmail.com  
|   | Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum | Facility available online at [www.msmeonline.tn.gov.in](http://www.msmeonline.tn.gov.in) or  
|   |   | General Manager, District Industries Centre, No.2, Raja Street, Coimbatore – 641 001. Ph: 0422 – 2391678, 2397311 Fax: 0422 – 2391678 Email: gmdiccbe@rediffmail.com  
|   | License for Compulsory Licensable items | Secretariat for Industrial Assistance, Departments of Industrial Policy & Promotion, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi – 110 011. Ph: 011-23011983 Fax:011-23011034 Email: dipp_sia@ub.nic.in  
|   | Plan permit | Deputy Director - Town and Country Planning, Dr. Nanjappa Road, Corporation Building, 2nd Floor, Coimbatore - 641 018. Ph: 0422 - 2380243 Fax: 0422 - 2380243  
|   | Registration under Factories Act. (for units employing 10 or more workers with power) | Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories. 1st Division, 525, Thalaivasal Complex, X Cut Road, Coimbatore – 12 Ph: 0422 - 2231587 Fax: 0422 - 2231587  
|   | Registration under Pollution Control Rules | District Environment Engineer, Tamilnadu Pollution Control Board, 266, Mettupalayam Road, I Kabila Tower, III Floor, Coimbatore - 43 Ph: 0422 - 2444608 Fax: 0422 - 2431139  
<p>|   | Registration with Fire &amp; Rescue Services | Divisional fire Office, Fire Services, State Bank Road, Coimbatore Ph: 0422 - 2300211 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Contact Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 9.  | Licensing by Health Department – for Food Products    | Deputy Director (Health Services), 219, Race Course, Coimbatore – 641 018. Ph: 0422 - 2210351  
Fax: 0422 2210351 Email: ddhsbe@vsnl.net |
<p>| 10. | F.P.O – License (for fruits &amp; Vegetable Processing Units and Beverages manufacturers) | Office of the Deputy Director (F&amp;VP) Rajaji Bhavan, Basant Nagar, Chennai – 600 090 Ph: 044 - 4912421 Fax: 044 - 4912421 |
| 11. | Drug License for Drugs and Cosmetic Products          | Asst. Director of Drugs Control I/c., Coimbatore Zone, 219, Race Course Road, Coimbatore – 641 018. Ph: 0422 - 2210350 |
| 12. | Patents &amp; Designs Registration                        | Sr. Joint Controller of Patents &amp; Designs, The Patents Office, Intellectual Property Office Building, G.S.T Road, Guindy, Chennai – 600 032. Ph: 044 -22502080, Fax: 044 -22502066, Email: <a href="mailto:Chennai-patent@nic.in">Chennai-patent@nic.in</a> |
| 13. | Trade Mark Registration                               | Assistant Registrar of Trade Marks, Trade Marks Registry, Intellectual Property Office Building, G.S.T. Road, Guindy, Chennai – 600 032. Ph: 044 - 22502045 Fax: 044 -22502046 Email: <a href="mailto:tmrcherbr@md3.vsnl.net.in">tmrcherbr@md3.vsnl.net.in</a> |
| 14. | Import - Export (I.E.) Code Number                    | Office of Zonal Joint Director General of Foreign Trade, 4th &amp; 5th Floor, Shastrti Bhavan Annex, 26, Haddows Road, Chennai – 600 006 Ph: 044 - 28283404/08 Fax: 044 -28283403 Email: <a href="mailto:zjdgt@aec-ch.tn.nic.in">zjdgt@aec-ch.tn.nic.in</a> |
| 15. | ISI Mark                                              | Management Systems Certification Officer, Bureau of Indian Standards, C.I.T. Campus, IV Cross Road, Chennai – 600 113. Ph: 044 - 22541442, 22542315, 22541311, Fax: 91-044 -22541087, 22541087 Email: <a href="mailto:sro@bis.org.in">sro@bis.org.in</a>, <a href="mailto:salessro@bis.org.in">salessro@bis.org.in</a> |
| 16. | Registration under VAT                                | Deputy Commissioner Commercial Taxes, Dr. Balasundaram Road, Coimbatore Ph: 0422 - 2216302 |
| 17. | Central Excise                                        | Joint Commissioner, O/o. Commissioner of Central Excise, 6/9, ATC Street, Race Course Road, Coimbatore – 18 |
| 18. | Service Tax Registration                              | Joint Commissioner, O/o Commissioner of Central Excise, 6/9, ATC Street, Race Course Road, Coimbatore – 18 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 20. | Factory Accommodation | a) Tamilnadu Small Industries Development Corporation Limited, Industrial Estate, Guindy, Chennai – 600 032. Ph: 22501461, 22501422/0185/0506/1210 Fax: 22500792 Email: sidco@vsnl.com/ tansidco@eth.net  
b) Branch Manager, Tamilnadu Small Industries Development Corporation Limited, Industrial Estate, Kurichi, Coimbatore – 641 021 Ph: 0422 – 2572825 Email: sidcocbe@data.one.in |
|   | Industrial Plots / Sheds (SIDCO) |   |
b) Superintending Engineer (North), Tamilnadu Electricity Board, Tatabad, Coimbatore – 641 012 Ph: 0422 - 2493508 |
| 22. | Lead Bank | Lead District Manager, Canara Bank, 27, Jawan’s Bhavan, Near Dist. Court, Coimbatore -18 Ph: 0422 – 2300313 |
| 23. | TIIC | Regional Manager, Tamilnadu Industrial Investment Corporation, 94, United Shopping Complex, Dr. Nanjappa Road, Coimbatore Ph: 0422 - 2380520 |
| 24. | NABARD | Assistant General Manager, NABARD, Cheran Plaza Behind ICICI Bank, Trichy Road, Coimbatore – 18 Ph: 0422 – 2305127 |
| 25. | PMEGP Scheme | a) General Manager, District Industries Centre, No.2, Raja Street, Coimbatore – 641 001 Ph: 04365 – 241193 Email: gmdiccbe@rediffmail.com  
b) Khadi & Village Industries Commission 32, Mariamman Koil Street, Krishnarayapuram, (Avarampalayam), Coimbatore – 641 006 |
| 26. | NEEDS / UYEGP Scheme of Govt. of Tamilnadu | General Manager, District Industries Centre, No.2, Raja Street, Coimbatore – 641 001 Email: gmdiccbe@rediffmail.com |
| 27. | Finance under KVIC Scheme | a) State Director, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, 236, Avvai Shanmugam Road, Gopalapuram, Chennai – 600 086 Ph: 044 – 28351019 Fax: 044 – 28351697  
| 28. | Finance for SC/ST beneficiaries | District Manager, TADHCO, Balasundaram Road, Coimbatore Ph: 0422 – 2210111 Email: dmcbetahdco@data.co.in |

Source of data: District Statistical Hand Book for the Year 2013 -14