

1. State of the Economy

An Overview:

The Tamil Nadu economy has seen the emergence of a service led development paradigm as a result of a structural transformation. The growth in the IT, ITES and Knowledge Economy Sectors has been remarkable along with the emergence of a strong automobile sector. Factor endowments such as availability of human capital resources, industrial harmony, sound infrastructure backed by strong governance have contributed to the emergence of Tamil Nadu as the preferred investment destination.

State Income:

There was a remarkable revival of economic growth during 2004-05. Gross State Domestic Product at constant (1993-94) prices rose by 8.73 per cent from Rs.94959 crores in 2003-04 to Rs.103248 crores in 2004-05 in the State. At current prices it exhibited a growth of 12.15 per cent. The per capita income rose by 7.88 per cent at constant prices and 11.16 per cent at current prices during 2004-05. All the three sectors performed well during 2004-05. Primary sector witnessed a growth of 14.31 per cent in real terms followed by tertiary sector 9.4 per cent and secondary sector 5.13 per cent.

An analysis of the performance of sectoral components of the state economic growth over a period of time reveals that, the contribution of primary sector has been on the decline while the share of tertiary sector has been on the rise. The share of secondary sector remains more or less steady. During 2004-05, primary sector contributed 13.96 per cent to GSDP, secondary sector 30.0 per cent and the tertiary sector 56.04 per cent. The rapid growth of service sector is attributable to the metamorphosis of the economy to a knowledge society from a predominantly primary-sector led economy. This has vast policy implications for diversification of the economy, productivity gains and potential source of tax revenue. With the share of tertiary sector accounting for a major proportion of the GSDP, this sector has been providing the critical resilience to the economy at times of uncertainties impacting agriculture. The Gross Fixed Capital Formation at current prices as the ratio of State Income, the main spring of economic development also was appreciable at 24.05 per cent in 1998-99 increasing from 17.54 per cent in 1993-94.

Prices:

The inflationary pressure exerted as measured by the Wholesale Price Index in the State was much sober at 0.1 per cent by the end of March 2005, against 2.0 per cent and a higher 7.2 per cent witnessed in the corresponding periods of the previous two years. It spared vitiation of effective saving and purchasing power. A similar trend was seen at the all India level during the same period. In the 'primary articles' group of the State, a decline was seen from 8.6 per cent in 2002-03 to 0.6 per cent in 2003-04 which later dipped further to a negative 1.5 per cent in 2004-05. The price increases at the 'energy' group were confined to a single digit level since 2002-03. The inflation at the 'manufactured' group had also witnessed a fall from 7.2 per cent in 2002-03 to 2.0 per cent in 2003-04 and 0.1 per cent in 2004-05.

The price behaviour at the retail level, as measured by the various Consumer Price Indices revealed that price increases were contained in 2004-05. The State could witness only 2.4 per cent (point-to-point) increase in CPI-IW, 3.6 per cent in CPI-UNME and a 'nil' per cent in CPI-AL indices. With a view to insulating the poor from the erosion in the value

of money and purchasing power, the State has put in place a comprehensive Public Distribution system through a well-knit Fair Price Shops through out the State reaching out to all sections of the society.

Agriculture:

Agriculture continues to be the prime mover of the State economy supporting 60 per cent of the population and contributing 13 per cent of the State income as of 2004 -05. The agriculture sector had witnessed vast restructuring through time. The net area sown has been on the decrease because of pressure of growth in population which results in conversion of agriculture land for non-agricultural purposes. Fragmentation of holdings was also visible. The Agriculture Census data shows that the number of marginal and small farmers has been on the increase resulting in high man-land ratio, casualisation and marginalisation of labour.

There was some recovery in the agricultural production during 2004-05, helped by the improvement in the precipitation and good storage in the Mettur Reservoir. Total food grains production was expected to be of the order of 66.66 tonnes during 2004-05 against 43.12 lakh tonnes in 2003-04. Yield rates of crops also registered improvements. Per hectare yield of paddy rose from 2308 kgs in 2003-04 to 2777 kgs in 2004-05 and that of food grains from 1520 kgs to 1929 kgs.

The Government has been concentrating on crop diversification strategy, thrust being to reduce the dependence on hydrophilic crops like sugarcane and paddy and shift to horticultural crops which ensure value addition and provide more employment opportunities. Despite the fact that the area under foodgrains and paddy had decreased during the past years affected by drought, the area under horticulture had increased from 7.77 lakh hectares in 2002-03 to 8.25 lakh hectares in 2003-04. Correspondingly, production of horticultural crops rose from 91.70 lakh tonnes to 99.46 lakh tonnes. It is expected to be around 107.45 lakh tonnes during 2004-05. Area under medicinal crops had also gone up during the period. Further sericulture, with potential for employment and income generation is taking deeper roots in the districts of Dharmapuri, Vellore, Erode, Coimbatore and Namakkal. The State has been increasing adoption of improved bivoltine races in sericulture to improve the quality and competitiveness of silk in World trade. To increase cotton availability in Tamil Nadu contract farming with buy-back arrangements is being promoted.

The Department of Agricultural Engineering has also been taking measures to increase the Soil Moisture Conservation Index. Since the extensive cultivation is limited, the State is encouraging intensive cultivation in a holistic manner. It has been attaching much importance to area development such as Comprehensive Wasteland Programme, (2002-03) and National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas, (1990-91). These schemes are being implemented by the Department of Agriculture by adopting watershed approach and involving local people in the process of implementation. These schemes had contributed significantly towards improving the ecological balance and ameliorating the socio-economic conditions of the vulnerable sections of the population living in the rainfed areas .

Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Forestry:

Allied sectors comprise Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Forestry coming under the primary sector contribute substantially to the State economy by way of creation of gainful employment opportunities and income generation. The total animal population had witnessed marginal increase (1.01%) from 256.79 lakhs (1994 Census) to 259.39 lakhs (1997

Census) and the poultry population rose by 53.06 per cent from 238.54 to 365.11 lakhs during the census. The animal population (1997 Census) comprised 90.47 lakh cattle, 52.59 lakhs sheep and 64.16 lakhs goat. It had improved to 91.82, 53.47 and 68.08 lakhs respectively during the inter-Census 2001. The breedable female population viz. exotic and cross-bred, indigenous and native pure cattle increased from 44.63 lakhs to 47.12 lakhs by 5.6 per cent during the corresponding Census.

The milk production in the State registered a modest increase of 2.8 per cent from 46.22 lakh tonnes in 2002-03 to 47.53 lakh tonnes in 2003-04. The milk procurement had also improved by 17.6 per cent from 18.88 LLPD to 22.21 LLPD in the respective periods. Following this increased procurement, the total sales had gone up from 6.53 LLPD to 6.91 LLPD during the respective years. The productivity of milch animals rose from 8.704 kgs / animal / day in 2002-03 to 8.841 kgs. by 1.6 per cent in 2003-04. The total meat production went up by 16.3 per cent from 401.20 lakh kgs. in 2003-04 to 466.70 lakh kgs. in 2004-05. The per capita availability of egg improved from 58 in 2002-03 to 61 in 2003-04 against the required level of 183 in the State.

The State which is endowed with rich Marine and Inland Fishing potential had introduced the Fisheries Development Mission which focuses on improvement in fish production activities in Tamil Nadu. The marine fish production rose from 3.79 lakh tonnes in 2002-03 to 3.81 lakh tonnes (0.5%) in 2003-04. The inland fish production dipped from 1.02 lakh tonne to 0.77 lakh tonne during the period.

Forests play a vital role in safeguarding the environment besides contributing to the State's economic development. It is a natural receptacle for fauna, flora, biodiversity and biomass. In accordance with the Forest Policy framed in 1988 the State Government have meticulously been implementing Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project, Hill Area Development Programme, Western Ghats Development Programme and National Afforestation Programme. The revenue from the sale of timber and other forest products and receipts from social and farm forestry put together accounted for Rs.79.98 crores in the State during 2003-04. The forest cover accounted for 17 per cent of the State's geographical area which is far below the 33 per cent recommended by the National Commission on Agriculture.

Industry:

Tamil Nadu with its broad-based manufacturing sector, holds a prominent position in the industrial map of India. In order to accelerate industrial development, the State unveiled the Industrial Policy. As on 2002-03, based on the Annual Survey of Industries, Tamil Nadu stood first in number of factories, second in employment and third in gross value of output and net value added. Between January 1991 and April 2004, the State had 2621 industrial approvals and attracted Rs.25101.57 crores of Foreign Direct Investment. Concerning this, it finished third to Maharashtra and Delhi. As a leading software exporter, the State exported software to the value of Rs.10730 crores and hardware to the value of Rs.357 crores during 2004-05 (ranking second in the country).

The Index of Industrial Production in the State registered an impressive growth of 8.2 per cent during 2004-05. Growth in capital goods industries was noteworthy in that a growth of 29.1 per cent was recorded. Sub-groups viz. machinery and equipments other than transport equipment and rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products exhibited a high growth of 41.3 per cent and 27.3 per cent respectively. Appropriate reform measures and administrative changes effected in the State Public Sector Undertakings have yielded fruitful results in improving their finances. As a result, the aggregate net profit of all the SPSUs put

together was in the order of Rs.114.61 crores during the year 2003-04. The trend in Business Confidence Index covering four dimensions viz. overall economic conditions, financial position of the firms, investment climate and capacity utilisation continues to rise in the State.

Banking:

The State has a wide network of bank branches with 4846 as at the end of March 2005. The total quantum of deposits increased from Rs.86344 crores in 2002-03 to Rs.98170 crores in 2003-04. This further enhanced to Rs.110329 crores in 2005. The total advances rose from Rs.74587 crores in 2002-03 to Rs.88180 crores in 2003-04. It again increased to Rs.108605 crores at the end of March 2005. The credit-deposit ratio rose from 81.25 per cent in 2002-03 to 89.82 per cent in 2003-04. The ratio was 98.44 per cent in 2004-05. The ratio is very high in urban areas with 110.69 per cent. The State occupies top slot in this indicator among 15 major States.

The Annual Credit Plan for the State for 2003-04 envisaged an outlay of Rs.13716.88 crores. The allotment for the year 2004-05 was Rs.17902.98 crores which was 30.5 per cent higher than that of for 2003-04. The sector-wise allocation under the Annual Credit Plan for 2004-05 was 53.75 per cent to agriculture, 26.32 per cent for non-farm and 19.93 per cent to other priority sectors.

Transport and Communication:

In terms of infrastructure Tamil Nadu is well placed. The State has a well-knit road network and multi-modal connectivity. As of 2003-04, total length of road in the State was 179904 kms. out of which single lane roads had a major share of 77.15 per cent. As on 2004-05, 97.60 kms. of Golden Quadrilateral Road and 52.40 kms. of North South Corridor road had been completed in the State. It facilitated the pace of industrialisation and urbanisation. The vehicle population in the State rose by 5.43 lakhs from 62.09 lakhs in 2002-03 to 67.52 lakhs in 2003-04 recording a growth rate of 8.75 per cent. Two and three wheelers formed 83.94 per cent of total vehicle population in the State. The State Transport Undertakings earned an operating profit of Rs.45.5 lakhs during 2003-04. Major ports in the State registered a growth of 15.81 per cent in terms of volume of traffic handled in 2004-05. The private basic telecom services in the State are deeply rooted and the State had 7.6 lakh number of private basic telecom services sharing 1.43 per cent at National level. The divide in the tele-density between urban and rural areas is explicit. The transport and communication infrastructure has contributed to the State's transformation from a Business Process Outsourcing to Knowledge, Process Outsourcing Hub.

Energy:

Ideally power generation is to be in sync with industrial growth. The power sector in the State was comfortable during 2004-05, backed by considerable increase in installed capacity and availability of power during the year. The installed capacity of the State at 9318.70 MW in 2003-04 rose to 9512. MW in 2004-05. The capacity mix of State's own : Central Sector : IPPs : Captive Power Plants was in the ratio of 9:52:38:1 in 2003-04 which indicates an increased share of the Central Sector projects. The quantum of power generation from various State's own projects had declined from 24929 mu in 2002-03 to 24114 mu in 2003-04 due to insufficient precipitation in catchment areas and smaller reductions in thermal sources. However, the situation vastly improved during 2004-05 when the total generation rose to 26450 mu. This increase in power generation had helped to scale down the 'purchases' in 2004-05 and the quantum of power purchases by the end of March 2005 was 25895 mu.

against 25384 mu in the previous year. However, there was a moderate deceleration in power availability during 2004-05. Gross power availability rose by 5.8 per cent against 6.7 per cent during 2003-04 and net power availability increasing by 5.0 per cent in 2004-05 against 6.4 per cent during the preceding year.

The number of power consumers in the State as on 31.3.2005 was of the order of 170.34 lakhs as against 163.38 lakhs in 2003-04. In the pattern of power consumption, industrial sector continued to occupy top slot by absorbing 34 per cent of the total power consumed, followed by domestic (28%) and agricultural (24.2%) sectors. The power consumption by the commercial category was moving at a faster pace in terms of both the number of consumers and actual consumption.

Tamil Nadu has been a leader in promoting and harnessing non-conventional sources, especially, wind and bio-gas. The total capacity under this energy sources is 2426 MW as on 31.03.2005 which accounted for 16.5 per cent of the total grid capacity of the State against the all India average of 4.5 per cent.

Employment:

Providing adequate employment opportunities for the growing labour force is the major concern at the National and State levels. The crux of the problem is that the rate of growth of population exceeds the rate of growth of labour force. The latest 2001 Population Census estimated 80 per cent of the active age group population (348.12 lakhs) as workers (278.78 lakhs). The Census which categorised the workers as main and marginal pointed to a deceleration in main workers between 1991 and 2001 Censuses i.e. from 19.8 per cent to 4.2 per cent. In other words, steep increases noticed during this period in respect of marginal worker category implied greater degree of casualisation and marginalisation of workers.

The National Sample Survey 55th Round results pertaining to 1999-2000 estimated the total number of employed persons as per usual principal status category as 289.69 lakhs and current daily status as 235.99 lakhs. The organised sector employment at 22.82 lakhs in 2003-04 accounted for about one-tenth of the total employment in the State. During 2003-04, downsizing and natural wastage of employees occurred not only in public sector but also in private sector.

The total number of job seekers on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges by the end of 2003-04 was 49.85 lakhs of which 35 per cent were women. The educated job-seekers, with SSLC or more qualification accounted for about 70 per cent of the total job seekers. The imperative of employment generation informs and guides policy formulation and programme implementation.

Rural Development:

According to 2001 Census, the rural population in Tamil Nadu worked out to be 56 per cent of total population of 6.24 crores and one-fifth of the rural households were living below poverty line. As of 2002-03, there are 385 panchayat unions comprising 12618 village panchayats. The accrued revenue of panchayats under Pool 'A' was Rs.146.61 crores in 2003-04. Of this, surcharge on stamp duty was the major source. Pool 'B' consists of State Finance Commission Grant and 11th Finance Commission Grants.

Taking into account the significance of rural development, an array of rural development programmes has been launched during the successive Five Year Plan periods.

Major poverty alleviation programmes implemented are self-employment Swarnajayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY -I&II), wage employment Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), Rural Housing Scheme (PMGY) etc. The total expenditure under the Centre and State poverty alleviation programmes put together stood at Rs.51753.46 lakhs in 2004-05 as against Rs.55114.30 lakhs in 2003-04.

Availability of drinking water is often a problem particularly during the summer season in the State because of failure of monsoon for third year in succession. In order to tide over this problem, the Government has been encouraging and facilitating the people to go in for water harvesting structures in each house both in urban and rural areas. About 67 lakh Roof Top Rain water Harvesting Structures and 1.34 lakh Surface Level Rain Water Structures were created so far. The Government also has been effectively implementing the Minimum Needs Programme and the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme to ensure 40 LPCD in rural areas.

In order to ensure all-round development, Government has been implementing Area Development Programmes such as Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Integrated Waste Land Development Programme (IWDP), etc. The cost of developing a watershed is fixed at Rs.6000/- per ha. A total of 297 watershed projects were completed in 1995-2000 involving an expenditure of Rs.5920.25 lakhs.

Urban Development:

Tamil Nadu is the most urbanised State as per 2001 Census with a population of 274.84 lakhs (44%). Hence urban development is an imperative. The growth of slums and the increase in the urban population below poverty line as also migration pose a challenge to the administration. Urban housing, slum improvement, improvement of infrastructure facilities like water sewerage, waste management have been some of the thrust areas. The Tamil Nadu Urban Development Fund (TNUDF) was created to provide long term debt for the improvement of urban civic infrastructure with the approval of the World Bank. Rain-water harvesting is another area that has been given wide publicity to obviate water scarcity in Tamil Nadu. Critical social infrastructure needs like Health, Education, Sanitation and Water Supply call for innovative policy formulation and implementation. Urban local bodies are being empowered to this end.

Social Infrastructure:

Investment in human infrastructure viz. education, health, medical care, nutrition, housing and water supply is indispensable to develop human resources, which, in turn, accelerate economic development. Considering the significance of 'Social Capital', the State's budgetary expenditure on Social Services increased from Rs.859776.91 lakhs in 2003-04 to Rs.972178.99 lakhs in 2004-05 showing 13.07 per cent increase. The incidence of poverty has been on the decline due to the sustained implementation of a host of Poverty Alleviation Programmes in the State. The percentage of population below poverty line was estimated at 21.12 in 1999-2000 against 51.66 in 1983.

According to 2001 Census, literacy rate in the State was 73.5 per cent against all India level of 65.4 per cent. Female literacy was at 64.55 per cent compared to male literacy of 82.33 per cent. Tamil Nadu ranks third in terms of overall literacy rate in India. Literacy rate is highest in Kanniyakumari district (88.1%) and lowest in Dharmapuri (59.27%).

The State has 33470 primary schools, 7111 middle schools, 5004 high schools and 4136 higher secondary schools with a total enrolment of 129.67 lakh children and 389316 teachers as on 2004-05. Thanks to extension of educational concessions and inducements, the drop out rate has been on the decline in the State at primary stage and at middle stage. It was 13.85 per cent in primary education and 32 per cent in middle stage. Though Government of India has been adopting "mission mode" approach to universalise primary education through the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, the drop out rate is at 34 per cent and 53 per cent respectively. Tamil Nadu has been the pioneer in the country to provide computer education in all Government Higher Secondary and High Schools to promote computer literacy. There are 13 Universities and 503 Colleges functioning in the State with a student strength of 5.25 lakhs. Tamil Nadu is in the vanguard of providing technical education with 253 Engineering and 209 Polytechnic Colleges besides supplying trained manpower.

In terms of Health indicators, Tamil Nadu has been a leading State. The life expectancy at birth for male was estimated 65.2 years and for females 67.6 years as of 2001-06 which indicates the quality of health care and socio-economic barometer in the State. The sex ratio works out to 986, compared to 933 for the country. There has been a steady decline in birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate over the last three decades due to well-knit health infrastructure and effective health care services at primary, secondary and tertiary levels. The birth rate declined from 39.4 per cent in 1971 to 18.5 per cent in 2002 and death rate from 14.4 per cent to 7.7 per cent. Infant mortality rate dropped from 91 per 1000 live births in 1981 to 44 in 2002. Total Fertility Rate was 2.1 which is an indicator of population stabilization.

State Finance:

As a result of a well crafted Fiscal Management Policy backed by resolute administrative support, the State Finances witnessed a remarkable turn around, which has come in for universal acclaim. In addition to reining in the deficits, the much needed fiscal space for strengthening and deepening development interventions has been created.

In the Revised Estimate of Budget 2004-05, revenue expenditure over revenue receipts exceeded by Rs.1687.39 crores and the overall revenue deficit increased from Rs.1565.24 crores in 2003-04 to Rs.1687.39 crores in 2004-05. The State's own tax revenue accounted for 69.4 per cent of the total revenue receipts and became a buoyant source of receipts. The share of State's own non-tax revenue shrunk from 8.83 per cent in 2003-04 to 7.75 per cent in 2004-05. Collection of appropriate user charges and cost recovery for provisions of social and economic services is a long overdue. Emoluments to Government employees, rising payments of pension and interest and rigidity in quantum of subsidy have gobbled up the major portion of the revenue receipts and preempted a larger part of the revenue and borrowed funds of the Government, leaving reduced resources for investment.

Gross Fiscal Deficit had increased from Rs.6441.24 crores in 2003-04 to Rs.7478 crores in 2004-05. The percentage of revenue deficit to GFD increased from 27.99 in 2003-04 to 30.95 in 2004-05. The percentage of Gross Fiscal Deficit to GSDP had reduced from 3.28 in 2003-04 to 2.90 in 2004-05. Government had launched a Debt Swap Scheme that aims at liquidating the high cost loans given by the Government of India to the States. This would help to mitigate the incidence of GFD. In order to bring down GFD, the State aims at enhancing revenue buoyancy, containing revenue expenditure and streamlining the functioning of public sector undertakings in line with Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003.

Environment:

Sustainable growth is an imperative that has been recognised. Growth and development bring in its wake concerns about the stability of environment. Environmental degradation is one of the concomitants of economic development so that the State has to trade off one against the other. Environmental degradation occurs due to various factors such as poverty, socio-cultural factors, deforestation, river valley projects, usage of rural energy fuels such as wood, bio-gas, kerosene, cow dung cake, charcoal etc. use of pesticides, non-adoption of improved technologies and pollution of all kinds.

In order to regulate the functioning of highly-polluting industrial concerns and other economic activities, both Central and the State Governments had established regulatory and advisory bodies viz. the National Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Board (TNPCB) respectively. Department of Environment is also functioning at the State level to monitor environmental degradation in major riverbeds and water courses.

TNPCB acts as a watch dog addressing a wide range of environmental issues such as water pollution control, water quality monitoring, common effluent treatment plants, air pollution control, air quality monitoring, vehicular emission monitoring, hazardous substances management, bio-medical waste management, municipal solid wastes management, environmental standards, plastic wastes management, land / soil degradation, cleaner technologies and other activities.

Disaster Management:

Managing unpredictable disasters such as floods and earthquakes had posed severe challenges to Administration (Government). But the occurrence of the devastating tsunami on 26-12-2004 which struck Indian coast causing enormous damages to the life and property in the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu was the most gruesome and daunting. Tsunami affected as many as 13 districts in Tamil Nadu and the scale of destruction was grave in the districts of Nagapattinam, Cuddalore and Kanniyakumari. Besides leaving nearly 8000 people dead, it rendered many thousands homeless and affected the livelihood security of lakhs of persons. It has virtually crippled the economy in the coastal areas due to the destruction of fishing gear (vessels, nets, boats, etc.) and severe damage caused to the infrastructure. The scale of destruction being unprecedented, relief and rehabilitation measures posed real challenges. Government of Tamil Nadu resolutely faced the challenge and a massive relief and rehabilitation programme was launched to tide over the crisis. The Government mobilized government machinery, civil society, NGOs and Corporate sector in Relief and Rehabilitation measures in the affected areas. The response to the challenge has been widely acknowledged.

Select Economic Indicators : Tamil Nadu and All-India

Sector / Indicator	Tamil Nadu		All-India	
	2003-04	2004-05	2003-04	2004-05
1. Estimated Population: (Million)	63.75	64.39	1073	1091
2. State/National Income:				
2.1. GDP (Rs. Crores)				
2.1.1. At Current Prices	168457 (8.6)	188921 (12.2)	2519785 (11.7)	2830465 (12.3)
2.1.2. At 1993-94 Prices	94960 (3.6)	103248 (8.7)	1430548 (8.5)	1529408 (6.9)
2.2. NSDP/NDP (Rs. Crores)				
2.2.1. At Current Prices	148907 (8.5)	167183 (12.3)	2266148 (12.1)	2553334 (12.7)
2.2.2. At 1993-94 Prices	82720 (3.3)	90138 (9.0)	1274074 (8.9)	1364259 (7.1)
2.3. Per Capita Income at current prices (Rs.)	23358 (7.4)	25965 (11.2)	20989 (10.2)	23241 (10.7)
2.3. Per Capita Income at 1993-94 prices (Rs.)	12976 (2.2)	13999 (7.9)	11799 (7.1)	12416 (5.2)
3. Agriculture: Production of Major Crops:				
3.1. Rice (lakh tonnes)	32.23	53.02	870	878
3.2. Millets (lakh tones)	8.88	11.35	1099	1049
3.3. Pulses (lakh tonnes)	2.01	2.29	152	137
3.4. Foodgrains Production (lakh tonnes)	43.12	66.66	2120	2064
3.5. Sugarcane (lakh tonnes)	17.66	23.40	2362	2342
3.6. Cotton (lakh bales)	1.23	2.18	138	171
3.7. Groundnut (lakh tonnes)	9.18	12.19	83	65
4. Industry:				
4.1. Industrial Production (Index Base: 1993 - 94=100)	132.9 (2.0)	143.8 (8.2)	188.7 (6.9)	204.5 (8.2)
4.2. No. of Registered Factories**	18912	19550	128549	127957
4.3. Productive Capital (Rs. Crores)**	45823	51962	532366	544880
4.4. Value of Output (Rs. Crores)**	94361	108075	962457	1130561
5. Banking:				
5.1. No. of Branches	4769	4858	67097	68288
5.2. Deposits Mobilised (Rs. Crores)	98170	110029	1524546	1757846
5.3. Credit extended (Rs. Crores)	88180	109850	884436	1169090
6. Power (Electricity)				
6.1. Total Installed Capacity (MW)	9318.7	9512.0	131400	N.A.
6.2. Power Generation (billion units)	24.114	26.450	633.3	N.A.
7. Prices (% change):				
7.1. WPI	2.0#	0.1	4.9	5.6
7.2. CPI for Industrial Workers (1982=100)	2.5	3.0	3.8	4.2
7.3. CPI for Agricultural Labourers (1986-87 =100)	(-2.8)	0.0	2.5	2.4
8. Organised Sector Employment: (lakh persons)	22.82	22.62	270	N.A.
9. Social Sector				
9.1. IMR***	44	-	63	-
9.2. Death Rate***	7.7	-	8.1	-
9.3. Birth Rate***	18.5	-	25.0	-
9.4. Life Expectancy at Birth (Years)****				
Male	67.00	-	63.87	-
Female	69.75		66.91	
9.5. Literacy Rates (%) ****	73.5		65.4	-

Note: Figures in brackets indicate the growth rates. ** - Relates to 2001-02 & 2002-03; # - Base Year -1970-71 =100..
 \$ - Base Year -1993-94 =100. *** -Pertains to 2002;. ****Pertains to 2001-06
 Sources: DOES, TNEB, Economic Survey, Government of India.