

1. STATE OF THE ECONOMY

Tamil Nadu is one of the leaders amongst the States. According to the Human Development Index (2001) Tamil Nadu ranks third next only to Kerala and Punjab. In terms of per capita income which is another measure to look at the level of living, the State stood fifth (2004-05) among the major States. In terms of production also the State is leading in industrial development, especially in the sectors such as automobiles, auto ancillaries, IT, spinning textiles, leather and pharmaceuticals. As per the latest ASI results, the State continues to retain the first rank in terms of number of factories, moved from second to first place in the total number of persons engaged in industrial activity. With regard to fixed capital, productive capital, gross value of output and net value added, the State retains the third position next to Maharashtra and Gujarat.

The State is fairly well placed in terms of infrastructure, which is the basis for overall development of any economy, especially in the energy sector, the State has ensured uninterrupted power supply. Among the major States, Tamil Nadu occupies the first position in credit-deposit ratio and fourth rank in bank branches network.

Tamil Nadu is one of the five States, which have enacted Fiscal Responsibility Legislation prior to 2005-06. The ratio of Gross Fiscal Deficit to Gross State Domestic Product was below three per cent in the State, only three other States have this status. The State's Own Tax Revenue as a percentage to GSDP was highest at 9.8 per cent.

State Income:

The overall growth process of the State Economy was sustained in 2005-06. The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at factor cost at constant 1999-2000 prices has increased from Rs.163404 crores in 2004-05 to Rs.176987 crores in 2005-06, registering a 8.31 per cent increase over and above that of 8.95 per cent recorded in the previous year. At current prices, the GSDP rose from Rs.196680 crores to Rs.219649 crores with 11.68 per cent growth in the corresponding period.

During 2005-06, the income originating in primary sector at constant prices increased to Rs.24616 crores from Rs.22374 crores in 2004-05 (10.02% growth) that of secondary sector improved to Rs.50403 crores from Rs.46645 crores (8.06% growth) and tertiary sector to Rs.101968 crores from Rs.94385 crores (8.03% growth).

The per capita income at constant prices increased to Rs.24135 in 2005-06 from Rs.22480 in 2004-05. For the corresponding period the per capita income obtained at current prices are Rs.29924 and Rs.27040 respectively.

During the first four years of the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-06) period, the overall annual average growth of State Domestic Product was 6.17 per cent as against the target of 8 per cent.

Prices:

The price situation when compared to the all-India level was satisfactory during the period under review. The State had experienced relatively lower rates of inflation

both at the Wholesale and Retail levels. The Wholesale Price Index, which stood at 1352.14 in March 2005 had moved up to 1396.89 in March 2006, by 3.31 per cent. This increase had come mainly from the primary group (5.22%) and 'fuel, power, light & lubricants' (6.8%). The relatively stable price of the manufactured products had helped to contain the overall price increase to 3.3 per cent.

Inflation, as reflected by various Consumer Price indices like Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers, Consumer Price Index for Urban Non-Manual Employees and Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers, edged up during 2005-06 largely reflecting higher food and fuel prices. CPI for Industrial Workers increased by 2.5 per cent in 2005-06. However, the other two indices i.e. CPI for Agricultural Labourers and CPI for Urban Non-Manual Employees recorded a relatively higher order of increases of 4.4 per cent and 4.5 per cent respectively during 2005-06, as these indices have higher weights for food products.

Agriculture:

In Tamil Nadu, over 60 per cent of the population depends on Agriculture. About 48 per cent of the total gross cropped area of the State is under irrigated condition while around 52 per cent of the area is under dry land farming.

The revival of rainfall during 2003-04 from the previous two consecutive years of drought continued during 2004-05. The total rainfall received from South-West monsoon was 8.8 per cent above the normal rainfall in 2004-05. However, in 2005-06 it was 7.3 per cent less than the normal rainfall. The net area sown which stood at 62.59 lakh ha. and accounted for about 48.1 per cent of geographical area during TE 1979-80 declined to 38.5 per cent in TE 2005-06.

The area under paddy has increased from 18.73 lakh ha. in 2004-05 to 20.50 lakh ha. in 2005-06. The paddy production rose from 50.62 lakh tonnes in 2004-05 to 52.09 lakh tonnes in 2005-06. However, the production of foodgrains had marginally declined from 61.46 lakh tonnes in 2004-05 to 61.16 lakh tonnes in 2005-06.

The area under horticulture crops and productivity are anticipated to increase marginally by 4.8 per cent and 0.2 per cent respectively. There was an increase in production from 126.20 lakh tonnes in 2004-05 to 135.68 lakh tonnes in 2005-06 (7.5% increase). The area under mulberry has increased from 12683 acres in 2004-05 to 16535 acres in 2005-06 and the production of cocoon in the State has increased from 3101.20 metric tonnes to 5224.90 metric tonnes.

The total quantity of certified seeds produced in the State at 48269 MT in 2004-05 and 56074 MT in 2005-06 had surpassed the targets set for the years by 3.8 per cent and 15.6 per cent respectively. The actual fertiliser consumption (NPK) had gone up from 9.52 lakh tonnes in 2004-05 to 10.99 lakh tonnes in 2005-06 and the distribution of bio-fertilisers from 1263 MTs to 1475 MTs.

The short term credit flow in the State for the cultivation purpose had gone up by 4.8 per cent from Rs.1080.58 crores in 2004-05 to Rs.1132.18 crores in 2005-06.

The net area irrigated in the State during 2005-06 was 29.2 lakh ha. The area irrigated by canals, tanks and wells stood in the ratio of 27:20:53. The irrigation intensity during 2005-06 was 116.4 per cent.

Animal Husbandry:

Activities allied to Agriculture viz. Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Forestry and Logging are an important source for providing supplementary occupation to the people besides contributing to GSDP. The total livestock population of the State as per the provisional figures of the 17th Quinquennial Livestock Census 2004 was 249.42 lakhs. The poultry population stood at 865.9 lakhs in 2004. The State accounted for 17.7 per cent of the total poultry population in the country.

The milk production in the State is projected to reach 54.74 lakh tonnes in 2005-06 from 47.84 lakh tonnes in 2004-05. The per capita availability of milk per day has improved to 234 gms. in 2005-06 from 210 gms. in 2004-05. The meat production has registered a 17.3 per cent growth during 2005-06 to touch the level of 499.11 lakh kgs. in the State. During 2005-06, the egg production in the State was 6223 million numbers and the per capita availability of egg per annum was 97 numbers. Tamil Nadu is a leading exporter of poultry products.

Tamil Nadu is endowed with a long coastline and has a rich tradition of fisheries. Apart from providing employment to 10.02 lakh marine and inland fisher folk, the sector contributes Rs.1996 crores (27.5%) to the value of fish and fish products exported from the country. The overall fish production in the State has rose from 3.95 lakh tonnes in 2004-05 to 5.46 lakh tonnes in 2005-06. Of the total fish production, marine fish production accounts for 71 per cent and inland fishing for the rest.

In Tamil Nadu, forest area accounts for 17.59 per cent of the geographical area. The revenue from forestry is estimated at Rs.155.82 crores and the expenditure is Rs.239.36 crores during 2005-06 (RE).

Industry:

Tamil Nadu ranks high in the industrial performance at the national level as per the latest available results of Annual Survey of Industries 2003-04. The number of factories increased by 696 from 19550 units in 2002-03 to 20246 in 2003-04 and fixed capital increased from Rs.43479 crores to Rs.46421 crores. In total, 11.63 lakh persons were engaged in the industrial process in 2003-04, which is 3.38 per cent higher than in 2002-03.

The index of industrial production in the State during 2005-06 registered a growth of 8.5 per cent over and above 8.2 per cent in the preceding year. The manufacturing group with highest weight in the index performed well during the review year with a robust growth of 9.3 per cent.

Outstanding industrial investment in the State has increased by 7.47 per cent from Rs.151902 crores in April 2005 to Rs.163245 crores in April 2006. The state accounted for 5.74 per cent of the total industrial investment made at the national level.

The software exports from the State has increased to Rs.14115 crores during 2005-06 from Rs.10730 crores in 2004-05. During the review year, the software industries in the State have provided employment opportunities to 19000 persons and the total employment in this sector is 1.19 lakhs.

The number of textile mills in the state has increased from 834 in 2004-05 to 841 in 2005-06 and the installed spinning capacity has increased from 158.30 lakh spindles to 164.30 lakh spindles. The number of workers employed in the textile sector increased from 2.24 lakhs to 2.31 lakhs in the review year.

During the sugar season 2005-06, out of 38 sugar mills in the State, 35 were functioning with a total installed crushing capacity of 103650 tonnes per day. The production of sugar at 21.42 lakh tonnes with an average recovery of 9.24 per cent has registered a growth of 93.22 per cent over the previous year.

The installed capacity of the 12 fertiliser plants has increased to 14.10 lakh tonnes in the review year from 13.05 lakh tonnes in 2004-05. However, the production has declined to 9.03 lakh tonnes from 10.20 lakh tonnes in the reference period.

The cement production in the State has increased to 142.89 lakh tonnes in 2005-06 from 126 lakh tonnes in 2004-05. The net addition has come from private sector, since there is a fall in public sector production from 8.06 lakh tonnes in 2004-05 to 7.85 lakh tonnes in 2005-06.

The paper production in the State has increased by 20.29 per cent from 3.07 lakh tonnes in 2004-05 to 3.70 lakh tonnes in 2005-06.

The number of registered SSI units in the State has increased to 5.11 lakh units in 2005-06 from 4.89 lakh units in 2004-05. These units with a fixed capital of Rs.16103 crores produced goods and services to the tune of Rs.103912 crores, and provided employment to 35.93 lakh persons.

Industrial relations in the State during the calendar year 2005 may be termed as smooth, since the number of strikes and lockouts were lower at 71 as against 86 in 2004.

Banking:

The banking network in Tamil Nadu consists of 4898 bank branches with a deposit mobilisation of Rs.134358 crores and credit disbursement of Rs.146514 crores. During 2005-06, with the addition of 40 bank branches, deposit mobilisation and credit disbursement recorded an increase of 22 per cent and 18 per cent respectively. The per bank branch deposit was Rs.27.43 crores in 2005-06 as against Rs.22.65 crores in 2004-05. The corresponding figures for credit per bank branch were Rs.29.91 crores and Rs.22.61 crores. The credit-deposit ratio worked out to 109.05 per cent in 2005-06 as against 99.84 per cent in the last year.

In the Annual Credit Plan for 2005-06, the banks in the State had an allocation of Rs.22033.98 crores with a share of 56 per cent for farm sector, 25 per cent for non-farm sector and 19 per cent for other priority sectors. Against the allocation, the overall

disbursement of credit by the banks stood at Rs.23768.59 crores which was 8 per cent higher than the allocation.

Transport and Communication:

Infrastructure in the form of an efficient transport and communication system is a pre-requisite for rapid growth of other sectors. During 2005-06 the availability of all length of roads in the State was 194140 kms. In the total length of roads, Panchayat Union and Village Panchayat roads accounted for 49.10 per cent, roads maintained by Highways Department for 31.64 per cent and the rest was 'other' roads. In the total length of roads maintained by Highways Department (61421 km.), National Highways constituted 6.93 per cent, State Highways 11.15 per cent, Major District Roads 12.32 per cent and Other District Roads 69.60 per cent.

As on April 2006, the investment in the transport sector shows that in all 239 projects had attracted Rs.22973 crores, of which, road transport had the highest share of Rs.11400 crores with 200 projects followed by railways with 18 projects at a cost of Rs.7555 crores and shipping with 16 projects at a cost of Rs.3872 crores and Air Transport with 5 projects at a cost of Rs.146 crores.

In the route length of 3991 km of railways available in the State during 2005-06 broad gauge accounted for 54.6 per cent and metre gauge 45.4 per cent.

The total traffic handled by the major ports of Tamil Nadu, increased by 44.59 lakh tonnes during 2005-06 to reach 735.55 lakh tonnes from 690.96 lakh tonnes in 2004-05. The total number of domestic and international passengers who used the airports in the State, rose from 63.52 lakhs in 2004-05 to 77.21 lakhs in 2005-06 registering a growth of 21.57 per cent. The composition of domestic and international passengers changed from 60:40 in 2004-05 to 64:36 during 2005-06.

During 2004-05, there were 12196 Post Offices in the State, of which 8692 Post Offices offered postal services alone and 3504 post offices provided post and telegraph services. As on March 2005, there were 98.87 lakh subscribers in tele-communication system in the State and the tele-density was 15.36 per cent.

Energy:

In terms of power supply, the State was relatively better placed in 2005-06 compared to 2004-05. The installed capacity 'at the command of TNEB' rose by 5.25 per cent from 9512 MW in 2004-05 to 10011.84 MW in 2005-06. The gross power availability of the State had a significantly higher order of increase (7.0%) and reached the level of 56006 mu in 2005-06. The per capita power consumption, a pointer to the overall economic development of the State, stood at 860 kwh / units in 2005-06, recording an increase of 5.5 per cent over the 815 kwh / units in 2004-05.

The additional installed capacity of about 500 MW made during 2005-06 contributed by all the four sources viz. State's own projects (29.9%), Central Sector Projects (27.3%), IPPs (22.7%) and Captive Power Plants (20.2%). In contrast the entire additional supply of 213 MW during 2004-05 came from the Central Sector Projects.

Power generation from State's own power projects rose by 1.8 per cent from 26450 mu in 2004-05 to 26915 mu in 2005-06. The increase was only from Hydel sources due to comfortable storage level. Supply side constraints in coal supply due to flooding of coal pits, had pulled down the thermal generation by 6.0 per cent during 2005-06.

The total number of consumers had increased by 4.5 per cent from 170.34 lakhs in 2004-05 to 178.03 lakhs in 2005-06. The four segments viz. domestic, commercial, agricultural and industrial together utilise about 95 per cent of the total power sold in the State. Per Consumer, annual consumption of electricity indicates that agricultural consumers consumed 5614 units, commercial 1883 units and domestic 857 units during 2005-06.

Employment:

Employment creation remained at the core of planning since provision of employment opportunities to the workforce was vital for livelihood security. The Population Census 2001 reveals that though the growth in population was contained at 1.1 per cent in 2001, the labour force grew at a relatively higher rate of 1.57 per cent, while the number of workers moved at a slower rate of 1.40 per cent in 2001 indicating the reduction in the employment absorptive capacity of the economy.

The NSS 61st round relating to 2004-05 shows that the labour force in Tamil Nadu improved from 482 persons per '000' population in 1999-00 to 495 in 2004-05. The work participation rate also improved from 469 to 486 in the corresponding period.

According to the Economic Census, 2005 Provisional results, 44.47 lakh enterprises were functioning in Tamil Nadu, which accounts for 10.6 per cent of the country's total enterprises. In the State, of the total employees of 98.67 lakhs, 52.6 per cent were hired workers and 28.6 per cent were female workers.

Employment in the organised sector has been continuously declining over the years. From 22.79 lakhs in 2004-05 it had come down to 22.31 lakhs in 2005-06. Of the total reduction of 48.3 thousand employment, 25 per cent was in Public Sector and 75 per cent was in Private Sector.

The 'number of applicants on the live register' had come down from 38.35 lakhs in March 2005 to 37.67 lakhs in March 2006. Number of registration effected during 2005-06 was 636.9 thousands, vacancies notified were 24.5 thousands. The percentage of placements to registrations during 2005-06 was 2.54 against 1.6 in 2004-05.

Rural Development:

In Tamil Nadu more than half of the population (56%) still live in rural areas spread over 12618 Village Panchayats. The State budgetary expenditure on Rural Development for the year 2005-06 stood at Rs.2919.90 crores, which was 8.78 per cent of the total budgetary allocation.

Financial devolution was made as per the recommendations of the State Finance Commission to augment the resources of the local bodies and during 2005-06, Rs.8999

crores had been provided as grants to the Panchayat Raj Institutions in the Budget Estimate and a sum of Rs.174 crores as per Twelfth Finance Commission award.

Towards poverty alleviation various schemes are implemented in the State. Under Indira Awaas Yojana, during 2005-06, 42195 new houses were constructed with an allocation of Rs.145.78 crores and 21449 katcha houses were upgraded with Rs.2757 crores. For implementing Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana a sum of Rs.251.33 crores has been allocated during 2005-06.

During 2005-06, under Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, Revolving Fund was released to 28153 SHGs and Economic Activity Assistance was extended to 2547 SHGs in the State. Another 1421 individual beneficiaries were also availed Economic Activity Assistance. In all, 96591 SHG members were trained during the year 2005-06.

Works to the tune of Rs.54.55 crores were executed under Total Sanitation Campaign during 2005-06. In addition, number of other Centrally Sponsored Schemes were implemented in the State. During the period, the TNERP (renamed as Vazhunthu Kaatuvom with effect from 2006-07) was launched with World Bank assistance. The basic objective of Tamil Nadu Empowerment and Poverty Reduction Project is livelihood promotion and economic empowerment of poor households, the most vulnerable sections, marginalised communities and the physically challenged. Out of the total project cost of Rs.717 crores, Rs.38 crores was allocated for the year 2005-06.

Tamil Nadu Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme which was launched in February 2, 2006 aims to ensure livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed employment in a financial year to any rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work.

Social Infrastructure:

Improvements in the Social Infrastructure is a necessary condition for ensuring equity and paving the way for inclusive development of the economy as a whole. Recognising the pivotal role of social infrastructure in development, the State has enhanced the funds for Social Sector by 23.3 per cent in 2005-06 over 2004-05 level (Rs.11943 crores).

Tamil Nadu with 73.5 per cent of literacy level stands third in the country as per 2001 Population Census. The education infrastructure in the State as per the DISE reveals that the number of schools available per 1000 school age population (6-14) was 5.13 and there were 0.39 schools per sq.km. As of 30th September 2005, 339084 Primary Schools, 8877 Middle Schools, 4348 High Schools and 4263 Higher Secondary Schools were functioning in the State. The teacher-pupil ratio was within the norm of 1:40 in Primary (1:30.1), Middle (38.7) and High Schools (38.8). In Higher Secondary Schools (48.7) it was higher than the norm.

The health sector witnessed improvement during 2005-06. According to the National Family Health Survey-3 (2005-06 Provisional), the State's IMR was 31, the percentage of institutional deliveries was 90. The MMR in the State was also lower at 0.9 per 1000 live births. Several schemes are being implemented in the State to take care of the health status, nutritional level and family welfare of the people.

In Tamil Nadu out of 81787 habitations, only 968 are yet to be provided with safe drinking water supply. Under Slum Improvement Programme, 552 LIG houses and 5000 houses under VAMBAY have been constructed in the State to meet the housing needs of the growing slum population.

Environment:

Environment is the foundation on which the development edifice rests. Management of the environment has two strands, preservation, conservation of the ecosystem and biodiversity and control of pollution. In the State, Centrally sponsored Schemes like National River Conservation, Chennai City River Conservation, National Green Corps etc. and State Sponsored Schemes such as National Lake Conservation Programme, Conservation of Coastal Eco-System, Eco-Restoration Plan etc. are being implemented. Apart from these, schemes like Demarcation of High Tide Line etc. are implemented with World Bank assistance.

During the year 2005-06, an amount of Rs.109.96 lakhs was allocated for 'Ecology and Environment' sector in the State.

Control of water pollution, air pollution, erection of common effluent treatment plants, management of hazardous wastes and chemicals, bio-medical wastes management etc. constitute the major thrust areas of the TNPCB.

State Finance:

Fiscal policy is a critical component of the policy frame work for achieving sustained annual growth. In order to keep the process of fiscal consolidation on track, during 2005-06 the State prepared an updated Medium Term Fiscal Plan based on the fiscal trends in 2004-05. It was decided to reduce the ratio of revenue deficit to total revenue receipts to below five per cent and fiscal deficit to below three per cent in 2005-06, well in advance of the target year 2007-08.

The revised estimate of budget 2005-06 showed an overall revenue deficit of Rs.360 crores, which was 49 per cent lower than in 2004-05 (Actual). This was due to 15.65 per cent increase in revenue receipts as against a 14.1 per cent increase in revenue expenditure.

In the revised estimate of budget 2005-06, capital account showed a surplus of Rs.790.38 crores, which was 9.65 times higher than the previous year. The total revenue receipts of the State during 2005-06 (RE) was Rs.32904.13 crores, of which, 82.68 per cent was accounted by Tax revenue and 17.32 per cent by non-tax revenue. In the total revenue expenditure of Rs.33264.15 crores, the share of development expenditure was 53.4 per cent and that of non-development expenditure was 46.6 per cent.

During 2005-06 (RE), of the gross capital receipts of Rs.103926.16 crores, public account represent 90.61 per cent and the rest 9.39 per cent by consolidated fund. In the gross capital disbursements of Rs.103872.94 lakhs, 91.37 per cent was spent on public account and 8.63 per cent on consolidated fund. The total capital expenditure during 2005-06 (RE) increased by 6.11 per cent to reach Rs.4843.18 crores. In the capital expenditure, the share of development and non-development expenditure was in the ratio of 97:3.

Mid-Term Appraisal of the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007):

The Tenth Five Year Plan for the State has set many goals in various fields to be achieved during the Plan period. The State economy during this Plan period has experienced a mixed trend of good and bad, to that extent the targets set could not be met with fully. In respect of State Income, which reflects the performance of the overall economy, the targeted growth was 8 per cent per annum. The failure of monsoon in the beginning of the Plan period affected to a great extent the growth in the primary sector, as a result the economy could achieve only a 6.17 per cent growth per annum in the first four years of the Tenth Five Year Plan period.

The total food grains production in the State was targeted to be 106.38 lakh tonnes in the Plan period, with an area coverage of 41.00 lakh hectares and an average productivity level of 2595 kg/ha. Against this, the average production during the first four years was only 52.59 lakh tonnes, with an average area of 30.58 lakh ha. and productivity of 1708 kg./ha. The severe set back during the first two years of the Plan period due to drought conditions made it difficult to realise the goal. Even with revival of the situation from 2004-05, it is unlikely that the target set will be achieved during the Plan period.

During the first four years of the Tenth Five Year Plan, the average growth rate of industrial production was 5.3 per cent as against the plan target of 8 per cent. To attain the target, the industrial sector has to achieve a growth of 18.9 per cent during 2006-07, for which, the manufacturing group has to record a double digit growth in 2006-07, which again is a challenge. In the IT sector, the State has achieved progress with 8.2 per cent growth per annum during the first three years of the Plan period.

In the energy sector, the net work expansion programme for the Tenth Plan period was designed in tune with forecast on energy and demand requirements. The capacity additions to the tune of 436 MW were commissioned as planned. By the end of the fourth year of the Plan period 346 out of 436 MW was commissioned and the balance 90 MW is expected to be provided in the terminal year of the Plan period. The State anticipated 1210 MW power generating capacity from the Central Sector for the Plan period which also has been added as envisaged leaving 325 MW from the NLC TS - II Expansion Stage II to offer in 2006-07. Efforts were converged and resulted in a fairly comfortable power situation of the State during the X Plan period. However, there are a few areas that require attention like reduction of T&D losses, improving PLF and augmentation of power generation capacity.

Under the renewable sources of energy as against the proposed addition of 250 MW wind power through private sector during the Tenth Plan period, about 1050 MW were realised upto 2005-06. The national goal of meeting 10 per cent of grid capacity from renewable sources by 2010 has been achieved by the State (12.5%) even by the end of 2002.

The Tenth Plan aims at 100 per cent access to a School within a km. by 2007. In respect of primary schools 100 per cent access within one km. radius of habitations has been achieved in 2003-04 and 100 per cent access to upper primary schools within 3 km. radius of habitations has also been achieved in 2004-05. The Net Enrolment Ratio has increased to 98.48 per cent for all children in primary school. The Tenth Plan targets universalisation of education until class V by the year 2005. Regarding literacy rate, the Plan target was to raise literacy rate from 73.5 per cent in 2001 to 80 per cent in 2007. With the efforts put in by the State, this target is expected to be achieved.

Demographic indicators visualized for the Tenth Five Year Plan were reduction in IMR to 45 per 1000 live births and MMR to 2 per 1000 live births by 2007. These goals have been achieved in the State. According to SRS (2004) estimate, the IMR was 41 and MMR was 0.9 per 1000 live births.

Overall, the State economy during 2005-06 appeared to recover from the set backs in the initial period of the Tenth Plan period and the trend is likely to continue in 2006-07 also.

Select Economic Indicators : Tamil Nadu and All-India

Sector / Indicator	Tamil Nadu		All-India	
	2004-05	2005-06	2004-05	2005-06
1. Estimated Population: (Million)	64.42	64.93	1090	1107
2. State/National Income:				
2.1.GSDP/GDP (Rs. Crores)				
2.1.1. At Current Prices	196680	219649	2855933	3250932
2.1.2. At 1999-2000 Prices	163404	176987	2389660	2604532
2.2. NSDP/NDP(Rs.Crores)				
2.2.1. At Current Prices	174181	194305	2523442	2871731
2.2.2. At 1999-2000 Prices	144805	156713	2125299	2319014
2.3.Per Capita Income at current prices (Rs.)	27040	29924	22946	25716
2.4.Per Capita Income at 1999-2000 prices (Rs.)	22480	24135	19297	20734
3. Agriculture: Production of Major Crops:				
3.1. Rice (lakh tonnes)	50.62	52.09	831	910
3.2. Millets (lakh tones)	8.68	7.30	1022	1042
3.3. Pulses (lakh tonnes)	2.16	1.77	131	131
3.4. Foodgrains Production (lakh tonnes)	61.46	61.16	1984	2083
3.5 Sugarcane (lakh tonnes)	244.57	351.13	2371	2784
3.6. Cotton (lakh bales)	1.86	1.68	164	196
3.7. Groundnut (lakh tonnes)	10.05	10.98	68	79
4. Industry:				
4.1. Index of Industrial Production (Base:1993 - 94=100)	143.8	156.0	204.8	221.5
4.2.No.of Registered Factories**	19550	20246	127957	129074
4.3.Productive Capital(Rs.Crores)**	51962	59622	544880	592562
4.4.Value of Output (Rs.Crores)**	108075	129937	1130561	1287380
5. Banking:				
5 1.No. of Branches	4858	4898	68288	69104
5.2.Deposits Mobilised (Rs. Crores)	110029	134358	1757846	2172076
5.3. Credit extended (Rs. Crores)	109850	146514	1169090	1555935
6. Power (Electricity)				
6.1. Total Installed Capacity (MW)	9531.7	10030.2	N.A.	N.A.
6.2. Power Generation (billion units)	26.450	26.915	N.A.	N.A.
7. Prices (% change):				
7.1. WPI	0.1	3.3	5.1	4.1
7.2. CPI for Industrial Workers (2000=100)	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.5
7.3. CPI for Agrl. Labourers (1986-87 =100)	0	4.4	2.4	5.3
8.Organised Sector Employment: (lakh persons)	22.79	22.31	N.A.	N.A.
9. Social Sector				
9.1. IMR (2004)	41	N.A.	58	N.A.
9.2. Death Rate (2004)	7.5	N.A.	7.5	N.A.
9.3. Birth Rate (2004)	17.1	N.A.	24.1	N.A.
9.4.Life Expectancy at Birth (Years)(2001- 06)				
Male	67	-	63.87	-
Female	69.75	-	66.91	-
9.5. Literacy Rates (%) (2001 Census)	73.47	-	65.38	-

** - Relates to 2002-03 & 2003-04; . Sources: DOES ,TNEB ,Eco.Survey.