

## 1: Information Technology in Tamil Nadu

*Economic Trends in TamilNadu TnpSC Group Question are listed in details, most of the question have been asked in Group 1 2 2a 4 Exams.*

October 16, May 23, The latest Economic Appraisal of the government has shown that Tamil Nadu needs out-of-the-box policies to tackle agriculture production and its impact on food inflation. The State did well in to bounce back from a nightmare drought in the preceding year. Data show that between and , the total production dropped by 45 per cent, from Paddy, the principal crop, declined by 46 per cent. In , estimates put the total production at However, it is the data underlying the fundamentals of agriculture that require a closer reading. According to the appraisal, while both area under cultivation and yield per hectare increased during the 10th Five Year Plan period , the figures dropped by 5. Officials of the Agriculture Department say that since the s, the area under cultivation had gone down from 70 lakh hectares to 45 lakh hectares, what with rapid urbanisation. Significantly, going along with the drop in cultivated land is the yield gap. For example, the appraisal says in terms of paddy, the potential yield fixed after on-farm trials was 6 tonnes a hectare in the current scenario. In , which was a favourable year in terms of rain and irrigation, the average yield was only 3. In other words, the gap between potential yield and actual yield was about 2. While production alone was not the deciding factor for food inflation, it is nevertheless a contributing factor. Between and , the food price inflation in the State increased from 7. It is during this period that the State faced a severe drought. Experts feel that in a situation where there is little scope for expansion of area under cultivation, usage of technology becomes vital for production maximisation. Rangarajan, former Economic Advisor to the Prime Minister. Officials estimate that 92 per cent of all farmers nine in ten in Tamil Nadu are small and marginal farmers. In other words, lack of scale is hindering the implementation of technology, showing in the poor yield results. A senior official points out that the State is indeed aware of these issues and has begun experimenting with cooperative farming. There is also focus on expanding System of Rice Intensification, which has given significant results in improving the yield. But experts feel a lot needs to be done to tackle a potential saturation given the present indicators. There is a lot of scope to increase yield. But the required government structures to accomplish this are either non-existent or not functional," says K. Sivasubramanian of the Madras Institute of Development Studies.

### 2: Economic Trends in TamilNadu TnpSC Question, Group 1 2 2a 4, VAO Group Question

*Economic Trends in TamilNadu Objective Question and Answer are listed in details, most of the question have been asked in Group 1 2 2a 4 Exams.*

Bring fact-checked results to the top of your browser search. Its birth and death rates are both near the global average. More than half the population is under age 30 and less than one-fourth is age 45 or older. Life expectancy is about 68 for men and 70 for women. A population explosion in India commenced following the great influenza epidemic of 1918. In subsequent decades there was a steadily accelerating rate of growth up to the census of 1951, after which the rate leveled off though it remained high. The total population in within the present borders of India is 1.0 billion. Moreover, the increasing proportion of females attaining and living through their childbearing years continues to inhibit a marked reduction in the birth rate. The effect of emigration from or immigration to India on the overall growth of population has been negligible throughout modern history. Within India, however, migration from relatively impoverished regions to areas, especially cities, offering some promise of economic betterment has been largely responsible for the differential growth rates from one state or region to another. In general, the larger a city, the greater its proportion of migrants to the total population and the more cosmopolitan its population mix. In Mumbai, for example, more than half of the population speaks languages other than Marathi, the principal language of the state of Maharashtra. The result is that many migrants live in conditions of appalling squalor in bastis or, even worse, with no permanent shelter at all. Some date from the partition of India and many others, especially in Assam and West Bengal, from the violent separation in 1947 of Bangladesh from Pakistan. Still others are internal refugees from the communal violence and other forms of ethnic strife that periodically beset many parts of India. Economy India has one of the largest, most highly diversified economies in the world, but, because of its enormous population, it is "in terms of income and gross national product GNP per capita" one of the poorest countries on Earth. Starting in 1950, the government based its economic planning on a series of five-year plans influenced by the Soviet model. Initially, the attempt was to boost the domestic savings rate, which more than doubled in the half century following the First Five-Year Plan (1950-54). With the Second Five-Year Plan (1956-61), the focus began to shift to import-substituting industrialization, with an emphasis on capital goods. A broad and diversified industrial base developed. However, with the collapse of the Soviet system in the early 1990s, India adopted a series of free-market reforms that fueled the growth of its middle class, and its highly educated and well-trained workforce made India one of the global centres of the high-technology boom that began in the late 20th century and produced significant annual growth rates. Manufacturing remains another solid component of GDP. However, the major growth has been in trade, finance, and other services, which, collectively, are by far the largest component of GDP. The range of technology runs the gamut from the most traditional to the most sophisticated. There are few things that India cannot produce, though much of what it does manufacture would not be economically competitive without the protection offered by tariffs on imported goods, which have remained high despite liberalization. In absolute terms and in relation to GDP, foreign trade traditionally has been low. Despite continued government regulation which has remained strong in many sectors, trade expanded greatly beginning in the 1990s. It is the organized sector to which most government regulatory activity applies and in which trade unions, chambers of commerce, professional associations, and other institutions of modern capitalist economies play a significant role. Agriculture, forestry, and fishing Agriculture Roughly half of all Indians still derive their livelihood directly from agriculture. That proportion only relatively recently has been declining from levels that were fairly consistent throughout the 20th century. In the more fertile regions, such as the Indo-Gangetic Plain or the deltas of the eastern coast, the proportion of cultivated to total land often exceeds nine-tenths. Milling sugarcane in a small village near Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India. In all but a small part of the country, the supply of water for agriculture is highly seasonal and depends on the often fickle southwest monsoon. As a result, farmers are able to raise only one crop per year in areas that lack irrigation, and the risk of crop failure is fairly high in many locales. The prospects and actual development of irrigation also vary greatly from one part of the country to another. They are particularly

favourable on the Indo-Gangetic Plain, in part because of the relatively even flow of the rivers issuing from the Himalayas and in part because of the vast reserves of groundwater in the thousands of feet of alluvial deposits underlying the region. For such a predominantly agricultural country as India, resources of cultivable soil and water are of crucial importance. Although India does possess extensive areas of fertile alluvial soils, especially on the Indo-Gangetic Plain, and other substantial areas of relatively productive soils, such as the black regur soils of the Deccan lava plateau, the red-to-yellow lateritic soils that predominate over most of the remainder of the country are low in fertility. Overall, the per capita availability of cultivable area is low, and less than half of the cultivable land is of high quality. Moreover, many areas have lost much of their fertility because of erosion, alkalinization caused by excessive irrigation without proper drainage, the subsurface formation of impenetrable hardpans, and protracted cultivation without restoring depleted plant nutrients. Although the average farm size is only about 5 acres 2 hectares and is declining, that figure masks the markedly skewed distribution of landholdings. More than half of all farms are less than 3 acres 1. Most cultivators own farms that provide little more than a bare subsistence for their families; given fluctuations in the agricultural market and the fickle nature of the annual monsoon, the farm failure rate often has been quite high, particularly among smallholders. Further, nearly one-third of all agricultural households own no land at all and, along with many submarginal landowners, must work for the larger landholders or must supplement their earnings from some subsidiary occupation, often the one traditionally associated with their caste. Government-sponsored large-scale irrigation canal projects, begun by the British in the mid-19th century, were greatly extended after independence. Emphasis then shifted toward deep wells called tube wells in India, often privately owned, from which water was raised either by electric or diesel pumps; however, in many places these wells have depleted local groundwater reserves, and efforts have been directed at replenishing aquifers and utilizing rainwater. Tank irrigation, a method by which water is drawn from small reservoirs created along the courses of minor streams, is important in several parts of India, especially the southeast. The demand for chemical fertilizers also has been steadily increasing, although since the late 1960s the introduction of new, high-yielding hybrid varieties of seeds HYVs, mainly for wheat and secondarily for rice, has brought about the most dramatic increases in production, especially in Punjab where their adoption is virtually universal, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh, and Gujarat. So great has been the success of the so-called Green Revolution that India was able to build up buffer stocks of grain sufficient for the country to weather several years of disastrously bad monsoons with virtually no imports or starvation and even to become, in some years, a modest net food exporter. During the same period, the production of coarse grains and pulses, which were less in demand than rice and wheat, either did not increase significantly or decreased. Hence, the total per capita grain production has been notably less than that suggested by many protagonists of the Green Revolution, and the threat of major food scarcity has not been eliminated. Farmers returning from their fields near Yamunanagar, Haryana, India. Foremost among the grains, in terms of both area sown and total yield, is rice, the crop of choice in almost all areas with more than 40 inches 1,016 mm of average annual precipitation, as well as in some irrigated areas. Wheat ranks second in both area sown and total yield and, because of the use of HYVs, leads all grains in yield per acre. Wheat is grown mainly on the fertile soils of northern and northwestern India in areas with 15 to 40 inches 381 to 1,016 mm of average annual precipitation, often with supplementary irrigation. Unlike rice, which is mainly grown during the kharif summer season, wheat is primarily a rabi cool-season crop. Other important cereals, in descending order of sown acreage, are sorghum called jowar in India, pearl millet bajra, corn maize, and finger millet ragi. All these typically are grown on relatively infertile soils unsuitable for rice or wheat, while corn cultivation is also favoured in hilly and mountainous regions. After cereals, pulses are the most important category of food crop. These ubiquitous leguminous crops—of which the chickpea gram is the most important—are the main source of protein for most Indians, for whom the consumption of animal products is an expensive luxury or is proscribed on religious grounds. Millet field near Satara, Maharashtra, India. Sugarcane is widely cultivated, especially in areas near processing mills. Sugar is also obtained by tapping the trunks of toddy palms *Caryota urens*, which are abundant in southern India, but much of this syrup is fermented, often illegally, to make an alcoholic beverage. A wide variety of crops—mainly peanuts groundnuts, coconuts, mustard, cottonseed, and

rapeseed are grown as sources of cooking oil. Others, such as the ubiquitous chilies, turmeric, and ginger, are raised to provide condiments or, in the case of betel leaf of the pan plant and betel areca nut, digestives. Tea is grown, largely for export, on plantations in Assam, West Bengal, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu, while coffee is grown almost exclusively in southern India, mainly in Karnataka. Tobacco is cultivated chiefly in Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh. Workers picking tea leaves near Darjiling, West Bengal, India. Spices and pulses for sale at an Indian market. Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Punjab are the principal cotton-growing states. Jute, mainly from West Bengal, Assam, and Bihar, is the second leading natural fibre. Much of it is exported in processed form, largely as burlap. An even coarser fibre is derived from coir, the outer husk of the coconut, the processing of which forms the basis for an important cottage industry in Kerala. Coconuts and oilseeds are also important for the extraction of industrial oils. Livestock Despite the fact that Indians eat little meat, livestock raising plays an important role in the agricultural economy. India has by far the largest bovine population of any country in the world. Cattle and buffalo are used mainly as draft animals but also serve many other purposes to provide milk, as sources of meat for those, including Muslims, Christians, and Scheduled Castes, for whom beef eating is not taboo, and as sources of fertilizer, cooking fuel from dried cow-dung cakes, and leather. Milk yields from Indian cattle and buffaloes are quite low, although milk from buffaloes is somewhat better and richer on average than from cattle. Because cow slaughter is illegal in many states, scarcely any cattle are raised expressly for providing meat, and most of what little beef is consumed comes from animals that die from natural causes. Rather than being slaughtered, cattle that outlive their usefulness may be sent to goshalas homes for aged cattle maintained by contributions from devout Hindus or allowed to roam as strays. In either case, they compete with humans for scarce vegetal resources. While many orthodox Indians are vegetarians, others will eat goat, mutton, poultry, eggs, and fish, all of which are produced in modest quantities. Sheep are raised for both wool and meat. Pork is taboo to members of several faiths, including Muslims and most Hindus, but pigs, which serve as village scavengers, are raised and freely eaten by several Scheduled Castes. Forestry Commercial forestry is not highly developed in India. Nevertheless, the annual cutting of hardwoods is among the highest of any country in the world. Species that are sources of timber, pulp, plywoods, veneers, and matchwood include teak, deodar a type of cedar, sal Shorea robusta, sissoo Dalbergia sissoo, and chir pine Pinus roxburghii. Virtually any woody vegetation is used for firewood, much of it illegally gathered, and substantial amounts go into making charcoal. Minor forest products include bamboo, cane, gum, resins, dyes, tanning agents, lac, and medicinal plants. The principal areas for commercial forestry, in order of importance, are the Western Ghats, the western Himalayas, and the hill regions of central India. In an effort to counteract forest depletion, the central and state governments have vigorously supported small-scale afforestation projects; these have met with mixed success, both economically and ecologically. Population growth has, over the centuries, resulted in a continuous diminution of forest land. The problem of obtaining sufficient firewood, mainly for cooking, is particularly acute. In many areas forests have ceased to exist, and the only trees of consequence are found in protected village groves, often planted with mangoes or other fruit trees, where people and animals can seek shade from the fierce summer sun. In some areas, especially the northeast, bamboo thickets provide an important substitute for wood for structural purposes. Among the ecological consequences of deforestation in India are the reduced groundwater retentiveness, a concomitant rapid runoff of monsoon rains, a higher incidence of flooding, accelerated erosion and siltation, and an exacerbated problem of water scarcity. Production from marine and freshwater fisheries has become roughly equivalent. Because few fishing craft are mechanized, total catches are low, and annual per capita fish consumption is modest. The shift to mechanization and modern processing, however, has been inexorable.

### 3: Worrisome Trends in Agriculture - The Hindu

*Services contributes to 45% of the economic activity in the state, followed by manufacturing at 34% and agriculture at 21%. Government is the major investor in the state, with 52% of total investments, followed by private Indian investors at % and foreign private investors at %.*

High-density PolyEthylene HDPE mono filament yarn and associated products are manufactured in Karur for mosquito nets and fishing nets. The region around Salem is rich in mineral ores. Coimbatore is major Industrial hub in South India and it houses more than 30, small, medium and large industries. The city is one of the largest exporters of textile , jewellery , wet grinders , poultry and auto components and the term "Coimbatore Wet Grinder" has been given a Geographical indication. Thoothukudi is known as "Gateway of Tamilnadu". Thoothukudi is the major chemical producer in the state. It produces the 70 percent of the total salt production in the state and 30 percent in the country. Tamil Nadu has manufacturing facilities from automobiles, railway coaches, battle-tanks, tractors, motorbikes and heavy vehicles to ships. Alstom has a manufacturing facility in Coimbatore which manufactures rail transportation products. TI cycles of Murugappa group have their units in Chennai. Transportation Industry[ edit ] About 40 per cent of the trucks operated in the State are from Tiruchengode , Sankagiri , Namakkal and an area noted for its truck body building; over 18, trucks. Karur is well known for its bus body building industries where most of the coaches for buses used in south India are built. Heavy load trucks 12 and 14 wheels trucks are operated mostly from Sankagiri region. Tiruchengode is famous for borewell drilling industry. Textiles[ edit ] Tamil Nadu is the largest textile hub of India. Coimbatore often referred as the "Manchester of South India" due to its cotton production and textile industries. From Spinning to garment manufacturing, entire textile production chain facilities are in Tamil Nadu. Yarn is also exported to China, Bangladesh etc. Tirupur knitted garment units have been exporting garments for about 3 decades with exports in the range of USD 3 Billion. Karur is the major home textile Curtain cloth, bed linens, kitchen linens, toilet linens, table linens, wall hangings etc. Erode is the main cloth market in south India for both retail and wholesale ready-mades. Lakshmi Machine Works [LMW], one of the three major textile machinery manufacturing companies in the world is located in Coimbatore. Savio also has a factory in Coimbatore. Many textile component manufacturers are in Coimbatore and some export to the Europe etc. Aerospace and Defence[ edit ] Tamil Nadu Defence Corridor The defence industry in Tamil Nadu is one of the fastest growing sector in the states generating a huge amount of export revenue. Products manufactured include circuit boards and cellular phone handsets. Sanmina-SCI is the latest company to invest in Tamil Nadu to create a state of the art manufacturing facility. Hundreds of leather and tannery facilities are located around Vellore and its nearby towns, such as Ranipet , Ambur and Vaniyambadi. The Vellore district is the top exporter of finished leather goods in the country. Hundreds of leather and tannery industries are located around Vellore, Dindigul and Erode its nearby towns such as Ranipet, Ambur, Perundurai and Vaniyambadi. The tanning industry in India has a total capacity of million pieces of hides and skins, of which Tamil Nadu alone contributes 70 per cent, a leading export product share at 40 per cent for India. It currently employs about 2. Fireworks[ edit ] The town of Sivakasi is a leader in the areas of printing, fireworks, and safety matches. It was fondly called as "Little Japan" by Jawaharlal Nehru. The state serves as the headquarters for the second most number of banks in India, only next to the financial Capital Mumbai. The banking sector in Tamil Nadu is broadly classified into scheduled banks and non-scheduled banks.

### 4: Indian general election, (Tamil Nadu) - Wikipedia

*This video contains Economic trends in Tamilnadu for TNPSC Group exam.*

### 5: India - Demographic trends | www.enganchecubano.com

## ECONOMIC TRENDS IN TAMILNADU pdf

*Per Capita Income - Economics - (Tamil/English)TNPSC/SSC/UPSC - Duration: Quick Learning 4 TNPSC, IBPS, SSC 9, views.*

### 6: Telecom News | Latest Telecom Industry News, Information and Update: ET Telecom

*Tamil nadu sarkar has its way, Vijay's movie re-censored 9 Nov, , PM IST His cabinet colleague R B Udhayakumar thanked the film producers for respecting "the sentiments of Tamil people" and urged movie-makers to exercise restraint in future.*

### 7: Economy of Tamil Nadu - Wikipedia

*Contextual translation of "economic trends in tamilnadu" into Tamil. Human translations with examples: MyMemory, World's Largest Translation Memory.*

### 8: Emerging trends in IT-Software testing - TAMIL NADU - The Hindu

*Indian Economy Study materials for TNPSC, UPSC, All Bank Exams, All State PSC, SSC Exams, List of recommended books for Indian Economy. Economic trends in Tamil.*

### 9: Cyclone Gaja to hit Tamil Nadu on November 15, IMD issues warning

*Tamil Nadu is the fourth largest state of India. It has a diversified manufacturing sector and features among the leading states in several industries like automobiles, components, engineering, pharmaceuticals, garments, textile products, leather products, chemicals, plastics, etc. It ranks first.*

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