

Tamil Nadu

State (pop., 2008 est.: 66,396,000), southeastern India.

Tamil Nadu State has a population of 62,405,679 as per Census 2001 and covers an area of 130,058 sq.kms. Chennai (formerly known as Madras) is the State Headquarters. The administrative units of the State are:

<u>District Statistics</u>	32
<u>Revenue Divisions</u>	76
<u>Taluks</u>	220
Firkas	1,127
<u>Revenue Villages</u>	16,564
<u>Municipal Corporations</u>	10
<u>Municipalities</u>	148
<u>Panchayat Unions (Blocks)</u>	385
<u>Town Panchayats</u>	561
<u>Village Panchayats</u>	12,618
<u>Lok Sabha Constituencies</u>	39
<u>Assembly Constituencies</u>	234

1 GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION

North Latitude Between 8° 5' and 13° 35'
East Longitude Between 76° 15' and 80° 20'

2 DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

	Ref. Year	Unit	Figure
Area	Census 2001	Sq.Km	130058
Population	"	Nos.	62405679
By Sex			
Male	"	"	31400909
Female	"	"	31004770
By Area			
Rural	"	"	34921681

Urban	:	''	''	27483998
Density	:	''	Sq.Km	480
Literates	:	''	Nos.	40524545
Workers				
Total Workers	:	''	''	27878282
Male	:	''	''	18100397
Female	:	''	''	9777885
Rural	:	''	''	17559768
Urban	:	''	''	10318514
Main Workers	:	''	''	23757783
Marginal Workers	:	''	''	4120499
Categories of Workers				
Cultivators	:	''	''	5116039
Agricultural Labourers	:	''	''	8637630
Household Industry	:	''	''	1499761
Other Workers	:	''	''	12624852
Non-Workers	:	''	''	34527397

3 VITAL STATISTICS

	Ref. Year	Unit	Figure
Births (CRS) (in No.)	: 2007	Nos.	1073635
Deaths (CRS) (in No.)	: ''	''	433970
Infant Deaths (CRS) (in No)	: ''	''	11952
Still Birth	: ''	''	10138
Maternal Death	: ''	''	235
Birth Rate (per 1000) (SRS)	: 2008	''	16.0
Rural	: ''	''	16.7
Urban	: ''	''	15.8
Death Rate (per 1000) (SRS)	: ''	''	7.4
Rural	: ''	''	8.2
Urban	: ''	''	6.3
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live Birth) SRS)	: ''	''	31
Rural	: ''	''	34
Urban	: ''	''	28
Expectation of life at Birth			

Male	:	2006-11	Age in Year	68.45
Male	:	2011-15	Age in Year	68.60
Female	:	2006-11	Age in Year	71.54
Female	:	2011-15	Age in Year	71.80

4 TEMPERATURE

Plains				
Maximum	:	2008-09	Celsius	33.1
Minimum	:	”	”	23.8
Hill Stations				
Maximum	:	2008-09	Celsius	22.4
Minimum	:	”	”	13.1

5 RAINFALL

Normal	:	2008-09	In m.m	911.6
Actual	:	”	”	1023.1

6 AGRICULTURE

		Ref. Year	Unit	Extent
Total Cultivated Area	:	2007-08	Ha.	5815174
Net Area Sown	:	”	”	5061919
Area Sown more than once	:	”	”	753255

Area and Production of Principal Crops 2007-08

Name of the Crops	Area (Ha)(in '000)	Production ('000 Tonnes)	Yield Rate (In Kg/Ha)
Paddy (Rice)	1789	5040	2817
Cholam	284	248	874
Cumbu	60	86	1436
Ragi	94	176	1878
Pulses	610	185	303
Sugarcane (Cane)	354	38071	* 108
Groundnut (Dry Pods)	535	1048	1957
Gingelly	74	32	433
Cotton (bales of 170 Kg. lint)	99	201	343

* Cane in Tonnes / Ha.

7 IRRIGATION

Net Area Irrigated	:	2007-08	Ha	2863823
Government Canals	:	"	"	752094
Private Canals	:	"	"	560
Tanks	:	"	"	506070
Tube Wells	:	"	"	389279
Open Wells	:	"	"	1204402
Other Sources	:	"	"	11418
Gross Area Irrigated	:	"	"	3251680

8 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

		Ref. Year	Unit	Figure
Veterinary Institutions				
Veterinary Hospitals	:	2008-09	Nos.	139
Veterinary Dispensaries	:	"	"	1207
Clinician Centres	:	"	"	22
Livestock and Poultry Population				
Cow	:	Census 2004	Nos.	9141043
Buffaloes	:	"	"	1658415
Sheep	:	"	"	5593485
Goat	:	"	"	8177420
Poultry	:	"	"	86591273

9 DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

Main Dairies	:	2008-09	Nos.	19
Feeder Balancing Dairies	:	"	"	4
Milk Chilling Plants	:	"	"	36
Automatic Vending Machine Units	:	"	"	189
Average Milk Collection Per day	:	"	Lakh Litres Per Day	22.00
(a) Flush Season	:	"	"	23.22
(b) Lean Season	:	"	"	20.79

10 FISHERIES

Length of Coastal Line	:	2007-08	KM	1076
Coastal Districts	:	"	Nos.	13
Marine Fishing Villages	:	"	"	591
Estimated Marine Fish Production	:	"	Tonnes	393266
Inland Fish Production	:	"	"	164504
Coastal Blocks	:	"	Nos.	25

11 FORESTS

	Ref. Year	Unit	Figure
Forest Area	: 2007-08	Sq.Km	21745.94
Reserved Forests	: "	"	19363.66
Reserved Lands	: "	"	2327.51
Unclassed Forests	: "	"	54.77
Out-turn of Forest Produce	2007-08	Metric Tonnes	
Teak wood	: "	"	4675.694
Firewood	: "	"	5151.520
Total Pulpwood	: "	"	25672.023
Sandalwood(Sapwood)	: "	"	83.198
Sandalwood (Heart Wood)	: "	"	631.887
Wattle Bark	: "	"	725.652
Bamboo	: "	"	129.665
Charcoal Wood	: "	"	--
Babul	: "	"	26994.349
Cashew	: "	"	34.191
Tamarind	: "	"	588.694
Other Minor Forest Produce	: "	"	1202.584

12 ELECTRICITY

Net Generation of Electricity	:	2008-09	MU	64928
Hydro	:	"	"	5364
Wind Mill Generation + Solar	:	"	"	10
Thermal	:	"	"	19181
Power Purchased (Central+Private)	:	"	"	37958
Gas Turbine	:	"	"	2415

12 ELECTRICITY – Contd.

	Ref. Year	Unit	Figure
Consumption of Electricity	: 2008-09	MU	53506
Agriculture	: "	"	10528
Industry (Including Traction)	: "	"	21029
Commercial	: "	"	5068
Domestic	: "	"	13294
Public Lighting & Water works	: "	"	1353
Sales of Licenses, Sales to other States	: "	"	712
Miscellaneous	: "	"	1522

Rural Electrification

Villages Electrified	: 2008-09	Nos.	15400
Hamlets Electrified	: "	"	48117
Pumpsets Energised	: "	"	1872734

13 INDUSTRIES**Micro Small Medium Enterprises (MSME)**

Micro Small Medium Enterprises	: 2007-08	Nos.	557761
Employment	: "	"	3946263
Investment	: "	Rs. in Lakh	19636406
Value of Production	: "	"	11471946
Registered Factories	: 2007	No. in Lakh	0.39
Working Factories	: "	"	0.31
Estimated Workers	: "	"	14.27
Mandays Worked	: "	"	4482.46
Labour			
Registered Trade Unions	: 2008	Nos.	11084
Strikes	: "	"	56
Mandays Lost	: "	"	344797
Lockouts	: "	"	30
Mandays Lost	: "	"	387789

14 KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

(Value Rs. in Lakh)

Khadi and Village Industries	2008-09	
	Production	Sales
Khadi Industries	6929.26	9132.07
Cotton & Muslin Khadi	3105.02	4425.78
Woollen Khadi	-	182.28
Silk Khadi	3824.24	4524.02
Village Industries	119088.76	153903.16

15 MEDICAL AND HEALTH (Govt.)**Modern Medicine**

	Ref. Year	Unit	Figure
Hospitals	: 2008-09	Nos.	331+1*
Dispensaries	: "	"	216
Mobile Medical Institutions	: "	"	11
Primary Health Centres	: "	"	1539#
Health Sub Centres	: "	"	8706
Beds Strength	: "	"	56383
Doctors	: "	"	12431
Total Nurses	: "	"	24790
Nurses (DME)	: "	"	5470
Nurses (DMS & RHS)	: "	"	3838
Nurses (ESI)	: "	"	601
Nurses (DPH)	: "	"	14881
(a). Nurses (PHC)	: "	"	2599
(b). Community Health Nurses	: "	"	384
(c). Sector Health Nurses	: "	"	1531
(d). Village Health Nurses, (Auxiliary and Midwives Nurses)	: "	"	10367

* ESI Hospital at K.K.Nagar, Chennai-78 is functioning under the Control of ESI Corporation, New Delhi.

Including the newly sanctioned PHC's

15 MEDICAL AND HEALTH (Govt.) – Contd.**Indian Medicine**

	Ref. Year	Unit	Figure
Hospitals	: 2007-08	Nos.	5
Dispensaries and Mobile Medical Units	: "	"	76
Wings attached to Medical College Hospitals, District Head Quarters Hospitals, Taluk and Non Taluk Hospitals	: "	"	287
Wings attached to Primary Health Centres	: "	"	465
Beds in Hospitals and Dispensaries	: "	"	939
Doctors (Sanctioned)	: "	"	923
Nurses	: "	"	84

Homoeopathy

Hospitals	: 2007-08	Nos.	1
Dispensaries and Mobile Medical Units	: "	"	5
Wings attached to Medical College Hospitals, District Head Quarters Hospitals, Taluk and Non-Taluk Hospitals	: "	"	37
Wings attached to PHCs	: "	"	4
Beds in Hospitals and Dispensaries	: "	"	50
Doctors	: "	"	46
Nurses	: "	"	3

16 EDUCATION

	Ref. Year	Unit	Figure
Universities	: 2008-09	Nos.	64
Arts and Science Colleges	: 2008-09	"	566
Colleges for Professional Education			
Medicine (2008-09)			
Medical	: 2008-09	Nos.	19
Dental	: "	"	18
Pharmacy Colleges	: "	"	41
Physiotherapy	: "	"	31

Nursing	:	"	"	113
Occupational Therapy	:	"	"	2
Indian Medicine Institutions	:	2007-08	"	24
Engineering and Technology Institutions	:	2008-09	"	371
Polytechnic Colleges	:	"	"	317
Agriculture	:	"	"	11
Veterinary and Fisheries	:	"	"	3
Law Colleges	:	"	"	7
Colleges for Special Education	:	"	"	172
College of Education	:	"	"	160
Schools for Professional Education	:	"	"	782
Schools for Special Education	:	"	"	88
Institutions for Other Professional Education	:	"	"	1912
Schools for General Education	:	"	"	53572
Higher Secondary Schools	:	"	"	5054
High Schools	:	"	"	5167
Middle Schools	:	"	"	9196
Elementary Schools	:	"	"	34335

17 ROAD AND TRANSPORT

	Ref. Year	Unit	Figure
1. Road Length			
National Highways	: 2007-08	Kilo Metre	4499.364
State Highways	: 2008-09	"	56767.833
Corporation and Municipalities Road	: "	"	18262.497
Panchayat Union and Village Panchayat	: 2007-08 (P)	"	99610.000
Town Panchayat Roads	: "	"	15592.000
Others (Forest Road)	: 2007-08	"	3930.420
2. Registered Motor Vehicles			
Commercial	: 2008-09	Nos.	784714
Non-Commercial	: "	"	10255655
3. Railways			
Route Length	: 2008-09	Kilo Metre	3926.99
Broad Gauge	: "	"	2774.55
1. Electrified	: "	"	1146.25

2. Non-Electrified	:	"	"	1628.30
Metre Gauge	:	"	"	1152.44
1. Electrified	:	"	"	-
2. Non-Electrified	:	"	"	1152.44
Track Length	:	"	"	5924.49
Broad Gauge	:	"	"	4665.81
1. Electrified	:	"	"	2530.90
2. Non-Electrified	:	"	"	2134.91
Metre Gauge	:	"	"	1258.68
1. Electrified	:	"	"	-
2. Non-Electrified	:	"	"	1258.68
Railway Stations	:	"	Nos.	533
Broad Gauge	:	"	"	425
Metre Gauge	:	"	"	107
Broad Gauge and Metre Gauge Combined	:	"	"	1
4. Sea Ports	:	2007-08	"	18
Major Ports	:	"	"	3
Minor Ports	:	"	"	15
5. Air Ports	:	2008-09	"	5

18 COMMUNICATION

		Ref. Year	Unit	Figure
1. Post and Telegraph				
Post Offices doing postal business alone	:	2008-09	Nos.	12021
2. Telephones*				
Telephones in Use	:	2008-09	Nos.	3092834
Public Call Offices	:	"	"	-
Local	:	"	"	242125
STD	:	"	"	53474
Highways	:	"	"	469
Telephone Exchanges	:	"	"	2327
3. No. of Cellular Phones in use*	:	"	"	4155267
4.No. of WLL Phones in use*	:	"	"	461634
5. Internet Service	:	"	"	871903

* Chennai Telephones and BSNL in Tamil Nadu Circle Only

19 CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Central Co-operative Bank	:	2007-08	Nos.	23
Primary Agricultural Co-Op Bank	:	"	"	4505
Growers Bank	:	"	"	4
Rural Bank	:	"	"	6
Farmers Services Co-operative Societies	:	"	"	15
Large sized Adivasi -Multipurpose Primary Co- operative Society	:	"	"	19
Primary Agricultural Rural Development Bank	:	"	"	180
Urban Bank	:	"	"	120

19 CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES (Contd.)

		Ref. Year	Unit	Figure
Employee's Co- Op Society	:	2007-08	Nos.	1835
Other Urban Credit Society	:	"	"	43
Co-Operative Wholesale Stores (CWS)	:	"	"	38
Primary Stores	:	"	"	208
Employee's Stores	:	"	"	180
Student Stores	:	"	"	2571
Women Stores	:	"	"	8
Canteen	:	"	"	25
Lift Irrigation Society	:	"	"	21
Land Colonization	:	"	"	7
Tenant Farming	:	"	"	19
Prime Marketing Society	:	"	"	117
Fruits & Vegetables Growers	:	"	"	4
Labour Contract Co-operative Society	:	"	"	72
Co-operative Printing Press	:	"	"	23
Co-operative Training Institute	:	"	"	10
Union (District Co-operative Union)	:	"	"	29
Others (Private Societies)	:	"	"	56
Thanjavur Federation Society	:	"	"	1
Apex Institution	:	"	"	6
Milk Producers Co-Operative Societies	:	"	"	7833
Primary Handloom Weavers Co-Operative Society	:	"	"	1103

Total			19174
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20 REGISTRATIONS

	Ref. Year	Unit	Figure
District Registrar Offices	: 2008-09	Nos.	50
Receipts (Stamp Duty+ Registration Fees and Other Receipts)	: " "	Rs.in Cr.	4099.54

21 COMMERCIAL TAXES

Registered Dealers	: 2008-09	No. in Lakh	8.05
1. VAT	"	"	4.97
2. CST	"	"	3.08
Assessees	: "	"	2.45
1. VAT	"	"	2.05
2. CST	"	"	0.40
Percentage of Assessees to Dealers	: "	%	54
1. VAT	"	%	41
2. CST	"	%	13

Revenue

GST	: 2008-09	Rs. in Cr.	292.45
Value Added Tax	: "	"	19304.78
CST	: "	"	1653.03
Entertainment Tax	: "	"	12.24
Entry Tax	: "	"	996.30
Others	: "	"	311.32

22 HOUSING**Residential houses constructed by**

Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board	: 2007-08	Nos.	3126
Police Housing Corporation Ltd.	: 2008-09	"	2188
Tamil Nadu Housing Board	: "	"	2556
Construction of Houses by DRDA			
1. Pucca	: "	"	41105

2. Kutchra	:	''	''	10771
Construction of Houses for Tribals by AD & TW Dept	:	2007-08	''	91

23 SOCIAL WELFARE

		Ref. Year	Unit	Figure
Old age Pensioners	:	2008-09	Nos.	1734387
Marriage Assistance Schemes (as Beneficiaries)				
Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Ninaivu Thirumana Udhavi Thittam	:	''	''	89999
EVR Maniammaiyar Ninaivu Poor Widow's Daughter & Marriage Assistance Scheme	:	''	''	1600
Dr. Dharmambal Ammaiyar Ninaivu Widow Re-Marriage Assistance Scheme	:	''	''	167
Annai Therasa Ninaivu Marriage Assistance to Orphan Girls	:	''	''	285
Anjugam Ammaiyar Ninaivu Intercaste Marriage Assistance Scheme	:	''	''	2896

24 NUTRITIOUS MEAL PROGRAMME CENTRES

P.T.M.G.R – Noon Meal Scheme (Rural & Urban)	:	2008-09	Nos.	42078
W.B. I.C.D.S.III Project (C.N.C.)	:	''	''	50433

25 REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Revenue Districts	:	2008-09	Nos.	* 32
Revenue Divisions	:	''	''	** 76
Revenue Taluks	:	''	''	*** 216
Revenue Firkas	:	''	''	1121
Revenue Villages	:			
a. Revenue Department	:	''	''	16564
b. Statistics Department (T.R.S.)	:	''	''	17289

* Tiruppur Newly Formed District

** Tambaram and Udumalaipettai are newly formed Revenue Divisions

*** Thandampattu, Athur, Karambakudi, Ponamaravathy, Sulur, Madhavaram, Ambur, Madthukulam, Alandur and Sholinganallur are newly formed Taluks.

26 LOCAL BODIES

		Ref. Year	Unit	Figure
Corporations	:	2008-09	Nos.	*10
Municipalities	:	"	"	148
Panchayat Unions	:	"	"	385
Town Panchayats	:	"	"	561
District Panchayats	:	"	"	29
Village Panchayats	:	"	"	** 12620
No. of Hamlets	:	"	"	# 48117
No. of Habitations	:	"	"	92689

* Vellore and Tiruppur Corporations Upgraded from Municipalities

** Perumathur and Indira Nagar are new two Village Panchayats in Kurinjipadi Panchayat Union in Cuddalore District

As per TNEB Report

27 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Covered by SGSY				
No. of Self Help Groups formed	:	2008-09	Nos.	15000
No. of Families benefited	:	"	"	94779
Revolving Fund	:	"	Rs. in Cr.	56.00
Mandays generated				
Covered by SGRY	:	2007-08	No. in Lakh	251.319
Covered by NREG Act	:	2008-09	"	1203.597

28 POLICE AND PRISONS

Police				
Police Force Sanctioned Strength of Police	:	2008	Nos.	103098
Police Stations	:	"	"	1256
All Women Police Stations	:	"	"	196
Police Outposts	:	"	"	93
Prisons				
Central Prisons	:	2007-08	"	9
Special Prisons for Women	:	"	"	3
Other Prisons	:	"	"	122

29 LEGISLATURE

	Ref. Year	Unit	Figure
Members of the Legislative Assembly			
Elected	: 2006	Nos.	234
Nominated (Anglo-Indian Member)	: "	"	1
Members of Parliament (Lok Sabha)	: 2004	"	39
Members of Rajya Sabha	: "	"	18

30 CINEMA THEATRES

Permanent	: 2008-09	Nos.	1256
Air-Conditioned	: "	"	201
Non-Air Conditioned	: "	"	1055
Open Air Theatres	: "	"	3
Amusement Park	: "	"	22
Semi Permanent	: "	"	143
Touring Theatres	: "	"	140

31 BANKS AND LIFE INSURANCE

Bank Offices	: 2008-09	Nos.	5841
State Bank Group	: "	"	871
Nationalised Banks	: "	"	3351
Other Scheduled Banks (Commercial)	: "	"	1320
Regional Rural Banks	: "	"	271
Foreign Banks	: "	"	28
Life Insurance Corporation of India in Tamil Nadu			
Offices (Branch)	: 2007-08	"	176
Policies Issued	: "	"	3638870
Sum Assured	: "	Rs. in Cr.	25916.41
First Premium Income	: "	"	4990.63

32 INDEX NUMBERS

	Ref. Year	Unit	Figure
Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (Base Year 2001=100):			
Chennai	: 2008	Index No.	135

Tiruchirappalli	:	''	''	141
Madurai	:	''	''	134
Coimbatore	:	''	''	137
Coonoor	:	''	''	134
Salem	:	''	''	134
All India	:	''	''	142
Wholesale Price Index Number for all Commodities (1970-71=100)	:	2008	Index No.	1686.71
Consumer Price Index Number for Urban Tamil Nadu (1970-71=100) Composite Index	:	''	''	1778.30
Consumer Price Index Number for Rural Tamil Nadu (1970-71=100) Composite Index	:	''	''	1772.38
Index Nos. of Industrial Production (Base Year 1999-00 = 100)				165.2
Index Nos. of Building Construction Cost 2008-09 (Base year 1999-00=100)				
Building Material Cost	:	2008-09	Index No.	184.56
Labour Cost	:	''	''	193.48
Other Charges Cost	:	''	''	181.23
Building Cost Index	:	''	''	179.60

33 STATE INCOME (A.E.- Provisional)

(Base Year 1999-00) (Rs in Lakh)

	Ref. Year	Unit	Figure
Gross State Domestic Product at Current Prices	: 2008-09(AE)	Rs. in Lakhs	33921164
Gross State Domestic Product at Constant Prices	: ''	''	22847912
Percapita Income(NSDP)			
At Current Price	: ''	In Rupee	51097
At Constant Price	: ''	''	34417

34 STATE FINANCE BUDGET ESTIMATE

Revenue Account			
Receipts	: 2008-09 (BE)	Rs. in Lakhs	5150562
Disbursement	: ''	''	5142157
Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)	: ''	''	(+)8405

Capital Account	:	"	"	
Receipts	:	"	"	1154775
Disbursement	:	"	"	1356453
Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)	:	"	"	(-) 201678
Total Transaction (Net)	:	"	"	(-)13464
Receipt on Revenue Account by Principal Heads				
Tax Revenue	:	"	"	4265273
Share from Central Taxes	:	"	"	847114
State Own Tax Revenue	:	"	"	3418159
Non-Tax Revenue	:	"	"	885290
State Own Non Tax Revenue	:	"	"	327693
Grants in Aid from Central	:	"	"	557596
Total Revenue Receipts	:	"	"	5150562
Expenditure on Revenue Account by Principal Heads				
Development Expenditure	:	"	"	2858770
Social Services	:	"	"	1961462
Economic Services	:	"	"	897308
Non-Development Expenditure	:	"	"	2283387
Compensation & Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayat Raj	:	"	"	359113
Total Revenue Expenditure	:	"	"	5142157

35 FOREIGN TRADE

	Ref. Year	Unit	Figure
Exports	2007-08 (P)	Rs. in Cr.	91762
By Sea	"	"	84123
By Air	"	"	7639
Imports	"	"	190161
By Sea	"	"	154429
By Air	"	"	35732

36 EMPLOYMENT

Working of Employment Exchanges			
Employment Exchange Offices	:	2007-08	Nos. 35

Registration during the year	:	''	''	1060168
Placements during the year	:	''	''	36363
Nos. on the Live Register	:	''	''	4958231
Number of Renewal Lapses	:	''	''	404390

37 EMPLOYMENT IN PUBLIC SECTOR

Central Government	:	As on 30.09.2007	Nos.	225839
State Government	:	''	''	587111
Central Quasi Government	:	''	''	178805
State Quasi Government	:	''	''	333734
Local Bodies	:	''	''	174039

SELECT SOCIO ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF TAMIL NADU AND INDIA

Sl. No.	Economic Indicators	Tamil Nadu	India	
1.	Area ('000' Sq.Kms) (2001 Census)	130	3287	
2.	Population (in Million) (2001 Census)	62.4	1029	
	Rural	34.9	742.6	
	Urban	27.5	286.1	
	Projected			
	2006	65.1	1117.7	
	2011	67.4	1178.9	
	2016	69.3	1263.5	
3.	Density (Population per Sq.Kms)	480	325	
4.	Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 Males) (2001 Census)	987	933	
5.	Urban Population Percentage (2001 Census)	44.04	27.81	
6.	Scheduled Caste Population as Percentage of Total Population 2001	19.0	16.2	
7.	Scheduled Tribe Population as Percentage of Total Population 2001	1.0	8.2	
8.	Birth Rate – 2007	15.8	23.1	
9.	Death rate – 2007	7.2	7.4	
10.	Infant Mortality Rate – 2007	35.0	55.0	
11.	Literacy Rate - 2001	Persons	73.5	64.8
	Male		82.4	75.3
	Female		64.4	53.7
12.	Area under Rice - 2006-07 ('000 Ha)	1931	43768	
13.	Production of Rice 2006-07 ('000 Tonnes)	6611	93355	

14.	Average Yield of Rice 2005-06 (Qtls. per Ha)	25.5	21.0
	Average Yield of Rice 2006-07 (Qtls. per Ha)	34.2	21.3
15.	Total Livestock – 2004 (in Lakh Nos)	24.9	485.0
16.	Poultry - 2004 (in Lakh Nos)	86.6	489.0
17.	Production of Milk 2005-06 ('000 Tonnes)(Cow, Buffalo and Goat)	5474	97066
18.	Production of Eggs 2005-06 (in Cr)	622.3	4623.1
19.	Annual Survey of Industries (Factory Sector) No. of Factories (2004-05)	21053	136353
20.	Small Scale Industries (Registered Units in '000) (2001-02)	419.5	3442
Sl. No.	Economic Indicators	Tamil Nadu	India
21.	No. of Reporting Mines (All Minerals) 2005-06(P)	175	2970
22.	Total Applicants on Live Register-2001('000 Nos)	4925.5	41995.9
23.	Percapita Consumption of Electricity (KWH.) – 2004-05	713.3	411.1
24.	Rural Electrification - As on 31.03.2006		
	Villages Electrified (Percentage)	15400	459486
	Pumpsets Energised 2005-06 (in '000)	1886	14803
25.	No. of Students in Primary and Secondary Schools per 1000 Population (2003-04)	175	172
26.	Total No. of Motor Vehicles registered–2003-04 (P)	8575241	72717935
27.	No. of Bank Offices of Scheduled Commercial Banks – 31.03.2009	5841	79056
	Deposit (Rs in Cr)	246992	3937336
	Credit (Rs in Cr)	268963	2857525
	Credit – Deposit Ratio (%)	108.89	72.57
28.	Budgetary Position – 2007-08 (B.E.) (Rs in Cr)		
	Revenue Account	Revenue	46517
	Disbursement		486422
	Capital Account	Receipts	45601
	Disbursements		557900
			8689
			154099
			12373
			82621
29.	Actual Strength of Police Force – 2006 (Civil and Armed)	84240	1406021
30.	No. of Policemen per100 sq.km. of Area –2007	67.6	45.0
31.	No. of Policemen per lakh of population –2007	133	125
32.	No. of IPC Cases per Civil Policeman -2006	2.6	2.2
33.	No. of Newspapers and Periodicals – 2005-06	3590	62483
34.	T.V. Coverage Area (Percentage – 2006-07)	95.8	78.2
35.	T.V. Coverage Population (Percentage – 2006-07)	95.8	90.1
36.	Marine Products Exports 2007-08		

	a. Quantity (In Tonnes)		
	2007-08	56830	541701
	2008-09	53781	602835
	b. Value (Rs. in Lakhs)		
	2007-08	129832.89	762091.80
	2008-09	133162.63	860794.16
38.	Coastal Length (Kms)	1076	8041

Source: Statistical Abstract of India – 2007

Reserve Bank of India

Endeavour and Achievements (2005-06) Fisheries Department

Audience Research Officer, Prasar Bharathi AIR, Chennai-4

Tamil Nadu Electricity Board

Commercial Taxes At a Glance – 2008-09



Thiru. Surjit Singh Barnala , Hon'ble Governor of Tamil Nadu

Council of Ministers





**Dr. Kalaingar M. Karunanidhi,
Chief Minister**

Public, , Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service, Indian Forest Service, Prevention of Corruption, Police, Home and Prohibition and Excise, Molasses, Tamil Official Language & Tamil Culture, Public Works, Irrigation including Minor Irrigation, Programme Works, Welfare of the Differently abled

 <p>Prof. K. Anbazhagan, Minister for Finance</p>	<p>Finance, Planning, Legislative Assembly and Elections.</p>
 <p>Thiru M.K. Stalin, Deputy Chief Minister</p>	<p>General Administration, District Revenue Officers, Industries, Minorities Welfare, Passports, Special Initiatives and Social Reforms, Municipal Administration, Rural Development, Panchayats and Panchayat Unions, Poverty Alleviation Programmes, Rural Indebtedness, Urban and Rural Water Supply..</p>
 <p>Thiru Arcot N. Veerasamy, Minister for Electricity</p>	<p>Electricity, Non-Conventional Energy Development</p>
	<p>Cooperation, Statistics and Ex-Servicemen Welfare</p>

<p>Thiru Ko.Si. Mani, Minister for Cooperation</p>	
<p> Thiru Veerapandi S. Arumugam, Minister for Agriculture</p>	<p>Agriculture, Agricultural Engineering, Agro Service Cooperatives, Horticulture, Sugarcane Cess, Sugarcane Development and Waste Land Development.</p>
<p> Thiru Durai Murugan, Minister for Law, Courts and Prisons</p>	<p>Law, Courts and Prisons, Personnel and Administrative Reforms.</p>
<p> Dr. K. Ponmudy, Minister for Higher Education</p>	<p>Higher Education including Technical Education, Electronics, Science and Technology, Mines and Minerals.</p>

 <p>Thiru K.N. Nehru, Minister for Transport</p>	Transport, Nationalised Transport, Motor Vehicles Act
 <p>Thiru M. R. K. Panneerselvam, Minister for Health</p>	Health, Medical Education and Family Welfare.
 <p>Thiru Pongalur N. Palanisamy, Minister for Rural Industries & Animal Husbandry</p>	Rural Industries including Cottage Industries, Small Industries and Animal Husbandry.
 <p>Thiru M. R. K. Panneerselvam, Minister for Revenue</p>	Revenue, District Revenue Establishment, Deputy Collectors, Weights and Measures, Debt Relief including legislation on Money lending, Chits, Registration of Companies, Housing, Rural Housing

<p>Thiru I. Periasami, Minister for Revenue and Housing</p>	<p>and Housing Development</p>
<p> Thiru N. Suresh Rajan, Minister for Tourism and Registration</p>	<p>Tourism, Tourism Development Corporation and Registration and Stamp Act</p>
<p> Thiru Parithi Ellamvazhuthi, Minister for Information</p>	<p>Information and Publicity, Film Technology and Cinematograph Act, Stationery and Printing and Government Press, Town Planning, Urban Development and Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority</p>
<p> Thiru A.V. Velu, Minister for Food</p>	<p>Food Civil Supplies, Consumer Protection and Price Control.</p>

 <p>Thiru Suba Thangavelan, Minister for Slum Clearance and Accommodation Control</p>	<p>Slum Clearance Board and Accommodation Control.</p>
 <p>Thiru K.K.S.S.R. Ramachandran, Minister for Backward Classes</p>	<p>Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities, Overseas Indians, Refugees & Evacuees, Handlooms & Textiles.</p>
 <p>Thiru T.M. Anbarasan, Minister for Labour</p>	<p>Labour, Population, Employment and Training, Steel Control and Newsprint Control, Census and Urban and Rural Employment.</p>
	<p>Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (HR & CE).</p>

<p>Thiru K.R. Periakaruppan, Minister for Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments</p>	
<p></p> <p>Thiru Thangam Thennarasu, Minister for School Education</p>	<p>School Education and Archaeology</p>
<p></p> <p>Thiru S. N. M. Ubayadullah, Minister for Commercial Taxes</p>	<p>Commercial Taxes</p>
<p></p> <p>Thiru T. P. M. Mohideen Khan, Minister for Environment</p>	<p>Sports and Youth Welfare , Environment and Pollution Control and Wakfs</p>

 <p>Thiru N. Selvaraj, Minister for Forests</p>	Forests and Cinchona.
 <p>Thiru Vellakoil Saminathan, Minister for Highways & Minor Ports</p>	Highways and Minor Ports.
 <p>Dr. (Tmt.) Poongothai, Minister for Information Technology</p>	Information Technology
 <p>Tmt. Geetha Jeevan,</p>	Social Welfare including Women's and Children's Welfare, Nutritious Noon Meal, Orphanages and Correctional Administration, Integrated Child Development and Beggar Homes.

Minister for Social Welfare	
 <p data-bbox="350 600 756 680">Tmt. Tamarasi, Minister for Adi Dravidar Welfare</p>	<p data-bbox="834 453 1268 533">Adi Dravidar Welfare, Hill Tribes and Bonded Labour</p>
 <p data-bbox="428 1031 686 1110">Thiru K. P. P. Sami, Minister for Fisheries</p>	<p data-bbox="834 884 1268 963">Fisheries and Fisheries Development Corporation</p>
 <p data-bbox="358 1461 748 1541">Thiru U. Mathivanan, Minister for Dairy Development</p>	<p data-bbox="834 1335 1179 1373">Milk and Dairy Development.</p>
 <p data-bbox="358 1673 748 1753">Thiru U. Mathivanan, Minister for Dairy Development</p>	<p data-bbox="834 1692 1247 1772">Khadi and Village Industries Board, Bhoodhan and Gramadhan.</p>

<p>Thiru K. Ramachandran, Minister for Khadi</p>	
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Lying on the Indian Ocean, its coastline includes the enclaves of Puducherry and Karaikal (both parts of Puducherry union territory); it is also bordered by Kerala, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh states. Tamil Nadu covers an area of 50,216 sq mi (130,058 sq km), and its capital is Chennai (Madras). Its interior includes the fertile Kaveri (Cauvery) River delta. By the 4th century ce the region was occupied by Tamil kingdoms. The Hindu kingdom of Vijayanagar ruled the southern regions from the mid-14th to the mid-16th century. The British established a settlement in present-day Chennai in the 17th century. The settlement expanded to become the separate presidency of Madras, which lasted from 1653 to 1946. The state of Tamil Nadu was formed in 1956. It is one of India's most industrialized states, manufacturing vehicles, electrical equipment, and chemicals.

It is located in the extreme south of the subcontinent. It is bounded by the Indian Ocean to the east and south and by the states of Kerala to the west, Karnataka (formerly Mysore) to the northwest, and Andhra Pradesh to the north. Enclosed by Tamil Nadu along the north-central coast are the enclaves of Puducherry and Karaikal, both of which are part of Puducherry union territory. The capital is Chennai (Madras), on the coast in the northeastern portion of the state.

Tamil Nadu represents the Tamil-speaking area of what was formerly the Madras Presidency of British India. The Tamils are especially proud of their Dravidian language and culture, and they have notably resisted attempts by the central government to make Hindi (an Indo-Aryan language) the sole national language. While it has an industrial core in Chennai, the state is essentially agricultural. Area 50,216 square miles (130,058 square km). Pop. (2008 est.) 66,396,000.

Land

Tamil Nadu is divided naturally between the flat country along the eastern coast and the hilly regions in the north and west. The broadest part of the eastern plains is the fertile Kaveri (Cauvery) River delta; farther south are the arid flatlands surrounding the cities of Ramanathapuram and Madurai (Madura). The high peaks of the Western Ghats run along the state's western border. Various segments of this mountain range— including the Nilgiri, Anaimalai, and Palni hills—have peaks exceeding 8,000 feet (2,400 metres) in elevation. Anai Peak, at 8,842 feet (2,695 metres) in the Anaimalai Hills, is the highest mountain in peninsular India. The lower peaks of the Eastern Ghats and their outliers—locally called the Javadi, Kalrayan, and Shevaroy hills—run through the centre of the region. Tamil Nadu's major rivers—the Kaveri, the Ponnaiyar, the Palar, the Vaigai, and the Tambraparni—flow eastward from the inland hills.

Apart from the rich alluvial soil of the river deltas, the predominant soils of the state are clays, loams, sands, and red laterites (soils with a high content of iron oxides and aluminum hydroxide). The black cotton-growing soil known as regur is found in parts of the central, west-central, and southeastern regions of Tamil Nadu.

Climate

The climate of Tamil Nadu is essentially tropical. In May and June, the hottest months, maximum daily temperatures in Chennai average about 100 °F (38 °C), while minimum temperatures average in the low 80s F (upper 20s C). In December and January, the coolest months, temperatures usually rise from about 70 °F (21 °C) into the mid-80s F (about 30 °C) daily. The average annual precipitation, falling mainly between October and December, depends on the southwest and northeast monsoons and ranges between 25 and 75 inches (630 and 1,900 mm) a year. The mountainous and hilly areas, especially in the extreme western part of the state, receive the most precipitation, while the lower-lying southern and southeastern regions receive the least rainfall.

Plant and animal life

Forests cover roughly 15 percent of the state. At the highest elevations in the Western Ghats, the mountains support subalpine vegetation. Along the eastern side of the Western Ghats and in the hills of the northern and central districts, the plant life is a mixture of evergreen and deciduous species, some of which are markedly adapted to arid conditions.

Tamil Nadu has several national parks and more than a dozen wildlife and bird sanctuaries. Among the most notable of these protected areas are the Mudlumbai Wildlife Sanctuary and National Park in the Nilgiri Hills and the large Indira Gandhi Wildlife Sanctuary and National Park at the southern tip of the Western Ghats. These sanctuaries provide a safe habitat for a broad spectrum of fauna, including elephants, gaurs (wild cattle), Nilgiri tahrs (goatlike mammals), wild boars, sloth bears, and various species of deer. Tigers, leopards, and an assortment of primates, including macaques, langurs, and lorises, also inhabit these areas. Venomous king cobras are among the many species of reptiles that make their home in Tamil Nadu. Woodpeckers and flycatchers are common woodland birds; aquatic birds find a haven at the Vedantangal sanctuary in the south-central part of the state.

Population composition

The area's population evidently has changed little over the centuries. As speakers of a Dravidian language, the Tamils, who constitute the majority of the population, are understood to be descendants of the early inhabitants of India (the so-called Dravidians), who were driven southward between about 2000 and 1500 bce when the Aryans (speakers of Indo-Aryan languages) descended into the Indian subcontinent. In addition to the Tamils, the population includes various indigenous communities, who live primarily in the hill regions; these people also speak Dravidian languages. In Tamil Nadu, as in the rest of the country, the caste system is strong, even though discrimination has been banned by the constitution of India. Members of Scheduled Castes (an official category embracing those groups that traditionally occupy low positions within the caste system) account for about one-fifth of the population. Scheduled Tribes (those indigenous peoples who fall outside the caste hierarchy) account for just a small fraction of Tamil Nadu's residents.

Tamil, the official state language, is spoken by most of the people. Other Dravidian languages used within the state include Telugu, which is spoken by roughly one-tenth of the population, as well as Kannada and Malayalam, which are spoken by much smaller numbers. In the western region—near the convergence of the borders of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Kerala—Kannada (and its dialect Badaga) and

Malayalam are stronger. There also is a community of Urdu (an Indo-Aryan language) speakers. English is used as a subsidiary language.

The overwhelming majority of Tamil Nadu's residents practice Hinduism. There are, however, notable minorities of Christians and Muslims, with a large concentration of Christians in the far southern segment of the state. A small community of Jains is found in northern Tamil Nadu, in and around the cities of Arcot and Chennai.

Settlement patterns

Although Tamil Nadu is one of the most urbanized states of India, more than half the population in the early 21st century continued to live in rural areas. The Chennai metropolitan region, covering the industrial areas, townships, and villages surrounding Chennai city, has the largest population. Other important urban agglomerations include Coimbatore in western Tamil Nadu, Madurai in the south-central region, and Tiruchchirappalli in the central part of the state.

Agriculture, fishing, and forestry

Agriculture is the mainstay of life for about half the working population of Tamil Nadu. Since very early times, Tamil farmers have skillfully conserved scarce rainwater in small and large irrigation reservoirs, or "tanks." Government canals, tube wells, and ordinary wells also form part of the irrigation system. Because several of the river valley projects depend for water on rain brought by the erratic northeast monsoon, the government also taps subsoil water sources.

Agricultural practices have shown radical improvement since the mid-20th century through multiple cropping, the use of stronger and more productive strains of staple crops, and the application of chemical fertilizers; since the late 1960s the state has been self-sufficient in the production of food grains. The principal crops for domestic consumption are rice, millet, and other cereals, as well as peanuts (groundnuts) and pulses (such as chickpeas); sugarcane, cotton, cashews, and chilies are important cash crops. Many farmers in Tamil Nadu also raise livestock, primarily cows (especially for the dairy industry), poultry, goats, and sheep.

Tamil Nadu is one of India's top fish producers, with most of the yield coming from marine operations, although there also are many inland fisheries. In addition, the state has an active forestry sector, with pulpwood, babul (a type of acacia that yields valuable tannin), firewood, bamboo, and teak among the primary products. Rubber, grown largely in plantations, is important as well.

Resources and power

The major minerals mined in Tamil Nadu are limestone, bauxite, gypsum, lignite (brown coal), magnesite, and iron ore. The opencast lignite mine at Neyveli, in the north-central part of the state, is among the largest in India, and its products are used to fuel a thermal-power plant that provides much of the state's electricity. The bulk of Tamil Nadu's energy comes from thermal stations, but hydroelectric plants—especially along the Kaveri River and its tributaries—provide an important secondary source of energy. The state also is a leader in wind-power generation.

Manufacturing

Tamil Nadu is one of the most industrialized of the Indian states, and the manufacturing sector accounts for more than one-third of the state's gross product. Production of heavy vehicles—such as automobiles, agricultural equipment, military vehicles, and railway cars—is among the state's major industries; the railway-coach factory at Perambur (near Chennai) is one of the largest in Asia. There is an oil refinery and petrochemical plant in Chennai. Other prominent manufacturing activities include textile milling, food processing, and the production of pharmaceuticals, chemicals, and electronic parts and equipment. Tamil Nadu also is rich in handicrafts, most notably brass, bronze, and copper ware, leather work, handloomed silk, kalamkari (hand-painted fabric, using natural dyes), and articles fashioned from carved wood, palm leaf, and cane.

Services

The services sector has grown especially rapidly since the late 20th century, and by the early 21st century it had become the largest contributor to Tamil Nadu's economy. Expansion of the information-technology industry has been a priority of the state's economic development policies. Tourism also has been an area of emphasis, with ongoing improvements in infrastructure, accommodations, restaurants, and cultural and recreational attractions.

Transportation

The transport system of the southern Indian states converges on Chennai. A well-developed road network makes express bus service available to all major towns and places of interest. Many railways also run through the state.

Two of India's major seaports are located in Tamil Nadu—in the north at Chennai and in the south at Tuticorin. The international airport at Meenambakkam, near Chennai, is one of the largest airports in India. Domestic flights are available from a number of other cities, including Madurai, Coimbatore, and Tuticorin; the airport at Tiruchchirappalli offers domestic and limited international service.

Constitutional framework

The structure of the government of Tamil Nadu, like that of most other states of India, is determined by the national constitution of 1950. The head of state is the governor, who is appointed by the president of India. The governor is aided and advised by the Council of Ministers, which is led by a chief minister and is responsible to the elected unicameral Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha). Most of the ministries are housed in the 17th-century Fort St. George in Chennai. The state's judiciary is headed by the High Court in Chennai (Madras High Court), which has original jurisdiction for the city and appellate jurisdiction for the state; the High Court also may hear original cases of an extraordinary nature from other parts of Tamil Nadu. A bench of the High Court is located in Madurai. Lower courts include district and sessions courts, magistrates' courts, and munsifs' (subordinate judicial officers') courts.

The state is divided into more than two dozen administrative districts, each administered by a district collector. Lower administrative and revenue units are called talukas, firkas, and villages. Panchayats (village councils) are responsible for local self-government and rural development.

Health

The medical needs of Tamil Nadu's population are served by a large number of public and private hospitals, dispensaries, and primary health centres. Allopathic (Western), Ayurvedic and Siddha (traditional Indian), Unani (a Muslim system using prescribed herbs and shrubs), and homeopathic medical treatments are all recognized and supported by the government and are available throughout the state. Among Tamil Nadu's primary health concerns are cholera, malaria, filariasis (disease caused by infestation of the blood and tissues by parasitic worms), and HIV/AIDS infection. The state has largely brought leprosy under control, although thousands of cases are still treated annually.

Various government agencies sponsor programs to improve the housing, education, and economic status of the Scheduled Castes and other traditionally disadvantaged groups. The state also provides assistance to women, children, and people with disabilities. A special insurance program is available for those with autism, cerebral palsy, and other developmental disabilities.

Education

Tens of thousands of public and private primary, middle, and high schools are scattered across the state of Tamil Nadu. In addition, there are numerous arts and science colleges, medical colleges, engineering colleges, polytechnic institutes, and industrial training institutes. Among the most prominent of Tamil Nadu's universities are the University of Madras (1857) and Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (1989), both in Chennai, Annamalai University (1929) in Chidambaram; Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (1971) in Coimbatore; and Madurai Kamaraj University (1966) in Madurai. The Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha (1918) in Chennai and the Gandhigram Rural University (1956) in Gandhigram, in southwest-central Tamil Nadu, are the two institutes of national importance that are engaged in popularizing the Hindi language and Mahatma Gandhi's concept of rural higher education, respectively. Tamil University (1981) near Thanjavur (Tanjore), in the eastern part of the state, focuses on the study of Tamil language, literature and culture.

Cultural life

Hinduism lies at the core of the culture of Tamil Nadu. Among the most famous of the state's temples, which number in the tens of thousands, are the 7th- and 8th-century structures at Mamallapura, which were designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1984. The gopurams, or gateway towers, of such temples are dominant in most towns, particularly Chidambaram, Kanchipuram, Thanjavur, Madurai, and the Srirangam pilgrimage centre in Tiruchchirappalli. The Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Administration Department is responsible for the administration of the state's temples and sanctuaries.

The cycle of temple festivals attracts large congregations of devotees. Noteworthy also are the car festivals, during which large chariots decorated with religious icons are taken in procession around the temple. In addition, Tamil Nadu is scattered with sectarian monastic institutions, or mathas—of which the most important are the Shankara Matha at Kumbakonam and the Vaishnava compound at Srirangam—which hold various activities; Hindu families typically owe allegiance to a number of such institutions.

The arts

Bharata natyam, one of India's major classical dance forms, and Karnatak music (South Indian classical music) are both widely practiced. Painting and sculpture are less prominent, although there are schools that teach the art of sculpture in stone and bronze. Tamil literature rapidly adopted the Western literary forms of the novel and the short story. The poet Subrahmanya Bharati (1882–1921) was one of the first to modify traditional Tamil poetry by blending popular and scholastic literary styles. Motion pictures are the most prevalent form of mass entertainment. There are both touring and permanent movie theatres, and sentimental and spectacular films, often featuring music and dancing, are produced by the film studios situated largely around Chennai.

Media and publishing

Hundreds of periodicals are published in Tamil, most of them daily newspapers. The Dina Thanthi is the leading paper. Among English newspapers, The Hindu of Chennai is widely read and is respected for its high standard of journalism.

History

The history of Tamil Nadu begins with the establishment of a trinity of Tamil powers in the region—namely, the Chera, Chola, and Pandya kingdoms—all of which are of unknown antiquity. These kingdoms enjoyed diplomatic and trade relations with distant lands. The Pandyas were mentioned in Greek literature dating to the 4th century bce, and in the 4th century ce, the Roman emperor Julian welcomed a Pandyan embassy. Meanwhile, the Chera dynasty cultivated a flourishing trade with western Asia.

From the mid-6th century until the 9th century, the Chalukyas of Badami, the Pallavas of Kanchi (now Kanchipuram), and the Pandyas of Madurai fought a long series of wars in the region. The period, nonetheless, was marked by a revival of Hinduism and the advance of the fine arts. From about 850, Tamil Nadu was dominated by the Cholas, of whom Rajendrachola Deva I (reigned 1014–44) was the most distinguished ruler. In the mid-14th century, the Hindu kingdom of Vijayanagar, which included all of Tamil Nadu, came into prominence. During the 300 years of Vijayanagar rule, Telugu-speaking governors and officials were introduced in the administration.

In 1640 the East India Company of England opened a trading post at the fishing village of Madraspatnam (now Chennai) with the permission of the local ruler. The history of Tamil Nadu from the mid-17th century to 1946 is the story of the British-controlled Madras Presidency in relationship to the rise and fall of British power in India. After Indian independence in 1947, the Madras Presidency became Madras state. The state's Telugu-speaking areas were separated to form part of the new state of Andhra Pradesh in 1953. In 1956 Madras was divided further, with some areas going to the new state of Kerala and other areas becoming part of Mysore (now Karnataka). What remained of Madras state was renamed Tamil Nadu in 1968.
