# 1. Introduction

This document provides a structured analysis of the Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) for districts in Tamil Nadu from 2011–2012 to 2022–2023. It includes data on GDDP at current prices (nominal values) and constant prices (adjusted for inflation) to evaluate economic performance and trends over the 12-year period.

# 2. Methodology

* Data Source: Annual GDDP reports for Tamil Nadu districts (2011–2023).
* Timeframe: 12 financial years (2011–2012 to 2022–2023).
* Metrics:
  + Current Prices: Nominal GDDP values.
  + Constant Prices: GDDP adjusted for inflation (base year: 2011–2012).
* Focus: Highlighting trends, disparities, and cumulative growth across districts.

# 3. Key Findings

**3.1. Highest-Income District: Chennai**

* Current Prices (Cumulative, 2011–2023): 205M
* Constant Prices (Cumulative, 2011–2023): 156M
* Annual Growth:
  + 2011–2012: 9M → 2022–2023: 29M (144% increase).
  + Constant Prices: 9M → 18M (100% increase).

**3.2. Lowest-Income Districts**

**Nagapattinam**

* Current Prices (Cumulative, 2011–2023): 21M
* Constant Prices (Cumulative, 2011–2023): 15M
* Annual Trends:
  + 1M–2M (2011–2012 to 2022–2023).

**Theni**

* Current Prices (Cumulative, 2011–2023): 15M
* Constant Prices (Cumulative, 2011–2023): 15M
* Annual Trends:
  + 1M–2M (2011–2012 to 2022–2023).

**3.3. Other Major Districts**

**Coimbatore**

* Current Prices (Cumulative, 2011–2023): ~130M
* Constant Prices (Cumulative, 2011–2023): ~90M
* Annual Growth:
  + 6.6M (2011–2012) → 17M (2022–2023).

**Dindigul**

* Current Prices (Cumulative, 2011–2023): ~85M
* Constant Prices (Cumulative, 2011–2023): ~60M
* Annual Growth:
  + 5.2M (2011–2012) → 12M (2022–2023).

**Ariyalur, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri**

* Current Prices: <1M–2M (most years).
* Constant Prices: <1M (most years).

# 4. Detailed Data Tables

**Table 1: GDDP at Current Prices (2011–2023)**

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**Table 2: GDDP at Constant Prices (2011–2023)**

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# 5. Analysis

**5.1. Economic Disparities**

* Chennai is the economic powerhouse, contributing ~55% of the total GDDP (2011–2023).
* Nagapattinam and Theni remain the poorest districts, with GDDP growth stagnant at ~1M–2M.
* Coimbatore and Dindigul show moderate growth but lag behind Chennai.

**5.2. Inflation Adjustment**

* Constant prices reveal real growth trends.
* Chennai’s real GDDP grew by 100% (9M → 18M).
* Lower-income districts showed minimal real growth.

**5.3. Regional Imbalances**

* The gap between high-income (Chennai) and low-income districts (Nagapattinam, Theni) widened over time.
* Districts like Ariyalur and Cuddalore require targeted interventions for economic development.

# 6. Conclusion

This documentation highlights the economic landscape of Tamil Nadu districts from 2011–2023:

1. Chennai dominates as the economic hub, with exponential growth in both current and constant prices.
2. Nagapattinam and Theni remain the lowest-income districts, with minimal improvements.
3. Coimbatore and Dindigul show moderate growth but still trail behind Chennai.
4. Policy Implications: Addressing regional disparities requires focused investments in low-income districts to foster inclusive growth.

# 7. References

* Tamil Nadu Government Annual GDDP Reports (2011–2023).
* Central Statistical Office (CSO), India.
* State Planning Commission, Tamil Nadu.