CHAPTER-5

Inter-state variations in level and growth rate of productivity

The estimation of state-wise growth rates and variation in productivity (yield) for paddy are presented in table 5.1.

This chapter has been devoted to the analyses the pattern of level and growth rates of productivity measured as yield or physical output per hectare of land. This has been done for each crop separately. The table shows that there are differential productivity levels across states and time. For example, the productivity level in A.P ranges between a minimum about 43.8 quintals per hectare in the year 1997-98 and a maximum of 56 quintiles per hectare in the year 2008-09. The productivity increase recorded a compound growth rate of 1.66 percent per annum. Similarly, other states have recorded different growth rates of productivity over the sample period. It is also clear from the table that there are interstate disparities in terms of growth rates and level of productivity. The growth rate of productivity varies from a minimum of -1.06 percent per annum in the state of M.P to a maximum of 4.45 percent per annum in Chhattisgarh followed by Uttrakhand with a growth of 4.30 percent per annum. The interstate disparities as depicted by the values of the coefficient of variation have also grown with a growth rate of 1.14 percent per annum over the sample period. This shows that interstates disparities are diverging rather than converging.

The value of coefficient of variation (C.V) varies from a minimum value of 31 percent in the year 1990-00 to a maximum of 43 percent in the year 2004-05. The mean of the productivity level over the sample period is also not uniform for different states. The state of Andhra Pradesh has the highest mean productivity level of 50.10 quintal per hectare while Madhya Pradesh has the lowest level of productivity i.e., 17.96quintal’s per hectare.

The estimation of state-wise growth rates and variation in productivity (yield) for Moong are presented in table 5.2.

The table shows that there are differential productivity levels across states and time. For example, the productivity level in Andhra Pradesh ranges between a minimum about 3.37 quintals per hectare in the year 1998-99 and a maximum of 7.69 quintiles per hectare in the year 2007-08. The productivity increase recorded a compound growth rate of 2.33 percent per annum. Similarly, other states have recorded different growth rates of productivity over the sample period. It is also clear from the table that there are interstate disparities in terms of growth rates and level of productivity. The growth rate of productivity varies from a minimum of 1.65 percent per annum in the state of Maharashtra to a maximum of 9.01 percent per annum in Rajasthan followed by Andhra Pradesh with a growth of 2.33 percent per annum. The interstate disparities as depicted by the values of the coefficient of variation have also grown with a growth rate of -2.13 percent per annum over the sample period. This shows that interstates disparities are diverging rather than converging.

The value of coefficient of variation (C.V) varies from a minimum value of 15 percent in the year 2004-05 to a maximum of 56 percent in the year 2002-03. The mean of the productivity level over the sample period is also not uniform for different states. The state of Andhra Pradesh has the highest mean productivity level of 5.07 quintal per hectare while Rajasthan has the lowest level of productivity i.e., 2.85 quintal's per hectare.

The estimation of state-wise growth rates and variation in productivity (yield) forUrad are presented in table 5.3.

The table shows that there are differential productivity levels across states and time. For example, the productivity level in Andhra Pradesh ranges between a minimum about 4.09 quintals per hectare in the year 1997-98 and a maximum of 11.81 quintiles per hectare in the year 2006-07. The productivity increase recorded a compound growth rate of 5.97 percent per annum. Similarly, other states have recorded different growth rates of productivity over the sample period. It is also clear from the table that there are interstate disparities in terms of growth rates and level of productivity. The growth rate of productivity varies from a minimum of -2.35 percent per annum in the state of Tamilnadu to a maximum of 7.55 percent per annum in

Chhattisgarh followed by Rajasthan with a growth of 5.61 percent per annum. The interstate disparities as depicted by the values of the coefficient of variation have also grown with a growth rate of 6.77 percent per annum over the sample period. This shows that interstates disparities are diverging rather than converging.

The value of coefficient of variation (C.V) varies from a minimum value of 12 percent in the year 1997-98 to a maximum of 59 percent in the year 2005-06. The mean of the productivity level over the sample period is also not uniform for different states. The state of Andhra Pradesh has the highest mean productivity level of 7.07 quintal per hectare while Rajasthan has the lowest level of productivity i.e., 3.65 quintal's per hectare.

The estimation of state-wise growth rates and variation in productivity (yield) for Jowar are presented in table5.4.

The table shows that there are differential productivity levels across states and time. For example, the productivity level in A.P ranges between a minimum about 6.56 quintals per hectare in the year 1997-98 and a maximum of 20.07quintiles per hectare in the year 2008-09. The productivity increase recorded a compound growth rate of 5.57 percent per annum. Similarly, other states have recorded different growth rates of productivity over the sample period. It is also clear from the table that there are interstate disparities in terms of growth rates and level of productivity. The growth rate of productivity varies from a minimum of -1.52 percent per annum in the state of Tamilnadu to a maximum of 5.57 percent per annum in A.P followed by Rajasthan with a growth of 3.57 percent per annum. The interstate disparities as depicted by the values of the coefficient of variation have also grown with a growth rate of 9.54 percent per annum over the sample period. This shows that interstates disparities are diverging rather than converging.

The value of coefficient of variation (C.V) varies from a minimum value of 7 percent in the year 1996-97 to a maximum of 56 percent in the year 2005-06. The mean of the productivity level over the sample period is also not uniform for different states. The state of Maharashtra has the highest mean productivity level of 13.14 quintal per hectare while Rajasthan has the lowest level of productivity i.e., 4.93quintal's per hectare.

The estimation of state-wise growth rates and variation in productivity (yield) for Bajra are presented in table 5.5.

The table shows that there are differential productivity levels across states and time. For example, the productivity level in Gujarat ranges between a minimum about 13.39 quintals per hectare in the year 2000-01 and a maximum of 25.07 quintiles per hectare in the year 2008-09. The productivity increase recorded a compound growth rate of 3.67 percent per annum. Similarly, other states have recorded different growth rates of productivity over the sample period. It is also clear from the table that there are interstate disparities in terms of growth rates and level of productivity. The growth rate of productivity varies from a minimum of -4.17 percent per annum in the state of Tamilnadu to a maximum of 54.22 percent per annum in A.P followed by Gujarat with a growth of 3.67 percent per annum. The interstate disparities as depicted by the values of the coefficient of variation have also grown with a growth rate of 9.54 percent per annum over the sample period. This shows that interstates disparities are diverging rather than converging.

The value of coefficient of variation (C.V) varies from a minimum value of 19 percent in the year 1996-97 to a maximum of 44 percent in the year 2008-09. The mean of the productivity level over the sample period is also not uniform for different states. The state of Gujarat has the highest mean productivity level of 32 quintal per hectare while Rajasthan has the lowest level of productivity i.e., 7.21quintal's per hectare.

The estimation of state-wise growth rates and variation in productivity (yield) for Maize are presented in table 5.6.

The table shows that there are differential productivity levels across states and time. For example, the productivity level in A.P ranges between a minimum about 21.15 quintals per hectare in the year 2000-01 and a maximum of 42.68 quintiles per hectare in the year 2008-09. The productivity increase recorded a compound growth rate of 5.35 percent per annum. Similarly, other states have recorded different growth rates of productivity over the sample period. It is also clear from the table that there are interstate disparities in terms of growth rates and level of productivity. The growth rate of productivity varies from a minimum of -1.26 percent per annum in the state of Chhattisgarh to a maximum of 7.06 percent per annum in Bihar followed by Andhra

Pradesh with a growth of 5.35 percent per annum. The interstate disparities as depicted by the values of the coefficient of variation have also grown with a growth rate of 4.11 percent per annum over the sample period. This shows that interstates disparities are diverging rather than converging.

The value of coefficient of variation (C.V) varies from a minimum value of 4 percent in the year 1996-97 to a maximum of 60 percent in the year 2008-09. The mean of the productivity level over the sample period is also not uniform for different states. The state of Andhra Pradesh has the highest mean productivity level of 46 quintal per hectare while Chhattisgarh has the lowest level of productivity i.e., 9.84 quintal's per hectare.

The estimation of state-wise growth rates and variation in productivity (yield) for Wheat are presented in table 5.7.

The table shows that there are differential productivity levels across states and time. For example, the productivity level in Haryana ranges between a minimum about 36.57 quintals per hectare in the year 1997-98 and a maximum of 45.66 quintiles per hectare in the year 2008-09. The productivity increase recorded a compound growth rate of 0.37 percent per annum. Similarly, other states have recorded different growth rates of productivity over the sample period. It is also clear from the table that there are interstate disparities in terms of growth rates and level of productivity. The growth rate of productivity varies from a minimum of -3.75 percent per annum in the state of Jharkhand to a maximum of 6.29 percent per annum in Uttarakhand followed by Himachal Pradesh with a growth of 3.78 percent per annum. The interstate disparities as depicted by the values of the coefficient of variation have also grown with a growth rate of 0.81 percent per annum over the sample period. This shows that interstates disparities are diverging rather than converging.

The value of coefficient of variation (C.V) varies from a minimum value of 4 percent in the year 2006-07 to a maximum of 49 percent in the year 1999-00. The mean of the productivity level over the sample period is also not uniform for different states. The state of Punjab has the highest mean productivity level of 43.20 quintal per hectare while Chhattisgarh has the lowest level of productivity i.e., 12.80 quintal's per hectare.

The estimation of state-wise growth rates and variation in productivity (yield) for Gram are presented in table 5.8.

The table shows that there are differential productivity levels across states and time. For example, the productivity level in Chhattisgarh ranges between a minimum about 5.65 quintals per hectare in the year 2002-03 and a maximum of 14.28 quintiles per hectare in the year 2005-06. The productivity increase recorded a compound growth rate of 12.85 percent per annum. Similarly, other states have recorded different growth rates of productivity over the sample period. It is also clear from the table that there are interstate disparities in terms of growth rates and level of productivity. The growth rate of productivity varies from a minimum of -6.67 percent per annum in the state of Haryana to a maximum of 12.85 percent per annum in Chhattisgarh followed by Bihar with a growth of 2.44 percent per annum. The interstate disparities as depicted by the values of the coefficient of variation have also grown with a growth rate of 3.45 percent per annum over the sample period. This shows that interstates disparities are diverging rather than converging.

The value of coefficient of variation (C.V) varies from a minimum value of 17 percent in the year 1997-98 to a maximum of 40 percent in the year 2007-08. The mean of the productivity level over the sample period is also not uniform for different states. The state of Uttar Pradesh has the highest mean productivity level of 10.68 quintal per hectare while Jharkhand has the lowest level of productivity i.e., 5.75 quintal’s per hectare.

Table –5.1

Estimates of State wise Variations and Growth Rates of Productivity -Paddy

(Yield in Qtl per hect.)

Year	A.P.	Assam	Bihar	Haryana	Kerala	M.P.	Karnataka	Orissa	Punjab	Tamilnadu	U. P.	West Bengal	Jharkhand	Chhattisgarh	Uttarakhand	C.V.
1996-97	47.04	21.01	21.43	43.44	NA	22.61	NA	24.18	51.64	NA	34.02	37.20	NA	NA	NA	0.35
1997-98	43.83	22.01	22.61	38.81	28.89	20.22	NA	28.52	52.79	NA	31.91	36.03	NA	NA	NA	0.32
1998-99	48.55	21.91	23.79	35.86	30.32	19.19	NA	NA	46.45	47.88	30.18	36.05	NA	NA	NA	0.32
1999-00	46.75	24.90	23.52	36.85	33.44	20.04	44.49	25.02	54.62	47.36	33.46	34.80	NA	NA	NA	0.31
2000-01	49.00	26.17	23.38	38.94	33.05	13.96	45.48	26.10	57.50	48.67	32.94	30.37	NA	NA	NA	0.36
2001-02	46.67	25.65	24.56	38.71	34.17	18.92	40.20	31.89	59.48	45.20	32.99	35.34	NA	NA	NA	0.30
2002-03	49.70	24.57	22.91	42.07	34.51	12.93	45.73	25.52	58.68	45.67	30.91	35.59	21.71	19.29	28.14	0.39
2003-04	53.72	25.77	24.84	43.13	29.77	18.51	45.77	31.81	65.07	44.62	38.07	36.75	19.98	24.13	30.62	0.37
2004-05	53.65	22.19	22.82	44.70	31.40	12.91	46.94	30.93	70.53	43.64	31.95	35.69	18.38	24.26	31.38	0.43
2005-06	50.21	25.17	25.78	48.72	35.37	16.03	49.11	30.24	61.15	42.92	34.37	37.18	14.41	27.27	34.95	0.37
2006-07	51.10	16.71	25.08	51.47	37.05	16.21	48.70	29.25	63.08	50.79	30.62	37.04	20.61	28.26	38.04	0.39
2007-08	55.11	25.38	29.00	52.19	37.14	15.36	50.53	32.03	68.01	49.36	35.00	36.70	18.48	29.12	33.32	0.38
2008-09	56.00	26.75	26.65	42.01	42.67	26.64	45.38	32.42	67.41	42.00	36.61	39.04	17.36	24.22	36.95	0.34
Mean	50.10	23.71	24.34	42.84	33.98	17.96	46.23	28.99	59.72	46.19	33.31	35.98	18.70	25.22	33.34	0.36
CAGR %	1.66	0.48	1.67	2.18	2.39	-1.06	1.29	2.04	2.74	-0.46	0.62	0.56	-2.51	4.45	4.30	1.14

CAGR Indicates Compound Annual Growth Rate, C.V is coefficient of variation.

Table –5.2

Estimates of State wise Variations and Growth Rates of Productivity -Moong

(Yield in Qtl per hectare)

Year	Andhra Pradesh	Maharashtra	Orissa	Rajasthan	C.V
1996-97	4.98	4.31	2.51	NA	0.32
1997-98	3.62	3.14	2.31	NA	0.22
1998-99	3.37	5.62	2.60	NA	0.41
1999-00	6.98	4.64	3.20	1.80	0.53
2000-01	4.66	4.24	3.41	2.16	0.30
2001-02	5.58	5.57	3.03	3.02	0.34
2002-03	4.88	3.82	2.53	0.94	0.56
2003-04	5.12	4.57	2.86	4.09	0.23
2004-05	4.06	3.30	3.12	2.90	0.15
2005-06	4.83	3.88	3.39	1.97	0.34
2006-07	4.19	4.10	2.97	3.56	0.15
2007-08	7.69	5.51	3.18	3.96	0.39
2008-09	5.90	6.70	3.01	4.05	0.34
Mean	5.07	4.57	2.93	2.85	0.33
CAGR (%)	2.33	1.65	1.75	9.01	-2.13

CAGR Indicates Compound Annual Growth Rate.

C.V is coefficient of variation.

Table –5.3

Estimates of State wise Variations and Growth Rates of Productivity -Urad

(Yield in Qtl per hect.)

Year	Andhra Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Orissa	Rajasthan	Tamilnadu	Uttar Pradesh	Chhattisgarh	C.V
1996-97	4.29	4.98	5.35	3.45	NA	NA	4.52	NA	0.16
1997-98	4.09	5.07	3.89	4.06	NA	NA	3.82	NA	0.12
1998-99	6.14	3.35	NA	3.69	NA	NA	2.70	NA	0.38
1999-00	6.16	3.17	4.83	4.02	2.76	4.54	NA	NA	0.29
2000-01	6.58	3.17	3.46	3.56	2.43	5.36	5.75	NA	0.36
2001-02	7.37	NA	4.95	4.51	3.23	3.96	7.30	NA	0.33
2002-03	8.84	3.16	5.93	3.77	1.91	5.86	3.47	1.96	0.54
2003-04	4.51	2.83	4.60	3.21	4.31	4.69	2.84	5.01	0.22
2004-05	6.19	4.39	2.85	3.30	4.27	4.62	3.81	4.55	0.24
2005-06	9.49	2.16	5.09	3.58	2.20	3.07	3.05	3.78	0.59
2006-07	11.81	5.33	4.09	4.21	8.24	4.74	4.25	2.85	0.51
2007-08	8.99	5.05	7.62	3.75	4.50	4.06	3.71	5.22	0.36
2008-09	7.48	6.69	4.33	4.05	2.66	4.11	4.07	4.40	0.33
Mean	7.07	4.11	4.75	3.78	3.65	4.50	4.11	3.97	0.34
CAGR(%)	5.97	1.54	0.82	0.14	5.61	-2.35	-0.86	7.55	6.77

CAGR Indicates Compound Annual Growth Rate, C.V is coefficient of variation.

Table – 5.4

Estimates of State wise Variations and Growth Rates of Productivity –Jowar

(Yield in Qtl per hect.)

Year	Andhra Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Rajasthan	Tamilnadu	C.V
1996-97	9.49	9.98	NA	NA	NA	8.76	0.07
1997-98	6.56	10.35	5.32	9.83	NA	6.67	0.29
1998-99	NA	11.33	7.12	11.06	NA	8.34	0.22
1999-00	10.26	9.00	7.73	14.05	2.37	9.29	0.43
2000-01	10.60	8.46	8.98	12.07	4.28	15.32	0.37
2001-02	11.43	7.87	7.48	12.67	4.10	14.52	0.4
2002-03	10.40	8.14	6.46	14.43	7.13	10.29	0.31
2003-04	9.86	9.79	3.87	12.80	6.30	11.84	0.37
2004-05	14.21	9.10	7.27	10.44	7.14	8.93	0.27
2005-06	14.72	8.52	7.66	13.90	4.14	3.01	0.56
2006-07	12.92	11.07	6.85	14.55	4.60	7.86	0.4
2007-08	10.55	13.94	8.44	17.32	3.68	10.49	0.43
2008-09	20.07	8.33	8.90	14.54	5.58	8.58	0.48
Mean	11.76	9.68	7.17	13.14	4.93	9.53	0.35
CAGR (%)	5.57	0.24	1.76	3.06	3.57	-1.52	9.54

CAGR Indicates Compound Annual Growth Rate, C.V is coefficient of variation.

Table –5.5

Estimates of State wise Variations and Growth Rates of Productivity -Bajra

(Yield in Qtl per hectare)

Year	Andhra Pradesh	Gujarat	Haryana	Maharashtra	Karnataka	Rajasthan	Tamilnadu	Uttar Pradesh	C.V
1996-97	NA	NA	11.84	11.19	8.49	6.31	11.75	12.28	0.23
1997-98	8.63	NA	14.22	8.65	NA	8.61	NA	17.93	0.37
1998-99	13.31	16.69	12.92	NA	NA	NA	10.79	16.9	0.19
1999-00	NA	14.77	10.17	11.54	NA	6.00	NA	18.01	0.38
2000-01	NA	13.39	13.8	11.84	NA	6.09	NA	17.42	0.33
2001-02	NA	17.9	15.74	14.1	NA	9.26	NA	15.98	0.22
2002-03	NA	15.67	10.48	18.32	NA	6.49	NA	12.09	0.36
2003-04	NA	15.67	11.22	9.71	NA	12.11	NA	17.73	0.25
2004-05	NA	16.17	10.88	14.08	NA	8.88	NA	18.24	0.28
2005-06	NA	17.57	10.61	14.7	6.02	5.92	NA	14.88	0.42
2006-07	NA	17.71	15.34	16.54	7.09	8.01	NA	20.41	0.38
2007-08	NA	19.47	18.98	19.14	8.06	9.25	NA	22.36	0.37
2008-09	NA	25.07	21.43	16.67	6.39	9.24	NA	19.53	0.44
Mean	10.97	17.28	13.66	13.87	7.21	8.01	11.27	17.21	0.32
CAGR (%)	54.22	3.67	2.78	4.90	-1.75	2.28	-4.17	2.37	3.78

CAGR Indicates Compound Annual Growth Rate, C.V is coefficient of variation.

Table – 5.6

Estimates of State wise Variations and Growth Rates of Productivity -Maize

(Yield in Qtl per hect.)

Year	Andhra Pradesh	Bihar	Uttar Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh	Karnataka	Rajasthan	Madhya Pradesh	Jharkhand	Chhattisgarh	Uttarakhand	C.V
1996-97	23.07	22.61	13.02	11.37	NA	12.61	8.50	NA	NA	NA	0.40
1997-98	NA	18.40	13.67	11.93	20.58	16.80	11.29	NA	NA	NA	0.24
1998-99	31.17	20.76	11.39	11.28	23.58	10.74	11.36	NA	NA	NA	0.47
1999-00	21.42	22.22	15.66	13.41	29.65	10.77	9.69	NA	NA	NA	0.41
2000-01	21.15	24.88	16.18	12.82	35.01	10.04	7.08	NA	NA	NA	0.53
2001-02	22.73	21.70	16.57	12.79	22.83	13.56	8.22	NA	NA	NA	0.34
2002-03	26.77	31.91	8.19	14.03	17.57	11.19	7.49	15.40	NA	13.39	0.51
2003-04	35.17	34.94	14.54	16.17	18.09	19.11	12.08	15.72	10.57	13.07	0.47
2004-05	30.39	37.03	16.94	14.69	22.27	12.35	9.46	15.46	10.06	12.06	0.51
2005-06	31.37	38.05	19.63	12.47	35.18	10.15	13.65	13.85	8.67	14.19	0.56
2006-07	33.90	34.86	16.20	17.11	27.55	11.28	6.98	20.71	10.31	16.41	0.50
2007-08	41.50	37.92	17.01	17.85	29.95	21.07	12.61	18.29	10.11	15.02	0.48
2008-09	42.68	42.95	13.70	12.64	31.10	23.56	10.81	NA	9.31	NA	0.60
Mean	30.11	29.86	14.82	13.74	26.11	14.09	9.94	16.57	9.84	14.02	0.46
CAGR(%)	5.35	7.06	1.91	2.56	2.17	3.15	1.12	4.61	-1.26	4.13	4.11

CAGR Indicates Compound Annual Growth Rate, C.V is coefficient of variation.

Table –5.7

Estimates of State wise Variations and Growth Rates of Productivity – Wheat

(Yield in Qtl per hect**.)**

Year	Haryana	Bihar	Himachal Pradesh	Punjab	Rajasthan	Madhya Pradesh	Jharkhand	Chhattisgarh	Uttarakhand	Gujarat	C.V
1996-97	40.80	22.69	11.02	43.48	32.06	18.09	NA	NA	NA	28.85	0.42
1997-98	36.57	20.30	11.43	35.78	30.50	16.70	NA	NA	NA	30.18	0.38
1998-99	40.50	21.47	NA	42.46	29.75	18.26	NA	NA	NA	30.69	0.32
1999-00	44.79	24.89	10.30	48.34	31.13	19.85	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.49
2000-01	41.93	24.98	6.89	47.80	29.20	17.20	NA	NA	NA	28.43	0.50
2001-02	41.62	23.52	10.97	45.72	35.16	18.44	NA	NA	NA	30.39	0.43
2002-03	39.61	22.53	12.40	40.66	33.05	18.35	15.18	13.81	21.84	29.20	0.42
2003-04	39.93	21.90	12.57	44.00	32.99	22.88	13.42	12.43	23.50	31.59	0.44
2004-05	39.48	22.70	14.96	42.94	32.95	21.79	13.60	10.61	26.10	32.38	0.43
2005-06	38.65	18.78	15.80	42.05	33.76	20.30	12.62	10.78	19.90	33.37	0.46
2006-07	39.76	20.50	19.56	42.10	36.46	22.91	11.93	14.38	25.20	31.65	0.40
2007-08	41.99	23.90	18.93	46.47	33.39	23.86	10.73	13.03	25.78	35.79	0.43
2008-09	45.66	25.59	9.03	39.83	37.19	23.59	12.92	14.56	36.72	30.53	0.45
Mean	40.87	22.60	12.82	43.20	32.89	20.17	12.91	12.80	25.58	31.09	0.43
CAGR(%)	0.37	0.12	3. 78	0.02	1.44	2.77	-3.75	2.02	6.29	1.08	0.81

CAGR Indicates Compound Annual Growth Rate, C.V is coefficient of variation.

Table – 5.8

Estimates of State wise Variations and Growth Rates of Productivity -Gram

(Yield in Qtl per hect.)

Year	Bihar	Haryana	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	Jharkhand	Chhattisgarh	Uttarakhand	C.V
1996-97	7.33	8.57	9.81	NA	5.96	10.82	NA	NA	NA	0.23
1997-98	6.88	10.19	9.21	NA	7.46	10.02	NA	NA	NA	0.17
1998-99	7.33	8.67	9.85	NA	5.83	11.15	NA	NA	NA	0.24
1999-00	8.18	NAS	9.38	NA	5.13	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.29
2000-01	10.23	6.25	9.36	NA	7.97	12.24	NA	NA	NA	0.25
2001-02	8.59	NA	11.16	NA	7.16	11.23	NA	NA	NA	0.21
2002-03	10.14	3.48	8.03	7.30	6.47	10.07	6.74	5.65	NA	0.31
2003-04	9.21	6.23	10.87	10.16	5.05	9.84	5.25	7.37	8.77	0.27
2004-05	8.71	6.09	10.42	6.30	5.87	10.38	6.12	6.24	8.54	0.25
2005-06	8.75	NA	9.52	7.92	7.18	13.36	5.59	14.28	NA	0.34
2006-07	7.75	6.14	9.42	8.03	10.50	8.56	4.72	9.79	NA	0.24
2007-08	8.22	2.19	9.09	9.54	7.10	9.60	5.45	12.75	NA	0.40
2008-09	12.81	5.97	10.29	8.05	6.83	10.93	6.40	10.43	NA	0.28
Mean	8.78	6.38	9.72	8.19	6.81	10.68	5.75	9.50	8.66	0.27
CAGR(%)	2.44	-6.67	0.15	1.47	1.64	-0.56	-1.20	12.85	-2.62	3.45

CAGR Indicates Compound Annual Growth Rate, C.V is coefficient of variation