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EcoStat News

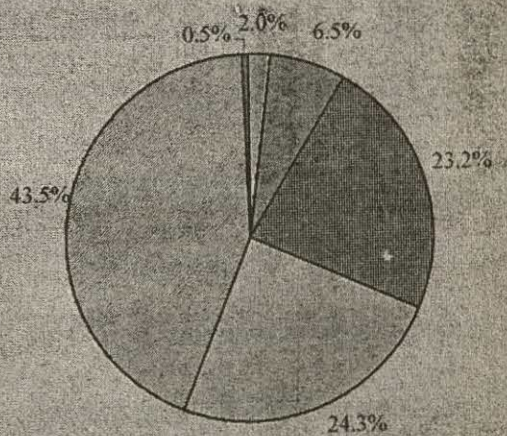
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Distribution of Population living on less than \$1 a day, 1998 (1.2 billion)



- Europe & Central Asia (2.0)
- Latin America and Caribbean (6.5)
- East Asia and Pacific (23.2)
- Sub-Saharan Africa (24.3)
- South Asia (43.5)
- Middle East and North Africa (0.5)

Source: World Development Report 2000-2001

Two editions of this publication were well received by the data users government department and agencies. This is the third one incorporating all suggestions and modifications. We will improve further in the forthcoming editions.

We have received a communication from Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India requesting Department of Economics & Statistics, Government of Kerala to host the 3rd National Workshop on Environment Statistics at Thiruvananthapuram. We are only glad to host such a prestigious national workshop in Kerala.

We have also taken up the matter with Government of Kerala and also hope that the same will materialize. If so the next issue - February edition - will be earmarked for highlighting the proceedings of the national workshop on environment statistics.

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Government of Kerala

*The ideas expressed in "views" are not
that of the Department*

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**USE OF ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES AMONG MARRIED & SEXUALLY ACTIVE
UNMARRIED WOMEN AGES 15-49, BY REGION, 2000**

Region	Married Women			Sexually Active Unmarried Women		
	% Ever Using OCs	% Ever Using Any Method	% of Ever Users of Family Planning Ever Using OCs	% Ever Using OCs	% Ever Using Any Method	% of Ever Users of Family Planning Ever Using OCs
ASIA *	16.9	56.0	30.1			
East Asia (except China)	14.2	85.9	16.6			
India	5.3	46.9	11.3			
South Central Asia (except India)	21.8	49.1	44.4			
Southeast Asia	38.8	78.5	49.4			
Latin America & Caribbean	55.1	84.0	65.5	54.5	88.6	61.5
Caribbean	42.7	69.8	61.1	48.0	59.1	81.2
Central America	41.4	76.8	53.8	60.5	89.1	68.0
South America	61.8	88.3	70.0	53.4	92.4	57.8
Near East & North Africa	35.7	71.0	50.3			
Near East	31.6	76.1	41.6			
North Africa	43.3	61.6	70.3			
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	14.5	35.6	40.8	23.2	60.8	38.2
Central Africa	7.1	39.6	18.1	11.4	67.0	17.0
East Africa	19.5	41.4	47.1	19.7	43.8	44.9
Southern Africa	48.7	82.9	58.7	35.6	73.0	48.7
West Africa	7.4	21.9	33.8	20.9	61.9	33.9
All developing areas except China	23.4	57.8	40.3			
All developing areas except China & India	31.6	63.0	50.2			

* Totals for Asia do not include China, since recent survey data on ever-use are not available. Also, few or no data are available on unmarried women in countries of Asia, Near East and North Africa.

Sources: *Population Reports, Vol. XXVII, No. 1, Spring 2000.*

Population

ESTIMATED CURRENT ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES USE AMONG MARRIED AND SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN AGES 15-49, BY REGION, 2000

Region	Married Women			Sexually Active Unmarried Women		
	% Using OCs	Number Using OCs (in Millions)	% of Family Planning Users Using OCs	% Using OCs	Number Using OCs (in Millions)	% of Family Planning Users Using OCs
DEVELOPING AREAS						
ASIA *	4.5	29.3	7.7			
China	3.1	7.6	3.7			
East Asia (except China)	1.9	0.3	2.6			
India	1.2	2.5	2.9			
South Central Asia (except India)	7.5	6.6	28.9			
Southeast Asia	13.5	12.4	23.4			
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	13.8	11.4	20.3	23.5	3.2	35.0
Caribbean	10.4	0.6	17.7	12.3	0.2	22.9
Central America	8.4	1.9	13.2	21.6	0.7	40.2
South America	16.4	9.0	23.1	25.6	2.4	34.9
NEAR EAST & NORTH AFRICA	13.3	9.8	29.7			
Near East	10.6	5.1	23.2			
North Africa	18.3	4.7	42.5			
PACIFIC (OCEANIA)	5.2	0.1	18.8			
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	3.6	3.6	23.4	10.4	1.5	24.3
Central Africa	0.9	0.1	7.6	4.0	0.1	7.9
East Africa	5.3	2.1	30.6	8.1	0.3	27.9
Southern Africa	10.5	0.7	19.8	22.3	0.8	38.4
West Africa	1.9	0.8	20.8	6.1	0.4	15.6
All developing areas	6.0	54.3	11.2			
All developing areas except China & India	9.8	44.2	23.1			
DEVELOPED AREAS						
AUSTRALIA & NEWZEALAND	23.4	0.8	30.9	36.1	0.5	65.0
EASTERN EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA	5.8	3.8	9.0	6.5	0.6	13.1
EUROPE	30.9	18.4	40.7	44.6	10.2	54.6
North	24.3	2.6	30.0	41.6	2.3	58.0
South	14.1	3.3	19.4	26.4	1.5	39.6
West	49.0	12.5	63.8	55.0	6.4	68.9
NORTH AMERICA	16.1	6.5	21.1	35.8	6.4	42.2
All developed areas	15.9	29.7	22.5	31.1	17.7	44.0
WORLD	7.7	84.0	13.6			

* Few or no data are available on unmarried women in countries of Asia, Near East and North Africa.

Sources: Population Reports, Vol. XXVII, No. 1, Spring 2000.

MEAN AGE AT EFFECTIVE MARRIAGE (FEMALE), INDIA AND MAJOR STATES, 1991 / 1995 / 1996

Sl. No.	India/Major States	Combined			Rural			Urban		
		1991	1995	1996	1991	1995	1996	1991	1995	1996
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	INDIA	19.5	19.4	19.4	19.2	19.0	19.0	20.6	20.3	20.7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18.2	18.1	17.9	17.9	17.7	17.5	19.2	19.0	19.1
2.	Assam	20.5	20.3	20.0	20.3	20.1	19.8	22.0	21.6	21.5
3.	Bihar	18.8	18.5	18.6	18.6	18.4	18.5	19.6	19.6	19.4
4.	Gujarat	20.2	20.7	20.3	20.1	20.1	19.9	20.7	21.1	21.1
5.	Haryana	19.2	19.2	19.2	18.9	18.7	18.8	20.3	20.2	20.6
6.	Karnataka	19.4	19.2	19.4	19.1	18.8	18.8	20.3	20.3	20.9
7.	Kerala	22.0	21.7	22.0	22.0	21.8	22.0	22.2	21.7	22.2
8.	Madhya Pradesh	18.6	19.0	18.9	18.3	18.4	18.4	20.2	20.0	20.8
9.	Maharashtra	18.9	18.9	19.4	18.4	18.4	18.5	20.4	19.6	20.9
10.	Orissa	19.8	19.8	19.6	19.7	19.4	19.5	20.7	21.1	20.4
11.	Punjab	20.4	20.8	20.7	20.3	20.5	20.5	20.8	21.5	21.5
12.	Rajasthan	17.9	18.7	18.8	17.8	18.3	18.6	18.7	19.7	20.0
13.	Tamil Nadu	20.3	20.9	20.5	20.1	20.2	20.1	20.7	21.6	21.1
14.	Uttar Pradesh	19.1	19.6	19.4	18.8	19.2	19.2	20.7	20.6	20.4
15.	West Bengal	19.3	19.2	19.4	18.9	19.0	18.9	21.1	20.1	21.1

Source: Year Book 1997-98, Department of Family Welfare, GOI

PROJECTED LEVELS OF THE EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH (eo), 1996-2016

India/Major States	Male				Female			
	1996-2001	2001-2006	2006-2011	2011-2016	1996-2001	2001-2006	2006-2011	2011-2016
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	61.55	62.79	63.92	64.94	63.74	65.00	66.16	67.23
Assam	57.34	58.96	60.44	61.77	58.84	60.87	62.70	64.36
Bihar	63.55	65.66	67.46	69.98	62.07	64.79	67.09	69.05
Gujarat	61.53	63.12	64.60	65.76	62.77	64.10	65.49	66.45
Haryana	63.87	64.64	65.50	66.03	67.39	69.30	70.00	70.00
Karnataka	61.73	62.43	63.10	63.73	65.36	66.44	67.43	68.35
Kerala	70.69	71.67	72.00	72.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00
Madhya Pradesh	56.83	59.19	59.20	60.70	57.21	58.01	59.80	61.40
Maharashtra	65.31	66.75	67.98	69.02	68.19	69.76	71.13	72.00
Orissa	58.52	60.05	61.44	62.70	58.07	59.71	61.23	62.63
Punjab	68.39	69.78	70.88	71.74	71.40	72.00	72.00	72.00
Rajasthan	60.32	62.17	63.79	65.21	61.36	62.80	65.22	66.84
Tamil Nadu	65.21	67.00	68.45	69.64	67.58	69.75	71.54	72.00
Uttar Pradesh	61.20	63.54	65.48	67.10	61.10	64.09	66.60	68.72
West Bengal	64.50	66.08	67.42	68.57	67.20	69.34	71.11	72.00
India (Pooled)	62.30	63.87	65.65	67.04	65.27	66.91	67.67	69.18
India	62.36	64.11	65.63	66.93	63.39	65.43	67.22	68.80

Source: Year Book 1997-98, Department of Family Welfare, GOI

Population

MORALITY INDICATORS, INDIA AND MAJOR STATES, 1995 & 1996

Sl. No.	India/Major States	Neo-Natal Mortality Rates		Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rates		Perinatal Mortality Rates		Still Birth Rate	
		1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	INDIA	48	47	26	25	45	44	9	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53	46	14	19	52	48	11	11
2.	Assam	47	47	30	27	49	47	13	12
3.	Bihar	44	45	29	26	39	39	7	6
4.	Gujarat	45	38	17	23	38	33	3	4
5.	Haryana	42	41	27	27	42	41	12	10
6.	Himachal Pradesh	46	45	17	18	40	38	6	7
7.	Karnataka	44	39	18	14	50	47	12	14
8.	Kerala	11	10	4	3	16	17	8	10
9.	Madhya Pradesh	65	64	34	33	56	56	9	10
10.	Maharashtra	40	33	15	15	41	37	11	12
11.	Orissa	62	64	41	32	55	58	14	15
12.	Punjab	28	34	26	17	29	36	9	10
13.	Rajasthan	56	56	30	29	47	49	6	6
14.	Tamil Nadu	40	39	14	14	45	42	10	11
15.	Uttar Pradesh	52	51	34	34	46	45	9	8
16.	West Bengal	39	36	19	19	38	39	12	13

Source: Year Book 1997-98, Department of Family Welfare, GOI

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH BY SEX (1996-2001)

Sl. No.	India/State/Union Territory	Life Expectancy at birth (1996-2001)		Sl. No.	India/State/Union Territory	Life Expectancy at birth (1996-2001)	
		Males	Females			Males	Females
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	INDIA	62.4	63.4	17.	Nagaland	NA	NA
1.	Andhra Pradesh	61.5	63.7	18.	Orissa	58.5	58.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	19.	Punjab	68.4	71.4
3.	Assam	57.3	58.8	20.	Rajasthan	60.3	61.4
4.	Bihar	63.6	62.1	21.	Sikkim	NA	NA
5.	Goa	NA	NA	22.	Tamil Nadu	65.2	67.6
6.	Gujarat	61.5	62.8	23.	Tripura	NA	NA
7.	Haryana	63.9	67.4	24.	Uttar Pradesh	61.2	61.1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	NA	NA	25.	West Bengal	64.5	67.2
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	NA	NA		Union Territories		
10.	Karnataka	61.7	65.4	26.	A. & N. Islands	NA	NA
11.	Kerala	70.7	75.0	27.	Chandigarh	NA	NA
12.	Madhya Pradesh	56.8	57.2	28.	D & N Haveli	NA	NA
13.	Maharashtra	65.3	68.1	29.	Daman & Diu	NA	NA
14.	Manipur	NA	NA	30.	Delhi	NA	NA
15.	Meghalaya	NA	NA	31.	Lakshadweep	NA	NA
16.	Mizoram	NA	NA	32.	Pondicherry	NA	NA

Source: Year Book 1997-98, Department of Family Welfare, GOI

**INFANT MORTALITY RATES BY SEX
INDIA AND MAJOR STATES : 1985, 1990, 1995 & 1996**

Sl. No.	India/Stater	1985			1990			1995			1996		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	INDIA	96	98	97	78	81	80	73	76	74	71	73	72
1.	Andhra Pradesh	86	79	83	72	68	70	65	69	67	67	63	65
2.	Assam	116	105	111	78	73	76	80	73	77	73	77	74
3.	Bihar	104	107	106	75	74	75	75	71	73	68	75	71
4.	Gujarat	97	99	98	73	70	72	61	63	62	57	66	61
5.	Haryana	78	93	85	62	77	69	63	76	69	67	70	68
6.	Himachal Pradesh	77	92	84	NA	NA	69	68	56	63	57	71	63
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	97	71	85	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8.	Karnataka	72	67	69	76	64	70	62	61	62	55	52	53
9.	Kerala	34	28	31	19	14	17	15	15	15	13	14	14
10.	Madhya Pradesh	123	122	122	115	112	111	96	102	99	97	96	97
11.	Maharashtra	68	68	68	55	62	58	56	53	55	50	47	48
12.	Orissa	137	126	132	121	123	122	105	101	103	100	92	96
13.	Punjab	67	76	71	52	71	61	49	62	54	47	57	51
14.	Rajasthan	107	109	108	80	88	84	83	91	86	84	86	85
15.	Tamil Nadu	80	83	81	57	61	59	54	54	54	54	53	53
16.	Uttar Pradesh	132	153	142	94	104	99	82	91	86	80	90	85
17.	West Bengal	80	67	74	64	62	63	58	58	58	60	50	55

Source: Year Book 1997-98, Department of Family Welfare, GOI

FERTILITY INDICATORS FOR MAJOR STATES - 1996

Sl. No.	State	General Fertility Rate (GFR)			Total Fertility Rate (TFR)			Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR)			General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR)			Total Marital Fertility Rate (TMFR)		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Andhra Pradesh	93.3	76.1	88.9	2.7	2.1	2.5	1.3	1.0	1.2	113.2	100.6	110.2	3.6	3.4	3.5
2	Assam	117.7	75.2	112.8	3.4	2.1	3.2	1.6	1.0	1.5	177.3	121.8	171.3	6.0	5.4	5.9
3	Bihar	147.1	96.8	141.4	4.6	3.2	4.5	2.2	1.4	2.1	175.5	134.0	171.4	5.4	4.5	5.3
4	Gujarat	106.4	85.2	99.3	3.2	2.6	3.0	1.5	1.1	1.4	139.8	118.2	132.8	4.2	3.7	4.0
5	Haryana	131.6	93.5	122.7	3.8	2.7	3.5	1.7	1.1	1.6	160.8	127.6	153.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
6	Himachal Pradesh	86.1	61.9	84.3	2.5	1.8	2.4	1.2	0.9	1.1	120.3	91.6	118.2	4.3	4.7	4.3
7	Jammu & Kashmir	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8	Karnataka	94.8	72.7	87.6	2.8	2.1	2.6	1.3	1.0	1.2	129.2	107.2	122.4	4.4	4.2	4.3
9	Kerala	62.2	60.2	61.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	93.0	91.0	92.5	3.7	4.2	3.8
10	Madhya Pradesh	148.9	87.9	137.6	4.4	2.5	4.1	2.1	1.2	2.0	176.3	121.8	167.5	5.3	4.1	5.1
11	Maharashtra	103.8	80.3	94.0	3.2	2.4	2.8	1.5	1.1	1.4	128.9	111.9	122.4	4.2	4.1	4.2
12	Orissa	109.8	78.3	105.8	3.3	2.3	3.1	1.6	1.1	1.5	147.8	116.9	144.2	4.8	4.4	4.7
13	Punjab	100.0	73.7	93.1	3.0	2.2	2.8	1.4	1.0	1.3	142.6	102.3	131.8	5.1	3.8	4.8
14	Rajasthan	148.9	100.8	139.5	4.5	3.0	4.2	2.1	1.4	2.0	173.8	131.1	166.2	5.1	4.0	4.9
15	Tamil Nadu	73.8	63.8	70.4	2.2	1.8	2.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	102.6	91.2	98.8	3.9	3.7	3.9
16	Uttar Pradesh	162.0	115.7	153.5	5.1	3.7	4.9	2.4	1.7	2.3	197.2	167.7	192.6	6.0	5.6	5.9
17	West Bengal	102.6	59.1	90.2	2.9	1.8	2.6	1.4	0.9	1.3	132.6	86.7	120.7	4.3	3.6	4.1
	ALL INDIA	122.7	81.5	112.5	3.7	2.4	3.4	1.8	1.1	1.6	155.4	115.6	146.3	4.9	4.1	4.7

Source: Year Book 1997-98, Department of Family Welfare, GOI

AGE SPECIFIC MARITAL FERTILITY RATES - INDIA AND MAJOR STATES 1996

Sl. No.	State	Age Groups						
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	India	208.5	300.1	204.0	119.0	60.9	31.4	11.9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	268.8	259.1	113.2	46.9	15.9	5.1	0.5
2.	Assam	372.3	331.0	222.6	147.9	68.0	34.5	7.6
3.	Bihar	139.4	270.7	265.4	178.3	119.4	58.1	20.8
4.	Gujarat	116.7	315.4	201.2	108.0	41.2	15.7	4.1
5.	Haryana	216.2	356.9	210.5	87.4	38.1	19.3	5.5
6.	Himachal Pradesh	263.0	339.2	180.6	47.6	20.2	5.5	0.0
7.	Karnataka	262.6	295.3	180.8	65.9	33.9	9.6	2.9
8.	Kerala	250.9	278.3	148.8	56.7	13.0	2.3	1.2
9.	Madhya Pradesh	227.5	329.0	221.1	132.4	67.5	36.1	12.2
10.	Maharashtra	230.0	334.0	168.3	71.3	20.8	9.3	2.3
11.	Orissa	245.1	292.4	206.5	122.1	51.6	24.4	4.4
12.	Punjab	250.2	365.3	211.1	89.3	28.6	9.6	4.4
13.	Rajasthan	136.0	299.7	255.7	140.5	86.0	40.2	21.9
14.	Tamil Nadu	274.7	286.8	137.9	53.4	14.3	3.6	0.6
15.	Uttar Pradesh	160.8	312.8	265.2	207.1	127.2	72.5	33.1
16.	West Bengal	272.0	256.4	160.4	73.6	37.2	16.7	5.7

Source: Year Book 1997-98, Department of Family Welfare, GOI

ESTIMATED AGE SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES BY MAJOR STATES, 1996

Sl. No.	State	Area	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	R	136.3	232.4	105.1	44.8	16.6	4.9	0.5
		U	71.7	191.7	107.3	38.7	7.5	2.5	0.0
		T	119.3	221.5	105.7	43.2	14.4	4.4	0.4
2.	Assam	R	56.8	192.0	188.0	136.9	64.4	31.5	6.6
		U	27.1	143.8	125.3	76.6	37.7	9.6	1.3
		T	53.5	186.7	180.2	130.2	60.6	29.3	5.9
3.	Bihar	R	55.8	233.2	259.4	177.1	121.7	57.2	19.5
		U	29.6	200.4	201.8	119.8	52.6	24.1	9.5
		T	52.0	229.9	253.2	171.6	113.0	53.7	18.3
4.	Gujarat	R	25.5	248.6	193.8	112.9	47.0	16.7	4.4
		U	16.9	205.4	169.8	83.6	23.9	9.4	1.7
		T	22.7	234.1	185.8	102.6	38.7	14.3	3.5
5.	Haryana	R	60.9	328.7	204.8	91.7	41.9	20.7	6.3
		U	28.0	212.7	203.1	63.3	21.5	10.2	1.1
		T	53.9	302.4	204.4	85.1	36.5	18.2	5.1
6.	Himachal Pradesh	R	23.1	229.5	172.4	47.1	20.2	5.3	0.0
		U	11.3	159.2	142.8	32.8	5.4	1.2	0.0
		T	22.4	224.4	170.0	46.0	19.0	5.0	0.0
7.	Karnataka	R	62.6	208.8	177.5	61.0	38.2	10.7	2.9
		U	39.4	163.7	129.7	59.4	16.2	2.0	1.2
		T	55.2	193.9	160.7	60.6	30.6	8.2	2.3
8.	Kerala	R	26.3	151.2	122.0	51.2	12.3	2.2	1.1
		U	24.4	143.6	130.2	49.9	9.7	1.5	0.6
		T	25.9	149.3	124.1	50.9	11.7	2.0	1.0
9.	Madhya Pradesh	R	101.1	301.6	222.0	136.6	73.5	38.6	12.8
		U	40.9	192.8	165.0	79.6	24.1	7.3	0.0
		T	89.1	281.6	211.5	126.9	64.0	32.8	10.6
10.	Maharashtra	R	77.5	292.7	160.9	67.1	21.5	9.1	2.2
		U	38.7	197.9	143.5	65.9	15.8	6.8	1.5
		T	61.1	252.4	153.4	66.6	19.1	8.2	1.9
11.	Orissa	R	50.1	212.1	192.1	120.6	50.4	23.5	4.2
		U	28.3	156.9	159.9	72.7	29.7	10.7	0.0
		T	47.3	205.3	188.1	114.7	47.5	22.0	3.7
12.	Punjab	R	16.8	225.0	213.0	95.8	31.2	11.1	3.6
		U	8.6	181.9	152.9	64.5	17.5	3.6	5.0
		T	14.9	213.8	197.2	86.8	27.3	8.9	4.0
13.	Rajasthan	R	60.0	275.7	262.5	146.4	94.3	44.3	22.8
		U	33.5	223.1	198.0	92.1	41.2	7.3	6.1
		T	54.3	266.1	249.1	137.1	82.3	37.5	19.6
14.	Tamil Nadu	R	42.2	198.8	127.5	53.3	15.0	3.6	0.7
		U	25.5	166.5	113.1	41.2	8.9	2.1	0.0
		T	36.7	187.1	122.3	49.1	12.9	3.1	0.5
15.	Uttar Pradesh	R	43.6	272.7	263.3	212.7	129.9	73.1	32.9
		U	26.8	208.6	214.9	150.9	87.9	43.9	16.3
		T	40.1	261.1	255.1	202.1	122.2	68.2	29.9
16.	West Bengal	R	81.3	209.4	160.8	72.9	41.1	16.8	5.5
		U	37.2	138.9	100.1	52.6	18.5	8.2	2.7
		T	69.0	192.0	142.5	67.8	33.3	14.4	4.5

Source: Year Book 1997-98, Department of Family Welfare, GOI

Population

DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

State/UT	Population (in '000)	Annual Exponential Growth Rate (%)		Literacy Rate % Female (7 Yrs & above)		Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)	B.R. (Crude Birth Rate)	C.D.R. (Crude Death Rate)	Natural increase (CBR- CDR)	I.M.R. (Infant Mortality Rate)	T.F.R.	Mean age at effective marriage (females)	Singulate Mean age at marriage (female)	CPR (in % 31.3.98 (Prov.))
		81-91	71-81	1991	1981	1991	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1996	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
INDIA	846303	2.14	2.22	39.3 #	29.8 \$	927	27.2 @	8.9 @	18.3 @	71 @	3.3	19.4	18.33	45.4
MAJOR STATES														
Andhra Pradesh	66508	2.17	2.10	32.72	24.16	972	22.5	8.3	14.2	63	2.5	17.9	17.26	49.1
Assam	22414	2.17	2.12	43.03	NA	923	28.2	9.9	18.3	76	3.2	20.0	NA	17.6
Bihar	86374	2.11	2.17	22.89	16.51	911	31.7	10.0	21.7	71	4.4	18.6	16.55	20.9
Gujarat	41310	1.92	2.46	48.64	38.46	934	25.6	7.6	18.0	62	3.0	20.3	19.52	53.8
Haryana	16464	2.42	2.55	40.47	26.89	865	28.3	8.0	20.3	68	3.4	19.2	17.84	50.7
Karnataka	44977	1.92	2.39	44.34	33.16	960	22.7	7.6	15.1	53	2.5	19.4	19.21	55.4
Kerala	29098	1.34	1.77	86.17	75.65	1036	17.9	6.2	11.7	12	1.8	22.0	21.82	41.3
Madhya Pradesh	66181	2.38	2.27	28.85	18.99	931	31.9	11.0	20.9	94	4.0	18.9	16.56	47.7
Maharashtra	78937	2.29	2.21	52.32	41.01	934	23.1	7.3	15.8	47	2.7	19.4	18.77	50.7
Orissa	31660	1.83	1.85	34.68	25.14	971	26.5	10.9	15.6	96	3.0	19.6	19.08	39.0
Punjab	20282	1.89	2.16	50.41	39.64	882	23.4	7.4	16.0	51	2.7	20.7	21.07	68.9
Rajasthan	44006	2.50	2.87	20.44	13.99	910	32.1	8.9	23.2	85	4.2	18.8	16.10	34.6
Tamil Nadu	55859	1.43	1.63	51.33	40.43	974	19.0	8.0	11.0	53	2.0	20.5	20.25	50.8
Uttar Pradesh	139112	2.27	2.29	25.31	17.18	879	33.5	10.3	23.2	85	4.8	19.4	16.71	39.1
West Bengal	68078	2.21	2.10	46.56	36.07	917	22.4	7.7	14.7	55	2.6	19.4	19.23	33.8
SMALLER STATES														
Arunachal Pradesh	865	3.14	3.04	29.69	14.01	859	21.4	5.8	15.6	54	2.8	NA	NA	12.6
Delhi	9421	4.15	4.29	66.99	62.57	827	21.1	5.4	15.7	44	1.6	NA	NA	29.5
Goa	1170	1.49	2.37	67.09	55.17	967	14.2	7.7	6.5	15	1.0	NA	NA	27.8
Himachal Pradesh	5171	1.89	2.15	52.13	37.72	976	22.6	8.1	14.5	62	2.5	20.6	NA	50.3
Jammu & Kashmir	7719	2.54	2.58	NA	19.55	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16.4
Manipur	1837	2.57	2.83	47.60	34.61	958	19.7	5.9	13.8	28	2.4	NA	NA	21.3
Meghalaya	1775	2.84	2.80	44.85	37.15	955	30.2	8.8	21.4	48	4.0	NA	NA	3.9
Mizoram	690	3.34	3.99	78.60	68.60	921	NA	NA	NA	25	NA	NA	NA	38.2
Nagaland	1209	4.45	4.09	54.75	40.28	886	NA	NA	NA	7	1.5	NA	NA	7.9
Sikkim	406	2.51	4.14	46.69	27.35	878	19.8	6.5	13.3	47	2.5	NA	NA	20.7
Tripura	2757	2.95	2.79	49.65	38.01	945	18.3	6.8	11.5	49	3.9	NA	NA	25.6
UNION TERRITORIES														
A&N Islands	281	3.97	4.98	65.46	53.15	818	18.6	5.1	13.5	27	1.9	NA	NA	40.8
Chandigarh	642	3.52	5.67	72.34	69.31	790	18.8	4.2	14.6	45	2.1	NA	NA	35.9
D&N Haveli	138	2.89	3.38	26.98	20.38	952	28.2	8.2	20.0	71	3.5	NA	NA	31.4
Daman & Diu	102	2.52	2.32	59.40	46.51	969	24.9	5.9	19.0	43	2.5	NA	NA	31.9
Lakshadweep	52	2.51	2.37	72.89	55.32	943	22.9	6.2	16.7	36	2.8	NA	NA	7.8
Pondicherry	808	2.90	2.50	65.63	53.03	979	18.4	8.0	10.4	25	1.8	NA	NA	57.2

@: Exclude J&K and Nagaland #: Excludes J&K and Mizoram \$: Excludes Assam NA: Not Available
IMR and TFR for Smaller states & UTs are three year moving average, 1995-97

Source: Year Book 1997-98, Department of Family Welfare, GOI

DEMOGRAPHIC ESTIMATES FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1997

Country	Mid - 1997 Population (Millions)	Average Annual Growth Rate (percentage)	Crude Birth Rate (per 1000)	Crude Death Rate (per 1000)	Total Fertility Rate	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 Live Births)	Life Exdpectancy at Birth (Years)	
							Males	Females
China	1236.7	1.0	17	7	1.8	31	68	72
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	24.3	1.8	24	6	2.4	28	67	73
Japan	126.1	0.2	10	7	1.5	4	77	83
Republic of Korea	45.9	0.9	15	6	1.7	11	69	77
Indonesia	204.3	1.7	24	8	2.9	66	48	51
Malaysia	21.0	2.2	27	5	3.3	11	70	74
Myanmar	46.8	1.9	31	12	4.0	49	60	62
Philippines	73.4	2.3	30	7	4.1	34	63	68
Singapore	3.5	1.1	16	5	1.7	4	73	79
Thailand	60.1	1.1	18	7	1.9	32	66	72
Vietnam	75.1	1.6	23	7	3.1	38	62	69
Afghanistan	22.1	2.8	50	22	6.9	163	43	44
Bangladesh	122.2	2.0	31	11	3.6	77	55	58
India	969.7	1.9	29	10	3.5	75	60	59
Iran	67.5	2.7	34	7	4.7	53	67	69
Nepal	22.6	2.3	35	12	4.6	79	54	54
Pakistan	137.8	2.8	39	11	5.6	91	59	61
Sri Lanka	18.7	1.5	20	5	2.3	17	70	74
Australia	18.4	0.7	14	7	1.8	6	70	81
More Developed Rgn.	1175.0	0.1	11	10	1.6	9	71	78
Less Developed Rgn.	4666.0	1.8	27	9	3.4	64	62	65
World	5840.0	1.5	24	9	3.0	59	64	68

Source: Year Book 1997-98, Department of Family Welfare, GOI

DEFINITIONS

- Crude Birth Rate:** Number of Births per 1000 population in a given year.
- Crude Death Rate:** Number of Deaths per 1000 population in a given year.
 $R = [t P_t / P_0 - 1] \times 100$
 Where P_0 is the population at the base year
 Where P_t is the population at the 't'th year.
 't' is the number of years between P_0 and P_t .
 r is the annual percentage rate of change.
 This formula assumes that the population increases or decreases at the same rate over each year.
- Geometric Growth Rate (also known as a compound interest rate) is worked out by the formula:**
- Sex Ratio:** Number of females per 1000 males in a population.
- Population Density:** Number of persons per Sq. Km. Of total surface area.
- General Fertility Rate (GFR):** Number of live births per 1000 married women in reproductive age-group (15-49 years) in a given year.
- General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR):** Number of live births per 1000 women in the reproductive age-group (15-49 years) in a given year.
- Total Fertility Rate (TFR):** Average number of children that would be born to a woman if she experiences the current fertility pattern throughout her reproductive span (15-49 years).
- Total Marital Fertility Rate (TMFR):** Average number of children that would be born to a married woman if she experiences the current fertility pattern throughout her reproductive span (15-49 years).

Population

Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR):	Average number of daughters that would be born to a woman if she experiences the current fertility pattern throughout her reproductive span (15-49 years)
Net Reproduction Rate (NRR):	Average number of daughters that would be born to a woman if she experiences the current fertility and mortality patterns throughout her reproductive span (15-49 years).
Age Specific Fertility Rate:	Number of live births in a year to 1000 women in any specified age group.
Age Specific Marital Fertility Rate:	Number of live births in a year to 1000 married women in any specified age group.
Cumulative Percent Fertility:	Is defined as the ratio of the age-specific fertility rate to total multiplied by 100.
Age Specific Death Rate:	Number of deaths per 1000 population in a specified age group in a given year.
Age-Sex Specific Death Rate:	Number of deaths in a particular age and sex group per 1000 population of the same age group.
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR):	Number of infants dying under one year of age in a year per 1000 live births of the same year.
Neo-natal Mortality Rate:	Number of infants dying within the first month of life (under 28 days) in a year per 1000 live births of the same year.
Post-natal Mortality Rate:	Number of infant deaths at 28 days to one year of age per 1000 live births in a given year.
Peri-natal Mortality Rate:	Number of still births plus deaths within 1 st week of delivery per 1000 births in a year.
Maternal Mortality Rate:	Number of deaths of women while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy from any cause related to pregnancy and child birth per 1000 live births in a given year.
Expectation of live at birth e:	Average number of years' a newborn child is expected to live under current mortality conditions

SOME IMPORTANT DAYS FOR OBSERVATION

March 21	World Forestry Day
April 7	World Health Day
April 22	Earth Day
May 31	Anti-tobacco Day
June 5	World Environment Day
June 27	World Diabetes Day
July 11	World Population Day
September 8	World Literacy Day
September 26	Day of the Deaf
October 1	International Day of the Elderly
October 3	World Habitat Day
October 16	World Food Day

Stem the HIV/AIDS pandemic'

By Carol Bellamy, Executive Director, UNICEF

Every minute, six young people under the age of 25 become infected with HIV/AIDS. And the number of girls and women afflicted is rising.

Over 16 million women are infected with HIV and the female rate of infection is steadily rising in sub-Saharan Africa, girls between the ages of 15 and 19, who often contract the disease from older men, are five to six times more likely to be HIV positive than their male peers. During this year, 1.3 million women died of AIDS. This is not just a woman's problem or just a woman's issue.

All across sub-Saharan Africa, the epicenter of the pandemic, large percentage of girls do not know that looks can be deceiving – 66 per cent in Mozambique, 51 per cent in South Africa, 45 per cent in Cameroon. They believe that if a sex partner looks healthy, he is healthy – a formula for sure death.

In Haiti, Zambia and Zimbabwe, over 50 per cent of sexually active girls between the ages of 15 and 19 live in denial about their risk of contracting HIV/AIDS.

Courtesy: The Hindu, December 1, 2000.

Some Statistics on HIV/AIDS

About 600,000 children under 15 were infected with in HIV in 2000. The number of children living with HIV/AIDS is 1.4 million. As many as 500,000 children died of AIDS in 2000, bringing the total to 4.3 million.

Almost a third of all people with HIV/AIDS are between the ages of 15 and 24 – some 10 million young people.

Every minute, six young people under the age of 25 become infected with HIV.

Girls and young women are more than 50 per cent more likely to contract HIV than boys and young men.

In 1999 alone, an estimated 860,000 primary school children in sub-Saharan Africa lost their teachers to AIDS. In several countries, almost half of all girls age 15 – 10 do not know that a person who looks healthy can be infected with HIV and transmit it to others.

In a number of countries where AIDS is epidemic nearly half of sexually active girls age 15 – 19 believe they face no risk contracting the disease.

In surveys in 17 countries, over half of adolescent could not name a single method of protecting themselves against HIV/AIDS (more girls than boys).

Executive Director, UNICEF

Courtesy: The Financial Express, November 30, 2000.

Estimated number of adults and children newly infected with HIV during 2000

North America	45,000
Caribbean	60,000
South America	45,000
Western Europe	30,000
North Africa & Middle East	80,000
Sub-Sahara Africa	3.8 million
Eastern Europe & Central Asia	2,50,000
Eastern Asia & Pacific	1,30,000
South & South-East Asia	7,80,000
Australia & New Zealand	500
Total	5.3 million
People living with HIV/AIDS	36.1 million
New HIV infections in 2000	5.3 million
Death due to HIV/AIDS in 2000	3.0 million
Cumulative number of death due to HIV/AIDS	21.8 million

Source: UNAID/WHO: AIDS epidemic update: December 2000
 Courtesy: The New Indian Express Thiruvananthapuram, December 2, 2000.

Tamil Nadu tops AIDS list

By Pushpa Narayanan

Tamil Nadu has the highest number of reported AIDS patients in the country. A National Aids Control Organisation (NACO) report conducted between January 1986 and October 2000, has recorded 7,787 AIDS cases in the State out of 15,606 cases in the country. Maharashtra comes second with 3,657 cases followed by Manipur with 706 cases.

●● GENERAL EDUCATION IN KERALA

A state having an area of only 1.18% of the total area of the country as a whole, accounted 3.13% of the total population of India (290.99 lakhs) as per 1991 census. Thus the pressure of population on land is higher and consequently the higher rate of density of population. The density thus worked out, in 1991 census, for the state is 747 persons per Sq. Kms. As against 283 persons per Sq. Kms in India.

Kerala is the most literate State in the country with a literacy rate of 89.81% as against the all India literacy rate of 52.21%, 1991 Census says. The female literacy rate is 86.17% in 1991 in contrast with 75.65 in 1981. Similarly the male literacy rate is 93.62% in 1991 as against 87.74 in 1981 census.

The Department plays an eminent role in the physical and mental development of all pupils

Focus

In every major department viz. Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Public Instructions, Public works Departments, Health, Rural Development etc. one statistical cell is working. The officers and staff of this cell are borne from the Department of Economics and Statistics who are technically competent to collect and analyze the data a received from the respective sectors. In very issue, in the "Focus:", one major department will be highlighted using the data collected on that particular sector. The third in the series is "Education

studying in schools. There has been tremendous growth in educational facilities at all levels of education in the State during the last 50 years. The private and public sectors together played significant role in attaining the present level and their contribution to the field are remarkable.

According to category and level of education, schools in Kerala can be classified into Lower Primary Schools, Upper Primary Schools and High Schools. As on today, there are 6748 L.P. Schools, 2966 U.P. Schools and 2596 High Schools in the State

In addition to these, there are 145 other types of Schools in the State which comprises of 102 Teachers Training Institutes and 8 Anglo Indian

schools and 35 Special Schools for Handicapped children

The position during different years are furnished in Table- I below

TABLE .1 : Distribution of Schools

Year.	L.P. Schools	U.P. Schools	High Schools	T.T.Is	Total
80-81	6861	2753	1976	92	11682
85-86	6845	2869	2422	95	12231
90 -91	6767	2915	2452	101	12235
95-96	6728	2964	2573	102	12367
00-01(P)	6748	2966	2596	102	12412

According to management wise, the Schools in Kerala are divided into Government Schools and Private Schools. Private Schools in the State are of two

types - Aided Schools and Unaided recognised Schools. The details of these Schools are furnished in Tables II(a) and II (b) below:

TABLE. II(a)- Details of Government

Year.	L.P. Schools	U.P. Schools	High Schools	T.T.Is	Total
80-81	2712	687	789	30	4398
85-86	2617	915	934	31	4497
90 -91	2565	960	961	37	4523
95-96	2521	960	976	38	4495
00-01(P)	2552	959	979	38	4528

TABLE. II(b)- Details of Private Aided

Year.	L.P. Schools	U.P. Schools	High Schools	T.T.Is	Total
80-81	4100	1866	1122	62	7150
85-86	4083	1890	1380	64	7417
90 -91	4068	1883	1380	64	7395
95-96	4040	1875	1394	64	7373
00-01(P)	4035	1873	1397	64	7369

TABLE. II(c)- Details of Private Unaided Recognised Schools

Year.	L.P. Schools	U.P. Schools	High Schools	T.T.Is	Total
80-81	49	20	65	0	134
85-86	145	64	108	0	317
90 -91	134	72	111	0	317
95-96	167	129	203	0	499
00-01(P)	161	134	220	0	515

The School -wise enrolment of students in these schools are furnished below in Table III

TABLE. III(a) Details of School- wise Enrolment of Students

Year.	L.P. Schools	U.P. Schools	High Schools	T.T.Is	Total
80-81	1791122	1604670	2186282	20879	5602953
85-86	1645082	1588326	2463151	19592	5716151
90 -91	1575506	1643719	2662023	19853	5901101
95-96	1399478	1515356	2694932	17987	5627753
00-01(P)	1209882	1350083	2616566	16098	5192629

The standard -wise enrolment of students in Schools are furnished in Table 111(b) below

Table- 111(b Details of Standard-wise Enrolment of Students

Standard	80-81	85-86	90-91	95-96	00-01
I	631479	630639	601030	519048	447537
II	662039	681670	615381	551057	479218
III	645954	646121	619302	554522	491764
IV	655331	636966	636690	573457	502420
V	603129	620684	660062	593022	536708
VI	552573	590240	640029	600490	554858
VII	538684	566152	629715	619263	582183
VIII	495738	532657	578890	602465	582436
IX	468461	487514	525154	567963	559258
X	349565	323508	394848	446466	456247
Total	5602953	5718050	5901101	5627753	5192626

Table 111(c) - Details of Enrolment of Students in Schools (Management - wise)

Year	Government Schools	Private Schools		Total
		Aided	Unaided	
80-81	2203426	3339098	60429	5602953
85-86	2243674	3371469	101008	5716151
90 -91	2296572	3456814	147715	5901101
95-96	2102082	3333461	192210	5627753
00-01(P)	1869346	3089615	233668	5192629

Details of School- wise Teachers in Kerala are furnished in Table IV below

Table IV(a):-Details of Teachers

School Type	80-81	85-86	90-91	95-96	00-01
H.S	72426	89243	89888	91527	92236
U.P	49958	48503	50476	50384	48485
L.P	51897	49498	49600	46025	43690
I.T.I	1153	1110	1044	1070	981
Total	175434	188354	191008	189006	85392

Table IV (b)- Details of Teachers in Schools (Management - wise)

Year	Government Schools	Private Schools		Total
		Aided	Unaided	
80-81	66634	106815	1985	175434
85-86	70595	114007	3752	188354
90 -91	71989	114534	4485	191008
95-96	68984	114340	5682	189006
00-01(P)	65104	112128	8160	185392

The aim of the General Education department is to promote the educational, physical and the mental health of pupils so as to build up a better future generation. Youth festival, sports and games, etc. are organized by the Department to encourage talented pupils in art, cultural programmes and sports and games. The G.V.Raja Sports School in Thiruvananthapuram is a full fledged sports school under the Department. The Sports Division attached to Govt. Vocational Higher Secondary School, Kannur also imparts training to students in sports. Every year, Sixty Boys and Girls each who are talented in sports are selected from various schools in the State and are given admission in these schools

SCOUTS & GUIDES

In India, the Bharat Scouts & Guides Association was established in the year 1950. Its national headquarters is in New Delhi. Rashtrapathy is the Chief Patron and Uparashtrapathy is the Patron of Bharat Scouts & Guides. The State Headquarters of the Kerala State Bharat Scouts & Guides is in Thiruvananthapuram. The Governor is the Patron. The Education Minister is the elected President of the Kerala State Bharath Scouts and Guides and the Director of Public Instruction is the elected State Chief Commissioner. The movement is supported by annual grants from the Government. The Department of Education considers Scouting & Guiding as an important co- curricular activity prescribed in the schools of the State vide sub- rule(1)of rule 10 chapter VIII of K.E.R. Scouts & Guides movement is functioning in 10121 schools in the State. The members of the movement are trained to be good citizens of the country. They are imparted training in activities suitable for the development of their character, intelligence, health, and strength. There is

also provision for training in skill development program.

TABLE .V- Number of Students in Scouts & Guides during different years

Year	Number of Students		
	Scouts	Guides	Total
1980-81	N.A	NA	NA
1985-86	18324	11110	29434
1990-91	35752	26731	62483
1995-96	47806	47313	95119
1999-2000	67201	81609	148810

NATIONAL CADET CROPS (N.C.C.)

The National Cadet Crops has been started in the State in 1948. Over the past years, N.C.C. has been one of the premier youth organization in our country. It make students well disciplined having confidence and courage to face the future. The camps and courses of N.C.C. inculcate in them an awareness of National Integration, National Unity and promote their desire for participation in adventurous activities and social services.

The aim of N.C.C are

To develop qualities of good character , courage , comradeship, discipline, leadership, secular outlook, spirit of adventure ,sportsmanship, and the ideals of selfless service among the youth to make them useful citizens and

To create a human resource of organized, trained and motivated youth: to provide leadership in all field of life including the armed forces and always available for the service of the nation

In Kerala, the N.C.C. Directorate is located in Thiruvananthapuram. It has five regional offices (called group headquarters) in Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Kottayam, Erunakulam, and Kozhikode.Each group has 8 to 10 N.C.C. units under their command. N.C.C. cadets are grouped into 3 divisions namely

Junior Division, Senior Division, and Girls Division. They are given training in Army, Navy and Air Force units. Out of 39 N.C.C units throughout Kerala, one is Air Squadron, five are Naval units, five are Girls battalions, one is an Artillery Battery, one is Remount and Betrinery Squadron, one is an independent Girls unit, one is a Sainik School Coy N.C.C, and the

remaining are Army units. Each unit has 4 or 6 colleges having a company each of 160 cadets and 7 to 10 High Schools having one troop each of 100 cadets. The authorised strength of N.C.C. cadets during 1999-2000 was 48000 and the total number enrolled is 46674.

Table VI - Year-wise Authorised Strength and Enrolment of N.C.C. Cadets in Junior Division

Wing	1994-95		1995-96		1996-97		1997-98		1998-99		1999-00	
	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E
Army	35450	33135	35450	33793	35650	34152	35650	34341	35650	35250	35750	34795
Navy	5450	5148	5450	5273	5550	5250	5550	5275	5550	4606	4950	4856
Air	2150	1779	2150	1829	2150	2050	2150	2050	2150	2100	2150	2050
Girls	4900	4400	4900	4470	5100	4720	5100	4850	5100	4800	5150	4973
Total	47950	44462	47950	45365	48450	46172	48450	46516	48450	43756	48000	46674

A: Authorized

E: Enrolled

No. of Institutions and students in Travance

Year (Malayalam Year)	No. of Institutions				Strength				Gross expenditure	Receipts	Net expenditure
	Govt.	Private Aided	Private unaided	Total	Govt.	Private Aided	Private unaided	Total			
1085	498	1329	1908	3735	68589	82123	66956	217668	755022	171409	583613
1086	517	805	326	1648	79526	56491	23648	159668	759668	172584	623129
1087	703	837	158	1698	106215	59902	12658	178775	955951	206131	749000
1088	828	856	79	1763	132616	65530	6825	204971	1284450	256581	1027869
1089	841	863	67	1771	146299	72289	6753	225341	1589080	306503	1282577
1090	1020	870	146	2036	174940	76770	13213	264923	1853540	386921	1466619

Source: Travancore State Manual

Crop Insurance : Pros and Cons

Surinder Sud

India has been the third country in the world and first among the developing nations to provide this facility to the agriculturists.

Being a Wholly out-door venture exposed perilously to the unpredictable vagaries of weather, farming is one of the most hazardous of all economic enterprises. The crops are vulnerable to damage by innumerable factors such as pests, diseases, birds, stray animals, natural and artificial calamities like floods, droughts, cyclones, fires, etc. Provision of an effective insurance cover for an activity of this nature is indeed not an easy job. The insurance companies that have decades of experience in providing the insurance cover to industries and other forms of business are disinclined to take up agricultural insurance business because of the much higher risk factor. Barring two developed economies – the U.S. and the U.K. – no other country has introduced crop insurance so far (after the U.S. and the U.K.). India has been the third country in the world and first among the developing nations, to provide this facility to the agriculturists.

However a good deal of experimentation has gone into the business of crop insurance ever since it was first attempted in the country in 1985. The successive governments at the Centre have been revising the scheme and giving it different names, such as comprehensive crop insurance scheme, modified crop insurance scheme, modified comprehensive crop insurance scheme, experimental crop insurance scheme, revised crop insurance scheme, etc. The whole exercise has been aimed essentially at evolving a model that is economically viable, administratively implementable and, above all, capable of suitably safeguarding the interests of the farmers. These objectives have however, remained by and large elusive so far.

The new scheme called Rashtriya Krishi Bima Yojana (National Agriculture Insurance Scheme), launched on 22nd June, 1999, and to be implemented from the Rabi 1999 season beginning October, seems to have made a sincere attempt to learn from the past experience. It has been conceived after prolonged deliberations with the concerned Ministries and agencies and studying a large number of suggested models. The new scheme has much wider applicability, than all the previous ones. Significantly the new scheme is not supposed to be a mere crop insurance scheme but an agricultural insurance scheme which would ultimately cover the risk in all agro-based and agriculture-related rural economic ventures, such as animal husbandry, poultry, piggery, goatry, bee-keeping, etc.

Fundamental Flaw

To facilitate the transition to the new scheme, the earlier scheme in vogue, called revised crop insurance scheme, was scrapped prior to the 1998 kharif cropping season. As stop gap arrangement, the original comprehensive crop insurance scheme, was temporarily re-imposed from that season.

The reasons for the failure of all the earlier crop insurance schemes are indeed not far to seek. They had some fundamental flaws besides being too narrow in their coverage to be of much use to the farmers. They covered only a limited number of crops-wheat, paddy, oilseeds, millets and pulses. The cash crops that actually require greater risk protection due to higher cultivation costs were left out. Besides, the coverage was restricted only to rainfed crops. These two provisions made the old schemes either out of bound or unattractive for the progressive farmers in agriculturally important regions of the country.

The scope of the earlier scheme, in all its forms, was severely constricted also because it was applicable only to those small and marginal farmers who had taken loans from financial institutions like credit cooperatives, regional rural banks and commercial banks. The sum insured was limited to the actual amount of crop loan subjected to a ceiling of Rs. 10,000. This made it virtually the loan insurance scheme rather than the crop insurance scheme and that too only for a limited number of small and marginal cultivators. The compensation payable to the affected farmers had no direct relationship with the actual losses suffered by them. Therefore, this scheme benefited essentially the financial institutions by taking care of repayment of their loans to the farmers rather than compensating the farmers for the crop loss that they suffered.

Moreover, all the earlier schemes were structured in such a way that they depended heavily on the government support. On their own strength, they were economically unviable as the premium rates were fixed arbitrarily without taking the ground realities in to account. The premium for wheat, paddy and millets was fixed at two per cent and for oilseeds and pulses at one per cent. Fifty per cent of the premium to be paid by the small and marginal farmers was subsidized equally by the Central and State governments. The indemnity claims were shared by the Centre and the concerned state government in the ratio of 2:1.

As a result, the implementing agencies had to pay claims over the years worth Rs. 1454.5 crore, against the premium income of a mere Rs. 269 crore. The extremely unfavourable premium to claims ratio of 1:5:4 rendered the projects in financial mess. Most State governments found the economic burden too formidable to bear.

Some of the lacuna of the previous schemes were, however, sought to be removed in the revised crop insurance scheme introduced in 1997 under the name of the "experimental crop insurance scheme" by making it applicable to all small and marginal farmers, both loanees and non-loanees. But no attempt was made to improve the financial viability. In fact, to make things worse, the entire burden of bearing the insurance expenses was passed on to the government to be shared in the ratio of 8:2 by the Centre and States. Consequently, even the Centre found itself financially over-burdened. Hence, the scheme had to be folded up after trying it out in just one cropping season.

The new Rashtriya Krishi Bima Yojana has made a bold attempt to address to all the problems encountered in the past 17 years. It seems to have paid particular attention to the financial viability aspect by resorting to determination of premium rates on actuarial basis taking the previous yield data into account. Indeed, the new scheme has several features which inspire optimism about its success.

The new scheme would be implemented by the General Insurance Corporation of India till an exclusive organisation called Bhartiya Krishi Bima Nigam is formed for this purpose. Significantly, the new set up would be called Krishi Bima Nigam and not Fasal (crop) Bima Nigam keeping in view the proposed extension of the scheme to all agricultural ventures, rather than crops alone. Efforts would be made to obtain reinsurance cover, nationally or internationally, to ensure economic sustainability of the scheme.

Scope Broadened

To broaden the scope of the scheme it has been made accessible to all the farmers, irrespective of their size of holding. While the farmers taking crop production loans from financial institutions would have to compulsorily take an insurance cover, the participation of the others would be optional. There would be no limit on the total sum insured. The limit of Rs. 10,000 in the case of loans from financial institutions has also been waived.

Besides, all the crops would be eligible for the risk hedging under the new scheme though to begin with it would apply only to the cereals, including coarse grains, pulses, oilseeds and three cash crops – sugarcane, potato and cotton. It would be extended to the remaining commercial crops, including horticultural crops in the next three years.

The premium rates have been fixed tentatively at between 1.5 and 3.5 per cent for different crops. The premium on the crops facing higher risk is more than those exposed to fewer hazards like wheat and other Rabi crops in general. Initially, the growers would have to pay a premium of 35 per cent of *bajra*

(millets) and oilseeds, 2.5 percent for other Kharif crops, 2.0 per cent for *Rabi* crops and 1.5 per cent for wheat crop. Ultimately, the premium rates would be decided on actuarial basis taking into account the yield data collected through crop cutting experiments. The number of crop cutting experiments is being raised fourfolds to arrive at a realistic average yield figures for different crops.

The transition to the actuarial regime of premium is envisaged to be achieved in five years. In case the rates worked out on the basis of actuarial data are less than the presently prescribed rates, the lower rate would be applicable. In the case of commercial and horticultural crops, actuarial rates are proposed to be charged from the inception of the scheme. Though the scheme offers a 50 per cent subsidy on the premium for the small and marginal farmers, it is proposed to be phased out in five years to achieve full financial self-reliance.

The scheme is proposed to be operated on the basis of area approach. All farmers of a defined area hit by a calamity would be entitled to payment of insurance claim according to the indemnity rates for the area on the basis of the actual data on the average threshold yield level of the region. In the event of localized calamities, such as hailstorm, landslide, cyclones, floods, etc., individual claims of the affected farmers would be entertained. In any case, the progressive farmers who usually manage to reap better harvest, would have the option to insure for higher compensation by paying more premium. The settlement of the claims would be the responsibility of the insurance agency which would be required to clear all cases before the beginning of the new cropping season.

As the name suggests, the Rashtriya Krishi Bima Yojana would be applicable all over the country. The states opting to offer this facility to their farmers would be free to join the scheme but with two conditions. First, the scheme would have to be continued for a period of at least three years; second, all the crops would have to be covered.

The features of the new scheme are so conceived as to bring down the ratio of premium to claims to a more manageable 1:1.4 or even lower. Moreover, turning a little wiser with experience, the government proposes to give freedom to the GIC's subsidiary company which would operate the scheme to alter or modify insurance charges depending upon the prevailing circumstances. The aim is to make the venture internally viable to be able to survive and serve the intended objective.

According to the preliminary estimates made by the government, the implementation of the new widely expanded and universally applicable scheme

Agriculture

would cost about Rs. 413.18 crore to the Centre and an equal amount to the states in the first year of its operation. The expenditure would decline to Rs. 239.47 crore for the Centre and an additional equal amount to the states in the second year and further down to Rs. 216.17 crore to each of them in the third year. The likely total cost for the first three years would thus be around Rs. 868.82 crore on the Central account and the same amount on the state account. The expenditure would go on diminishing every year till the Scheme became fully self-sustaining in five years.

Extend Coverage

Though prima facie, the proposed alterations appear well conceived, they would have to be supplemented with means to lure the agriculturists, especially big farmers and growers of commercial crops, into the crop insurance network. For, they can cross-subsidise relatively smaller cultivators who are

more prone to crop losses. Besides, the government would do well to consider opening up crop insurance sector to the private agencies as well, giving them full freedom to do business as they want. The presence of a state agency as a competitor should provide adequate safeguard to restrain them from exploiting the farmers.

However, despite all this, the Bhartiya Krishi Bima Nigam that is proposed to be created exclusively for agricultural insurance would have a none-too-easy task at hand as crop insurance is inherently a highly complicated and hazardous business. The Nigam would indeed need to operate like a business house and not an arm of the government to be able to remain viable. If that Nigam, too, encounters the kind of bureaucratic and political interference which most of the public sector units do there would be a question mark on the success of the new insurance scheme as well

Estimated seed sales of leading private seed companies, 1986-87

Sl. No.	Seed Company	Country of origin	Seed sales* (US\$ million)	Proportion of global sales (percentage)
1	Pioneer Hi-bred	U.S.A.	800	4.4
2	Sandoz	Switzerland	450	2.5
3	Shell/Nickerson	U.K./Netherlands	350	1.9
4	Urmagrain	France	300	1.7
5	Dekab/Pfizer	U.S.A.	220	1.2
6	Cargil	U.S.A.	200	1.1
7	Upjohn/Asgrow	U.S.A.	200	1.1
8	I.C.I.	U.K.	190	1.0
9	Takii	Japan	180	1.0
10	Orsa/Laferge	France	170	0.9
11	Vander Have/Sukeranie	Netherlands	150	0.8
12	Ciba Giegy	Switzerland	150	0.8
13	Sakata	Japan	140	0.8
14	Maisadour	France	120	0.7
15	Lubrizol/AgriGenetics	U.S.A.	120	0.7
16	Caluse	France	100	0.6
17	Volvo/Provendur	Sweden	100	0.6
18	Sanofi/Et F Aquiticine	France	80	0.5
19	K W S	Germany	70	0.4
20	Unilevel/PBI	U.K.	60	0.3
21	Hoechst	Germany	60	0.3
22	Royal Sluis**	Netherlands	60	0.3
23	Barenbrug***	Netherlands	60	0.3
24	Coop.de Paul/CACBA	France	50	0.3
25	Uncac/Expanssem.	France	50	0.3
26	Cebeco	Netherlands	40	0.2

* Global sales of improved seed estimated at US \$ 18 billion (excluding socialist countries)

** Horticultural seed only.

*** Acquired by Unilever in 1988

Source: National Bank News Review by NABAD, Vol.15 No.4

Price of Rubber in Kottayam Market

(Rupees per quintal)

Month	RSS 1	RSS 2	RSS 3	RSS 4	RSS 5	Latex (60%) (drc)	E B C 2x
August 1999	3744	3628	3520	3318	3128	3859	2917
September 1999	3408	3265	3135	2951	2863	3897	2762
October 1999	3350	3250	3127	2958	2833	3906	2675
November 1999	3381	3281	3160	3036	2869	4185	2823
December 1999	3268	3168	3001	2865	2730	4030	2697
January 2000	3489	3389	3228	3099	2905	4020	2873
February 2000	3529	3429	3278	3133	2972	4508	2893
March 2000	3454	3354	3254	3049	2943	5087	2874
April 2000	3687	3555	3396	3199	3115	6090	3018
May 2000	3820	3648	3437	3356	3288	5942	3183
June 2000	3806	3596	3390	3248	3169	6223	3090
July 2000	3832	3567	3402	3253	3145	5117	3060
August 2000	3683	3508	3332	3198	3046	4558	2967

Source: Rubber Statistical News, August 2000.

Statewise Total area and Production of Natural Rubber in India during 1999-2000

State/Territory	Total area (ha)	% share	Production (tones)	% share
1. Traditional Region				
Kerala	472900	84.66	572820	92.05
Tamil Nadu	18659	3.34	21134	3.40
Sub Total	491559	88.00	593954	95.45
2. Non Traditional Region				
<i>a. North Eastern States</i>				
Tripura	25380	4.54	9312	1.50
Assam	11644	2.09	2867	0.46
Meghalaya	3683	0.66	1690	0.27
Nagaland	1615	0.29	159	0.03
Manipur	1610	0.29	115	0.02
Mizoram	543	0.10	3	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh	244	0.04	24	0.00
Sub Total	44719	8.01	14170	2.28
<i>b. Other States</i>				
Karnataka	19565	3.50	13115	2.11
Andaman & Nicobar	931	0.17	700	0.11
Goa	839	0.15	215	0.03
Maharashtra	180	0.03	74	0.01
Orissa	408	0.07	6	0.00
West Bengal	285	0.05	30	0.01
Andhra Pradesh	98	0.02	1	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	8	-	-	-
Sub Total	22314	3.99	14141	2.27
Grand Total	558592	100.00	622265	100.00

Source: Rubber Statistical News, August 2000.

Quarterly retail prices of certain essential commodities for the last one year

(in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of Commodity	Unit	Retail Prices on the Second Friday of				
			Dec-99	Mar-00	Jun-00	Sep-00	Dec-00
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
A. RICE - Open Market							
1	Red - Matta	Kg	13.44	13.56	13.78	13.45	13.26
2	Red - Chamba	Kg	13.32	13.50	13.76	13.33	13.08
3	White - Andra Vella	Kg	13.01	12.97	13.31	12.39	12.66
B. PULSES							
4	Green gram	Kg	26.32	26.56	29.18	28.11	24.18
5	Black gram split w/o husk	Kg	34.61	33.82	38.43	40.21	42.43
6	Dhall(Tur)	Kg	34.99	29.62	30.37	30.04	29.92
C. OTHER FOOD ITEMS							
7	Sugar(O.M)	Kg.	15.00	15.47	14.89	16.54	15.26
8	Milk (Cow's)	Ltr.	13.04	13.04	13.04	13.04	12.93
9	Egg Hen's (White lagon)	Dozen	17.83	20.09	18.45	17.71	18.30
10	Mutton with bones	Kg	105.00	109.29	109.29	110.00	110.00
11	Tea (Kannan Devan)	1/2 kg	61.21	63.32	64.07	65.93	66.71
12	Coffee Powder (Brook Bond Gr.Label)	1/2 kg	71.37	70.56	69.95	70.02	69.68
D. OIL AND OIL SEEDS							
13	Coconut oil	Kg	64.32	47.32	39.43	37.89	36.93
14	Groundnut oil	Kg	49.70	48.90	49.00	49.73	49.35
15	Refined oil (Postman)	Kg.	65.35	59.99	59.41	61.83	62.00
16	Gingelly oil	Kg.	57.73	57.24	50.86	49.50	49.96
17	Coconut without husk	100 nos	648.93	517.50	412.14	372.50	373.93
E. SPICES AND CONDIMENTS							
18	Corriandar	Kg.	26.25	26.64	33.74	33.45	34.59
19	Chillies dry	Kg.	53.00	41.93	41.50	41.29	41.69
20	Onion small	Kg.	11.08	9.92	18.26	10.74	11.24
21	Tamarind without seeds loose	Kg.	37.86	31.14	29.43	27.79	26.86
F. TUBERS							
22	Chenai	Kg.	7.43	7.25	7.93	7.29	6.82
23	Tapioca Raw	Kg.	5.43	5.39	5.46	5.44	5.64
24	Potato	Kg.	8.90	7.46	9.50	8.25	8.71
25	Colocassia	Kg.	11.00	11.93	13.75	14.00	12.93
G. VEGETABLES							
26	Onion big	Kg.	9.02	5.96	5.70	6.32	10.89
27	Brinjal	Kg.	10.93	10.71	9.36	11.14	12.50
28	Cucumber	Kg.	8.14	7.50	8.14	9.64	8.43
29	Ladies Finger	Kg.	10.64	11.36	11.14	14.29	11.29
30	Cabbage	Kg	9.07	9.07	12.07	8.29	10.57
31	Bittergourd	Kg.	12.86	12.71	16.57	21.43	14.79
32	Tomatto	Kg.	10.71	11.14	11.50	10.07	11.00
33	Chillies green	Kg.	15.36	15.21	15.64	17.43	15.00
34	Banana green	Kg.	10.46	10.57	13.36	17.07	13.18
35	Plantain green	Kg.	7.46	7.36	7.86	10.07	9.36
H. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS							
36	Washing Soap (501 Half Bar)	1/2 Bar	7.18	7.20	7.20	7.25	7.23
37	Toilet Soap - Lux	100 gm	10.29	10.50	10.48	10.50	10.50
38	Toothpaste - Colgate	100 gm	24.07	24.29	26.39	26.89	27.29
39	Cement - Sankar (Ord.Paper Bag)	each	174.67	160.00	157.88	190.95	197.55

**Percentage variation of retail prices of certain essential commodities for the third weekend
of November & December 2000**

Sl. No.	Name of Commodity	Unit	Prices (in Rs.) on		Percentage variation
			17/11/00	15/12/00	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	A. RICE - Open Market				
1	Red - Matta	Kg	13.12	13.36	1.83
2	Red - Chamba	Kg	12.88	13.10	1.71
3	White - Andra Vella	Kg	12.43	12.66	1.85
	B. PULSES				
4	Green gram	Kg	25.86	25.84	-0.08
5	Black gram split w/o husk	Kg	42.21	42.47	0.62
6	Dhall(Tur)	Kg	29.46	29.33	-0.44
	C. OTHER FOOD ITEMS				
7	Sugar(O.M)	Kg.	15.41	15.04	-2.40
8	Milk (Cow's)	Ltr.	12.93	12.93	0.00
9	Egg Hen's (White lagon)	Dozen	17.85	18.43	3.25
10	Mutton with bones	Kg	110.00	109.29	-0.65
11	Tea (Kannan Devan)	1/2 kg	66.54	66.71	0.26
12	Coffee Powder (Brook Bond Gr.Label)	1/2 kg	69.57	69.63	0.09
	D. OIL AND OIL SEEDS				
13	Coconut oil	Kg	34.93	35.54	1.75
14	Groundnut oil	Kg	48.77	48.95	0.37
15	Refined oil (Postman)	Kg.	61.29	61.38	0.15
16	Gingelly oil	Kg.	49.21	48.21	-2.03
17	Coconut without husk	100 nos	351.79	362.14	2.94
	E. SPICES AND CONDIMENTS				
18	Corriandar	Kg.	33.79	36.46	7.90
19	Chillies dry	Kg.	41.04	40.86	-0.44
20	Onion small	Kg.	11.13	10.88	-2.25
21	Tamarind without seeds loose	Kg.	27.71	26.07	-5.92
	F. TUBERS				
22	Chenai	Kg.	6.71	6.64	-1.04
23	Tapioca Raw	Kg.	5.68	5.68	0.00
24	Potato	Kg.	8.36	8.69	3.95
25	Colocassia	Kg.	13.14	13.64	3.81
	G. VEGETABLES				
26	Onion big	Kg.	10.33	10.99	6.39
27	Brinjal	Kg.	11.14	12.64	13.46
28	Cucumber	Kg.	8.93	8.93	0.00
29	Ladies Finger	Kg.	12.21	12.21	0.00
30	Cabbage	Kg	11.43	10.14	-11.29
31	Bittergourd	Kg.	14.86	14.86	0.00
32	Tomatto	Kg.	13.36	9.50	-28.89
33	Chillies green	Kg.	12.93	14.36	11.06
34	Banana green	Kg.	15.04	13.36	-11.17
35	Plantain green	Kg.	9.79	9.39	-4.09
	H. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS				
36	Washing Soap (501 Half Bar)	1/2 Bar	7.25	7.23	-0.28
37	Toilet Soap - Lux	100 gm	10.50	10.50	0.00
38	Toothpaste - Colgate	100 gm	27.29	27.29	0.00
39	Cement - Sankar (Ord.Paper Bag)	each	196.35	195.95	-0.20

Percentage variation of retail prices of certain essential commodities for the third weekend of December 99 & 2000

Sl. No.	Name of Commodity	Unit	Prices (in Rs.) on		Percentage Variation
			17/12/99	15/12/00	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	A. RICE - Open Market				
1	Red - Matta	Kg	13.51	13.36	-1.11
2	Red - Chamba	Kg	13.38	13.10	-2.09
3	White - Andra Vella	Kg	12.87	12.66	-1.63
	B. PULSES			0.00	
4	Green gram	Kg	26.32	25.84	-1.82
5	Black gram split w/o husk	Kg	34.89	42.47	21.73
6	Dhall(Tur)	Kg	34.72	29.33	-15.52
	C. OTHER FOOD ITEMS				
7	Sugar(O.M)	Kg.	14.98	15.04	0.40
8	Milk (Cow's)	Ltr.	13.04	12.93	-0.84
9	Egg Hen's (White lagon)	Dozen	18.00	18.43	2.39
10	Mutton with bones	Kg	105.00	109.29	4.09
11	Tea (Kannan Devan)	1/2 kg	61.68	66.71	8.15
12	Coffee Powder (Brook Bond Gr.Label)	1/2 kg	70.96	69.63	-1.87
	D. OIL AND OIL SEEDS				
13	Coconut oil	Kg	64.18	35.54	-44.62
14	Groundnut oil	Kg	49.50	48.95	-1.11
15	Refined oil (Postman)	Kg.	64.55	61.38	-4.91
16	Gingelly oil	Kg.	57.71	48.21	-16.46
17	Coconut without husk	100 nos	643.57	362.14	-43.73
	E. SPICES AND CONDIMENTS				
18	Corriandar	Kg.	26.21	36.46	39.11
19	Chillies dry	Kg.	51.71	40.86	-20.98
20	Onion small	Kg.	10.48	10.88	3.82
21	Tamarind without seeds loose	Kg.	37.80	26.07	-31.03
	F. TUBERS				
22	Chennai	Kg.	7.21	6.64	-7.91
23	Tapioca Raw	Kg.	5.43	5.68	4.60
24	Potato	Kg.	9.56	8.69	-9.10
25	Colocassia	Kg.	11.14	13.64	22.44
	G. VEGETABLES				
26	Onion big	Kg.	8.18	10.99	34.35
27	Brinjal	Kg.	11.14	12.64	13.46
28	Cucumber	Kg.	9.00	8.93	-0.78
29	Ladies Finger	Kg.	8.86	12.21	37.81
30	Cabbage	Kg	9	10.14	12.67
31	Bittergourd	Kg.	12.36	14.86	20.23
32	Tomatto	Kg.	9.79	9.50	-2.96
33	Chillies green	Kg.	14.57	14.36	-1.44
34	Banana green	Kg.	10.39	13.36	28.59
35	Plantain green	Kg.	7.31	9.39	28.45
	H. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS				
36	Washing Soap (501 Half Bar)	1/2 Bar	7.16	7.23	0.98
37	Toilet Soap - Lux	100 gm	10.29	10.50	2.04
38	Toothpaste - Colgate	100 gm	24.14	27.29	13.05
39	Cement - Sankar (Ord.Paper Bag)	each	171.92	195.95	13.98

Consumer Price Index and % Variations of Index for Industrial Workers

South Indian Centres	Index for		% Increase	North Indian Centres	Index for		% Increase
	Aug-99	Aug-00			Aug-99	Aug-00	
1. Kerala				1. Delhi	485	520	7.22
1. Aluva	422	442	4.74				
2. Mundakayam	447	449	0.45	2. Maharashtra			
3. Kollam	429	441	2.80	1. Mumbai	471	507	7.64
4. Thiruvananthapuram	473	506	6.98	2. Nagpur	445	474	6.52
		AVG	3.74	3. Nasik	427	474	11.01
				4. Pune	465	503	8.17
2. Tamilnadu				5. Solapur	448	481	7.37
1. Chennai	446	475	6.50		AVG	8.14	
2. Coimbatore	397	432	8.82	3. Haryana			
3. Coonoor	407	428	5.16	1. Faridabad	446	447	0.22
4. Madurai	422	441	4.50	2. Yamuna Nagar	395	415	5.06
5. Salem	407	434	6.63		AVG	2.64	
6. Tiruchirappalli	461	476	3.25	4. West Bengal			
		AVG	5.81	1. Asansol	399	418	4.76
				2. Calcutta	433	456	5.31
3. Andra Pradesh				3. Darjeeling	387	386	-0.26
1. Gudur	441	437	-0.91	4. Durgapur	444	479	7.88
2. Guntur	413	441	6.78	5. Haldia	466	482	3.43
3. Hyderabad	395	422	6.84	6. Howrah	482	505	4.77
4. Visakhapatnam	412	436	5.83	7. Jalpaiguri	405	406	0.25
5. Warangal	415	443	6.75	8. Raniganj	369	379	2.71
		AVG	5.06		AVG	3.74	
				5. Chandigarh	456	462	1.32
4. Karnataka	405	427	5.43				
1. Bangalore	459	473	3.05	6. Uttar Pradesh			
2. Belgaum	429	434	1.17	1. Agra	409	403	-1.47
3. Hubli Dhanwar	444	454	2.25	2. Ghaziabad	454	451	-0.66
4. Meccara		AVG	2.97	3. Kanpur	437	431	-1.37
				4. Saharapur	396	411	3.79
				5. Varanasi	481	466	-3.12
5. Pondicherry	466	474	1.72		AVG	-0.57	
				7. Madhya Pradesh			
				1. Balaghat	391	390	-0.26
				2. Bhillai	372	390	4.84
				3. Bhopal	443	452	2.03
				4. Indore	433	448	3.46
				5. Jabalpur	436	442	1.38
All India	426	443	3.99		AVG	2.29	

Source: Labour Bureau, India

Consumer Price Index Numbers of certain centres for Urban non-manual employees

[Base 1984-85=100]

Sl.No	Centre	State	Index for		% Increase
			Aug -99	Aug-00	
Southern Centres					
1	Trivandrum	Kerala	337	360	6.82
2	Calicut	Kerala	347	367	5.76
3	Chennai	Tamilnadu	381	419	9.97
4	Coimbatore	Tamilnadu	397	422	6.30
5	Madurai	Tamilnadu	405	428	5.68
6	Salem	Tamilnadu	372	404	8.60
7	Tiruchirapalli	Tamilnadu	377	394	4.51
8	Hydrabad	Andrapradesh	354	382	7.91
9	Kurnool	Andrapradesh	359	383	6.69
10	Vijayawada	Andrapradesh	379	403	6.33
11	Vishakapattanam	Andrapradesh	349	368	5.44
12	Warangal	Andrapradesh	379	396	4.49
13	Bangalore	Karnataka	361	385	6.65
14	Gulbarga	Karnataka	360	360	0.00
15	Hubli	Karnataka	359	367	2.23
16	Mangalore	Karnataka	350	361	3.14
Northern Centres					
1	Delhi	Delhi	362	381	5.25
2	Mumbai	Maharashtra	349	371	6.30
3	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	368	387	5.16
4	Nagpur	Maharashtra	341	358	4.99
5	Pune	Maharashtra	351	380	8.26
6	Solapur	Maharashtra	337	358	6.23
7	Chandigarh	Punjab	434	444	2.30
8	Culcutta	West Bengal	328	345	5.18
9	Asansol	West Bengal	345	373	8.12
10	Kharagpur	West Bengal	341	351	2.93
11	Siliguri	West Bengal	396	403	1.77
12	Lucknow	Uttarpradesh	334	346	3.59
13	Agra	Uttarpradesh	337	344	2.08
14	Allahabad	Uttarpradesh	379	384	1.32
15	Kanpur	Uttarpradesh	334	337	0.90
16	Meerut	Uttarpradesh	320	331	3.44

Source: Central Statistical Organization.

Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers

No.	Centre	Index for		% Variation
		Oct-99	Oct-00	
Southern States				
1	Kerala	312	318	1.92
2	Tamilnadu	305	300	-1.64
3	Anthrapradesh	319	320	0.31
4	Karnataka	324	302	-6.79
Northern States				
5	Maharashtra	308	302	-1.95
6	Haryana	316	309	-2.22
7	West Bengal	322	299	-7.14
8	Uttar Pradesh	314	298	-5.10
9	Madhya Pradesh	320	310	-3.13
10	Assam	328	327	-0.30
11	Bihar	308	288	-6.49
12	Gujarat	311	310	-0.32
13	Himachalpradesh	296	288	-2.70
14	Jammu & Kashmir	327	328	0.31
15	Manipur	313	320	2.24
16	Meghalaya	340	350	2.94
17	Orissa	324	309	-4.63
18	Punjab	316	318	0.63
19	Rajasthan	309	306	-0.97
20	Tripura	329	331	0.61
	All India	315	305	-3.17

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX AND INFLATION RATE

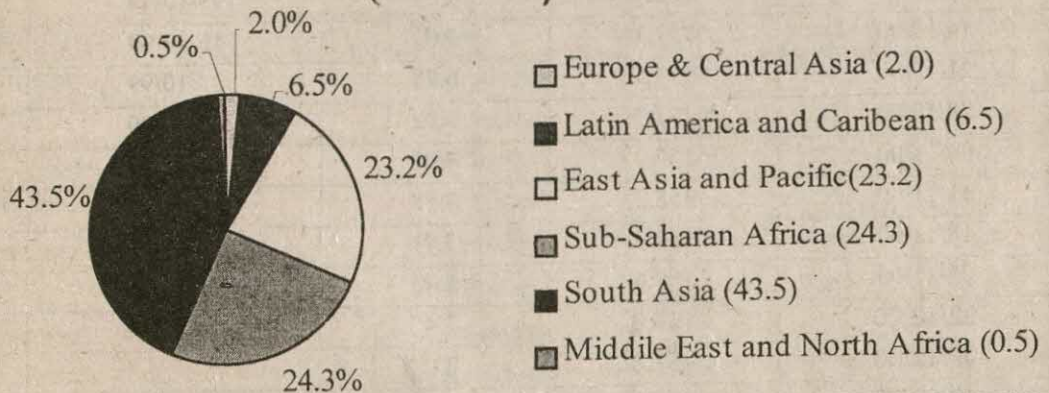
Base 1993-94=100

Date	Index	Inflation Rate	Inflation in 1999	
			Date	Rate
07/10/00	156.9	7.03	09/10/99	3.53
14/10/00	157.3	7.03	16/10/99	3.88
21/10/00	157.5	6.78	23/10/99	3.44
28/10/00	157.7	6.92	30/10/99	3.22
04/11/00	157.9	7.27	06/11/99	3.23
11/11/00	158.2	7.55	13/11/99	3.23
18/11/00	157.9	7.41	20/11/99	3.16
25/11/00	157.6	7.43	27/11/99	2.8
02/12/00	157.3	7.45	04/12/99	2.52
09/12/00	157.8	8.01		
16/12/00	157.7	8.01	18/12/99	2.89

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL WORKERS OF KERALA [BASE 1970=100]

Sl No	Centre	Sep-99	Oct-99	Nov-99	Dec-99	Jan-00	Feb-00	Mar-00	Apr-00	May-00	Jun-00	Jul-00	Aug-00
1	Thiruvananthapuram	1054	1059	1064	1073	1081	1081	1083	1091	1098	1110	1119	
2	Kollam	1054	1059	1067	1073	1078	1080	1083	1089	1097	1106	1113	
3	Punalur	1006	1014	1020	1028	1034	1037	1039	1045	1053	1062	1069	
4	Alappuzha	1055	1060	1067	1074	1081	1082	1085	1092	1100	1110	1118	
5	Kottayam	1047	1055	1061	1067	1072	1074	1079	1087	1095	1106	1114	
6	Mundakkayam	1019	1026	1034	1041	1047	1049	1052	1060	1068	1078	1085	
7	Munnar	1013	1019	1028	1034	1040	1043	1046	1054	1062	1072	1079	
8	Ernakulam	1012	1018	1022	1026	1031	1032	1034	1042	1050	1061	1070	
9	Chalakkudy	1076	1081	1086	1091	1095	1096	1098	1105	1114	1124	1133	
10	Thrissur	1034	1040	1045	1050	1055	1057	1059	1066	1074	1084	1092	
11	Palakkad	1046	1051	1055	1060	1064	1065	1068	1075	1083	1094	1102	
12	Malappuram	1042	1046	1051	1054	1057	1059	1059	1067	1076	1086	1095	
13	Kozhikode	1029	1034	1040	1046	1051	1054	1056	1064	1073	1083	1092	
14	Meppady	1094	1100	1107	1114	1120	1122	1124	1132	1141	1152	1160	
15	Kannur	1032	1036	1041	1045	1049	1050	1052	1060	1069	1079	1087	
	State	1041	1047	1053	1058	1064	1065	1068	1075	1084	1094	1102	

Distribution of Population living on less than \$1 a day, 1998 (1.2 billion)



Source: World Development Report 2000-2001

SEVEN LESSONS OF POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES.

V.S. Vyas

Right from Independence, in fact even in the pre-Independence era, India's leaders have accepted poverty alleviation as a major objective of economic policy. During all these years there has been a national consensus on achieving this goal. Such consensus could emerge due to the participatory character of India's struggle for freedom, in which the poor masses played an active role, while the bulk of the elite sided with the colonial power. The former, naturally, expected a better deal after Independence. In the competitive, multi-party, political system it became necessary to placate them. The emphasis on poverty alleviation continued also due to the lingering influence of Gandhi with his plea to reach the benefit of freedom "unto the last".

It was not only an articulation of national consensus by leaders of all important political parties and social organizations on various fora, the foal of poverty alleviation was also translated in huge public investment for a variety of Poverty Alleviation Programmes (PAP) in each successive five year plan. One or the other type of PAP was initiated right from the inception of the planning era. The focus of these programmes shifted from time to time: from a community development programme to land reforms legislation to the targeted programmes for disadvantaged section and marginal areas. Also, effort to reach the poor were made through different types of institutional arrangements: cooperatives, specialized institutions, NGOs etc.

The programmes in the past as well as those pursued currently have encompassed all the different forms of poverty alleviation measures. There are policies of income transfers as reflected in PDS; there are employment generation programmes as well as the programmes for self employment in the household enterprises; various schemes for rejuvenating natural resources, especially in the backward areas, have been launched. Safety nets for the old and handicapped are provided. Special dispensations are made to provide the basic facilities of health, education and housing for the poor. It is fair to say that there is hardly any form of public intervention for poverty alleviation which is not tried out in India.

The results on the other hand, are not commensurate either to the proclaimed objective voiced by all shades of opinion leaders, or to a sizeable investment in a variety of programmes and projects designed to meet this objective. At best, the poverty reduction since the early 1970s, when we started collecting more reliable data through carefully conducted national sample surveys, to the present, i.e. 1994 (the latest year for which comparable data are available) the *rate of poverty reduction has been less*

than one percent per annum. The proportion of the poor households to the total households which was around 52 percent in the early 70s is now hovering around 35 percent. There are indications that the pace of poverty reduction has further slowed down in the 90s. A number of the developing countries who did not proclaim poverty alleviation as a national goal, have fared much better than India in this respect. The moot question, therefore, is why we have not been able to achieve the objective of poverty reduction to a substantial extent.

After a careful review of the experiences of poverty alleviation in the country as a whole, and with more detailed examination of poverty alleviation programmes in different states of the Union, I would advance following important conclusions or lessons from the experience of decades of Poverty Alleviation Programmes in this country.

1. Economic growth matters, but the pattern of Economic growth is more important.

The overall economic growth in India till very recently was not substantial, the per capita income rose by less than 2 percent per year during the last two decades and a half. Therefore, the relationship between rapid economic growth and poverty alleviation cannot be established firmly at the national level. However, there is ample evidence to suggest that the states which had a poor record of economic growth, had also miserable record of poverty alleviation. The reverse, however, is not always true. There are states where measurable growth in GDP was recorded without a proportionate decline in poverty. A close examination of the impact of economic growth on poverty alleviation suggests that the growth which was accompanied with the development of the infrastructure and/or triggered by agricultural development made salutary impact on the poor. In other words, the 'tickle down' effect of economic growth is strong only when the growth is accompanied with infrastructure development which permits speedy percolation of the benefits, and is lead by a labour absorbing sector, such as agriculture.

2. Macro policies matters, more so in the present context of economic reforms.

Micro initiatives can be supported or frustrated by pricing, trade, monetary and fiscal policies at the macro level. It is becoming clear that the macro policies addressed to generating employment and keeping down the "real" price of food are helpful to the poor. The role of macro policies has become particularly important in the present context when significant changes are expected in the thrust of major economic policies with the emphasis on competition at

domestic as well as global levels. If the two important objectives, viz., employment generation and stable food policies, are not woven into the policy framework, incidence of economic adjustment would unjustly fall on the poor

3. Decentralisation of decision making is important for an effective programme

Poor are not a homogeneous mass. In terms of the nature and extent of deprivations, their asset ownership and even location, the poor households differ. Centralised decision making and resource allocation cannot be discriminatory to the extent warranted by the specific characteristics of different groups of disadvantaged households. The approach to have uniform programmes for all poor households has not succeeded. The earlier efforts to address distinctly a particular disadvantaged section (e.g. through Small and Marginal Farmers Development Agencies, or Landless Labourers Development Agencies) was substituted by a more general approach in the recent years, which has proved to be a retrograde step. It is clear that the poverty alleviation programmes have to be location specific and section specific. By very definition they can be managed effectively only in a decentralized way. Strengthening of the Panchayati Raj institutions may help in the better implementation of the programmes, provided the panchayats are made truly participatory and are given adequate resources.

4. Access to assets is important, and the assets can be both reproduceable or non-reproduceable.

Even in a dynamic market economy certain sections can remain at the periphery and continue to be marginalized. The poor can respond to the market stimuli only if they have resources to respond to market signals. Such resources could be land, other productive assets, marketable skills or even physical stamina. It is proving to be increasingly more difficult to redistribute non-reproduceable resources such as land, as our experience suggests. This, however, is not a critical handicap for poverty alleviation as the non-land assets, which are by and large reproduceable, are gaining in importance. For example, in the rural areas a viable non farm enterprise can contribute more to poverty alleviation than the distribution of a tiny plot of land to a landless family, though the latter may have justification on social and political grounds. Alongwith productive assets, access to health and education can make significant contribution in bringing the poor households in the mainstream of development.

5. Improving market value of the activities of the poor is important

Investment in providing assets to the poor by itself has not succeeded in achieving the objective of poverty alleviation. We have the IRDP type of poverty

alleviation initiatives, which have proved extremely costly and at best, only partially successful in achieving the states objective. The value added by the resources owned by the poor, be it land or animals or other productive assets, is extremely low. It is only when the activities of the poor result in adding value to their produce that they are able to cross over the poverty line. This underlines the importance of "value addition" to the produce of the enterprises owned by the poor. In this respect appropriate technology of production and effective marketing arrangements play a critical role.

6. The congruence in the delivery system and the recipients is important

India has extensive network of institutions catering to various needs. However, these institutions take as their clients the middle and upper middle strata of the society; in case of rural areas, the medium and the large farmers. They find it difficult to cater to the needs of the poor, mainly because of the high transaction cost of dealing with the groups who intermittently demand/offer low quantities. Special institutions have to be designed which can cope with the characteristics of the poor both as the consumers and as the producers. It is possible to design such delivery mechanisms even in a competitive market situation, as proved by the self-help groups or organized for the dispensation of credit, or the Amul patterns of milk cooperatives to market milk products of the poor. Delivery systems which are attuned to the characteristics of the poor have made significant and positive impact in terms of the "value addition" in the poor households and enterprises owned by the poor.

7. The uni-dimensional approach to poverty alleviation has failed.

The poverty is measured, mostly, in economic terms, i.e. in reference to a bench mark income. The poverty, infact, is a reflection of the deprivations which are not only economic but also social, political, and even cultural. The lasting measures of poverty alleviation would imply providing dignity to the poor, providing respect and regards for the women folk and, respect for and pride in their culture. There are several instances in our country, as in other countries, which show that removal of income poverty by public interventions does not result in alleviating deprivations in the social and cultural spheres. It only leads to a "dependency syndrome", or moral perversion, or both. This suggests the importance of emphasizing social and political awakening along with the economic upliftment.

The lessons have important implications for designing and implementing Poverty Alleviation Programmes.

Source: National Bank News Review by NABARD

Alcohol - Consumption Pattern

Alcohol consumption obviously depends on its own price. People living in rural consume two main types of alcohol – 'Indian Made Foreign Liquor' (IMFL) and "country" liquor [Mohan et al 1999; Reddy, Reddy and Dheeraja 1999]. The former refers to items formally produced in large distilleries such as whisky, rum, gin and brandy (with an alcohol content of 42.8 per cent of volume). The latter includes liquor that is generally made from locally available (and cheap) raw materials such as sugarcane, rice, coconuts

and so on – and includes arrack and toddy that are particularly popular in south India. There is, of course, the additional illegal production of country liquor (without the permission of the state) but there is little or no information available about its level of production or its quality except that the latter is known to highly variable [Reddy, Reddy and Dheeraja 1999]. Unfortunately, no direct estimates of alcohol prices for these products were available for the year 1994, even at the state level.

Table 1: State Excise Revenue as a Share of Own Tax Revenue, by State

State	1992-93	1994-95	1996-97	1998-99
Andhra Pradesh	27.2	10.5	1.3	12.3
Bihar	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.7
Gujarat	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Haryana	27.2	28.0	3.0	21.6
Himachal Pradesh	34.1	31.7	32.3	29.4
Karnataka	16.6	16.6	14.6	13.7
Kerala	11.8	12.6	10.7	10.8
Madhya Pradesh	19.0	19.3	18.1	17.1
Maharashtra	10.5	10.0	9.1	10.8
Orissa	8.2	6.4	6.8	7.7
Punjab	33.7	34.0	36.6	36.8
Rajasthan	23.9	24.2	25.1	24.7
Tamil Nadu	13.6	10.5	13.3	15.0
Uttar Pradesh	22.8	22.7	21.0	18.1
West Bengal	7.8	6.2	7.7	6.9

Note: Share is expressed as a percentage of own revenue.

Source: Center for Monitoring the Indian Economy (CMIE) (1999).

Table 2: Legal Minimum Age for Alcohol Consumption/Purchase in India, by State

State	Legal Minimum Age for Purchase/Consumption (in years)	Act under Which Applicable*
Andhra Pradesh	21	Andhra Excise Act, 1968
Assam	18	Assam Excise Act, 1910
Bihar	21	Bihar and Orissa Excise Act, 1915
Gujarat	Blanket Prohibition	Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949
Haryana	25	Punjab Excise Act, 1914
Himachal Pradesh	25	Punjab Excise Act, 1914
Karnataka	18	Karnataka Excise Act, 1965
Kerala	18	Abkari Act (year unknown)
Maharashtra	Minor	Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949
Madhya Pradesh	21	Madhya Pradesh Excise Act, 1915
Punjab	25	Punjab Excise Act, 1914
Rajasthan	18	Rajasthan Excise Act, 1950
Orissa	21	Bihar and Orissa Excise Act, 1915
Tamil Nadu	21	Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937
Uttar Pradesh	21	Uttar Pradesh Excise Act, 1910
West Bengal	21	Bengal Excise Act, 1909

Notes: * Includes amendments to the various mentioned acts. Legal minimum age for consumption of alcohol in

Delhi is 25 years (under the Punjab Excise Act, 1914)

Source: Economic & Political weekly, Vol. XXXV No.45, Nov 4-10, 2000

Table 3: Patterns of Alcohol Consumption in Rural India, by Gender, Age-Category and State

State	NCAER (1994) – Sex			NCAER (1994) – Age in Years			
	Total	Male	Female	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-59
Andhra Pradesh	11.8	19.7	3.1	1.7	10.8	15.2	19.6
Bihar	17.4	26.5	6.9	6.9	17.8	24.4	23.5
Gujarat	3.9	6.7	0.9	1.2	4.7	6.1	4.2
Haryana	8.3	15.0	0.3	2.0	11.1	13.9	13.0
Himachal Pradesh	16.7	32.6	1.0	3.5	16.2	24.7	26.6
Karnataka	3.3	6.2	0.2	0.3	2.7	5.2	6.3
Kerala	7.5	15.3	0.4	1.0	7.3	12.0	11.3
Madhya Pradesh	12.1	20.7	2.5	4.6	13.5	17.4	17.0
Maharashtra	5.8	10.8	0.8	0.9	6.1	9.5	9.7
Orissa	10.2	13.4	6.9	4.7	11.8	13.2	14.7
Punjab	17.4	32.4	0.8	7.0	23.3	23.5	22.0
Rajasthan	8.6	15.8	0.5	3.2	9.7	14.2	10.6
Tamil Nadu	8.1	15.6	0.4	0.3	5.6	13.6	15.4
Uttar Pradesh	4.0	7.2	0.2	1.3	4.5	6.1	5.9
West Bengal	4.5	7.5	1.0	1.1	4.2	8.2	6.9
NE Region	15.7	24.4	5.4	5.9	20.1	24.9	14.0
All India	8.9	15.0	2.1	2.7	9.6	13.2	12.9

Notes: Estimates (weighted and expressed as percentages) are for population greater than or equal to 15 years in age. Authors' estimates based on NCAER survey data.

Source: *Economic & Political Weekly*, Nov 4-10, 2000

Table 4: Alcohol Consumption by Socio-economic and Demographic Characteristics, by State

State	Proportion of Consuming Population 15+	Proportion of Muslims Consuming 15+	Proportion of tribals Consuming 15+	Proportion of literates Consuming 15+	Proportion of Pop Consuming with Female head, 15+
Andhra Pradesh	11.8	13.2	11.5	9.4	8.8
Bihar	17.4	6.1	44.8	15.6	19.7
Gujarat	3.9	1.0	9.9	2.6	3.5
Haryana	8.3	6.4	4.8	10.1	3.6
Himachal Pradesh	16.7	8.2	16.8	17.5	4.1
Karnataka	3.3	3.3	6.2	3.0	2.6
Kerala	7.5	1.8	3.2	6.9	5.1
Madhya Pradesh	12.1	6.7	22.9	12.1	8.3
Maharashtra	5.8	1.8	13.8	5.3	1.9
Orissa	10.2	7.6	31.2	5.1	9.6
Punjab	17.4	17.4	39.7	19.4	10.0
Rajasthan	8.6	1.6	20.2	9.4	0.6
Tamil Nadu	8.1	5.2	11.8	7.7	2.3
Uttar Pradesh	4.0	3.1	3.7	4.9	2.9
West Bengal	4.5	1.0	20.2	3.9	12.2
NE Region	15.7	1.9	36.8	19.6	5.6
All India	8.9	3.5	23.7	8.4	5.8

Sources: Author's estimates using NCAER data., *Economic & Political Weekly*, Nov 4-10, 2000

Table 5: Summary Statistics

Variable Definition	Age-group 15-25 Mean (sd)	Age-group 25 Mean (sd)
Alcohol (1 if consuming, 0 otherwise)	0.027(0.161)	0.114(0.318)
Log of per capita income (in Rs)	8.159(0.799)	8.122(0.818)
Literacy status of household head (1 if literate, 0 otherwise)	0.657(0.475)	0.409(0.492)
Age (in completed years)	19.12(2.76)	42.55(13.90)
Sex (1 if male, 0 otherwise)	0.535(0.499)	0.520(0.500)
Marital Status (1 if married, 0 otherwise)	0.370(0.483)	0.871(0.336)
Tribe (1 scheduled tribe, 0 otherwise)	0.093(0.290)	0.103(0.305)
Muslim (1 if Muslim, 0 otherwise)	0.099(0.298)	0.087(0.282)
Sikh (1 if Sikh, 0 otherwise)	0.019(0.137)	0.018(0.132)
Christian (1 if Christian, 0 otherwise)	0.019(0.136)	0.023(0.149)
Gujarat Dummy (1 if Gujarat, 0 otherwise)	0.049(0.216)	0.045(0.208)
Unit price of Alcohol (Rs per litre of 100 per cent pure alcohol)	317.5(198.2)	315.5(196.6)
Tobacco output per capita (Kg per million population)	689.8(1147.9)	671.3(1121.8)
Work Status (1 if working, 0 otherwise)	0.370(0.483)	0.606(0.489)
Minimum 21 (1 if Legal Age of 21, 0 otherwise)	0.641(0.480)	not used
Minimum 25 (1 if Legal Age of 25, 0 otherwise)	0.058(0.233)	not used
Proportion of cases leading to formal charges	0.591(0.131)	not used
North (1 if Haryana, HP, Punjab and UP, 0 otherwise)	0.231(0.421)	0.218(0.413)
South (1 if Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka, 0 otherwise)	0.231(0.422)	0.244(0.429)
East (1 if Northeast, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal, 0 otherwise)	0.280(0.449)	0.279(0.449)

Note: Means and standard deviations are weighted by sample weights.

Source: *Economic & Political Weekly*, Nov 4-10, 2000

The Voice of the Poor

The Voices of the Poor study, based on realities of more than 60,000 poor women and men in 60 countries, was conducted as background for World Development Report 2000/2001. It consists of two parts: a review of recent participatory poverty studies in 50 countries involving about 40,000 poor people, and a new comparative study in 1999 in 23 countries engaging about 20,000 poor people. The study shows that poor people are active agents in their lives, but are often powerless to influence the social and economic factors that determine their well-being.

The following quotations are an illustration of what living in poverty means.

Don't ask me what poverty is because you have met it outside my house. Look at the house and count the number of holes. Look at the utensils and the clothes I am wearing. Look at everything and write what you see. What you see is poverty.

-Poor man, Kenya

Source: *World Development Report 2000/2001*

Certainly our farming is little; all the products, things bought from stores, are expensive; it is hard to live, we work and earn little money, buy few things or products; products are scarce, there is no money and we feel poor. If there were money

-From a discussion group of poor men and women, Ecuador

We face a calamity when my husband falls ill. Our life comes to a halt until he recovers and goes back to work.

-Poor woman, Zawyet Sultan, Egypt

Poverty is humiliation, the sense of being dependent on them, and of being forced to accept rudeness, insults, and indifference when we seek help.

-Poor woman, Latvia

At first I was afraid of every one and everything: my husband, the village sarpanch, the police. Today I fear no one. I have my own bank account, I am the leader of my village's savings group..... I tell my sisters about our movement. And we have a 40,000-strong union in the district.

-From a discussion group of poor men and women, India

Labour Situation for the period 3/2000 and 4/2000

The number of Industrial Disputes which arose during the month of March 2000 is 335 where as which arose during the month of February 2000 was 390. The number of disputes increased by 14.10% from February 2000 to March 2000. During the month of April 2000 the number of industrial disputes was 272. When compared to that of the previous month the number of disputes which arose during April 2000 decreased by 18.80% from March 2000.

The number of disputes handled during the month of February 2000 and March 2000 were 3113 & 2939 respectively (including pending disputes). During the month of April 2000 the number of disputes handled were 2681 (including pending disputes).

The number of disputes settled through conciliation during the month of March 2000 was 126 where as during the month of February 2000 it was 93. In other words 4.29% of the disputes were settled through conciliation during the month of March 2000 as against 2.99% during the previous month.

During the month of April 2000 the number of disputes settled through conciliation was 83 (i.e. 3.09%).

Sl. No.	Nature of disposal	Percentage of disposal of cases handled during the month			
		1/2000	2/2000	3/2000	4/2000
1	By Voluntary Negotiation	2.67	2.60	3.20	2.72
2	By Conciliation	3.20	2.99	4.29	3.09
3	By Withdrawal	8.30	8.77	8.57	7.87
4	Referred for adjudication	2.12	1.99	1.97	1.01
5	Referred for arbitration	-	-	-	-
	Total	16.29	16.35	18.03	14.69

Out of the total number of disputes, which arose during the month of March 2000, 22.99% was for wages and 5.07% was for Bonus. The corresponding figures for the previous month (February 2000) were 22.82% and 6.92% respectively. During the month of April 2000, 21.69% was for wages and 4.04% was for Bonus.

Cause wise distribution of disputes which arose during the month is given below:

Sl. No.	Cause	1/2000	2/2000	3/2000	4/2000
1	Wages	25.78	22.82	22.99	21.69
2	Bonus	3.40	6.92	5.07	4.04
3	Leave	1.13	1.03	1.19	1.10
4	Hours of work	1.13	2.82	-	0.37
5	Retrenchment	3.12	5.64	4.18	2.94
6	Others	65.44	60.77	66.57	69.86
	Total	100	100	100	100

The number of disputes which led to strike and lockouts during the month of March 2000 is 5 and 18 respectively (including pending disputes). Where as the same for the previous month (February 2000) was also the same 5 and 18 respectively. In April 2000 the number of disputes which led to strike and lockout were 4 and 18 respectively (including pending disputes).

The number of mandays lost due to strike and lockout during the month of March 2000 was 119766 as against 117793 of February 2000. In April 2000 the number of mandays lost due to strike and lockout was 79691.

The mandays lost due to strike and lockouts are given below:

Sl. No.	Month	Mandays lost due to		
		Strike	Lockouts	Strike and Lockouts
1	January 2000	5675	94002	99677
2	February 2000	7148	110645	117793
3	March 2000	6682	113084	119766
4	April 2000	2157	77534	79691

The number of workers under lay off in March 2000 was 2028 as against 1879 in the month of February 2000.

The number of workers under lay off in April 2000 was 1977.

The number of workers affected due to closure during the month of March was nil as against 57 affected during February 2000 and in April it was 60.

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	Mandays lost due to					
		Strike		Lockouts		Lay off	
		March 2000	April 2000	March 2000	April 2000	March 2000	April 2000
1	Agriculture						
2	Aluminium						
3	Automobile and Engineering	-	-	772	874	1612	1426
4	Beedi and Cigar						
5	Cashew						
6	Ceramics						
7	Coir						
8	Electric	-	-	-	-	546	483
9	Fertilizer and Chemicals	338	299	2288	2024	20072	17756
10	Food	-	-	15600	13800	1898	2029
11	Glass						
12	Handloom						
13	Hotel and Restaurant	-	-	-	105	-	-
14	Matches						
15	Metals	-	-	5200	4600	-	-

Report

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	Mandays lost due to					
		Strike		Lockouts		Lay off	
		March 2000	April 2000	March 2000	April 2000	March 2000	April 2000
16	Municipalities and Panchayats						
17	Oil Installation						
18	Oil Mill						
19	Paper	-	-	3120	1920	-	-
20	Plantations	-	-	4030	3565	-	-
21	Plywood						
22	Printing						
23	Public Works						
24	Rice Mill						
25	Road Transport						
26	Rubber Products	884	28	61570	32752	3156	3795
27	Saw Mills						
28	Shops and Establishments						
29	Starch	-	-	3276	2898	-	-
30	Sugar						
31	Textiles	260	230	11336	10028	21034	18607
32	Tiles	5200	1600	884	782	1040	920
33	Toddy Taping						
34	Timber						
35	Water Transport						
36	Miscellaneous	-	-	5008	4186	430	-
	Total	6682	2157	113084	77534	49788	45016

Trade Unions:

Sl. No.		March 2000	April 2000
1	No. of Trade Unions at the beginning of the month:	11056	11079
	(a) Employers Union	97	97
	(b) Workmen's Union	10959	10982
2	No. of Trade Unions Registered during the month:	23	12
	(a) Employers Union	-	-
	(b) Workmen's Union	23	12
3	No. of Trade Unions cancelled during the month:		
	(a) Employers Union		
	(b) Workmen's Union		
4	Total No. of Unions at the end of the month:	11079	11188
	(a) Employers Union	97	97
	(b) Workmen's Union	10982	11091

Industrial Disputes:

Sl. No.	Item	Number	
		March 2000	April 2000
1	2	3	4
1	No. of Industrial disputes pending at the beginning of the month	2604	2409
2	No. of disputes that arose during the month	335	272
3	Total (Item 1+2)	2939	2681
4	No. of disputes settled by voluntary negotiation	94	73
5	No. of disputes settled by conciliation	126	83
6	No. of disputes withdrawn by parties themselves	252	211
7	No. of disputes referred for adjudication	58	27
8	No. of disputes referred for arbitration		
9	Total (Item 4 to 8)	530	394
10	No. of disputes pending at the end of the month	2409	2287
	B		
1	No. of disputes led to strike	5	4
2	No. of disputes led to lockout	18	18
3	No. of workers involved		
	(i) Strike	263	263
	(ii) Lockout	4550	3434

Source: Office of the Labour Commissioner.

Poverty in the voice of poor people

Poor people in 60 countries were asked to analyze and share their ideas of well-being (a good experience of life) and "ill-being" (a bad experience of life).

Well-being was variously described as happiness, harmony, peace, freedom from anxiety, and peace of mind. In Russia people say, "Well-being is a life free from daily worries about lack of money." In Bangladesh, "to have a life free from anxiety." In Brazil, "not having to go through so many rough spots."

People describe ill-being as lack of material things, as bad experiences, and as bad feelings about oneself. A group of young men in Jamaica ranks lack of self-confidence as the second biggest impact of poverty: "Poverty means we don't believe in self, we hardly travel out of the community-so frustrated, just locked up in a house all day."

Although the nature of ill-being and poverty varies among locations and people-something that policy responses must take into account-there is a striking commonality across countries. Not surprising, material well-being turns out to be very important. Lack of food, shelter, and clothing is mentioned everywhere as critical. In Kenya a man says: "Don't ask me what poverty is because you have met it outside my house. Look at the house and count the number of holes. Look at my utensils and the clothes I am wearing. Look at everything and write what you see. What you see is poverty."

Alongside the material, physical well-being features

prominently in the characterizations of poverty. And the two meld to together when lack of food leads to ill health-or when ill health leads to an inability to earn income. People speak about the importance of looking well fed. In Ethiopia poor people say, "We are skinny," "We are deprived and pale," and speak of life that "makes you older than your age."

Security of income is also closely tied to health. But insecurity extends beyond ill health. Crime and violence are often mentioned by poor people. In Ethiopia women say, "We live hour to hour," worrying about whether it will rain. An Argentine says, "You have work, and you are fine. If not, you starve. That's how it is."

Two social aspects of ill-being and poverty also emerged. For many poor people, well-being means the freedom of choice and action and the power to control one's life. A young woman in Jamaica says that poverty is "like living in jail, living in bondage, waiting to be free."

Linked to these feelings are definitions of well-being as social well-being and comments on the stigma of poverty. As an old woman in Bulgaria says, "To be well means to see your grandchildren happy and well dressed and to know that your children have settled down; to be able to give them food and money whenever they come to see you, and not to ask them for help and money." A Somali proverb captures the other side: "Prolonged sickness and persistent poverty cause people to hate you."

Source: World Development Report 2000/2001

INTEL LAUNCHED PENTIUM 4

In the constant race for speed between chipmakers Intel and Advanced Micro Devices (AMD), Intel has produced two new versions of Pentium 4 which will run at 1.4 GHz and 1.5 GHz.

The current fastest chip is the 1.2 GHz Athlon from AMD.

The Pentium 4, operating at 1.4 GHz, said *The Wall Street Journal*, will cost about \$625 and the 1.5 GHz version about \$795, though analysts expect prices to tumble before December, AMD's 1.2 GHz Athlon costs \$612.

AMD is now working on more powerful Athlon products but those will not be out until next year. – PTI

Courtesy: The Hindu, Sunday, November 19, 2000.

LG Internet Microwave-Launch pad to the future.

The LG Internet Microwave is not just an ordinary Microwave. It is a revolution in your kitchen. Not only does it cook evenly and efficiently, it also downloads recipes from the net and prepares tasty, healthy dishes at the touch of a button. The LG Internet Microwave. Get ready to change the way you cook forever

Courtesy: India Today, November 13, 2000.

The Web turns 10

It's amazing to think today, with the World Wide Web now spanning some 7 million sites, that its creator could barely get his colleagues interested at first. Ten years later, Mr. Tim Berners-Lee has different worries: keeping the Web from growing out of control as commercial developers pile layer after layer of software on top of the Web's foundation. Born as an unsanctioned project at a European physics lab in December 1990, the Web succeeded because of its simplicity – and Berners-Lee wants to keep it that way.

Hints of this British computer scientist's humble and shy nature comes through as he describes the Web's origins, evolution and future in his cluttered office at the World Wide Web Consortium, an organisation he formed in 1994 to develop Web standards.

An information retrieval system called Gopher emerged as a competitor, but many users abandoned it in 1993 when the University of Minnesota tried to charge for the software. Later that year, when a team at the University of Illinois' National Center for Super-computing Applications released Mosaic, the first browser to combine graphics and text on a single page, Mr. Berners-Lee knew his invention would survive.

That NCSA team would soon leave to form Netscape Communications Corp. and develop the first commercial Web browser, piquing the interest of Microsoft Corp. and other developers who would tap the Web's commerce potential. Mr. Berners-Lee first proposed the Web in 1989 while developing ways to control computers remotely at CERN, the Geneva-based European Organisation for Nuclear Research.

Essentially, the Web combines two concepts that date to the 1960s: the Internet and hypertext, which is a way of presenting information non-sequentially.

Using a NextStep computer, he began writing the software in October 1990, got his browser working by mid-November and added editing features in December. He made the program available at CERN by Christmas Day. At the time, he and colleague Mr. Robert Cailliau were the Web's only users.

The first public browser, released in 1991, did not have the friendly graphical interfaces of today. Rather than click links, users typed in commands. But the Web's commercial phase soon began and these days, many developers apply for patents first and share later, often for a fee. The later years also brought advertising and e-commerce.

Noncommercial sites still exist beside the commercial ones: "Hello! If you're not reading them, it's because you're not reading them. It's not because they've been pushed out."

Nowadays, some Web sites exploit certain fancy features in the latest Microsoft or Netscape browsers. But that makes the Web less universal. Mr. Berners-Lee's Web consortium is trying to develop standards for the Web's next phase.

Mr. Michael Dertouzos, director of the Laboratory of Computer Science at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, says the Web might not have grown at all had someone other than Mr. Berners-Lee invented it. Mr. Berners-Lee says that upon reflection, there was little he would have done differently – except perhaps to craft differently the Web addresses known as uniform resource locators, or URLs. "I wouldn't have put the double slashes in," he said. "I didn't realize how much people would be writing these URLs out and reading them out and how much time it takes for people to say 'slash slash.'"

Source: *The Hindu, Business/Science,*

Bridging the gap in WAP More on WAP

What is WAP and how does it allow access on to the Internet? WAP is a series of wireless specifications designed to facilitate development of networked applications that can be read by virtually any WAP-enabled wireless device. Supported by the WAP consortium – a group of network operators,

equipment manufacturers, software vendors and content developers – it aims to be a truly open and global standard. WAP allows developers using WML (wireless mark-up language) to build platform-independent wireless applications.

In a typical WAP solution, data packets from a wireless device pass along a wireless network in WML format to a WAP server/gateway. This reconfigures the essential data and passes them to a standard HTML capable web server. Conversely, if HTML data packets need to reach a wireless device, they must first pass through a WAP server/gateway.

Why a WAP gateway?

Current WAP devices are unable to connect directly to the content servers. The WAP devices and the Web servers speak a different language, so there arise a need for an extra server between them to handle the translation, called a WAP gateway, or WAP proxy.

It translates the data into a compressed "byte-code" format that the WAP device understands.

The gap in WAP

To protect the data sent over the Internet by wireless devices two different security protocols are used. First, the Wireless Transport Layer Security (WTLS) protocol provides limited security from the WAP-enabled device to the WAP server, typically housed at the telecommunications provider. Second, the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) protocol provides security from the WAP server over the Internet to the recipient's Web server.

When the WTLS-to-SSL protocol translation occurs in the WAP server, the data is unencrypted and temporarily exposed to attack. At this point, The gap in WAP, makes data vulnerable to malicious intruders. Programmes can be used to send end-user data elsewhere, including phone identity and account information.

In addition, any authentication of the user done in the device would likely stop at the WAP gateway. So while adoption of the two protocols has been widespread, the two-part nature of this solution opens up a security risk.

Bridging the gap

A WAP solution usually comes in two parts: a WAP server, which distributes content and applications, and a WAP gateway, which controls access. Depending on the business models adopted by banks and other such organisation the WAP server and gateway may be offered together or separately. The "closed" model suggests that both the WAP server and gateway reside on the network operator's site. By doing this, however, power shifts from the bank to the

network operators and is problematic because banks risk losing control of their customer relationships.

The "open" model suggests that banks should bring the WAP server and/or gateway in-house. By having the technology under one domain name, banks have more control over the customer relationship and security.

Courtesy: Mohit Bali in The Economic Times,

RE-DISCOVERING' RADIO!!!

C.M. Suresh Kumar

MORE ABOUT THE BROADCAST BANDS

By international agreement certain segments, or "bands", of the radio spectrum have been specifically allocated for broadcast purposes. **Broadcasting** refers to the direct, one-way transmission of information or entertainment to the general public.

LONG WAVE BROADCASTING

In some parts of the Eastern Hemisphere, **long wave** (or **Low frequency / LF**) frequencies from 150 to 285 Khz. Are used for broadcasting. For example, the BBC has a station on 200 Khz. and Algeria broadcasts on 254 Khz. Long wave stations have a very high power output (some with 2000000 watts!) and can send ground waves to distances of several hundreds kilometers. Because of this capability, long wave broadcasting is used by some stations for international as well as domestic broadcasting.

MEDIUM WAVE BROADCASTING

Medium Wave (MW) is the best known and most widely used broadcast band. In the Eastern Hemisphere, the Medium Wave band extends from 525 to 1605 Khz., with stations assigned to channels every 9 Khz. (i.e., 531, 540, 549 etc.). In the Western Hemisphere (Americas, Canada etc.), the Medium Wave band is from 535 to 1605 Khz., with stations every 10 Khz. (i.e., 540, 550, 560 etc.).

Medium Wave signals travel by ground wave, from just a few miles to over 150 kilometers, depending on transmitter power, terrain, soil conductivity etc. Medium Wave signals can also be propagated by sky wave, but only during darkness. At night, it is possible to hear medium wave broadcast stations thousands of kilometers away. For this reason, medium wave is often used for international as well as domestic broadcasting. For example, **Voice of America** has **medium wave** transmitters in West Germany (1197 Khz.), Greece (792 and 1260 Khz.), Botswana (621 Khz.), Belize (1530 Khz.) and the Philippines (1143 Khz.).

SHORT WAVE BROADCASTING (SW)

Sky Wave signals travel the farthest on the Short Wave (SW or High Frequency/HF) Frequencies. Because of the long distance capabilities of Short Wave, these frequencies are used for most international broadcasting.

Short Wave is also used for some domestic broadcasting. Certain countries in the tropics use the lower Short Wave bands (between 2 and 5 Mhz. Which are 120 meter and 60 meter bands) in addition to Medium Wave. In these regions, poor soil conductivity and high levels of static from lightning make Medium Wave unusable for broadcasting beyond short distances. Other countries (e.g., Canada, Australia and Russia) use Short Wave to broadcast to their remoter areas.

Short Wave propagation is greatly affected by time of day, season, sunspot activity and geography. Higher frequencies are best during day light hours; lower frequencies are better at night. This why Short Wave stations change frequencies during the day. They may also change frequencies as the seasons change. Lower frequencies (of Short Wave) are used more during the winter when the nights are longer; the opposite is true for the summer.

You can observe the effects of daylight versus darkness on your Short Wave radio. At dusk, tune around 6 Mhz. (49 meter) broadcast band. At this time of day, there is darkness to the east of you, and daylight to your west. Since 6 Mhz. Signals propagate better at night, you will be hearing mostly stations to the east. If you tune to the 6 Mhz. band at dawn, you are more likely to hear stations to the west, where darkness now prevails. The opposite would occur at higher frequencies, such as 17 Mhz. band and above.

SHORTWAVE FREQUENCY/WAVELENGTH CONVERSION CHART

Frequency in Kilo Hertz (kHz.)	Frequency in Mega Hertz (mHz.)	Meter Band (Wavelength in meters)
3900 - 4000	3.9 - 4.0	75
4600 - 5100	4.6 - 5.1	60
5950 - 6200	5.95 - 6.2	49
7100 - 7300	7.1 - 7.3	41
9500 - 9900	9.5 - 9.9	31
11650 - 12050	11.65 - 12.05	25
13600 - 13800	13.6 - 13.8	22
15100 - 15600	15.1 - 15.6	19
17550 - 179000	17.5 - 17.9	16
21450 - 21850	21.45 - 21.85	13
25670 - 26100	25.67 - 26.1	11

The table shows the Short Wave frequencies allocated to international or tropical domestic broadcasting. The remaining Short Wave frequencies are used by other types of communications, including aeronautical and maritime messages and **amateur radio** (HAM radio). Some broadcast stations operate outside the bands allocated for broadcasting, usually within 200 Khz. above or below these bands. (For example, All India Radio's full-time music station Vivid Bharathi operate on 10330 Khz. which is well above the allocated frequency range of the 31 - Meter Band. See table). A provision of the international radio regulations allows this, provided there is no interference to non-broadcast stations registered in the international table of frequency allocations.

Even through Short Wave radio signals can travel long distance, there are limits to how far Short Wave broadcasts can be heard reliably. For this reason, some international broadcast stations maintain outside their home countries. (e.g. Voice of America uses short Wave relay facilities in Germany, Greece, Liberia, Morocco, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and United Kingdom. VOA programmes are fed by satellite from USA to the relay sites)

TELEVISION AND FM RADIO BROADCASTING

Television and FM radio broadcasts are transmitted at frequencies above 30 Mhz., in the VHF and UHF portions of the radio spectrum. Although signals at these frequencies travel shorter distances (generally not more than 100 kilometers), these is room here for the wide swaths of radio spectrum needed for Television and FM radio transmissions. Television channels are at various frequencies, depending on the country involved. For example, channel 2 in the United States is from 55.25 to 59.75 Mhz. Which includes both the video and audio portions of the signal. The most common radio broadcast band is from 88 to 108 megahertz although Japan uses 76 to 89 Mhz. And Russia 66 to 73 Mhz.

Source: Science World, November 2000

GLOSSARY OF TERMS IN INTERNET

Benny Kurian

Icon

A small image, usually a symbol, used to graphically represent a software program, file, or function on a computer screen. Icons make it easier to recognize and locate these things.

Internet Service Provider

Also called ISPs or access providers. The remote computer system to which you connect your

personal computer and through which you connect the Internet. ISPs that you access by modem and telephone line are often called dial-up services.

Internet Telephony

Internet telephony is the conversion of analog speech signals used on current telephone systems into digital data, allow in calls to be sent over the internet, by passing local distance charges. While the internet was first devised as a way of transmitting data, it is now being used to make voice calls. Internet telephony is projected to explode as the costs plummet.

Intranet

You can think of an intranet as an internal internet designed to be used within the confines of a company, university or organisation. What distinguishes an intranet from the freely accessible internet, is that intranets are private. Until recently most corporations relied on proprietary hardware and software systems to network its computers, a costly and time – consuming process made difficult when offices are scattered around the world. Even under the best of conditions, sharing information among different hardware platforms, file formats and software is not an easy task. By using off-the-shelf Internet technology, intranets solve this problem, making internal communication and collaboration much simpler.

Intranet use TCP/IP to transmit information across the network, as well as HTML to create documents. Information is stored on one or more company servers and accessed by using a web browser, such as Navigator or Explorer. This self-contained, miniature Internet can have all the same features -- individual home pages, newsgroups, email -- but they are restricted to company employees and contractors.

Ip Address

A numeric code that uniquely identifies a particular computer on the Internet. Just as a street address identifies the location of your home or office, every computer or network on the has a unique address, too. Internet addresses are assigned to you by an organization called InterNIC. You register your address with InterNIC as both a name (whitehouse.gov), which is referred to as the domain name, and a number (198.137.240.100), which is generally referred to as the IP address or IP number.

Because the numeric addresses are difficult to understand or remember, most people use names instead like Microsoft.com or ibm.com. A software database program called Domain Name Service (DNS) tracks the names and translates them into their numerical equivalent so that the computers can

understand what they are and find them. See Domain Name.

When you have a standard dial-up account with an Internet provider, you will either be assigned a "permanent" or "static" IP address (i.e. its always the same), or the system will use "dynamic" IP addressing, which assigns you an address every time you log on. If you are an organization and want all of your employees' computers to have Internet access, you can apply to the InterNIC for a range of IP addresses. Most likely, the InterNIC will assign you a Class C address, which consists of 255 unique IP numbers for you to assign to your employees.

If you need more than 255 IP address, you can apply for a Class B address, which will give you over 65,000 unique IP addresses. Class A addresses are for very large companies. Both Class A and Class B addresses are very hard, if not impossible, to get. Usually, companies will get multiple Class C addresses. Actually, we're quickly running out of IP addresses. So the Internet Engineering Task Force, which standardized the IP protocol, is working on a solution.

IRC (Internet Relay Chat)

An acronym for Internet Relay Chat, a program that allows you to carry on "live" conversations with people all over the world by typing messages back and forth across the Internet. You can talk in groups or in private with only one person. IRC consists of "channels", which usually are devoted to specific topics. Anyone can create a "channel" and any message typed in a given channel is seen by all others in the channel.

There is no limit to the number of people who can chat on a particular channel. Because of this unique feature, IRC channels have served as unofficial "news" sites during times of crisis, such as the Gulf War and the 1994 southern California earthquake. Mostly, though, you will find the same thing as on the Net -- people talking about things they are interested in, from Aardvarks to Zombies.

To run IRC, you need to have an account on a server that is running an IRC client.

IRC can be difficult to get the hang of at first, but once you get past the initial learning curve you may come to love it. How else can you talk to someone in US for an hour without paying long-distance telephone charges?

ISDN

An acronym for Integrated Services Digital Network. ISDN lines are connections that use ordinary phone lines to transmit digital instead of analog signals, allowing data to be transmitted at a much faster rate than with a traditional modem.

ISDN converts audio signals – our voice for instance – into digital bits. Since bits can be transmitted very quickly, you can get much faster speed out of the same telephone line – four times faster than a 14.4 kbps modem. In addition, ISDN connections are made up of two different channels, allowing two simultaneous “conversations” so you can speak on one channel and send a fax or connect to the Internet over another channel. All of these transactions occur on the same twisted-pair phone line currently plugged into your telephone. To find out if you can get ISDN, contact your local phone company or call around to a few local Internet service providers.

ISDN is a powerful tool for Internet communications, but it is not available everywhere. Traditionally, it has been used in urban business zones and large corporate settings with special digital switching equipment, but residential ISDN service is expanding rapidly. If you are shopping for an Internet access provider that offers you ISDN, be sure to thoroughly evaluate the equipment cost. An ISDN line can offer you inexpensive, high bandwidth connections, but you may have to buy special equipment (like routers and switchers) that allow ISDN to communicate with your internal networks.

Source: Science World, November 2000

Survey on Computer Institutions-1999

Main Findings

- ☞ There are 1776 Computer Institutions in the State as on 1-4-1999. Eranakulam district have got the maximum number (240) followed by Thrissur (219). Wayanad district has only 21 Institutions.
- ☞ There are 1087 proprietorship firms (61.2%) and 441 (24.8%) Partnership firms. (table 1)
- ☞ There are 6057 Employees working in various Institutions. Of these 38% (2313) are female employees (table 2)
- ☞ Educational qualifications of employee's ranges from certificate course to post graduation in Computer Science. 51 persons are having higher qualification of M.Sc./M.Tech. (table 2) and 279 persons are MCAs.
- ☞ Of the various Computer firms in Kerala 1553 are educational Institutions (87.4%) (see table 3)
- ☞ In the computer educational field Thrissur district came at the top with 217 institutions (table 3)
- ☞ Taking Kerala as a whole 937 Institutions are engaged in DTP work and 789 institutions are engaged in software development (table 3)
- ☞ There are 64 web-site designing and 112 web-site-browsing institutions in Kerala. Thiruvananthapuram have fourteen web designing and twenty-four web-site browsing centres and in Kasargod there are no such centres (table 4)
- ☞ There are 12 Institutions in Kerala providing MCA Course short term courses are conducted in 1169 centres (table V)
- ☞ 1367 firms guarantee placement and 1654 students have obtained placement during 1998-99 (table 6)
- ☞ Eight Institutions are found to have A.S. 400 (Main frame). There is a predominance of Dot Matrix printer in number over the sophisticated Inkjet or Laser printers (table 7)
- ☞ In the operating systems division Window 95/98 and DOS are the most in use. Unix, Window NT and Novell Netware are also used (table 8)

Source: Report on Survey on Computer Institutions - 1999

**LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY IN FACTORY SECTOR FOR THE STATES OF
SOUTHERN REGION: INDUSTRY-WISE**

(ASI 96-97)

Majour industry group	Andhra pradesh	Karnataka	Kerala	Tamil nadu	Pondicherry	Total
20-21	3.37	3.62	5.94	5.27	7.39	4.44
22	2.78	15.54	1.57	14.47	6.85	4.16
23	1.88	2.10	2.00	2.63	1.10	2.41
24	5.17	7.59	2.28	2.38		4.33
25	1.63	1.79	3.86	2.91		2.51
26	3.05	2.52	0.94	5.07	2.36	3.69
27	1.68	3.09	1.83	1.90	2.63	2.05
28	2.08	4.50	4.53	4.80	3.33	3.79
29	4.01	3.55	3.56	3.56	4.04	3.59
30	10.06	10.78	4.03	5.96	95.54	8.21
31	7.79	13.84	4.89	8.34	7.60	8.38
32	7.13	2.91	2.38	8.49	16.63	5.81
33	5.95	5.24	7.14	2.64	5.48	4.84
34	3.30	4.70	2.16	4.38	11.27	4.21
35-36	6.05	6.55	3.58	5.43	23.31	5.85
37	1.95	5.16	2.07	4.48	14.48	4.17
38	4.08	2.29	3.94	4.94	52.75	4.07
39	1.13	2.46	1.25	1.69		1.60
40	2.58	5.59	2.30	5.91	2.62	4.32
41		-78.30		139.00		-59.52
42	1.90	2.09	8.36	1.30		3.64
74	3.81			4.58		3.97
97	2.00	8.89	1.60	2.51	3.42	2.73
TOTAL	3.93	5.28	3.52	4.49	11.67	4.48

Source: Staff paper, Vol 1 No.2, ISW, CSO

INDUSTRIAL EFFICIENCY IN FACTORY SECTOR FOR THE STATES OF SOUTHERN REGION: INDUSTRY-WISE

(ASI 96-97)

Majour industry group	Andhra pradesh	Karnataka	Kerala	Tamil nadu	Pondicherry	Total
20-21	1.11	1.14	1.27	1.20	1.35	1.16
22	1.66	1.81	1.67	1.46	1.47	1.65
23	1.12	1.26	1.29	1.27	1.35	1.24
24	1.38	1.61	1.29	1.25		1.38
25	1.41	2.36	1.32	1.30		1.35
26	1.33	1.44	1.15	1.36	1.70	1.37
27	1.18	1.22	1.26	1.19	1.88	1.23
28	1.27	1.41	1.49	1.36	1.25	1.36
29	1.20	1.19	1.06	1.19	1.23	1.19
30	1.36	1.43	1.30	1.30	2.38	1.37
31	1.14	1.47	1.08	1.22	1.17	1.18
32	1.42	1.22	1.66	1.50	1.50	1.40
33	1.38	1.28	1.48	1.13	1.10	1.25
34	1.23	1.39	1.24	1.31	1.47	1.32
35-36	1.55	1.36	1.42	1.32	1.23	1.37
37	1.44	1.67	1.79	1.34	1.22	1.42
38	1.63	1.30	1.46	1.38	1.28	1.38
39	2.41	1.87	12.76	1.89		2.04
40	1.36	1.66	1.62	1.59	1.14	1.52
41		0.73		1.45		0.82
42	1.38	1.14	3.61	1.21		1.46
74	2.62			1.28		1.79
97	1.71	2.51	2.95	2.11	2.64	2.14
TOTAL	1.29	1.38	1.26	1.30	1.54	1.31

Source: Staff paper, Vol 1 No.2. ISW. CSO

OUTPUT PER WORKER IN FACTORY SECTOR FOR THE STATES
OF SOUTHERN REGION: INDUSTRY-WISE (ASI 96-97)

(In Rs. Lakhs)

Majour industry group.	Andhra pradesh	Karnataka	Kerala	Tamil nadu	Pondicherry	Total
20-21	7.70	10.39	3.57	6.82	12.90	6.71
22	0.68	9.50	0.74	10.29	10.65	1.23
23	4.30	3.27	4.11	5.95	3.37	5.28
24	7.51	8.80	3.93	7.38		7.71
25	1.72	0.56	4.50	1.67		2.67
26	2.99	1.78	1.62	3.37	0.98	2.64
27	2.94	4.05	1.98	2.01	1.42	2.38
28	5.74	9.55	8.73	7.27	6.17	7.34
29	4.38	6.43	19.32	5.13	4.33	5.24
30	16.81	16.89	14.74	6.21	29.59	10.34
31	23.29	19.75	40.41	22.72	13.31	25.71
32	7.23	7.72	1.96	8.66	7.77	6.90
33	15.32	10.89	13.24	11.88	18.91	12.64
34	6.37	5.06	4.67	6.03	11.03	5.62
35-36	10.58	12.92	6.63	11.17	25.75	11.44
37	4.14	9.78	5.60	9.53	14.28	8.73
38	4.71	5.82	6.94	6.86	22.47	6.54
39	1.00	2.84	0.89	1.99		1.73
40	7.65	19.15	9.68	16.44	6.63	11.80
41		235.35		123.18		196.79
42	3.08	12.72	7.30	3.65		5.98
74	2.02			14.98		3.28
97	1.96	5.76	1.19	1.63	2.64	1.94
TOTAL	5.14	8.64	6.16	7.48	11.60	6.79

Source: Staff paper, Vol 1 No.2, ISW, CSO

WAGE RATES IN FACTORY SECTOR FOR THE STATES OF SOUTHERN REGION: INDUSTRY-WISE (ASI 96-97)

(In Rupees)

Majour industry group	Andhra pradesh	Karnataka	Kerala	Tamil nadu	Pondicherry	Total
20-21	19374	30394	12155	19680	40348	18948
22	9414	25940	18145	20904	43033	11105
23	20063	26716	37969	36171	60975	33104
24	21649	38768	34012	45841		36431
25	28601	10270	25900	11578		25187
26	20728	19479	17213	15728	13166	17537
27	23114	19782	18100	12340	24615	17482
28	43732	54001	56644	31907	33614	42434
29	16974	25823	21951	20036	16267	20488
30	37336	42195	75144	19259	17264	29305
31	30337	37238	46587	42342	18473	39381
32	25057	32328	27785	30396	13199	28123
33	63931	38293	52016	34886	25222	44128
34	26476	26725	36853	28683	26727	27731
35-36	57701	46407	48879	44448	18932	47653
37	55920	65627	83738	47120	14958	53078
38	38587	47475	52528	32596	8759	38299
39	49929	50590	65131	54268		52978
40	47677	108107	123711	86114	28125	70761
41		117460		21212		84375
42	40657	53235	61765	39246		47395
74	20705			48980		23459
97	37959	37715	45924	32294	43033	35789
TOTAL	24480	38521	31156	32762	32287	30777

Source: Staff papers, Vol 1, No. 2., ISW, CSO

POINT TO POINT RATE OF INFLATION FOR THE YEAR 1989 TO 1999

Year/Month	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
January		5.5	16.1	12.9	5.7	9.1	9.9	9.0	11.1	9.7	9.4
February		6.1	15.4	13.4	5.7	9.5	9.8	8.6	10.8	9.1	8.6
March		6.6	13.6	13.9	6.1	9.9	9.7	8.9	10.0	8.3	8.9
April		7.8	12.2	14.4	6.1	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.3	8.2	8.4
May		7.7	12.1	14.7	5.1	10.6	10.3	9.3	7.3	10.5	7.7
June		8.8	13.0	12.9	5.9	10.8	10.5	8.8	6.6	12.4	5.3
July		9.9	13.2	13.1	4.5	11.1	11.4	8.3	5.6	14.8	3.2
August		9.2	14.2	11.5	5.8	10.9	10.9	8.9	4.7	15.0	3.1
September		8.5	15.7	10.0	6.6	11.2	10.1	8.5	4.9	16.3	2.1
October	5.4	10.8	14.4	9.4	7.4	10.3	10.4	8.5	5.5	18.6	0.9
November	4.8	12.5	13.6	8.4	8.6	9.8	10.3	8.7	4.9	19.7	0.0
December	5.4	13.7	13.1	8.0	8.6	9.5	9.7	10.4	6.3	15.3	0.5

Source: CPI - Annual Report 99 Labour Bureau.

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