



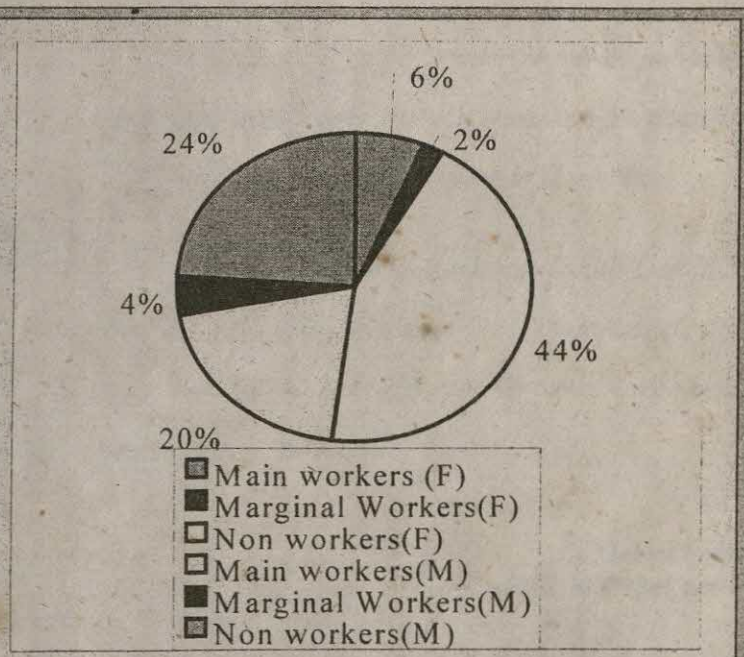
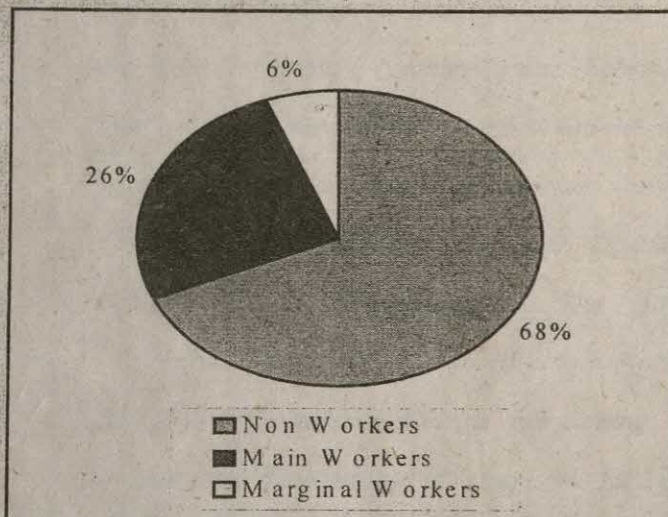
EcoStat News

Feb, April 2002

Volume - 2 Issue - 1&2

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This is the 10th edition of EcoStat News and the first issue of the year 2002. We couldn't publish the February issue intime due to the strike of the Government Employees of the State. However we have decided to bring out a combined issue (February and April). This issue contains very valuable data on population especially data on workers and Non-workers, work participation rate, etc. District wise details are also reproduced. The data on telecommunication statistics would also be useful for planners. A Statistics Cell is functioning in the department of Tourism and is responsible for bringing out Tourist Statistics of the State.

They are doing a wonderful job by publishing data on foreign tourist arrivals, earnings from tourism, etc. The data on tourism is given in five tables.

Dr.P.V. Borkil's article on Death Certificate and Shri. P.D.Jerome's paper viz. Indian Agriculture Approaching the Limits to Growth, are added attractions of this issue.

Editorial Board

A. Meera Sahib (Chief Editor)

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

**A. Meera Sahib,
Director & Chief Editor**

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Editorial Board
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Figures at a Glance-2001

Population	India			Kerala		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Persons	1025251059	740255371	284995688	31838619	23571484	8267135
Males	530422415	380438194	149984221	15468664	11450785	4017879
Females	494828644	359817177	135011467	16369955	12120699	4249256

Decadal Population Growth 1991-2001*	India		Kerala	
	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage
Persons	180627359	21.34	2740101	9.4
Males	91944020	20.93	--	--
Females	88683339	21.79	--	-

Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 Males)*	India	Kerala
Total	933	1058
Rural	--	1059
Urban	--	1059

Literacy Rate	India			Kerala		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Persons	65.38	75.85	54.16	90.9	90.1	93.4
Males	--	--	--	94.2	93.5	96.1
Females	--	--	--	87.9	86.8	90.9

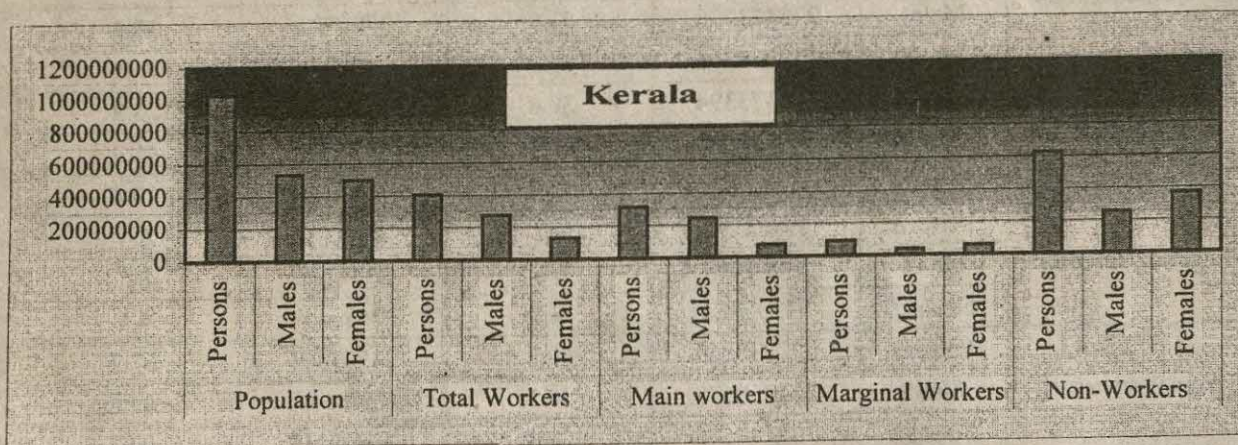
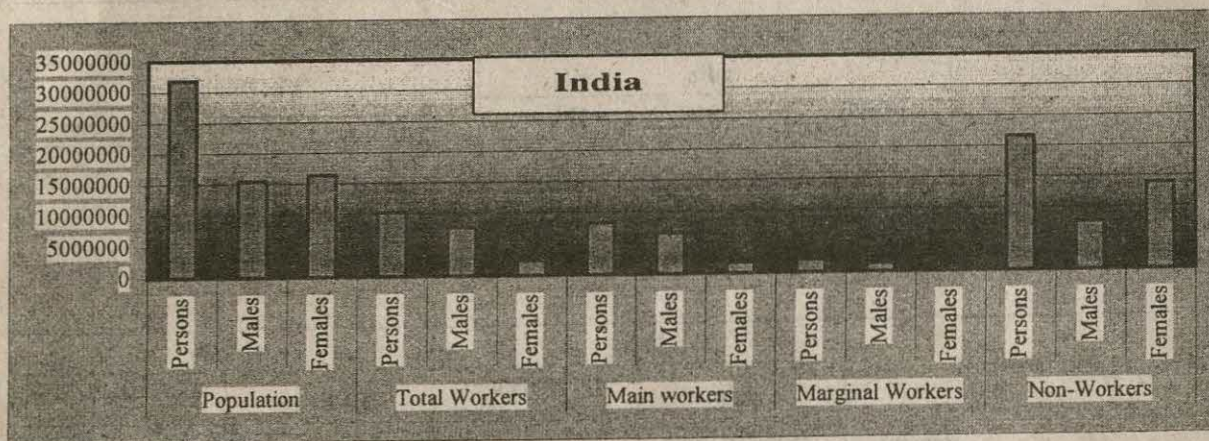
Workers and Non-workers		India		Kerala	
		Absolute	Percentage to total population	Absolute	Percentage to total population
Total Workers (Main and Marginal)	Persons	402512190	39.3	10291258	32.3
	Males*	275463736	51.9	7790522	50.4
	Females	127048454	25.7	2500736	15.3
Main workers	Persons	313173394	30.6	8236741	25.9
	Males	240520672	45.3	6479350	41.9
	Females	72652722	14.7	1757391	10.8
Marginal Workers	Persons	89338796	8.7	2054517	6.4
	Males	34943064	6.6	1311172	8.5
	Females	54395732	11.0	743345	4.5
Non-Workers	Persons	622738869	60.7	21547361	67.7
	Males	254958679	48.1	7678142	49.6
	Females	367780190	74.3	13869219	84.7

Population

Figures at a Glance-2001 (Contd.)

Category of Workers		India		Kerala	
		Absolute	Percentage to total population	Absolute	Percentage to total population
Cultivators	Persons	127628287	31.7	740403	7.2
	Males	86328447	31.4	622724	8.0
	Females	41299840	32.5	117679	4.7
Agricultural Labourers	Persons	107447725	26.7	1653601	16.1
	Males	57354281	20.8	1103317	14.2
	Females	50093444	39.4	550284	22.0
Workers in Household Industry	Persons	16395870	4.10	364770	3.5
	Males	8312191	3.00	181935	2.3
	Females	8083679	6.4	182835	7.3
Other workers	Persons	151040308	37.5	7532484	73.2
	Males	123468817	44.8	5882546	75.5
	Females	27571491	21.7	1649938	66.0

Total Population, Total Workers, Main Workers, Marginal Workers and Non-Workers By Sex



Work Participation Rate in India and Kerala for 1981-2001

Census Year	India			Kerala		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Total						
1981	36.7	52.6	19.7	30.5	44.9	16.6
1991	37.5	51.6	22.3	31.4	47.6	15.9
2001	39.3	51.9	25.7	32.3	50.4	15.3
Rural						
1981	38.8	53.8	23.1	31.3	45.2	17.7
1991	40.0	52.5	26.7	32.1	47.9	16.9
2001	42.0	52.4	31.0	32.6	50.2	15.9
Urban						
1981	30.0	49.1	8.3	27.4	43.4	11.8
1991	30.2	48.9	9.2	29.6	46.8	13.0
2001	32.2	50.9	11.6	31.6	50.8	13.5

Percentage of Total Workers, Main Workers, Marginal Workers and Non-Workers to Total Population by Residence and Sex – State and District 1991 and 2001

State/ District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Persons/ Males /Females	Percentage to Total Population							
			Workers						Non Workers	
			Total Workers		Main Workers		Marginal Workers		Non Workers	
			1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kerala	Total	P	31.4	32.3	28.5	25.9	2.9	6.4	68.6	67.7
		M	47.6	50.4	44.8	41.9	2.8	8.5	52.4	49.6
		F	15.9	15.3	12.8	10.8	3.1	4.5	84.1	84.7
	Rural	P	32.1	32.6	28.8	25.5	3.3	7.1	67.9	67.4
		M	47.9	50.2	44.9	41.0	3.0	9.2	52.1	49.8
		F	16.9	15.9	13.4	10.8	3.5	5.1	83.1	84.1
	Urban	P	29.6	31.6	27.6	27.1	2.0	4.5	70.4	68.4
		M	46.8	50.8	44.6	44.5	2.2	6.3	53.2	49.2
		F	13.0	13.5	11.3	10.6	1.7	2.9	87.0	86.5
Kasaragod	Total	P	33.4	34.7	30.5	27.3	2.9	7.4	66.6	65.3
		M	46.1	49.3	43.6	41.2	2.5	8.1	53.9	50.7
		F	21.0	20.8	17.7	14.0	3.3	6.8	79.0	79.2
	Rural	P	33.8	35.3	30.8	27.5	3.0	7.8	66.2	64.7
		M	46.5	49.6	44.0	41.5	2.5	8.1	53.5	50.4
		F	21.3	21.5	17.8	14.1	3.5	7.4	78.7	78.5
	Urban	P	31.3	32.5	29.1	26.2	2.2	6.3	68.7	67.5
		M	43.8	47.8	41.6	40.0	2.2	7.8	56.2	52.2
		F	19.3	18.1	17.1	13.3	2.2	4.8	80.7	81.9

Population

State/ District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Persons/ Males/ /Females	Percentage to Total Population							
			Workers						Non Workers	
			Total Workers		Main Workers		Marginal Workers			
			1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kannur	Total	P	28.9	31.8	26.2	26.0	2.7	5.8	71.1	68.2
		M	44.7	50.0	42.0	42.9	2.7	7.1	55.3	50.0
		F	13.8	15.2	11.2	10.5	2.6	4.7	86.2	84.8
	Rural	P	30.8	34.0	27.5	26.2	3.3	7.8	69.2	66.0
		M	45.9	51.4	42.8	42.3	3.1	9.1	54.1	48.6
		F	16.1	17.8	12.5	11.2	3.6	6.6	83.9	82.2
	Urban	P	27.0	29.7	25.0	25.8	2.0	3.9	73.0	70.3
		M	43.5	48.6	41.1	43.5	2.4	5.1	56.5	51.4
		F	11.7	12.7	10.0	9.9	1.7	2.8	88.3	87.3
Wayanad	Total	P	38.8	39.3	33.9	28.0	4.9	11.3	61.2	60.7
		M	53.2	55.7	49.3	42.8	3.9	12.9	46.8	44.3
		F	23.8	22.8	17.8	13.0	6.0	9.8	76.2	77.2
	Rural	P	38.8	39.2	33.8	27.8	5.0	11.4	61.2	60.8
		M	53.2	55.6	49.3	42.6	3.9	13.0	46.8	44.4
		F	23.8	22.8	17.8	12.9	6.0	9.9	76.2	77.2
	Urban	P	39.0	40.8	34.7	32.0	4.3	8.8	61.0	59.2
		M	54.1	57.3	49.9	48.1	4.2	9.2	45.9	42.7
		F	23.0	24.1	18.6	15.9	4.4	8.2	77.0	75.9
Kozhikode	Total	P	26.6	27.9	23.3	21.9	3.3	6.0	73.4	72.1
		M	44.6	48.8	40.3	39.5	4.3	9.3	55.4	51.2
		F	9.0	8.1	6.6	5.3	2.4	2.8	91.0	91.9
	Rural	P	27.0	27.4	22.9	20.4	4.1	7.0	73.0	72.6
		M	44.1	47.5	39.1	36.7	5.0	10.8	55.9	52.5
		F	10.3	8.4	7.0	4.9	3.3	3.5	89.7	91.6
	Urban	P	26.0	28.7	23.9	24.4	2.1	4.3	74.0	71.3
		M	45.4	50.9	42.3	43.9	3.1	7.0	54.6	49.1
		F	7.0	7.7	5.9	6.0	1.1	1.7	93.0	92.3
Malappuram	Total	P	24.3	24.1	21.7	19.1	2.6	5.0	75.7	75.9
		M	40.7	42.8	37.7	34.9	3.0	7.9	59.3	57.2
		F	8.7	6.6	6.5	4.3	2.2	2.3	91.3	93.4
	Rural	P	24.4	24.1	21.7	18.9	2.7	5.2	75.6	75.9
		M	40.8	42.7	37.7	34.6	3.1	8.1	59.2	57.3
		F	9.0	6.6	6.7	4.2	2.3	2.4	91.0	93.4
	Urban	P	22.9	24.4	21.1	20.5	1.8	3.9	77.1	75.6
		M	40.2	43.6	37.7	37.2	2.5	6.4	59.8	56.4
		F	6.3	6.3	5.1	4.7	1.2	1.6	93.7	93.7

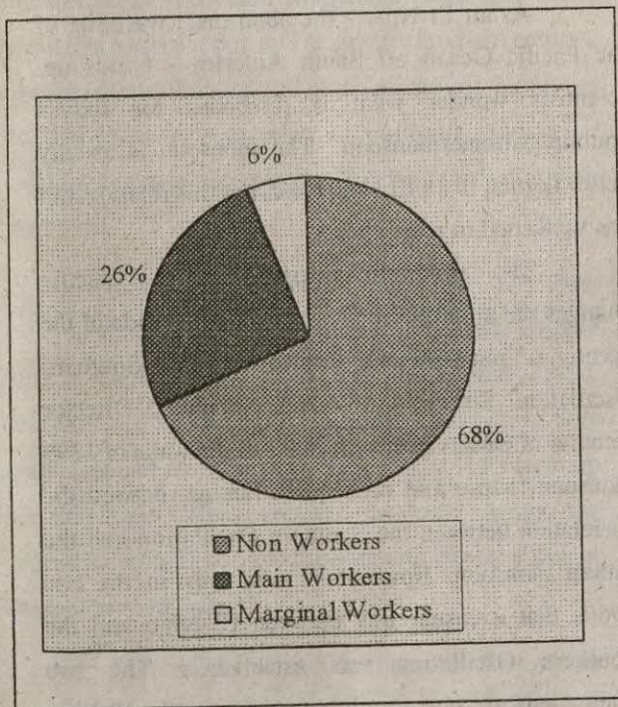
State/ District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Persons/ Males /Females	Percentage to Total Population							
			Workers						Non Workers	
			Total Workers		Main Workers		Marginal Workers			
			1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Palakkad	Total	P	35.5	36.2	33.0	29.4	2.5	6.8	64.5	63.8
		M	48.6	52.2	46.6	44.6	2.0	7.6	51.4	47.8
		F	23.1	21.1	20.2	15.1	2.9	6.0	76.9	78.9
	Rural	P	36.2	36.5	33.5	29.4	2.7	7.1	63.8	63.5
		M	48.7	52.2	46.5	44.2	2.2	8.0	51.3	47.8
		F	24.4	21.8	21.3	15.4	3.1	6.4	75.6	78.2
	Urban	P	31.8	34.0	30.4	29.6	1.4	4.4	68.2	66.0
		M	48.2	52.4	46.9	47.2	1.3	5.2	51.8	47.6
		F	16.2	16.5	14.7	12.8	1.5	3.7	83.8	83.5
Thrissur	Total	P	32.0	32.2	29.4	27.2	2.6	5.0	68.0	67.8
		M	47.2	50.8	44.8	44.5	2.4	6.3	52.8	49.2
		F	17.9	15.1	15.2	11.4	2.7	3.7	82.1	84.9
	Rural	P	32.4	32.3	29.6	26.8	2.8	5.5	67.6	67.7
		M	47.1	50.8	44.6	43.9	2.5	6.9	52.9	49.2
		F	18.9	15.4	15.9	11.2	3.0	4.2	81.1	84.6
	Urban	P	30.7	31.9	28.8	28.2	1.9	3.7	69.3	68.1
		M	47.4	51.0	45.4	46.2	2.0	4.8	52.6	49.0
		F	15.1	14.2	13.3	11.6	1.8	2.6	84.9	85.8
Ernakulam	Total	P	33.5	36.1	31.0	29.5	2.5	6.6	66.5	63.9
		M	51.5	55.4	19.1	47.4	2.4	8.0	48.5	44.6
		F	15.5	17.1	13.0	12.0	2.5	5.1	84.5	82.9
	Rural	P	35.3	37.7	32.2	29.7	3.1	8.0	64.7	62.3
		M	52.5	56.3	49.8	47.2	2.7	9.1	47.5	43.7
		F	18.0	19.3	14.6	12.4	3.4	6.9	82.0	80.7
	Urban	P	31.6	34.3	29.8	29.3	1.8	5.0	68.4	65.7
		M	50.5	54.4	48.4	47.6	2.1	6.8	49.5	45.6
		F	12.7	14.7	11.3	11.5	1.4	3.2	87.3	85.3
Idukki	Total	P	39.7	43.3	36.1	35.5	3.6	7.8	60.3	56.7
		M	55.2	58.4	52.4	50.4	2.8	8.0	44.8	41.6
		F	23.8	28.1	19.4	20.6	4.4	7.5	76.2	71.9
	Rural	P	40.1	43.8	36.3	35.9	3.8	7.9	59.9	56.2
		M	55.3	58.6	52.4	50.6	2.9	8.0	44.7	41.4
		F	24.4	28.8	19.8	21.0	4.6	7.8	75.6	71.2
	Urban	P	32.4	33.7	31.4	29.0	1.0	4.7	67.6	66.3
		M	51.8	53.0	50.9	46.5	0.9	6.5	48.2	47.0
		F	12.7	14.7	11.6	11.7	1.1	3.0	87.3	85.3

Population

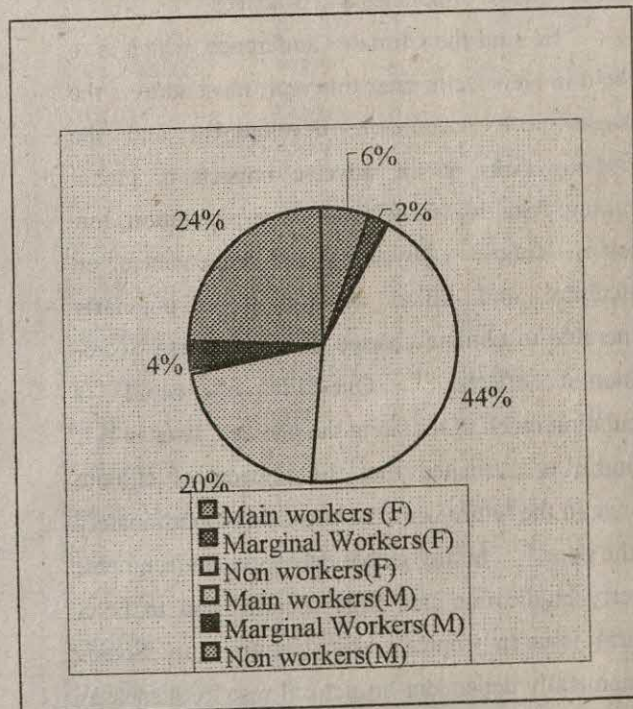
State/ District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Persons/ Males /Females	Percentage to Total Population							
			Workers -						Non Workers	
			Total Workers		Main Workers		Marginal Workers			
			1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kottayam	Total	P	31.2	32.9	29.4	27.6	1.8	5.3	68.8	67.1
		M	50.4	52.4	48.5	45.4	1.9	7.0	49.6	47.6
		F	12.1	13.9	10.3	10.3	1.8	3.6	87.9	86.1
	Rural	P	31.5	33.3	29.5	27.8	2.0	5.5	68.5	66.7
		M	50.8	52.8	48.8	45.6	2.0	7.2	49.2	47.2
		F	12.3	14.1	10.3	10.4	2.0	3.7	87.7	85.9
	Urban	P	29.9	30.8	28.8	26.8	1.1	4.0	70.1	69.2
		M	48.5	49.9	47.2	44.2	1.3	5.7	51.5	50.1
		F	11.3	12.4	10.3	10.0	1.0	2.4	88.7	87.6
Alappuzha	Total	P	34.1	34.4	30.1	26.0	4.0	8.4	65.9	65.6
		M	46.8	49.7	43.4	39.7	3.4	10.0	53.2	50.3
		F	22.0	20.2	17.5	13.3	4.5	6.9	78.0	79.8
	Rural	P	34.2	33.8	30.1	24.5	4.1	9.3	65.8	66.2
		M	47.0	48.7	43.4	37.3	3.6	11.4	53.0	51.3
		F	22.1	20.1	17.4	12.8	4.7	7.3	77.9	79.9
	Urban	P	33.9	35.8	30.3	29.5	3.6	6.3	66.1	64.2
		M	46.5	52.0	43.5	45.2	3.0	6.8	53.5	48.0
		F	21.7	20.5	17.5	14.7	4.2	5.8	78.3	79.5
Pathanamthitta	Total	P	29.7	29.7	27.0	23.2	2.7	6.5	70.3	70.3
		M	48.0	47.6	46.0	38.6	2.0	9.0	52.0	52.4
		F	12.5	13.2	9.2	9.0	3.3	4.2	87.5	86.8
	Rural	P	29.9	29.9	27.1	23.1	2.8	6.8	70.1	70.1
		M	48.4	48.0	46.3	38.7	2.1	9.3	51.6	52.0
		F	12.6	13.4	9.1	8.9	3.5	4.5	87.4	86.6
	Urban	P	28.3	27.7	26.5	23.3	1.8	4.4	71.7	72.3
		M	45.7	44.5	44.2	37.7	1.5	6.8	54.3	55.5
		33F	11.8	12.0	9.8	9.9	2.0	2.1	88.2	88.0
Kollam	Total	P	32.1	32.1	27.9	25.3	4.2	6.8	67.9	67.9
		M	47.7	48.5	44.2	38.9	3.5	9.6	52.3	51.5
		F	17.0	16.7	12.2	12.6	4.8	4.1	83.0	83.3
	Rural	P	32.7	32.2	28.2	25.0	4.5	7.2	67.3	67.8
		M	48.1	48.3	44.4	38.0	3.7	10.3	51.9	51.7
		F	17.8	17.3	12.5	13.0	5.3	4.3	82.2	82.7
	Urban	P	29.7	31.2	27.0	26.5	2.7	4.7	70.3	68.8
		M	45.9	49.5	43.3	42.9	2.6	6.6	54.1	50.5
		F	13.8	13.6	11.1	10.8	2.7	2.8	86.2	86.4

State/ District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Persons/ Males /Females	Percentage to Total Population							
			Workers						Non Workers	
			Total Workers		Main Workers		Marginal Workers			
			1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Thiruvananthapuram	Total	P	32.6	32.4	30.2	25.3	2.4	7.1	67.4	67.6
		M	50.2	51.5	48.1	41.0	2.1	10.5	49.8	48.5
		F	15.6	14.4	12.8	10.4	2.8	4.0	84.4	85.6
	Rural	P	33.6	32.3	30.5	23.8	3.1	8.5	66.4	67.7
		M	51.5	51.8	49.0	39.3	2.5	12.5	48.5	48.2
		F	16.4	14.0	12.7	9.4	3.7	4.6	83.6	86.0
	Urban	P	30.6	32.6	29.4	28.0	1.2	4.6	69.4	67.4
		M	47.7	50.9	46.4	44.2	1.3	6.7	52.3	49.1
		F	14.0	15.1	13.0	12.5	1.0	2.6	86.0	84.9

Percentage Distribution of Non Workers, Main Workers, and Marginal workers 2001



Percentage Distribution of Non Workers, Main Workers, and Marginal workers by Sex -2001



Source Census Dept. G.O.I - Provisional Population Totals - Paper 3 of 2001

Global Warming will hit rice, wheat yields

Gargi Parsai, *Hindu* 2nd May '02

Responding to findings that global warming will have an impact on Indian agriculture resulting in up to 30 per cent drop in crop production by 2050, the Government today said that adaptation strategies and resource-conserving technologies were being evolved for sustainable farm development and improved productivity through low cost mechanism. Current climate models predict a global warming of about 1.4 to 5.8 degree centigrade over the present century. This was likely to have an impact on rice and wheat yields.

Inaugurating the South Asia Expert Workshop on 'Adaptation to the Climate Change for Agricultural Productivity', the Agriculture Minister, Ajit Singh, said projections of reduced crop yields were of grave concern, taking also into consideration the growing food demand on account of urbanization and industrialisation. "An important priority, therefore, is to ensure that developing countries gain access to technological advances and develop a more informed choice of policies and practices".

He said the Climate Conference, which is to be held in New Delhi later this year, must address the linkages with sustainable development and the increasing risks of the adverse impacts of global warming. "South Asia with its large population, low incomes, fragile ecosystems and dependence on agriculture and allied activities is popularly vulnerable to climate change and its adverse Socio-economic effects. One-fifth of world's population, much of it among the poorest, lives in this region. It is estimated that the impacts of climate change in the future world be borne disproportionately by the poor." "In any global debate on environment, poverty eradication and food security had to be a central issue. In tropical Asia, countries are Socio-economically dependent on natural resources such as water, forests, grassland, rangeland and fisheries, which are currently under tremendous stress.

Agricultural productivity is greatly effected by rapidly by shrinking per capita land, increasing soil degradation, reduced availability of water coupled with surface and ground water contamination, increasing deforestation and desertification " He said there was no room for complacency despite a record foodgrains production of over 211 million tone's as the rain-fed areas in the country still suffered from low yields and instability production..

The Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Klaus Toepfer, pointed out that the developing countries would bear the brunt of climate change and its negative impacts. The consequences could be wide-ranging affecting crop yields, soil fertility and agricultural zones. Plant species and metabolic pathways were among the important determinants of how crops would respond.

El Nino and the Indian monsoon

Gopal Raj, *Hindu* 29th April

As an El Nino - the abnormal warming of the Pacific Ocean off South America - builds up, scientists wonder what it forebodes for India's commingsummermonsoon.. The monsoon is usually below normal in an El Nino Year, but this relationship has weakened in recent years.

The abnormal warming of the Pacific changes the atmosphere pressure on either side of the ocean, a phenomenon known as the Southern Oscillation. Sir Gilbert Walker, appointed Director General of Observatories in India in the wake of 1899 monsoon failure and consequent famine, noticed the correlation between the Southern Oscillation and the Indian monsoon. However, it was only in the late 1960s that a casual link between El Nino and the Southern Oscillation was established. The two phenomena are now jointly referred to as the El Nino Southern Oscillation (ENSO)

Although a statistical correlation between the ENSO and the outcome of the Indian monsoon has been found, a clear casual link between the two is yet to be established. Even the statistical correlation between the two has broken down in recent years. Although the strongest EI Nino of the 20th century occurred in 1997, the monsoon that year was slightly above normal, a fact scientists have been trying to understand.

A few years back, K. Krishna Kumar of the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology at Pune and other researchers suggested that decreasing snow cover in Eurasia might be responsible for the phenomena. Less snow cover meant that more solar radiation was absorbed on the ground and less reflected back into space.

Also, when spring came, less solar energy was consumed in melting the snow and therefore, the land heated up more. The heating up of the land was increased by the fact that there was less water available to cool it down. The greater land-sea contrast would serve to initiate and sustain a strong monsoon. In this manner, a decrease in Eurasian snow cover could counteract the effects of EI Nino on the Indian monsoon.

In a recent paper Srinivasan and Ravi Nanjuandiah of the Indian Institute of Science, argued that a single event could turn a monsoon around. Various climatological parameters, which usually forbode a bad monsoon, were present in 1997 right up to mid-June. What appears to have swung the monsoon around was the copious rain over the Bay of Bengal around June 15.

The rain acted as a heat source. Since water has to be heated to vapourise it, the reverse process of condensation must necessarily release heat. The rain

made the atmosphere above the Bay of Bengal hotter than over the Arabian Sea. The resulting difference in atmospheric pressure caused moisture-laden windstblow from the Arabian Sea more strongly.

Airport Performance April - February 2001-2002

Air port	Passenger traffic ('000)	Passenger traffic (% chg)	Share of domestic passengers (%)	Share of international passengers (%)
Bombay	10486.5	-6.4	57.1	42.9
Delhi	7766.1	-4.7	56.6	43.4
Madras	3460.4	-7.1	54.1	45.9
Calcutta	2350.2	-4.7	77.1	22.9
Bangalore	2070.7	-7.6	91.5	8.5
Hyderabad	1536.7	4.2	80.4	19.6
Trivandrum	879.8	-5.3	23.7	76.3
Cochin	770.5	10.4	50.4	49.6
Goa	739.8	-5.3	77.2	22.8
Ahmedabad	708.9	-9.1	78.3	21.7
Calicut	475.6	6.6	37.4	62.6
Guwahati	399.5	-4.2	100.0	0.0
Pune	341.9	-10.3	100.0	0.0
Lucknow	273.2	-2.0	93.4	6.6
Coimbatore	222.3	-8.8	98.6	1.4
Vadodara	221.3	15.5	100.0	0.0
Srinagar	219.7	-4.4	100.0	0.0
Jaipur	204.5	-18.8	100.0	0.0
Mangalore	190.4	-4.0	100.0	0.0
Jammu	174.6	-17.1	100.0	0.0
Nagpur	170.8	-5.9	100.0	0.0
Varanasi	152.2	-22.5	81.6	18.4
Amritsar	111.0	13.5	10.1	89.9
Tiruchirappalli	62.5	-13.2	21.3	78.7
All Airports	36574.5	-4.9	66.2	33.8

PROGRESS IN TELEPHONE LINES AND DENSITY

Item	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	1992	1993
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>
Equipped capacity *	0.12	0.41	1.19	2.47	5.82	6.78	7.97
Direct Exchange Lines(DELS)*	0.10	0.33	0.98	2.15	5.07	5.81	6.80
Waiting List*	0.03	0.00	0.31	0.45	1.96	2.29	2.85
Fixed Lines (DELS) (in million)	0.10	0.33	0.98	2.15	5.07	5.81	6.80
Cellular Mobile Phones (in million)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Number of Telephones(fixed + cellular) per 100 Pop	0.03	0.08	0.18	0.31	0.60	0.67	0.77
Number of Telephones per Sq Km	0.03	0.10	0.30	0.65	1.54	1.77	2.07

Item	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>1</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>
Equipped capacity *	9.80	12.03	14.63	17.74	21.26	26.05	32.77
Direct Exchange Lines(DELS)*	8.03	9.80	11.98	14.54	17.80	21.59	26.51
Waiting List*	2.50	2.15	2.28	2.89	2.71	1.98	3.68
Fixed Lines (DELS) (in million)	8.03	9.80	11.98	14.54	17.80	21.59	26.51
Cellular Mobile Phones (in million)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Number of Telephones(fixed + cellular) per 100 Pop	0.89	1.07	1028	1056	1094	2032	2.86
Number of Telephones per Sq Km	2.44	2.98	3.64	4.42	5.41	6.57	8.05

*In million numbers

CIRCLE WISE STATUS OF TELEPHONE (BSNL & MTNL)

As on March 31, 2000

State	Equipped capacity	Direct Exchange Lines (DELS)	Waiting List	Waiting List as per cent of DELS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Andaman and Nicobar	33558	24463	2002	8.2
2 Andhra Pradesh	2585516	2227487	377058	16.9
3 Assam	352189	273068	5475	2.0
4 Bihar	820726	627400	106096	16.9
5 Gujarath	2299754	1921850	232624	12.1
6 Haryana	825150	642001	73262	11.4
7 Himachal Pradesh	369906	285130	24708	8.7
8 Jammu & Kashmir	197003	130021	31882	24.5
9 Karnataka	2236732	1829400	332189	18.2
10 Kerala	2203954	1705139	647165	38.0
11 Madhya Pradesh	1472515	1095952	40534	3.7
12 Maharashtra	2889295	2331793	263434	11.3
13 North-East	296364	195396	26023	13.3
14 Orissa	526061	423309	42527	10.0
15 Punjab	1662656	1292252	176732	13.7
16 Rajasthan	1413740	1109400	95172	8.6
17 Tamil Nadu	2300536	1926967	598505	31.1
18 Uttar Pradesh (E)	1521115	1106574	201242	18.2
19 Uttar Pradesh (W)	1306574	994004	123806	12.5
20 West Bengal	705027	541131	157561	29.1
21 Kolkata	1141242	1029121	313	0.0
22 Chennai	968243	767863	16591	2.2
23 Delhi	2124679	1818236	81871	4.5
24 Mumbai	2515188	2213388	23843	1.1
All India	32767723	26511345	3680715	13.9

In actual Numbers

NUMBER OF VILLAGES WITH DIRECT ACCESS TO TELECOM FACILITIES IN VARIOUS TELECOM CIRCLES

As on March 31, 2000

State	No. of Rural Exchanges	No. of DELs in Rural Area	Total DELS	Percent of DELS in Rural Area	Total Villages	Villages covered by VPTs	Per Cent of Villages covered	VPTs on MARR	VPTs O/H
1 Andaman & Nicobar	34	11110	24463	45.4	282	274	97.2	146	128
2 Andhra Pradesh	2042	532857	2227487	23.9	29460	23379	79.4	12399	10980
3 Assam	296	45615	273068	16.7	22224	14181	63.8	9293	4888
4 Bihar	766	126046	627400	20.1	79208	24923	31.5	14281	10642
5 Gujarat	1663	342330	1921850	17.8	18125	13923	76.8	7413	6510
6 Haryana	734	139583	642001	21.7	6850	6807	99.4	3634	3173
7 Himachal Pradesh	641	161779	285130	56.7	16997	10364	61.0	2842	7514
8 Jammu & Kashmir	149	7738	130021	6.0	6764	3793	56.1	2601	1178
9 Karnataka	1944	439017	1829400	24.0	27066	25801	95.3	14692	11108
10 Kerala	720	906997	1705139	53.2	1530	1530	100.0	32	1498
11 Madhya Pradesh	2971	533074	1095952	48.6	71526	46498	109.5	25553	20923
12 Maharashtra	2504	227139	2331793	9.7	42467	31541	44.1	18848	12693
13 North-East	257	40014	195396	20.5	14446	4336	30.0	3622	987
14 Orissa	708	110741	423309	26.2	46989	22928	48.8	11542	113/81
15 Punjab	962	303805	1292252	23.5	12687	12123	95.6	6195	5928
16 Rajasthan	1674	256794	1109400	23.1	38634	23727	61.4	17703	6024
17 Tamil Nadu	890	177972	1926967	9.2	17991	17845	99.2	7229	10616
18 Uttar Pradesh (E)	1210	173856	1106574	15.7	75698	46492	61.4	27352	19065
19 Uttar Pradesh (W)	722	104293	994004	10.5	39551	23531	59.5	13751	9780
20 West Bengal	782	197526	541131	36.5	38337	19997	52.2	12129	7868
21 Kolkata	0	3779	1029121	0.4	468	421	90.0	56	365
22 Chennai	0	0	767863	0.0	0	0		Na	Na
23 Delhi	0	0	1818236	0.0	191	191	100.0	0	191
24 Mumbai	0	0	2213388	0.0	0	0		0	0
All India	21669	4842065	26511345	18.3	607491	374605	61.7	211313	163167

VPT: Village Phone Terminal, MARR: Multi-Access Radio Receiver

CELLULAR MOBILES SERVICE

As on March 31, 2000

State	No. of Cellular Providers	No. of Town having Mobile Service	No. of Cellular Subscribers	No. of Basic Lines (BSNL/MTNL)	Total Telephone (including Private)	Share of Cellular Subscribers to All India	Cellar as Percent to total Telephones
1 Andaman&Nicobar	-	-	-	24463	24463	-	-
2 Andhra Pradesh	2	72	105469	2254200	2359669	526	1.5
3 Assam	1	1	5823	273068	278891	0.3	2.1
4 Bihar	1	8	21901	627400	649301	1.2	3.4
5 Gujarath	2	98	146175	1921850	2068025	7.8	7.1
6 Haryana	1	17	25047	642001	667048	1.3	3.8
7 Himachal Pradesh	2	23	5048	285130	290178	0.3	1.7
8 Jammu &Kashmir	-	-	-	130021	130021	-	-
9 Karnataka	2	51	127967	1829400	1957367	6.8	6.5
10 Kerala	2	65	106560	1705139	1811699	5.7	5.9
11 Madhya Pradesh	2	18	40544	1095952	1228463	2.2	3.3
12 Maharashtra	2	87	115086	2331793	2469792	6.1	4.7
13 North-East	2	1	722	195396	196118	0.0	0.4
14 Orissa	1	3	9139	423309	432448	0.5	2.1
15 Punjab	1	54	94403	1292252	1386655	5.0	6.8
16 Rajasthan	2	9	20025	1109400	1129425	1.1	1.8
17 Tamil Nadu	2	56	90956	1926967	2017923	4.8	4.5
18 Uttar Pradesh (E)	1	17	113587	1106574	1220161	6.0	9.3
19 Uttar Pradesh W)	1	33	55950	994004	1049954	3.0	5.3
20 West Bengal	2	8	3978	541131	545109	0.2	0.7
21 Kolkata	2	1	90036	1029121	119157	4.8	80.
22 Chennai	2	4	54256	767863	822119	2.9	6.6
23 Delhi	2	5	332330	1818236	2150566	17.6	15.5
24 Mumbai	2	3	319309	2213388	2532697	16.9	12.6
All India	37	634	1884311	26511345	28537249	100.0	6.6

DENSITY OF TELEPHONE As on March 31, 2000

State	Area Sq. Kms (1991) (000)	No. of Telephones (000)	Telephone		Total Employees	Employees per 1000 DELS
			Per Sq. Kms.	Per 100 Population		
1 Andaman & Nicobar	8	24.46	3.1	6.3	244	9.97
2 Andhra Pradesh	275	2332.96	8.5	3.1	34493	15.49
3 Assam	78	278.89	3.6	1.1	6546	23.97
4 Bihar	174	649.30	3.7	0.7	11525	18.37
5 Gujarath	197	2068.03	10.5	4.3	27874	14.50
6 Haryana	44	667.05	15.2	3.4	6369	9.92
7 Himachal Pradesh	56	290.18	5.2	4.3	3140	11.01
8 Jammu & Kashmir	222	130.02	0.6	1.3	3149	24.22
9 Karnataka	192	1957.37	10.2	3.8	24240	13.25
10 Kerala	39	1811.70	46.5	5.6	21208	2.44
11 Madhya Pradesh	443	1136.50	2.8	1.4	17220	15.71
12 Maharashtra	312	4979.58	16.0	5.4	33804	14.50
13 North-East	176	196.12	1.1	1.6	3275	16.76
14 Orissa	156	432.45	2.8	1.2	6787	16.03
15 Punjab	50	1386.66	27.7	5.7	11235	8.69
16 Rajasthan	342	1129.43	3.3	2.1	14035	12.65
17 Tamil Nadu	130	2840.04	21.8	4.5	31163	16.17
18 Uttar Pradesh (E)	294	2270.12	7.7	1.3	18712	16.91
19 Uttar Pradesh (W)					11565	11.63
20 West Bengal	98	1664.27	17.0	2.1	10752	19.87
21 Kolkata					14515	14.10
22 Chennai					10210	13.30
23 Delhi	1	2150.57	2150.6	15.4	29051	15.98
24 Mumbai					31664	14.31
All India	3287	28395.66	8.7	2.9	416602	15.71

Source: Indian Telecommunication Statistics (2000) Ministry of Communication.

DETAILS OF FOREIGN TOURISTS ARRIVALS 1996-2000

Tourist Arrival	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Tourists	176855	182427	189941	202173	209933
Percentage of variation over previous year	23.7	3.15	4.12	6.44	3.84

DETAILS OF DOMESTIC TOURISTS ARRIVAL 1996-2000

Tourist Arrival	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Tourists	4403002	4953401	4481714	4888287	5013221
Percentage of variation over previous year	12.45	11.11	9.52	9.07	2.56

• TOURIST INFLOW FROM TOP TEN COUNTRIES 1998, 1999 & 2000

Country	No. of Tourists 1998	Proportion to Total	No. of Tourists 1999	Proportion to Total	No. of Tourists 2000	Proportion to Total
U.K.	34510	18.17	38737	19.16	37254	17.75
Maldives	18963	9.98	21048	10.41	19279	9.18
Germany	17598	9.26	17569	8.39	14210	6.77
U.S.A	15301	8.06	15131	7.48	21604	10.29
France	11768	6.20	15.97	7.47	15375	7.32
Sri Lanka	12276	6.46	11124	5.50	14475	6.90
Japan	6757	3.56	8931	4.42	6061	2.89
Italy	7741	4.08	8329	4.12	6430	3.06
Netherlands	7358	3.87	6523	3.23	5611	2.67
Australia	6496	3.42	6490	3.21	5785	2.76
Total	138768	73.06	148979	73.69	146084	69.59
Others	51173	26.94	53194	26.31	63849	30.41
Grand Total	189941	100.00	202173	100.00	209933	100.00

NO. OF FOREIGN TOURISTS VISITED INDIA & KERALA AND SHARE OF FOREIGN TOURISTS ARRIVALS TO KERALA

No.	Year	No of Foreigners		Share of foreign Tourists arrival to Kerala %
		India	Kerala	
1	1996	227860	176855	7.73
2	1997	2374094	182427	7.68
3	1998	2358629	189941	8.05
4	1999	2481928	202173	8.15
5	2000	262459	209933	7.99

EARNINGS FROM TOURISM

Year	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Earnings (Rs. In Cs.)	28.28	59.75	105.72	116.11	158.76	196.38	273.2	302.08	416.07	525.3

Source: Department of Tourism Government of Kerala

IS INDIAN AGRICULTURE APPROACHING THE LIMITS TO GROWTH

P.D. Jeromi - First published in *Prajnan*, Vol. XXX, No.3, 2001-02

Though Indian Agriculture has made significant progress during the last five decades, deceleration in the growth of production, particularly in foodgrains, during the nineties is raising questions on the future growth of the sector. In this context, the paper explores the evidence on the limits to growth of Indian agriculture, based on one estimation of potential output of the sector, and discusses the major factors limiting the growth. The estimate of potential output, by employing Hodrick- Prescott fitter, revealed that till 1993 the actual output has been fluctuating from the potential output. However, since then the actual output has been moving along with the potential output without much variation. It implies that with the existing resource base, capital formation and technology, the prospectus for high growth in the future is very much limited in the sector. Subsequently, the paper has identified four major factors responsible for the lower growth potential, viz, (a) lack of long-term policy, (b) decline of capital formation in the public sector, (c) lagging research and development efforts, and (d) over exploitation of natural resources like land and water. The paper ends by pointing to the need for correcting the policy bias against agriculture, making higher investments, developing new varieties of seeds, conserving natural resources like land and water and providing incentives to the farmers to adopt modernization so as to overcome the limits to growth and put the agricultural sector on an ambitious growth curve.

Indian agriculture has made significant progress during the last five decades in terms of ensuring food security through higher production, diversification (both in terms of crops and regions), absorption of modern technology, and to a limited extent, reduction of poverty. During the last 50-year period, from 1950-51 to 1999-2000, agricultural production grew at an annual compound growth rate of 2.7 per cent (foodgrains 2.5 per cent and non-foodgrains 3 per cent). As a result, large-scale import

of foodgrains or starvation deaths are no more recurring in India. On the contrary, the country could build up a huge buffer stock of foodgrains (now more than the requirement of internal consumption), which is generally considered as a sort of safety net of the economy (along with growth in foreign exchange reserves). Overall, India's achievement in the agricultural sector is considered as modest or average when compared with the agricultural development in Asia as a whole (ahluwalia, 1992 and Vyas, 1994)

In the new Millennium, Indian agriculture faces daunting challenges like further expansion of production, productivity improvement, weather-roofing international competition, attracting investment, etc. A IFPRI study indicates that by 2020, India may need nearly 300 million tonnes of cereals, including the requirements for feedings the livestock. As the country's production capacity may not exceed 260 million tonnes, there could be a deficit of 36 to

64 millions tonnes of cereals per year (Bhalla, et al, 1999) Further, despite food surplus at the national level, around one-third of the population is still below the poverty line. In recent times, two major developments, namely, (a) deceleration of growth of agricultural production, particularly foodgrains, during the nineties and (b) decline of capital formation in the public sector during the last two decades, without corresponding rise in the private sector, are raising questions about the future growth of the sector during the coming years. In this context, a recent study has indicated that Indian agriculture would be getting close to the limits to growth imposed by its fast depleting natural endowments like land and water (Rao and Jeromi, 2000). The present paper further explores the evidence on the limits to growth of Indian agriculture. The paper also analyses the potential output of the sector and discusses the major factors limiting the growth of the sector

Section I

Limits to Growth : Some Tentative Evidence

There are some tentative indications about the limits to growth of Indian agriculture. First, the extensive margin of cultivation has already reached a plateau in Indian agriculture. Since the beginning of Green Revolution in 1967-68, the area under all crops increased only at a rate of 0.4 per cent per annum as against 1.3 per cent during the period prior to the

Green Revolution (1950-51 to 1966-67). In the case of food grains, there was hardly any growth since the beginning of Green Revolution. However, agricultural production has increased by 2.9 per cent per annum. It is improvement in yields (2 per cent per annum) that made the production growth possible (Table 1)

Table I

Annual Compound Growth Rates of Area, Production and Yield of Crops* (% per annum)

Crops	Area		Production		Yield	
	1950-66	1967-99	1950-66	1967-99	1950-66	1967-99
(a) All Crops	1.3	0.4	2.5	2.9	0.8	2.0
(b) Food Grains	1.1	0.0	2.0	2.6	0.8	2.2
(c) Non-Food Grains	2.0	1.4	3.3	3.3	0.7	1.7

Note: *Estimates based on semi-log regression equation

Table II

Trend Growth Rate of Area, Production and Yield of Important Crops*(% per annum)

Crops	Area		Production		Yield	
	80's [#]	90's [§]	80's [#]	90's [§]	80's [#]	90's [§]
I All Crops	0.1	0.4	3.2	2.2	2.6	1.4
II a.) Food Grains	-0.2	-0.1	2.9	1.8	2.7	1.4
b.) Rice	0.3	0.5	3.6	1.9	3.2	1.6
c.) Wheat	0.5	1.7	3.6	3.1	3.1	1.6
d.) Coarse Cereals	-1.4	-1.8	0.4	0.2	1.7	2.0
e.) Pulses	-0.1	-0.2	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.7
III Non-Food Grains	1.1	1.5	3.8	3.3	2.3	1.4
a.) Oil seeds	2.4	0.8	5.5	3.4	2.9	2.6
b.) Sugarcane	1.5	1.8	2.7	2.5	1.2	0.7
c.) Cotton	-1.3	3.3	2.8	1.7	4.1	-2.0

Note: * Estimates based on semi-log regression equation

8's cover the period 1980-81 to 1989-90

§ In the case of production, the 90's cover 1990-91 to 1999-2000. In the case of area and yield, the 90's cover the period 1990-91 to 1998-99

Second, there was a notable deceleration in the rate of growth of agricultural production during the nineties, a fact highlighted by a number of studies in recent time (Mallik, 1997, Rao 1998, Thamarajashi 1999, George 1999 and Pulapare 2000). Table 2 reveals that during the nineties the growth of production of all crops decelerated to 2.23 per cent from 3.2 per cent during the eighties. In the case of food grains production, the trend rate of growth was only 1.8 per cent, which is just about equal to annual population growth. During the nineties there was deceleration in the trend growth of yield of all the major crops, except coarse cereals. In view of the deceleration in the growth of area, production and yield of food grains, doubts have been expressed about the future growth of food grains production. The decline in the growth rates of food grains production during the nineties was felt more in case of *Kharif* crops (on account of decline of both area and yield) than *Rabi* crop (on account of the decline in the yield) (George 1999). Of late, food grains production

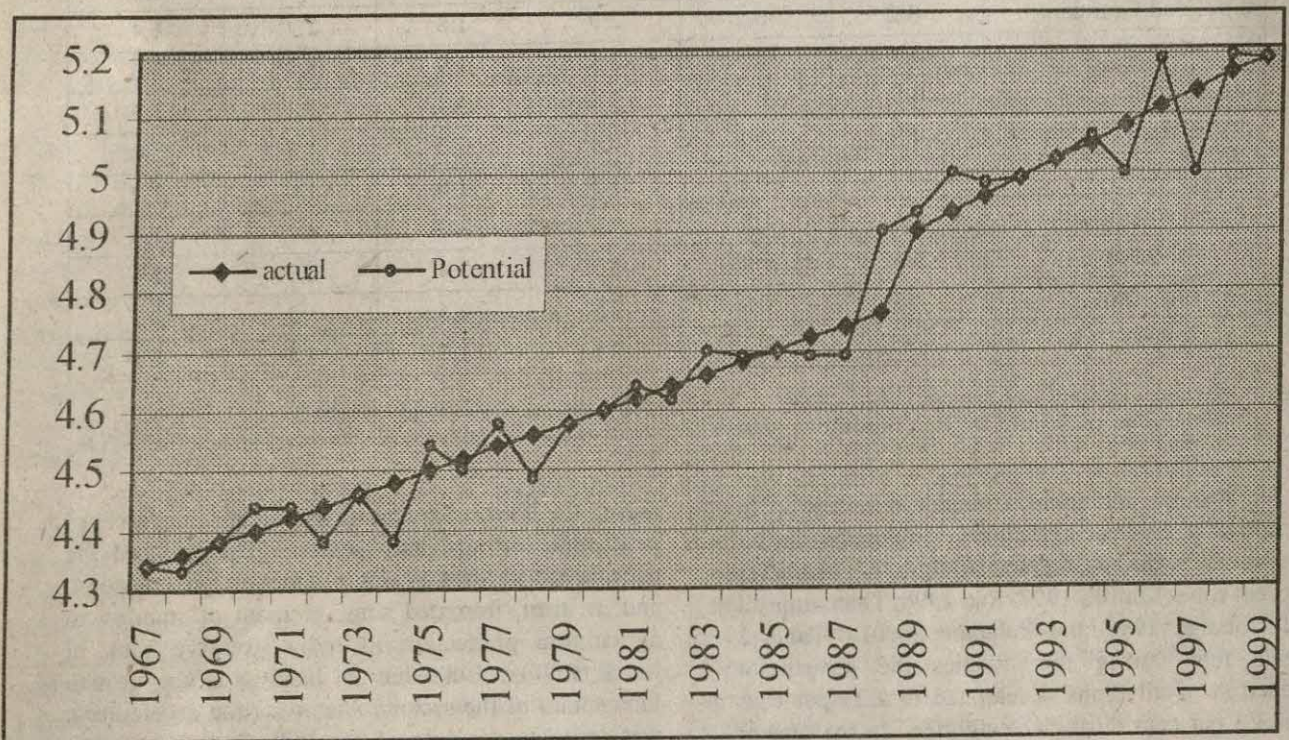
during the *Rabi* season as almost equal to the level of production during *Kharif* season. This reduced the dependence of food grains production on monsoon, and, in turn, imparted some element of stability to agricultural production in India (Reserve bank of India, 1999). But what is lacking is the growth momentum of the sector. Area-wise the deceleration was more in the case of the Indo-Gangetic region, consisting of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Bihar, which contributed about 61 per cent of the total production of rice and wheat in India. The current rate of growth of agricultural production in India is lower than the targeted growth of agricultural crops in Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) at 3.82 per cent per annum (agriculture and allied activities, 4.5 per cent) (Planning Commission, 1997a) and 4 per cent contemplated by the recent National Agricultural Policy (Government of India, 2000). Thus the growth of agricultural production continues to be a matter of concern.

Potential Output of Agriculture

In this context, an attempt has been made to estimate the actual and potential output of the agriculture sector so as to judge the output gap (deviation of actual output from the potential) of the sector, which will provide pointers to the future growth of the sector - given the existing condition prevailing in the sector. In a time-series analysis, the trend in the permanent component (potential) of production series, after filtering out the influences of

temporary factor, gives the estimate of potential output of the sector. We have used Hodrick_Prescott (1997) filter to arrive at the permanent component of output. Chart 1 presents the estimate of actual and potential agricultural production during the period since the Green Revolution in 1967-68. The chart reveals that till 1993, the actual output has been fluctuating from the potential output. However, since then the actual output has been moving along with the potential output without much variations, indicating that there is no output gap.

Chart 1 - All Crops production: Actual and potential



Charts 2 and 3 present the actual and potential production food grains and non-food rains, respectively. The inferences from these charts are not very much different from the previous one except the fact that in the case of non-food grains, potential output was lower till 1990-91; however, since then there was a notable increase in potential output. It can be inferred from the estimated results that there is not

much unutilized potential (output gap) (in the sector. What is more important to note is that during the nineties, there was only a moderate growth in the potential output, especially after 1995-96. It indicates that with the existing resources base, capital formation and technology, the prospects of high growth is very much limited in the agriculture sector

Chart 2 - Food grains Production : Actual and Potential

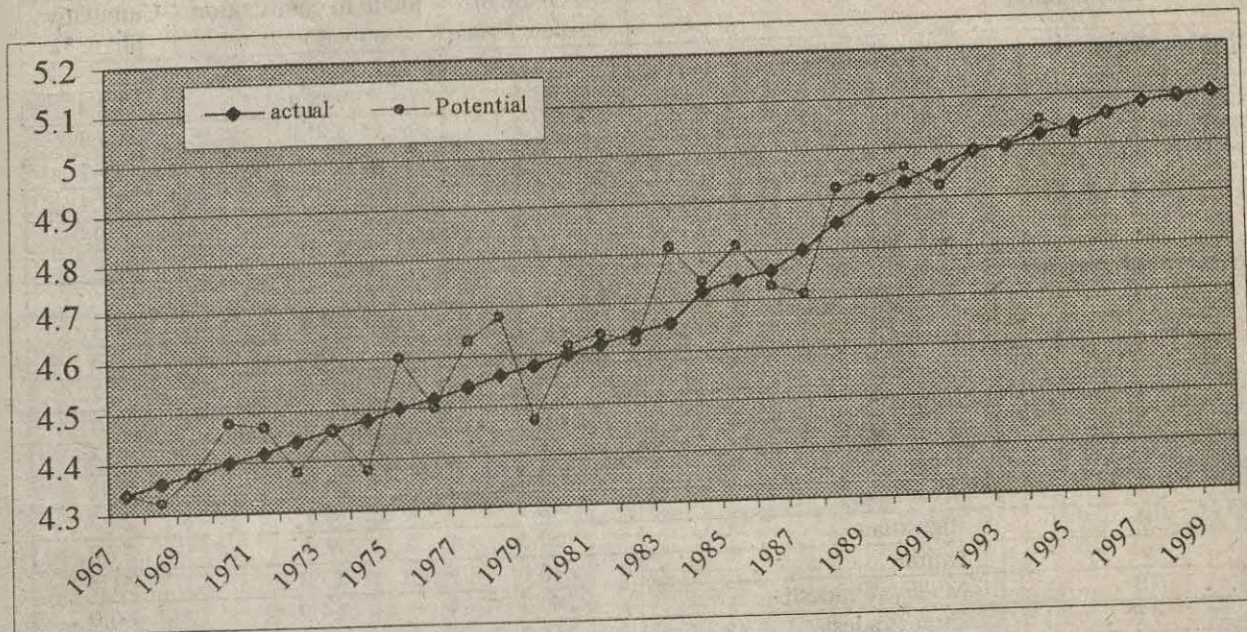
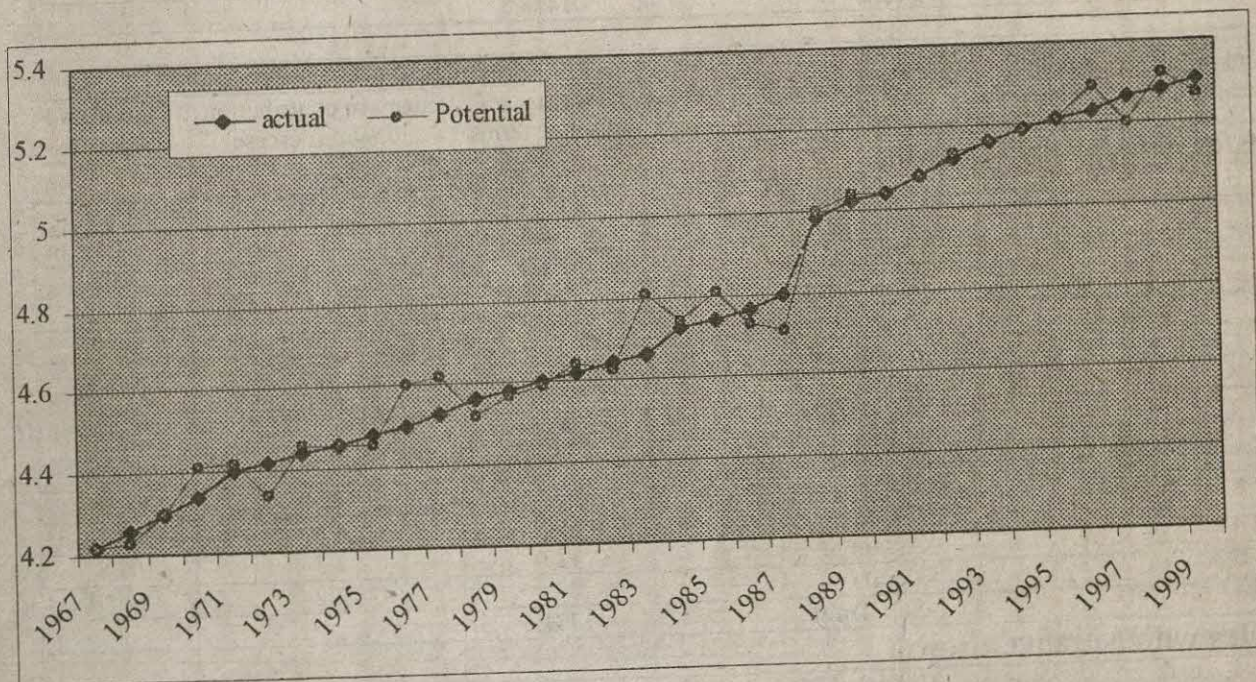


Chart 3 - Non-Food grains Production : Actual and Potential



Thus, facts like the limited scope for expansion of area under cultivation, decline in productivity of crops, and indications provided by the estimate of potential

output, etc., suggest that India agriculture would be getting closer to the limits to growth in the near future. (will be continued in the next issue)

CONTRIBUTION TO TOTAL INCREASE IN CONSUMPTION OF (N=P205=K20)

Ranking in terms of increase in consumption	States	2000-01 @ over 1999-2000		
		Increase in absolute terms	Share in contribution to total increase	Cumulative Share %
States with positive Growth				
1	Karnataka	73.5	38.4	38.4
2	Andhra Pradesh	59.2	30.9	69.3
3	Haryana	28.6	14.9	84.2
4	Jammu & Kashmir	15.7	8.2	92.4
5	Assam	14.6	7.6	100.0
	Sub Total	191.6		
States with Negative Growth				
1	Himachal Pradesh	1.8	0.1	0.1
2	Bihar	5.7	0.4	0.5
3	Orissa	35.5	2.2	2.7
4	Kerala	38.2	2.4	5.0
5	Tamil Nadu	95.4	5.9	10.9
6	Punjab	134.4	8.3	19.2
7	West Bengal	146.9	9.1	28.3
8	Rajasthan	152.5	9.4	37.8
9	Gujrat	215.0	13.3	51.1
10	Madhya Pradesh	240.3	14.9	66.0
11	Uttar Pradesh	266.2	16.5	82.5
12	Maharashtra	283.3	17.5	100.0
	Sub Total	1615.2		
	All India	- 1438.3		

Ranking in terms of increase in consumption	States	2000-01 @ over 1999-2000		
		Increase in absolute terms	Share in contribution to total increase	Cumulative Share %
States with Positive Growth				
1	Maharashtra	269.4	19.5	19.5
2	Uttar Pradesh	184.4	13.3	32.8
3	West Bengal	153.8	11.1	44.0
4	Karnataka	123.1	8.9	52.9
5	Andhra Pradesh	110.7	8.0	60.9
6	Tamil Nadu	101.0	7.3	68.2
7	Bihar	90.6	6.6	74.8
8	Rajasthan	90.1	6.5	81.3
9	Punjab	72.1	5.2	86.5
10	Haryana	63.4	4.6	91.1
11	Orissa	60.9	4.4	95.5
12	Assam	32.0	2.3	97.8
13	Kerala	29.9	2.2	100.0
	Sub Total	1381.6		
States with Negative Growth				
1	Himachal Pradesh	1.2	1.4	1.4
2	Jammu & Kashmir	8.1	9.2	10.6
3	Madhya Pradesh	24.7	28.0	38.6
4	Gujarat	54.1	61.4	100.0
	Sub Total	88.0		
	All India	1272.2		

CONSUMPTION OF PLANT NUTRIENTS PER UNIT OF GROSS CROPPED AREA

Zone/State	1998-99				1999-2000				2000-2001			
	N	P2O5	K2O	Total	N	P2O5	K2O	Total	N	P2O5	K2O	Total
East	45.8	17.1	9.1	72.0	49.8	20.2	11.3	81.2	47.3	18.0	10.7	76.1
Arunachal Pradesh	1.4	0.6	0.4	2.42.4	1.4	0.6	0.4	2.4	1.4	0.6	0.4	2.4
Assam	11.9	5.1	2.5	19.6	15.1	7.1	5.4	27.6	17.2	6.3	7.7	31.2
Bihar	66.6	17.2	5.6	89.4	71.0	21.1	6.4	98.4	71.6	20.5	5.8	97.9
Manipur	74.3	7.2	1.0	82.6	72.2	12.1	5.8	90.2	88.9	11.1	6.4	106.5
Meghalaya	11.2	5.5	0.6	17.3	1.4	4.7	0.7	15.8	9.6	5.3	0.5	15.3
Misoram	2.2	4.7	3.3	10.2	6.7	8.1	5.2	20.0	3.5	4.9	2.9	11.2
Nagaland	1.5	1.3	0.2	3.1	1.8	1.4	0.2	3.4	1.2	0.8	0.1	2.1
Orissa	22.5	7.0	5.1	34.6	27.1	8.6	6.0	41.7	24.4	8.3	4.8	37.5
Sikkim	4.0	2.1	0.4	6.5	3.4	2.3	0.6	6.3	4.4	2.7	0.4	7.6
Tripura	15.3	4.0	2.1	21.4	13.9	3.8	1.8	19.5	12.5	3.8	1.1	17.4
West Bengal	63.0	33.2	20.9	117.1	69.4	38.6	25.8	133.8	61.0	32.2	24.6	117.8
North	100.1	24.0	2.7	126.8	98.8	31.8	3.5	134.2	94.7	27.6	3.1	125.5
Haryana	107.9	28.0	0.6	136.5	109.1	36.8	0.8	146.8	116.3	33.6	1.6	151.5
Himachal Pradesh	30.0	5.4	4.3	39.7	28.4	5.9	4.1	38.4	25.1	6.7	4.7	36.6
Jammu & Kashmir	47.4	16.1	2.0	65.4	42.7	14.2	1.0	57.9	53.0	18.2	1.2	72.4
Punjab	134.4	34.3	2.3	171.0	135.1	41.6	3.3	180.0	125.4	34.1	2.9	163.3
Uttar Pradesh	92.3	21.0	3.2	116.6	90.0	29.2	4.3	123.5	84.7	25.2	3.6	113.5
Chandigarh	72.5	-	2.5	75.0	60.0	-	-	60.0	7.5	-	-	7.5
Delhi	241.2	23.7	6.3	271.2	268.2	70.7	4.7	343.7	82.1	7.9	0.2	90.2
South	75.9	34.3	18.7	128.9	79.3	37.4	23.1	139.8	81.5	37.0	21.4	139.8
Andhra Pradesh	105.8	46.2	13.4	165.5	108.3	49.7	16.6	174.6	112.5	49.8	17.2	179.5
Karnataka	54.6	28.7	14.9	98.2	58.3	32.0	18.5	108.7	62.4	32.7	19.9	115.0
Kerala	29.0	14.3	17.8	61.1	29.3	14.8	27.1	71.2	24.8	12.7	20.8	58.3
Tamil Nadu	79.1	30.8	35.1	145.0	85.1	34.2	41.1	160.4	83.0	31.5	31.4	145.9
Pondicherry	278.6	116.1	100.7	495.5	283.4	128.9	117.7	530.0	282.5	130.9	124.5	538.0
A & N Islands	5.0	3.0	1.6	9.6	6.6	4.6	1.4	12.6	5.8	4.4	1.4	11.6
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	-
West	36.9	16.9	3.5	57.3	37.5	18.6	4.7	60.8	30.8	14.7	4.3	49.8
Gujarat	65.1	25.2	5.8	96.1	59.6	25.0	6.5	91.0	47.0	18.4	5.3	70.8
Madhya Pradesh	28.3	17.2	1.5	47.0	26.5	17.0	2.6	46.1	20.4	14.4	2.0	36.9
Maharashtra	47.1	21.1	8.2	76.4	52.6	25.4	10.8	88.8	44.4	20.6	10.7	75.8
Rajasthan	23.9	8.4	0.3	32.6	25.3	11.1	0.3	36.6	22.2	7.4	0.2	29.8
Goa	20.1	9.5	11.4	41.0	21.5	10.6	10.9	43.1	16.4	8.5	9.6	34.6
Daman & Diu	48.0	20.0	10.0	78.0	40.0	20.0	12.0	72.0	34.0	20.0	12.0	66.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	24.8	14.4	0.4	39.6	26.3	15.2	0.4	41.9	21.1	13.3	1.1	35.6
All India	59.5	21.6	7.0	88.1	60.8	25.2	8.8	94.7	56.9	22.1	8.2	87.2

Note 1. Consumption of plant nutrients per hectare have been worked out on the basis of gross cropped area available for the year 1997-98

2. Due to rounding off horizontal total may not exactly tally.

Source: Annual Review of Fertilizer Production and Consumption, The Fertilizer Association of India

ESCAP forecasts 6 percent growth

Hindu 27th April

India is expected to attain a 6 per cent GDP growth rate during 2002 as compared to 5.4 per cent in the previous year, according to the latest survey by the U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). It has also forecast a moderate inflation rate of 5 per cent, slightly higher than the 4.2 per cent recorded last year.

The 2002 survey views India's performance in the light of "gentle recovery" in developing economies of Asia and the Pacific with most expected to exceed their growth rate for 2001 though the improvement is likely to be modest.

In the case of India, ESCAP says despite the global economic slowdown, net inflows of external capital have remained stable at \$8.5 billion owing in part to the turnaround in foreign direct investment and portfolio investment, India's currency reserves continued to rise and reached \$46.6 billion - equivalent to nine months import - at the end of 2001.

As for the debt to -GDP ratio, it continued to fall to an average of 20 per cent of GDP in 2001 compared with 23 per cent in 1998. The ratio of debt servicing to gross receipts on the external current account also fell sharply from 35 to just 10 per cent between 1990 and 2001.

On overall economic performance, the survey notes that the GDP growth in 2001 was 5.4 per cent which was substantially higher than in 2000.

The agriculture sector rebounded with a strong output after contracting in the previous year.

The service sector remained vibrant reflecting the direct and multiplier effects of higher agriculture production and procurement activities.

ESCAP feels that the maintenance of a low 4.2 per cent inflation rate during 2001 was a "remarkable achievement" realised through a prudent monetary policy while ensuring enough credit availability to the productive sectors.

Regarding trade performance, the survey finds export growth to be "very modest" in 2001 as compared to the previous year.

The export performance was adversely affected across the board while specifically garments and textiles faltered due to economic slow down and demand contraction in the developed countries.

Export demand for IT products was also adversely affected due to the same reasons.

Import spending, the survey notes, generally reflected unfavorable trends. Despite declining imports, current account deficit as a percentage of GDP increased as exports fell sharply.

RBI sees 6.5% growth in 2002-2003 GDP, 4% inflation

Economic Times, 30th April

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is cautiously optimistic about economic revival. It expects the real GDP to grow at 6-6.5 per cent in 2002-2003 on the back exports and agriculture. And, perhaps for the first time in many years, inflation growth is expected to be slightly lower at 4 per cent during the year, against an average of over 5 per cent in the '90s.

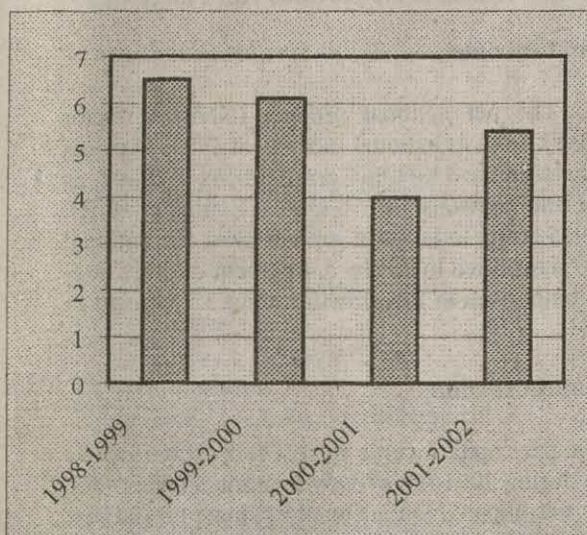
For monetary policy formulation, the RBI has placed the money supply growth at 14 per cent for the year. The growth in non-food credit, adjusted for investments in commercial paper, shares/debentures/bonds of PSUs and the private

corporate sector, is projected to increase at 15 to 15.5 per cent.

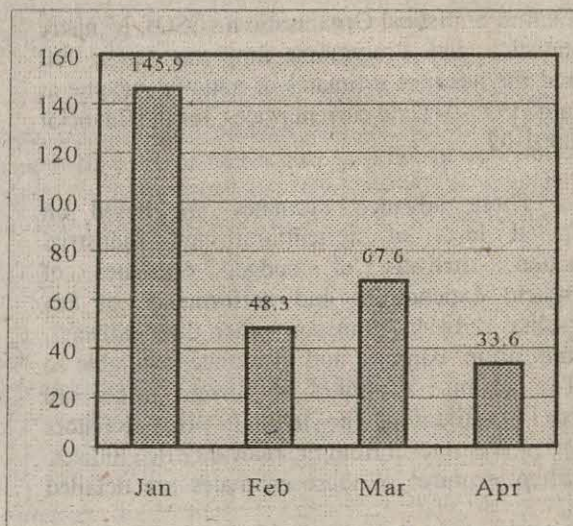
The central bank forecast follows the CSO estimates of GDP growth of 5.4 percent in 2001-02. Though the level of inflation ended up being much lower than expected and the agriculture sector too has done better than in the previous year, the slowdown in the industrial sector still continues to be a cause for concern. According to economists, though the RBI policies have had a softer interest rate bias for quite some time now, there has been little impact on actual credit offtake in this sector. Though there was reasonably good growth in credit offtake last year, it is the retail sector like housing and personal loans that have shown a steep rise in off take.

Overall growth in the industrial sector in 2001-2002 is estimated at 3.3 per cent, much lower than the 6.2 per cent in the previous year. But the services sector is estimated to have outlived expectations with a growth rate of 6.2 per cent, mainly on account of strong growth in trade and transport, finance and business services.

Real Concerns
Growth Rate in GDP (%)



Net Investment in Indian Equities and Debt (In Million Dollars)



In 2002 Jan-Apr: \$ 230.4 mn
In 2001: \$ 233 mn

Foreign institutional investor in Indian Stocks

Foreign institutional investors (Fis) were net sellers in Indian equities at Rs. 474mn, while also being net sellers in the debt market at Rs. 692 mn.

Buying	Rs. 1.21 bn
Selling	Rs. 2.02 bn
Net Sales	Rs. 813 bn

April 15

Buying	Rs. 1.27 bn
Selling	Rs. 1.85 bn
Net Sales	Rs. 576 bn

April 16

Buying	Rs. 2.40 bn
Selling	Rs. 1.92 bn
Net Sales	Rs. 480 bn

April 17

Advance Estimates of National Income, 2001-2002

The Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has released the advance estimates of national income at constant (1993-94) and current prices, for the financial year 2001-02.

These advance estimates are based on anticipated level of agricultural and industrial production, analysis of budget estimates of government expenditure and performance of key sectors like railways, transport other than railways, communication, banking and insurance; available so far. The advance estimates at current prices are derived by estimating the implicit price deflators (IPDs) at sectoral level from the relevant price indices. The salient features of these estimates are detailed below.

Estimate at constant (1993-94) prices

Gross Domestic Product

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost at constant (1993-94) prices in the year 2001-02 is likely to attain a level of Rs. 12,58,808 crore as against the quick estimates of GDP for the year 2000-2001 of Rs. 11,93,922 crore, released on 31st January 2002. The growth in GDP during 2001-02 is estimated at 5.4 percent as compared to the growth rate of 4.0 percent during 2000-01.

The growth rate of 5.4 percent in GDP during 2001-02 has mainly been due to the growth rates of over 5 percent in sectors, 'agriculture, forestry and fishing', 'electricity, gas and water supply', 'trade, hotels, transport and communication', 'financing, insurance, real estate and business services', and 'community, social and personal services'.

Agriculture

According to the information furnished by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC), the production of food grains is expected to register a growth of 6.8 percent during 2001-02, over the previous year. Among the commercial crops, oilseeds and cotton are expected to show growth rates of 14.5 percent and 23.9 percent, while sugarcane production is expected to decline by 1.4 percent during the year 2001-02 over their estimated production in the previous year.

Industry

According to the latest estimates available on the Index of Industrial Production (IIP), the index of

mining, manufacturing and electricity, registered growth rates of 1.2 percent, 2.3 percent and 2.5 percent, respectively during April-November, 2001-2002 as compared to the growth rates 4.4 percent, 6.4 percent and 4.9 percent in these sectors during April-November 2000-01. Based on the past trends, the GDP for mining, manufacturing and electricity during 2001-02 is expected to show growth rates of 2.3 percent, 3.3 percent and 3.8 percent respectively. The construction sector is expected to show a growth rate of 2.9 percent during 2001-02, mainly on account of growth in production of 6.4 percent in cement. However, the growth in steel was (-) 0.3 percent during April-December 2001-02, over the corresponding period in 2000-01.

Services

The estimated growth in GDP for the trade, hotels, transport and communication sectors during 2001-02 is placed at 6.3 percent, which is higher than the previous year's growth rate of 5.3 percent, mainly on account of a growth of 3.9 percent in the gross trading index, 6.7 percent in the combined index of railway net tonne kilometers and passenger kilometers, 2.4 percent in cargo handled at major ports, 4.7 percent in stock of commercial vehicles, and 20.9 percent in outstanding telephone connections. The sector, 'financing, insurance, real estate and business services', is expected to show a growth rate of 7.5 percent during 2001-02, on account of 15.2 percent growth in aggregate deposits and 14.0 percent growth in bank credit during November 2000 to November 2001. The growth rate of 'community, social and personal services' during 2001-02 is estimated to remain at the previous year's level.

National Income

The net national product (NNP) at factor cost, also known as national income, at 1993-94 prices is likely to be Rs. 11,01,065 crore during 2001-02, as against the previous year's Quick Estimate of Rs. 10,44,915 crore. In terms of growth rates, the national income is expected to rise by 5.4 percent during 2001-02 in comparison to the growth rate of 3.7 percent in 2000-01.

Per Capita Income

1. The per capita income in real terms (at 1993-94 prices) during 2001-02 is likely to attain a level of Rs. 10,618 as compared to the Quick Estimate for the year 2000-01 of Rs. 10,254. The growth rate in per capita income is estimated at 3.5 percent during 2001-02, as against the previous year's estimate of 1.9 percent

Estimates at Current Prices Gross Domestic Product

GDP at factor cost at current prices in the year 2001-02 is likely to attain a level of Rs. 20,80,255 crore, showing a growth rate of 9.7 percent over the Quick Estimates of GDP for the year 2000-01 of Rs. 18,95,843 crore.

National Income

The NNP at factor cost at current prices is anticipated to be Rs. 18,44,729 crore during 2001-02, as compared to Rs. 16,79,982 crore during 2000-01, showing a rise of 9.8 percent.

Per Capita Income

The per capita income at current prices during 2001-02 is estimated to be Rs. 17,789 as compared to Rs. 16,487 during 2000-01, showing a rise of 7.9 percent.

Estimates of gross/ net national product, gross/ net domestic product and per capita income along with GDP at factor cost by kind of economic activity for the years 2000-01 and 2001-02 at constant (1993-94) and current prices are given in statements 1 to 4.

Statement I

Advance Estimates of National Income for the year 2001-2002 (At 1993-94 prices)

Item		1999-00	2000-01 (Quick Estimate)	2001-02 (Advance Estimate)
A	ESTIMATES AT AGGREGATE LEVEL			
	1. National Product (Rs. crore)			
1.1	Gross National Product (GNP) at factor cost	1136898	1181483 (3.9)	1245471 (5.4)
1.2	Net National Product (NNP) at factor cost	1007743	1044915 (3.7)	1101065 (5.4)
	2. Domestic Product (Rs. crore)			
2.1	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost	1148500	1193922 (4.0)	1258808 (5.4)
2.2	Net Domestic Product (NDP) at factor cost	1019345	1057354 (3.7)	1114401 (5.4)
B	ESTIMATES AT PER CAPITA LEVEL			
	Population (million)	1001	1019 (1.8)	1037 (1.8)
	Per capita NNP at factor cost (Rs.)	10067	10254 (1.9)	10618 (3.5)

Statement II

Advance Estimates of GDP at Factor Cost By Economic Activity (At 1993-94 Prices) Rs. crore

Industry	1999-00	2000-01 (Quick Estimate)	2001-02 Advance Estimate	Percentage change over previous year	
				2000-01	2001-02
1 Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	289842	289194	305643	-0.2	5.7
2 Mining & Quarrying	26908	27796	28179	3.3	1.4
3 Manufacturing	192404	205220	212083	6.7	3.3
4 Electricity, Gas, & Water supply	28637	30406	31982	6.2	5.2
5 Construction	58815	62801	64601	6.8	2.9
6 Trade, Hotels, Transport and Communication	253506	266817	283648	5.3	6.3
7 Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	145865	150051	161265	2.9	7.5
8 Community, Social & Personal Services	152523	161637	171407	6.0	6.0
GDP at factor cost	1148500	1193922	1258808	4.0	5.4
	0	2	8		

Statement III

Advance Estimates of National Income for the year 2001-2002
(At current prices)

Item		1999-00	2000-01 (Quick Estimate)	2001-02 (Advance Estimate)
A	ESTIMATES AT AGGREGATE LEVEL			
	1. National Product (Rs. crore)			
	1.1 Gross National Product (GNP) at factor cost	1740207	1878429 (7.9)	2060604 (9.7)
	1.2 Net National Product (NNP) at factor cost	1557781	1679982 (7.8)	1844729 (9.8)
	2. Domestic Product (Rs. crore)			
	2.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost	1755638	1895843 (8.0)	2080255 (9.7)
	2.2 Net Domestic Product (NDP) at factor cost	1573212	1697396 (7.9)	1864381 (9.8)
B	ESTIMATES AT PER CAPITA LEVEL			
	Population (million)	1001	1019 (1.8)	1037 (1.8)
	Per capita NNP at factor cost (Rs.)	15562	16487 (5.9)	17789 (7.9)

Statement IV

Advance Estimates of GDP at Factor Cost By Economic Activity
(At current Prices) Rs. crore

	Industry	1999-00	2000-01 (Quick Estimate)	2001-02 Advance Estimate	Percentage change over previous year	
					2000-01	2001-02
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	460547	471981	514638	2.5	9.0
2	Mining & Quarrying	40520	44648	47694	10.2	6.8
3	Manufacturing	266890	299753	318176	12.3	6.1
4	Electricity, Gas, & Water supply	43886	49526	58782	12.9	18.7
5	Construction	105440	116431	125263	10.4	7.6
6	Trade, Hotels, Transport and Communication	365735	399623	442200	9.3	10.7
7	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	220561	236645	265944	7.3	12.4
8	Community, Social & Personal Services	252059	277236	307558	10.0	10.9
	GDP at factor cost	1755638	1895843	2080255	8.0	9.7

Death Certificate

Dr. P.V. Borkil, M.S, F.I.C.S, D.H.A, B.G.L,
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Issuing a death certificate is one of the onerous duties of a General Practitioner, which can have medico-legal implications. This article highlights the pertinent do's and don'ts during the procedure

A young general practitioner from one of the suburbs of Mumbai had certified the death of a middle aged man. He had examined this patient in a state of unconsciousness and in gasping condition; soon the patient died. The GP had certified the cause of death as "Myocardial Infraction" based on accompanying relative's story of 'Sudden chest pain' and fall on the ground. The patient had a small lacerated wound on the left side of chest wall. Relatives explained this as a small stray nail on the ground causing the wound. The GP had applied a dressing to the wound before the patient died.

Neighbours complained to the police suspecting some foul play before the body was cremated. At postmortem, the wound on the chest wall was found to be a punctured wound caused by a screwdriver during a stab. On investigations, it was found that the son of the deceased had stabbed the patient during a quarrel. The weapon had punctured the aorta causing haemopericardium and death. The concerned GP was prosecuted during the murder trial along with the son of the deceased for abetting the crime. The GP suffered humiliation in the Court during trial and was released with warning.

Moral of the incident

Verification of all relevant facts before issuing a Death Certificate and not to issue a death certificate under any pressure. A doctor should do his utmost to arrive at the cause of death or at the probable cause of death. The cause of death is to be based only on clinical findings and not on extraneous factors.

Death certificate is the bugbear of any doctor's practice. There is never a doctor who at one time or the other has not faced a situation where he

has been in a dilemma: where or not to issue a death certificate. The relatives of the deceased may plead, persuade, pressurise, even offer a price and at times even threaten the doctor. He may be tempted to issue a death certificate in doubtful situations; purely on humanitarian grounds or for the fear of losing clientele.

But the doctor is advised to apply great caution while issuing a death certificate as the final certificate may unwittingly help in destroying evidence of a crime. Once the body is cremated, the evidence is lost. In such a situation the doctor may find himself in trouble with the law as in the case described in the beginning.

Guidelines

1. D.C. and cause of death to be issued only when treating doctor is fully satisfied as to the clinical diagnosis and corroborative diagnostic test, viz, ECG in AMI, CSF in Meningitis, etc.

Commentary: A doctor may certify death but cause of death to be issued only on verification and satisfying all facts of the case, causing and resulting in death.

2. A doctor may only certify death and not cause of death and will inform Police for further investigations and postmortem.
3. Before issuing death certificate, the doctor must verify and as certain:

- i) Name
- ii) Age
- iii) Sex
- iv) Religion
- v) Address of the deceased.

Commentary: Any correction required later in above points results in a lot of inconvenience to the next of kin and may cause delay in finalisation of:

- i) Death claim
- ii) Reimbursement of hospital bills
- iii) Insurance claims
- iv) Obtaining probate or succession certificate
- v) Settlement of property claims
- vi) Release of gratuity and Provident Fund claims.

4. D.C. is to be issued free of charge and not to be withheld for pending fees payment from the relatives and friends of the deceased.
5. Only a single copy of death certificates to be issued.
6. Always maintain a carbon copy of death certificate issued.
7. Never sign a blank death certificate.
8. **ICD**. International Classification of Diseases is an alphanumeric method of classification under which disease is assigned a code; the first part of which is a letter and the second part is a two or three digit combination (A00 for - Cholera). ICD should be used in death certificate wherever possible to maintain uniformity and facilitate fast retrieval of data through computerization.

Death certificates is an important legal document from the point of view of the person (since deceased) and his next of kin. This document, correctly filled and completed is absolutely essential. Pass is obtained from the Municipal Authorities so that cremation and final rites of the deceased person can take place as per his/her religion without loss of time and any inconvenience to relatives and friends.

Proper registration with the local municipal authorities of all the details of the Death Certificate of the deceased person must be done, so that -

- i. Life insurance claim and settlement can be processed.
- ii. All legal use like Gratuity, Provident fund and Family Pension can be settled from the office of the deceased person if he was a salaried person.
- iii. Distribution of movable and immovable property of the deceased person as per his/her last testament or will can be bequeathed to legal heirs. The executor of the will can obtain a certified copy of the death certificate from local municipal authorities before proceeding to obtain a probate or succession certificate (as the case may be) from Civil Court.

iv. Legal claim under Personal Accident Benefit Policy can be processed in case of accidental death.

9. Deletion of the deceased person's name in movable or immovable property extract, viz, share, house or flat, etc. will also need a certified copy of the correct death certificate.

International forms are used by various municipal authorities in our country and are available for Doctors. Doctors should necessarily use their rubber stamp after affixing signature to D.C.

The Maharashtra State Government Act, 1976, Sec.5 (2) stipulates that death must be informed within 72 hours to the local municipal authorities. Failure to do so is dealt under the Government of India Act of 1969 relating to registration of birth and death. Printed forms are made available by the municipal authorities to doctors and hospitals for issuing death certificate.

Death with in 24 hours

Earlier it was a dictum that in case of a patient dying within 24 hrs. after admission to a hospital, postmortem was ordered to establish the exact cause of death. In view of the tremendous advances of technological development in imaging, electronic and laboratory equipment, 4 to 6 hrs. are enough to diagnose most of the cases admitted to a hospital in emergency. Thus, usually diagnosis is established before death and the need of doing postmortem is obviated wherever death is due to diseases or natural illness. However in case of death under suspicious condition, medicolegal postmortem is mandatory to ascertain the exact cause of death.

Issue of Death Certificate in MLC Patients

It was an earlier practice to send all MLC deaths for medicolegal postmortem. With advancement in technological and scientific knowledge, accurate diagnosis is possible in a given case. So wherever possible, death certificate and cause of death may be issued in a medicolegal case. However it must be noted that the D.C. must be handed over to police along with the dead body for final "Panchanama". The police authorities have the

final say in this matter. If the police authorities still want a postmortem they can order so accordingly.

In cases registered under IPC Sec. 498 A, due precautions must be taken before issuing cause of death.

Transplantation Act of Human Organs, 1994 (42 of 1994), Sub. Sec. F of Sec. 24.

A person who has met with an accident resulting in brain death is a source of various organs such as kidney, liver, heart etc. as these organs are still in viable condition and can be transplanted to patients suffering from organ failure, e.g. chronic renal failure. Thus such cadaver organ donation is a ray of hope for patients awaiting end of their life due to organ failure. In order to facilitate cadaver organ transplantation, such a body need not be sent for postmortem. Instead, death certificate may be issued and after final "Pandchanama", organs like kidneys can be transplanted.

GP in Difficulty

A large number of patients are on the roll in a GP's Clinic. Whenever required, patients attend the clinic. If such a patient is suddenly brought to the GP's Clinic and if the GP has not seen him recently, then there is a problem-

- ◆ What should the GP do?
- ◆ Should the GP issue Death Certificate?

A similar situation is often experienced by a GP when called to attend a serious unknown patient in the house of his regular patient. The patient is a guest and dies in front of the GP before he receives any treatment from him. Often there is social pressure brought on the GP to issue a death certificate in such circumstances.

Rule to be followed

If the GP has seen and treated the patient in last 14 days, he is justified in issuing the D.C. Other wise he may land up in a problem as cited in the

beginning of this article. The GP is advised to properly explain the situations to his family patient or acquaintance and politely decline to yield under pressure. GP is further advised to guide the family on further procedures to obtain the D.C. His patients usually appreciate such steps and there is less chance of losing his clientele.

D.C. in HIV positive/Seropositive cases

Code of Medical Ethics permits overriding the rule of confidentiality and disclosure of the fact that the deceased was suffering from AIDS/HIV infection. This exception to the code of ethics is permitted in public interest and overrides confidentiality. The Supreme Court of India has quoted with the approval from guidelines on the HIV infection and AIDS of the General Medical Council of Great Britain.

Correction in Documents

It is often noticed that some correction in death certificate is required. If any such irregularity is noticed in D.C. by relatives of the deceased; it is possible to correct it by the doctor issuing the D.C and before cremation Pass is obtained from the Municipal Authorities. But correction later in the extract of D.C involves a long legal process. It is therefore advisable that the doctor be very careful in filling up details in D.C like name, age, sex., religion and address and the cause of death. The next of kin has to struggle a lot to get even minor corrections done in D.C from the Court and for want these correction, LIC or Insurance claims, gratuity, provident fund, etc., remain unsettled, causing a lot of inconvenience to members of the bereaved family.

To conclude, death is an inevitable event in every person's life. However, structure of the modern society has necessitated death to be authenticated by the medical profession. Therefore the doctors have to bear and carry out his responsibility with all fairness and pragmatism.

Source: *QMPA Journal of Medical Science Mar/Apr 02*

Country - Wise Export of Coir Products (December 2001)

Quantity in Tonnes

Value in Rs. Million

Sl. No.	Name of Country	Quantity	Value	Sl. No.	Name of Country	Quantity	Value
I. COIR FIBRE				<i>Handloom Mat (Contd..)</i>			
1	France	14.00	0.187	15	Poland	3.10	0.093
2	Netherlands	42.00	0.428	16	Saudi Arabia	2.79	0.171
3	South Korea	50.00	0.742	17	Spain	77.78	4.420
4	UAE	3.66	0.334	18	Sweden	3.30	0.221
Total for the Item		109.66	1.693	19	South Africa	3.65	0.126
II. COIR YARN				20	Taiwan	0.15	0.002
1	Brazil	11.50	0.331	21	Turkey	31.62	2.031
2	Belgium	54.51	1.671	22	USA	519.14	38.357
3	France	142.09	4.222	23	UAE	13.44	0.823
4	Greece	6.25	0.166	24	UK	199.36	11.085
5	Germany	63.27	1.830	25	Yugoslavia	10.78	0.966
6	Italy	248.03	7.656	Total for the Item		1395.96	89.421
7	Kuwait	23.00	0.598	IV. POWERLOOM MAT			
8	Malive Islands	4.00	0.005	1	Belgium	33.90	2.006
9	Netherlands	67.72	1.832	2	Canada	7.57	0.465
10	Pakistan	39.50	0.945	3	Germany	52.09	3.186
11	Portugal	25.50	0.888	4	Japan	11.26	1.617
12	Spain	40.90	1.134	5	Sweden	65.79	3.911
13	USA	167.72	4.404	6	USA	7.41	0.455
14	UAE	11.20	0.249	Total for the Item		178.01	11.640
Total for the Item		905.19	25.932	V. TUFTED MAT			
III. HANDLOOM MAT				1	Germany	13.47	0.639
1	Australia	41.30	2.444	2	Israel	11.39	0.514
2	Brazil	17.44	1.068	3	Italy	31.05	1.351
3	Belgium	11.53	1.335	4	Netherlands	2.59	0.170
4	Canada	34.53	2.614	5	USA	388.09	24.758
5	Denmark	15.01	1.139	6	UK	9.63	0.554
6	France	59.64	3.823	Total for the Item		456.23	27.985
7	Greece	27.09	1.427	VI. HANDLOOM MATTING			
8	Germany	153.84	8.321	1	Denmark	0.34	0.031
9	Hongkong	0.03	0.003	2	France	0.76	0.088
10	Israel	10.20	0.527	3	Greece	13.25	0.959
11	Italy	86.73	4.152	4	Germany	7.38	0.476
12	Jordan	2.21	0.094				
13	New Zealand	13.65	0.851				
14	Netherlands	57.66	3.330				

Country - Wise Export of Coir Products (December 2001) - Contd..

Quantity in Tonnes

Value in Rs. Million

Sl. No.	Name of Country	Quantity	Value	Sl. No.	Name of Country	Quantity	Value
<i>Handloom Matting (Contd..)</i>				<i>Coir Rope (Contd..)</i>			
5	Hongkong	1.21	0.073	2	UAE	12.21	0.223
6	Israel	2.90	0.141	Total for the Item		56.40	1.750
7	Japan	4.77	0.370	XI. CURLED COIR			
8	Netherlands	57.17	3.125	1	Ghana	38.80	0.155
9	Portugal	15.23	0.862	2	Russia	57.00	0.908
10	South Korea	5.03	0.304	Total for the Item		95.80	1.063
11	Sweden	3.01	0.130	XII. RUBBERISED COIR			
12	South Africa	2.56	0.158	1	Belgium	1.52	0.111
13	UK	33.71	2.412	2	France	2.25	0.125
Total for the Item		147.31	9.129	3	Greece	11.27	0.727
VII. POWERLOOM MATTING No Exports				4	Hongkong	6.84	0.477
VIII. GEO TEXTILE				5	Maldiv Islands	14.51	1.257
1	Belgium	7.93	0.328	Total for the Item		36.40	2.696
2	France	9.45	0.262	XIII. COIR PITH			
3	Germany	5.30	0.200	1	Australia	62.30	0.406
4	Hongkong	6.00	0.209	2	Canada	2.00	0.013
5	Japan	19.70	0.881	3	Italy	21.78	0.366
6	Netherlands	5.10	0.252	4	Kenya	132.5	0.822
7	Oman	13.14	0.674	5	Netherlands	762.48	5.055
8	USA	18.68	0.923	6	Spain	25.97	0.180
Total for the Item		85.29	3.730	7	South Africa	10.00	0.078
IX. COIR RUGS & CARPET				8	USA	114.60	1.082
1	Belgium	5.88	0.469	9	UAE	36.00	0.231
2	Canada	1.93	0.154	10	UK	25.50	0.200
3	France	5.41	0.434	Total for the item		1193.13	8.434
4	Israel	5.06	0.306	XIV. COIR OTHER SORTS			
5	Italy	3.98	0.264	1	Germany	18.62	0.699
6	Spain	3.83	0.248	2	Japan	7.20	0.167
7	UK	56.80	4.924	3	Netherlands	0.60	0.076
Total for the Item		82.90	6.799	4	USA	7.35	0.361
X. COIR ROPE				Total for the Item		33.77	1.303
1	France	44.19	1.527	TOTAL FOR ALL ITEMS			
						4776.05	191.575

Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers

(Base 1982 = 100)

States	Centre	Consumer Price Index Number for the month of											
		Mar 01	Apr 01	May 01	Jun 01	Jul 01	Aug 01	Sep 01	Oct 01	Nov 01	Dec 01	Jan 02	Feb 02
Southern States													
Kerala	1. Aluva	448	449	456	462	466	457	458	465	464	469	471	468
	2. Mundakayam	448	445	449	456	453	453	447	449	455	460	456	454
	3. Kollam	463	448	445	460	456	452	457	456	460	469	464	463
	4. Thiruvananthapuram	503	503	496	498	504	506	505	509	507	516	523	529
	Average	466	461	462	469	470	467	467	470	472	479	479	479
Tamilnadu	1. Chennai	470	472	479	488	492	496	491	497	502	502	500	503
	2. Coimbatore	432	436	437	443	440	445	442	446	452	453	449	451
	3. Coonoor	429	430	441	455	454	451	448	453	458	464	458	458
	4. Madurai	441	443	449	448	440	442	436	446	461	458	454	451
	5. Salem	431	428	436	446	444	446	444	450	457	461	454	454
	6. Tiruchirappalli	464	462	464	480	501	500	500	511	515	515	515	512
	Average	445	445	451	460	462	463	460	467	474	476	472	472
Andra Pradesh	1. Gudur	436	426	435	447	452	460	446	446	455	447	447	438
	2. Gundur	423	426	425	438	442	447	451	456	459	460	466	465
	3. Hyderabad	426	427	437	441	441	442	443	446	447	455	460	459
	4. Visakhapatanam	439	436	437	442	444	447	446	454	458	456	460	456
	5. Warangal	446	449	456	465	472	473	468	479	486	483	496	489
	Average	434	433	438	447	450	454	451	456	461	460	466	461
Karnataka	1. Bangalore	429	433	432	436	442	441	440	443	448	448	448	445
	2. Belgaum	465	469	477	486	494	500	495	499	502	502	502	503
	3. Hubli Dhanwar	441	442	448	454	456	456	455	457	469	462	462	459
	4. Meccara	451	450	452	460	461	462	458	459	456	453	453	452
	Average	447	449	452	459	463	465	462	465	469	466	466	465
Pndicherry	1. Pndicherry	473	464	468	480	484	478	482	496	496	493	494	493

Contd.

Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (Contd.)

(Base 1982 = 100)

States	Centre	Consumer Price Index Number for the month of											
		Mar 01	Apr 01	May 01	Jun 01	Jul 01	Aug 01	Sep 01	Oct 01	Nov 01	Dec 01	Jan 02	Feb 02
Northern States													
Delhi	1. Delhi	518	526	527	533	536	536	534	540	541	533	530	529
Maharashtra	1. Mumbai	517	521	524	530	535	534	534	536	539	536	543	550
	2. Nagpur	467	476	478	483	490	496	488	490	495	487	486	589
	3. Nasik	489	488	494	497	504	504	503	505	505	504	511	507
	4. Pune	504	507	514	518	522	525	518	520	526	522	514	517
	5. Solapur	457	458	461	470	483	487	480	479	484	482	481	479
	Average	487	490	494	500	507	509	505	506	510	506	507	528
Haryana	1. Faridabad	455	463	468	471	483	483	480	478	478	471	469	464
	2. Yamuna Nagar	420	422	425	427	432	437	433	433	438	430	431	427
	Average	438	443	447	449	458	460	457	456	458	451	450	446
West Bengal	1. Asansol	407	413	418	421	429	453	453	458	460	456	449	443
	2. Darjeeling	380	383	385	393	395	396	396	404	410	402	394	387
	3. Durgapur	486	491	498	497	507	527	531	540	536	532	540	536
	4. Haldia	491	491	490	492	572	576	575	577	586	580	573	571
	5. Howrah	501	509	507	514	517	533	528	536	547	538	526	528
	6. Jalpaiguri	395	402	404	408	410	410	415	421	418	416	413	406
	7. Kolkata	461	465	465	472	502	516	518	531	540	526	517	514
	8. Raniganj	384	390	392	399	402	404	404	413	417	415	402	404
	Average	438	443	445	450	467	477	478	485	489	483	477	474
Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh	474	481	484	485	492	497	501	496	498	497	513	513
Uttar Pradesh	1. Agra	408	416	417	415	421	427	421	427	432	424	422	423
	2. Ghaziabad	462	465	468	469	471	474	473	470	472	465	463	459
	3. Kanpur	440	442	443	449	454	454	454	457	461	449	444	452
	4. Saharapur	406	410	416	422	426	432	431	431	430	426	428	432
	5. Varanasi	466	470	474	477	485	490	486	493	493	482	474	474
	Average	436	441	444	446	451	455	453	456	458	449	446	448
Madhya Pradesh	1. Balaghat	395	397	405	410	414	422	420	422	422	421	412	408
	2. Bhopal	468	470	475	482	502	506	503	506	510	507	507	501
	3. Indore	455	468	469	472	474	477	475	477	482	480	477	475
	4. Jabalpur	446	446	450	455	462	469	466	471	471	467	461	459
	Average	441	445	450	455	463	469	466	469	471	469	464	461
	All India	445	448	451	457	463	466	465	468	472	472	472	472

Consumer Price Index and % Variations of Index for Industrial Workers

State	Centre	CPI for the month of								
		Dec 00	Dec 01	% variation	Jan 01	Jan 02	% variation	Feb 01	Feb 02	% variation
Southern States										
1. Kerala	1. Aluva	445	469	5.39	448	471	5.13	449	468	4.23
	2. Mundakayam	452	460	1.77	451	456	1.11	450	454	0.89
	3. Kollam	452	469	3.76	456	464	1.75	464	463	-0.22
	4. Thiruvananthapuram	490	516	5.31	499	523	4.81	500	529	5.80
	Average	460	479	4.08	464	479	3.24	466	479	2.74
2. Tamilnadu	1. Chennai	483	502	3.93	479	500	4.38	471	503	6.79
	2. Coimbatore	440	453	2.95	436	449	2.98	432	451	4.40
	3. Coonoor	434	464	6.91	431	458	6.26	430	458	6.51
	4. Madurai	456	458	0.44	446	454	1.79	445	451	1.35
	5. Salem	442	461	4.30	441	454	2.95	435	454	4.37
	6. Tiruchirappalli	478	515	7.74	475	515	8.42	467	512	9.64
	Average	456	476	4.39	451	472	4.51	447	472	5.56
3. Andhra Pradesh	1. Gudur	442	447	1.13	437	447	2.29	434	438	0.92
	2. Gundur	420	460	9.52	415	466	12.29	416	465	11.78
	3. Hyderabad	426	455	6.81	427	460	7.73	424	459	8.25
	4. Visakhapatanam	431	456	5.80	433	460	6.24	430	456	6.05
	5. Warangal	443	483	9.03	444	496	11.71	444	489	10.14
	Average	432	460	6.43	431	466	8.02	430	461	7.40
4. Karnataka	1. Bangalore	431	448	3.94	431	448	3.94	430	445	3.49
	2. Belgaum	471	502	6.58	473	502	6.13	466	503	7.94
	3. Hubli Dhanwar	436	462	5.96	437	462	5.72	436	459	5.28
	4. Meccara	460	453	-1.52	456	453	-0.66	453	452	-0.22
	Average	450	466	3.73	449	466	3.78	446	465	4.15
5. Pndicherry	1. Pndicherry	495	493	-0.40	491	494	0.61	480	493	2.71

Contd..

Consumer Price Index and % Variations of Index for Industrial Workers (Contd.)

State	Centre	CPI for the month of								
		Dec 00	Dec 01	% variation	Jan 01	Jan 02	% variation	Feb 01	Feb 02	% variation
Northern States										
1. Delhi	1. Delhi	513	533	3.90	513	530	3.31	513	529	3.12
2. Maharashtra	1. Mumbai	512	536	4.69	517	543	5.03	515	550	6.80
	2. Nagpur	476	487	2.31	477	486	1.89	470	589	25.32
	3. Nasik	489	504	3.07	496	511	3.02	487	507	4.11
	4. Pune	511	522	2.15	511	514	0.59	505	517	2.38
	5. Solapur	460	482	4.78	459	481	4.79	455	479	5.27
	Average	490	506	3.39	492	507	3.05	486	528	8.63
3. Haryana	1. Faridabad	442	471	6.56	444	469	5.63	448	464	3.57
	2. Yamuna Nagar	419	430	2.63	419	431	2.86	418	427	2.15
	Average	431	451	4.65	432	450	4.29	433	446	2.89
4. West Bengal	1. Asansol	416	456	9.62	406	449	10.59	401	443	10.47
	2. Darjeeling	386	402	4.15	386	394	2.07	384	387	0.78
	3. Durgapur	489	532	8.79	481	540	12.27	476	536	12.61
	4. Haldia	485	580	19.59	481	573	19.13	480	571	18.96
	5. Howrah	510	538	5.49	500	526	5.20	498	528	6.02
	6. Jalpaiguri	400	416	4.00	393	413	5.09	390	406	4.10
	7. Kolkata	461	526	14.10	456	517	13.38	450	514	14.22
	8. Raniganj	388	415	6.96	386	402	4.15	381	404	6.04
	Average	442	483	9.34	436	477	9.31	433	474	9.51
5. Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh	471	497	5.52	472	513	8.69	473	513	8.46
6. Uttar Pradesh	1. Agra	404	424	4.95	403	422	4.71	403	423	4.96
	2. Ghaziabad	450	465	3.33	457	463	1.31	455	459	0.88
	3. Kanpur	428	449	4.91	430	444	3.26	435	452	3.91
	4. Saharapur	405	426	5.19	403	428	6.20	403	432	7.20
	5. Varanasi	457	482	5.47	451	474	5.10	457	474	3.72
	Average	429	449	4.76	429	446	4.06	431	448	4.04
7. Madhya Pradesh	1. Balaghat	390	421	7.95	393	412	4.83	392	408	4.08
	2. Bhopal	457	507	10.94	461	507	9.98	469	501	6.82
	3. Indore	456	480	5.26	453	477	5.30	453	475	4.86
	4. Jabalpur	453	467	3.09	449	461	2.67	446	459	2.91
	Average	439	469	6.78	439	464	5.75	440	461	4.72
	All India	446	472	5.83	445	472	6.07	443	472	6.55

Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers

Sl. No.	Centre	Base 1986-87 = 100]											
		Mar 01	Apr 01	May 01	Jun 01	Jul 01	Aug 01	Sept 01	Oct 01	Nov 01	Dec 01	Jan 02	Feb 02
Southern States													
1	Kerala	319	320	323	326	325	323	316	317	318	322	319	322
2	Tamilnadu	295	295	300	302	304	304	304	306	311	316	314	313
3	Andhrapradesh	311	309	312	318	320	326	327	332	331	327	324	325
4	Karnataka	293	294	299	302	304	307	307	308	311	312	308	308
Northern States													
5	Maharashtra	298	295	298	302	304	309	305	307	305	304	303	303
6	Haryana	312	316	318	319	320	322	324	324	325	323	320	321
7	West Bengal	288	295	296	295	302	305	306	311	311	307	301	299
8	Uttar Pradesh	302	303	303	307	312	313	314	316	315	311	309	312
9	Madhya Pradesh	307	308	309	313	313	316	315	313	312	310	304	304
10	Assam	318	321	323	325	321	318	319	322	323	324	319	317
11	Bihar	277	278	278	281	283	285	287	294	296	296	291	290
12	Gujarat	312	315	320	325	328	329	324	319	320	315	312	313
13	Himachalpradesh	290	292	289	289	295	303	299	297	299	296	297	299
14	Jammu & Kashmir	325	326	330	331	333	332	329	330	329	326	329	330
15	Manipur	316	312	312	313	311	312	308	305	304	307	300	299
16	Meghalaya	343	345	344	345	346	348	350	354	359	356	351	350
17	Orissa	299	299	298	300	308	313	312	310	307	303	294	286
18	Punjab	311	314	318	319	325	331	329	328	328	324	322	322
19	Rajasthan	309	310	312	311	311	311	308	305	306	305	306	308
20	Tripura	307	309	315	315	317	323	324	328	334	315	313	315
	All India	300	301	303	306	309	312	311	313	313	312	308	308

Consumer Price Index for Industrial & Agricultural Workers - (Kerala State)

Centre	Base 1970=100						Base 1998-99=100					
	Apr 01	May 01	Jun 01	Jul 01	Aug 01	Sep 01	Oct 01	Nov 01	Dec 01	Jan 02	Feb 02	Mar 02
Thiruvananthapuram	1143	1139	1144	1148	1150	1153	113	114	114	115	114	114
Kollam	1140	1137	1144	1149	1152	1155	114	115	115	115	114	115
Pathanamthitta	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	113	113	113	112	112
Punalur	1091	1088	1093	1096	1098	1101	113	114	114	114	113	112
Alappuzha	1146	1142	1149	1153	1155	1157	112	114	114	114	113	113
Kottayam	1146	1146	1152	1157	1161	1163	114	115	115	115	114	114
Mundakkayam	1106	1106	1111	1113	1114	1116	112	113	113	113	112	111
Munnar	1110	1112	1117	1121	1124	1127	114	115	115	115	114	114
Ernakulam	1095	1097	1104	1107	1109	1112	114	115	115	115	114	114
Chalakkudy	1160	1162	1170	1174	1177	1180	113	114	114	114	113	113
Thrissur	1114	1116	1124	1128	1129	1132	114	115	115	115	114	114
Palakkad	1128	1130	1136	1141	1142	1145	111	112	112	112	111	111
Malappuram	1117	1120	1125	1126	1128	1131	112	113	113	114	113	112
Kozhikkode	1114	1115	1123	1128	1130	1134	114	115	115	115	114	113
Meppady	1187	1189	1195	1197	1199	1201	114	115	115	115	114	114
Kannur	1115	1118	1124	1129	1132	1135	114	115	115	115	114	114
Kasargod	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	114	114	114	113	112
State	1127	1128	1134	1138	1140	1143	113	114	114	114	113	113

Consumer Price Index and % Variations for Agricultural Labourers

Base 1986-87 = 100

Sl. No.	Centre	Index for		% Variation	Index for		% Variation	Index for		% Variation
		Dec-00	Dec-01		Jan-01	Jan-02		Feb-01	Feb-02	
Southern States										
1	Kerala	322	322	0.00	324	319	-1.54	319	322	0.94
2	Tamilnadu	301	316	4.98	298	314	5.37	295	313	6.10
3	Andhrapradesh	318	327	2.83	314	324	3.18	310	325	4.84
4	Karnataka	300	312	4.00	300	308	2.67	295	308	4.41
Northern States										
5	Maharashtra	304	304	0.00	301	303	0.66	299	303	1.34
6	Haryana	310	323	4.19	310	320	3.23	310	321	3.55
7	West Bengal	291	307	5.50	284	301	5.99	284	299	5.28
8	Uttar Pradesh	295	311	5.42	296	309	4.39	297	312	5.05
9	Madhya Pradesh	310	310	0.00	306	304	-0.65	306	304	-0.65
10	Assam	320	324	1.25	317	319	0.63	315	317	0.63
11	Bihar	281	296	5.34	276	291	5.43	274	290	5.84
12	Gujarat	313	315	0.64	311	312	0.32	313	313	0.00
13	Himachalpradesh	290	296	2.07	289	297	2.77	290	299	3.10
14	Jammu & Kashmir	321	326	1.56	321	329	2.49	323	330	2.17
15	Manipur	320	307	-4.06	314	300	-4.46	313	299	-4.47
16	Meghalaya	346	356	2.89	342	351	2.63	341	350	2.64
17	Orissa	305	303	-0.66	301	294	-2.33	300	286	-4.67
18	Punjab	314	324	3.18	313	322	2.88	312	322	3.21
19	Rajasthan	312	305	-2.24	311	306	-1.61	310	308	-0.65
20	Tripura	326	315	-3.37	321	313	-2.49	313	315	0.64
	All India	303	312	2.97	301	308	2.33	299	308	3.01

Indices (All India) for the last 12 months

Base Year	Indices	Mar-01	Apr-01	May-01	Jun-01	Jul-01	Aug-01
1	2			5	6	7	8
1982 = 100	Industrial Workers	445	448	451	457	463	466
84-85 = 100	Non urban manual workers	377	379	382	386	391	393
86-87 = 100	Agricultural labourers	300	301	303	306	309	312
86-87 = 100	Rural labourers	302	303	306	309	311	314

Base Year	Indices	Sep-01	Oct-01	Nov-01	Dec-01	Jan-02	Feb-02
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	13
1982 = 100	Industrial Workers	465	468	472	469	467	466
84-85 = 100	Non urban manual workers	392	393	395	394	393	395
86-87 = 100	Agricultural labourers	311	313	313	312	308	308
86-87 = 100	Rural labourers	313	315	316	314	311	311

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

[Base 1984-85=100]

Sl.No	Centre	State	Index for the month of											
			Mar 01	Apr 01	May 01	Jun 01	Jul-01	Aug 01	Sep 01	Oct 01	Nov 01	Dec 02	Jan 02	Feb 02
Southern Centres														
1	Trivandrum	Kerala	369	370	374	377	382	384	385	384	386	386	391	392
2	Calicut	Kerala	369	369	371	374	375	371	370	371	374	374	375	376
3	Chennai	Tamilnadu	431	432	436	440	453	454	454	458	462	466	471	472
4	Coimbatore	Tamilnadu	442	443	447	447	451	456	454	452	455	462	460	460
5	Madurai	Tamilnadu	427	429	433	438	438	439	438	439	448	448	447	448
6	Salem	Tamilnadu	416	417	419	424	428	427	426	428	434	434	434	433
7	Tiruchirapalli	Tamilnadu	398	396	400	404	409	410	407	411	418	421	426	429
8	Hydrabad	Andrapradesh	390	396	404	405	412	413	410	414	413	411	412	411
9	Kurnool	Andrapradesh	386	389	390	396	400	403	406	409	411	408	413	411
10	Vijayawada	Andrapradesh	403	404	407	411	418	424	424	430	434	431	434	433
11	Vishakapattanam	Andrapradesh	382	385	388	390	396	399	400	403	406	406	404	402
12	Warangal	Andrapradesh	399	399	404	414	415	418	417	423	426	427	424	420
13	Bangalore	Karnataka	397	399	403	409	413	414	413	413	416	415	415	416
14	Gulbarga	Karnataka	356	361	367	369	376	380	379	382	385	386	386	389
15	Hubli	Karnataka	384	385	385	391	394	398	400	399	402	403	400	400
16	Mangalore	Karnataka	371	372	374	376	382	387	383	384	387	387	389	389
Northern Centres														
1	Delhi	Delhi	386	388	388	394	399	402	401	402	405	402	399	399
2	Mumbai	Maharashtra	385	384	387	392	396	396	394	396	397	396	397	396
3	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	401	403	407	412	413	422	422	423	423	425	430	428
4	Nagpur	Maharashtra	365	369	373	375	377	378	376	379	379	376	375	372
5	Pune	Maharashtra	394	397	400	404	406	406	406	407	406	404	405	404
6	Solapur	Maharashtra	357	358	362	366	367	370	369	371	374	373	371	370
7	Chandigarh	Punjab	454	455	454	459	463	467	472	465	465	463	466	469
8	Kolkatta	West Bengal	346	349	352	359	360	357	355	358	359	356	352	352
9	Asansol	West Bengal	379	384	389	394	407	402	402	402	403	401	396	398
10	Kharagpur	West Bengal	360	364	365	371	375	378	378	383	382	382	374	374
11	Siliguri	West Bengal	408	411	414	413	416	417	418	420	424	420	421	418
12	Lucknow	Uttarpradesh	346	351	357	360	368	368	367	369	373	366	365	362
13	Agra	Uttarpradesh	362	365	371	371	384	393	388	389	389	384	385	382
14	Allahabad	Uttarpradesh	390	390	389	395	414	415	413	415	415	410	411	414
15	Kanpur	Uttarpradesh	342	345	347	353	358	360	359	363	365	360	357	358
16	Meerut	Uttarpradesh	331	333	335	335	349	351	348	347	347	345	354	355
	All India		377	379	382	386	391	393	392	393	395	394	393	392

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

[Base 1984-85=100]

Sl. No	Centre	State	Index for		% Increase	Index for		% Increase	Index for		% Increase
			Dec-00	Dec-01		Jan-01	Jan-02		Feb-01	Feb-02	
Southern State											
1	Trivandrum	Kerala	366	386	5.46	371	391	5.39	370	392	5.95
2	Calicut	Kerala	370	374	1.08	370	375	1.35	369	376	1.90
3	Chennai	Tamilnadu	424	466	9.91	433	471	8.78	431	472	9.51
4	Coimbatore	Tamilnadu	434	462	6.45	441	460	4.31	441	460	4.31
5	Madurai	Tamilnadu	432	448	3.70	432	447	3.47	429	448	4.43
6	Salem	Tamilnadu	416	434	4.33	421	434	3.09	418	433	3.59
7	Tiruchirapalli	Tamilnadu	403	421	4.47	401	426	6.23	400	429	7.25
8	Hydrabad	Andrapradesh	386	411	6.48	387	412	6.46	388	411	5.93
9	Kurnool	Andrapradesh	383	408	6.53	382	413	8.12	383	411	7.31
10	Vijayawada	Andrapradesh	405	431	6.42	403	434	7.69	402	433	7.71
11	Vishakapattana	Andrapradesh	379	406	7.12	382	404	5.76	382	402	5.24
12	Warangal	Andrapradesh	400	427	6.75	395	424	7.34	399	420	5.26
13	Bangalore	Karnataka	393	415	5.60	396	415	4.80	397	416	4.79
14	Gulbarga	Karnataka	360	386	7.22	358	386	7.82	356	389	9.27
15	Hubli	Karnataka	373	403	8.04	380	400	5.26	379	400	5.54
16	Mangalore	Karnataka	368	387	5.16	371	389	4.85	371	389	4.85
Northern State											
1	Delhi	Delhi	382	402	5.24	382	399	4.45	385	399	3.64
2	Mumbai	Maharashtra	378	396	4.76	379	397	4.75	379	396	4.49
3	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	399	425	6.52	403	430	6.70	403	428	6.20
4	Nagpur	Maharashtra	363	376	3.58	364	375	3.02	364	372	2.20
5	Pune	Maharashtra	389	404	3.86	391	405	3.58	391	404	3.32
6	Solapur	Maharashtra	361	373	3.32	358	371	3.63	357	370	3.64
7	Chandigarh	Punjab	447	463	3.58	448	466	4.02	452	469	3.76
8	Kolkatta	West Bengal	345	356	3.19	344	352	2.33	345	352	2.03
9	Asansol	West Bengal	382	401	4.97	379	396	4.49	377	398	5.57
10	Kharagpur	West Bengal	360	382	6.11	359	374	4.18	360	374	3.89
11	Siliguri	West Bengal	404	420	3.96	405	421	3.95	408	418	2.45
12	Lucknow	Uttarpradesh	342	366	7.02	344	365	6.10	345	362	4.93
13	Agra	Uttarpradesh	356	384	7.87	356	385	8.15	356	382	7.30
14	Allahabad	Uttarpradesh	382	410	7.33	384	411	7.03	387	414	6.98
15	Kanpur	Uttarpradesh	338	360	6.51	337	357	5.93	340	358	5.29
16	Meeerut	Uttarpradesh	322	345	7.14	325	354	8.92	330	355	7.58
	All India		375	394	5.07	376	393	4.52	376	392	4.26

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

Sl. No	Name of Commodity	Unit	May 01	Jun 01	Jul 01	Aug 01	Sep 01	Oct 01	Nov 01	Dec 01	Jan 02	Feb 02	Mar 02	Apr 02
A. RICE - Open Market														
1	Red - Matta	Kg	12.33	12.50	12.43	12.25	12.16	12.25	12.16	12.20	12.20	12.23	11.96	11.91
2	Red - Chamba	Kg	11.96	12.10	11.96	12.15	12.27	12.27	12.13	12.30	12.25	12.15	12.29	12.36
3	White Andra Vella	Kg	11.89	12.00	12.04	12.08	12.17	12.27	12.05	12.15	12.29	12.34	11.70	11.91
B. PULSES														
4	Green gram	Kg	30.36	30.89	31.86	33.86	32.14	30.68	30.93	30.43	30.57	30.18	30.07	30.93
5	Black gram split w/o husk	Kg	39.43	39.21	39.82	39.93	39.07	37.43	36.46	35.00	34.71	34.04	32.75	32.68
6	Dhall(Tur)	Kg	28.08	28.54	29.15	30.04	29.92	30.04	30.15	29.69	29.12	28.81	28.88	28.92
C. OTHER FOOD ITEMS														
7	Sugar(O.M)	Kg.	15.73	15.67	15.55	14.94	15.39	15.43	15.25	15.18	15.26	15.25	15.30	15.24
8	Milk (Cow's)	Ltr.	12.96	12.96	12.93	12.93	12.93	12.93	12.96	12.96	13.04	13.04	13.04	13.07
9	Egg Hen's (White lagon)	Dozen	16.53	18.75	17.64	16.60	16.05	15.48	16.20	16.00	16.95	16.46	16.00	15.04
10	Mutton with bones	Kg	113.57	113.57	114.29	114.29	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	116.43	116.43	116.43	116.43
11	Tea (Kannan Devan)	1/2 kg	67.64	68.61	69.21	69.46	69.39	69.68	69.96	71.21	70.68	70.68	70.68	70.68
12	Coffee Powder (Brook Bond Gr.Label)	1/2 kg	69.36	69.38	69.38	69.38	69.32	69.21	69.30	69.20	69.25	69.25	69.25	69.25
D. OIL AND OIL SEEDS														
13	Coconut oil	Kg	33.21	37.25	36.00	37.89	36.61	35.93	36.54	48.61	43.61	41.79	40.04	44.64
14	Groundnut oil	Kg	47.17	48.68	49.78	50.48	50.28	50.48	49.87	50.31	50.87	50.42	49.87	51.50
15	Refined oil(Postnan)	Kg.	61.29	60.85	60.85	60.31	60.22	60.22	60.18	60.33	60.33	59.55	59.40	61.50
16	Gingelly oil	Kg.	49.68	49.43	49.86	51.21	50.00	50.36	50.29	50.14	51.00	50.36	51.18	53.29
17	Coconut without husk	100 nos	342.14	363.57	368.21	376.43	372.50	366.43	386.07	474.64	461.07	442.86	429.64	443.93

Monthly retail prices of certain essential commodities for the last one year (Contd.)

Sl. No	Name of Commodity	Unit	May 01	Jun 01	Jul 01	Aug 01	Sep 01	Oct 01	Nov 01	Dec 01	Jan 02	Feb 02	Mar 02	Apr-02
E. SPICES AND CONDIMENTS														
18	Corriandar	Kg.	35.68	39.50	40.93	42.43	41.93	40.71	40.86	39.57	37.79	35.71	33.57	33.64
19	Chillies dry	Kg.	37.68	37.21	42.93	49.36	49.64	49.64	48.00	45.00	43.07	41.64	39.36	38.86
20	Onion small	Kg.	12.74	11.29	11.81	11.40	11.33	14.20	17.31	16.89	12.26	10.61	10.74	10.61
21	Tamarind without seeds loose	Kg.	24.50	23.79	23.50	23.07	23.29	23.43	24.50	24.71	24.57	24.07	23.21	22.07
F. TUBERS														
22	Chenai	Kg.	6.89	7.86	8.29	8.43	7.29	7.29	7.29	7.86	7.21	7.43	8.07	9.86
23	Tapioca Raw	Kg.	5.11	4.96	4.93	4.79	4.96	5.04	4.84	4.71	4.68	4.93	4.89	5.21
24	Potato	Kg.	10.87	12.24	11.73	12.09	9.00	8.82	12.29	13.27	11.77	9.21	8.63	9.64
25	Colocassia	Kg.	13.14	15.00	16.46	14.17	15.14	14.71	13.57	13.07	11.71	12.36	13.00	13.82
G. VEGETABLES														
26	Onion big	Kg.	6.18	6.44	7.13	9.44	8.38	8.62	11.49	9.94	7.39	6.69	5.90	5.51
27	Brinjal	Kg.	10.36	11.00	10.71	9.86	9.43	9.43	10.71	11.00	10.46	11.00	10.29	10.93
28	Cucumber	Kg.	7.64	8.21	7.07	7.21	6.50	6.50	7.21	8.36	8.36	7.86	6.14	6.21
29	Ladies Finger	Kg.	11.64	14.29	10.43	10.29	9.50	10.29	11.71	10.71	9.64	11.36	12.14	11.43
30	Cabbage	Kg.	7.43	10.71	10.86	11.57	9.86	9.00	8.71	9.07	8.43	9.21	8.71	8.36
31	Bittergourd	Kg.	14.07	15.57	17.57	15.14	12.00	15.71	12.29	12.79	11.29	11.21	11.86	13.50
32	Tomatto	Kg.	11.43	11.00	14.57	12.36	8.00	8.64	10.64	19.21	8.71	8.14	7.71	8.07
33	Chillies green	Kg.	15.71	23.07	18.21	15.07	13.07	14.79	13.14	16.57	13.00	12.21	14.00	14.29
34	Banana green	Kg.	12.86	12.86	11.32	12.21	13.64	13.54	13.04	11.14	10.18	10.32	10.11	11.61
35	Plantain green	Kg.	7.93	8.25	8.14	8.86	9.79	9.36	8.68	8.86	8.54	8.89	8.54	8.61
H. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS														
36	Washing Soap (501 Half Bar)	1/2 Bar	6.70	7.30	7.70	7.68	7.71	7.73	7.73	7.73	7.70	7.70	7.71	7.73
37	Toilet Soap Lux	100 gm	10.54	10.82	10.96	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	10.96	10.96	11.07	11.32
38	Toothpaste Colgate	100 gm	28.43	28.64	28.89	28.68	27.54	27.79	27.50	28.93	28.75	29.11	29.07	29.79
39	Cement - Sankar (Ord.Paper Bag)	each	200.83	193.91	187.42	181.55	153.50	177.18	183.68	182.95	187.46	189.21	173.69	168.96

