 **ECOSTAT NEWS**  
VOLUME I  
(ISSUE 1 TO 9)  
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# EcoStat News

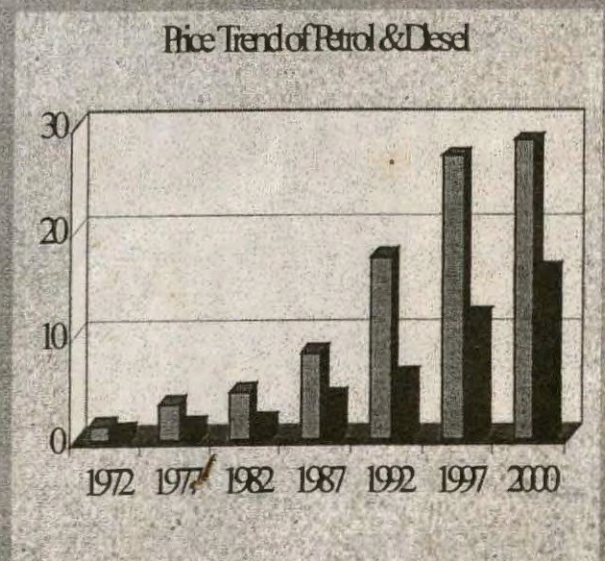
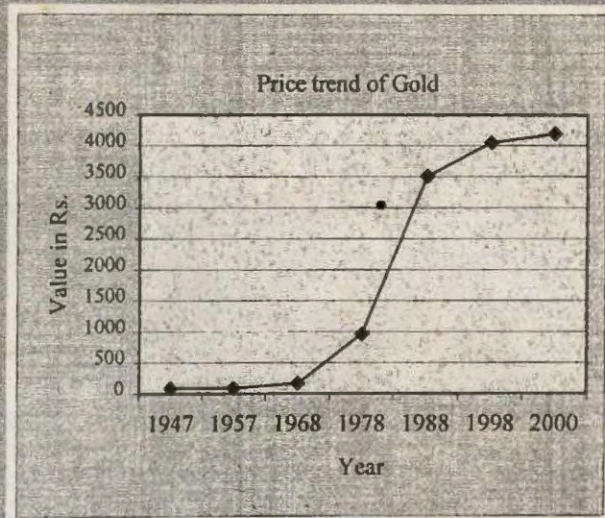
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August 2000  
Volume - 1 Issue - 1

For Official Use only

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- 3 Inflation
- 4 Prices
- 5 Then & Now
- 6 Reports
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- 8 Views
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Department of Economics & Statistics  
Government of Kerala



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THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

**E.K. NAYANAR**

CHIEF MINISTER  
KERALA

**01.08.2000**

### **Message**

*Statistics, with its strong ability to support the developmental activity, has been a source to equip the planners to address all problems. Over the years the ambit of Statistics, the state craft, has enlarged considerably and statistics portrays not merely figures but also acts as a catalyst for effecting social upliftment through developmental activities. In the days of I.T revolution it is the responsibility of Economists and Statisticians to deliver reliable data as quick as possible.*

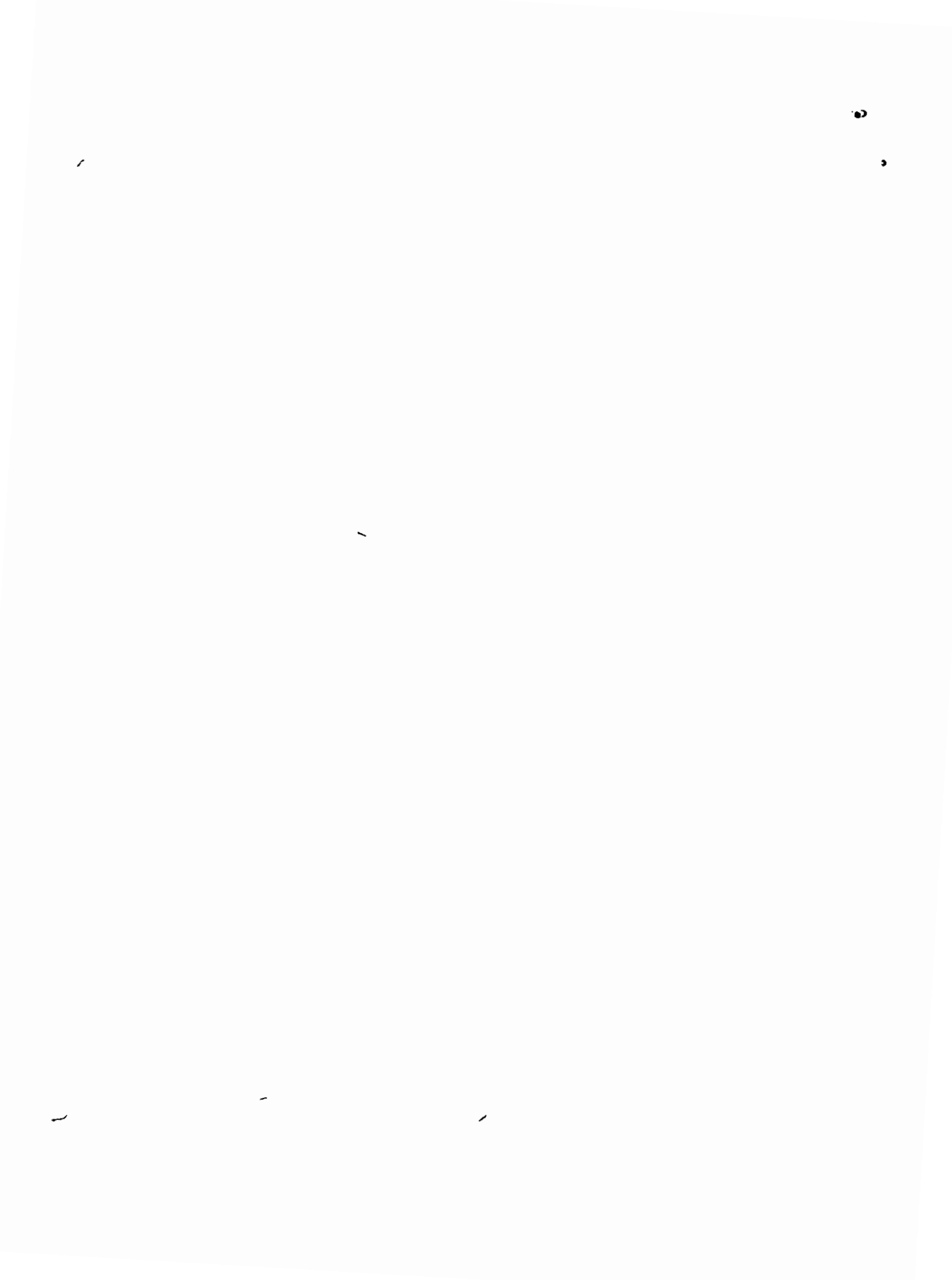
*The statistical machinery in Kerala is one of the oldest institutions. It was in existence from the dawn of the last century and delivered Consumer Price Index Numbers, Vital Statistics etc. to rulers and administrators.*

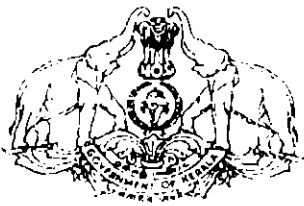
*I am glad to learn that the Department of Economics and Statistics is bringing out a bi-monthly titled "Ecostat News" I hope this will help the department to deliver data to the users keeping timeliness. The views and news on decentralized planning process are also to be linked to the data collected through various statistical methods. I am sure that this publication will link the developmental sectors.*

*I send my good wishes to the Director of Economics and Statistics and his team for the success of the new venture.*

(Sd/-)  
**E.K. Nayanar**







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Tel. No. {  
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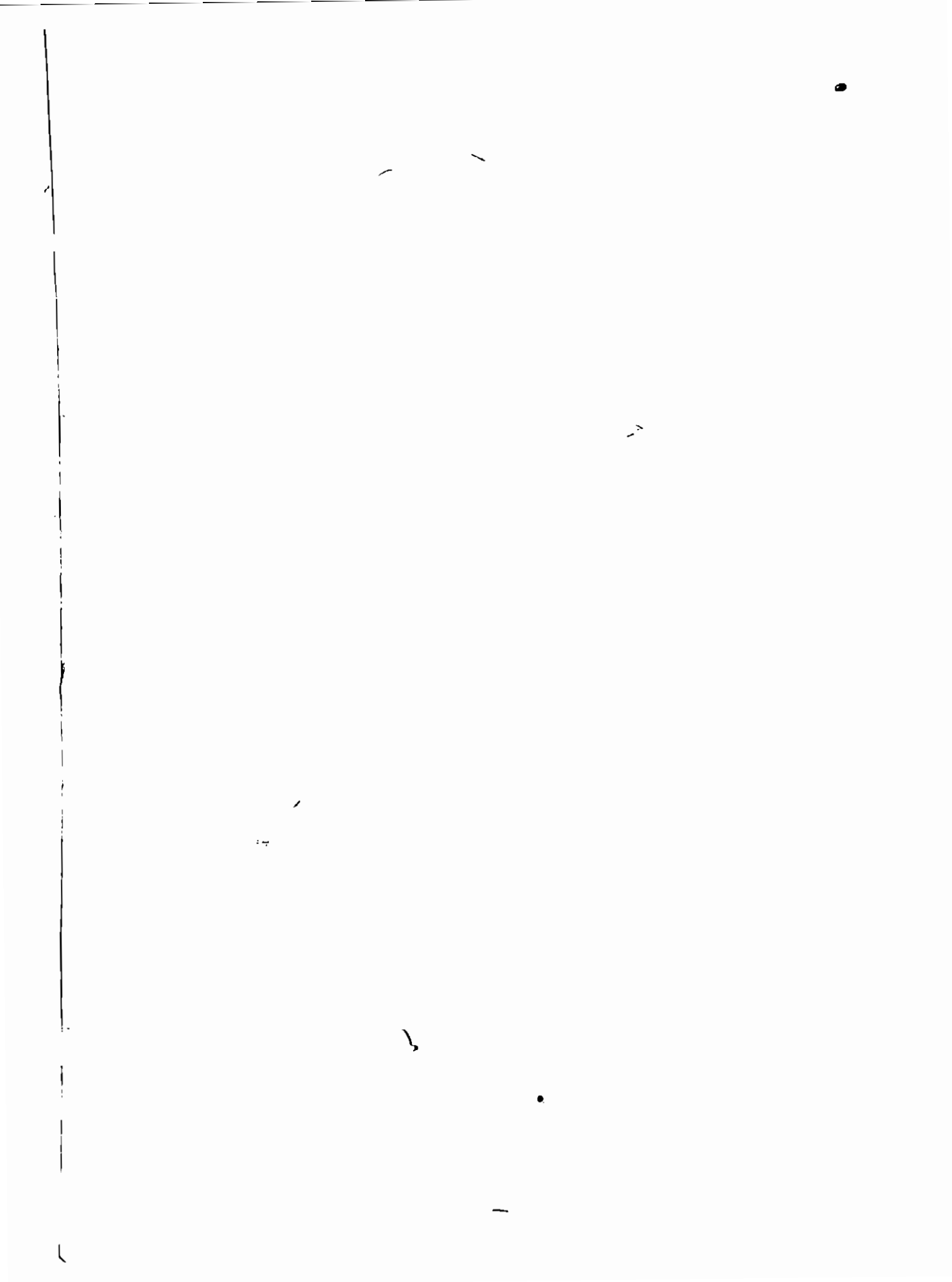
PLANNING & ECONOMIC AFFAIRS  
DEPARTMENT  
GOVERNMENT OF KERALA  
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

**K.N. KURUP**  
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

## Message

I am glad that the Department of Economics & Statistics propose to bring out a bimonthly news letter containing data on various important facets of the economy of the State. It is an accepted fact that Knowledge is Power, and information is key to knowledge. In making available information as contain in this document, the DES is adding one more feather to its' cap. And in undertaking this responsibility of publishing the news letter, the DES is reaching to the data users such useful and current information periodically that will be of great relevance. I wish all success for the new endeavor of the DES

(SD/-)  
**(K.N. KURUP)**  
SECRETARY





**FROM EDITORS DESK**

*"Some people use Statistics like a drunk uses a lamp post, more for support than for illumination"*  
 Statistics is very strong world wide tool that helps rulers, administrators, planners and researchers not only to bring correct information but also to address problems in the correct perspective.

To help them, the data collected, disseminated by the Department of Economics and Statistics should be delivered in time. It is a herculean task to bring out publications within a short span of time. The department has decided to reduce the time lag between the collection of data and publication of the reports. Meanwhile it has also been decided to bring out a publication - bi-monthly - covering the vital data gathered during the two months in a nutshell and usable form. All these programmes have been envisaged as a part of Quality Improvement Programme introduced by this department in the month of June 2000

I would like to request all readers of EcoStat News and other data users to offer comments and remarks on this publication. We will definitely improve it in the coming editions. The suggestions for a better future edition would always be acknowledged. I could make this publication a reality within a very short period only with the unstint support of my colleagues in the directorate. My sincere thanks to all who gave encouragement and support

**Editorial Board**

*A. Meera Sahib (Chief Editor)*

*M.R. Balakrishnan*

*M.S. Valsala*

*S. Indira*

*C.C. Cherian Kunju (Editor in Charge)*

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Edited printed & published for  
 Department of Economics and Statistics,  
 Government of Kerala.

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

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

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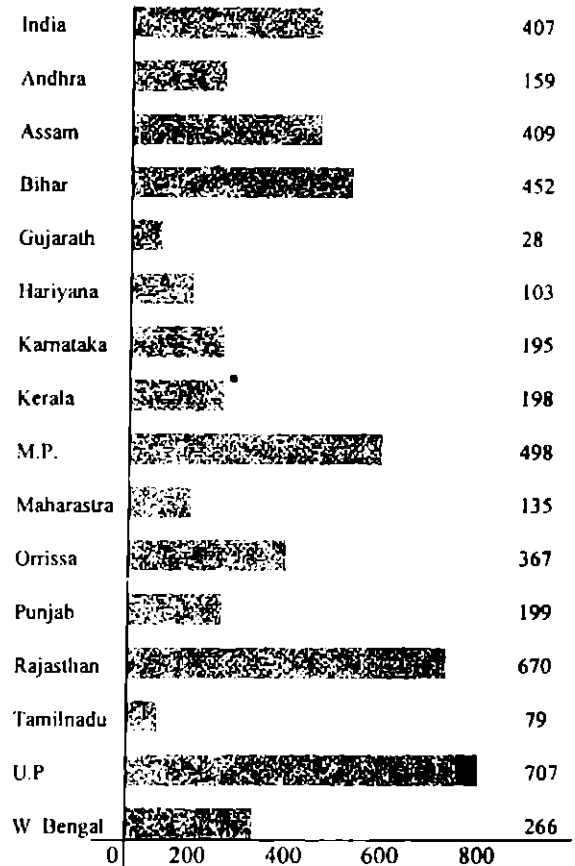
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# Maternal Mortality Rate

There is a major data gap in India in regard to estimates of Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR). In order to fill this gap to the extent possible, data on maternal deaths are being collected through the Sample Registration System (SRS) from 1997. Estimates of such rare events like maternal deaths through SRS may not be very accurate due to the small sample size. The quality of data may also suffer due to various difficulties associated with ascertaining the cause of death through house hold enquiries.

To collect maternal deaths the SRS field functionaries were asked to collect deaths of women on account of pregnancy, childbirth or within 43 days of childbirth. The method of post death verbal autopsy was adopted to collect causes of maternal deaths. Based on the maternal deaths so collected and the live births captured through the SRS, estimates of MMR at the national level and for the bigger states have been worked out for the year 1998. These figures give an idea of the likely level of MMR in the bigger states and at the national level. The estimates for the smaller states and the Union territories have not been presented due to the small sample size. However, estimates at the national level include the estimates for all states and Union territories. The estimates of MMR for some states like Gujarat and Tamil Nadu prima facie appear to be on the lower side. At the national level the maternal mortality rate has been estimated at 407 maternal deaths per 1,00,000 live births. The ninety five percent confidence limits (lower and upper limits) for this estimate of MMR for India are 351 and 463 respectively.

## Maternal mortality rate for India & Bigger states, 1998



□ Maternal mortality rate (number of maternal deaths for 1,00,000 live births)

## Vital Rates India and Kerala 1998

	India			Kerala		
	T	M	F	T	M	F
Death Rate	9.0	9.2	8.8	6.4	7.6	5.4
Infant Mortality Rate	71.6	69.8	73.5	15.6	18.0	13.1
Birth Rate	26.5			18.3		

**Estimated Birth Rate, Death Rate, Natural Growth Rate and Infant Mortality Rate, 1998**

Sl.No	India/states/union territories	Birth rate			Death rate			Natural Growth rate			Infant mortality rate		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>India</b>		26.5	28.0	21.1	9.0	9.7	6.6	17.5	18.3	14.5	72	77	45
1	Andra pradesh	22.4	22.8	21.1	8.8	9.7	6.1	13.6	13.1	15.0	66	75	38
2	Assam	27.9	28.7	20.2	10.0	10.5	6.0	17.8	18.2	14.1	76	80	36
3	Bihar	31.1	32.1	23.1	9.4	9.7	6.5	21.8	22.3	16.6	67	68	51
4	Gujarat	25.5	27.0	22.2	7.9	8.6	6.4	17.6	18.4	15.8	64	71	46
5	Haryana	27.6	28.8	23.3	8.2	8.6	6.9	19.4	20.3	16.3	70	72	59
6	Karnataka	22.0	23.1	19.4	7.9	8.9	5.6	14.0	14.1	13.8	58	70	25
7	Kerala	18.3	18.3	18.2	6.4	6.5	6.2	11.8	11.8	12.0	16	15	17
8	Madhya Pradesh	30.7	32.1	23.1	11.2	11.9	7.8	19.4	20.2	15.3	98	104	56
9	Maharashtra	22.5	23.6	20.8	7.7	8.9	5.8	14.8	14.7	15.0	49	58	32
10	Orissa	25.7	26.4	20.9	11.1	11.6	7.6	14.6	14.8	13.3	98	101	66
11	Punjab	22.4	23.7	18.5	7.7	8.2	6.3	14.7	15.5	12.1	54	58	40
12	Rajasthan	31.6	33.1	24.7	8.8	9.3	6.9	22.8	23.9	17.8	83	87	60
13	Tamil Nadu	19.2	19.7	18.1	8.5	9.3	6.8	10.7	10.4	11.2	53	59	40
14	Uttar Pradesh	32.4	33.4	27.2	10.5	10.9	8.1	21.9	22.5	19.1	85	89	65
15	West Bengal	21.3	23.4	15.2	7.5	7.7	7.1	13.7	15.7	8.2	53	56	41
<b>Smaller States</b>													
1	Arunachal Pradesh	22.5	23.3	13.6	6.1	6.5	1.8	16.4	16.8	11.8	44	46	10
2	Goa	14.3	14.6	14.0	8.2	8.5	7.9	6.1	6.1	6.1	23	25	22
3	Himachal Pradesh	22.6	23.0	17.0	7.7	7.9	5.4	14.8	15.1	11.6	64	66	38
4	Jammu&Kashmir	19.9	20.8	16.1	5.4	5.6	4.6	14.4	15.2	11.5	45	46	45
5	Manipur	19.0	19.9	16.7	5.3	5.1	6.1	13.7	14.8	10.6	25	22	26
6	Meghalaya	29.2	31.8	15.6	9.0	9.9	4.2	20.2	21.8	11.5	52	54	36
7	Mizoram	15.8	18.1	13.1	5.6	6.7	4.3	10.2	11.4	8.7	23	26	18
8	Nagaland	N.A	N.A	11.9	N.A	N.A	1.7	N.A	N.A	10.2	N.A	N.A	16
9	Sikkim	20.9	21.2	13.5	6.1	6.2	3.9	14.8	15.0	9.7	52	52	44
10	Tripura	17.6	18.2	14.8	6.1	6.2	5.4	11.6	12.0	9.4	49	50	39
<b>Union territories</b>													
1	Andaman & Nicobar	17.7	18.0	16.8	4.6	5.1	3.0	13.1	12.9	13.8	30	37	9
2	Chandigarh	17.9	21.3	17.5	4.1	3.5	4.2	13.8	17.8	13.3	32	44	30
3	Dadra & Nager Haveli	34.1	35.1	23.4	7.9	8.4	3.0	26.2	26.7	20.4	61	65	7
4	Daman & Diu	21.7	23.0	20.5	7.0	8.1	6.1	14.6	14.9	14.4	51	42	59
5	Delhi	19.4	20.9	19.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	14.2	15.7	14.0	36	36	36
6	Lakshadweep	23	23.5	22.4	6.2	6.1	6.2	16.8	17.4	16.2	26	22	30
7	Pondichery	18.2	18.3	18.1	7.8	8.7	7.2	10.3	9.5	10.9	21	31	14

Source: SRS Bulletin of Registrar General, India, Volume 33 No.1 April 2000

## State-wise Area, Production and Yield of Rice

State	1998-99					1997-98					%Coverage Under Irrigation (1996-97)
	Area (M. Hect.)	% of Total Area	Production (M. Tonnes)	% of Total Production	Yield (Kgs/Hect.)	Area (M. Hect.)	% of Total Area	Production (M. Tonnes)	% of Total Production	Yield (Kgs/Hect.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh	4.11	9.2	11.43	13.3	2781	3.50	8.1	8.51	10.3	2431	95.6
Assam	2.42	5.5	3.25	3.8	1345	2.49	5.7	3.38	4.1	1359	21.0
Bihar	5.10	11.4	6.63	7.7	1301	5.11	11.8	7.13	8.6	1395	40.8
Gujarat	0.62	1.4	1.02	1.2	1633	0.67	1.5	1.04	1.3	1550	56.8
Haryana	1.08	2.4	2.43	2.8	2239	0.91	2.1	2.56	3.1	2800	99.6
Jammu & Kashmir	0.27	0.6	0.59	0.7	2179	0.28	0.6	0.55	0.7	1992	90.2
Karnataka	1.43	3.2	3.60	4.2	2529	1.35	3.1	3.21	3.9	2374	67.9
Kerala	0.35	0.8	0.66	0.8	1891	0.39	0.9	0.76	0.9	1975	54.5
Madhya Pradesh	5.31	11.9	5.37	6.2	1013	5.43	12.5	4.53	5.5	834	23.6
Maharashtra	1.48	3.3	2.47	2.9	1664	1.48	3.4	2.39	2.9	1621	28.1
Orissa	4.45	10.0	5.39	6.3	1212	4.50	10.4	6.20	7.5	1380	37.0
Punjab	2.52	5.8	7.94	9.2	3152	2.28	5.2	7.90	9.6	3465	99.1
Tamil Nadu	2.39	5.4	8.22	9.6	3443	2.26	5.2	6.89	8.3	3050	92.7
Uttar Pradesh	5.93	13.3	11.62	13.5	1958	5.66	13.0	12.17	14.7	2148	63.9
West Bengal	5.90	13.2	13.32	15.5	2255	5.90	13.6	13.24	16.0	2243	26.4
Others	1.24	2.8	2.05	2.4		1.24	2.9	2.07	2.5		
All India	44.60	100.0	85.99	100.0	1928	43.45	100.0	82.53	100.0	1900	51.0

Source: Agricultural Statistics at a Glance, 2000, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India

**Kerala - District-wise Area, Production and Yield of Rice**

**Year: 1997-98**

District	Area (Hect.)	% of Total Area	Production (Tonnes)	% of Total Production	Yield (Kgs/Hect.)	Gross area Under Irrigation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Thiruvananthapuram	11368	2.9	19610	2.6	1725	1688
Kollam	20023	5.2	36051	4.7	1800	605
Pathanamthitta	8267	2.1	18534	2.4	2242	4087
Alappuzha	43220	11.2	95128	12.4	2201	35109
Kottayam	13754	3.6	29029	3.8	2111	11232
Idukki	4068	1.1	8468	1.1	2082	2688
Ernakulam	46152	11.9	74234	9.7	1608	37292
Thrissur	40977	10.6	82991	10.9	2025	29445
Palakkad	120809	31.2	262494	34.3	2173	55175
Malappuram	28936	7.5	48317	6.3	1670	10154
Kozhikkode	7988	2.1	9655	1.3	1209	1361
Wayanad	17926	4.6	39733	5.2	2217	4550
Kannur	15648	4.0	25461	3.3	1627	5918
Kasargod	7986	2.1	14905	1.9	1866	2839
State	387122	100.0	764610	100.0	26556	202143

Source: Agricultural Statistics 1997-98: Department of Economics and Statistics

**Value of Rupee - May 2000**

**One Rupee = 22.73 Paise**

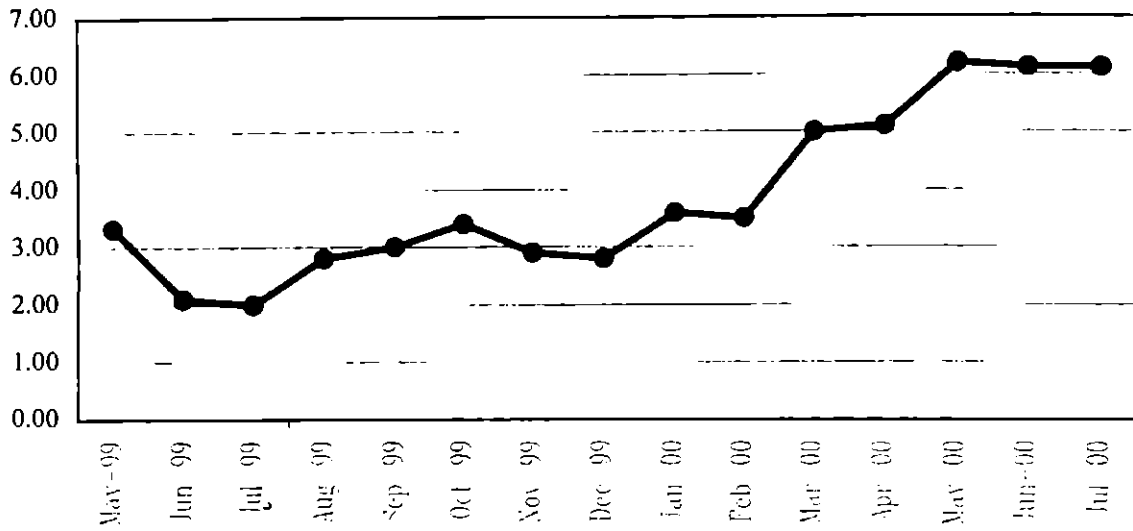




## **QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME STARTED**

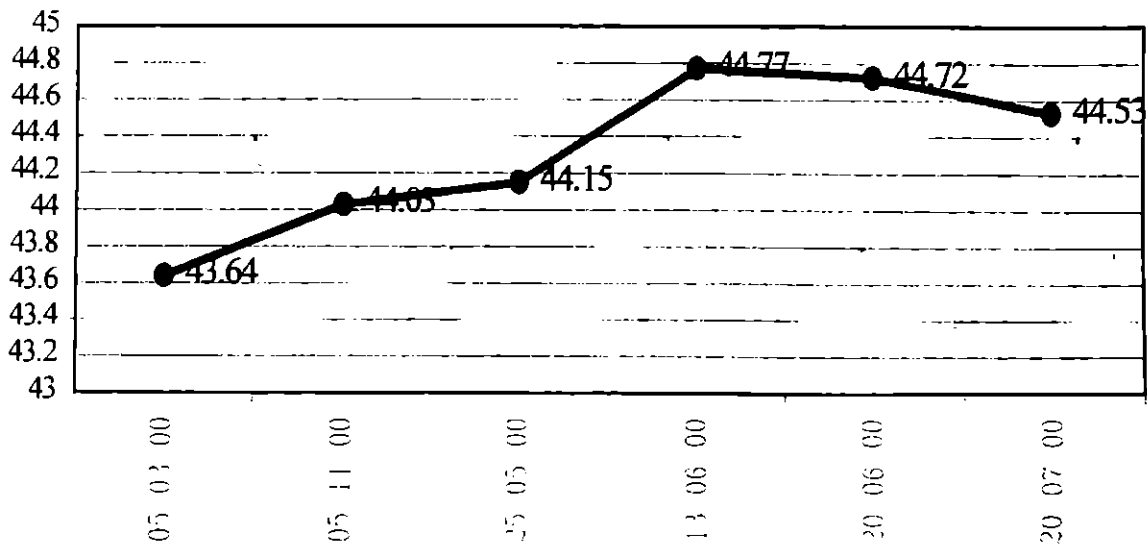
One of the main recommendations of Administrative Reforms Committee is to introduce Quality Improvement Programme in Govt. Service. This department has pioneered in the matter and steps for implementing the same was launched in the department by imparting 2 days training programme in the Directorate on 18-06-2000 and 19-06-2000. Various subjects dealt with the department were introduced by way of presentation and 150 staff members of the Directorate participated in the same. This was followed by a 3 day Quality improvement Programme for the middle level officers of the department at Costford, Thrissur on 22nd, 23rd, and 24th of June, 2000. The programme was inaugurated by Sri. K.N. Kurup, Secretary, Planning & Economic Affairs Department. Key note Address was delivered by Smt. Sheela Thomas, I.A.S., Director of Census Operations Kerala. Sri. T.R. Chandradath, Director, Costford gave a felicitation address. 67 persons from the Districts participated. Electronic Media and I.T. concepts were used for presentation of materials. The concluding session was made auspicious by the presence of Sri. Alkesh Kumar Sharma I.A.S, the District Collector of Thrissur. Sri. V.V. Sudhakaran, Chief Co-ordinator, Costford and Sri. Sajeevan, Deputy Director, NSSO addressed the audience. Similar training programmes are proposed at District level and Taluk level in order to improve the quality of the work.

**Rise of Inflation**



Based on WPI

**Rupee Travel Against Dollar**



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

Sl. No.	Name of Commodity	Unit	Retail Prices on the Second Friday of				
			Jul-99	Oct-99	Jan-00	Apr-00	Jul-00
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>A. RICE - Open Market</b>							
1	Red - Matta	Kg	13.68	13.42	13.71	13.84	13.56
2	Red - Chamba	Kg	13.06	12.92	13.42	14.06	13.50
3	White - Anara Vella	Kg	13.59	12.78	13.06	13.55	12.75
<b>B. PULSES</b>							
4	Green gram	Kg	26.68	25.50	26.61	28.71	29.04
5	Black gram split w/o husk	Kg	32.43	33.58	34.75	36.47	41.69
6	Dhall(Tur)	Kg	34.62	36.13	31.32	30.54	30.54
<b>C. OTHER FOOD ITEMS</b>							
7	Sugar(O.M)	Kg	14.97	14.87	15.00	16.15	15.59
8	Milk (Cow's)	Ltr.	12.96	13.08	13.04	13.04	13.04
9	Egg Hen's (White lagon)	Dozen	16.34	16.72	19.42	15.52	19.13
10	Tea (Kannan Devan)	1/2 kg	63.00	63.14	62.39	63.25	64.79
11	Coffee Powder (Brook Bond Gr.Label)	1/2 kg	73.79	73.46	71.19	70.09	70.02
<b>D. OIL AND OIL SEEDS</b>							
12	Coconut oil	Kg	58.61	64.12	61.16	43.47	36.46
13	Groundnut oil	Kg	50.25	50.65	49.70	49.36	48.80
14	Refined oil (Postman)	Kg.	69.00	63.17	64.16	60.03	59.40
15	Gingelly oil	Kg.	58.00	54.48	57.80	55.49	49.15
16	Coconut without husk	100 nos	566.43	634.28	611.43	464.29	373.08
<b>E. SPICES AND CONDIMENTS</b>							
17	Corriandar	Kg.	25.93	26.22	26.36	30.57	33.85
18	Chillies dry	Kg.	49.43	51.38	49.64	42.71	42.54
19	Onion small	Kg.	7.94	12.52	10.01	11.87	12.62
20	Tamarind without seeds loose	Kg.	36.50	37.54	37.00	31.29	29.08
<b>F. TUBERS</b>							
21	Chennai	Kg.	9.14	7.31	7.14	8.14	7.77
22	Tapioca Raw	Kg.	4.69	5.04	5.50	5.61	5.46
23	Potato	Kg.	8.69	7.77	8.89	7.99	8.85
24	Colocassia	Kg.	13.17	11.92	10.93	13.50	14.17
<b>G. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES</b>							
25	Onion big	Kg.	8.60	9.08	7.02	5.86	6.23
26	Brinjal	Kg.	10.00	9.92	9.71	10.29	10.00
27	Cucumber	Kg.	7.93	8.23	9.00	7.57	6.85
28	Ladies Finger	Kg.	10.21	10.38	10.14	15.57	10.15
29	Cabbage	Kg	7.00	7.92	7.93	9.86	9.23
30	Bittergourd	Kg.	16.21	15.62	11.79	16.64	15.69
31	Tomatto	Kg.	8.64	11.31	9.29	14.57	9.08
32	Chillies green	Kg.	13.64	14.54	14.07	16.14	14.77
33	Banana green	Kg.	11.14	10.85	11.68	10.64	11.96
34	Plantain green	Kg.	7.19	7.23	7.57	6.93	7.92
<b>H. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS</b>							
35	Washing Soap (501 Half Bar)	1/2 Bar	7.14	7.18	7.20	7.20	7.20
36	Toilet Soap - Lux	100 gm	10.21	10.43	10.32	10.50	10.50
37	Toothpaste - Colgate	100 gm	23.07	23.79	24.29	24.29	27.00
38	Cement - Sankar (Ord.Paper Bag)	each	171.04	193.29	158.58	162.13	172.38

## Percentage variation of retail prices of certain essential commodities for the third weekend of June & July 2000

Sl. No.	Name of Commodity	Prices (in Rs.) on			Percentage variation
		Unit	16/6/2000	21/7/2000	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>A. RICE - Open Market</b>					
1	Red - Matta	Kg	13.71	13.56	-1.09
2	Red - Chamba	Kg	13.76	13.48	-2.03
3	White - Andra Vella	Kg	13.28	12.86	-3.16
<b>B. PULSES</b>					
4	Green gram	Kg	29.32	29.14	-0.61
5	Black gram split w/o husk	Kg	38.79	41.18	6.16
6	Dhall(Tur)	Kg	30.36	30.25	-0.36
<b>C. OTHER FOOD ITEMS</b>					
7	Sugar(O.M)	Kg.	14.87	15.85	6.59
8	Milk (Cow's)	Ltr.	13.04	13.04	0.00
9	Egg Hen's (White lagon)	Dozen	18.76	19.22	2.45
10	Tea (Kannan Devan)	1/2 kg	64.14	65.12	1.53
11	Coffee Powder (Brook Bond Gr.Label)	1/2 kg	69.95	70.05	0.14
<b>D. OIL AND OIL SEEDS</b>					
12	Coconut oil	Kg	39.46	34.64	-12.21
13	Groundnut oil	Kg	49.00	49.00	0.00
14	Refined oil (Postman)	Kg.	59.41	61.90	4.19
15	Gingelly oil	Kg.	50.50	49.79	-1.41
16	Coconut without husk	100 nos	405.00	340.36	-15.96
<b>E. SPICES AND CONDIMENTS</b>					
17	Corriandar	Kg.	33.86	33.79	-0.21
18	Chillies dry	Kg.	41.93	42.07	0.33
19	Onion small	Kg.	18.02	10.51	-41.68
20	Tamarind without seeds loose	Kg.	29.29	29.00	-0.99
<b>F. TUBERS</b>					
21	Chenai	Kg.	7.93	7.79	-1.77
22	Tapioca Raw	Kg.	5.50	5.39	-2.00
23	Potato	Kg.	9.09	8.89	-2.20
24	Colocassia	Kg.	13.93	14.08	1.08
<b>G. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES</b>					
25	Onion big	Kg.	5.81	6.09	4.82
26	Brinjal	Kg.	9.14	9.43	3.17
27	Cucumber	Kg.	8.07	8.04	-0.37
28	Ladies Finger	Kg.	10.43	9.93	-4.79
29	Cabbage	Kg	11.21	9.21	-17.84
30	Bittergourd	Kg.	17.85	16.00	-10.36
31	Tomato	Kg.	11.86	7.93	-33.14
32	Chillies green	Kg.	15.86	14.71	-7.25
33	Banana green	Kg.	12.71	12.29	-3.30
34	Plantain green	Kg.	8.00	8.29	3.62
<b>H. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS</b>					
35	Washing Soap (501 Half Bar)	1/2 Bar	7.20	7.22	0.28
36	Toilet Soap - Lux	100 gm	10.48	10.50	0.19
37	Toothpaste - Colgate	100 gm	26.68	27.00	1.20
38	Cement - Sankar (Ord. Paper Bag)	each	160.21	178.38	11.34

**Percentage variation of retail prices of certain essential commodities  
for the Third week of July 1999 & 2000**

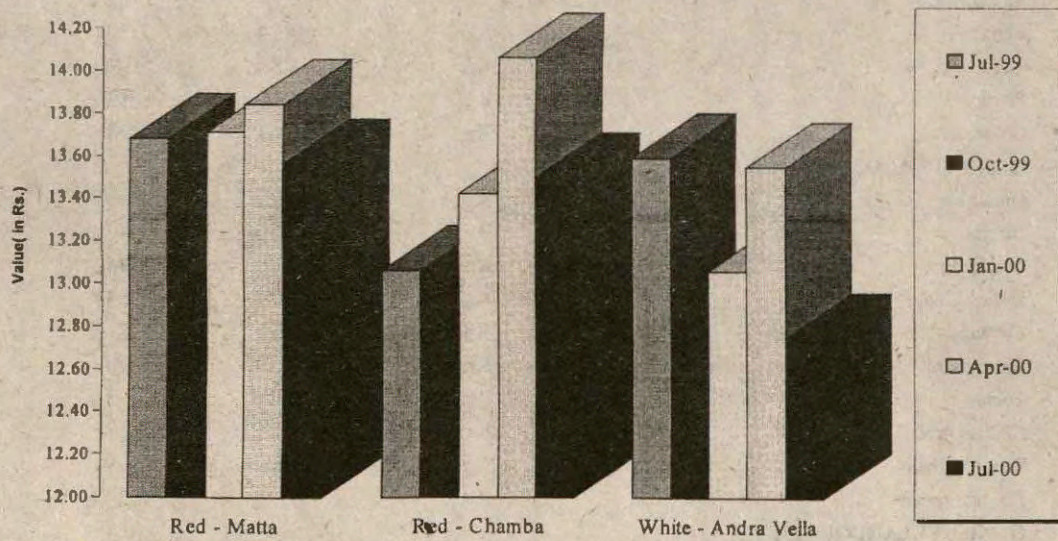
Sl. No.	Name of Commodity	Unit	Prices (in Rs.) on		Percentage Variation
			16/071999	21/07/2000	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>A. RICE - Open Market</b>					
1	Red - Matta	Kg	13.65	13.56	-0.66
2	Red - Chamba	Kg	13.17	13.48	2.35
3	White - Andra Vella	Kg	13.59	12.86	-5.37
<b>B. PULSES</b>					
4	Green gram	Kg	26.32	29.14	10.71
5	Black gram split w/o husk	Kg	32.82	41.18	25.47
6	Dhall(Tur)	Kg	35.08	30.25	-13.77
<b>C. OTHER FOOD ITEMS</b>					
7	Sugar(O.M)	Kg.	14.97	15.85	5.88
8	Milk (Cow's)	Ltr.	12.96	13.04	0.62
9	Egg Hen's (White lagon)	Dozen	16.59	19.22	15.85
10	Tea (Kannan Devan)	1/2 kg	63.00	65.12	3.37
11	Coffee Powder (Drook Bond Gr.Label)	1/2 kg	73.79	70.05	-5.07
<b>D. OIL AND OIL SEEDS</b>					
12	Coconut oil	Kg	58.33	34.64	-40.61
13	Groundnut oil	Kg	50.25	49.00	-2.49
14	Refined oil (Postman)	Kg.	69.00	61.90	-10.29
15	Gingelly oil	Kg.	57.64	49.79	-13.62
16	Coconut without husk	100 nos	566.43	340.36	-39.91
<b>E. SPICES AND CONDIMENTS</b>					
17	Corriandar	Kg.	25.93	33.79	30.31
18	Chillies dry	Kg.	50.14	42.07	-16.09
19	Onion small	Kg.	6.69	10.51	57.10
20	Tamarind without seeds loose	Kg.	36.50	29.00	-20.55
<b>F. TUBERS</b>					
21	Chenai	Kg.	9.14	7.79	-14.77
22	Tapioca Raw	Kg.	4.85	5.39	11.13
23	Potato	Kg.	8.67	8.89	2.54
24	Colocassia	Kg.	12.67	14.08	11.13
<b>G. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES</b>					
25	Onion big	Kg.	8.29	6.09	-26.54
26	Brinjal	Kg.	9.50	9.43	-0.74
27	Cucumber	Kg.	7.79	8.04	3.21
28	Ladies Finger	Kg.	9.79	9.93	1.43
29	Cabbage	Kg	7.36	9.21	25.14
30	Bittergourd	Kg.	15.29	16.00	4.64
31	Tomato	Kg.	8.07	7.93	-1.73
32	Chillies green	Kg	14.07	14.71	4.55
33	Banana green	Kg.	11.04	12.29	11.32
34	Plantain green	Kg.	7.25	8.29	14.34
<b>H. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS</b>					
35	Washing Soap (501 Half Bar)	1/2 Bar	7.03	7.22	2.70
36	Toilet Soap - Lux	100 gm	10.21	10.50	2.84
37	Toothpaste - Colgate	100 gm	23.21	27.00	16.33
38	Cement - Sankar (Ord.Paper Bag)	each	175.46	178.38	1.66



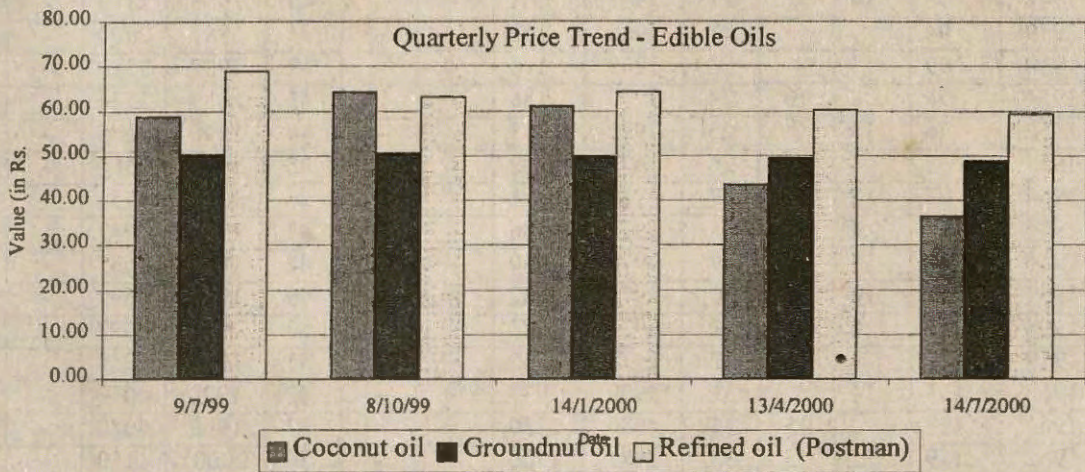
Price Trend of Sugar (O.M)



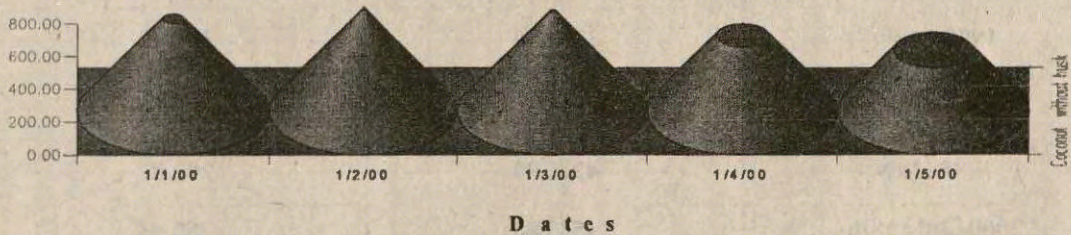
Quarterly Price Trend - Rice







Price trend of Coconut without husk/100 nuts



## The price of Gold - Alappuzha

Price as on 31st March / 10gm

Alappuzha

Sl. No	Year	Price/10 gm.			Sl. No	Year	Price/10 gm.			Sl. No	Year	Price/10 gm.		
		Rs.	Anna	Ps.			Rs.	Anna	Ps.			Rs.	Anna	Ps.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
1	1947	88	10	-	20	1966	83	-	75	39	1985	1970	-	-
2	1948	95	14		21	1967	NA	-		40	1986	2110	-	-
3	1949	94	3		22	1968	162	-	-	41	1987	2400	-	-
4	1950	99	3	1	23	1969	176	-	-	42	1988	3510	-	-
5	1951	98	8	10	24	1970	184	-	50	43	1989	3140	-	-
6	1952	76	13	2	25	1971	193	-	-	44	1990	3285	-	-
7	1953	73	1	1	26	1972	202	-	75	45	1991	3500	-	-
8	1954	77	12	8	27	1973	278	-	50	46	1992	4951	-	-
9	1955	79	3	5	28	1974	506	-	-	47	1993	3947	-	-
10	1956	90	13	3	29	1975	540	-	-	48	1994	4637	-	-
11	1957	90	10	9	30	1976	532	-	-	49	1995	4690	-	-
12	1958	95	6	2	31	1977	573	-	-	50	1996	5077	-	-
13	1959	102	9	8	32	1978	965	-	-	51	1997	5050	-	-
14	1960	111	14	2	33	1979	937	-	-	52	1998	4050	-	-
15	1961	119		35	34	1980	1330	-	-	53	1999	4080	-	-
16	1962	119		75	35	1981	1700	-	-	54	2000 <sup>1</sup>	4150	-	-
17	1963	97		-	36	1982	1720	-	-	55	2000 <sup>2</sup>	4200		
18	1964	♣ 63		25	37	1983	1750		-	56	2000 <sup>3</sup>	4240		
19	1965	71	-	75	38	1984	1875	-	-					

♣ 14 CT

\*Price for 1998 = 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2000<sup>1</sup> = 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2000<sup>2</sup> = 20<sup>th</sup> July, 2000<sup>3</sup> = 26<sup>th</sup> July

### Ups and Downs in Gold Prices

Year	Bombay	London
	Rs/10 gm	\$/troy oz
1990 - July	3284.80	361.82
1995- July	4689.15	386.14
1998- July	4271.00	292.87
2000- July 18th	4540.00	282.95
2000 July 26	4500.00	279.90

## Prices of Petroleum Products

Amount in Rs.

Eranakulam

Date of price change	Petrol	Diesel	Date of price change	Petrol	Diesel	Date of price change	Petrol	Diesel
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
10-05-72	1.47	0.97	16-8-80	5.44	2.52	1-4-93	24.72	10.07
07-03-73	1.56	0.97	13-1-81	5.87	2.97	2-2-94	24.72	8.97
11-06-73	1.60	1.01	11-7-81	6.49	3.36	3-7-96	24.11	8.82
22-08-73	1.72	1.01	13-6-83	6.53	3.36	07-07-96	24.72	8.97
02-09-73	1.71	0.97	16-6-83	6.53	3.61	30-07-96	24.11	8.82
03-11-73	2.92	1.05	17-6-83	6.53	3.64	1-4-97	27.00	11.90
10-11-73	2.92	0.93	1-9-83	6.65	3.64	10-5-97	27.00	11.89
02-03-74	3.32	0.93	17-3-85	7.62	3.52	6-9-97	27.18	11.80
15-07-74	3.38	1.15	26-3-85	7.62	3.83	26-9-97	27.18	11.75
18-09-74	3.44	1.21	1-4-85	7.67	3.86	25-12-97	27.18	11.89
01-03-75	3.56	1.21	6-2-86	8.14	4.00	1-3-98	27.18	11.75
14-07-75	3.56	1.30	3-11-86	8.14	3.99	3-4-98	27.18	11.49
02-08-75	3.56	1.31	1-10-87	8.23	4.04	20-5-98	27.18	11.35
01-12-75	3.57	1.46	9-11-87	9.32	3.99	2-6-98	31.73	11.35
28-01-76	3.53	1.45	01-04-88	9.38	4.02	3-6-98	28.65	11.35
01-02-76	3.53	1.44	20-3-90	10.86	4.70	9-1-99	28.65	10.27
01-07-76	3.54	1.44	15-10-90	13.52	5.83	28-2-99	28.50	11.38
01-03-78	3.66	1.47	25-7-91	16.17	5.83	20-4-99	28.50	11.73
01-04-78	3.71	1.49	1-1-92	17.27	6.17	6-10-99	28.50	15.89
1-3-79	4.29	1.61	1-4-92	17.45	6.17	1-1-2000	28.44	15.90
7-3-79	4.27	1.61	16-9-92	18.65	7.42	20-7-2000	28.44	15.90
17-8-79	4.68	1.82	1-4-93	18.65	6.95			
13-9-79	4.68	1.73	16-9-92	19.85	7.82			

## Prices of certain selected articles 1961, 70, 81-82, 1998, 1999, 2000

Sl.No.	Item	Unit	1961	1970	1981-82	1998	1999	2000 July 21st
1	Rice (Chabala)	Kg	0.67	1.60	3.61	11.35	12.92	13.48
2	Tapioca	Kg	0.10	0.24	0.56	4.26	4.81	5.39
3	Green gram	Kg	0.79	1.81	4.95	27.23	26.15	29.14
4	Potato	Kg	0.50	1.13	2.21	11.50	8.62	8.89
5	Onion (Small)	Kg	0.34	0.69	2.65	19.16	10.27	10.51
6	Egg (hen)	Doz.	1.20	3.09	7.09	15.88	16.13	19.22
7	Coconut oil	Ltr	2.84	7.52	13.84	49.63	60.65	34.64
8	Salt	Kg	0.08	0.10	0.35	2.26	2.43	2.54
9	Chilly	Kg	2.47	6.73	15.07	54.02	51.42	42.07
10	Mutton	Kg	2.33	6.00	20.54	101.56	102.79	110.00
11	Sugar (om)	Kg	1.13	1.90	5.97	15.50	15.21	15.85
12	Malayalam Daily	Each	0.08	0.12	0.51	2.89	2.90	2.90
13	501 Bar soap	Each	1.50	-	2.30	7.15	7.19	7.22
14	Lux Soap	Each	0.47	0.71	1.94	9.32	10.29	10.50
15	Life Bouy soap (ordinary)	Each	0.47	-	1.95	8.27	8.50	



# 11.41 ലക്ഷം പ്രവാസിമലയാളികൾ; ഏറ്റവും കൂടുതൽ സാദി അറേബ്യയിൽ

വിദേശ മലയാളികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഇതുവരെ നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ വച്ച് ഏറ്റവും വലിയ പഠനത്തിന്റെ ആദ്യ റിപ്പോർട്ട് പ്രസിദ്ധം ചെയ്തു. ഇക്കണോമിക്സ് ആൻഡ് സ്റ്റാറ്റിസ്റ്റിക്സ് വകുപ്പ് കേരളത്തിലെ തെരഞ്ഞെടുത്ത 1.31 ലക്ഷം വീടുകളിൽ നിന്നും ശേഖരിച്ച വിവരങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നാണ് ഈ ഡ്രുതകണക്കെടുപ്പ് നടത്തിയത്. വിദേശമായ റിപ്പോർട്ട് താമസിയായതെ പ്രസിദ്ധം ചെയ്തു. റിപ്പോർട്ട് പഠനവിധേയ മാക്കുബോൾ കേരളത്തിലെ 65.74 ലക്ഷം വീടുകളിൽ 59.9% ഹിന്ദുക്കളും, 20.9% ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളും, 19.1% മുസ്ലിങ്ങളും താമസിയ്ക്കുന്നതായി കാണാം. മറ്റു വിഭാഗത്തിൽപ്പെട്ടവർ 0.1% മാത്രമാണ്. ആകെ വീടുകളിൽ 94.4% സ്വന്തമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ഇതിൽ നല്ല വീടുകൾ തുടങ്ങി കുറേയും ബസ്തികളും വരെ ഉൾപ്പെടും. വീടുകളിൽ 71.9% ശതമാനവും പതിനായിരം മുതൽ അമ്പതിനായിരം വരെ വാർഷിക വരുമാനമുള്ളവരാണ്.

11.41 ലക്ഷം മലയാളികൾ ലോകത്തിന്റെ വിവിധഭാഗങ്ങളിൽ ജോലി ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടെന്നാണ് റിപ്പോർട്ട് വെളിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നത്. സർവ്വേ നടന്ന 1999-ൽ കേരളത്തിലെ ജനസംഖ്യ 321 ലക്ഷമായിട്ടാണ് കണക്കാക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളത്. ജനസംഖ്യയുടെ 3.6% വിദേശത്താണ് എന്ന് ഈ സർവ്വേ റിപ്പോർട്ട് വെളിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു. വിദേശ മലയാളികളിൽ 36.3% സാദി അറേബ്യയിലാണ്. യു.എ.ഇ യിൽ 35.9%, കൂവൈനിൽ 4.6%, മറ്റ് ഗൾഫ് രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ 18.5%, അമേരിക്കയിൽ 1.5%, യൂ.കെയിൽ 0.2% എന്നിങ്ങനെയാണ് മറ്റ് രാജ്യങ്ങളിലുള്ളവരുടെ കണക്ക്. ജോലിക്കായി വെളിയിൽ പോയവരാണ് 77.6% പേരും. മെച്ചപ്പെട്ട ജോലിക്കായി 21.1%, ജോലി തേടിപ്പോയവർ 0.6%, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനായി 0.3%, കുടുംബത്തോടൊപ്പം ചേരുവാൻ 0.3% എന്നിങ്ങനെ മറ്റ് കണക്കുകളും. വിദേശത്തുള്ളവരുടെ വരുമാനം പരിശോധിച്ചാൽ 50.5% പേരും 5001 രൂപ മുതൽ 10000 രൂപവരെ മാത്രം വരുമാനമുള്ളവരാണ്. 5000 രൂപയ്ക്കും അതിന് താഴെയും 19.4% പേരും 10001 മുതൽ 20000 വരെ വരുമാനമുള്ള 20.7% പേരും 20001 മുതൽ 30000 രൂപവരെ 5.5% പേരും 30001 മുതൽ 50000 രൂപവരെ 2.6% പേരും 50001 രൂപമുതൽ 1 ലക്ഷം വരെ വരുമാനമുള്ളവർ 1.1 ശതമാനവും 1 ലക്ഷത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ വരുമാനമുള്ളവർ 0.2 ശതമാനവുമാണ് (2200പേർ).

വിദേശത്ത് പോയവരിൽ 11.2% പേർ വസ്തു വാങ്ങുന്നതിനും, 15.9% പേർ ഉററവറുവെ വിവാഹാവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കും, 1.8% പേർ വാഹനം വാങ്ങുന്നതിനും തങ്ങളുടെ വരുമാനം ഉപയോഗിച്ചു. 0.3% ആൾക്കാർ തങ്ങളുടെ വരുമാനം ഷെയർ മാർക്കറ്റിൽ നിക്ഷേപിക്കുന്നതിനാണ് ഉപയോഗിച്ചത്. 0.2% പേർ വ്യവസായം തുടങ്ങുന്നതിനും 7.3% പേർ മറ്റു നിക്ഷേപങ്ങളിലും, 5.1% വിദ്യാഭ്യാസാവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കും, 8.2% പേർ വൈദ്യ

ശുശ്രൂഷയ്ക്കും തങ്ങളുടെ വരുമാനം ഉപയോഗിച്ചതായി കണ്ടു. വിദേശത്ത് ഇപ്പോഴും ജോലി സാധ്യതയുണ്ടെന്നാണ് പ്രവാസി മലയാളികളുടെ സേവനകാലത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച കണക്കുകൾ സൂചിപ്പിക്കുന്നത്.

99 ജനുവരി 1 വച്ച് കണക്കാക്കിയാൽ 1 മുതൽ 5 വർഷം വരെ സേവനമുള്ളവരാണ് ഏറ്റവും കൂടുതൽ (41.3%). 20 വർഷത്തിന് മേൽ സേവനമുള്ളവർ 3.8 ശതമാനം മാത്രം. 15 വർഷം മുതൽ 20 വർഷം വരെ സേവനമുള്ളവർ 6.2 ശതമാനവും 10 വർഷം മുതൽ 15 വർഷം വരെ സേവനമുള്ളവർ 10.6 ശതമാനവുമാണ്.

വീട് തട്ടിപ്പിനിരയായവരുടെ കഥ പരിശോധിച്ചാൽ ആകെ യുണൈറ്റഡ് 4 ശതമാനം മാത്രമേ തട്ടിപ്പിനിരയായിട്ടുള്ളൂ. ഏറ്റവും കൂടുതൽ തട്ടിപ്പിനിരയായിട്ടുള്ളത് തൃശൂർ ജില്ലയിലാണ്-5500 പേർ. തൊട്ടുപിറകെ തിരുവനന്തപുരവും (5460), ആലപ്പുഴയും (5000), കണ്ണൂരും (4700), മലപ്പുറവും (4600) നിൽക്കുന്നു. തട്ടിപ്പിനിരയായവർ ഏറ്റവും കുറവ് വയനാട്ടു ജില്ലയിലാണ് 600 പേർ.

വിദേശത്തുനിന്നും തിരിച്ച് എത്തിയവരുടെ കാര്യം പരിശോധിച്ചാൽ വിദേശജീവിതത്തിനാണ് 5 ശതമാനം ആൾക്കാർ വന്നിട്ടുള്ളതെങ്കിൽ 16.7 ശതമാനം പേരും വിദേശസർക്കാർ തിരികെ അയച്ചുതു കാരണം വന്നവരാണ്. അനാരോഗ്യം മൂലം വന്നവർ 16 ശതമാനവും, പിരിച്ചു വിടപ്പെട്ടവർ 14.8 ശതമാനവും, ഇവിടുത്തെ ജോലിയിൽ തിരികെ പ്രവേശിക്കുവാൻ വന്നവർ 2 ശതമാനവും എന്നിങ്ങനെ തുളു കണക്കുകളും പ്രസ്തുത സർവ്വേയിൽ നിന്നും ലഭ്യമാണ്. ഏറ്റവും കൂടുതൽ പേർ തിരികെവന്നത് സാദി അറേബ്യയിൽ നിന്നാണ് എന്നതും ശ്രദ്ധേയമാണ് (46 ശതമാനം). യു.എ.ഇ യിൽ നിന്നും 28.1 ശതമാനവും കൂവൈനിൽ നിന്നും 4.3 ശതമാനവും മറ്റ് ഗൾഫ് രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും 17.8 ശതമാനവും ആളുകൾ മടങ്ങിവന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്.

മടങ്ങിവന്നവരുടെ സമ്പാദ്യവിനിയോഗത്തിൽ പരിശോധിച്ചാൽ 17.4 ശതമാനം പേർ കെട്ടിടങ്ങളിലും, 13.4 ശതമാനം പേർ തങ്ങളുടെ സമ്പാദ്യം വസ്തുവിലും നിക്ഷേപിച്ചു. 10 ശതമാനം ആൾക്കാർ വിവാഹ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് ചെലവാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. 33.2 ശതമാനം ആൾക്കാർ മറ്റാവശ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് ചെലവാക്കി എന്നാണ് കണക്കുകൾ സൂചിപ്പിക്കുന്നത്.

വിദേശങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും മടങ്ങിവന്നവരിൽ 47.6% പേർ വിദേശത്തേക്ക് ജോലിക്കായി പോകുമ്പോൾ താട്ടിൽ എന്തെങ്കിലും ജോലി ഉള്ളവരായിരുന്നു എന്നും, തിരികെ വന്നവരിൽ 62.9% പേർ തിരികെ വന്നശേഷം എന്തെങ്കിലും തൊഴിലിൽ ഏർപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട് എന്നും കാണാം. തിരികെ വന്നവരിൽ 49.4% പേരും വിദേശങ്ങളിലേക്ക് മടങ്ങി പോകുവാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നവരാണ്.

# ജനകീയാസൂത്രണത്തിന്റെ ഭൗതികനേട്ടങ്ങൾ (1997 2000)

1. ജനകീയാസൂത്രണത്തിന്റെ ഭാഗമായി 35 ലക്ഷം ഗുണഭോക്താക്കൾക്ക് കാർഷികാനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ നൽകുകയുണ്ടായി പ്രതിവർഷം 6 ലക്ഷത്തോളം കൃഷിക്കാർക്ക് വിത്ത്, വളം, കീടനാശിനികൾ, നടീൽവസ്തുക്കൾ എന്നിവ നൽകാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞു. 315881 ഏക്കർ ഭൂമിയിൽ അധികവിള ഇറക്കാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞു. 1998-99 ൽ 3.82% വളർച്ചാനിരക്ക് ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിന് മുമ്പുള്ള 3 വർഷങ്ങളിൽ ശരാശരി വളർച്ചാനിരക്ക് 1.3% ആയിരുന്നു. പച്ചക്കറി മേഖലയിലാണ് ശ്രദ്ധേയമായ പുരോഗതിയുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളത് കൃഷിക്കാർക്ക് 59211 പമ്പു സെറ്റുകളും, 4431 ട്രാക്ടറുകളും, ടില്ലറുകളും വിതരണം ചെയ്തു.
- 2 14,572 പശു, ആട്, തുടങ്ങിയവയെയും 18,67,517 കോഴിക്കുഞ്ഞുങ്ങളേയും വിതരണം ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. പാൽ ഉൽപാദനത്തിൽ ഗണ്യമായ വളർച്ചയുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട് മിൽമ ശേഖരിക്കുന്ന പാലിന്റെ അളവിലെ വർദ്ധനയിൽ ഇത് നിഴലിച്ചു കാണാം. 98 99 ൽ 4.67 ലക്ഷം ലിറ്റർ പാലാണ് സംഭരിച്ചത് 99-2000 ൽ അത് 6.12 ലക്ഷം ലിറ്ററായി നടപ്പു വർഷത്തിൽ 7.25 ലിറ്ററായി വർദ്ധിക്കുമെന്നു റപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്തു.
- 3 വ്യവസായമേഖലയിലും ഒരു നവോൽമേഖല പ്രകടമാണ്. 98 99 ൽ 7.2% വരുമാന വളർച്ചയുണ്ടായി. 3804 പുതിയ സഹകരണസമാപനങ്ങൾ ജനകീയാസൂത്രണത്തിന്റെ ഭാഗമായി രൂപീകരിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി 84917 ആളുകൾക്ക് തൊഴിൽ പരിശീലനം നൽകി.
- 4 പാർപ്പിടരംഗത്ത് ശ്രദ്ധേയമായ പുരോഗതിയാണുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളത്. 1 ഓ. വർഷം 54,712 വീടുകളും, 2 ഓ. വർഷം 81,739 വീടുകളും, 3-ഓ. വർഷം 169,837 വീടുകളും തദ്ദേശസ്വയംഭരണസമാപനങ്ങൾ നിർമ്മിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. ഇതിന് പുറമെ വിവിധ സംസ്ഥാനതല ഏജൻസികൾ നേരിട്ട് 40 50 ആയിരം വീടുകൾവിതം പ്രതിവർഷം നിർമ്മിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. 8 ഓ. പഞ്ചവത്സരപദ്ധതിക്കാലത്ത് 5 വർഷംകൊണ്ട് 2,69,988 വീടുകളാണ് നിർമ്മിച്ചത് 2000 2001 ൽ 3,00,000 വീടുകൾ പണിയുന്നതിനാണ് തദ്ദേശ സ്വയംഭരണസമാപനങ്ങൾ ലക്ഷ്യമിട്ടിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഈനിലയ്ക്ക് കാര്യങ്ങൾ പുരോഗമിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അടുത്ത 3 വർഷം കൊണ്ട് കേരളത്തിലെ പാർപ്പിടപ്രശ്നം പൂർണ്ണമായും പരിഹരിക്കുവാൻ കഴിയും.
5. 3 വർഷം കൊണ്ട് 4,13,174 കക്കൂസുകൾ പണിതു 8 ഓ. പദ്ധതിക്കാലത്ത് ആകെ പണിത കക്കൂസുകൾ 1.25 ലക്ഷമാണ്. അടുത്ത 3 വർഷം കൊണ്ട് ഈ പ്രശ്നവും പൂർണ്ണമായും പരിഹരിക്കപ്പെടുമെന്ന് കരുതാം.
6. കൃടിവെള്ളത്തിന്റെ കാര്യത്തിൽ കഴിഞ്ഞ 3 കൊല്ലം കൊണ്ട് 32503 പുതിയ ടാപ്പുകൾ സ്ഥാപിച്ചു. 87591 കിണറുകൾ കുഴിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട് 27443 കുളങ്ങൾ വൃത്തിയാക്കി. തൃശൂർ, തിരുവനന്തപുരം ജില്ലകളിലേപ്പോലെ സമ്പൂർണ്ണ കൃടിവെള്ള പദ്ധതി മറ്റു ജില്ലകളിലേക്കും വ്യാപിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നു.
- 7 വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ-ആരോഗ്യമേഖലകളിലും ശ്രദ്ധേയമായ ചലനങ്ങൾ സൃഷ്ടിക്കുവാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. 90,022 ച.മീ. സ്കൂൾ കെട്ടിടങ്ങളും, 93,549ച.മീ. ആശുപത്രികെട്ടിടങ്ങളും പണിതു മറ്റു ഓഫീസ് കെട്ടിടങ്ങളുടെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം 1,11,600 ച.മീ. ആണ് 56,329 ച.മീ പുതിയ മാർക്കറ്റിംഗ് കോ-ഓപ്പറേറ്റീവുകൾ പണിതിട്ടുണ്ട്.
- 8 ജനകീയാസൂത്രണത്തിന്റെ ഭാഗമായി 17188 കി.മീ. റോഡുകൾ നിർമ്മിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. ഇതിൽ 4873 കി.മീ ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്തുകളും, ബേളാക്ക് പഞ്ചായത്തുകളും നിർമ്മിച്ചവയാണ് 8 ഓ. പഞ്ച വത്സരപദ്ധതിക്കാലത്ത് 7,991 കി.മീ വില്ലേജ് റോഡുകൾ പണിതപ്പോൾ അതേ കാലയളവിൽ നിർമ്മിച്ച അദർ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് റോഡുകളുടെ ദൈർഘ്യം 1009 കി.മീ മാത്രമാണ്. അതുപോലെ കഴിഞ്ഞ 3 കൊല്ലം കൊണ്ട് ഗ്രാമ പഞ്ചായത്തുകൾ 11863 കി.മീ റോഡുകളും, തദ്ദേശ സ്വയംഭരണ സമാപനങ്ങൾ 1725 പാലങ്ങളും, 4010 കലുങ്കുകളും പണിതു.
9. ശ്രദ്ധേയമായ മാറ്റങ്ങൾക്ക് വിധേയമായ മറ്റൊരു മേഖലയാണ് പട്ടികജാതി/ പട്ടിക വർഗ്ഗ ക്ഷേമം. പട്ടികജാതി/ പട്ടികവർഗ്ഗക്കാർക്ക് മാത്രം 1,17 173 വീടുകളാണ് പണി തത്. അടുത്ത ഒരുവർഷം കൊണ്ട് മുഴുവൻ പട്ടികജാതി / പട്ടികവർഗ്ഗ കുടുംബങ്ങൾക്കും വീടും കക്കൂസും നൽകാനാകും. ഏതെങ്കിലും തരത്തിലുള്ള ജനകീയാസൂത്രണാനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ ലഭിക്കാത്ത പട്ടികജാതി / പട്ടികവർഗ്ഗ കുടുംബങ്ങൾ അത്യപൂർവമായിരിക്കും.
10. ജനകീയാസൂത്രണം വനിതാരംഗത്ത് സൃഷ്ടിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ആവേശകരമായ പരിവർത്തനം ദേശീയശ്രദ്ധ നേടിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഏതാണ്ട് 100 കോടിരൂപയാണ് ഈ രംഗത്തെ വികസനത്തിന് പ്രതിവർഷം നീക്കി വയ്ക്കുന്നത്. ജനകീയാസൂത്രണത്തിന്റെ ഭാഗമായി 300 ഓളം പഞ്ചായത്തുകളിൽ സ്ത്രീകളുടെ അയൽ കുട്ടങ്ങൾ രൂപീകൃതമായിട്ടുണ്ട്. 2 വർഷം കൊണ്ട് എല്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്തുകളിലും സ്ത്രീകളുടെ സ്വയംസഹായസംഘങ്ങൾ രൂപീകരിക്കാനാകുമെന്നാണ് പ്രതീക്ഷ.

(അവലംബം: തദ്ദേശ സ്വയംഭരണ വകുപ്പ് മന്ത്രിയുടെ നിയമസഭാ പ്രസംഗം.)

## FOCUS

*In every major Department viz. Animal Husbandry, Director of Public Instruction, Public Works Department, Health, Rural Development etc. one statistical cell is working. The officers and staff of this cell are borne from the Department of Economic and Statistics who are technically competent to collect and analyse the data received from the respective sectors. In every issue, in the "Focus", one major department will be highlighted using the data collected on that particular sector. The first in the series would be "Animal Husbandry"*

### ●●ANIMAL HUSBANDARY

The Contribution of Animal Husbandary Sector in the economic development of Kerala is very prominent in view of increasing the animal wealth, improving nutritional standards of the people, generation of employment opportunities and augmenting the income of the rural folk. In the Industrial development also Animal Husbandary Sector shares by providing raw-material resources to Dairy based industries, Leather Industries, Organic Manure Manufacturing Units, etc. As compared to other sub sectors of primary sector the contribution to the State Domestic Product is very significant.

The ultimate objective of various schemes implemented under Five Year Plans in the Animal Husbandary Sector is to increase the income of rural people, to raise per capita availability of Milk, Egg and Meat. To increase the milk production to the level

of sustainability, up-gradation of indigeneous stock, generation of more productive animals say Cross Bred breed and to raise the average yield rate of milk per animal by providing better management practices etc are the pinpointed programmes implemented by Animal Husbandary Department.

Among the major live stock products, Milk stands first. The demand for Milk and Milk Products is increasing day by day. As such this issue focus certain statistical information on estimation on animals in milk. Milk availability and Milk Production of various animals viz. cattle, Buffalo and Goat during the period from 1993-1994 to 1998-1999 in the state. The data on availability and requirement of milk during past 5 years are also included in this issue

#### District - wise Breedable Bovine population in Kerala as per 1996 census

Sl. No.	District	Cattle		Total	Buffaloes
		N.D.	C.B.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvananthapuram	32137	116048	148185	7520
2	Kollam	40658	110222	150880	3500
3	Pathanamthitta	28461	77244	105705	765
4	Alappuzha	19864	73680	93544	1499
5	Kottayam	21428	103054	124482	1947
6	Idukki	37516	95092	132608	6719
7	Ernakulam	40885	114299	155184	3593
8	Thrissur	39099	91424	130523	7316
9	Palakkad	69181	110027	179208	9487
10	Malappuram	45405	82567	127972	7916
11	Kozhikode	65167	61991	127158	403
12	Wayanad	16972	59192	76164	1691
13	Kannur	46468	81129	127597	1408
14	Kasargod	59128	31285	90413	2323
	<b>STATE</b>	<b>562369</b>	<b>1207254</b>	<b>1769623</b>	<b>56087</b>



**Distribution of Bovine and Ovine Population Under Various Category According to Livestock Census and Percentage Variation over 1986**

Sl. No.	Item and Category	1987	1996	% variation 1996 over 1987
<b>I</b>	<b>CATTLE:</b>			
	<b>A CROSS BREED</b>			
1	Male under one year	132761	111303	-16.16
2	Males 1 to 2 1/2 years	40749	43765	7.40
3	Total crossbred males	198784	231781	16.60
4	Females under one year	345969	368271	6.45
5	Females 1 to 2 1/2 years	267908	460464	71.87
6	(a) In Milk	563174	785357	39.45
	(b) Dry	250972	310716	23.81
	(c) Not yet calved	60906	111181	82.55
	(d) Others	14276	19106	33.83
7	Total crossbred Females	1503205	2055095	36.71
8	Total crossbred cattle	1701989	2286876	34.36
	<b>B. INDIGENEOUS:</b>			
1	Male under one year	112141	52356	-53.41
2	Male 1 to 3 years	65263	33348	-48.90
3	Total Indigenous males	309330	152282	-50.77
4	Female under one year	295326	179535	-39.21
5	Female 1 to 3 years	305343	208109	-31.84
6	(a) In Milk	451799	329657	-27.03
	(b) Dry	282916	171475	-39.39
	(c) Not yet calved	62631	61237	-2.23
	(d) Others	14651	7164	-51.10
7	Total Indigenous Cattle	1721996	1109459	-35.57
8	Total Cattle	3423985	3396335	-0.81
<b>II</b>	<b>BUFFALLOES</b>			
1	Male below 3 year	31692	24875	-21.51
2	Adult Male	98686	42605	-56.83
3	Total Males Buffaloes	130378	67480	-48.24
4	Female below 3 year	74191	39486	-46.78
5	Adult Female In Milk	81602	36122	-55.73
6	Total Female Buffaloes	198706	97645	-50.86
7	Total Buffaloes	329084	165125	-49.82
<b>III.</b>	Total Sheep	29955	6058	-79.38
<b>IV.</b>	Total Goats	1580562	1860501	17.71

**Bovine and Ovine population as per last 5 census and % variation 1996 over 1972 •**

(In Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Item	1972	1977	1982	1987	1996	% variation 1996 over 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>I</b>	<b>CATTLE</b>						
	Adult - Males	3.92	3.11	2.66	1.57	1.43	-63.52
	Adult - Female	13	13.71	15.13	17.01	17.96	38.15
	Youngstock	11.64	12.64	13.18	15.66	14.57	25.17
	Total:	28.56	30.06	30.97	34.24	33.96	18.91
<b>II</b>	<b>BUFFALOES</b>						
	Adult - Males	2.26	2.19	1.83	0.99	0.43	-80.97
	Adult - Female	1.56	1.57	1.39	1.24	0.36	-76.92
	Youngstock	0.9	0.78	0.87	1.06	0.86	-4.44
	<b>TOTAL:</b>	4.72	4.54	4.09	3.29	1.65	-65.04
<b>III</b>	<b>Goats &amp; Sheep</b>	14.78	16.86	20.11	16.1	18.67	26.32

**District - Wise Milk Production of Cow, Buffalo, & Goat and PCA During 98-99**

(In '000 Tonnes)

Sl No	District	Cow Total	Buffaloes	Goat	Grand Total	Per Capita Availability/Day (gm)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Thiruvananthapuram	239.457	11.344	16.725	267.526	229
2	Kollam	201.205	4.061	16.894	222.240	226
3	Pathanamthitta	137.953	3.231	11.271	153.155	323
4	Alappuzha	134.886	1.619	7.671	144.176	180
5	Kottayam	197.776	2.727	14.392	214.895	294
6	Idukki	125.116	4.052	4.931	234.099	305
7	Ernakulam	197.956	3.988	7.548	209.492	185
8	Thrissur	191.329	9.339	5.931	206.599	189
9	Palakkad	214.107	13.675	9.545	237.327	250
10	Malappuram	130.167	8.650	8.356	147.173	119
11	Kozhikode	137.802	3.023	10.386	151.211	143
12	Wayanad	85.584	0.830	1.629	88.943	345
13	Kannur	155.210	3.258	7.479	165.947	182
14	Kasargod	71.041	5.006	2.112	78.159	178
	<b>STATE</b>	<b>2219.669</b>	<b>74.803</b>	<b>125.570</b>	<b>2420.042</b>	<b>207</b>

PCA: Per Capita Availability

**Estimated Number of Animals, Average Yield of Milk Per Animal,  
And Production of Milk in Kerala (In Lakhs)**

Year	Category	Estimated Number of Animals in Milk	Milk Yield Kg/Day Per Animal	Milk Production (in 1000 Tonnes)
93-94	Cow (ND)	4.638	1.884	318.965
	Cow (CB)	7.441	5.385	1462.577
	Cow Total	12.129	4.024	1781.542
	Buffalo	0.845	3.574	110.226
	Goat	5.019	0.598	109.562
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17.993</b>		<b>2001.330</b>
94-95	Cow (ND)	4.681	1.864	318.535
	Cow (CB)	8.027	5.388	1578.580
	Cow Total	12.708	4.090	1897.115
	Buffalo	0.831	3.579	108.587
	Goat	5.138	0.600	112.544
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18.677</b>		<b>2118.246</b>
95-96	Cow (ND)	4.072	2.173	328.158
	Cow (CB)	8.108	5.336	1664.105
	Cow Total	12.180	4.482	1992.263
	Buffalo	0.485	4.818	85.290
	Goat	5.211	0.603	114.671
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17.876</b>		<b>2192.224</b>
96-97	Cow (ND)	3.905	2.216	315.830
	Cow (CB)	8.478	5.630	1742.002
	Cow Total	12.383	4.553	2057.832
	Buffalo	0.464	4.826	81.823
	Goat	5.344	0.607	118.436
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18.191</b>		<b>2258.091</b>
97-98	Cow (ND)	3.105	2.282	258.621
	Cow (CB)	8.346	6.201	1888.857
	Cow Total	11.451	5.138	2147.478
	Buffalo	0.378	5.367	74.045
	Goat	5.442	0.611	121.399
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17.271</b>		<b>2342.922</b>
98-99	Cow (ND)	2.927	2.552	272.600
	Cow (CB)	8.557	6.234	1947.069
	Cow Total	11.484	5.295	2219.669
	Buffalo	0.359	5.709	74.803
	Goat	5.454	0.631	125.570
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17.297</b>		<b>2420.042</b>

**Details showing the production and consumption of Milk in Kerala from 1993-94 to 1998-99**

Year	Quantity Produced ( <sup>000</sup> tonnes)	Quantity imported ( <sup>000</sup> tonnes)	Total Available	Consumption ( <sup>000</sup> tonnes)	Requirements ( <sup>000</sup> Tones) @220 gms ICMR
1993-94	2002	24.16	2026.18	2025	2401
1994-95	2118	43.52	2161.52	2162	2433
1995-96	2192	48.36	2240.36	2240	2463
1996-97	2258	60.45	2318.45	2318	2497
1997-98	2343	96.73	2439.73	2440	2529
1998-99	2420	97.21	2517.21	2517	2570

## PLANNING FOR THE PEOPLE

*Kerala's revolutionary decision to hand over funds directly to the panchayats has ensured that power filters to where it truly belongs*

When the Left Democratic Front government in Kerala decided to hand over 40 percent of its plan outlay for 1996-97 to local bodies as part of a unique decentralisation process, it was told point blank by the Opposition, the bureaucracy and many of its own legislators that the project would flop.

After all, it was the first time in India, most likely even in the world, that such extensive devolution of power was executed at one swift stroke, without even having a detailed plan in place.

The late E.M.S. Namboodiripad's idea of giving people the power that was rightfully theirs seemed unbelievable. Putting crores at the disposal of panchayats to spend on projects they would choose was unheard of. No more babus telling them whether they could have new houses or not. No more ministers constructing roads through routes they deemed fit. Now, the people would decide what they needed and where they needed it. They could even do away with contractors if they wanted to take up projects on their own. Naturally the thought shook many in positions of power.

Less than four years later, the Kerala State Planning Board, which has been at the forefront of implementing the people's Plan, has been able to showcase around 250 of the state's 1,000-odd panchayats at the International Conference for Democratic Decentralization held in Thiruvananthapuram last week. Over 3,000 delegates from India and abroad who attended the conference lauded the Kerala model for the way it devolves power to the people, for the freedom it gives local bodies, for people's involvement, as well as the provisions for transparency in transactions at all levels.

In the last three years, panchayats have built roads, houses, bridges and even micro-hydel projects, dug wells, set up training institutes and micro credit

units, subsidised agriculture, given grants to self-help groups and promoted cottage industries.

Success stories abound. At Ulloor gram panchayat-an area where most women were unemployed or capable only of unskilled labour-they set up a self-help group to which everyone contributes a certain sum every month. In three years, the group has assets totalling over Rs.55 lakh in the bank. Funds from this are given to members who can use it to thatch their houses, buy medicines or books for their children.

Eric Olin Wright, Professor of Sociology at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, who attended the conference, says he was enormously impressed with the "flexibility of imagination" that went into the Plan's making. "What I found most interesting was the active, bottom-up participation combined with technical expertise. The plan was not set into motion as a finished blueprint, it has continually evolved. It is exceptionally unusual to have as much creativity along the way", Wright says.

The panchayats had only one simple rule to follow. A minimum of 40 percent of the funds were used for agriculture, fisheries, small industries etc., and not more than 30 percent for construction of any kind. The rest was for education, medical facilities, etc. At least 10 percent of the total had to be earmarked for women's schemes.

Kunnathukal gram panchayat has formed a "Labour Army" and managed to increase rural labourers' income by providing more days of employment as well as farmers' income by reducing production and labour costs. Thiruvananthapuram's district panchayat, with its excellent housing record, has managed to raise loans from HUDCO to construct another 30,000 houses. As institutional investment begins to flow in, the panchayats can be less dependent on plan funds alone. And these are just three of over 200 exemplary panchayats.

However, it's not time to do much back-slapping just yet. KSPB member and one of the chief architects of the plan, Dr T. M. Thomas Issac candidly admits: "It has not been uniformly successful across the state. We have a long way to go"

• Sources say about 40 percent are trying but haven't been able to do much and another 20 percent have achieved practically nothing. But as Dr Isaac points out: "At least people finally have an alternative. We hope that panchayats which haven't done well will be inspired by others who have presented their achievements at this conference"

Critics, however, say the plan is just the LDF's way of promoting itself. "The conference itself was an all-Marxist affair", said a BJP panchayat member from Pathanamthitta district, requesting anonymity. "The plan, on paper, is perfect. It provides for 40 percent of the outlay to be used in productive activities. But production hasn't increased because people take cash subsidies and squander it. Grants should be replaced with long-term, low-interest loans", he suggests.

Dr Isaac agrees there is some misuse but counters that this has gone down. "There is a higher level of transparency at the village level. When people misuse their grants, others will object to them being given grants in the future. There is pressure from below to perform. It can't be ignored"

There are other complaints too: That funds for agriculture come much after the planting period. That unemployment benefits given by panchayat labour banks are fostering laziness and allow petty trade union politics to thrive. Corruption and misuse of funds are obstructing the Plan's success.

"Yes, between 25 and 30 percent of our panchayats do face corruption. But this is offset by an equal number which have virtually stopped all kinds of fund leakage. The spirit is there", Dr Isaac points out.

The conference, per se, also came in for flak for its timing, panchayat elections are just over three months away and assembly elections are to be held in less than a year. "This is one way of keeping the conscience of the campaign and do some consensus building. Non-performing panchayats will know they are expected to do more and will have to pay the price for this in the elections," Dr Isaac explains.

Moreover, the Opposition in the state, while often labeling the exercise a political gimmick, has never actively opposed it. Leader of the Opposition A. K. Antony was even present at the Plan's inauguration indicating that the opposition was approaching the Plan in a positive manner. "Though there is rivalry between members of various parties everybody works together when it comes to development work," says S. Geetha, a Congress (s) member of Karakulam panchayat in Thiruvananthapuram district.

The plan also got rave reviews from a World Bank team which visited Kerala in January, 1999 which said the achievements of the decentralisation process were remarkable.

As for the future, Dr. I.S. Gulati Vice chairman of the KSPB acknowledges that institutionalizing decentralisation is a must if the campaign is to be sustained. "We need new technology for effective monitoring mechanisms. This will ensure that all data is available to the public without delay, making the whole process more transparent"

Says Dr Isaac, "We, have started late but we've gone far ahead of other states. It's simple: when people start asking questions, democracy begins to function."

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Source: Reported in The New Indian Express dated 8<sup>th</sup> June 2000

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## BSE SENSEX

### Volatile

26 May 2000	4084.71
26 June 2000	4670.09
6 July 2000	4885.60
26 July 2000	4191.27

# Abiding admiration for K N Raj and Kerala experience

AMARTYA SEN had an abiding admiration for Kerala's development experience and Dr K N Raj.

The following extract from Amartya Sen's paper on *Life expectancy and inequality*. Some conceptual issues is a moving acknowledgement of that admiration. The paper formed part of Development and Change, a Festschrift for Raj published in 1966.

"K N Raj has played a leadership role in initiating research on many economic problems. The long list of his initiatives include drawing attention to the far-reaching importance of studying Kerala's economic experience in reducing mortality rates and raising life expectancy (to levels close to those of the rich developed nations) despite Kerala's low per capita income. A classic statement of this issue can be found in the report for the United Nations which he prepared jointly with P G K Panikar and others (United Nations, 1976). Raj had, in fact, discussed this question for a long time before that. I recollect several stimulating and instructive conversations with him on this matter at the Delhi School of Economics in the early 1960's (in those heady days when many of us were privileged to participate, under Raj's superb leadership, in the building of a great graduate school of economics).

"Underlying the interest in Kerala's experience is the belief that life expectancy is a good criterion for judging economic advancement a criterion that has some advantages over national income or GNP per head as a measure of economic development. That diagnosis makes much immediate and obvious sense (since a longer life is a widely shared aspiration), but the use of life expectancy as a systematic criterion of progress still requires scrutiny and assessment. I have tried to discuss these questions elsewhere, as have others, and many merits as well as demerits of using the criterion of life expectancy have been extensively investigated. In this note, I shall concentrate only on one specific issue, to wit, the need for distributional concern in using life expectancy information."

The introductory chapter of the book *India: Economic development and social opportunity*, which was co-authored by Amartya Sen and Jean Dreze, had a detailed evaluation of Kerala's development experience. The following is an extract from the book:

"One of the most interesting aspects of India's development record is its remarkable regional diversity in the elimination of basic deprivations. For example, while India's life expectancy figure of around 60 years compares quite unfavorably with

*Underlying the interest in Kerala's experience is the belief that life expectancy is a good criterion for judging economic advancement – a criterion that has some advantages over national income of GNP per head as a measure of economic development*

China's 69 years, Kerala's life expectancy – about 72 years – appears on the other side of China's achievement.

"Similarly, the infant mortality rate of 79 per thousand live births in India is very high indeed in comparison with China's 31, but Kerala's rate of 17 is much better than China's. Again, while India's literacy rate is much lower than that of China, Kerala's is substantially higher than China's. In fact, Kerala's female literacy rate is higher than that of every individual province in China. On the other side, some of the Indian States (for example, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar) have much lower achievements than even the low Indian average.

"These contrasts within India are important to study for their own interest. But there is also much to be learned, we argue, from the light that is thrown by these comparative experiences on what can or cannot be achieved else where in the country.

"This applies to learning from high achievements in some fields (as in Kerala) as well as from low ones in those very fields (as in Uttar Pradesh), and also from the rather mixed cases (as in West Bengal).

'One of the main themes of this work is the importance of the lessons to be learned by India from India, and this can be just as important as learning from the achievements of other countries. □ □

## കേരളാ ജനസംഖ്യ 3.22 കോടി കടന്നു

കേരളത്തിന്റെ ജനസംഖ്യ 3,22,62,000 കടന്നിട്ടുണ്ടാകുമെന്നു ആസൂത്രണ കമ്മീഷൻ പുറത്തിറക്കിയ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പറയുന്നു. ശിശുമരണ നിരക്കും പോഷകാഹാരക്കുറവും ഏറ്റവും കുറഞ്ഞ സമ്പാന്നമെന്ന നിലയിൽ കേരളത്തെ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പ്രശംസിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഒൻപതാം പദ്ധതിയുടെ തൃദശ്ചതുരതാദശ ജനസംഖ്യാ നിയന്ത്രണത്തിലൂടെയുണ്ടായ പുരോഗതി നിലനിർത്താൻ കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ 2010 ൽ ഇൻഡ്യയുടെ ജനസംഖ്യ 110.7 കോടിയായി നിയന്ത്രിക്കാൻ കഴിയുമെന്നാണ് കണക്കാക്കുന്നത്.

## Consumer Price Index and % Variations of Index for Industrial Workers

(Base 1982 = 100)

South Indian Centres	Index for		% variation	North Indian Centres	Index for		% variation
	May-99	May-00			May-99	May-00	
<b>1. Kerala</b>				<b>1. Delhi</b>	471	518	9.98
1. Alwaye	426	442	3.76				
2. Mundakayam	437	453	3.66	<b>2. Maharashtra</b>			
3. Quilon	424	455	7.31				
4. Thiruvananthapuram	467	501	7.28	1. Mumbai	470	511	8.72
		AVG	5.50	2. Nagpur	432	454	5.09
				3. Nasik	424	455	7.31
<b>2. Tamilnadu</b>				4. Pune	469	492	4.90
1. Chennai	445	477	7.19	5. Solapur	436	466	6.88
2. Coimbatore	390	433	11.03			AVG	6.58
3. Coonoor	412	434	5.34				
4. Madurai	416	432	3.85	<b>3. Haryana</b>			
5. Salem	402	434	7.96	1. Faridabad	426	440	3.29
6. Tiruchirappalli	463	476	2.81	2. Yamuna Nagar	386	409	5.96
		AVG	6.36			AVG	4.62
<b>3. Andra Pradesh</b>				<b>4. West Bengal</b>			
1. Gudur	430	442	2.79	1. Asansol	392	409	4.34
2. Guntur	414	438	5.80	2. Culcutta	427	439	2.81
3. Hyderabad	396	424	7.07	3. Darjeeling	376	379	0.80
4. Visakhapatanam	407	440	8.11	4. Durgapur	426	460	7.98
5. Warangal	409	437	6.85	5. Haldia	452	478	5.75
		AVG	6.12	6. Howrah	470	494	5.11
				7. Jalpaiguri	391	395	1.02
<b>4. Karnataka</b>				8. Raniganj	369	377	2.17
1. Bangalore	403	425	5.46			AVG	3.97
2. Belgaum	455	478	5.05				
3. Hubli Dhanwar	430	438	1.86	<b>5. Chandigarh</b>	449	453	0.89
4. Meccara	441	459	4.08				
		AVG	4.11	<b>6. Uttar Pradesh</b>			
				1. Agra	388	399	2.84
<b>5. Pondicherry</b>	461	476	3.25	2. Ghaziabad	436	445	2.06
				3. Kanpur	418	423	1.20
				4. Saharapur	384	398	3.65
				5. Varanasi	468	465	-0.64
						AVG	1.82
				<b>7. Madhya Pradesh</b>			
				1. Balaghat	378	380	0.53
				2. Chillai	367	390	6.27
				3. Bhopal	440	451	2.50
<b>All India</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>5.01</b>	4. Indore	420	446	6.19
				5. Jabalpur	426	450	5.63
						AVG	4.22

Source : CSO, GOI



**Consumer Price Index Numbers for Urban non-manual employees (Base 1984-85=100)  
For selected centres**

Sl.No	Centre	State	Index for		% variation
			May-99	May-00	
<b>Southern Centres</b>					
1	Trivandrum	Kerala	329	352	6.99
2	Calicut	Kerala	342	360	5.26
3	Chennai	Tamilnadu	380	405	6.58
4	Coimbatore	Tamilnadu	388	416	7.22
5	Madurai	Tamilnadu	399	424	6.27
6	Salem	Tamilnadu	364	399	9.62
7	Tiruchirapalli	Tamilnadu	369	392	6.23
8	Hydrabad	Andrapradesh	349	376	7.74
9	Kurnool	Andrapradesh	356	368	3.37
10	Vijayawada	Andrapradesh	379	398	5.01
11	Vishakapattanam	Andrapradesh	346	362	4.62
12	Warangal	Andrapradesh	373	387	3.75
13	Bangalore	Karnataka	359	381	6.13
14	Gulbarga	Karnataka	357	351	-1.68
15	Hubli	Karnataka	357	364	1.96
16	Mangalore	Karnataka	346	356	2.89
<b>Northern Centers</b>					
1	Delhi	Delhi	350	374	6.86
2	Mumbai	Maharashtra	349	370	6.02
3	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	360	388	7.78
4	Nagpur	Maharashtra	332	351	5.72
5	Pune	Maharashtra	351	378	7.69
6	Solapur	Maharashtra	335	357	6.57
7	Chandigarh	Punjab	415	438	5.54
8	Culcutta	West Bengal	323	339	4.95
9	Asansol	West Bengal	338	366	8.28
10	Kharagpur	West Bengal	332	347	4.52
11	Siliguri	West Bengal	359	400	11.42
12	Lucknow	Uttarpradesh	317	333	5.05
13	Agra	Uttarpradesh	323	335	3.72
14	Allahabad	Uttarpradesh	360	393	9.17
15	Kanpur	Uttarpradesh	319	331	3.76
16	Meerut	Uttarpradesh	307	320	4.23

**Consumer Price Index numbers for Agricultural Labourers [ Base - 1986-87=100]**

No.	Centre	Index for		% variation			Index for		% variation	
		May -99	May-00				May -99	May- 00		
<b>Southern States</b>										
1	Kerala	301	323	7.31	11	Bihar	285	295	3.51	
2	Tamilnadu	294	304	3.40	12	Gujarat	292	319	9.25	
3	Andhrapradesh	305	325	6.56	13	Himachalpradesh	287	295	2.79	
4	Karnataka	307	318	3.58	14	Jammu & Kashmir	309	333	7.77	
<b>Northern States</b>										
5	Maharashtra	290	308	6.21	15	Manipur	300	318	6.00	
6	Haryana	300	310	3.33	16	Meghalaya	326	343	5.21	
7	West Bengal	312	291	-6.73	17	Orissa	296	316	6.76	
8	Uttar Pradesh	294	301	2.38	18	Punjab	302	318	5.30	
9	Madhya Pradesh	299	312	4.35	19	Rajastan	294	315	7.14	
10	Assam	312	326	4.49	20	Tripura	323	337	4.33	
							<b>All India</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>4.03</b>

## INDICES (ALL INDIA) FOR THE LAST 12 MONTHS

2

Base Year	Indices	1999							2000				
		Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
1982=100	Industrial workers	420	424	426	429	437	438	431	431	430	434	438	440
84-85=100	Non urban manual workers	346	350	352	353	357	357	354	355	355	357	362	364
86-87=100	Agricultural labourers	301	304	308	310	315	316	311	307	306	306	307	310
86-87=100	Rural labourers	302	305	308	310	315	316	311	308	307	307	308	311

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

Centres	1999							2000				
	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Thiruvananthapuram	1046	1051	1054	1054	1059	1064	1073	1081	1081	1083	1091	1098
Kollam	1041	1047	1051	1054	1059	1067	1073	1078	1080	1083	1089	1097
Punalur	992	998	1002	1006	1014	1020	1028	1034	1037	1039	1045	1053
Alappuzha	1043	1051	1053	1055	1060	1067	1074	1081	1082	1085	1092	1100
Kottayam	1035	1043	1045	1047	1055	1061	1067	1072	1074	1079	1087	1095
Mundakkayam	1007	1013	1017	1019	1026	1034	1041	1047	1049	1052	1060	1068
Munnar	998	1006	1010	1013	1019	1028	1034	1040	1043	1046	1054	1062
Eranakulam	1002	1008	1012	1012	1018	1022	1026	1031	1032	1034	1042	1050
Chalakkudy	1064	1070	1073	1076	1081	1086	1091	1095	1096	1098	1105	1114
Thrissur	1025	1030	1032	1034	1040	1045	1050	1055	1057	1059	1066	1074
Palakkad	1034	1040	1043	1046	1051	1055	1060	1064	1065	1068	1075	1083
Malappuram	1031	1038	1040	1042	1046	1051	1054	1057	1059	1059	1067	1076
Kozhikkodu	1016	1024	1027	1029	1034	1040	1046	1051	1054	1056	1064	1073
Meppady	1079	1086	1091	1094	1100	1107	1114	1120	1122	1124	1132	1141
Kannur	1024	1028	1030	1032	1036	1041	1045	1049	1050	1052	1060	1069
<b>State</b>	<b>1029</b>	<b>1036</b>	<b>1039</b>	<b>1041</b>	<b>1047</b>	<b>1053</b>	<b>1058</b>	<b>1064</b>	<b>1065</b>	<b>1068</b>	<b>1075</b>	<b>1084</b>

## Cyber Squatters stalk net world

●●Encroachment is a big business, And if you thought it happened only in India, here is a virtual reality that might interest you: Welcome to the world of cyber squatters.

These squatters have grabbed dotcom domain names of some of the well-known names in the country including industrialists, film stars, sport stars and politicians with an eye on making some fast bucks. The likes of Ambanis, Rahul and Priyanka Gandhi, Rabindranath Tagore, Juhi Chowla and Tabu, Home Minister LK Advani, Prime Minister Vajpayee and a host of others are now left with a net identity crisis.

The Cyber squatter's game plan is simple, The Internet allows anyone to register a domain name for an individual or a company without any proof of identity for as little as Rs.1200. They then block the names and put them up for sale.

While scores of names have been registered with this purpose in mind, there are some genuine rib-tickers too. Take for instance the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS). If you are looking for some saffron splash on the net, typing rss.com won't help. A little known US company, Retail Store Systems Inc, has already registered a site in that domain name. The site received more than 25,000 hits since July 2,1999 and

it's anybody's guess what the netizens were surfing for.

To compound the cyber woes, a US based company Register.com has made a virtual take-over of scores of Indian domain names. The result is that no spelling jugglery may help the Ambanis of Reliance Industries getting a place on the world wide web.

Both ambani.com and reliance.com have been already taken over, and even ambani's.com won't help. Amabani.com takes you to a site that claims to be a forerunner in online appointments with doctors.

The underworld also needs to perk up its act. Dubai-based don Dawood Ibrahim's name has already been encroached upon and so has Osama Bin Laden's.

Rahul Gandhi's name has been virtually locked in the cyber world by one Abhishek Shah of Prolific Securities. And before you ask, his crowd-pulling sister's name has also been taken over.

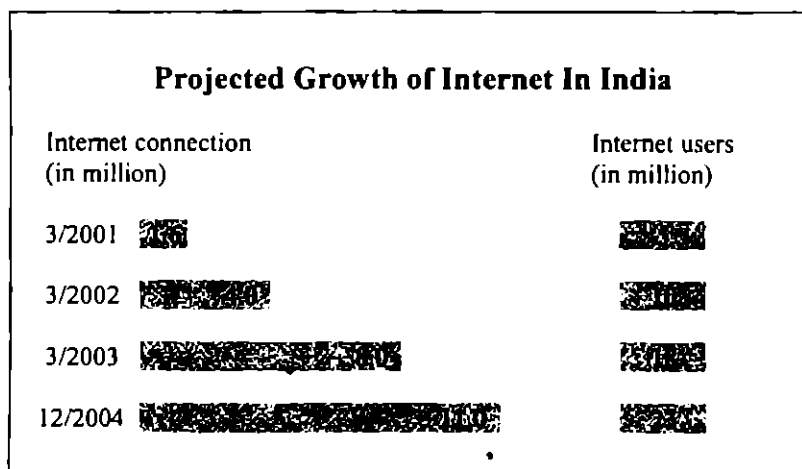
Film star Tabu also needs to do something about her web identity. Tabu.com takes you to, hold your breath, a porn site.

So, if you want to enshrine your name in the IT superhighway, move double quick before a cyber squatter claims virtual right over you

*(Courtesy: The Hindustan Times 27, June 2000)*

### Internet widen its reach

**From its present almost entirely urban and English-centric settings  
To the rural and Indian language**



Source: Nascom



## INDIAN QUICK TO SHOW DOOR TO CYBERSQUATTERS

INDIAN entrepreneurs have been active in fighting for their rights in the cyber world. India ranks among the top ten countries, when it comes to filing a complaint with the World Intellectual Property Organisation against cybersquatting.

As many as 404 complaints were filed by residents of the United States to protect their company name, trademark, brand name or even personal name from cybersquatters.

As per statistics providing by WIPO as on July 7, next in line was United Kingdom, the British filed 76 complaints. The French followed suit by filing 48 complaints, Indians and the Japanese with 19 complaints each, were eighth on the list of countries who have filed the maximum number of complaints. WIPO is one of the agencies accredited by the International Centre for Assigned Names and Numbers (Icann) for resolving domain name disputes in the .com, .net and .org category.

Icann's Uniform Domain Name Resolution Policy came into effect in December 1999. Since then 716 cases have been filed with WIPO, of which decisions have been rendered for as many as 272 cases.

The Success rate for the complainants has been as high as 83 per cent. Of the 272 cases which have been dealt with, WIPO's panels ordered a name transfer in favor of the complainant in 225 cases.

Only in 47 cases, was the name transfer denied.

WIPO's domain name arbitration centre received a record number of complaints in June. As many as 182 complaints were filed during this month, as compared to 175 in May

The number of complaints filed has been gradually increasing. Just 28 complaints were filed in January this year, which has been steadily increasing

### Hit List

#### Complaints Filed With WIPO's Against Cybersquatting

Domain of the Complaint	Number of cases filed
US	404
UK	76
France	48
Spain	33
Switzerland	24
Germany	23
Sweden	20
India	19
Japan	19
Australia	18
Brazil	17

According to WIPO, complaints are received from not only large well-known companies, but also from small and medium sized enterprises, famous personalities, and organisers of sporting events. Case is involve parties from 53 countries in all parts of the world, reflect the international nature of the problem. More and more sports-related cases are also being filed. These include worldcup2002.com (soccer), ryder -cup.com (golf), pgachampionship.com (golf), uefachampionsleague.com, girondinsdebordeaux.com (French soccer), greenbaypackers.com (American football), corinthians.com (Brazilian soccer).

"The rising number of alleged cybersquatting cases show the growing premium placed on domain names by companies and individuals operating in the cyber arena," said Mr. Francis Gurry, Assistant Director WIPO's Arbitration and Mediation Centre.

Source: Financial Express July 24, 2000

**BANKING**

Over a period of 33 years, since nationalization of 20 commercial banks in 1967, State Bank of India and its 7 associates, the nationalized banks and the private sector banks have shown a rapid growth, especially in the deposits. The introduction of Gramin Banks has paved the way for serving the rural sector abundantly along with the commercial banks. This report gives a comparison of the performance of different banks during December 98, Sept. 99, and Dec. 99.

**Credit Deposit Ratio**

Following table gives a broad comparison of different category of banks working in Kerala.

**Consolidated picture of Banking**

Sl. No.	Group	Total Number of banks			Percentage to Total No. of branches			CD Ratio		
		Dec. 98	Sept. 99	Dec. 99	Dec. 98	Sept. 99	Dec. 99	Dec. 98	Sept. 99	Dec. 99
		788	795	795	25.1	24.9	24.8	42.2	40.7	51.0
2	Nationalised Banks	1032	1047	1051	32.4	32.8	32.7	38.6	38.2	48.7
3	Private Sector Banks	1064	1067	1068	33.7	33.4	33.3	41.7	39.2	42.6
4	Foreign Banks	6	4	4	0.2	0.1	0.1	24.9	26.5	27.4
5	Gramin Banks	273	283	292	8.6	8.8	9.1	129.5	116.4	120.0
	Total	3163	3196	3210	100.0	100.0	100.0	41.8	40.4	48.7

**Percentage of NRE Deposit to the total deposit of each group**

Sl. No.	Group	% of NRE Deposit to the total deposit of each group		
		Dec. 98	Sept. 99	Dec. 99
1	SBI and its associates	52.0	55.1	46.7
2.	Nationalised Banks	49.3	47.4	50.0
3	Private Sector Banks	39.3	41.9	42.0
4	Foreign Banks	70.9	81.4	80.0
5	Gramin Banks	-	-	-
	Total	46.9	47.8	46.0

As on December 99, the CD Ratio of Private Sector Banks group, which holds the maximum number of branches, is the lowest, without considering that of the Foreign banks (there are only 4 branches in this group). The nationalized banks group has a CDR of 48.7 as on Dec. 99 (32.7% of the total branches belongs to them) SBI and its 6 associates working in Kerala have improved their CDR from 42.2 in Dec. 98 to that of 51.0 in December 99. (As on Dec. 99 end 24.8% of the total number of branches belongs to them). The CDR of Gramin Banks is the highest being 120.0 (Total number of Gramin bank branches are only 9.1% of the total number of branches) CDR in the State is only 48.7 as on December 99, which shows an improvement from that of 40.4 as on September 99 end. This clearly tells that 51.3% of the total deposits collected from this State is being utilized somewhere (Of course a portion of it is kept in RBI as compulsory deposit etc.).

The table shows that the major chunk of the deposits depends upon the NRE accounts. In this case the Nationalised Sector Banks, which holds only 32.8% of the total number of branches – the second in the line – have 50.0% of their deposits from NRE. The Private Sector Banks group, holding 33.3% of the total number of branches in the State has only 42.0% of their total deposit from NRE accounts

In this respect an extract from a report cited “Will Rates Rise” appeared in Business World 3<sup>rd</sup> July, 2000 is relevant. “The CDR for the banking sector is now at 54% (National Level), which means that the Banks have excess money. They have parked it in their investment portfolios. Unless the CDR goes above 56% there will be no pressure to raise more deposits” says Sandeep Dixit, banking analyst.

### **Per Branch Performance**

The following table highlights the per branch deposit, per branch NRE deposit and per branch advance at the end of Dec. 98, Sept. 99 and Dec. 99.

#### **Per branch performance of banks in Kerala**

Amount in lakhs

Sl. No	Group	Per Branch Deposit			Per Branch NRE Deposit			Per Branch Adv.		
		Dec. 98	Sept. 99	Dec. 99	Dec. 98	Sept. 99	Dec. 99	Dec. 98	Sept. 99	Dec. 99
1	SBI and its associates	1261.2	1426.6	1511.8	656.3	785.6	705.9	532.5	580.6	774.7
2	Nationalised banks	1035.6	1177.1	1194.9	511.0	557.0	597.4	399.7	449.4	582.4
3	Private Sector Banks	839.8	987.7	1004.9	329.9	413.9	421.7	350.0	386.7	428.3
4	Foreign Banks	7636.3	9300.0	9418.5	5414.8	7569.0	7535.4	1898.8	2465.0	2581.6
5	Gramin Banks	162.3	200.4	202.0	-	-	-	210.1	233.2	241.6
	Total	963.1	1099.6	1130.1	451.5	525.8	520.1	402.5	444.5	550.3

The performance of bank branches as a whole is fairly good – in acquiring deposits, especially NRE deposits and giving advances. A slight decrease in per branch NRE deposit is seen in SBI and associate group and Foreign Bank group which is highlighted in the per branch performance in the NRE deposits of the Banking Sector as a whole in the State.

### **Bank (Group) wise performance**

Eventhough the Nationalised Banks ranks first in acquiring deposits during the period ended December 99, only SBI and its associates improved their deposits, i.e., from 32.3% to 33.2% of the total deposits in the Banking Sector during a period of 3 months from Sept 99 to Dec. 99. But during the same period SBI and its associates lost their rank to 2 (33.7%), i.e. behind Nationalised Banks (37.6%) when percentage of NRE deposit of each group to total NRE deposit is calculated. Such interesting phenomena could be seen in the percentage of advances to total advances

## Bank (group) wise performance

Sl. No.	Group	% of deposit to total deposit			% of NRE deposit to total NRE deposit			% of Adv. to total Adv		
		Dec. 98	Sep. 99	Dec. 99	Dec. 98	Sep.99	Dec. 99	Dec. 98	Sep. 99	Dec.99
1	SBI and its associates	32.6	32.3	33.2	36.2	37.2	33.7	32.9	32.5	34.9
2	Nationalised banks	35.1	35.0	34.6	36.9	34.8	37.6	32.4	33.2	34.6
3	Private Sector Banks	29.3	29.9	29.6	24.6	26.2	26.9	29.3	29.0	25.9
4	Foreign Banks	1.5	1.1	1.0	2.3	1.8	1.8	0.9	0.7	0.6
5	Gramin Banks	1.5	1.7	1.6	-	-	-	4.5	4.6	4.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### Priority Sector Advances

The Private Sector Banks and the Gramin Banks show a notable increase in the priority sector advances during the period of one year from Dec. 98 to Dec. 99, out of the total advances given by each group in the State. The Gramin Banks gave 90% of their advances to the Priority Sectors. Similarly this table gives an idea about the advances given by each group of banks to the weaker sections and the SC/ST population.

### Priority Sector Advances

Sl. No.	Group	% of total priority adv to total adv given by the group			% of Agri. Adv to total adv given by the group			% of SSI adv to total adv given by the group		
		Dec. 98	Sep. 99	Dec. 99	Dec. 98	Sep.99	Dec. 99	Dec. 98	Sep. 99	Dec.99
1	SBI and its associates	48.8	36.0	47.1	18.3	10.3	15.2	17.3	9.2	15.7
2	Nationalised banks	45.0	36.3	43.9	15.6	12.0	14.3	15.6	12.1	14.6
3	Private Sector Banks	44.6	42.4	50.8	10.3	8.7	13.5	15.6	13.1	16.9
4	Foreign Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Gramin Banks	83.2	89.0	90.2	41.4	49.1	50.0	4.2	4.6	17.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>15.7</b>

Sl. No.	Group	% of adv given to weaker section to total adv given by the group			% of adv given to SC/ST to total advances given by the group		
		Dec. 98	Sep. 99	Dec. 99	Dec. 98	Sep.99	Dec. 99
1	SBI and its associates	13.3	10.3	13.8	7.6	4.5	6.0
2	Nationalised banks	12.4	9.7	12.4	1.7	1.5	1.6
3	Private Sector Banks	5.1	4.6	5.0	0.7	0.4	0.4
4	Foreign Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Gramin Banks	48.6	53.5	53.9	3.2	3.5	3.6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>





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## **New Issues**

- 1 Medical Certification of cause of  
Death 1993,1994 & 1995
- 2 Report on Index of Industrial  
Production 1995-96
- 3 Sample Registration of Births &  
Deaths in Kerala 1995
- 4 Evaluation study on Soil  
Conservation 1996-97
- 5 Agricultural Statistics 1997-98
- 6 Kerala at a Glance 1998

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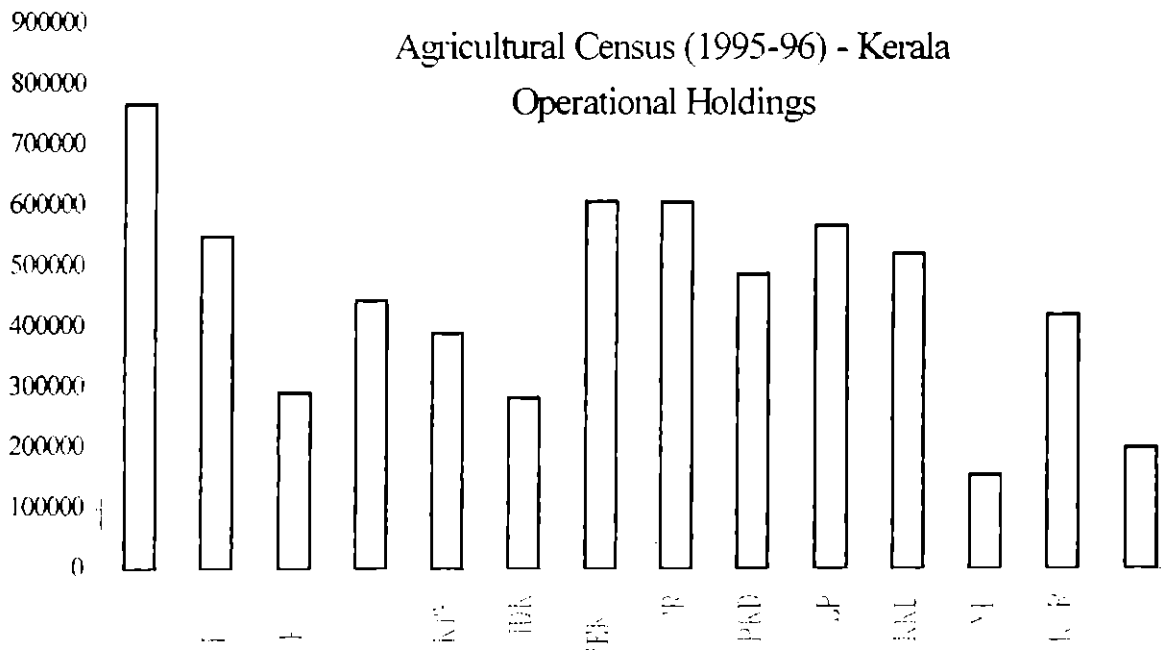




# EcoStat News

October 2000  
Volume - 1 Issue - 2

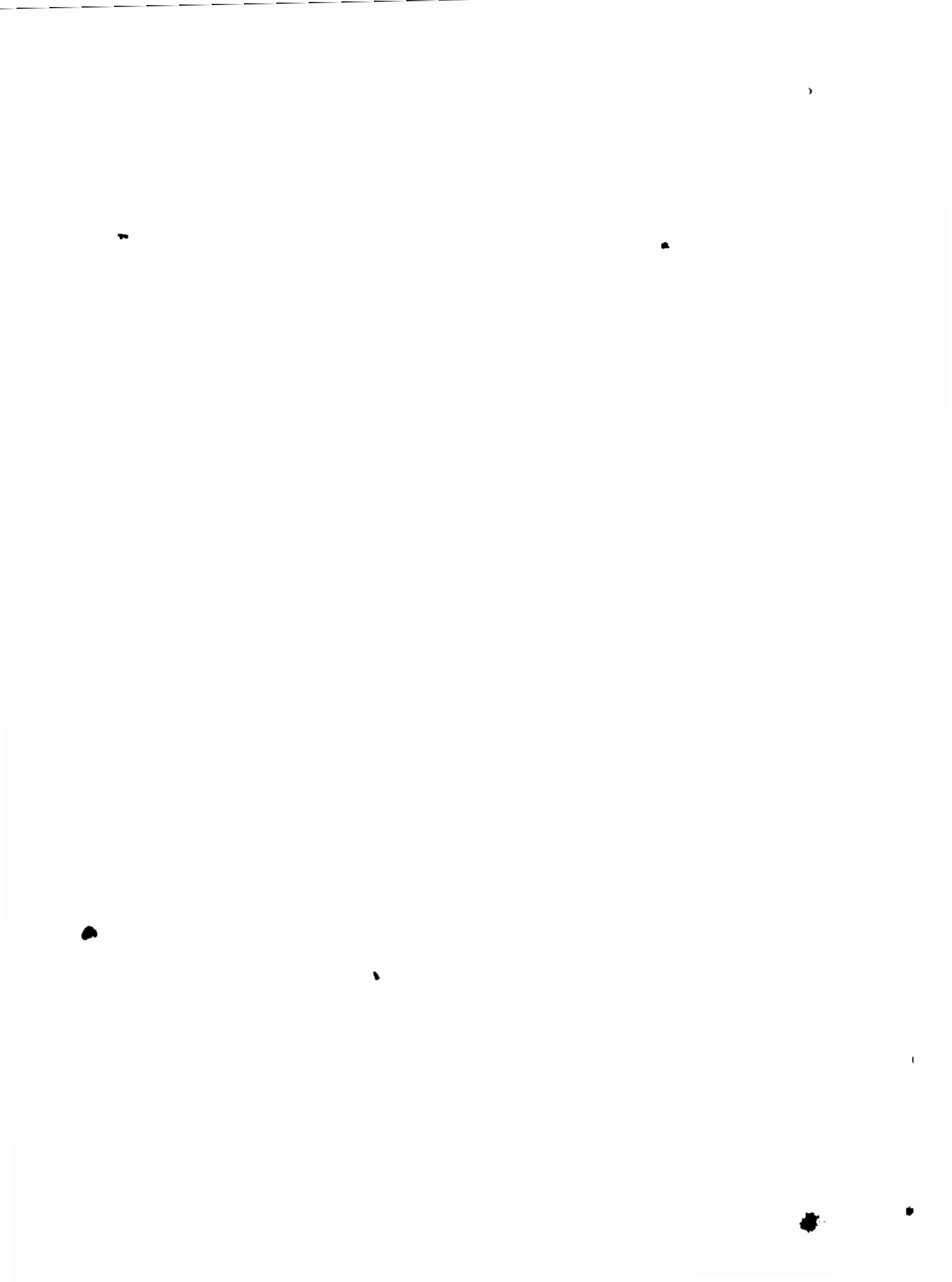
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## Inside the issue

- Population, XI Finance Commission
- National Statistical Commission, Reports
- Per Capita, Olympics, Sampling, Poverty
- Prices, Local Bodies, Agriculture, Data, Tourism
- Focus, Views, Analysis, Indices, Cyber Corner, In house

Department of Economics & Statistics  
Government of Kerala





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THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

DATE: 30<sup>TH</sup> October 2000



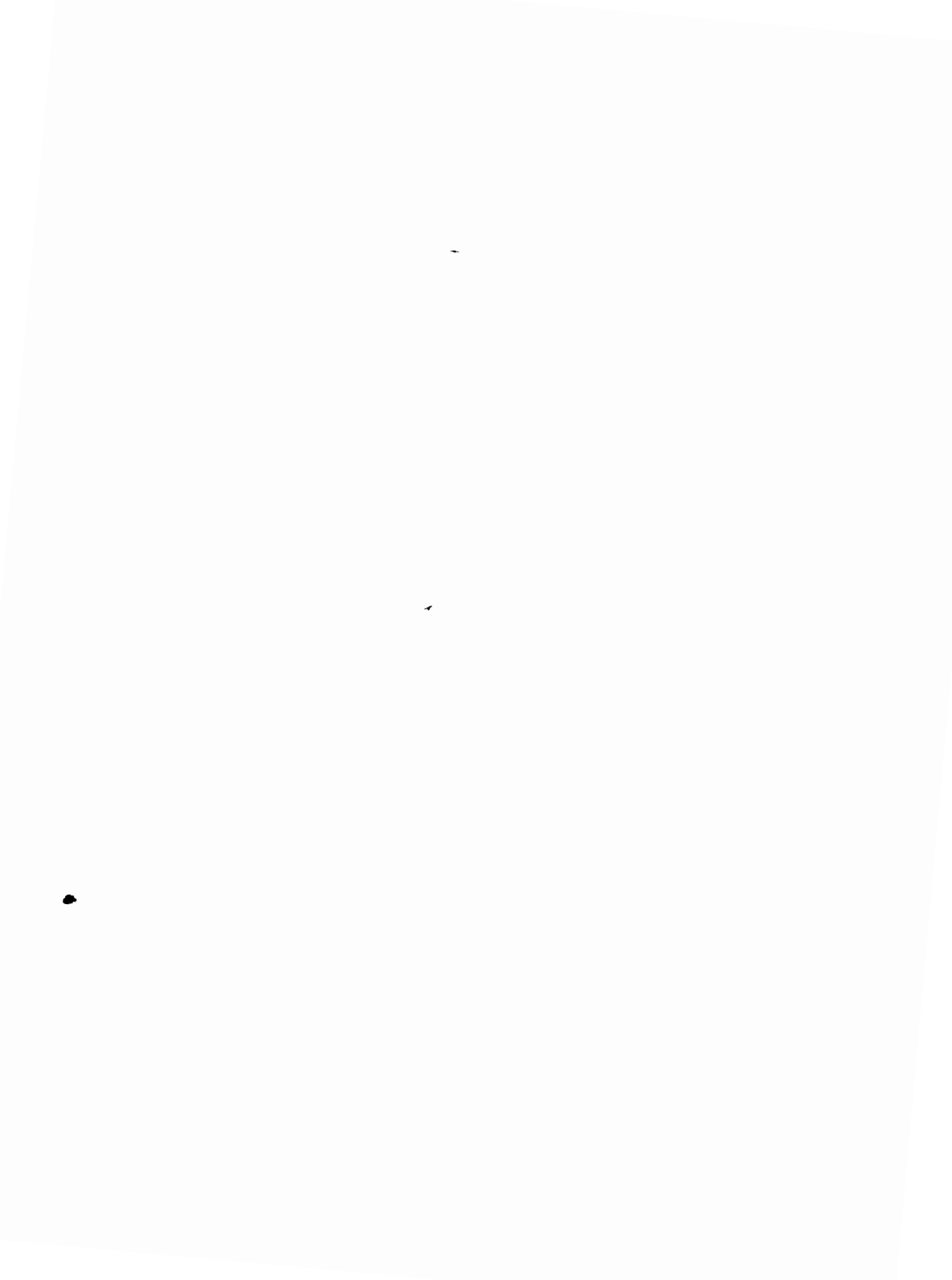
## **MESSAGE**

*I have gone through the first edition of ECOSTAT NEWS, bi-monthly, published by the Department of Economics and Statistics. This publication is a useful one for planners and other data users. This publication would ensure the improvement of the statistical system through the timely deliverance of reliable data. I am also happy to learn that the second edition is planned with Fisheries in the focus. I would like to congratulate the Director and his colleagues in his department for bringing out such a regular publication.*

*My Good Wishes.*

Sd/-  
**T.K.RAMAKRISHNAN**





**FROM EDITORS DESK**

*The response received for the first issue of this publication is really amazing. Taking into consideration of the valuable suggestions received, we are incorporating data from different developmental sectors in the second edition. The focus of this issue is "Fisheries Sector" I am grateful to Sri.P.K Sivanandan, Agricultural Production Commissioner, other senior officers in the Government and members of the Data User Community for their valuable guidance and suggestions. Lack of space precludes naming all of them here, but we would like to thank all of them. I may also request them to continue to patronising this publication by way of offering suggestions for improvement*

**Editorial Board**

*A. Meera Sahib (Chief Editor)*

*M.R. Balakrishnan*

*M.S. Valsala*

*S. Indira*

*C.C. Cherian Kunju (Editor in Charge)*

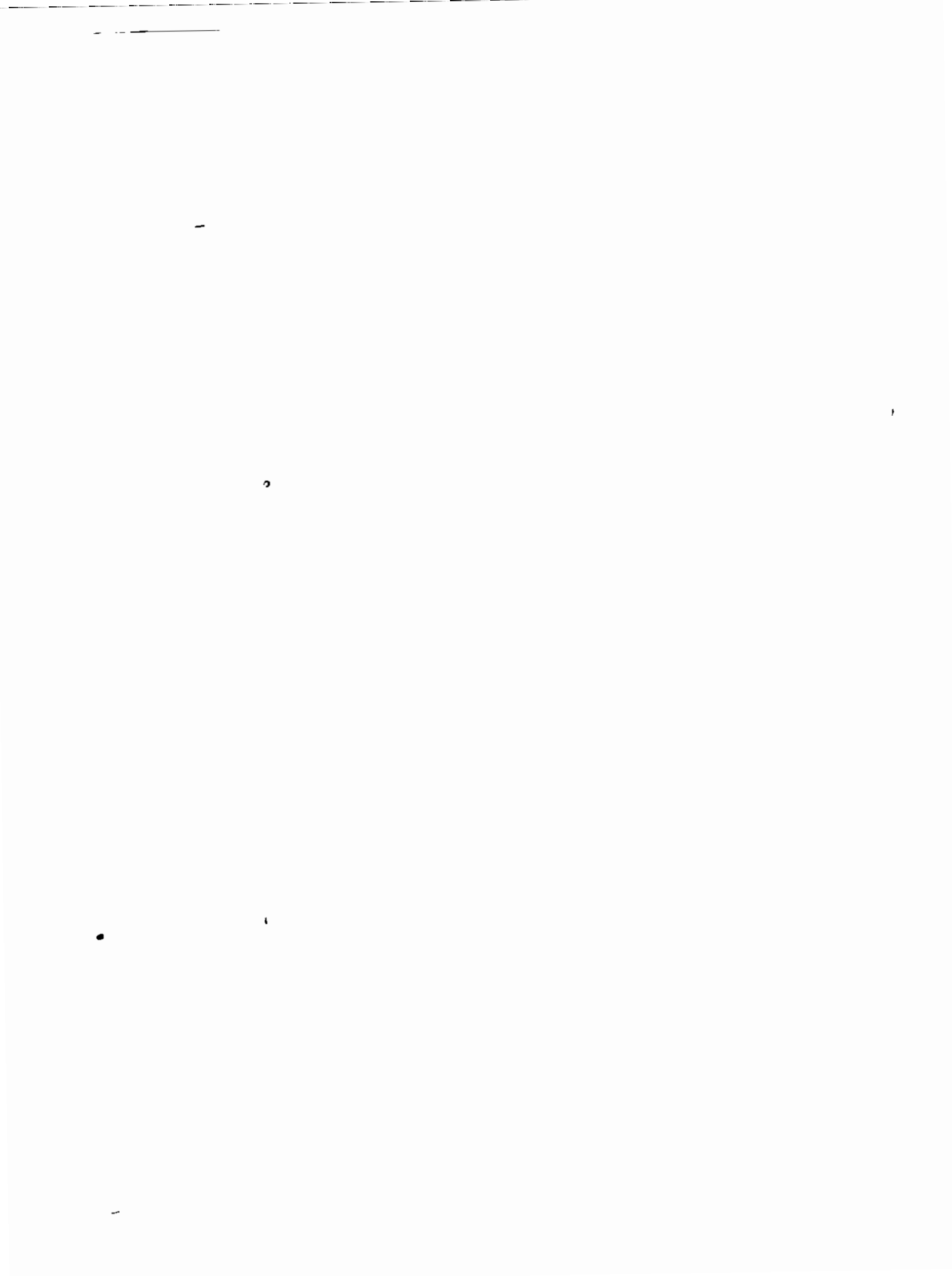
**A.Meera Sahib,  
Director & Chief Editor**

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Edited printed & published for Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala.

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



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• **PROJECTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX OF KERALA - 2000  
AS ON 1ST MARCH**

(in '000)

Age Group	Males	Females	Persons	Age Group	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
0-4	1270	1209	2479	45-49	802	794	1596
5-9	1504	1443	2947	50-54	640	657	1297
10-14	1559	1505	3064	55-59	531	572	1103
15-19	1637	1634	3271	60-64	455	507	962
20-24	1597	1705	3302	65-69	384	442	826
25-29	1501	1676	3177	70-74	272	324	596
30-34	1299	1419	2718	75-79	149	185	334
35-39	1118	1154	2272	80+	150	194	344
40-44	989	988	1977	All Ages	15857	16408	32265

Percentage of Persons up to 4 years	7.7
Percentage of Persons in school age(5 to 14 years)	18.6
Percentage of persons in labour force(15 to 59 years)	64.2
Old age persons (60 and above)	9.5

Source: Registrar General of India, 1996

**Reforms inadequate for economic upliftment: President**

PRESIDENT K.R. Narayanan said the policies, programmes and five year plans as reflected in economic liberalization have not been adequate to ensure basic needs to India's vast millions even after more than five decades of independence. In his address to the nation on the eve of the 53<sup>rd</sup> anniversary of Independence, President Narayanan said that in spite of the impressive catalogue of achievements, India was still plagued by poverty, ignorance, disease and superstition. Acknowledging civil society's capacity and record of working for the public good, the President highlighted women's participation in various parts of the country in literacy and education movements, popular involvement to "face the crisis of water shortage and environment degradation in our country", as decentralization at the district level.

All this, according to the President, points to "the significance of the movements, which are arising at the grassroots of Indian democracy. With the initiative and the innovative capabilities of our grassroot institutions and of our ordinary people enhanced through decentralized democracy, it would be possible for India to be an effective player in the globalised world that is emerging.

Referring to the experiment launched in Kerala a few years ago, Narayanan said "this decentralization and devolution of funds have given economic power to people at the grassroots level, aroused their enthusiasm for developmental work and enabled them to work together for their own advancement in their respective areas"

Reports: The Financial Express, The Hindu & The New Indian Express

## DEATH RATE

India/States/Union Territories	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>India</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.3</b>
<b>Bigger States</b>									
1 Andhra Pradesh	8.8	9.5	8.2	9.7	10.3	9.1	6.1	6.8	5.4
2 Assam	10.0	10.6	9.4	10.5	11.0	9.9	6.0	6.8	5.2
3 Bihar	9.4	9.3	9.5	9.7	9.6	9.8	6.5	6.3	6.7
4 Gujarat	7.9	8.1	7.6	8.6	8.9	8.2	6.4	6.3	6.4
5 Haryana	8.2	8.3	8.1	8.6	8.6	8.5	6.9	7.0	6.8
6 Karnataka	7.9	8.4	7.4	8.9	9.3	8.6	5.6	6.3	4.8
7 Kerala	6.4	7.6	5.4	6.5	7.8	5.4	6.2	7.0	5.4
8 Madhya Pradesh	11.2	11.4	11.1	11.9	12.0	11.8	7.8	8.2	7.4
9 Maharashtra	7.7	8.2	7.2	8.9	9.5	8.3	5.8	6.3	5.4
10 Orissa	11.1	11.3	11.0	11.6	11.6	11.6	7.6	8.5	6.7
11 Punjab	7.7	8.2	7.1	8.2	8.8	7.5	6.3	6.6	6.1
12 Rajasthan	8.8	9.3	8.4	9.3	9.7	8.7	6.9	7.1	6.8
13 Tamil Nadu	8.5	9.3	7.7	9.3	10.1	8.5	6.8	7.7	6.0
14 Uttar Pradesh	10.5	10.0	11.0	10.9	10.4	11.5	8.1	7.7	8.6
15 West Bengal	7.5	7.9	7.1	7.7	7.9	7.4	7.1	7.6	6.4
<b>Smaller States</b>									
1 Arunachal Pradesh	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.5	6.5	6.5	1.8	1.8	1.7
2 Goa	8.2	9.8	6.8	8.5	9.9	7.1	7.9	9.6	6.3
3 Himachal Pradesh	7.7	8.8	6.8	7.9	9.0	6.9	5.4	6.2	4.6
4 Jammu & Kashmir	5.4	5.8	5.0	5.6	5.9	5.3	4.6	5.5	3.7
5 Manipur	5.3	6.3	4.3	5.1	5.9	4.2	6.1	7.6	4.6
6 Meghalaya	9.0	9.8	8.2	9.9	10.8	9.0	4.2	4.7	3.6
7 Mizoram	5.6	8.0	3.3	6.7	9.5	3.9	4.3	6.1	2.6
8 Nagaland	1.7	2.0	1.3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1.7	2.0	1.3
9 Sikkim	6.1	6.9	5.3	6.2	7.0	5.4	3.9	4.6	2.9
10 Tripura	6.1	6.9	5.1	6.2	6.8	5.5	5.4	7.5	3.4
<b>Union Territories</b>									
1 Andaman & Nicobar	4.6	5.4	3.7	5.1	6.3	3.9	3.0	3.1	3.0
2 Chandigarh	4.1	4.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.6	4.2	4.8	3.6
3 Dadra & Nagar	7.9	9.7	6.1	8.4	10.3	6.4	3.0	2.7	3.2
4 Daman & Diu	7.0	6.8	7.3	8.1	9.1	7.1	6.1	4.6	7.5
5 Delhi	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.3	6.2	4.2	5.3	5.2	5.3
6 Lakshadweep	6.2	6.4	6.0	6.1	6.4	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.1
7 Pondicherry	7.8	9.0	6.7	8.7	9.6	7.9	7.2	8.6	5.9

Note: Estimates of Death rate by sex are subject to year to year fluctuations. Estimates of death rates for Jammu & Kashmir and Nagaland are not reliable due to inadequacy of returns  
N.A: Not available due to part receipt of returns

Source: SRS BULLETIN, Sample Registration System, Registrar General, India. Volume 33 No. 1 April 2000

## The allocation formula & its results

Criterion	Weightage in Allocation (%)	States which could gain in 2000-05	States which could lose in 2000-05
Population	10 (20)		U.P., Bihar, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal
Income (Distance)	62.5 (60)	Bihar, U.P., M.P., Orissa	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Kerala
Area	7.5 (5)	M.P., Rajasthan, Gujarat, Orissa	UP, Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Kerala
Infrastructure	7.5 (5)	M.P., Rajasthan, Bihar, Orissa	Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Kerala
Tax Effort	5 (10)	Karnataka, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Kerala	U.P., Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal
Fiscal Discipline	7.5 (0)	Karnataka, Bihar, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Kerala	West Bengal, Rajasthan, M.P., Haryana, Andhra Pradesh

Figures in brackets are the weightage given to the criteria by the Tenth Finance Commission in allocation of resources from the Central Government tax revenue

State	Projected total transfers from the Centre (Rs. Crores)					Notional gain/loss
	1995-2000		2000-05		If the EFC had followed the TFC norms	
	Tenth Finance Commission	% Shares	Eleventh Finance Commission	% Shares		
Andhra Pradesh	18,081.54	7.98	31,011.18	7.13	34,696.64	-3,685.46
Arunachal Pradesh	1,768.36	0.78	2,315.18	0.53	3,393.30	-1,078.12
Assam	8,328.05	3.67	13,280.86	3.05	15,980.68	-2,699.82
Bihar	24,655.56	10.88	56,727.90	13.04	47,311.51	9,416.39
Goa	622.25	0.27	821.56	0.19	1,194.03	-372.47
Gujarat	8,875.59	3.92	12,000.22	2.76	17,031.35	-5,031.13
Haryana	2,793.11	1.23	4,205.77	0.97	5,359.69	-1,153.92
Himachal Pradesh	4,761.66	2.10	7,460.43	1.72	9,137.14	-1,676.71
Jammu & Kashmir	7,322.08	3.23	16,422.22	3.78	14,050.33	-2,377.89
Karnataka	10,520.83	4.64	19,691.98	4.53	20,188.40	-496.42
Kerala	7,721.81	3.41	12,316.72	2.83	14,817.37	-2,500.65
Madhya Pradesh	16,093.97	7.10	34,998.38	8.05	30,882.69	4,115.69
Maharashtra	13,709.08	6.05	19,387.49	4.46	26,306.33	-6,918.84
Manipur	2,136.62	0.94	3,215.91	0.74	4,099.96	-884.05
Meghalaya	1,888.85	0.83	2,961.41	0.68	3,624.51	-663.10
Mizoram	1,802.01	0.80	2,535.27	0.58	3,457.87	-922.60
Nagaland	2,793.04	1.23	4,449.76	1.02	5,359.56	-909.80
Orissa	9,706.55	4.28	20,754.5	4.77	18,625.88	2,128.62
Punjab	3,589.47	1.58	5,428.53	1.25	6,887.83	-1,459.30
Rajasthan	11,400.87	5.03	23,588.63	5.42	21,877.11	1,711.52
Sikkim	698.89	0.31	1,633.92	0.38	1,341.10	292.82
Tamil Nadu	13,360.57	5.89	21,601.43	4.97	24,637.57	-4,036.14
Tripura	2,873.21	1.27	4,361.04	1	5,513.40	-1,152.36
Uttar Pradesh	36,158.91	15.95	78,509.30	18.05	69,385.27	9,124.03
West Bengal	14,980.42	6.61	35,219.85	8.10	28,745.90	6,473.95
Total	2,26,643.30	100.00	4,34,905.44	100	4,34,905.44	0.00

Estimates of gains and losses for 2000-05 computed from data contained in Tenth and Eleventh Finance Commission reports

Total transfers from the Centre comprise tax devolution, non-Plan grants, upgradation grants and resources for local bodies

Courtesy: The Hindu



## REVAMPING THE INDIAN STATISTICAL SYSTEM

*Excerpts from the inaugural address delivered by Dr. C. Rangarajan, Chairman of the National Statistical Commission and Governor of Andhra Pradesh at a two day conference of Central and State Statistical organizations on 'Issues before the Indian Statistical System' held on 23<sup>rd</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> October, 2000 in Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi. Sri. A. Meera Sahib, Director of Economics & Statistics represented Kerala and participated in the deliberations.*

It is a matter of great pleasure for me to address this gathering of official statisticians and statistical administrators from all over the country. Prof. C.R. Rao once said, "Statistical thinking will one day be as necessary as the ability to read and write" This day has already arrived. Economic theory can at best establish the relationship among certain variables. However, for policy making, quantification of this relationship becomes necessary. Quantification is possible only, if the required data are available. The Indian Statistical System has a good historical tradition. However, in the recent period questions have been raised about the quality of data that are available through official statistical organizations. It was in this context that the Government of India set up the National Statistical Commission to critically examine the deficiencies of the present statistical system and to recommend measures for its revamping. The National Statistical Commission started functioning from February, 2000 and since then, it has been engaged in the task of making a detailed analysis of the deficiencies in our present statistical system and possible solutions to correct them. The Commission has formed six subject-specific sub-groups to focus attention on various sectors of the economy and a seventh sub-group to examine the structure of the Indian Statistical System including human resource development, use of information technology and legislation.

The Indian Statistical System is both decentralized and centralized. Large-scale statistical operations such as population census, economic census and nation-wide large-scale sample surveys are centralized. In addition, the compilation of macroeconomic aggregates like national accounts, price indices and industrial productions are largely central activities. However, the State Governments and State statistical organizations are also engaged in collecting and generating data on a number of variables. Even when the responsibility for policy formulation lies with the Central Ministries, the actual collection of data may be done by the State Governments through their agencies. For example, in the case of agricultural statistics, the crop area and yield are collected by State Governments through various schemes initiated by the Central Ministry of Agriculture. There is, therefore, a need for a high degree of coordination between the Central statistical

authorities and the State level organizations. As part of the coordination effort, the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) has been organizing Conference of Central and State Statistical Organisations once in two years. The first such Conference, I understand, was held in 1971. The last (10<sup>th</sup>) Conference was organized in 1992 and thereafter due to some reason or other the Conference had not been held. I am pleased that the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has organized the Conference this year. This gives an opportunity to the National Statistical Commission for interacting with different States and the Central Ministries under one roof for discussing and understanding various questions and doubts raised about the Indian Statistical System.

The Indian Statistical System has an elaborate statistical infrastructure to capture a wide variety of data of a very large and decentralized economy. However, due to its over-dependence on the administrative set up and traditional records, the system has not been able to keep pace with the demands of statistical requirements. The process of liberalization has also brought in significant structural changes in the economy, which need to be captured by the statistical system. While the scientific basis for the generation of data and the methodologies adopted may not be in question, in many cases, what has brought about a decline in the quality and reliability of the statistics generated by the system is the inability of the present system or procedure of collecting data to meet the quality standards. A large amount of statistics flows as a by-product of administrative requirements and statistical activities do not normally get the required priority and attention. Apart from the quality of data, there are other problems such as data gaps, duplication leading to conflicting statistics and inordinate delays in transmission and publication of data. This Conference has been so organized that the present system of generating and collection of statistics relating to different sectors of the economy could be discussed separately so that appropriate measures can be taken to improve the situation. The agenda notes have raised a number of questions arising out of the discussion in various subject groups. They will provide the basis for your discussion. I will take the opportunity that has been given to me to highlight some of the issues raised in relation to the various types of statistics.

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## Agricultural Statistics

Though India has a long tradition of comprehensive crop statistics, the current status with regard to their adequacy, timeliness and reliability is far from happy. We have been witnessing a trend of deterioration in the quality of data on crops, which are traditionally covered under the system of Agricultural Statistics. In addition to this, there are several data gaps on new crops and ancillary agricultural activities. Despite having a scientific scheme, namely the Timely Reporting Scheme (TRS), the advance estimates of area under crops are sometimes made on the basis of eye estimates by the State agencies. Till the final results are available, which is almost one year after the close of agriculture year, only rough estimates are available and that has been the reason for substantial revision in the estimates of agricultural production in some cases, giving doubt about its reliability. In addition to the quality of data, large data gaps exist in the agricultural statistics, particularly with reference to the output of fruits and vegetables and other minor crops, estimates of meat and meat products and production of inland fish.

The reason for the declining quality of crop statistics has been attributed to the over-burdening of the primary reporters i.e., the Patwari who is entrusted with several other responsibilities. If the present system of collecting land use and yield statistics is to continue, we must find ways and means through which the quality of work done by the Patwaris is improved. The system may improve, if the Patwari is spared exclusively for Girdwari work during the Girdwari period. Is this possible? In this context, a suggestion has been made that the workload of the Patwari could be reduced, if the Patwari is asked to complete the Girdwari for only the 20 per cent TRS villages instead of completing the Girdwari for all the villages under their jurisdiction every year. The full and complete enumeration of the 20 per cent TRS villages, it is claimed, would be adequate to make population estimates. This suggestion requires serious consideration, as possible alternatives like the use of remote sensing techniques for ascertaining land use will take quite some time to materialise.

## Industrial, Corporate and Service Statistics

In the case of the manufacturing sector, a detailed survey of manufacturing establishments is done once in a year in the form of Annual Survey of Industries (ASI). This is a census-cum-sample survey. However, the maintenance, updating and revision of the list of registered factories, which form the primary input to the frame used in the ASI, are not being effectively done on a regular basis. Although the

submission of returns by the factories is mandatory under the Collection of Statistical Act, 1953, this is not complied with in many cases. Penal provisions under this Act are also quite weak and hence do not serve as a deterrent for defaulters. There is a need for regular updating of the ASI frame, since it suffers from non-inclusion of the 'New Units' and non-exclusion of 'Non-operative Units'. In the absence of reliable population numbers, the sample totals are blown up by imprecise multipliers resulting in inaccurate estimates of population parameters. Would a quinquennial census, as practiced in many advanced countries, improve the situation?

After liberalization of licensing procedures, there has been a steady decline in the submission of production returns by the industrial undertakings to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIP&P). Difficulties have also been faced to have an effective mechanism to update the frame/list of enterprises from which the monthly returns are to be received by the DIP&P. Therefore, the data supplied by the DIP&P to the CSO for compilation of index of industrial production (IIP), consist of large amount of estimation in respect of non-responding units and non-coverage of production of several new units. Another weakness of IIP is the inadequate information on small-scale sector. The reliability of these data is of uncertain quality, as the mechanism for updating the data is weak. Therefore, the IIP, estimated on the basis of production data reported from a set of units, may not adequately reflect the production of the economy. Many users have questioned the reliability of IIP. Further, there is a need to compile the state level IIP in order to get an indication of industrial development in the States/UTs. We should focus on improving the quality of data being supplied by various source agencies. Suggestions in this regard will be most welcome.

The availability of statistics on the unorganized services sector, which mainly constitute the informal sector, is through large-scale sample surveys. At present there is no effective mechanism to update the frame of the surveys using the real frame generated through the Economic Census. Despite regular surveys being conducted, many users have questioned the data generated on unorganized sector. In this context, a suggestion has been made to build up a frame of all establishments i.e., enterprises employing at least 1 hired worker on a fairly regular basis. Maintenance of such a huge record may not be feasible at this moment and, therefore, a system for preparation of business register in respect of establishments employing certain minimum number of workers could be considered. The system of maintenance of business register is very popular in

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most of the developed and in some developing countries. For this purpose, each establishment needs to be given a unique identification number. Such a unique identification number might be used by all government agencies for all purposes like registration, tax, opening of bank account etc. The concept of a business register is daunting in a country like ours. We must consider whether a move in this direction is feasible.

The quality of corporate sector statistics suffers in terms of coverage and reliability. Normally all corporate sector units are required to furnish their balance sheets to the government as per the various laws. For the private corporate sector, complete data are not available for any reference year for preparation of benchmark estimates. The company finance studies done by RBI is also partial. Department of Company Affairs needs to make necessary arrangement for receiving full information from the corporate sector and if required, suitable modifications may have to be done in the existing Companies Act. Suggestions have been made that to start with, a complete census of all companies might be undertaken which could also provide a frame for choosing the sample. In fact, in these days of computerisation, a complete listing of all companies with minimal amount of information is not a difficult task.

The service sector is emerging as an important segment of national income. Its share is steadily increasing. Apart from the problems faced in the collection of data from the informal sector, new activities are emerging in the organized service sector, thanks to the developments in information technology. The preparation of a frame for service sector enterprises has become urgent.

## National Accounts

In the realm of compiling national accounts, the United Nation's System of National Accounts (SNA) 1993 recommends preparation of sequence of accounts for all the institutional sectors into which the economy has been divided, namely, (i) non-financial corporations, (ii) financial corporation, (iii) general government (iv) households, and (v) non-profit institutions serving households.

Several satellite accounts including the environmental accounts have also been recommended. The other key features of SNA, 1993 are the enlargement of production and assets boundaries. As per the extended production boundary the production of the households for own-account consumption, illegal and underground production are required to be reckoned within the national accounting consumption. India has also conducted time-use surveys on pilot basis to get an idea of the amount of time spent by the households (in particular females) in the activities

relating to the production of goods meant for self-consumption.

National accounts statistics are an aggregate and its improvement rests on the improvement of the data collection mechanism for each of the sub-sector. Our efforts to improve agricultural, industrial and service statistics will have an impact on the national income accounts. We should strive to increase the share of direct estimate vis-à-vis the indirect estimates. However, wherever benchmark estimates based on sample survey are utilized, the sample surveys need to be brought forward. One of the perennial issues relating to national income in our country has been the difference between National Accounts and NSS estimates on consumption expenditure. A study has been initiated to compare the two estimates using the latest data.

The preparation of state domestic product raises several important issues. The Regional Accounts Committee had as far as back as 1976 examined many of the issues and had recommended a system of Regional Accounts for the purpose of compiling the SDP estimates, major data gaps exist and these relate to key data sets like industrial production.

Statistics on financial sector are available with reasonable accuracy. The periodicity is also good. However, in the important area of external sector statistics the need for reconciling the data on exports and imports between the DGCI&S and RBI continue to exist. RBI and Ministry of Commerce must come up with a suitable solution. It is admitted that the two series will give different figures but the differences must be reconciled to a large extent. Provision of data on export and import of services must become a special responsibility of RBI. While some break up of services is available in the BOP data, a more detailed classification will become necessary as this sector grows in importance.

## Socio-Economic Statistics

Socio-economic information is required by each country for assessing the well-being of its citizens. Although the government, through its own administrative channels is collecting a lot of information, the quality and coverage of the socio-economic data are not adequate. The present system has not been able to provide enough information on basic indicators required for micro level planning. There is an increasing demand for timely and reliable data on socio-economic sectors at local area level. A suggestion has been made in this context of assigning permanent numbering of households. However, reservations have been expressed in view of the enormity of the problem.

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• At present, literacy rates for different geographical level are being provided by population census, which is conducted once every ten years. Some information on education is collected by the NSSO as well. The statistics about enrolment, dropout and school attendance are collected annually through administrative returns by the Department of Education. Some over reporting on enrollment is likely in such a system. For measuring the changes in the education sector, up-to-date and reliable data on annual basis should be available for literacy rate, drop out rate, school attendance, etc. In socio-economic surveys of NSSO conducted every year, demographic particulars of household members including age, sex, education level, etc. are collected. The possibility of utilizing this information to generate annual estimate of literacy rate may have to be explored.

Data for most of the health indicators are presently collected through Sample Registration System (SRS), large scale demographic surveys such as national family health survey (NFHS), administrative returns etc. Although SRS provides the annual estimates of infant mortality rate (IMR), death rate and birth rate etc. at the state level, however such estimates are not available at district level. The Registration of Birth and Death Act, 1969 was meant to improve the Civil Registration System (CRS) and consequently provide desegregate level demographic indicators. Unfortunately, even after 30 years, only about 50% of the births and deaths are registered. Due to its partial coverage, the data generated by CRS is normally not used. The improvement of the CRS is the long-term solution for generation of vital and health statistics at desegregated levels. Perhaps responsibility for registering births and deaths should be entrusted to the Panchayats. If required, suitable assistance may have to be provided to Panchayat for capacity building. There are many aspects in the health sector like emerging problems of aged, contribution of private sector, disease specific expenditure on health etc., that need to be looked into, as at present no reliable information is available.

Central and State Governments are implementing a large number of programmes for the welfare of the people. Presently monitoring of these programmes are being done by the concerned agency through collecting information on a prescribed proforma that mainly aims to enumerate the beneficiaries of the programmes. It has been generally found that such statistics are not correctly reflecting the field situation, as there has been a tendency for over-reporting the performances. But a number of important decisions are being taken on the basis of such information. To improve the reliability of administrative statistics, provision need to be made for checking the programme statistics on a sample basis

continuously by an independent agency. On the basis of random checks the programme statistics reported by programme managers should be suitably adjusted.

So far I have discussed some of the deficiencies prevailing in the Indian statistical system, which need to be addressed. Overcoming these problems will also require introducing reforms in the administration of the Indian statistical system and upgrading its infrastructure. There should be a regular process of consultation not only among data producers but also with data users so that the statistics generated adhere to uniform and internationally accepted standards and definitions. The role of information technology not only for processing and dissemination of data but also in data collection and its transmission will have to be recognized. The content and presentation of report generated by the statistical authorities will need improvement both in its coverage and in analysis. Each Ministry in the Centre and State should have an analytical wing, which could use the available data and produce reports for use by policy makers. Moreover, it may not be out of place to mention that as statistical activities are manpower oriented, adequate focus on human resource development is necessary to sustain any reforms in the system. There is thus an imperative need to provide appropriate skill training to the statistical persons working at all levels and ensure adequate career prospects. In some of the States, statistical cadres are generally fragmented and as such there is an urgent need for an organized state statistical cadre. We also need to address specific issues relating to the organisation of NSSO and CSO. They play a key role in the generation and dissemination of data. The autonomy and professional independence of these institutions must be recognized and respected. We need to evolve suitable mechanisms to achieve this.

My colleagues in the Commission have already identified various issues in respect of their assigned sector. I would be happy if these issues are discussed in details and your considered opinion on these aspects are provided which the NSC could take into consideration in the preparation of its report. I also hope that the deliberations of this Conference will give a new sense of purpose to the Indian statistical system, which would help it to meet the statistical requirements of the country. India has a fairly well established statistical system. Much thought has gone into the setting up of the system. Our objective now must be to ensure the improvement of the statistical system from the angles of credibility, timeliness and adequacy. With your support and suggestions, we look forward to laying the foundation of a strong, robust and responsive statistical system that would cater to the needs of its various stakeholders. □

## EXTRACTS FROM THE OPENING REMARKS OF SRI. K.V. IRINIRAYA I.A.S. ,

It has been constant endeavour of the Department of Statistics to strengthen the statistical system of the country. In its co-ordinating role assigned under 'Allocation of Business Rules' it has been in constant touch with the states to sort out issues of mutual interest in the area of Official Statistics through the forum of the Conference of CSSO and otherwise.

The focus in the regional meetings has always been on strengthening the co-ordination mechanism between the Department of Statistics in the centre and their counter part in the States/Union Territories with aim to bring overall improvement in the system.

The need for better co-operation & co-ordination and strengthening the statistical system, has assumed added importance, of late, in the wake of economic liberalization and globalisation when the traditional sources of data to some extent have started disappearing in the absence of regulatory and enabling administrative machinery. Moreover, data needs are undergoing fast change. In fact, the expectation of various users from the data producing agencies have gone up manifold.

The Government had also noted deficiencies and data gaps in several critical areas of Indian Statistical System which needed to be addressed quickly. Accordingly, the Government of India set up an eleven member National Statistical Commission in January, 2000 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Dr. C Rangarajan, Governor of Andhra Pradesh. The mandate for the Commission is to critically examine the deficiencies of the present statistical system with a view to recommending measures for a systematic revamping of the system.

In view of the urgency for revamping of the system, the NSC was requested to submit its report

within a period of one year. I am happy to note that the Commission has been making a comprehensive review of the Statistical System through the system of several Sub-groups specially constituted for the purpose. These sub-groups have clearly delineated areas for deliberation so as to cover entire gamut of Official Statistics. These areas are: -

- i. Agricultural Statistics
- ii. National Accounts Statistics
- iii. Financial and External Sector Statistics
- iv. Industry, Commerce, Corporate Sector & Price Statistics
- v. Services and Infrastructure Statistics
- vi. Socio-Economic Statistics; and
- vii. Statistical System, Information, Communication and Technology needs, HRD, Legislation and Audit.

Since the National Statistical Commission have been at an advanced stage of their deliberations, it was felt that we may convene the Conference of Central and State Statistical Organisations and take advantage of the opportunity to provide a forum for the Commission Members as also the Members of the Sub-groups and invitees to the Sub-groups to inter-act with the State Government representatives and senior officials from Central Ministries and Departments to elicit their views on issues being addressed by National Statistical Commission. Needless to mention that most of these issues are also of the concern to the Ministry as it is the nodal agency in Statistics at the Centre. ☐☐

### Role of National Statistical Commission

The National Statistical Commission started functioning from February 2000 and since then, it has been engaged in the task of making a detailed analysis of the deficiencies in our present statistical system and possible solutions to correct them. The Commission has formed six subject-specific sub-groups to focus attention on various sectors of the economy and a seventh sub-group to examine the structure of the Indian statistical system including human resource development, use of information technology and legislation.

## TIME USE SURVEY

The focus of a recent survey on the duration of 'unpaid labour' by women in the households and outside in six selected states has thrown up new issues for policy-makers in re-orienting women and child development programmes.

With the recently released findings of the "Time Use Survey" unearthing a "massive unpaid component" in women's economic activities that are usually ignored in calculating the 'Net State Domestic Product' (NSDP), the areas that require more Governmental intervention to improve the lot of women and children may become clearer, official sources say.

The survey, sponsored and funded by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) of the Government of India, in six select States including Tamil Nadu has come as an eye-opener as even the 'so-called non-economic activities' by women indirectly contribute to productive activities.

This would mean re-tailoring of several women's welfare programmes, once a clearer picture of the composition of the total labour force (ratio of man/woman/child labour) emerges.

Claiming that it was the "first survey of its kind" in the country, sources said that it will "help to take a re-look at our programmes and policies for women and children", as one of its key findings shows that 74 per cent of women participate in the decision-making in households in Tamil Nadu.

While economic activities are broadly classified as 'marketed' and 'non-marketed', sources said the survey's significance lies in its attempt to estimate women's contribution to the state and national economy and to study the 'gender discrimination' in household activities. In the estimates of national income statistics and gross national product, most of the "non-marketed economic activities" carried out by women and children go unaccounted sources said. The survey idea was to first find out the 'time disposition' to various activities before a value in money terms can be ascribed

In Tamil Nadu, 5664 sample households were surveyed spread across 10 'erstwhile composite districts' over a one year period to encompass seasonal work variations. The districts include Chennai, Kancheepuram, Thiruvannamalai, Vellore, Salem, Erode, Tiruchi, Thanjavur, Virudhunagar and Tuticorin

In general production and related activities linked to farming, technically termed as 'SNA (System

of National Accounts) activities', the survey has found that males spend more than double the time spent by females in 'SNA activities' by individuals.

A bulk of about 72 per cent of the surveyed hours are filled by 'non-SNA activities' like personal care and maintenance in which women are mainly involved and which substantively contribute to the welfare of the households. Also, even among the 'SNA activities' in Tamil Nadu, nearly 27 per cent are accounted for by 'unpaid activities' performed by family labour. □□

## BASMATI HARVEST SHOWS PROMISE

The Basmati rice cultivated in the 25 acre Kothakulam paddy fields under the guidance and supervision of the Agriculture department near Pandalam has recorded a promising harvest this time.

It is reported, the harvest has recorded a total yield of 25 tonnes of Basmati paddy from the 25 acre land in Kothakulam, besides over 1,000 kg hay.

Moreover, the pest infestation on the crop was negligible when compared to other paddy varieties. As the large-scale cultivation of Basmati rice was not being carried out in any other part of the State previously, the farming community too were apprehensive of the success of the project until the Kothakulam experiment of 1999.

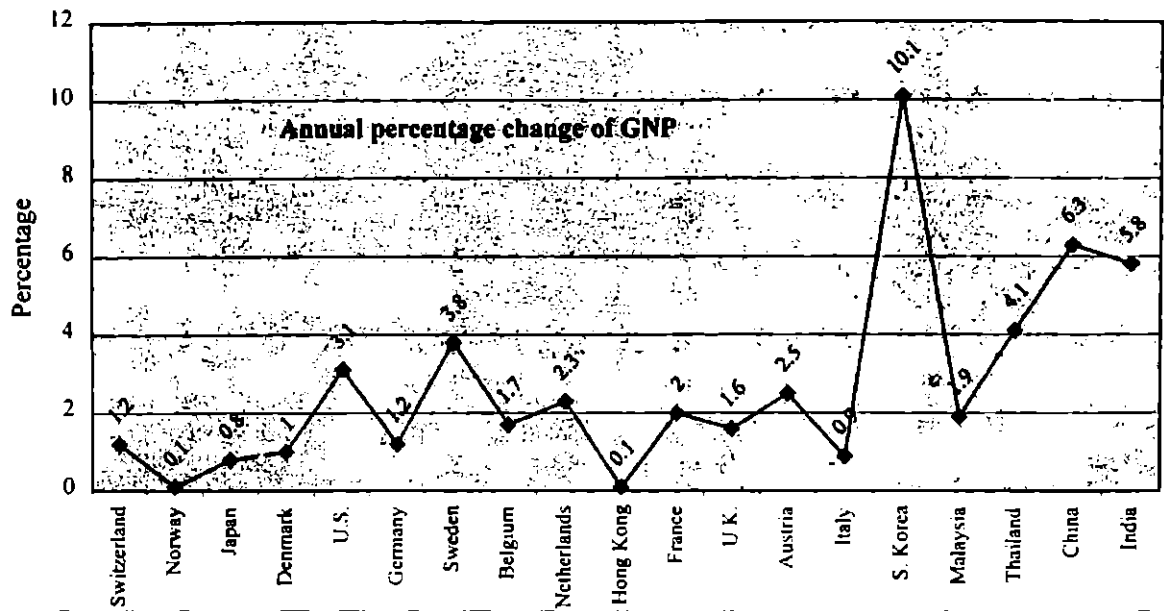
However, the success of the Basmati cultivation in Palamel panchayat and surrounding areas in Central Kerala would be enough to bring out revolutionary changes in the agriculture sector □□

*Courtesy: The Hindu*

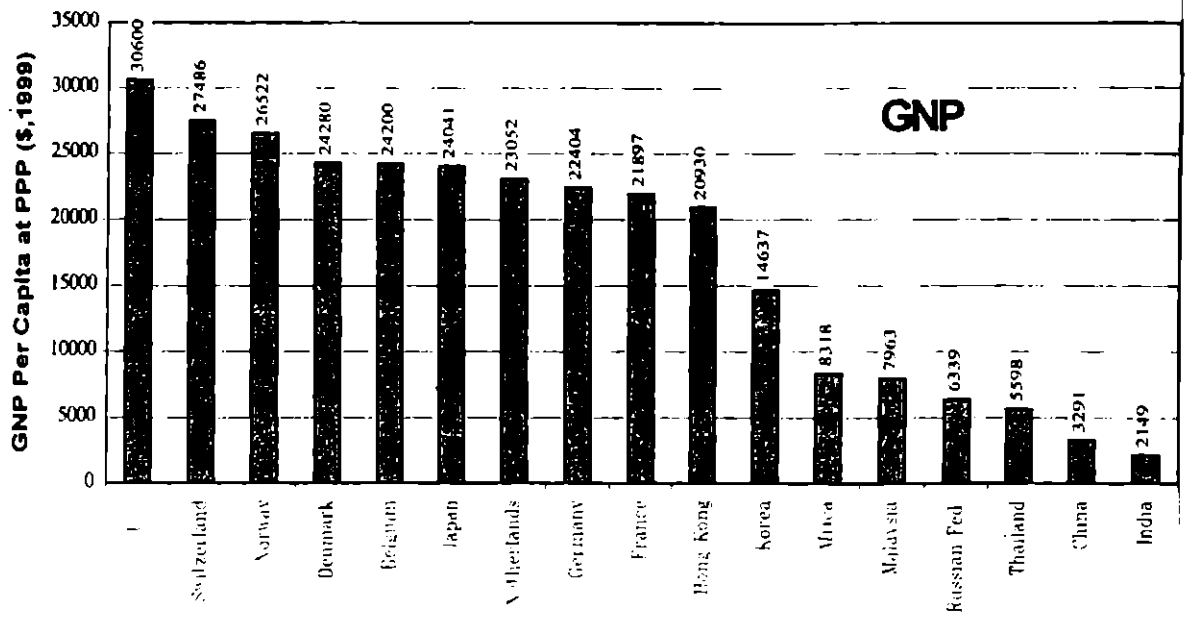
## KHARIF RICE OUTPUT MAY CROSS LAST YEAR'S FIGURES

Rice production during kharif season 2000-01 is likely to cross last year's production of 882.5 lakh tones following an increase of about three lakh hectares area under paddy cultivation, an official release said. Out of the total 882.5 lakh tones rice production last year, central and state agencies procured 171.98 lakh tones, it said, adding that the agencies were gearing up themselves for procurement during the current kharif season, which is nearing completion. To ensure the quality of foodgrains procured by these agencies, government has announced uniform notification, the release said. Accordingly, the maximum limit of broken grains in 'parboiled' rice has been reduced from 16 per cent to 14 per cent for the current marketing season. □□

# Per Capita India & World



GNP: Gross National Product



PPP: Purchasing Power Parity

Source: World Development Report

## INCOME POVERTY BY REGION, SELECTED YEARS, 1987-88

Region	Population covered by at least one survey (Per cent)	People living on less than \$1 a day (millions)				
		1987	1990	1993	1996	1998*
East Asia and Pacific	90.8	417.5	452.4	431.9	265.1	278.3
Excluding China	71.1	114.1	92.0	83.5	55.1	65.1
Europe and Central Asia	81.7	1.1	7.1	18.3	23.8	24.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	88.0	63.7	73.8	70.8	76.0	78.2
Middle East and North Africa	52.5	9.3	5.7	5.0	5.0	5.5
South Asia	97.9	474.4	495.1	505.1	531.7	522.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	72.9	217.2	242.3	273.3	289.0	290.9
Total	88.1	1,183.2	1,276.4	1,304.3	1,190.6	1,198.9
Excluding China	84.2	879.8	915.9	955.9	980.5	985.7

Note: The poverty line is \$1.08 a day at 1993 PPP. Poverty estimates are based on income or consumption data from the countries in each region for which at least one survey was available during 1985-98. Where survey years do not coincide with the years in the table, the estimates were adjusted using the closest available survey and applying the consumption growth rate from national accounts. Using the assumption that the sample of countries

covered by surveys is representative of the region as a whole, the number of poor people was then estimated by region. This assumption is obviously less robust in the regions with the lowest survey coverage. For further details on data and methodology see Chen and Ravallion (2000). □□

*Preliminary*

*Source: World Development Report 2000/01.*

### INDIA MOVES UP TO FOURTH PLACE IN PPP RANKINGS

*INDIA has improved its position in terms of Purchasing Power Parity (PPP), moving to the fourth place as compared to the earlier status of fifth rank.*

*Only the US, China and Japan have a better ranking than India in terms of purchasing power parity, according to the latest World Development Report.*

*By scaling up the ranking by a single notch, India has further enhanced its position as an emerging economy with great potential. The figures for 1999, given in the report, put the purchasing power parity of the US at \$8,351 billion, followed by China with \$4,112.2 billion, Japan at \$3,042.9 billion and India at \$2,144.1 billion.*

*The size of the Indian economy in PPP terms is ahead of six out of the eight G-8 powers. Leaving out the US and Japan, the PPP for other G-8 countries are Germany \$1,837.8 billion, France \$1,293.8 billion, the UK \$1,234.4 billion, Italy \$1,196.3 billion, Canada \$726.1 billion and Russia \$928.8 billion.*

*In comparison, Pakistan has fallen behind India in purchasing power parity terms despite the fact that the Pakistani per capita was ahead of India's both by conventional calculations and PPP.*

*The Indian per capita in PPP terms in 1999 was \$2,149 and Pakistan's \$1,757, though Pakistan is still ahead of India by \$20 in conventional calculations – India \$450 and Pakistan \$470*



## OLYMPICS OVER THE YEARS

The first modern Olympics were held in 1896 in Athens. Because of the two World Wars, the Olympics were not held thrice in 1916, 1940 and 1944. Two Games have suffered from violence so far – the 1972 Munich Olympics where Palestine guerrilla attack resulted in deaths of 11 Israeli athletes and the 1996 Atlanta Games where a bomb blast claimed the life of a Turkish photographer.

			Competitors	Nationals	Events
I	1896	Athens (Greece)	245	14	43
II	1900	Paris (France)	1,225	24	86
III	1904	St Louis (USA)	689	13	89
IV	1908	London (Britain)	2,035	22	107
V	1912	Stockholm (Sweden)	2,547	28	102
VI	1916	Berlin (West Germany)	Not held due to World War I		
VII	1920	Antwerp (Belgium)	2,669	29	151
VIII	1924	Paris (France)	3,092	44	126
IX	1928	Amsterdam (Holland)	3,014	46	109
X	1932	Los Angeles (USA)	1,408	37	117
XI	1936	Berlin (West Germany)	4,066	49	129
XII	1940	Tokyo (Japan)	Not held due to World War II		
XIII	1944	London (Britain)	Not held due to World War II		
XIV	1948	London (Britain)	4,099	59	136
XV	1952	Helsinki (Finland)	4,925	69	149
XVI	1956	Melbourne (Australia)	3,184	67	145
XVII	1960	Rome (Italy)	5,348	83	150
XVIII	1964	Tokyo (Japan)	5,140	93	163
XIX	1968	Mexico City (Mexico)	5,530	112	172
XX	1972	Munich (West Germany)	7,123	121	195
XXI	1976	Montreal (Canada)	6,028	92	198
XXII	1980	Moscow (USSR)	5,217	80	203
XXIII	1984	Los Angeles (USA)	6,797	140	221
XXIV	1988	Seoul (South Korea)	8,465	159	237
XXV	1992	Barcelona (Spain)	9,367	169	257
XXVI	1996	Atlanta (USA)	10,310	197	271
XXVII	2000	Sydney (Australia)	10,321	200	300

## MISUSING SAMPLE DATA

S.L. Rao

Almost fifty years ago, a text book on statistics reported that wireless licenses issued in the United Kingdom in the 1920s and 1930s, had a positive statistical correlation with the number of registered lunatics in the United Kingdom. Did listening to the radio lead to insanity, or did only lunatics listen to the radio? The moral was that statistical tools are only tools. They can be used in different ways and applied for different purposes. It is for the user to determine what is the appropriate and likely relationship and also the ethics of that use.

In some countries results from exit polls are not announced until all the elections are completed because they could influence voting behaviour. Even opinion polls prior to elections could give an advantage to one candidate. By their nature, opinion polls are only predictive, not always accurate, because they study sample populations, not all people.

Market research depends on statistical sampling procedures. The sample must be so selected that it is representative of the target population. If it does not, it could lead to misleading conclusions. The business strategies arising from them might not be effective. Expenditures based on those findings could be wasted. A suitable sampling design is a key to good market research.

Market surveys, consumer panels and shop audits enable businesses to get a quick idea of market growth, habits and attitudes by geography and demographics, habits and preferences, respective corporate brand standings. Audience measurements for television viewing are also based on small samples, representative of specific target populations. The ratings of different programmes are extrapolated to estimate the number of viewers of those programmes.

The data from such studies can be used in different ways. For example, television audience measurement could lead to improvements in programmes to get better ratings. In shop audits, new thinking about strategies for product, promotion, advertising, distribution, etc., can come about.

Such data could also help improve the image of the company among investors, or among advertisers. Investment analysts use such data to form their judgements of companies for investment. A company that can claim a leading market share for its brand might attract more investors and raise cheaper funds.

With television, programme ratings have a direct bearing on the advertisement rates. Advertisers pay for audiences. Sample studies are the only way in which they can know the probable size of the audience. Some companies have even taken research

agencies to court because of what they consider to be misleading market share data. Data from sample studies can make or lose users a lot of money.

When projections are made on sample data, the errors are mainly due to the sample. The investigator may substitute an inappropriate sample unit for a more appropriate one. He might skip actually visiting the sample unit to get the data and instead cook it up in his hotel room. A Company desirous of giving a better image of itself might discover who are the sample units (shops, households, etc.), and then arrange that the answers from these units project them in better light. Thus, samples could be 'fixed' by the researcher or the user.

Respectable research agencies have accepted a code of ethical conduct. However, there is no such code for users of such data and particularly for its public use. For example a change in market share in one month may not reflect much. A cumulative moving annual average may better reflect its true relative standing. But nothing stops a company from using month to month instead of cumulative data. A code of conduct must be developed and accepted by all users which puts limits on how such data arising out of sample studies is used.

It is possible that over time, sampling techniques might develop to enable very small samples to project the behaviour of large populations. This will give cheaper and speedier information. But the smaller the sample, the greater is the scope for 'fixing' it. I am reminded of the science fiction story of a single individual who was identified in a country as representative of all voters. On the Election Day, he was the only one who voted and his vote represented the whole electorate. He was easy to influence. As samples get smaller, the ethical dilemmas might be even greater. □□

*Courtesy: Economic Time, 11<sup>th</sup> Sept. 2000*

### COFFEE EXPORTS

*THE INTERNATIONAL Coffee Organisation (ICO) said producing members' exports in July 2000 rose to 6.77 million 60-kg bags, compared to 6.50 million in July 1999.*

*Provisional cumulative exports from August 1999 to July 2000 totalled 86.179 million bags, against 83.775 million during the same period in 1998/99, the ICO said*

**District wise Price of Petrol, Diesel, and Cooking Gas in Kerala as per revision on 30-9-2009**

Price in Rs.

District	Petrol/Ltr		Diesel/Ltr		Cooking Gas/Cylinder	
	New Price	Old Price	New Price	Old Price	New Price	Old Price
Thiruvananthapuram	31.14	28.63	19.00	16.13	253.60	216.06
Kollam	31.09	28.59	18.04	16.09	254.28	216.72
Pathanamthitta	31.11	28.49	18.96	16.02	250.47	212.97
Alappuzha	31.01	28.47	18.86	15.95	252.13	214.57
Kottayam	31.09	28.47	18.95	15.96	252.13	214.57
Idukki	31.17	28.49	18.97	16.04	250.60	216.72
Eranakulam	30.93	28.44	18.77	15.90	250.78	213.23
Thrissur	31.03	28.47	18.88	15.97	252.13	214.57
Palakkad	31.11	28.60	18.96	16.09	250.56	213.06
Malappuram	31.22	28.65	19.08	16.18	254.32	216.78
Kozhikode	31.14	28.63	19.00	16.13	250.43	212.93
Wayanad	31.32	28.67	19.12	16.21	250.80	213.30
Kannur	31.09	28.59	18.95	16.08	266.09	227.01
Kasaragod	31.29	28.20	19.11	16.19	265.15	226.10

**Index in the change of Petrol and Diesel Price (Eranakulam)**

Year	Petrol		Diesel	
	Price (Rs./Ltr.)	Index	Price (Rs./Ltr)	Index
1980	5.44	100	2.52	100
1983	6.53	120	3.64	144
1985	7.67	141	3.83	152
1986	8.14	150	4.00	159
1988	9.38	172	4.02	160
1990	13.52	248	5.83	231
1992	18.65	343	7.42	294
1994	24.72	454	8.97	356
1997	27.18	500	11.75	466
1999	28.50	524	15.90	631
2000	30.93	569	8.77	744

## Price of gold

Ref. Period	ALP	Bombay	London
	Rs./10gm	Rs./10gm	Dollar/troy OZ
1998	4050	4271	292.87
18/07/00	4200	4540	282.95
26/07/00	4240	4500	279.90
04/08/00	4240	4510	276.10
15/08/00	4240	4520	275.75
26/08/00	4240	4520	273.80
05/09/00	4240	4550	277.25
15/09/00	4240	4490	273.75
27/09/00	4240	4540	274.40
04/10/00	4240	4540	272.85
14/10/00	4240	4580	276.25

Alp -- Alappuzha

## Price Trend and Index of Price change of Milk since 1984

Price Trend		Index of Price Change of Milk	
Date of revision	Selling Price/Ltr.	Year	Index
10-04-1984	4.00	1984	100
01-10-1985	4.50	1985	112
11-08-1987	5.00	1987	125
21-07-1989	5.50	1989	137
15-02-1991	6.00	1991	162
21-11-1991	7.00	1992	200
01-11-1992	8.00	1994	225
01-02-1994	9.00	1995	250
21-01-1995	10.00	1997	300
01-01-1997	12.00	1999	325
01-04-1999	13.00		

Source : MILMA

**Percentage variation of retail prices of certain essential commodities  
for the third weekend of September 99 & 2000 - KERALA**

Sl. No.	Name of Commodity	Unit	Prices (in Rs.) on		Percentage Variation
			17/9/99	15/9/00	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>A. RICE - Open Market</b>					
1	Red - Matta	Kg	13.58	13.45	-0.96
2	Red - Chamba	Kg	13.04	13.28	1.84
3	White - Andra Vella	Kg	13.04	12.39	-4.98
<b>B. PULSES</b>					
4	Green gram	Kg	27.07	27.46	1.44
5	Black gram split w/o husk	Kg	31.82	39.93	25.49
6	Dhall(Tur)	Kg	35.00	29.88	-14.63
<b>C. OTHER FOOD ITEMS</b>					
7	Sugar(O.M)	Kg.	14.76	16.39	11.04
8	Milk (Cow's)	Ltr.	13.11	13.04	-0.53
9	Egg Hen's (White lagon)	Dozen	16.40	17.62	7.44
10	Mutton with bones	Kg	102.86	110.00	6.94
11	Tea (Kannan Devan)	1/2 kg	62.82	66.18	5.35
12	Coffee Powder (Brook Bond Gr.Label)	1/2 kg	73.46	69.96	-4.76
<b>D. OIL AND OIL SEEDS</b>					
13	Coconut oil	Kg	62.39	37.46	-39.96
14	Groundnut oil	Kg	50.41	50.40	-0.02
15	Refined oil (Postman)	Kg.	64.04	61.83	-3.45
16	Gingelly oil	Kg.	54.13	49.50	-8.55
17	Coconut without husk	100 nos	616.43	372.86	-39.51
<b>E. SPICES AND CONDIMENTS</b>					
18	Corriandar	Kg.	25.86	32.99	27.57
19	Chillies dry	Kg.	49.36	40.97	-17.00
20	Onion small	Kg.	9.93	10.56	6.34
21	Tamarind without seeds loose	Kg.	37.00	27.50	-25.68
<b>F. TUBERS</b>					
22	Chennai	Kg.	7.04	7.07	0.43
23	Tapioca Raw	Kg.	5.00	5.41	8.20
24	Potato	Kg.	7.08	7.82	10.45
25	Colocassia	Kg.	12.08	14.33	18.63
<b>G. VEGETABLES</b>					
26	Onion big	Kg.	9.74	6.32	-35.11
27	Brinjal	Kg.	9.79	9.29	-5.11
28	Cucumber	Kg.	8.21	9.14	11.33
29	Ladies Finger	Kg.	9.43	9.64	2.23
30	Cabbage	Kg	8.64	7.71	-10.76
31	Bittergourd	Kg.	13.07	14.21	8.72
32	Tomatto	Kg.	8.43	9.71	15.18
33	Chillies green	Kg.	14.64	14.36	-1.91
34	Banana green	Kg.	10.14	17.07	68.34
35	Plantain green	Kg.	6.77	9.64	42.39
<b>H. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS</b>					
36	Washing Soap (501 Half Bar)	1/2 Bar	7.14	7.25	1.54
37	Toilet Soap - Lux	100 gm	10.43	10.50	0.67
38	Toothpaste - Colgate	100 gm	23.71	26.89	13.41
39	Cement - Sankar (Ord.Paper Bag)	each	197.75	190.59	-3.62

• Percentage variation of retail prices of certain essential commodities for the third weekend of August & September 2000- KERALA

Sl. No.	Name of Commodity	Unit	Prices (in Rs.) on		Percentage variation
			18/8/00	15/9/00	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>A. RICE - Open Market</b>					
1	Red - Matta	Kg	13.52	13.45	-0.52
2	Red - Chamba	Kg	13.28	13.28	0.00
3	White - Andra Vella	Kg	12.41	12.39	-0.16
<b>B. PULSES</b>					
4	Green gram	Kg	28.89	27.46	-4.95
5	Black gram split w/o husk	Kg	40.07	39.93	-0.35
6	Dhall(Tur)	Kg	30.15	29.88	-0.90
<b>C. OTHER FOOD ITEMS</b>					
7	Sugar(O.M)	Kg.	16.05	16.39	2.12
8	Milk (Cow's)	Ltr.	13.04	13.04	0.00
9	Egg Hen's (White lagon)	Dozen	16.99	17.62	3.71
10	Mutton with bones	Kg	110.00	110.00	0.00
11	Tea (Kannan Devan)	1/2 kg	65.64	66.18	0.82
12	Coffee Powder (Brook Bond Gr.Label)	1/2 kg	70.02	69.96	-0.09
<b>D. OIL AND OIL SEEDS</b>					
13	Coconut oil	Kg	37.46	37.46	0.00
14	Groundnut oil	Kg	50.05	50.40	0.70
15	Refined oil (Postman)	Kg.	61.83	61.83	0.00
16	Gingelly oil	Kg.	49.71	49.50	-0.42
17	Coconut without husk	100 nos	364.29	372.86	2.35
<b>E. SPICES AND CONDIMENTS</b>					
18	Corriandar	Kg.	33.64	32.99	-1.93
19	Chillies dry	Kg.	42.21	40.97	-2.94
20	Onion small	Kg.	9.58	10.56	10.23
21	Tamarind without seeds loose	Kg.	28.64	27.50	-3.98
<b>F. TUBERS</b>					
22	Chennai	Kg.	7.79	7.07	-9.24
23	Tapioca Raw	Kg.	5.39	5.41	0.37
24	Potato	Kg.	8.47	7.82	-7.67
25	Colocassia	Kg.	14.62	14.33	-1.98
<b>G. VEGETABLES</b>					
26	Onion big	Kg.	5.94	6.32	6.40
27	Brinjal	Kg.	9.29	9.29	0.00
28	Cucumber	Kg.	7.57	9.14	20.74
29	Ladies Finger	Kg.	11.07	9.64	-12.92
30	Cabbage	Kg	8.86	7.71	-12.98
31	Bittergourd	Kg.	14.86	14.21	-4.37
32	Tomatto	Kg.	8.21	9.71	18.27
33	Chillies green	Kg.	15.00	14.36	-4.27
34	Banana green	Kg.	14.32	17.07	19.20
35	Plantain green	Kg.	9.68	9.64	-0.41
<b>H. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS</b>					
36	Washing Soap (501 Half Bar)	1/2 Bar	7.20	7.25	0.69
37	Toilet Soap - Lux	100 gm	10.50	10.50	0.00
38	Toothpaste - Colgate	100 gm	27.00	26.89	-0.41
39	Cement - Sankar (Ord.Paper Bag)	each	189.77	190.59	0.43

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

Price in Rs

Sl. No.	Name of Commodity	Unit	Retail Prices on the Second Friday of				
			Sep-99	Dec-99	Mar-00	Jun-00	Sep-00
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>A. RICE - Open Market</b>							
1	Red - Matta	Kg	13.53	13.44	13.56	13.78	12.50
2	Red - Chamba	Kg	13.04	13.32	13.50	13.76	13.33
3	White - Andra Vella	Kg	13.04	13.01	12.97	13.31	12.39
<b>B. PULSES</b>							
4	Green gram	Kg	24.79	26.32	26.56	29.18	28.11
5	Black gram split w/o husk	Kg	31.46	34.61	33.82	38.43	40.21
6	Dhall(Tur)	Kg	34.85	34.99	29.62	30.37	30.04
<b>C. OTHER FOOD ITEMS</b>							
7	Sugar(O.M)	Kg.	14.80	15.00	15.47	14.89	16.54
8	Milk (Cow's)	Ltr.	13.11	13.04	13.04	13.04	13.04
9	Egg Hen's (White lagon)	Dozen	16.07	17.83	20.09	18.45	17.71
10	Mutton with bones	Kg	102.86	105.00	109.29	109.29	110.00
11	Tea (Kannan Devan)	1/2 kg	63.04	61.21	63.32	64.07	65.93
12	Coffee Powder (Brook Bond Gr.Label)	1/2 kg	73.46	71.37	70.56	69.95	70.02
<b>D. OIL AND OIL SEEDS</b>							
13	Coconut oil	Kg	62.39	64.32	47.32	39.43	37.89
14	Groundnut oil	Kg	50.02	49.70	48.90	49.00	49.73
15	Refined oil (Postman)	Kg.	64.84	65.35	59.99	59.41	61.83
16	Gingelly oil	Kg.	53.41	57.73	57.24	50.86	49.50
17	Coconut without husk	100 nos	614.29	648.93	517.50	412.14	372.50
<b>E. SPICES AND CONDIMENTS</b>							
18	Corriandar	Kg.	25.61	26.25	26.64	33.74	33.45
19	Chillies dry	Kg.	49.36	53.00	41.93	41.50	41.29
20	Onion small	Kg.	8.64	11.08	9.92	18.26	10.74
21	Tamarind without seeds loose	Kg.	36.93	37.86	31.14	29.43	27.79
<b>F. TUBERS</b>							
22	Chennai	Kg.	7.43	7.43	7.25	7.93	7.29
23	Tapioca Raw	Kg.	5.14	5.43	5.39	5.46	5.44
24	Potato	Kg.	6.99	8.90	7.46	9.50	8.25
25	Colocassia	Kg.	11.85	11.00	11.93	13.75	14.00
<b>G. VEGETABLES</b>							
26	Onion big	Kg.	8.14	9.02	5.96	5.70	6.32
27	Brinjal	Kg.	9.86	10.93	10.71	9.36	11.14
28	Cucumber	Kg.	8.00	8.14	7.50	8.14	9.64
29	Ladies Finger	Kg.	9.93	10.64	11.36	11.14	14.29
30	Cabbage	Kg	8.21	9.07	9.07	12.07	8.29
31	Bittergourd	Kg.	12.36	12.86	12.71	16.57	21.43
32	Tomatto	Kg.	8.64	10.71	11.14	11.50	10.07
33	Chillies green	Kg.	14.21	15.36	15.21	15.64	17.43
34	Banana green	Kg.	9.71	10.46	10.57	13.36	17.07
35	Plantain green	Kg.	6.81	7.46	7.36	7.86	10.07
<b>H. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS</b>							
36	Washing Soap (501 Half Bar)	1/2 Bar	7.11	7.18	7.20	7.20	7.25
37	Toilet Soap - Lux	100 gm	10.43	10.29	10.50	10.48	10.50
38	Toothpaste - Colgate	100 gm	23.50	24.07	24.29	26.39	26.89
39	Cement - Sankar (Ord.Paper Bag)	each	198.33	174.67	160.00	157.88	190.95

**No. of Grama/Block/District Panchayats September, 2000**

District	Grama Panchayat		Block Panchayat		Municipality		Corporations		District Panchayat
	Total No. of Grama Panchayat	Total No. of Wards	Total No. of Block Panchayat	Total No. of Wards	Total No. of Municipality	Total No. of Wards	Total No. of Corporations	Total No. of Wards	Total No. of Wards
TVM	78	1096	12	129	4	120	1	81	25
KLM	69	1030	13	136	2	56	1	50	24
PTA	54	634	9	91	3	81	-	-	15
ALP	73	935	12	121	5	162	-	-	21
KTM	74	950	11	116	4	109	-	-	21
IDK	51	612	8	80	1	28	-	-	15
EKM	88	1118	15	153	7	179	1	66	25
TSR	92	1221	17	173	7	178	1	50	27
PKD	90	1178	13	141	4	130	-	-	26
MLP	100	1430	14	165	5	178	-	-	30
KKD	77	1090	12	135	2	78	1	51	25
WYD	25	338	3	36	1	21	-	-	12
KNR	81	1049	9	109	5	*183	-	-	23
KSD	39	528	4	53	2	66	-	-	15
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>13209</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>1638</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>1569</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>304</b>

(\*) Excluding no. of wards of Mattannoor Municipality (28 wards)

**No. of Persons in the Electoral Roll - September, 2000**

District	Grama Panchayat			Municipality/Corporation			Total			% to Total of State	% of Women in District
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total		
TVM	826043	876956	1702999	357126	367927	725053	1183169	1244883	2428052	11	51
KLM	763790	782734	1546524	162226	166694	328920	926016	949428	1875444	9	51
PTA	460434	492241	952675	46738	50828	97566	507172	543069	1050241	5	52
ALP	638739	711910	1350649	130904	142891	273795	769643	854801	1624444	8	53
KTM	648904	653297	1302201	63728	66239	129967	712632	719536	1432168	7	50
IDK	430732	420302	851034	15673	16293	31966	446405	436595	883000	4	49
EKM	776752	800659	1577411	349614	364416	714030	1126366	1165075	2291441	11	51
TSR	840597	935777	1776374	207998	229919	437917	1048595	1165696	2214291	10	53
PKD	807413	855639	1663052	93322	98720	192042	900735	954359	1855094	9	51
MLP	792710	811570	1604280	104685	109164	213849	897395	920734	1818129	8	51
KKD	733954	786324	1520278	212943	226067	439010	946897	1012391	1959288	9	52
WYD	208661	204047	412708	8959	8788	17747	217620	212835	430455	2	49
KNR	701652	747865	1449517	118311	126737	245048	819963	874602	1694565	8	52
KSD	343428	349675	693103	40490	43622	84112	383918	393297	777215	4	51
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8630381</b>	<b>9079321</b>	<b>17709702</b>	<b>1872227</b>	<b>1974683</b>	<b>3846910</b>	<b>10502608</b>	<b>11054004</b>	<b>21556612</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>51</b>

**Only Cantonment in the State**

*Kannur Cantonment ( 1 out of the 62 cantonments in India) in Kannur district is the only one in the state ( 1 79 sq. Kms) which is not covered under the Panchayat/Nargarapalika Act. Its local administration is under the control of 8 Member Cantonment Board.*



## HIGHLIGHTS OF AGRICULTURAL CENSUS 95-96

1. This census is the sixth in the series in which the distribution of operational holdings and area operated were collected separately for male and female, for the first time.
2. The total no. of holdings in the State as per 95-96, Agricultural Census is 62.98 lakhs. When compared to previous census (1990-91) figure of 54.18 lakhs, it had registered an increase of 16.24 percent.
3. Of the 62.98 lakhs holdings 62.33 lakhs holdings are individ+Joint holdings & 0.65 lakhs holdings are institutional holdings. Institutional holdings account for 1.03 percent. Respective numbers for 90-91 are 53.65 lakhs and 0.53 lakhs which had showed 16.18 and 22.6 percent increase respectively.
4. Out of 62.33 lakh Individ+Joint holdings male operated holdings are 47.73 lakhs accounting for 76.58 percent and remaining 23.42% (14.6 lakh Nos)of holdings are managed by females.
5. Among the five major size classes of holdings Marginal holdings (less than 1 ha.) accounts for the maximum share of 93.97 percent followed by small holdings (1-2 ha.) 4.16 percent.
6. The total area operated under all operational holdings as per the current census is found to be 17.11 lakh hectares which has marginally declined by 4.73 percent from 17.96 ha. in 90-91.
7. The area operated by male operational holdings (Ind+Jt.) is 13.37 lakh while that of female holdings 2.94 lakhs and Institutional holdings 0.80 lakhs. The shares of institutional holdings account for 4.68 percent. Out of the 16.31 lakhs ha. for (Ind+Jt.), male holdings accounts for 81.97 percent.
8. As regards area operated by different size classes, marginal holders have the highest percentage of area operated i.e. 53.25 percent. Small holdings' share is 20.45 percent.
9. The average size of operational holdings have come down to 0.27 ha. as compared to 0.33 ha. In 90-91 which is mainly due to subdivision and fragmentation of holdings that are found common at every Agricultural Census.
10. The average size of operational holdings of male is 0.28 ha. female is 0.20 ha. and institutions is 1.24 ha. Among the social groups SC holding are 577682 during 95-96 census as compared to 522146 during 90-91. The No. of scheduled, tribe holdings are 76599 as compared to 65907 in 90-91. The increase in the case of SC holdings is 10.63 percent and ST holdings is 10.96 percent. The male percent of SC during 95-96 is 73.59 and that for ST is 82.11 percent.
11. The area operated by SC holdings is found to be 47674 ha. as compared to 50188 in 90-91. The area operated by ST operational holdings is found to be 32284 as compared to 33241 in 90-91. The decrease percent for SC is 6.49 and that for ST is 2.87 respectively. The area operated by SC male holdings is 37192 which is 78.01 percent of the total SC holdings and that for ST male holdings is 27798 which accounts for 86.10 percent of the total S.T holdings.
12. The average size of holding of SC is 0.08 ha. as compared to 0.09 in 90-91. The average size of holdings of ST holdings is 0.44 ha. as compared to 0.50 ha. In 90-91.
13. Among the Districts, Trivandrum accounts for maximum no. of holdings (12.20 percent) followed by Ernakulam (9.65%) and Thrissur (9.64 %). The lowest no. is in Wayanad (2.47%). The average size of holding is maximum in Wayanad 0.61 ha. followed by Kasaragod 0.49 ha. and Idukki (0.48 ha.). It is minimum in Trivandrum District (0.12 ha) and at Kollam it is 0.16 ha.

**Size Group wise No. and Area of Agricultural Holdings 1990-91 and 1995-96  
Kerala**

Sl. No	Size Class	1990-91		1995-96	
		No. Lakhs	Area lakh ha.	No. Lakh	Area Lakh ha.
1	Marginal (Below 1 ha.)	50.16 (92.58)	8.65 (48.19)	59.18 (93.99)	9.11 (53.24)
2	Small (1 ha.- 2 ha.)	2.80 (5.17)	3.84 (21.38)	2.62 (4.16)	3.50 (20.46)
3	Semi Medium (2 ha.-4 ha.)	0.98 (1.81)	2.55 (14.20)	0.95 (1.50)	2.43 (14.20)
4	Medium (4 ha.-10 ha.)	0.21 (0.39)	1.14 (6.35)	0.20 (0.32)	1.04 (6.08)
5	Large (above 10 ha.)	0.03 (0.05)	1.78 (9.91)	.03 (0.05)	1.03 (6.02)
	Total	54.18 (100)	17.96 (100)	62.98 (100)	17.11 (100)

(Figures in brackets are percentages)

**Male Female Distribution of Total No. of Operational Holdings According to size class groups 95-96  
Kerala**

		Male	Female	Total	Institution	Total
1	Marginal	4455394 (75.29)	1405249 (23.75)	5860643 (99.04)	56997 (0.96)	5917640 (100.00)
2	Small	218790 (83.42)	39429 (15.03)	258219 (98.45)	4057 (1.55)	262276 (100.00)
3	Semi Medium	81056 (84.87)	12284 (12.86)	93340 (97.74)	2163 (2.26)	95503 (100.00)
4	Medium	16288 (82.54)	2427 (12.30)	18715 (94.84)	1019 (5.16)	19734 (100.00)
5	Large	1933 (66.61)	250 (8.61)	2183 (75.22)	719 (24.78)	2902 (100.00)
	Total	4773461 (75.79)	1459639 (23.18)	6233100 (98.97)	64955 (1.03)	6298055 (100.00)

(Figures in brackets are percentages)

## Male Female Distribution of Total area under Operational Holdings According to size class (Kerala)

		Male	Female	Total	Institution	Total
1	Marginal	707474 (77.68)	192746 (21.16)	900220 (98.84)	10528 (1.16)	910748 (100.00)
2	Small	292152 (83.55)	52017 (14.88)	344169 (98.42)	5508 (1.58)	349677 (100.00)
3	Semi Medium	205679 (84.40)	32466 (13.32)	238145 (97.73)	5537 (2.27)	243682 (100.00)
4	Medium	85272 (82.14)	12659 (12.19)	97931 (94.33)	5881 (5.67)	103812 (100.00)
5	Large	46089 (44.84)	3720 (3.62)	49809 (48.46)	52981 (51.54)	102790 (100.00)
	Total	1336666 (78.14)	293608 (17.16)	1630274 (95.30)	80435 (4.70)	1710709 (100.00)

(Figures in brackets are percentages)

## District Wise Number & Area Of Total Operational Holdings 1995-1996 (Kerala)

Sl. No	District	Number	% to Total	Area (ha)	% to Total	Average Size of Holdings
01	Thiruvananthapuram	763159	12.20	93073	5.44	0.12
02	Kollam	550747	8.74	91013	5.32	0.16
03	Pathanamthitta	291802	4.63	90391	5.28	0.31
04	Alappuzha	443734	7.05	83312	4.87	0.19
05	Kottayam	389840	6.19	139155	8.13	0.36
06	Idukki	283906	4.51	135332	7.91	0.48
07	Ernakulam	607981	9.65	133059	7.78	0.22
08	Thrissur	606893	9.64	140170	8.19	0.23
09	Palakkad	488082	7.75	193559	11.32	0.40
10	Malappuram	567706	9.01	148666	8.69	0.26
11	Kozhikkode	521551	8.28	110350	6.45	0.21
12	Wayanad	155285	2.47	95272	5.57	0.61
13	Kannur	421149	6.69	158499	9.27	0.38
14	Kasargod	201220	3.19	98858	5.78	0.49
	State Total	6258055	100	1710709	100	0.27

## Area and Production of Principal Crops in Kerala - 1998-99

	Crops		Area in Ha.	Production in Tonnes
1.	Paddy	Autumn	120217	235849
		Winter	174714	346022
		Summer	57700	144872
		Total	352631	726743
2.	Jowar		2177	1108
3.	Ragi		1157	936
4.	Other Cereals		2300	1788
	<b>Total Cereals</b>		358265	
5.	Pulses	Autumn	1197	
		Winter	1386	
		Summer	10044	
		Total	12627 *	9822
	<b>Total Food Grains</b>		370892	
6.	Sugar Cane		6160	47216
7.	Palmirah		6581	NE
	<b>Total Sugar Crops</b>		12741	
8.	Pepper		182384	68510
9.	Chillies		297	288
10.	Ginger		11107	39362
11.	Turmeric		3706	8034
12.	Cardamom		41449	4990
13.	Arecanut		73639	68479
14.	Tamarind		18305	28939
15.	Cloves		874	57
16.	Nutmeg		5811	1446
17.	Cinnamon		261	NE
18.	Garlic		742	12614
	<b>Total Spices &amp; Condiments</b>		338575	
19.	Jack		85885	325 *
20.	Mango		87317	253281
21.	Banana		30521	386588
22.	Other Plantain		50947	397986
23.	Pinapple		8963	73707
24.	Pappaya		12526	56205
25.	Other fresh fruits		12858	NE
	<b>Total fresh fruits</b>		289017	
26.	Cashew Nut		91268	51336
	<b>Total Fruits</b>		380285	

\* Nos in million

Continued

*Continuation from previous page*

	Crops	Area in Ha.	Production in Tonnes
27.	Drumstic	19622	20934
28.	Tubers	28768	NE
29.	Sweet Potato	1099	11924
30.	Tapioca	Autumn	18153
		Winter	46392
		Summer	48229
	<b>Total Tapioca</b>	112774	2630155
31.	Bitter gourd	1969	NE
32.	Snake gourd	1081	NE
33.	Ladies finger	983	NE
34.	Brinjal	676	NE
35.	Amaranths	1525	NE
36.	Other Vegetables	18372	NE
37.	Thuvava	4978	NE
38.	Muthira	958	NE
	<b>Total Vegetables</b>	192805	
	<b>Total Food crops</b>	1295298	
39.	Groundnut	7021	5219
40.	Sesamum	3303	1057
41.	Coconut	882288	5132 *
42.	Others	1751	
	<b>Total Oil Seeds</b>	894363	
43.	Cotton	10999	17752 (Bale of 170 kg in Nos.)
44.	Betal Leaves	881	155600
45.	Tobacco	41	228
46.	Lemon grass	1538	87
	<b>Total Fibre, Drugs and Narcotics</b>	13459	
47.	Tea	34690	58726
48.	Coffee	83699	49886
49.	Rubber	469924	559099
50.	Cocoa	8909	3686
	<b>Total Plantation Crops</b>	597222	--
51.	Fodder - grass	2578	NE
52.	Green Manure Crops	15670	NE
53.	Other - Nonfood crops	97882	NE
54.	Kacholam	33	NE
	<b>Total Non Food Crops</b>	1621207	
	<b>Total Cropped Area</b>	2916505	XXX

\* Nos. in million nuts

NE: Not estimated

**STATEMENT OF LICENCED PREMISES AS ON 31-03-2000****Medical shops**

Sl. No.	District	Allopathy		Total	Homeopathy
		Retail	Wholesale		
1	Thiruvananthapuram	759	188	947	20
2	Kollam	353	149	502	31
3	Pathanamthitta	354	120	474	28
4	Alappuzha	679	205	884	36
5	Kottayam	544	177	721	72
6	Idukki	193	50	243	31
7	Ernakulam	901	630	1531	34
8	Thrissur	1125	204	1329	55
9	Palakkad	483	176	659	23
10	Malappuram	695	204	899	51
11	Kozhikkode	621	298	919	129
12	Wayanad	125	62	187	16
13	Kannur	453	239	692	116
14	Kasargod	207	65	272	19
	Total	7492	2767	10259	661

Source: Drugs Control Department

**STATEMENT OF MANUFACTURING UNITS AS ON 31-3-2000**

Sl. No.	Name of Zone	Allopathy	Blood Bank	Homoeopathy	Ayurveda	Cosmetics
1	Thiruvananthapuram	15	11		88	1
2	Kollam	15	29	2	175	4
3	Ernakulam	30	29	6	165	10
4	Thrissur	20	18	4	243	2
5	Kozhikode	9	11	4	101	5
6	Kannur	2	7	1	53	1
	Total	91	105	17	825	23

Source: Drugs Control Department

## TOURIST STATISTICS - 1998 FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS

District	Jan-98	Feb-98	Mar-98	Apr-98	May-98	Jun-98	Jul-98	Aug-98	Sep-98	Oct-98	Nov-98	Dec-98	Total	District wise Percentage
TVM	11146	9388	8865	7470	7744	2749	3335	5591	5162	5686	8470	10429	86035	45.30
KLM	290	602	381	280	100	66	149	468	393	472	778	1089	5068	2.67
*PTA									9	5	20	11	45	0.02
ALP	1004	732	455	242	146	184	82	312	2831	1055	1287	1548	9878	5.20
KTM	2167	1739	1239	1082	338	240	383	639	515	733	1367	2564	13006	6.85
IDK	1580	1636	1929	1752	624	456	545	986	527	802	1145	1649	13631	7.18
EKM	10552	8228	6601	5403	2205	1923	840	1644	2542	3273	5374	7614	56199	29.59
TSR	292	143	118	92	54	50	63	104	93	122	122	254	1507	0.79
PKD	311	286	8	16	19	12	18	18	14	19	62	38	821	0.43
*MLP									64	96	52	39	251	0.13
KKD	367	321	281	156	125	75	120	262	187	220	352	528	2994	1.58
*WYD									20	17	18	43	98	0.05
*KNR									17	8	114	118	257	0.14
*KSD									11	23	47	70	151	0.08
TOTAL	27709	23075	19877	16493	11355	5755	5535	10024	12385	12531	19208	25994	189941	
Month wise percentage	14.59	12.15	10.46	8.68	5.98	3.03	2.91	5.28	6.52	6.60	10.11	13.69		

\*Data collection started only from September 1998 at these centres

## TOURIST STATISTICS - 1998 DOMESTIC TOURIST ARRIVALS

District	Jan-98	Feb-98	Mar-98	Apr-98	May-98	Jun-98	Jul-98	Aug-98	Sep-98	Oct-98	Nov-98	Dec-98	Total	District wise Percentage
TVM	56976	52579	55856	56567	60149	54247	53129	115917	66479	68249	68104	73225	781477	17.44
KLM	8695	7546	6687	5968	9876	6549	5248	5897	4965	4656	5896	8296	80279	1.79
*PTA									6273	5848	6833	6516	25470	0.57
ALP	4007	3433	3377	3255	4200	3795	3538	3419	35860	9421	10043	73225	157573	3.52
KTM	12910	9714	10843	14193	13567	11498	10980	11289	12154	13389	13751	32526	166814	3.72
IDK	6141	5730	4605	5891	6498	4124	3242	3539	15728	19064	18347	24358	117267	2.62
EKM	92990	69059	63854	62404	57611	48614	41924	47668	74473	76735	80967	85761	802060	17.90
TSR	133221	124658	131604	134938	150276	126711	129065	135846	99194	97830	100265	142816	1506424	33.61
PKD	17914	17580	10434	23665	19976	18298	19364	23543	22569	24382	23395	25456	246576	5.50
*MLP									18765	19729	19922	19656	78072	1.74
KKD	21552	22277	21254	23514	25572	22689	21467	20694	35915	35614	36532	38797	325877	7.27
*WYD									13419	17795	14272	17488	62974	1.41
*KNR									24589	16599	18782	22190	82160	1.83
*KSD									11568	12166	12095	12862	48691	1.09
TOTAL	354406	312576	308514	330395	347725	296525	287957	367812	441951	421477	429204	583172	4481714	
Month wise percentage	7.91	6.97	6.88	7.37	7.76	6.62	6.43	8.21	9.86	9.40	9.58	13.01		

\* Data collection started only from September 1998 at these centres

Source: Department of Tourism

NATIONALITY WISE STATISTICS OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TOURISTS

YEAR 1998

Nationality	No. of Tourists														
	TVM	KLM	PTA	ALP	KTM	IDK	EKM	TSR	PKD	MLP	KKD	WYD	KNR	KSD	Total
Australia	2962	187	9	315	251	453	2147	45	56	2	57	1	4	7	6496
Austria	1018	82	0	87	107	238	704	24	87	4	36	2	0	0	2389
Bahrain	464	4	0	4	2	0	28	7	53	14	21	0	0	0	597
Bengladesh	646	4	0	1	10	3	45	1	0	6	3	4	0	1	724
Belgium	488	122	0	226	277	275	1413	22	62	2	32	0	5	2	2926
Canada	1730	97	0	217	162	283	1316	16	38	0	55	0	7	2	3923
Czechoslovakia	228	2	2	24	0	19	111	2	0	0	11	0	0	2	401
Denmark	1905	139	6	142	96	670	834	68	7	3	45	3	10	13	3941
France	3145	691	0	1199	998	769	4435	211	36	2	227	7	37	11	11768
Germany	5210	614	1	901	1270	2443	6691	156	20	3	240	11	29	9	17598
Iran	106	4	0	5	21	7	19	3	0	7	15	0	0	0	187
Israel	819	125	0	90	243	60	768	9	3	0	84	0	0	6	2207
Italy	3668	220	0	282	660	634	2102	51	5	0	98	1	16	4	7741
Japan	2163	254	0	306	168	113	3636	14	9	5	82	1	6	0	6757
Kenya	74	1	0	0	0	2	111	0	0	1	10	0	2	0	201
Korea	227	29	0	27	0	1	408	1	10	0	6	1	0	1	711
Kuwait	87	0	1	2	0	30	21	1	0	6	71	0	1	0	220
Malasia	1829	10	0	4	38	2	266	11	16	3	23	0	4	0	2206
Maldives	18145	11	0	154	4	29	545	20	44	1	10	0	0	0	18963
Mexico	39	2	0	6	2	1	109	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	160
Nepal	75	0	0	25	0	7	48	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	171
Netherlands	2051	301	0	413	184	959	3228	57	62	4	96	2	0	1	7358
Newzealand	334	73	0	110	40	89	828	6	0	0	31	0	8	4	1523
Oman	162	0	0	4	0	5	202	29	0	63	354	0	2	0	821
Pakistan	35	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
Phillippines	101	0	0	0	0	0	86	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	194
Qatar	10	0	0	0	0	0	12	1	0	7	80	0	0	0	110
Russia	78	3	0	0	17	19	195	13	108	0	17	0	0	0	450
Singapore	1042	3	0	4	25	17	329	31	19	7	15	0	0	0	1492
Saudi arabia	134	8	0	10	17	1	62	11	0	12	79	1	0	0	335
South africa	148	10	0	26	31	13	444	2	2	0	9	0	0	0	685
Spain	888	92	0	1151	267	217	963	1	44	0	31	4	0	0	2622
Srilanka	11541	136	0	6	85	51	360	43	17	1	31	0	5	0	12276
Sweedn	2165	109	0	232	67	1177	1106	29	7	0	42	1	11	1	4947
Switzerland	1691	186	0	386	1142	870	1917	60	12	2	65	4	6	4	6345
Thailand	70	176	0	0	98	19	147	11	0	0	3	0	2	0	526
U.a.c	121	68	0	7	142	2	114	23	2	62	209	0	8	5	763
U.k.	13146	834	3	1588	3148	2941	12095	191	41	5	363	32	75	48	34510
U.s.a.	5183	264	23	2390	1220	834	4841	239	43	6	213	21	10	14	15301
Yugoslavia	16	0	0	8	2	1	122	13	0	0	2	0	0	2	166
Others	2091	207	0	562	2212	377	3384	85	17	21	207	2	9	14	9188
Total foreigners	86035	5068	45	9878	13006	13631	56199	1507	821	251	2994	93	257	151	189941
Indians	781477	80279	25470	157573	166814	802060	1172671	1506424	246576	78072	629743	25877	82160	4869	14481714

Source: Department of Tourism





## FOCUS

In every major Department viz. Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Public Instruction, Public Works Department, Health, Rural Development etc. one statistical cell is working. The officers and staff of this cell are borne from the Department of Economic and Statistics who are technically competent to collect and analyse the data received from the respective sectors. In every issue, in the "Focus", one major department will be highlighted using the data collected on that particular sector. The second in the series is "Fisheries"

## ●● FISHERIES

Kerala, a small strip of land in the south west coast of India, has rich Fisheries heritage. It accounts only 11 per cent of the land area and 4.8 per cent of the water resources in the country. Fisheries forms the main stay for more than 3 per cent of the State's population. The Sector contributed Rs. 116297 lakhs (at current prices) during 97-98 to the State Income. During 1996-97, 2.48% of the total GDP was from Fisheries Sector. The State earned more than Rs.1000

crores through the exports of marine products during 1999-2000. Thus the Sector plays an important role in the economy of the State.

The State has a coastal length of 590 kms. The continental shelf area is around 40,000 sq.kms. The State is endowed with extensive inland water bodies of nearly 4 lakh ha. spread all over it.. The marine and inland fishery resources of the State are furnished in the tables below:

### District-wise distribution of Coast line and Continental shelf area of Kerala

Sl.No.	Marine District	Length of Coast line (in kms.)	Share in %	Continental Shelf Area (sq.kms.)			Share in %
				0-50 m	50-200 m	Total	
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	78	13	1551	2624	4175	11
2.	Kollam	37	6	1206	1683	2889	7
3.	Alappuzha	82	14	2100	2681	4781	12
4.	Ernakulam	46	8	1057	1126	2183	6
5.	Thrissur	54	9	1300	1667	2967	8
6.	Malappuram	70	12	2269	2827	5096	13
7.	Kozhikode	71	12	2494	3586	6080	15
8.	Kannur	82	14	2290	3962	6252	16
9.	Kasaragod	70	12	1726	2990	4716	12
Total		590	100	15993	23146	39139	100

### Distribution of Inland Water Resources in Kerala

Sl. No	Inland Water Resources	Area (in ha.)
(a) Fresh Water Resources		
1	Rivers	85,000
2.	Reservoirs	29,635
3.	Ponds and Tanks	10,000
	Sub total	1,24,635
b) Brackish Water Resources		
4.	Brackish Waters, Lakes, Backwaters and Estuaries	2,42,600
	Total	3,67,235

The area where fishermen live in clusters are called fishing villages. There are 222 fishing villages in the marine and 113 fishing villages in the inland sectors. The estimated fishermen population in Kerala during 1999-2000 was 10.50 lakhs. Of these, 8.09 lakhs were in the marine and 2.41 lakhs were in the inland areas. The number of active fishermen during the period was 2.26 lakhs

which comprises of 1.85 lakhs marine and 0.41 lakhs inland fishermen. Alappuzha District ranked first in the number of fishermen while Thiruvananthapuram was first in the number of active fishermen. The district-wise distribution of fishermen population and active fishermen are furnished below:

#### District-wise Fishermen Population & Active Fishermen in Kerala during 1999-2000.

Sl. No	District	Fishermen Population (nos.)								Total	Active Fishermen (nos)
		Marine				Inland					
		Male	Female	Child-ren	Total	Male	Female	Child-ren	Total		
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	50890	49273	69972	170135	442	466	462	1370	171505	51735
2.	Kollam	30791	28190	36771	95752	11132	10610	13073	34815	130567	28173
3.	Alappuzha	35387	34226	44034	113647	20873	20143	22265	63281	176928	39916
4.	Pathanamthitta	-	-	-	-	589	719	1050	2358	2358	473
5.	Kottayam	-	-	-	-	8359	8171	8812	25342	25342	7057
6.	Idukki	-	-	-	-	320	244	228	792	792	140
7.	Emakulam	24039	23272	26670	73981	22284	21672	21450	65406	139387	24165
8.	Thrissur	21913	22183	27087	71183	6665	6537	7030	20232	91415	11466
9.	Palakkad	-	-	-	-	736	831	1085	2652	2652	469
10.	Malappuram	24071	24624	32946	81641	1413	1405	1632	4450	86091	24477
11.	Kozhikode	31653	30508	38593	100754	3891	3774	4632	12297	113051	19844
12.	Wayanad	-	-	-	-	92	86	97	275	275	49
13.	Kannur	17549	16665	22695	56909	2270	2210	2168	6648	63557	6937
14.	Kasaragod	14387	13860	16389	44636	327	312	328	967	45603	11000
	Total	250680	242801	315157	808638	79393	77180	84312	240885	1049523	225901

The annual fish production in Kerala showed an increase during the last decade when compared to that of previous decades. The average fish production during the period was 625044 tonnes. The average of marine fish production was 573778 tonnes and inland fish production was 51226 tonnes. The year 1990-91 recorded the highest marine fish production of 677554 tonnes during the period. The lowest production of 511087 tonnes was in 1997-98. The inland fish production marked steady increase during the period. The share of

inland fish production to the total fish production of the State during 1999-2000 was 11 per cent.

As far as Marine Fisheries of Kerala was concerned, it faced resource depletion owing to over exploitation during the last decade. The enormous increase in the number of fishing crafts, especially in the number of motorised country crafts and the use Ring Seine, a prohibited fishing gear, for fishing were considered to be the main causes of such depletion. With the introduction of out board engines, fishing by motorised country crafts had become very popular in the State. It enabled

## Focus

fishermen to fish more efficiently and to extend their activities to more distant offshore and deep sea areas. As a result, a new motorised sub sector had emerged in marine fisheries in addition to the mechanised, and traditional (non-motorised) sub sectors. Management measures, conservation of resources that ensure sustained growth of marine wealth and effective enforcement of regulations in marine fisheries have become the imperative need of the hour for the development of the Sector.

In Inland Fisheries, aquaculture development is the only way to increase fish production in Kerala. Though the Central Coastal Zone Regulation Act has severely

affected promotion of culture fisheries in the State, eco-friendly and location specific aquaculture development programmes are launched to achieve higher production from the Sector. 'Janakeeya Matsyakrishti' is one such massive programme under implementation in the State with the participation of local bodies and public. Reservoir Fisheries, FFDA, BFFDA, Culture of Fresh Water Prawns in Kuttanad area, Integrated Prawn Culture in Pokkali fields in Ernakulam, etc. are other aquaculture development programmes of the State that are implemented.

Details of Fishing crafts and Fish production are furnished in the tables below :

**Number of fishing crafts in Kerala during 1988-89 and 1998-99**

Type Fishing Craft	Comparative Picture during 1988-89 and 1998-99(nos.)		
	1988-89	1998-99	Percentage Increase
Mechanised Boats	3548	4040	14
Motorised Crafts	9914	27094	173
Non-motorised (Traditional) Crafts	20545	21598	5
Total	34007	52732	55

**Year-wise Marine and Inland Fish Production in Kerala during the last 10 years**

Year	Fish Production in Kerala (in Tonnes)					
	Marine	Annual Variation (in %)	Inland	Annual Variation (in %)	Total	Annual Variation (in %)
1990-91	677554	26	36342	9	713896	25
1991-92	540395	(-- ) 20	40365	11	580760	(-- ) 19
1992-93	553173	2	42390	5	595563	3
1993-94	559204	1	45482	7	604686	2
1994-95	548810	(-- ) 2	48192	6	597002	(-- ) 1
1995-96	532550	(-- ) 3	49586	3	582136	(-- ) 2
1996-97	660953	24	52105	5	713058	22
1997-98	511087	(→) 23	58215	12	569302	(-- ) 20
1998-99	560328	10	65855	13	626183	10
1999-2000	593720	6	74130	13	667850	7
	573778	X	51266	X	625044	X

## Species-wise Marine Fish Production in Kerala during the last 10 years

Sl. No	Species	Year-wise fish production (in tonnes)									
		90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00
1.	Elasmobranchs	6470	3459	3849	5204	5521	3467	4455	3955	3826	3681
2.	Cat fishes	2909	1653	744	681	483	392	255	211	314	127
3.	Chirocentrus	680	726	1073	1899	1218	867	1671	1070	1435	214
4.	Oil sardines	185701	84321	35993	45663	1422	18529	53978	72007	93354	158368
5.	Other sardines	26189	11218	18629	20884	16871	45752	8066	15568	26805	20946
6.	Anchovies	27195	47060	51649	45986	30033	36956	31071	27841	28245	25347
7.	Other clupieds	10560	19972	34728	17691	19594	13969	27958	15399	17385	10351
8.	Perches	61812	41995	56022	73986	58616	47139	78047	37613	42477	36431
9.	Red mullets	10088	16295	4720	1337	348	124	86	184	302	105
10.	Sciaenids	11199	8404	17929	12976	18183	8363	17932	12252	10634	7729
11.	Ribbon fishes	9559	2212	7440	7794	14002	4355	23132	18281	16397	17401
12.	Carangids	69491	81214	87151	70962	57862	104365	69219	42439	66439	41778
13.	Leiognathus	5622	5713	5846	4881	4162	3468	5399	4537	5245	6298
14.	Lactarius	2345	659	621	991	1146	546	2222	1897	3058	1539
15.	Pomfrets	2610	1487	2789	2802	3057	1698	4068	2338	2635	1868
16.	Mackerel	84443	47448	34995	62406	110569	79864	142814	66945	61744	86530
17.	Seer fishes	5175	5043	8783	7040	4359	6525	4649	4274	5310	2915
18.	Tunnies	33239	11907	15597	13606	13398	12173	16827	15363	14320	19807
19.	Soles	14778	18731	23993	21284	19718	11958	20819	18034	23356	19782
20.	Prawns	38835	67067	42376	51621	70345	41150	56091	56382	52869	59782
21.	Other crustaceans	111	196	197	359	136	89	121	253	260	651
22.	Cephalopods	39553	34179	44066	48720	54403	52973	57301	51943	41760	44139
24.	Miscellaneous	28990	29436	53983	40431	43364	37828	34772	42301	42158	27931
	Total	677554	540395	553173	559204	548810	532550	660953	511087	560328	593720

## Species-wise Inland Fish Production in Kerala during the last ten years

Sl. No	Species	Year-wise fish production (in tonnes)									
		90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00
1.	Prawns	8732	9764	10845	11306	12265	11984	12531	13010	14346	16459
2.	Etroplus	3496	3907	4058	4313	4468	4640	4883	4964	4756	4860
3.	Murrels	3145	3512	3796	3859	4179	4386	4616	4568	4369	4596
4.	Mulletts	2886	3221	3546	3702	3943	4075	4289	4634	4532	4607
5.	Cat fish	3532	3915	4034	4157	4546	4682	4928	5239	4420	4816
6.	Jew fish	2020	2099	2280	2431	2566	2652	2791	3181	3012	3054
7.	Tilapia	5428	6047	6143	6295	6836	7347	7732	8532	7219	8510
8.	Labeo fimbriatus	425	323	392	597	598	642	676	986	2718	3055
9.	Barbus	391	432	405	513	507	465	489	509	498	518
10.	Mrigal	345	396	389	494	546	598	629	1400	3205	3605
11.	Crabs	518	525	584	624	638	686	722	712	697	719
12.	Common carps	612	710	735	933	981	1056	1111	2082	4686	5620
13.	Catla	383	436	445	564	612	734	773	1583	3824	4250
14.	Gaurami	---		----					----		
15.	Chanos	279	303	316	347	364	385	405	447	437	445
16.	Eels	32	40	38	41	45	47	50	54	53	55
17.	Labeo rohita	302	477	503	538	572	710	747	1508	3656	4167
18.	Miscellaneous	3816	4258	3881	4768	4526	4497	4733	4806	3427	4794
	Total	36342	40365	42390	45482	48192	49586	52105	58215	65855	74130

Shrimp forms the main item of the State's marine products exports. The inshore waters of the State are famous for its shrimp productivity. Better landings of shrimp from marine and aquaculture sources made Kerala a major exporter of marine products in the country. The marine landings of the State also comprises of other high valued export varieties.

The exports of marine products from Kerala increased from 70641 tonnes valued at

Rs.816.55 crores in 1998-99 to 91759 tonnes valued at Rs.1142.39 crores in 1999-2000. It showed increases of 30 per cent in quantity and 40 per cent in value. The contribution of the State to the total exports of marine products from the country has declined from 37 per cent in 1990-91 to 27 per cent in 1999-2000 in terms of quantity and from 35 per cent to 22 per cent in terms of value during the same period. Details of exports of marine products from India and Kerala are furnished below:

## Exports of marine products from India and Kerala during the last 10 years.

Year	Quantity Exported (Metric Tonnes)			Value of Exports (Rs in crores)		
	India	Kerala	Share of Kerala in %	India	Kerala	Share of Kerala in %
1990-91	139419	50997	37	893.37	313.79	35
1991-92	171820	58743	34	1375.89	444.47	32
1992-93	209025	49094	24	1768.56	414.25	23
1993-94	243960	63848	26	2503.62	622.12	25
1994-95	307337	74653	24	3575.27	817.09	23
1995-96	296277	81357	27	3501.11	913.04	26
1996-97	378199	92288	24	4121.36	936.22	23
1997-98	385818	89366	23	4697.48	948.03	20
1998-99	302934	70641	23	4626.87	816.55	18
1999-2000	343031	91759	27	5116.67	1142.39	22

## Item-wise Exports of Marine Products from Kerala during the last 9 years

Sl No	Item Exported	Q/V	Item wise Exports of Marine Products (Quantity Metric tonnes, Value Rs.in Lakhs)								
			90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99
1	Frozen Shrimp	Q	29783	26761	54148	31606	33929	35917	34800	29781	25549
		V	23814	33926	26344	40561	51781	54148	56139	52946	48066
2.	Frozen Lobster tails	Q	359		115	54	45	675	105	23	
		V	708		325	166	7390	275	370	68	----
3.	Frozen Squids	Q	9417	11144	11422	17613	15938	16872	15803	15933	11462
		V	2514	5020	6278	10178	11464	12458	11921	12626	9796
4.	Fresh & Frozen Fish	Q	3017	4878	4203	4234	7194	7615	20604	22110	-----
		V	746	1638	1680	1699	2653	2774	6671	7127	-----
5.	Frozen Cattle fish/ fish fillets	Q	6404	5287	7632	1780	12203	12916	15098	15869	17195
		V	2715	2809	5382	6616	11544	1207	14447	14908	15064
6.	Canned Shrimp	Q		---		----	----	899	118	472	121
		V					----	328	280	204	313
7.	Dried Shrimp	Q	1	78	488	85	4	57	632	268	89
		V	2	295	17	890	539	564	587	326	84
8.	Dried Fish	Q	11	33	736	----	3	3	378	38	
		V	1	18	235		18	19	397	870	
9.	Others	Q	2005	562	350	2437	5210	3942	4750	4872	4043
		V	879	740	1194	2043	2758	3054	2810	3580	3014
	Total	Q	50997	58743	49094	63809	74576	78896	92788	89366	70641
		V	31379	44447	41425	62153	81496	85690	93622	94803	81655

Apart from increasing fish production and exports of marine products, Fisheries aims at livelihood security of fishermen. A number of

welfare schemes like Housing, Sanitation, etc. are implemented to achieve this objective.



**FISHERIES OUR "WEALTH FROM THE DEEP."**

Hunting and fishing as chief economic activities of the primitive men preceded even agriculture and farming and hence, in the early stages of the progress of the human race, fisheries held a relatively more important place than in the recent centuries which saw the development of diverse industries and manufactures. In the days before the invention and introduction of a medium of exchange, when trade had necessarily to be carried on by barter, it is said that products of the sea, such as amber, coral, salt, fish and shell-fish, were the first articles to be bartered by the uncivilized man. It is also interesting to know that wampum or strings of shell served as money among certain tribes of North American Indians. The rise of the modern maritime nations can be traced to the past when man ventured upon the deep ocean for fish to satisfy his hunger. Though the haul of fish in the ancient days was small compared to that at present, the fishing interests of various peoples clashed with one another and led to keen rivalries, disputes and even wars.

Fishing was a lucrative occupation in Travancore from the earliest times. The old Malayalam ballads afford stray proofs of the importance of the Travancore fisheries in the past, while the Valavisu Puranam, whose date is still unsettled, is an ancient Malayalam treatise containing several references to the methods of fishing in vogue here and to the arts and sciences relating to fishing.

Travancore has a long coastline and a vast extent of inland waters, which give her a very important place among the maritime states of India.

It is estimated that the value of the total catch of the world amounts to Rs.25000 lakh per year, Luckily for Travancore, Wadger Bank, which is one of the best twenty fishing grounds in the world is situated near her coast and she peculiarly fortunate in being above to have 1/200 of the total quantity of fish caught through our the world.

Fisheries Department was started towards the end of 1089 (ME). First fishing school was started at Panavally. The first co-operative society of 'Vala' was registered during 1093 (ME).

□□  
*Source: Travancore State Manual*

**●● Animal Husbandry \*\*****TRENDS IN POULTRY**

Needless to realise, that wonderful changes have been occurred in the poultry farming and its pattern in Kerala during the past 50 years. But the present domestic production of egg is, yet inadequate, to meet the consumer demand. The raise in the level of standard of living of the people both in urban and rural areas, change in the eating habits, change in man's menu to egg and poultry meat, the change in level of income, the growth of chicken corners, fast food stalls and way-side bunks in the urban areas etc. gave room for high increased demand for poultry farming and egg production. The commercial poultry farming is very insignificant in the state. Majority of the stock of fowls are scattered in tiny units consists of 5 to 15 birds in the home yards of rural households. More over, poultry keeping especially layers is a gainful income generating activity for rural women. Further low requirement of space, low investment, quick return, low cost of

maintenance etc. are complementary factors to widen the farming in rural areas.

At present, to meet the consumer demand of the people, eggs and spent birds are brought to the state from the neighbouring states, like Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. According to the recommendation of nutritional experts, 180 Eggs per year per individual are required to maintain nutritional balance. To cater the per capita requirement of Egg, it has become essential to increase the production of egg in the state.

The tables given here under will be helpful to data users to study the growth and trends of poultry population in the state. The share of each category of fowls to the total poultry stocks accounted in each census, District wise stock of Deshi and improved fowls and density, year wise production availability and requirement of egg in the state and the growth of boiler production in districts etc. are included. In the state, comprehensive poultry development activities and poultry development schemes are implemented by the Department of Animal Husbandry

*Continued from Volume I Issue I*

**Category wise Poultry Population According to Live Stock Census (in Lakhs)**

Census Year	Hen	Cocks	Chicken	Total	Ducks	Others	Total Poultry
1961	41.83	11.91	33.35	87.09	3.87	0.10	91.06
1966	48.70	13.70	33.46	95.87	3.19	0.03	99.09
1972	61.55	15.88	41.01	118.45	3.62	0.01	122.07
1977	70.72	19.23	39.62	129.56	4.30	0.03	133.89
1982	87.62	21.75	35.82	145.19	5.30	0.34	150.83
1987	90.06	24.91	55.79	170.76	8.46	0.58	179.96
1996	133.70	48.86	73.90	256.46	11.87	1.12	269.46

**Percentage variation of Poultry Population According to Category From 1961 to 1996**

Category	Percentage Variation					
	1966 over 1961	1972 over 1966	1977 over 1972	1982 over 1977	• 1987 over 1982	1996 over 1987
Deshi hen	14.35	-36.97	12.96	22.22	108.86	-8.52
Improved hen	65.68	1065.00	16.62	25.34	-85.76	745.21
Total hen	16.42	26.39	14.90	23.90	2.96	48.21
Deshi Cocks	14.82	-42.61	25.75	8.94	-77.15	1032.47
Improved Cocks	18.31	911.90	17.06	16.98	-77.58	769.73
Total Cocks	15.03	15.91	21.10	13.10	-77.38	893.09
Total Chicks	0.33	22.56	-3.39	-9.59	-83.84	1176.34
Total Fowls	10.08	23.55	9.39	12.06	17.72	50.05
Total Ducks	-17.57	13.48	18.28	23.26	59.62	40.43
Total Poultry	8.82	23.19	9.68	12.65	19.31	49.73

**Egg Production in Neighboring States of Kerala from 1993-94 to 1997-1998 (in Million Nos.)**

State/UT	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-1997	1997-98
Andhra Pradesh	44362	54350	60274	56598	57510
Karnataka	14169	14699	15580	16303	18124
Tamil Nadu	29190	30509	30485	30420	30500
Pondicheri	97	104	74	77	84
Laksha Deep	45	47	• 50	55	55
West Bengal	23645	25001	25682	26031	26340
Goa	983	996	1009	1033	1080
Kerala	18443	19160	19871	20242	21380



**District wise Distribution of Number of Deshi and Improved Fowls,  
Percentage variation over 1987 and Density**

District	Deshi Fowls			Improved Fowls			Density	
	1987	1996	% Variation	1987	1996	% Variation	1987	1996
TVPM	15.02	12.75	-15.11	3.23	7.29	125.7	850	956
KLM	12.85	10.57	-17.74	0.95	13.56	1327.37	574	992
PTA	8.46	8.46	0.00	0.78	2.08	166.67	363	431
ALP	9.23	8.97	-2.82	0.89	11.09	1146.07	948	1906
KTM	6.08	12.49	105.43	0.67	9.71	1349.25	716	1063
IDK	12.33	7.88	-36.09	2.00	3.54	77.00	134	229
EKM	14.25	10.89	-23.58	2.38	7.36	209.24	786	826
TSR	15.06	12.60	-16.33	1.51	16.34	982.12	576	994
PKD	11.84	10.91	-7.85	0.79	11.57	1364.56	292	517
MLP	18.36	13.37	-27.18	1.58	12.35	681.65	556	723
KKD	3.97	8.33	109.82	0.28	8.49	2932.14	574	726
WYD	12.26	4.91	-59.95	1.05	3.45	228.57	201	398
KNR	7.67	7.33	-4.43	1.20	11.37	847.5	303	634
KSGD	5.97	5.47	-8.38	0.26	3.33	1180.77	319	450
KERALA	153.35	134.93	-12.01	17.57	121.53	591.69	463	694

**District wise Number of Broiler Population in 1987 and 1996**

District	Number of Broiler Population			District	Number of Broiler Population		
	1987	1996	% Variation Over 1987		1987	1996	% Variation Over 1987
TVM	75460	280237	271.37	TSR	53411	569361	966.00
KLM	15602	535402	3331.62	PKD	12970	295434	2177.83
PTA	33444	47760	42.81	MLP	19085	295213	1446.83
ALP	12494	522363	4080.91	KKD	26092	176664	577.08
KTM	53564	349020	551.59	WYD	4353	56563	1199.40
IDK	11005	110084	900.31	KNR	18575	182001	879.82
EKM	123246	373098	202.73	KSGD	3496	85755	2352.92
				<b>KERALA</b>	<b>462797</b>	<b>3878955</b>	<b>738.15</b>

**Number of Layers (Excluding Ducks) Yield and Egg Production From (1993-94 to 1998-99)  
Kerala**

Year	No. of Layers (Lakh)		Average Yield Per Layer		Production of Egg (in Million)		Total
	Deshi	Improved	Deshi	Improved	Deshi	Improved	
1993-94	40.423	60.582	0.331	0.558	488.535	1233.808	1722.343
1994-95	41.133	62.873	0.332	0.563	498.820	1292.280	1791.100
1995-96	41.295	66.153	0.333	0.560	501.315	1352.945	1854.260
1996-97	41.709	68.613	0.337	0.564	512.937	1412.204	1925.141
1997-98	39.901	68.567	0.342	0.577	497.907	1444.388	1942.295
1998-99	44.544	67.568	0.332	0.574	539.991	1416.098	1956.089

**CSO NUMBERS SHOW SLOWDOWN  
IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION - \*\***

THE SLOWDOWN in industrial production has become more apparent as per the latest index for industrial production released by the Central Statistical Organisation.

Production for the month of August 2000 grew by only 4.8 per cent as against the 7.3 per cent growth reported in the corresponding month last year. During the previous month, July 2000, the growth of industrial production at 4.3 per cent was slightly lower compared to the 6.2 per cent growth reported in the corresponding month of 1999.

The industrial growth during the first five months April-August of current financial also dipped to 5.4 per cent as against 5.9 per cent last year.

The manufacturing sector accounting for more than three-fourths of the weightage in the IIP fell quite sharply to 5.1 per cent in July this year as against 6.8 per cent reported last year. The cumulative growth in the manufacturing sector during April-July also declined to 5.3 per cent compared to 6.2 per cent growth reported in the previous year.

Electricity production too reported a major slowdown. As against 10.9 per cent growth reported in August 1999, the growth in production was just 0.6 per cent. The cumulative growth for the five months of the current fiscal at 3.7 per cent too reported a lower growth rate compared to previous corresponding period's 6.1 per cent.

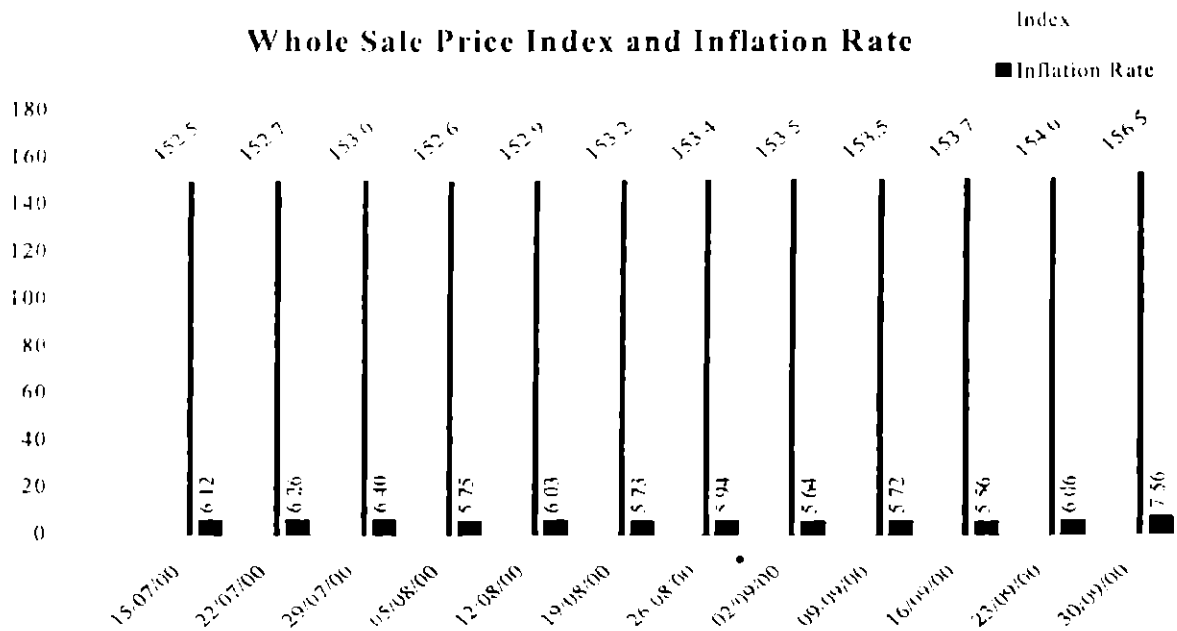
The mining sector in contrast recorded improved growth during the month under review. The growth rate moved up to 6.8 per cent from 1.7 per cent in corresponding period last year. The five-month performance was even better at 4.7 per cent as against negative 0.3 per cent in April-August last year.

In the use-based classification, the performance of capital goods segment reported a negative growth. As against 12.4 per cent growth reported in August 1999, the production growth during the period under review was a negative 2.1 per cent.

The cumulative growth of capital goods sector also fell to negative 0.8 per cent in April-August period compared to 11.6 per cent last year.



\*\* Analysis based on CSO figures of QE of IIP for the month of August 2000

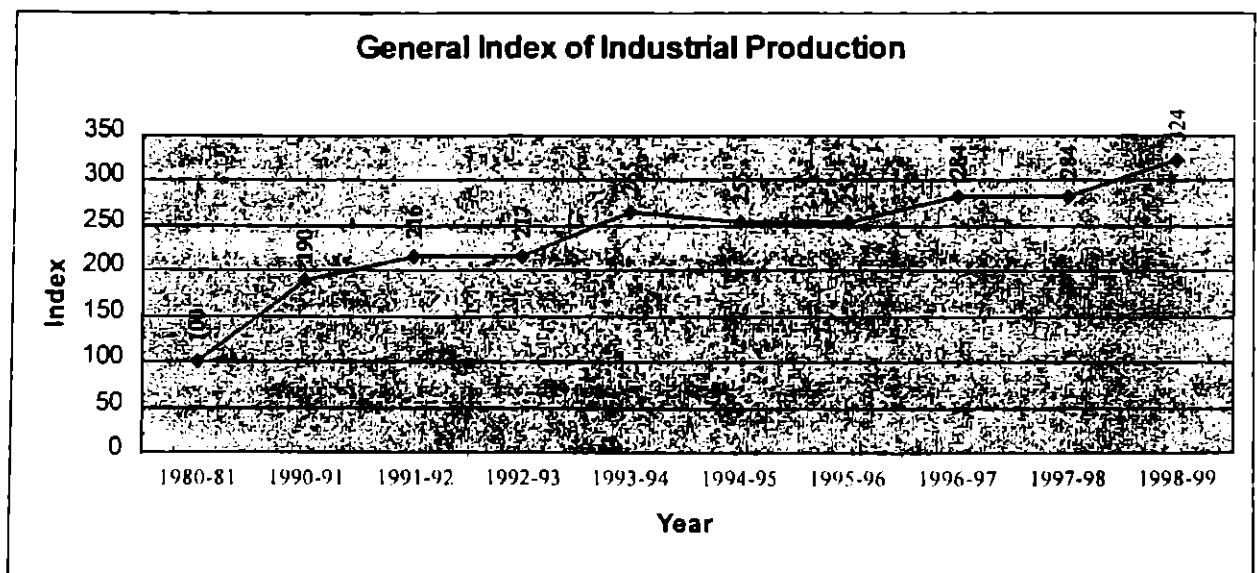


## INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION 1998-99- KERALA

Base: 1980-81 = 100

Sl. No.	Code No.	Item	Weight	Index for 1997-98	Index for 1998-99
		<b>GENERAL INDEX</b>	100.00	284.00	324.44
1.	20-21	Manufacture of food products	8.82	129.86	139.53
2.	22	Manufacture of beverages, tobacco and related products	1.46	172.31	171.34
3.	23	Manufacture of cotton textiles	8.02	170.53	156.95
4.	24	Manufacture of wool, silk and man made fibre textiles	1.26	101.97	107.11
5.	26	Manufacture of textile products	3.26	14.47	15.43
6.	27	Manufacture of wood and wood products	1.35	65.75	49.17
7.	28	Manufacture of paper and paper products	3.16	837.07	763.73
8.	30	Manufacture of basic chemicals and chemical products (except Petroleum and Coal)	19.78	243.61	251.80
9.	31	Manufacture of Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum and Coal products and processing of Nuclear Fuels	10.06	213.19	201.54
10.	32	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	3.42	127.49	149.73
11.	33	Basic metals and Alloys Industries	3.43	82.17	86.84
12.	34	Manufacture of metal products and parts except machinery and equipment	0.50	883.58	908.37
13.	35-36	Manufacture of machinery and equipment other than transport equipment	9.46	1196.20	1575.35
14.	37	Manufacture of Transport equipment and parts	2.67	7.91	3.02
15.	38	Other manufacturing industries	1.42	264.97	281.96
16.	40	Electricity-generation, transmission and distribution	21.93	114.79	166.58

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## Consumer Price Index and % Variations of Index for Industrial Workers

(Base 1982 = 100)

South Indian Centres	Index for		% Increase	North Indian Centres	Index for		% Increase
	Jul-99	Jul-00			Jul-99	Jul-00	
<b>1. Kerala</b>				<b>1. Delhi</b>	479	524	9.39
1. Alwaye	428	447	4.44				
2. Mundakayam	452	455	0.66	<b>2. Maharashtra</b>			
3. Quilon	431	441	2.32				
4. Thiruvananthapuram	476	522	9.66	1. Mumbai	470	512	8.94
		AVG	4.27	2. Nagpur	440	475	7.95
				3. Nasik	430	471	9.53
<b>2. Tamilnadu</b>				4. Pune	467	497	6.42
1. Chennai	445	476	6.97	5. Solapur	443	483	9.03
2. Coimbatore	394	437	10.91		AVG	8.38	
3. Coonoor	408	434	6.37				
4. Madurai	418	440	5.26	<b>3. Haryana</b>			
5. Salem	407	432	6.14	1. Faridabad	442	452	2.26
6. Tiruchirappalli	460	481	4.57	2. Yamuna Nagar	388	416	7.22
		AVG	6.70		AVG	4.74	
<b>3. Andra Pradesh</b>				<b>4. West Bengal</b>			
1. Gudur	438	440	0.46	1. Asansol	399	415	4.01
2. Guntur	413	439	6.30	2. Calcutta	433	450	3.93
3. Hyderabad	394	422	7.11	3. Darjeeling	386	380	-1.55
4. Visakhapatnam	409	436	6.60	4. Durgapur	447	473	5.82
5. Warangal	410	452	10.24	5. Haldia	461	479	3.90
		AVG	6.14	6. Howrah	484	501	3.51
				7. Jalpaiguri	402	405	0.75
<b>4. Karnataka</b>				8. Raniganj	369	378	2.44
1. Bangalore	405	423	4.44		AVG	2.91	
2. Belgaum	455	479	5.27				
3. Hubli Dhanwar	430	439	2.09	<b>5. Chandigarh</b>	449	463	3.12
4. Meccara	442	454	2.71				
		AVG	3.63	<b>6. Uttar Pradesh</b>			
				1. Agra	397	402	1.26
<b>5. Pndicherry</b>	463	479	3.46	2. Ghaziabad	446	450	0.90
				3. Kanpur	435	433	-0.46
				4. Saharapur	389	401	3.08
				5. Varanasi	481	473	-1.66
					AVG	0.62	
				<b>7. Madhya Pradesh</b>			
				1. Balaghat	384	390	1.56
				2. Chillai	372	397	6.72
				3. Bhopal	442	455	2.94
<b>All India</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>4.95</b>	4. Indore	428	449	4.91
				5. Jabalpur	435	454	4.37
					AVG	4.10	

## Consumer Price Index Numbers for Urban non-manual employees[Base 1984-85=100]

For selected centres

Sl.No	Centre	State	Index for Jul-99	Jul-00	% Increase
<b>Southern Centres</b>					
1	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	335	362	8.06
2	Calicut	Kerala	344	368	6.98
3	Chennai	Tamilnadu	381	413	8.40
4	Coimbatore	Tamilnadu	393	423	7.63
5	Madurai	Tamilnadu	402	429	6.72
6	Salem	Tamilnadu	370	405	9.46
7	Tiruchirapalli	Tamilnadu	374	393	5.08
8	Hydrabad	Andrapradesh	355	380	7.04
9	Kurnool	Andrapradesh	359	376	4.74
10	Vijayawada	Andrapradesh	381	402	5.51
11	Vishakapattanam	Andrapradesh	348	364	4.60
12	Warangal	Andrapradesh	377	395	4.77
13	Bangalore	Karnataka	361	386	6.93
14	Gulbarga	Karnataka	359	358	-0.28
15	Hubli	Karnataka	361	369	2.22
16	Mangalore	Karnataka	351	361	2.85
<b>Northern Centres</b>					
1	Delhi	Delhi	360	382	6.11
2	Mumbai	Maharashtra	350	371	6.00
3	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	366	389	6.28
4	Nagpur	Maharashtra	334	359	7.49
5	Pune	Maharashtra	352	380	7.95
6	Solapur	Maharashtra	337	359	6.53
7	Chandigarh	Punjab	430	442	2.79
8	Culcutta	West Bengal	327	344	5.20
9	Asansol	West Bengal	342	370	8.19
10	Kharagpur	West Bengal	342	351	2.63
12	Lucknow	Uttarpradesh	327	343	4.89
13	Agra	Uttarpradesh	333	344	3.30
14	Allahabad	Uttarpradesh	373	390	4.56
15	Kanpur	Uttarpradesh	331	340	2.72
16	Meerut	Uttarpradesh	317	326	2.84

## INDICES (ALL INDIA) FOR THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Base Year	Indices	Aug-99	Sep-99	Oct-99	Nov-99	Dec-99	Jan-00	Feb-00	Mar-00	Apr-00	May-00	Jun-00	Jul-00
1982=100	Industrial Workers	426	429	437	438	431	431	430	434	438	440	442	445
84-85=100	Non urban manual workers	352	353	357	357	354	355	355	357	362	364	366	370
86-87=100	Agricultural labourers	308	310	315	316	311	307	306	306	307	310	310	310
86-87=100	Rural labourers	308	310	315	316	311	308	307	307	308	311	311	311

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

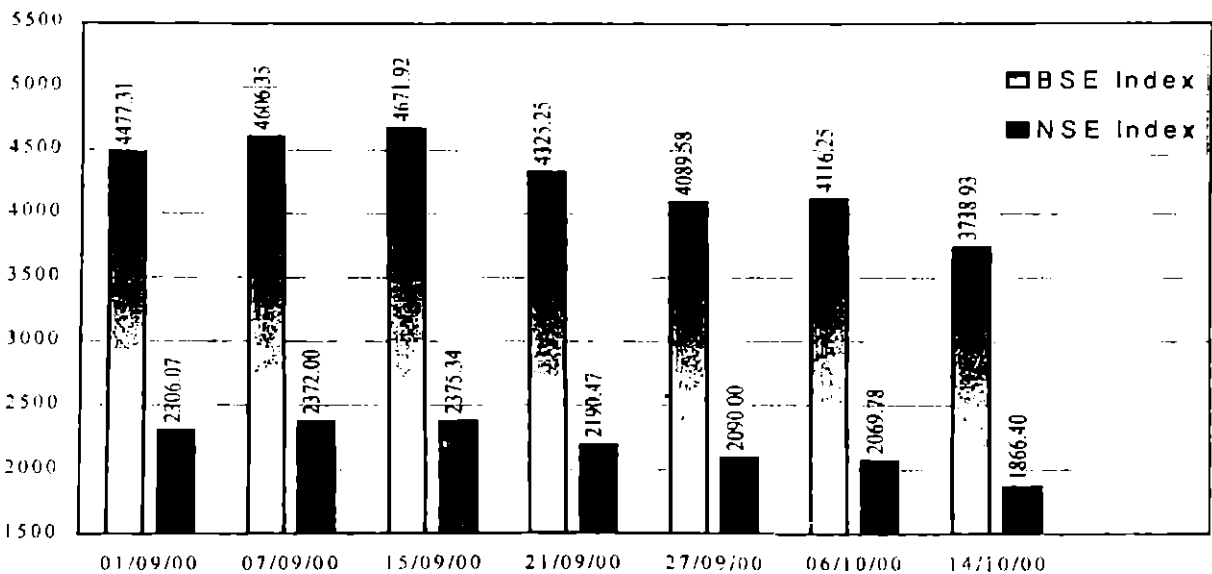
Sl No	Centre	Aug-99	Sep-99	Oct-99	Nov-99	Dec-99	Jan-00	Feb-00	Mar-00	Apr-00	May-00	Jun-00	Jul-00
1	Thiruvananthapuram	1054	1054	1059	1064	1073	1081	1081	1083	1091	1098	1110	1119
2	Kollam	1051	1054	1059	1067	1073	1078	1080	1083	1089	1097	1106	1113
3	Punalur	1002	1006	1014	1020	1028	1034	1037	1039	1045	1053	1062	1069
4	Alappuzha	1053	1055	1060	1067	1074	1081	1082	1085	1092	1100	1110	1118
5	Kottayam	1045	1047	1055	1061	1067	1072	1074	1079	1087	1095	1106	1114
6	Mundakkayam	1017	1019	1026	1034	1041	1047	1049	1052	1060	1068	1078	1085
7	Munnar	1010	1013	1019	1028	1034	1040	1043	1046	1054	1062	1072	1079
8	Ernakulam	1012	1012	1018	1022	1026	1031	1032	1034	1042	1050	1061	1070
9	Chalakkudy	1073	1076	1081	1086	1091	1095	1096	1098	1105	1114	1124	1133
10	Thrissur	1032	1034	1040	1045	1050	1055	1057	1059	1066	1074	1084	1092
11	Palakkad	1043	1046	1051	1055	1060	1064	1065	1068	1075	1083	1094	1102
12	Malappuram	1040	1042	1046	1051	1054	1057	1059	1059	1067	1076	1086	1095
13	Kozhikode	1027	1029	1034	1040	1046	1051	1054	1056	1064	1073	1083	1092
14	Meppady	1091	1094	1100	1107	1114	1120	1122	1124	1132	1141	1152	1160
15	Kannur	1030	1032	1036	1041	1045	1049	1050	1052	1060	1069	1079	1087
	State	1039	1041	1047	1053	1058	1064	1065	1068	1075	1084	1094	1102

## Consumer Price Index numbers for Agricultural Labourers [ Base - 1986-87=100]

No.	Centre	Index for		% variation
		Jul-99	Jul-00	
<b>Southern States</b>				
1	Kerala	307	322	4.89
2	Tamilnadu	293	300	2.39
3	Anthrapradesh	311	325	4.50
4	Karnataka	306	315	2.94
<b>Northern States</b>				
5	Maharashtra	295	311	5.42
6	Haryana	310	314	1.29
19	West Bengal	309	290	-6.15
8	Uttar Pradesh	307	307	0.00
9	Madhya Pradesh	307	317	3.26
10	Assam	317	324	2.21

No.	Centre	Index for		% variation
		May -99	May- 00	
11	Bihar	298	291	-2.35
12	Gujarat	299	313	4.68
13	Himachalpradesh	292	303	3.77
14	Jammu & Kashmir	317	330	4.10
15	Manipur	302	318	5.30
16	Meghalaya	330	348	5.45
17	Orissa	311	313	0.64
18	Punjab	312	322	3.21
19	Rajastan	303	315	3.96
20	Tripura	324	347	7.10
	<b>All India</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>1.97</b>

## Stock Exchange Indices



●● നായന്തിലൂടെ ന്യൂപാഠം

വാർത്താവിനിമയ സാങ്കേതികവിദ്യയുടെ വിപ്ലവം നടക്കുന്ന ഈ നൂറ്റാണ്ടിൽ ആധുനിക ബിസ്നീസിന് മേഖലയുടെ മുഖച്ഛായ തന്നെ അനുദിനം മാറിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ഇതിന്റെ ഭാഗമായാണ് ടെലിഫോൺ, ഇ-കൊമേഴ്സ് തുടങ്ങിയ ആധുനിക വ്യാപാര രീതികൾ രൂപം കൊണ്ടത്.

ഇന്റർനെറ്റിന്റെ ജനനവും അതിലൂടെ യുള്ള വ്യാപാരവുമാണ് ഇകൊമേഴ്സ് എന്നു പറയുന്നത്. ഇതിനായി കമ്പ്യൂട്ടർ ആവശ്യമാണ്. ടെലിഫോൺലൈനോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ മറ്റേതെങ്കിലും കേബിൾ നെറ്റ്വർക്കുകളോ ആവശ്യമാണ്. എന്നാലിപ്പോൾ WAP (Wireless Application Protocol) ന്റെയും ബ്ലൂടൂത്ത് സാങ്കേതിക വിദ്യയുടേയും കണ്ടുപിടുത്തത്തോടുകൂടി പുതിയൊരു വ്യാപാര രീതി (Business System) രൂപം കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ഇതാണ് എ-കൊമേഴ്സ് (M-commerce).

ഇത് എന്താണ് ഇ-കൊമേഴ്സ് പോലെയാണ് പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നത്. പ്രധാന വ്യത്യാസം എന്തെന്നാൽ ഇതിന് കമ്പ്യൂട്ടറുകൾ ആവശ്യമില്ല. പകരം മൊബൈൽ ഫോൺ മതി. ഇത് WAP ടെക്നോളജിയിലാണ് പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നത്. WAP ടെക്നോളജിയിൽ കേബിളുകളോ മറ്റ് നെറ്റ് വർക്ക് ശൃംഖലകളോ ആവശ്യമില്ല. എല്ലാം ഡിജിറ്റൽ പ്രസരണം വഴിയാണ് സാദ്ധ്യമാകുന്നത്.

ഇതിനായി പ്രത്യേക WAP സൈറ്റുകൾ (വെബ് സൈറ്റുകൾപോലെ) നിലവിലുണ്ട്. പുതിയ തലമുറ മൊബൈൽ ഫോണിന്റെയുടെ SIM controls (Subscriber Identity Models) എന്ന മൈക്രോചിപ്പുകൂടി ഉൾക്കൊള്ളിക്കുന്നു. ഇതാണ് എ-കൊമേഴ്സ് സാദ്ധ്യമാക്കുന്നത്. ഡിജിറ്റൽ വിവരങ്ങൾ കൈമാറുന്നത് വളരെ എളുപ്പമാണ്. കമ്പ്യൂട്ടർ ഗെയിമുകളും സോഫ്റ്റ്‌വെയറുകളും ഇതിലൂടെ ഡൗൺലോഡ് ചെയ്യുകയും പിന്നീട് ആവശ്യപോലെ കമ്പ്യൂട്ടറിലേക്ക് മാറ്റാവുന്നതുമാണ്.

കാറിൽ യാത്ര ചെയ്യുമ്പോഴാണ് നിങ്ങൾക്കൊരു മ്യൂസിക് ബോൻഡിന്റെ ഗാനം കേൾക്കാൻ തോന്നുന്നതെങ്കിൽ മൊബൈൽ ഫോണിലൂടെ അതു ഡൗൺലോഡ് ചെയ്യുകയും ഒരു MP3 പ്ലെയറിൽ കേൾക്കുകയും ചെയ്യാം.

യാത്രാസമയത്ത് ഹോട്ടലുകളിൽ ഭക്ഷണം കഴിക്കാൻ ഓർഡർ ചെയ്യുക. ബാങ്ക് ഇടപാടുകൾ ക്രഡിറ്റ് കാർഡ് പേയ്മെന്റ്സ് നടത്തുക. കമ്പനികളുടെ ഷെയറുകൾ വാങ്ങുകയും വിൽക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുക മുതലായവ എപ്പോൾ

എവിടെ വെച്ച് വേണമെങ്കിലും ചെയ്യാൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നതാണ് ഇതിന്റെ പ്രത്യേകത.

ഇന്റർനെറ്റ് വെബ്സൈറ്റുകൾ HTML (Hyper text Markup Language) എന്ന ഭാഷ കോഡിംഗിലൂടെയാണ് രൂപകൽപന ചെയ്യുന്നത്. ഇതിപ്പോൾ ആർക്കും ചെയ്യാവുന്നതരത്തിൽ വളരെ ലളിതമാണ്. എന്നാൽ WAP നു വേണ്ടിയുള്ള സൈറ്റുകൾക്ക് രൂപം കൊടുക്കാൻ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നത് WML (Wireless Markup Language) ആണ്. ഇതിലിപ്പോൾ പ്രാവിണ്യം നേടിയവർ വളരെ കുറവാണ്.

ഇപ്പോൾ എല്ലാ കമ്പനികളും തങ്ങളുടെ ഇന്റർനെറ്റു സൈറ്റുകൾ WAP സൗകര്യത്തിൽ ലഭ്യമാക്കാൻ ശ്രമിച്ചു വരുകയാണ്. YAHOO.com, allavista.com, google.com എന്നീ ഇന്റർനെറ്റു സേർച്ച ഇൻബിൻ സൈറ്റുകൾ WAP സാങ്കേതിക വിദ്യയിൽ ലഭ്യമാക്കിയിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ബാങ്കുകളും മറ്റു ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ ഇൻസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂഷനുകളും ഇതിനുവേണ്ടി കോടികൾ മുടക്കി കഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ഇപ്പോൾ ഈ രംഗത്ത് WML ഡിസൈനിംഗിൽ തൊഴിലവസരം വളരെയധികം കൂടിവരുകയാണ്. ഈ രംഗത്ത് പുതിയ കണ്ടുപിടുത്തങ്ങൾ പെട്ടെന്ന് ലോകബിസിനസ് രംഗം കീഴടക്കുമെന്നതിൽ സംശയമില്ല. ഇപ്പാനിലും ജർമ്മനിയിലുമാണ് WAP ന് വേണ്ടിയുള്ള ആദ്യസംരംഭങ്ങൾ തുടക്കം കുറിക്കുന്നത്. SONY, NTTDoCoMo, Zamsung എന്നീ കമ്പനികൾ ഈ രംഗത്ത് തങ്ങളുടെ ചുവടുറപ്പിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ഇതിൽ NTTDoCoMo ന്റെ i\_mode എന്ന WAP സാങ്കേതിക വിദ്യ ലോകമെമ്പാടും വ്യാപിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ഇപ്പാനിലാണ് ഇതിന്റെ ജനനം.

ഇൻഡ്യയിലും WAP സംരംഭം നടപ്പിലാക്കാൻ പല കമ്പനികളും മത്സരരംഗത്തുണ്ട്. മൊബൈൽ ഫോണിന്റെ വരിക്കാർ കൂടിയതോടെ BPL ഉം ESCOTEL ഉം ആണ് ഈ രംഗത്ത് ചുവട് ഉറപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത്.

WAP സാങ്കേതിക വിദ്യയെ കുറിച്ച് കൂടുതൽ വിവരങ്ങൾ അറിയുന്നതിനും പുതിയ മാറ്റങ്ങൾ പഠിക്കുന്നതിനും സഹായിക്കുന്ന ചില ഇന്റർനെറ്റ് സൈറ്റുകളാണ് www.wapjag.com, www.gelon.net മുതലായവ.

ഭാരതത്തിലെ യുവതലമുറക്ക് വിവര സാങ്കേതിക വിദ്യാരംഗത്ത് തങ്ങളുടെ കാര്യക്ഷമത തെളിയിക്കുവാനുള്ള ഒരവസരമാണ് WAP സാങ്കേതിക വിദ്യയുടെ വികസനം. ഒരുക്കി തരുമ്പോൾ. □□



## WINDOWS ME

Microsoft is quietly rolling out a new version of its Windows operating system that integrates more software that could draw complaints from rivals.

Windows ME will be clearly marketed toward the home computer user as Microsoft tries to shift its business users to the more profitable Windows 2000 operating system, analysts say.

The replacement for Windows 98 makes only incremental changes in the basic operating software, keeping the same look and feel as the current system. But it does include a number of new tools that will be integrated in the basic software, such as photo and movie-editing features.

"It is not about bits and bytes; it is about communicating with friends and family and having fun," said Mr Greg Sullivan, Microsoft product manager for Windows ME.

"The new focus reflects a shift in the way consumers are using computers. The PC can be a game console, a home theatre and a jukebox. It is a pretty drastically different experience."

The bulk of sales of Windows me is expected to come from computer manufacturers pre-installing the software on their systems, although Microsoft will offer a \$59 upgrade for Windows 98 users. □□

## ANY TIME BANDWIDTH

ATM, which stands for asynchronous transfer mode, is a high-speed, connection-oriented data transfer technology that can transmit voice, video and data simultaneously, through small, fixed-length packets called cells. Though the technology has been around for years, it's suddenly gained relevance in these bandwidth-starved times.

The alternative, synchronous transfer mode (STM), is commonly used by telecommunication backbone networks to transfer voice and data across long distances. The end points allocate and reserve the connection bandwidth for the entire duration, even when they may not actually be transmitting the data – a very wasteful process.

Data is transported across an STM network by dividing the bandwidth into units of transmission called time slots or 'buckets.' To understand the concept better, we can draw an analogy with a train containing a fixed number of coaches or compartments (time slots). Imagine that this train is traveling periodically, with the compartments in the train always in the same position, and with the same destination boards.

On a given journey, a station between two end-points is assigned a fixed compartment number on a fixed train, and a traveler from that station is always carried in that particular compartment on the assigned train. If there are intermediate stations (nodes), it is possible that a different compartment number on a different train is assigned on each link in the route for that connection. Once a compartment is assigned to a passenger, it generally remains allocated for the exclusive use of that passenger throughout the journey.

Imagine the same train on a circular route, arriving at a station every few minutes. If there's a genuine passenger assigned to a compartment, all's well and the train departs. If the connection does not have any data to transmit (that is, there are no authorised passengers), everything's still okay-except that the compartment in that train goes empty. No wait-listed passengers can get on. If there are many trains, and a large number of compartments go empty most of the time, a significant wastage of resources (that is, bandwidth) results. This also limits the number of connections that can be supported simultaneously.

Here's where ATM comes in. ATM differs from conventional modes of data transfer as it's fast, allowing speeds that surpass 2 Gbps. There's no wastage of bandwidth-you use only as much bandwidth as is necessary, which makes it easier for service providers to offer bandwidth on demand. An ATM network is scalable in terms of number of users and bandwidth. It can also accommodate existing applications. No more compartments to go empty-and no more traffic jams either, for that matter! □□

## SENSIBLE UPGRADE

INDIA'S international telecom carrier and leading ISP, Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd (VSNL), has floated a global tender for ATM switches. The company would be installing eight such switches, with individual capacity up to 20 Gbps or gigabits per second, in various locations all over India.

The project aims to connect VSNL's international gateways through an ATM backbone network. VSNL's network today carries various kinds of traffic, from voice to videoconferencing to data. Apart from managing its international leased lines, the company has to carry inter-gateway traffic on its networks, and cope with video traffic from uplink sites in Hyderabad and Dehradun.

Clearly, the realization that its existing network architecture can't cope with such diverse traffic has prompted VSNL to upgrade its gateways and inter-connect them via a fully-managed national ATM network. □□

## RELEASE OF ECO-STAT-NEWS

The first issue of Eco-Stat-News was released on 29-08-2000 in an inhouse function in which Dr.R.S. Kurup, Smt. Retnabai Ammal, Sri. K. Achuthan, Dr. M. Kuttappan, former Directors and Sri. R.Ramachandran Nair, Sri. P.Y Jacob, former Additional Directors were special guest. Dr. R.S. Kurup the senior among the former director released the first copy by giving to Dr. M.Kuttappan the youngest. Director Sri. A. Meera Sahib presided over the meeting in which all the Additional Directors, Senior officers and other staff of the headquarters were present. ☐☐

## FAMILY BUDGET SURVEY

The committee of Direction constituted by Govt. for conduct of Family Budget Survey met on 28-8-2000 and considered the draft report of Thiruvananthapuram centre and resolved to prepare the reports of other centres also on similar lines and to complete the work by 29-9-2000. As promised the draft final report of all centres was presented before the committee on its meeting on 29-9-2000. The committee appreciated this very much. The next meeting for final approval of the report is scheduled to be held on 20-10-2000. ☐☐

## MEETING WITH SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

A meeting of service organisation was held in the chamber of the Director to discuss departmental norms for general transfer at 3 PM on 30-8-2000 (as per GO (P) 13/2000/P&ARD dated 27-4-2000). Director chaired the meeting. 16 persons representing various service organizations participated in the meeting. ☐☐

## H.L.C.C MEETING OF EARAS

The Secretary, Planning and Economic Affairs Department, Government of Kerala is the Chairman of the High Level Co-ordination Committee of EARAS and Director, DES is a Convenor. This Committee met on 30-09-2000 in the chamber of the Chairman. Sri N. Neelakantan, Deputy Director General, NSSO, Government of India – a member of the committee – was present. Director, Survey and Land Records and representatives from Department of Agriculture, Revenue, etc. were also attended. All issues relating to the conduct of EARAS especially problems relating to generation of small area statistics were discussed in details. ☐☐

## GOVT. NOD FOR SAMPLE SURVEY

The Government has given the go ahead to the Economics and Statistics Department for conducting a sample survey on the activity status of registrants in the live register of employment exchanges. The survey is expected to cost Rs. 21.44 lakhs. ☐☐

## SLCC MEETING FOR ANNUAL SURVEY OF INDUSTRIES

The State Level Co-ordination Committee on Annual Survey of Industries for the State of Kerala was held in the Chamber of the Chairman, HLCC and Director, Department of Economics and Statistics at 3 p.m. on 23/08/2000. Sri. A Meera Sahib, Director chaired the meeting. Sri. G. Subramoniyam, Joint Director, NSSO (FOD), Bangalore attended the same. Officers from Department of Economics & Statistics and representatives of Industries department, Factories & Boilers department, Labour Department and Deputy Director NSSO (FOD), Trivandrum were also present. The necessity of State Level Co-ordination Committee for the effective implementation of the scheme was emphasised by the Chairnan. Various points raised in the agenda were discussed and decisions taken. HLCC suggested that such meeting may be convened once in six months for effective implementation. ☐☐



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Dr. R.S. Kurup released the 1<sup>st</sup> issue by giving a copy to Dr. M. Kuttappan



Release address by Dr. R.S. Kurup



The audience

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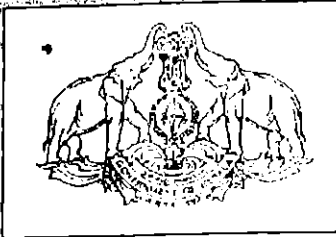
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# EcoStat News

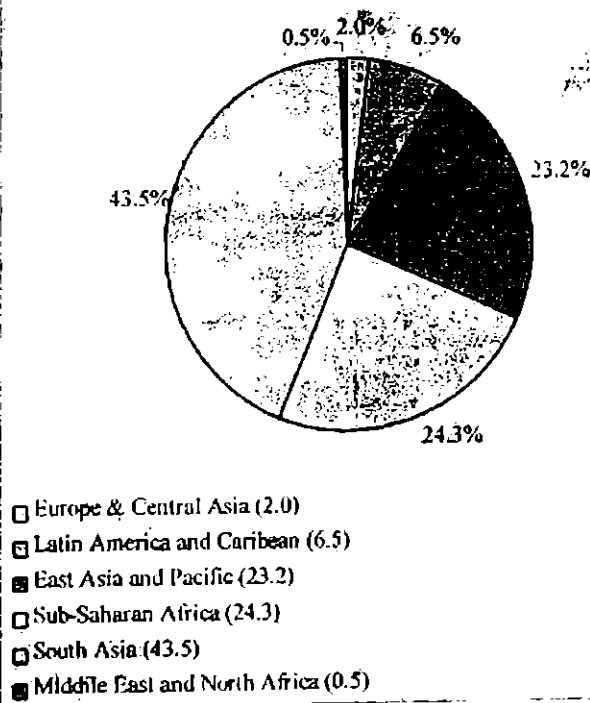
December 2000  
Volume -1 Issue -3

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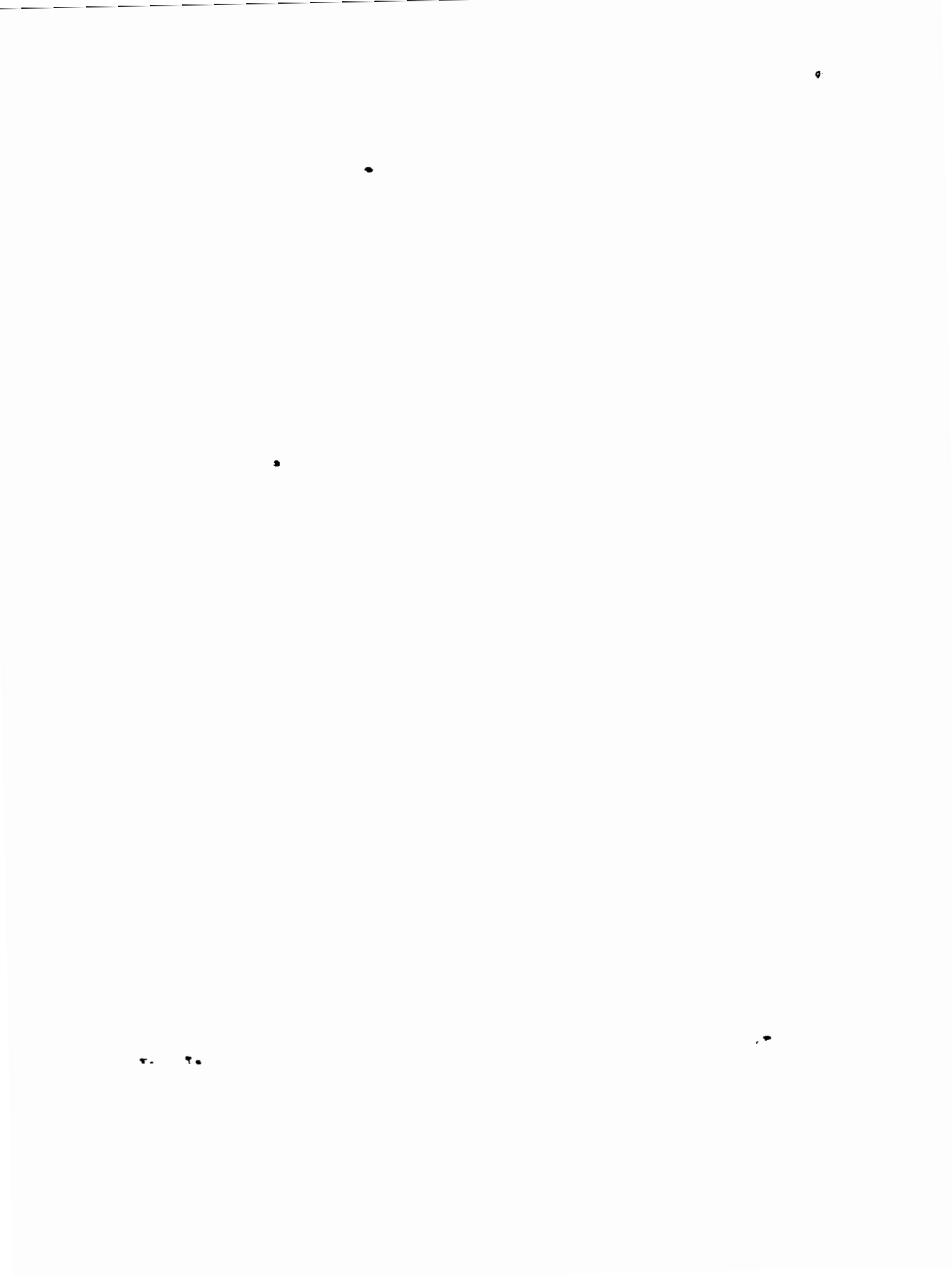
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Distribution of Population living on less than \$1 a day, 1998 (1.2 billion)



Source: World Development Report 2000-2001

Department of Economics & Statistics  
Government of Kerala





**3**

**FROM EDITORS DESK**

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

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

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

**Editorial Board**

*A. Meera Sahib (Chief Editor)*

*M.R. Balakrishnan*

*M.S. Valsala*

*S. Indira*

*C.C. Cherian Kunju (Editor in Charge)*

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Edited printed & Published for  
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Government of Kerala

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## MORALITY INDICATORS, INDIA AND MAJOR STATES, 1995 & 1996

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

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

## LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH BY SEX (1996-2001)

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

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

1986-90

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

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

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



## FERTILITY INDICATORS FOR MAJOR STATES - 1996

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

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

## AGE SPECIFIC MARITAL FERTILITY RATES - INDIA AND MAJOR STATES 1996

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

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

## ESTIMATED AGE SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES BY MAJOR STATES, 1996

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

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

## DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

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

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

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

**DEMOGRAPHIC ESTIMATES FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1997**

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

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

**DEFINITIONS**

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

# Population

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



## SOME IMPORTANT DAYS FOR OBSERVATION

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

**Stem the HIV/AIDS pandemic**

By Carol Bellamy, Executive Director, UNICEF

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

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

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

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

Courtesy: The Hindu, December 1, 2000.

**Some Statistics on HIV/AIDS**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Executive Director, UNICEF

Courtesy: The Financial Express, November 30, 2000.

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

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

Source: UNAID/WHO: AIDS epidemic update: December 2000

Courtesy: The New Indian Express Thiruvananthapuram, December 2, 2000.

**Tamil Nadu tops AIDS list**

By Pushpa Narayanan

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

**●● GENERAL EDUCATION IN KERALA**

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

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

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

**Focus**

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

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

schools and 35 Special Schools for Handicapped children

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

**TABLE .1 : Distribution of Schools**

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

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

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

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

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

**TABLE. II(a)- Details of Government**

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

**TABLE. II(b)- Details of Private Aided**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Table IV(a):-Details of Teachers**

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

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

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



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

**SCOUTS & GUIDES**

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

also provision for training in skill development program.

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

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

**NATIONAL CADET CROPS (N.C.C.)**

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

The aim of N.C.C are

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A: Authorized

E: Enrolled

**No. of Institutions and students in Travance**

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

Source: Travancore State Manual

## Crop Insurance : Pros and Cons

Surinder Sud

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

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

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

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

### Fundamental Flaw

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Scope Broadened

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Extend Coverage

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

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

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

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

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

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

\*\* Horticultural seed only.

\*\*\* Acquired by Unilever in 1988

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

## Price of Rubber in Kottayam Market

(Rupees per quintal)

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

Source: Rubber Statistical News, August 2000.

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

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

Source: Rubber Statistical News, August 2000.

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

(in Rs.)

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

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

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



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

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

### Consumer Price Index and % Variations of Index for Industrial Workers

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

Source: Labour Bureau, India



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

[Base 1984-85=100]

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

Source: Central Statistical Organization.

### Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers

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

### WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX AND INFLATION RATE

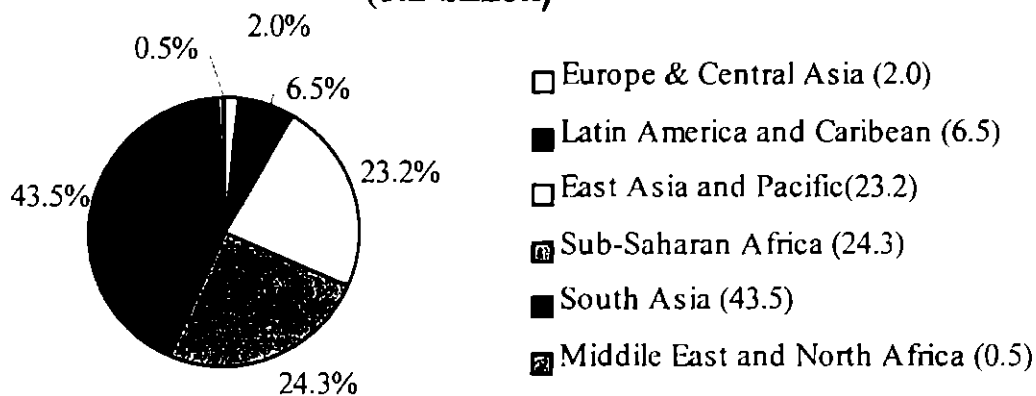
Base 1993-94=100

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

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

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

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



Source: World Development Report 2000-2001

## SEVEN LESSONS OF POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES.

V.S. Vyas

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: National Bank News Review by NABARD

## Alcohol - Consumption Pattern

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes: \* Includes amendments to the various mentioned acts. Legal minimum age for consumption of alcohol in Delhi is 25 years (under the Punjab Excise Act, 1914)

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5: Summary Statistics

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

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

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

### The Voice of the Poor

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

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

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

-Poor man, Kenya

Source: *World Development Report 2000/2001*

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

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

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

-Poor woman, Zawyet Sultan, Egypt

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

-Poor woman, Latvia

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Report

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

## Trade Unions:

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

**Industrial Disputes:**

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

Source: Office of the Labour Commissioner.

**Poverty in the voice of poor people**

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

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

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

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

Alongside the material, physical well-being features

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

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

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

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

Source: World Development Report 2000/2001

## INTEL LAUNCHED PENTIUM 4

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

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

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

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

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

## LG Internet Microwave-Launch pad to the future.

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

Courtesy: *India Today*, November 13, 2000

## The Web turns 10

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: *The Hindu, Business/Science*,

## Bridging the gap in WAP More on WAP

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

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

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

#### Why a WAP gateway?

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

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

#### The gap in WAP

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

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

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

#### Bridging the gap

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

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

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

Courtesy: Mohit Bali in The Economic Times.

## RE-DISCOVERING’ RADIO!!!

C.M. Suresh Kumar

### MORE ABOUT THE BROADCAST BANDS

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

#### LONG WAVE BROADCASTING

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

#### MEDIUM WAVE BROADCASTING

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

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



**SHORT WAVE BROADCASTING (SW)**

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

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

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

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

**SHORTWAVE FREQUENCY/WAVELENGTH CONVERSION CHART**

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

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

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

**TELEVISION AND FM RADIO BROADCASTING**

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

Source: Science World, November 2000

**GLOSSARY OF TERMS IN INTERNET**

*Benny Kurian*

**Icon**

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

**Internet Service Provider**

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

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

### Internet Telephony

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

### Intranet

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

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

### Ip Address

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

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

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

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

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

### IRC (Internet Relay Chat)

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

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

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

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

### ISDN

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

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

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

Source: Science World, November 2000

## Survey on Computer Institutions-1999

### Main Findings

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

Source: Report on Survey on Computer Institutions - 1999

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

(ASI 96-97)

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

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

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

(ASI 96-97)

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

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

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

(In Rs. Lakhs)

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

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

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

*(In Rupees)*

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

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

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

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

Source: CPI - Annual Report 99 Labour Bureau

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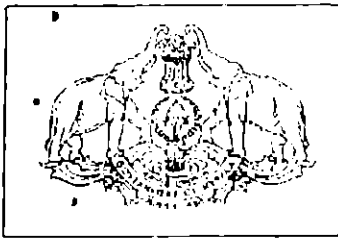
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# EcoStat News

February 2001  
Volume -1 Issue -4

*For official Use only*



## Inside this issue

- Environment Statistics ○○ Electricity
- Employment Registrations ○○ Entertainment
- Agriculture ○○ Foreign Trade
- Prices ○○ In House

**Department of Economics & Statistics  
Government of Kerala**

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Message



सचिव  
SECRETARY

के. वी. इरनीराया  
K. V. IRNIRAYA  
TEL. 3732150  
FAX 3732067



भारत सरकार  
Government of India  
सांख्यिकी एवं कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय  
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation  
सरदार पटेल भवन, संसद मार्ग  
Sardar Patel Bhavan, Sansad Marg  
नई दिल्ली - 110001  
New Delhi - 110 001

D.O.No. M-12015/7/2000-Envs.  
Februray 20, 2001

Dear Shri Meera Sahib,

I would like to express my sincere thanks, on my own behalf and on behalf of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation to the Government of Kerala in general and particularly the Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala for successful organization of the Third National Workshop on Environment Statistics.

All arrangements for the Workshop were very nice. Kindly convey our sincere thanks to all officers and staff who were associated with various activities of the Workshop. I hope similar type of cooperation between our Ministry and your Department would continue in future also.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

  
(K. V. IRNIRAYA)

Shri A. Meera Sahib,  
Director,  
Department of Economics & Statistics  
Vikas Bhavan,  
Thiruvananthapuram - 695 003





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### Editorial Board

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*S. Indira*

*C.C. Cherian Kunju (Editor in Charge)*



## 3<sup>RD</sup> NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON ENVIRONMENT STATISTICS Proceedings

Third National Workshop on Environment Statistics was organized at Techno Park, Thiruvanthapuram by Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation in collaboration with Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala during 8-9 February, 2001.

The workshop was opened with the observance of two minutes silence in the memory of the victims of the devastating earthquake in Gujarat. The inaugural session was presided by Shri K.V. Irinraya, Secretary, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Government of India. Shri A. Meera Sahib, Director, Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala welcomed the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Secretary, MOSPI and other dignitaries and participants. Thereafter Shri E.K. Nayanar, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Kerala, lighted the ceremonial lamp

and delivered the inaugural address. Shri K. N. Kurup, Secretary, Planning and Economic Affairs, Government of Kerala, also addressed the Workshop. Shri

K.V. Irinraya, delivered his presidential address. The inaugural session came to end with a vote of thank proposed by Shri Vishnu Kumar Deputy Director General, Central Statistical Organisation.

The speeches delivered in the inaugural session are given in the part I of the proceedings and deliberations and recommendations of the Technical Sessions are given in the part II. Programme of inaugural function held on 8 February and detailed programme followed are appended at Annex I and Annex II respectively. The list of participants is at Annex III.

Third National Workshop on Environment Statistics  
February 8-9, 2001





**Welcome Speech by Shri A. Meera Sahib  
Director, Department of Economics and Statistics,  
Government of Kerala.**

Hon'ble Chief Minister of Kerala, most respected Shri E.K. Nayanar, Respected Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation Shri K.V. Imiraya; Respected Secretary, Planning and Economic Affairs Department, Government of Kerala. Shri K. N. Kurup; Respected Deputy Director General, CSO, Shri Vishnu Kumar; eminent scientists, experts and delegates from different parts of the country; representative of print and electronic media and dear friends.

2 As we enter the third millennium, humanity is faced with a daunting challenge. The global economy is expanding amidst a global deterioration in the environment. The environmental challenges in our country mirror those in the rest of the world. We have not yet addressed the environmental issues adequately. Our knowledge of the environment is still in the primitive stage. The environment statistics has to be developed along with the environmental science and provide ample support to redesign the economic system so that it will not destroy its environmental support systems, and economic progress can continue.

3 The workshops organized by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, government of India is an attempt in this directions.

4 I have the rare privilege to welcome this august gathering. This Third National Workshop on Environment Statistics is being inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Kerala, who is the Minister of Statistics too. Sir, under your able leadership, Government of Kerala could implement the decentralized planning in a very successful manner and the planning at grass root level became a reality after 50 years of independence. Sir, your very presence and valuable inaugural address will give strength and necessary encouragement to this two-day workshop. On behalf of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India and on behalf of the Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala, I extend a warm welcome to our beloved Chief Minister.

5 Shri K.V. Imiraya, Respected Secretary, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation,

Government of India whole heartedly agreed to preside over the inaugural session and give the keynote address. Sir, with your devoted and earnest efforts, I am sure that the statistical system in India will reach new heights. We do

remember, the establishment of National Statistical Commission and its functioning to revamp the statistical system in India. On behalf of the organizers of this workshop and on my own behalf I welcome Respected Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

6 Shri M. Mohan Kumar, Respected Chief Secretary, Government of Kerala though kindly consented to address this inaugural function informed his inability to be here due to urgent unforeseen official appointments. He conveyed his best wishes for the successful conduct of the workshop. I extend our hearty thanks to the Chief Secretary.

7 With great pleasure I extend a warm welcome to Shri Vishnu Kumar, respected Deputy Director General, Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India and head of Environment Statistics Division of CSO who will pilot the two day deliberations.

8 Shri K.N. Kurup, Secretary, Planning and Economic Affairs, Government of Kerala is present here. He has kindly agreed to address this august gathering. This workshop became a reality only with his immense support and guidance I extend a very warm welcome to you, Sir.

9 I cordially welcome all the delegates who have come to God's own country to attend the two day workshop. I am sure that your deliberations in the ensuing days will help to develop an efficient environment statistical system in the country to meet the growing demand of various governmental agencies and environmentalists for data on various aspects of environment.

10 I extend a warm welcome to all invitees who have come from different departments and organisations.

Third National Workshop on  
Environment Statistics  
Government of India



I cordially welcome the representatives of the print and electronic media and request them to give wide coverage in their respective media

## **Inaugural Address Hon'ble Chief Minister of Kerala**

I have immense pleasure to be here on this auspicious occasion of the inauguration of the Third National Workshop on Environment Statistics.

2 "Man inhabits two worlds. One is the natural world of plants and animals, soil, air and water, which preceded him by billions of years and of which he is a part. The other is the world of social institutions and artifacts he builds for himself, using his tools and engines, his science and his dreams to fashion the environment obedient to human purpose and directions" says Barbara Ward in her book "Only One Earth: The Care and Maintenance of a Small Planet"

3 It is absolutely necessary that there should be complete harmony and balance between the two worlds of man. It is however, unfortunate that we, in India generally measure progress exclusively in materialistic terms. The 'quality of Life' for us is getting richer year after year. There is hardly any realisation that the aspiration to accumulate more and more wealth is playing havoc with the environment and the natural resources. It is destroying the life support system on which we depend. In the process we are committing the most heinous ecological crime by exploiting recklessly the natural resources and polluting the environment to such an extent that it will become literally irreversible. We must realize that human requirements can be successfully pursued only as a living part of the natural world and not divorced from it.

4 The scenario witnessed today is a grim picture of environmental degradation. Water and soil are so much polluted that the humanity is facing an unprecedented crisis. An earnest effort will have to be made by the people to protect and preserve the environment and keep a balance between the two worlds of man. Every citizen of this country must exercise himself and impress upon all those who

considering the importance of the issues to be addressed in the workshop

matter leaving them with little choice, but to play an active and constructive part in reversing the damage done to the ecology and preserving the environment in future.

5 India ranks sixth among the 12 major bio-diversity countries in the world. Indian bio-diversity is unique not so much for its numerical species diversity as for the range of bio-diversity attributable to a variety of bio-geographics and physical environment situations. It is widely accepted that effective management of our biological resources could be ensured only with the conscious involvement and cooperation of the public in the endeavours of the state. Unless we are aware of the environmental problems and begin to appreciate the importance of conserving our biological heritage various conservation programmes undertaken by the Governments will not find fruition. We need a shift in paradigms to deal with shrinking forests, falling water tables, disappearing plant species, the changing climate and also to effectively arrest the reckless destruction of natural resources. There is no time to lose, especially in the context of the calamities such as the devastating earthquake in Gujarat, the likes of which had not been witnessed in the past 50 years.

6 The past four decades brought large volumes of knowledge about pollution and over-use of natural resources. I do remember them Seveso shipwrecks, shores and seabirds smeared with crude oil. Then came to disasters in Bhopal, killing thousands of people Sandoz sending its lethal injection into the artery of Europe, the Rhine, Three mile island and Chernobyl. What really made the wealthy segments of the western population sit up and listen was the threat to the ozone layer and the prospect of various diseases caused by ultra violet

Third National Workshop on  
Environment Statistics  
The Institute of Ecology



rays. The history of nuclear weapons development shows that while these instruments of war were supposed to increase security, the dangers involved in their manufacture inflicted enormous injury on the very people they were supposed to protect. The smallest dose of radiation is harmful to human health. The loss of species, of topsoil, of ground water, the gradual change of the climate, all became issues of concern.

7 It gives me immense happiness of learning that the Ministry of Environment is launching a new programme of raising 'national green volunteers' through strengthening of eco clubs to spread environmental awareness across the country. Recently concluded national conference has also come out with a set of resolutions to increase the forest cover, over the next 20 years, from the existing 23 percent to 33 percent as mandated by the National Forest Policy

8 As the area of environment is a multi disciplinary one, Economists and Statisticians have the professional skill in the conduct of in-depth studies and the environment scientists and technologists have the expertise in providing solutions for guarding and protecting the environment. These two groups should work together to achieve the goal of protecting the life on earth for generations to come.

**Address by Sri K.N. Kurup  
Secretary, Planning & Economic Affairs Department,  
Government of Kerala**

Hon'ble chief Minister, Secretary to government of India, Shri Vishnu Kumar Director of Economics and Statistics, Other officers from Government of India, Scientists and officers from other departments I am extremely happy to be here today, an occasion in which we are discussing a subject which is most live not only for the country but also the world over This has become a crucial point of deliberations, debate for the country and world over, because we as human beings in our quest for more and more material comforts in life, wittingly or unwittingly, knowingly or unknowingly, are over-exploiting our surroundings,

9 To study the real magnitude of the problem and introduce suitable remedial measures to initiate specific programmes, a sound database in all the related areas is required. I hope organizations in the field of environmental planning and management should deliberate on these issues at length.

10 I am happy to learn that the CSO came out with the publication namely 'Compendium of Environment Statistics' in 1997 and brought out two editions subsequently in 1998 and 1999. The idea to compile such a publication by Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala is also a welcome suggestion, which will enable the state to plan programmes in environmental issues. It is also admiral that the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation had brought out an agenda paper on Development of Environment Statistics before the National Advisory Board on Statistics. I do request the State Directors of Economics and Statistics to follow suit of CSO in this regard.

11 I am sure that during the course of this workshop various issues for building up a database on environment will be discussed and the outcome of the deliberations will be helpful to the policy makers and planners.

12 I formally inaugurate the workshop. I wish the workshop a grand success

Third National Workshop on  
Environment Statistics  
Thiruvananthapuram, 20 Feb, 2000



even through unfair means without any regard for what will be its impact for the future generations how we will be able to sustain the system, whether we can do better with less impact in the eco-system and so on. In the present day world if I say that the environmental problems are largely man made, I don't think any body will disagree with me. Almost all human activities including agricultural practices lead to environmental change, having impact on total overall development. In fact we face a situation - a

sort of environmental crisis which is not just local but global as well as multi-dimensional. I am reminded of a report prepared as far back as in 1984, about a study on conservation strategy which revealed that mind you it was in 1984, 40% of humid tropical forests which constitute the richest resources of the planets natural environment have already been destroyed. What remains is being uprooted and razed at a rate of 20% per minute. 19% of the land surface of the planet (or an area of 30 million Sq. Kms) is in danger of becoming a desert. The degradation of dry landscape is taking place at a rate of 44 hacters per minute; Humid coastal zones and shallow areas of the seas and oceans where 2/3<sup>rd</sup> of the worlds fish reproduce are being degraded or destroyed at the same rate as a result of the extraction of sand and shingle, as well as the burying or waste and the dumping of polluting matters, more than a 1000 species of vertebrates and over 25000 type of plants are on the verge of extinction. I am sure today the situtation will be close to disaster, if I am not exaggerating. Most of the projects, which we undertake in the name of development ignore the laws of the nature causing major destruction to the nature. Even the agricultural practices followed in many parts of the world are not eco-friendly. A simple example, monoculture if followed not only lower the yield per hectare but also deflated he soil. This leads to overdose of chemical fertilizers further destroying the sol chemistry. This is the rural scenario in short. In urban areas the situation is much more disastrous and is virtually a crisis. Large scale construction and use of construction materials, unsafely designed vehicles, harmful food additives and other contaminants are slow killers which are not recognized. The situation is getting from bad to worse by the passing days. When we come to Kerala as in the case of many parts of the country or in the world, the environmental problems are caused by deforestation and an important thing what we witness in Kerala is conversion of paddy lands i.e. paddy lands into garden lands and then used for coconut cultivation, rubber cultivation, tapioca cultivation, even areccanut, resulting in further deepening of water

labels affecting the physical and soil fertility – soil characteristics and also distruction of our back water eco-system in the State. All of us are concerned, but not able to find an easy solution to this. Another important thing that is rampant in the State of Kerala is ‘rurbanisation’ every part of the State is either an urban center or being converted into a urban center. In Kerala, there is no distinction between rural and urban centers. It is a contiguous urban area which also affects the eco-system in general because a larger demand on water, larger on production and land area, all these causes enormous problems, Like in many other parts of the country or the world, deforestation leads to heavy loss of genetic resources, bio-diversity, laterisation and soil fertility. This affects our productivity, production system and other economic aspects of the State and its future generation. An important loss to the State noticed is the degradation of the mangroves. In Kerala hardly there may be only a handful of mangroves left now. Reports say that the most degraded mangroves in the country are in the Gulf of Kutch, Gulf of Khambayat and Kerala. What is remaining in West Bengal, Orissa or some of other States are also fast degrading. This is a very major resource for eco-systems, a store house for a number of species, but are destroyed utter disregard to recognizing the need for maintaining these for future development. Another most important aspect in recent years is the revolution of plastics. Individually everybody recognize the ill effects of plastics hut always reluctant to take appropriate measures to restrict its use. But its destructive properties to the eco-system of the earth is very very severe. Any other developmental activities, be it irrigation, power projects or industrial projects, now environmental aspects or impact assessment of environmental aspects are becoming very very important, without which it has become difficult even for setting up of units. But we have to find a solution. Where do we go from here to find solutions to all the problems. The concept of sustainable development of course attracted environmentalists, in general. There are a number of agencies, both governmental and Non-governmental,

now involved in the protection of environment. But most important thing, the efforts made by them are not effective or not successful merely because probably people are not made aware of the ill effects of unnecessary interference with nature. Non availability of information, absence of dissemination of even available information, proper training and then information to the general public are important aspects to be addressed. An important aspect of this is that we do not have enough data or enough information to study and analyze and then to educate people to refrain from resorting to such of those practices that can create problems. For this, availability of

**Address by Shri K.V. Iriniraya  
Secretary, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation**

I would like to extend a warm welcome to Hon'ble Chief Minister, Kerala; Shri K. N. Kurup, Secretary, Planning and Economic Affairs, and other dignitaries and delegates attending this National Workshop.

The Environmental Protection and Conservation of Natural Resources emerged as key national priorities in India in the wake of the 1972 Stockholm Conference on Human Environment. Between the Stockholm Conference and the Rio Summit, India has made endeavours to develop a suitable organizational structure for Environment protection in the country. The legislative policies and programmes evolved during the same period were geared to the task of protection of the environment. Despite these achievements, there has been sometime, a felt need to clearly establish our priorities in the environment and forest sectors and design a programme of action for sustainable management of the environment in the country. This need has arisen on account of changing economic structure of India on the one hand and national as well as universal consensus for integrating environmental consideration into development programme and projects for harmonizing environment and development for sustainable route to progress.

2. India's development objectives reflected in our planning process has consistently emphasized the

information is very important and in this context I am happy that Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation in recent years have taken initiative in collecting and disseminating data, but it is not adequate. Little more aggressive or marketing type of information dissemination is required and I am sure the two day workshop organized here at Thiruvananthapuram will generate thought provoking discussion which will be able to collect, collate and disseminate this data much more vigorously and much more fruitfully to the general public. I wish this workshop a great success Thank you very much

necessity of promoting policies and programmes for economic growth and social welfare. Consequently alleviation of poverty and development of the country's economic and social infrastructure has been emphasized and re-emphasised in the country's succeeding Five Year Plans. Investment resources were targetted to ensure realization of these concerns. Environmental issues which have been, for a long time, part of Indian thought and social processes are reflected in the Constitution of the Republic of India adopted in 1950. The Directive Principles of State Policy, an integral and significant element of our democratic order contain provisions which reflect the commitment of the State to protect the environment with regard to forests and wildlife. The Directive Principles of State Policy enjoin upon the citizens of India, the special responsibility to protect and improve the environment. The roots of the growing trend towards popular participation in our conservation and natural resource development programme lie in this constitutional requirement. The foundations of the present day organizational framework for environmental programmes in India, go back to the 1970s with the establishment of the National Committee of Environmental Planning and

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Coordination almost immediately after the historic Stockholm Conference on Environment held in 1972. The Committee gradually evolved itself into a Department of Environment in 1980 and five years later to a full fledged Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF) of the Government of India (GOI). The State Governments also followed this example by establishing their own Departments of Environment to address the rapidly increasing policy initiatives and programmes in the environment and forests sectors.

Central Statistical Organisation under Ministry of Statistics and PI initiated steps for development of environment statistics in the country sometime in 1981. As a first step the subject of Environment Statistics was organized in the 5<sup>th</sup> Conference of Central and State Statistical Organisations (CSSO) held at New Delhi 1981. Subsequently, on the recommendations of the 7<sup>th</sup> Conference of CSSO held in 1985 a multi-disciplinary working group comprising Department of Environment, Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), State Directorates of Economics & Statistics and other concerned Central and State Organisations and research institutions involved in the related subject was set up in CSO in July, 1986. The Working Group in its report submitted in 1990, suggested a provisional framework for development of environment statistics. The Group also suggested a few variables on which data need to be collected on priority basis.

4. A separate Environment Statistics Unit was established in middle of 1996 in CSO. The unit assisted the Steering Committee on Environment Statistics to implement the Asian Development Bank's funded project on institutional strengthening and collection of Environment Statistics. The Steering Committee has finalized the framework for development of Environment Statistics. The first issue of the Compendium of Environment Statistics was prepared under the guidance of the Steering Committee. Subsequently, two more issues of the Compendium have been brought out. Based on the encouraging response received from the users, it has

now been decided to make it an annual publication of the Ministry.

5. The Ministry has initiated steps to provide a forum for interactions between the consumers and producers of Environment Statistics in the form of National Workshop. Two such workshops were organized earlier in Goa (January, 1998) and Hyderabad (April, 2000). The present Workshop is 3<sup>rd</sup> in the series.

6. It is a tribute to environmentally rich and bio-diverse state of Kerala that this Workshop on Environmental Statistics is being held in Thiruvananthapuram, the capital city of this State. Those who participated in the first two workshops are already aware of recommendations of these two workshops but still I feel it worthwhile to enumerate them for the benefit of those who are participating in this workshop for the first time. The first workshop held at Goa made several recommendations, some of which are -

i) Development of sound statistical methodologies for estimation of generic, specific, and ecosystem biodiversities; and

ii) More frequent interactions between statisticians and environmental scientists to clarify concepts and definitions as well as methodologies used in environment statistics and formation of small technical committees within CSO composed of representatives of the offices dealing with environment and statistics to identify new data to be included in the Compendium, standardize concepts and definitions of terms, etc.

7. The proceedings of the Second Workshop held at Hyderabad during April 2000 had just been published and are in your hands.

8. The Second Workshop laid emphasis on a. Identification of important priority areas. Standardisation of codes and formats. It was felt that non-comparability of environmental statistics was a serious problem and some serious attempts were required to be made in this area.

- b. Establishment of linkages with the Data included in the State of Environmental Reports (SOER) and that presented in the Compendium.
- c. Removal of hindrances in access of data at different levels. Data must be made available at district level with sources.
- d. Providing information with limitations and clarifications even informally. A mention of range and frequency of data, as this has as much importance as the data itself, should be made.
- e. Canvassing of pollution schedule in the ASI schedule should be made mandatory. As far as Green GDP, is concerned not only organized sector but informal sector should also be taken into account.
- f. It was agreed that 100% pollution abatement was impossible to be achieved and therefore some societal norms for accepted cut down levels had to be maintained.

9 Some of the recommendations have been implemented to the extent feasible. Environmental statistics being the relatively new area, there is a lot of scope for improvement which is a long drawn out and continuous process. What is required is concerted efforts to be continuously made in the right direction.

10. The present Workshop, covers selected Agenda items which have relevance to the present day problems thrown by World Trade Organisation regime.

11 The aspects of timely and reliable data is the key for taking appropriate policy measures by all concerned. Training of Statistician in the area of environment statistics is a basic requirement to generate reliable and quality data. The Ministry has organized two international training programme with financial assistance from Asian Development Bank in Jan-Feb. 1998 and December, 2000. A similar programme is planned in April 2001 in collaboration with ESCAP

12. I am happy to share at this juncture, that various environment statistics being collected by us have been closely looked at by the National Advisory Board on Statistics, an apex body set up by MOSPI and they have broadly accepted the statistics collected

and the format. Similarly, UNEP/AP official from Bangkok had visited our Ministry and held a day long meeting with various data source agencies. He had enclosed the various data sets being compiled by us, while offering some suggestions for fresh addition.

13. The economic development of a country or region is generally measured in terms of the growth of its income. The value of the final product excluding the value of inputs used in the process of production is termed as the Gross National Product (GNP). However, these indicators of economic development do not take into account the use and depreciation of the renewable or non-renewable natural assets. But the growing scarcity of these resources has forced the policy makers to develop the natural resource accounts. Following other countries, India too has given due thought to this phenomenon and initiated a pilot project on Natural Resource Accounting in Goa. After the development of a suitable methodology, it may be extended to other states as well so as to arrive at an overall estimate for the country. A Technical Working Group on Natural Resource Accounting has been constituted in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. The Group has recommended that scope of study would be to cover all sectors of the economy, however, the major emphasis will be given to Forests and Biodiversity. Mineral, Marine Resources, Tourism and Energy. The project team is headed by Tata Energy Research Institute, and the project would be implemented in two phases. In the first phase, which has already started the Natural Resource Accounting is being attempted with the available secondary data and identify the gaps and requirement of additional primary data to be collected will be identified.

14. The first phase of the project started in April, 1999 and the draft report of this phase has been prepared and submitted to the Government by Tata Energy Research Institute. In fact, at the instance of the Ministry recently, TERI made a presentation on its Draft report on the first Phase of the study before the Working Group. The Groups recommended substantial modifications in this report which is likely

to be brought again before the Working Group in about 4 months time.

15. The Ministry has also initiated various projects in collaboration with the Non-Governmental Organizations to study various aspects of the environment. The Preparation of District Environment Handbook of Vishkhapatnam and Consumption Pattern of Energy in the Urban Areas of Orissa are two such studies. The report of the second study has already been submitted.

16. This is unique congregation of professionals from different fields related with environment. Environment scientists from Government, Universities, Non-Governmental Organizations alongwith professional statisticians are taking part in this Workshop. Researchers including Statisticians have to play dual role. In the beginning, they have to flag the environmental issues by analyzing the scanty available data, besides identifying data gaps for deeper analysis. Once, based on their analysis, remedial action programmes are

## Vote of thanks

**Shri Vishnu Kumar, Deputy Director General, C.S.O.**

Hon'ble Chief Minister of Kerala, respected Shri K.V. Iriniraya, Secretary, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Govt. of India, Shri K.N. Kurup, Secretary, Finance and Economic Affairs, Govt. of Kerala, Shri A. Meera Sahib, Director, Department Of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of Kerala, distinguished participants and delegates from Central Ministries/Departments and State Governments from different corners of the country, special invitees and experts from Academic/Research Institutions, Ladies and Gentlemen.

2 At the outset, on behalf of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India and on my own behalf, I would like to express our sincere thanks to the Govt. of Kerala for organising this Third National Workshop on Environment Statistics on behalf of Govt. of India. We are doubly blessed with the presence of Hon'ble Chief Minister, Kerala in spite of his tight schedule and lot many other pre-occupations. Sir, your presence and your ready consent to inaugurate the workshop

drawn by planners and implemented, they have to monitor and evaluate the programmes, perhaps concurrently, so that corrective measures are taken mid stream.

17. We, as human race, are solely and wholly responsible for this deplorable state of environment. We have drawn natural resources from the nature disproportionate to our share for our comforts and to satisfy not only our need but our greed. It is, therefore, our duty to protect, maintain and improve the environment for our own survivals, otherwise the posterity will never forgive us. However, this can be possible only with wholehearted cooperation from all concerned. Government alone can not shoulder this gigantic responsibility.

18 I hope the deliberations of this National Workshop will help the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation to take further measures to strengthen the data base in the area of environment.

Thanks to one and all.

indicates as to how much importance, you and your Govt. attaches to the environment related issues. In your address, you have rightly reminded us of the heinous crimes we have committed and still committing by destroying the natural resources. Your thought provoking inaugural address will guide the deliberations of the workshop today and tomorrow and the issues raised by you will be thoroughly deliberated in the workshop.

3 Kerala has taken lead to bring out improvements by introducing new techniques and methodology in various fields. We take pride that today Kerala has taken lead even in the field of environment by co-hosting this workshop in Thiruvanthapuram. We are thankful to Shri K.N. Kurup, Secretary, Deptt. of Planning and Economic Affairs, Govt. of Kerala for his presence and addressing the gathering. In his address, he has

Third National Workshop on Environment Statistics  
New Delhi, 1981





mentioned the environment richness and bio-diversity of Kerala. While doing so, he has also mentioned about environment related problems. These problems are to be tackled in eco-friendly manner. We are extremely grateful to you Sir.

4 We are also extremely grateful to Shri Irniraya, Secretary, Ministry of Statistics & P.I. his presence as also for his thought provoking presidential address. In fact, Secretary, Ministry of Statistics & P.I. is the main host of this workshop. Because of your able leadership, constant monitoring and day-to-day guidance, it has been possible for us to organise the Third National Workshop in less than a year's time after the organisation of the second workshop in April, 2000 at Hyderabad. In your presidential address, you have given the chronological sequence of development of Environment Statistics in the country and efforts made by the Central Statistical Organisation in this direction. Further, you have appropriately observed that we as a human race are solely and wholly responsible for the present plorable condition and wholly responsible for the present deplorable condition of the environment and therefore, we are duty bound to preserve, maintain and upgrade environment, otherwise our posterity will never forgive us. We are confident that posterity will never forgive us. We are confident that under your leadership, the Environment Statistics will flourish and become a full-fledged Division of the C.S.O.

5 The organisation of this workshop is a shining example of collaborative efforts between Central Government and Govt. of Kerala. In this venture, while the Govt. of India has invested capital, land, labour and organization (other three factors of production) have been provided by the State Government. The profits of this joint venture will be enjoyed by the entire country. Such collaborative efforts between the Center and the States need to be

encouraged and replicated to other fields of statistics also. C.S.O. would be too glad to extend any financial or technical assistance for their successful organisation.

6 We are sincerely thankful to all the delegates and participants from Central Ministries-Departments, State Governments, special invitees from Research-Academic Institutions, NGOs for their participation in this workshop. Without their participation, it would not have been possible for us to organise this workshop.

7 Statistics used to get the lowest priority in the scheme of things both at Center and the States till sometime back. Now, situation has changed. The importance of data has been recognised both for policy formulation and planning purposes on one hand and for monitoring and evaluation of programmes on the other hand at all levels. We are extremely grateful to Shri A. Meera Sahib and his team of dedicated officers and staff who have taken all pains to make our stay comfortable here. They have made all arrangements for our boarding, lodging, transportation, entertainment, etc. However, in such large gatherings, some slips may occur here and there. I apologize in advance for any such slips, if at all.

8 Last, but not the least, we are very thankful to the media persons including those from Doordarshan and local press. Media have to play a very crucial role in this regard by spreading right message about environment upto the gross root level. The coverage of this event by the media will go a long way in creating awareness and focussing the environment related issues amongst the public.

Thank you all once again

**The review of the work done by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation in the area on environment statistics.**

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The session was chaired by Shri K.V Imiraya, Secretary, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Shri Harish Chandra, Director, Environment Statistics Unit in CSO worked as rapporteur. The work done by CSO was reviewed by the workshop.

The workshop was informed that the Ministry has brought out the issue before that National Advisory Board on Statistics. The board has appreciated the efforts of CSO and suggested to include more data on mining sector which has been done. Further was also mentioned that the representative of UN Environment Programme, Bangkok reviewed and approved the format and contents of the compendium but also brought to the note of the workshop that National Statistics Commission is seized of the issue of data gaps /data needs in the field of environment. After detailed discussion following suggestions were given

(a) Some additional data from the Network of ENVIS may be included in the compendium

(b) The data on area of wetlands, biosphere reserves, Joint Forest Management committees set up by various state Governments and Eco Villages and cities and medicinal plants and data about 15 major thrust areas of the Ministry of Environment and Forests may be included in the compendium

(c) It was also suggested that the representations of various data source agencies to review the contents of the compendium

(d) CSO will request all the data user agencies to send their comments or suggestions on compendium between months of April to September every year with a view to examine relevance of data incorporated.

**Indian Statistical System**

Functioning within the federal structure of the Government administration, the Indian statistical system is basically a decentralized one with respect to territorial regions and administrative subject matters. It comprises statistical divisions/offices/units/cells of the Ministries/Departments of the Union, State and local Governments, whose activities are coordinated, at the centre, by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, and in the State by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DES). While the responsibility of providing statistics across the functional line of the Departments/Ministries lies with the co-ordinating agencies, namely, CSO and the DESs, each Department compiles, analyses and publishes its own statistics. Thus, statistics relating to the State subjects such as agriculture, education, health etc. are collected by the State Governments. These statistics are collected from the smallest administrative unit and consolidated progressively over the bigger administrative units of the States. Similarly, at the centre, subjects like banking, public finance, foreign trade. etc. are collected by the concerned administrative Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. The two prominent agencies engaged in collection of statistics at the Central level are the National Sample Survey Organisation and the Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India.

Source: *India in Figures 2000*

(e) Paper presented in the workshops will so far contain wealth of information. Pagewise analysis may be carried out and actionable points short-listed for implementation in a phased manner. This issue may also be looked in to by the committee recommended of (c) above.

(f) It was also suggested that the thickness of the paper used in publication may be reduced in such a way that publication may not look bulky. It was agreed that data from the project on impact of sea level rise may be examined for inclusion in the compendium.

(g) Soft copy of the compendium in CDS may prepare in addition to printing hand copies.

(h) State Government also bring out state Compendium on Environment Statistics on the lines of CSO Compendium.

Dr. R.N. Pandey made presentation of his paper on "Some methodological issues in developing environment statistics" He mentioned that while selecting the sites for observation on air and water pollution, the scientific procedure need to be followed. It was mentioned that Ministry of Environment and Forests is already following such procedure while selecting the sites for collection of data. These sites had been divided into three zones namely residential, industrial and sensitive. Shri Harjit Singh mentioned that the data on different aspects are being collected as

## Data need for assessment of environmental problems in the forestry wildlife sector

Second Technical Session of the workshop was chaired by Shri Harjit Singh, Senior Advisor, Ministry of Environment and Forests. While Dr. R.N. Pandey, Director, Ministry of Industry and Commerce served as a Rapportuer. In this Session Dr L.K. Banerjee presented a paper entitled on "Statistical Assessment and Environmental Problems of Mangrove Forest in India"

In his presentation, Dr. Banerjee lucidly explained the location of Mangrove Forests in different parts of the country, area covered under such Forests, problems faced in conserving these Forests etc. He also suggested some of the measures need to

per laid down procedure and as such data generated by scientists is quite reliable.

Professor R.V Rama Rao of the Center for Strategies for Sustainable Development (CSSD) of FASETS India made an audio-visual presentation on the project on 'Preparation of District Environmental Statistics Handbook-through utilization of a dedicated software package. The presentation demonstrated the various facets of the software of which the Geographical Information System(GIS) is an integral component. It enables the use of the IDRSI software for the establishment of an 'integrated geo-coded spatial data base' which can also be web based. It also facilitates spatial representation through maps and charts at various levels for various attributes towards status reports and decision support system. He demonstrated how user-friendly the software was to the structure. He also mentioned about the digitalization of various maps. It was agreed by all that such software is very useful for generation of reports which can be consolidated at the District, State and National levels. It was suggested that this software may be given to some select states/Institutions for their use in preparation of District Statistical hand book with a separate chapter on environment statistics. This will also facilitate evaluation of efficiency of this software.

be taken to preserve such Forests, as they are very useful in controlling the damage due to floods etc.

Reacting to the remarks of Dr Banerjee that remote sensing data about the area under Mangrove Forest is not reliable, Dr. Pandey expressed the apprehension that same may be the case with BSI data. It was explained by Professor Subramaniam that remote sensing data have lot of limitations. Dr. Harjit Singh informed that an exercise had been undertaken to reconcile the figures. It was felt that in case of large scale variation in data from

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two sources, reconciliation exercises should be undertaken because the whole planning for preservation and conservation are based on such data. It was suggested to include the impact of employment and equality on the conservation of Mangrove Forests in the country. While Professor Rama Rao wanted to know whether a Vegetative Index can be developed by

using the remote sensing data in India. After detailed deliberations, it was decided that there was a need for reconciliation of data based on two sources on a regular basis. Vegetative index can't be constructed for all types of species using IRS data. Participants were informed of divergence in two sets of data - IRS and traditional

## Data needs to assess the environmental impacts due to Agriculture

Technical session was chaired by Dr. A.K. Srivastava, IASRI & Rapportured by Smt. Mamta Saxena, Deputy Director, Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.

The session started with the presentation of paper authored by Smt. Shailja Sharma and presented by Smt. Mamta Saxena. The paper discussed major impacts of agricultural advances in two broad areas i.e. Lands & Soil Degradation and Underground Water Depletion & Pollution. Some of the major environmental issues arising in this sector i.e. soil erosion, water logging, steady build up of salts, over exploitation of ground water and its causes, impacts of ground water development and depletion, excess use of fertilizers hazards etc. were discussed. It was suggested in the paper that all the related ministries and Departments like Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment and Forest, Ministry of Water Resources, Central Water Commission, Central Pollution Control Board etc. agencies, who can collect, compile and scrutinize and analyse data to bring it to usable form. The major indicators for collection of data are the same as recommended by UNEP.

The second paper entitled 'Data Need for Impact Assessment of Environmental Aspects of Development Projects with particular reference to Water Resources Development projects' was presented jointly by Sri.K.A.D. Sinha, Advisor ISO, Central Water Commission (CWC) and Sri V.K. Malhotra, Director, CWC. The paper discussed the importance and need for Water Resources Developmental projects and environmental impacts of such projects. The paper also discussed the need for a concerted and coordinated approach for development

of necessary data base and filling up existing data gaps; creation of an effective and need oriented machinery for taking evaluation and impact oriented assessment studies by external agencies not connected with or involved in formulation/implementation of project for providing an unbiased assessment.

The third paper presented on the agenda item by Dr. P.D. Sharma, Assistant Director General, ICAR, presentation started with India's Food Challenge Scenario and listed environmental problems in the context of agriculture. Dr. Sharma discussed in detail the land degradation appraisal and mapping for states and country as a whole on 1:250,000 scale; environment problems related to water resource exploitation, excessive use of fertilizers and pesticides, urban solid and sewage waste etc. and finally discussed the data needs in this area to assess the impacts.

Various issues brought out in different papers were deliberated in depth. The Chairman, Dr. Srivastava summed up by adding that earlier environment was an integral part of agriculture. But today on account of various anthropogenic activities the problems have multiplied and have presented themselves in their magnified form. To study the problems, data is to be collected and included in the compendium for which an exercise has already been undertaken by CSO. It can be further reviewed by a committee in CSO to see what is available and what more can be included into the compendium, so as to

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make it more rich in the data on environmental impacts due to agriculture. Based on the papers presentation and discussions, following recommendations are suggested.

1. Environmental aspects have been an important and integral part of all agricultural activities. Information needs in agriculture with environmental perspective are primarily based on identification of agri-environmental indicators. Information on important indicators should form a component in the compendium. For this purpose reliable information sources from concerned organisations should form a basis.

2. There is a growing awareness regarding the adverse effect of use of inorganic fertilizers and pesticides on the quality of agricultural produce. There is a need of putting the available information in documented form. Efforts are needed from the concerned organisation to collect and publish it so that

## Pollution load in the large, medium and small industries

The session on Pollution load in the large, medium and small industries held on 9 February, 2001 in the forenoon was chaired by Prof. R. V. Ramarao and Shri S.S. Kushwaha was rapporteur. The following two papers were presented and discussed in this session

1. Estimation of pollution load in Greater Kochi Region by Dr. M.Z.Hassan, Shri S.K. Goel and Shri C.C. Chelapati Rao; NEERI, Nagpur.

2. Pollution load in small, medium and large scale factories by Sr. Nilachal Ray and Shri B. Chowdhary., CSO ( I.S.Wing), Calcutta.

In the first paper Dr. Hassan mentioned about the study on carrying capacity being conducted by them in greater Kochi region of Kerala. He explained the components of the environment, pollution areas and various factors responsible for the pollution alongwith their measurement units. He suggested that necessary action should be taken for pollution control measures in case of the small scale industries as these are the major polluting sources. It was found that the major cause of nitrate in the food product is due to

this authorized information may find a place in compendium of Environmental Statistics.

3. Efforts may also be made to study the adverse effect of qualitative deterioration of agricultural produce on human health.

4. Monitoring of the stipulated conditions given during the clearance of the environment/forestry impact assessment projects including the impact studies on development projects on ground water should be stringent to get the stipulated conditions fulfilled for protection and conservation of environment.

5. All the ministries/organisations implementing projects which have impact on environment should be well equipped with statistical personnel trained in environmental sciences to enable them to carry out impact studies.

excessive use of fertilizers. Therefore, there is a need to train the farmers to use the proper quantity of the fertilisers.

In the second paper, Shri N. Ray discussed the pollution load in the industries based on the data collected through ASI. He found that in the industries with lower investment capital the pollution load is high, where as in industries with higher investment capital the pollution load is low. He also indicated a relationship between pollution load and the cost of pollution abatement by the industry.

After detailed discussions, the following recommendations were made

1. More data on pollution load by classification of industries is required to be generated. The data on pollution being collected once by CSO through Annual Survey of Industries should be continued on a regular basis and help of the Ministry of Environment and Forests. It would be helpful if

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suitable survey for pollution by small scale industries is also launched.

2. The methodology suggested in the paper by Shri Hassan etc. may be taken as one of the methods for measuring the pollution load. There is scope to further elaborate the methodology (for more attributes may be added in accordance with the guidance of the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The Indian Metrological Department (IMD) may be requested to supply the data on the ventilation coefficient and height of mixing of wind.

## Data need for Solid Wastes Management including hospital wastes and Data need for Natural Disaster management

The sessions on Data need for Solid Wastes Management including Hospital Wastes and Data need for Natural Disaster management were combined into a joint session and chaired by Prof. V. Subramanian, JNU and Shri Nilachal Ray functioned as the rapporteur

The following four papers were discussed in the session:

- (1) Data need for Solid Waste Management including hospital wastes by Smt. Mamta Saxena; and
- (2) Natural Hazard and its Management-by Madhusudan Bhanja & Dr. Dilip Ray; and
- (3) Data need for Natural Disaster Management-by Harish Chandra,
- (4) Generation of Environmental Data in Centre for Earth Science Studies, Trivandrum by Shri M. Babu and Shri Shrikumar Chattopadhyaya

In her paper, Smt. Saxena discussed about the problems in disposal of wastes and expressed the view that the problem was increasing due to considerable increase in population as well as urbanization. Due to traditional methods of disposal of waste like dumping of wastes on roads etc., a number of epidemics like plague, cholera etc. are occurring. She described about the three types of wastes namely Municipal Solid Wastes (MSW), Hospital Wastes (HW) and Industrial Solid Wastes (ISW). She discussed about characteristics of Municipal wastes, management of MSW, recycling etc. In her presentation she clearly

3. There should be linkages between organizations dealing with coastal management and Central Water Commission and All India Soil and Land Use Survey as water shed management plans need to have an over all integrated assessment of carrying capacities.

4. There is a need to create a national will and commitment for environment cleanliness at all levels. In implementation of various environmental plans special thrust is given for the awareness campaign programme launched by MOEF.

brought out that very little organized data was available. There was an urgent need for uniform data collection methodology. She also described the different indicators for data collection.

Dr. Dillip Ray, of DES, Orissa described various aspects of super cyclone of Orissa. He narrated various problems faced by authorities in the absence of proper information. As such proper data should be collected to forewarn natural disasters like super cyclones and organize relief measures to mitigate the after effects. These data should be included in the compendium of Environment Statistics.

Harish Chandra, Director CSO described about the natural disasters mainly cyclone, earthquake, fire etc. data are required for disaster prevention, providing relief and rehabilitation for victims. He stressed for preparation of disaster action plan for sub-state level particularly for disaster-prone districts.

In the paper on Generation of Environment data in Centre for Earth Science Studies, Shri Sreekumar Chattopadhyay showed the data of different types generated and available at their end. He also described about the data gaps. The data are generated on landslide, earthquake, coastal erosion, lightning etc. He suggested for the preparation of

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environmental data bank and also the development of environmental information system (EIS) of the lowest

levels, say at punchayat level.

## Recommendations

1. There is an urgent need for establishing a system for collection of Solid Waste Data on all India basis especially from towns and cities. The computer programmes developed for disposal of solid wastes, especially, bio-medical wastes, available with Prof. Rama Rao may be used by CSO.

2. As per the recent Court judgements bio-medical disposals wastes are to be disposed of at the site itself. The need to generate data on different types of wastes for rural areas was also felt.

3. The requirement of well equipped information system was felt for mitigating suffering of the people affected by the natural disasters. The provision of availability of relief material including the equipments required for assisting the people trapped inside debris or under water may be available with concerned district and local authorities.

4. Requirement of preparation of disaster action plan was emphasized. State Governments may also formulate disaster action plans similar to one drafted by the Govt. of Maharashtra.

5. The workshop recommended that various research institutions working in the area of environment may have closer interaction with official data producers. They may also prepare a uniform environmental data base need for development of environmental information system (EIS) at the lowest level of administration was also felt.

6. While generating data type, its nature, quality and utility should be taken care of. Further due consideration should also be given to reproduction and updation of data.

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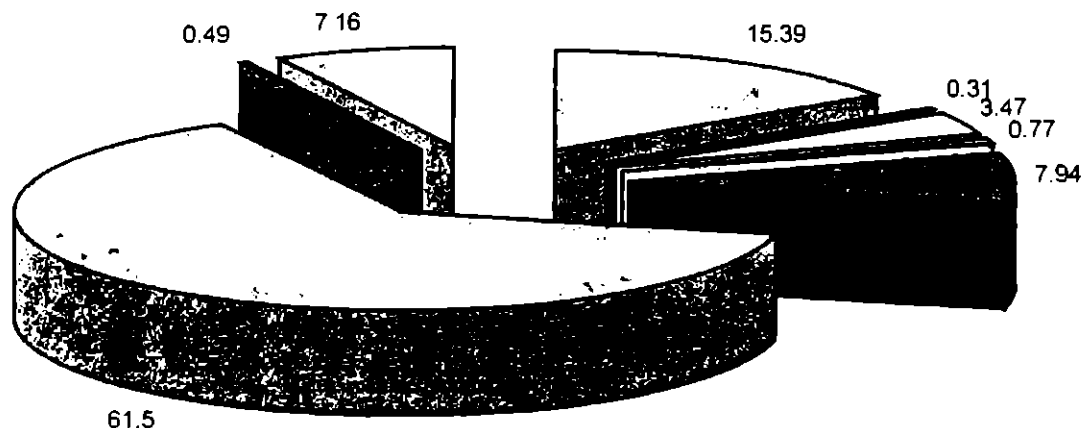


## STATEWISE/MONTHWISE ELECTRICITY GENERATION (in MU) DURING 2000-01

Sl No	State/Union Territory	Apr-00	May-00	Jun-00	Jul-00	Aug-00	Sep-00	Oct-00	Nov-00
1	Delhi	578	734	670	715	684	643	733	611
2	Jammu & Kashmir	626	761	681	666	807	572	312	185
3	Himachal Pradesh	739	702	1179	1295	1305	979	560	414
4	Haryana	440	295	374	458	511	557	559	541
5	Rajasthan	1229	1319	1229	1206	1230	1286	1511	1559
6	Punjab	1643	1845	2192	2283	2461	2082	1896	1816
7	Uttar Pradesh	5871	6516	6319	6092	6327	6060	6759	6439
8	Gujarat	4096	4185	3583	3265	3641	3907	4306	3845
9	Maharashtra	5755	5505	1784	4624	4921	5065	5532	5462
10	Madhya Pradesh	4124	4073	3917	3901	4034	4500	4495	4677
11	Andhra Pradesh	4037	4096	4019	4350	4327	4371	4560	4333
12	Karnataka	2012	1866	1600	1767	1663	1724	1578	2039
13	Kerala	815	809	661	702	744	797	764	774
14	Tamil Nadu	3463	3586	3430	3675	3369	3514	3552	3536
15	Bihar	1051	972	892	943	1167	1014	948	984
16	Orrisa	1434	1376	1383	1323	1208	1282	1602	1405
17	West Bengal	2365	2411	2375	2569	2620	2369	2562	2511
18	Assam	234	246	252	346	154	215	236	229
19	Meghalaya	47	71	89	99	105	105	81	62
20	Tripura	55	50	58	45	60	56	61	55
21	Manipur	36	42	39	48	48	50	53	57

Source: Government of India

### PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS USING DIFFERENT FUELS FOR COOKING, 1991



Cowdung 
  Electricity 
  Coal/Coke/Lignite 
  Charcoal 
  LPG 
  Fuelwood 
  Biogas 
  Kerosene



## EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE STATISTICS

Employment Service Statistics during December, 1998

State/Union Territory	No. of registrations during the month ('000)	No. of applicants placed in employment during the month ('000s)	No. of applicants on the live registers at the end of the month ('000s)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	50.8	1.5	3206.5
Arunachal Pradesh	0.5		13.7
Assam	16.2	0.1	1489.3
Bihar	35.9	0.1	3310.0
Goa	1.8	0.1	111.8
Gujarat	21.9	6.3	943.3
Haryana	23.3	1.2	820.1
Himachal Pradesh	9.7	0.5	795.4
Jammu & Kashmir *	0.8	@	164.8
Karnataka	27.7	3.0	1812.7
Kerala	30.4	1.9	3672.1
Madhya Pradesh	49.0	0.3	2547.1
Maharashtra	56.7	1.7	4103.1
Manipur	0.6	@	334.7
Meghalaya	0.3	@	33.4
Mizoram	0.4	@	74.2
Nagaland	0.6	@	27.7
Orissa	25.8	0.3	970.9
Punjab	10.0	0.1	578.8
Rajasthan	16.9	0.6	891.2
Tamil Nadu	45.2	1.4	4175.8
Tripura	1.6	0.1	246.3
Uttar Pradesh	53.1	2.1	2638.5
West Bengal	44.8	1.2	5724.7
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.6	0.1	27.0
Chandigarh	2.2	@	110.4
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.1	@	6.0
Delhi	13.1	0.3	1128.2
Daman & Diu	0.1	@	6.0
Lakshadweep	0.1	@	9.3
Pondicherry	10.0	0.1	116.6
Central Employment Exchanges			
Total	550.1	23.2	40089.6

N.B. - Excludes figures in respect of University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau for Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Chandigarh and Delhi.

@ Figures less than 50.

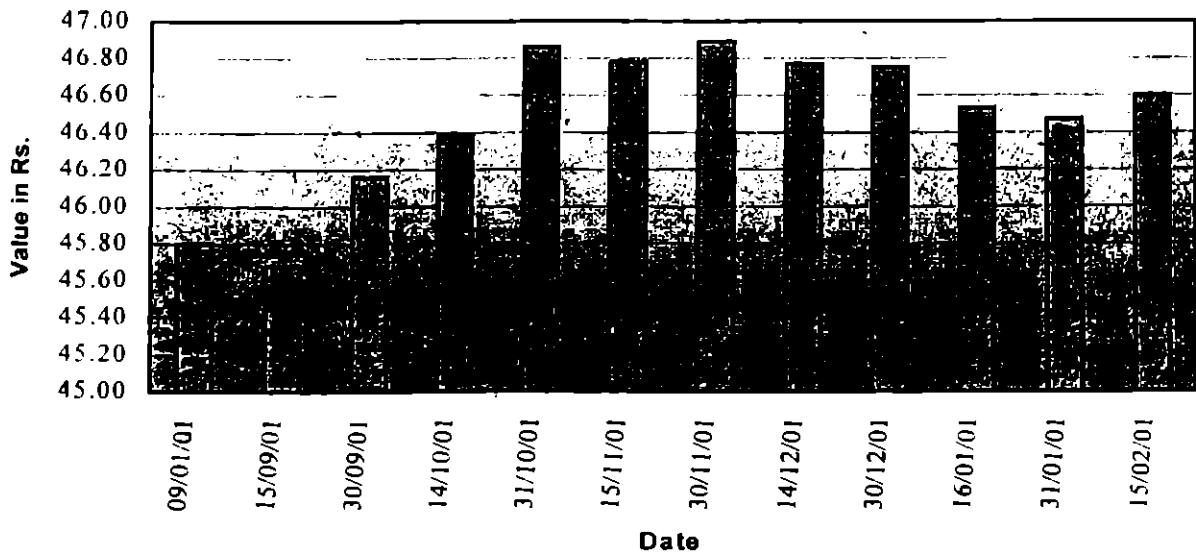
Source: Indian Labour Journal, November 2000, Labour Bureau, Shimla, Government of India.

**Number of Cinema Theaters as on March 2000**

DISTRICT	PANCHAYAT	MUNICIPALITY	CORPORATION	TOTAL
Thiruvananthapuram	91	13	24	128
Pathanamthitta	35	9		44
Kollam	112	8		120
Kottayam	47	29		76
Alleppey	55	32		87
Idukki	46	12		58
Eranakulam	54	50	16	120
Trichur	123	41		164
Palakkad	82	47		129
Malappuram	66	36		102
Calicut	71	44		115
Wynad	24	16		40
Kannur	82	22		104
Kasargode	26	15		41
Total	914	374	40	1328

Source: Cine Exhibitors Association

**Rupee Travel Against Dollar**



## CUMULATIVE RAINFALL IN MONSOON SEASON-2000

Sl. No.	Meteorological Sub-Divisions	Cumulative Rainfall in Monsoon Season 2000 (Since June 1, 2000 Till 30 August, 2000)		
		Normal (CMS)	Actual (CMS)	Deficient (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	A. & N. Islands	117.4	86.5	-26
2	Arunachal Pradesh	163.5	147.9	-10
3	Assam & Meghalaya	150.6	147.5	-2
4	Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram & Tripura	106.1	83.6	-21
5	Sub-Himalayan, W.B. & Sikkim	161.7	155.9	-4
6	Gangetic West Bengal	85.7	72.4	-16
7	Orissa	92.1	74.7	-19
8	Bihar Plateau	84.4	69.5	-18
9	Bihar Plains	77.5	78.7	2
10	East U.P.	69.8	66.5	-5
11	Plains of West U.P.	60.5	63.8	5
12	Hills of West U.P.	105.6	120.1	14
13	Haryana, Chandigarh and Delhi	40.1	39.9	0
14	Punjab	39.7	36.2	-9
15	Himachal Pradesh	75.6	70.6	-7
16	Jammu & Kashmir	37.5	38.4	2
17	West Rajasthan	22.7	21.1	-7
18	East Rajasthan	50.7	38.4	-24
19	West Madhya Pradesh	74.4	52.6	-29
20	East Madhya Pradesh	92.9	67.6	-27
21	Gujarat Region	86.9	70.4	-19
22	Saurashtra, Kutch & Diu	45.9	29.3	-36
23	Konkan & Goa	243.8	275.3	13
24	Madhya Maharashtra	58.5	57.7	-1
25	Marathawada	53.1	72.6	37
26	Vidarbha	77.3	87.9	14
27	Coastal Andhra Pradesh	43.4	66.3	53
28	Telangana	58.3	88.1	51
29	Rayalseema	23.9	44.1	84
30	Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry	22.3	18.0	-19
31	Coastal Karnataka	283.8	273.5	-4
32	North Interior Karnataka	32.7	40.9	25
33	South Interior Karnataka	56.3	64.5	14
34	Kerala	189.4	156.0	-18
35	Lakshadweep	77.7	64.1	-18
	ALL - INDIA	72.1	67.8	-6

Source: Agricultural Situation in India, October 2000, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India

## INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE

(US \$ million)

Year	Exports			Imports			Trade Balance		
	Oil	Non-oil	Total	Oil	Non-oil	Total	Oil	Non-oil	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1970-71	11.3	2,020.0	2,031.3	179.8	1,982.5	2,162.3	-168.5	37.5	-131.0
1971-72	14.1	2,137.8	2,151.9	259.8	2,181.7	2,441.5	-245.7	-43.9	-289.6
1972-73	37.7	2,531.0	2,568.7	265.9	2,167.2	2,433.1	-228.2	363.8	135.6
1973-74	15.7	3,222.6	3,238.3	719.0	3,073.6	3,792.6	-703.3	149.0	-554.3
1974-75	17.2	4,174.9	4,192.1	1,457.0	4,233.6	5,690.6	-1,439.8	-58.7	-1,498.5
1975-76	21.7	4,627.0	4,648.7	1,411.7	4,652.0	6,063.7	-1,390.0	-25.0	-1,415.0
1976-77	20.8	5,707.6	5,728.4	1,574.3	4,077.4	5,651.7	-1,553.5	1,630.2	76.7
1977-78	18.3	6,280.3	6,298.6	1,806.4	5,205.4	7,011.8	-4,788.1	1,074.9	-713.2
1978-79	17.2	6,943.1	6,960.3	2,038.2	6,240.5	8,278.7	-2,021.0	702.6	-1,318.4
1979-80	23.3	7,903.1	7,926.4	4,034.7	7,255.9	11,290.6	-4,011.4	647.2	-3,364.2
1980-81	31.5	8,453.2	8,484.7	6,654.9	9,211.6	15,866.5	-6,623.4	-758.4	-7,381.8
1981-82	246.3	8,457.6	8,703.9	5,786.2	9,386.7	15,172.9	-5,539.9	-929.1	-6,469.0
1982-83	1,278.0	7,829.6	9,107.6	5,816.2	8,970.4	14,786.6	-4,538.2	-1,140.8	-5,679.0
1983-84	1,535.8	7,913.6	9,449.4	4,673.1	10,637.8	15,310.9	-3,137.3	-2,724.2	-5,861.5
1984-85	1,529.4	8,348.7	9,878.1	4,549.8	9,862.5	14,412.3	-3,020.4	-1,513.8	-4,534.2
1985-86	527.0	8,377.5	8,904.5	4,078.0	11,988.9	16,066.9	-3,551.0	-3,611.4	-7,162.4
1986-87	321.8	9,422.9	9,744.7	2,199.5	13,527.2	15,726.7	-1,877.7	-4,104.3	-5,982.0
1987-88	500.4	11,588.1	12,088.5	3,118.1	14,037.6	17,155.7	-2,617.7	-2,449.5	-5,067.2
1988-89	348.7	13,621.7	13,970.4	3,009.0	16,488.2	19,497.2	-2,660.3	-2,866.5	-5,526.8
1989-90	418.4	16,194.1	16,612.5	3,767.5	17,451.7	21,219.2	-3,349.1	-1,257.6	-4,606.7
1990-91	522.7	17,622.5	18,145.2	6,028.1	18,044.4	24,072.5	-5,505.4	-421.9	-5,927.3
1991-92	414.7	17,450.7	17,865.4	5,324.8	14,085.7	19,410.5	-4,910.1	3,365.0	-1,545.1
1992-93	476.2	18,061.0	18,537.2	6,100.0	15,781.6	21,881.6	-5,623.8	2,279.4	-3,344.4
1993-94	397.8	21,840.5	22,238.3	5,753.5	17,552.7	23,306.2	-5,355.7	4,287.8	-1,067.9
1994-95	416.9	25,913.6	26,330.5	5,927.8	22,726.5	28,654.4	-5,510.9	3,187.1	-2,323.8
1995-96	453.7	31,341.2	31,794.9	7,525.8	29,149.5	36,675.3	-7,072.0	2,191.7	-4,880.4
1996-97	481.8	32,987.9	33,469.7	10,036.2	29,096.2	39,132.4	-9,554.4	3,891.7	-5,662.7
1997-98	352.8	34,653.7	35,006.4	8,164.0	33,320.5	41,484.5	-7,811.2	1,333.1	-6,478.1
1998-99	89.4	33,129.3	33,218.7	6,398.6	35,990.1	42,388.7	-6,309.2	-2,860.8	-9,170.0
1999-00 P	30.0	37,568.6	37,598.6	10,482.0	36,730.1	47,212.1	-10,452.0	838.6	-9,613.5

P: Provisional

Source: Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy

## INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE

(Rupees crore)

Year	Exports			Imports			Trade Balance		
	Oil	Non-oil	Total	Oil	Non-oil	Total	Oil	Non-oil	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1970-71	8.56	1,526.69	1,535.25	135.89	1,498.31	1,634.20	-127.33	28.38	-98.95
1971-72	10.51	1,597.64	1,608.15	194.14	1,630.40	1,824.54	-183.63	-32.76	-216.39
1972-73	28.97	1,942.49	1,971.46	204.04	1,663.40	1,867.44	-175.07	279.09	104.02
1973-74	12.25	2,511.17	2,523.42	560.28	2,395.09	2,955.37	-548.03	116.08	-431.95
1974-75	13.63	3,315.20	3,328.83	1,156.95	3,361.83	4,518.78	-1,143.32	-46.63	-1,189.95
1975-76	18.88	4,017.38	4,036.26	1,225.70	4,039.08	5,264.78	-1,206.82	-21.70	-1,228.52
1976-77	18.65	5,124.06	5,142.71	1,413.35	3,660.44	5,073.79	-1,394.70	1,463.62	68.92
1977-78	15.72	5,392.15	5,407.87	1,550.98	4,469.25	6,020.23	-1,535.26	922.90	-612.36
1978-79	14.19	5,711.87	5,726.06	1,676.77	5,133.87	6,810.64	-1,662.58	578.00	-1,084.58
1979-80	18.86	6,399.57	6,418.43	3,267.08	5,875.50	9,142.58	-3,248.22	524.07	-2,724.15
1980-81	24.91	6,685.80	6,710.71	5,263.47	7,285.68	12,549.15	-5,238.56	-599.88	-5,838.44
1981-82	220.93	7,584.97	7,805.90	5,189.26	8,418.29	13,607.55	-4,968.33	-833.32	-5,801.65
1982-83	1,235.28	7,568.08	8,803.36	5,621.95	8,670.79	14,292.74	-4,386.67	-1,102.71	-5,489.38
1983-84	1,588.06	8,182.65	9,770.71	4,832.00	10,999.46	15,831.46	-3,243.94	-2,816.81	-6,060.75
1984-85	1,818.19	9,925.49	11,743.68	5,409.11	11,725.09	17,134.20	-3,590.92	-1,799.60	-5,390.52
1985-86	644.72	10,249.87	10,894.59	4,989.39	14,668.30	19,657.69	-4,344.67	-4,418.43	-8,763.10
1986-87	411.23	12,040.72	12,451.95	2,810.59	17,285.17	20,095.76	-2,399.36	-5,244.45	-7,643.81
1987-88	648.75	15,024.91	15,673.66	4,042.92	18,200.82	22,243.74	-3,394.17	-3,175.91	-6,570.08
1988-89	504.96	19,726.54	20,231.50	4,357.61	23,877.61	28,235.22	-3,852.65	-4,151.07	-8,003.72
1989-90	696.67	26,961.75	27,658.42	6,272.52	29,055.83	35,328.35	-5,575.85	-2,094.08	-7,669.93
1990-91	937.80	31,619.83	32,557.63	10,816.11	32,376.75	43,192.86	-9,878.31	-756.92	-10,635.23
1991-92	1,022.27	43,019.54	44,041.81	13,126.72	34,724.12	47,850.84	-12,104.45	8,295.42	-3,809.03
1992-93	1,379.25	52,309.00	53,688.25	17,141.70	46,232.82	63,374.52	-15,762.45	6,076.18	-9,686.27
1993-94	1,247.79	68,503.60	69,751.39	18,046.19	55,054.82	73,101.01	-16,798.40	13,448.78	-3,349.62
1994-95	1,308.98	81,365.13	82,674.11	18,612.55	71,358.11	89,970.66	-17,303.57	10,007.02	-7,296.55
1995-96	1,517.75	1,04,835.59	1,06,353.34	25,173.60	97,504.54	1,22,678.14	-23,655.85	7,331.05	-16,324.80
1996-97	1,710.35	1,17,106.73	1,18,817.08	35,628.52	1,03,291.16	1,38,919.68	-33,918.17	13,815.57	-20,102.60
1997-98	1,310.99	1,28,789.65	1,30,100.64	30,341.19	1,23,835.11	1,54,176.30	-29,030.20	4,954.54	-24,075.66
1998-99	376.22	1,39,376.92	1,39,753.14	26,919.28	1,51,412.57	1,78,331.85	-26,543.06	-12,035.65	-38,578.71
1999-00 P	129.91	1,62,795.01	1,62,924.92	45,421.33	1,59,161.33	2,04,582.66	-45,291.42	3,633.68	-41,657.74

P: Provisional

Source: Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy

## Consumer Price Index and % Variations of Index for Industrial Workers

Ssouther State

Base 1982 = 100)

States	Centre	Consumer Price Index Number for the month of								
		Jun-00	Jul-00	Aug-00	Sep-00	Oct-00	Nov-00	Dec-00	Jan-01	Feb-01
1. Kerala	1. Aluva	449	447	442	446	448	443	445	448	449
	2. Mundakayam	459	455	449	453	456	451	452	451	450
	3. Kollam	448	441	441	447	450	453	452	456	464
	4. Thiruvananthapuram	515	522	506	506	498	490	490	499	500
	Average	468	466	460	463	463	459	460	464	466
2. Tamilnadu	1. Chennai	476	476	475	475	486	489	483	479	471
	2. Coimbatore	437	437	432	431	439	441	440	436	432
	3. Coonoor	436	434	428	431	438	438	434	431	430
	4. Madurai	440	440	441	440	452	458	456	446	445
	5. Salem	433	432	434	429	441	435	442	441	435
	6. Tiruchirappalli	476	481	476	483	498	502	478	475	467
Average	450	450	448	448	459	461	456	451	447	
3. Andra Pradesh	1. Gudur	428	440	437	442	447	446	442	437	434
	2. Gundur	439	439	441	441	425	426	420	415	416
	3. Hyderabad	422	422	422	423	428	427	426	427	424
	4. Visakhapatanam	438	436	436	437	441	442	431	433	430
	5. Warangal	446	452	443	443	441	445	443	444	444
Average	435	438	436	437	436	437	432	431	430	
4. Karnataka	1. Bangalore	423	423	427	427	439	440	431	431	430
	2. Belgaum	477	479	473	475	472	468	471	473	466
	3. Hubli Dhanwar	436	439	434	433	438	435	436	437	436
	4. Meccara	460	454	454	454	463	464	460	456	453
Average	449	449	447	447	453	452	450	449	446	
5. Pndicherry	1. Pndicherry	476	479	474	474	488	486	495	491	480

(Contd..)

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

Northern State

Base 1982 = 100)

States	Centre	Consumer Price Index Number for the month of								
		Jun-00	Jul-00	Aug-00	Sep-00	Oct-00	Nov-00	Dec-00	Jan-01	Feb-01
1. Delhi	1. Delhi	520	524	520	516	522	519	513	513	513
2. Maharashtra	1. Mumbai	513	512	507	507	513	516	512	517	515
	2. Nagpur	456	475	474	472	475	478	476	477	470
	3. Nasik	456	471	474	476	483	490	489	496	487
	4. Pune	491	497	503	501	503	509	511	511	505
	5. Solapur	468	483	481	468	462	464	460	459	455
	Average	477	488	488	485	487	491	490	492	486
3. Haryana	1. Faridabad	447	452	447	450	444	446	442	444	448
	2. Yamuna Nagar	416	416	415	416	422	422	419	419	418
	Average	432	434	431	433	433	434	431	432	433
4. West Bengal	1. Asansol	410	415	418	419	422	420	416	406	401
	2. Culcutta	440	450	456	465	484	480	461	456	450
	3. Darjeeling	382	380	386	389	393	393	386	386	384
	4. Durgapur	461	473	479	487	501	499	489	481	476
	5. Haldia	476	479	482	483	497	495	485	481	480
	6. Howrah	495	501	505	512	530	522	510	500	498
	7. Jalpaiguri	393	405	406	406	410	404	400	393	390
	8. Raniganj	379	378	379	379	389	397	388	386	381
	Average	430	435	439	443	453	451	442	436	433
5. Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh	457	463	462	466	467	471	471	472	473
6. Uttar Pradesh	1. Agra	401	402	403	404	405	410	404	403	403
	2. Ghaziabad	447	450	451	452	454	455	450	457	455
	3. Kanpur	427	433	431	429	431	431	428	430	435
	4. Saharapur	398	401	411	412	410	407	405	403	403
	5. Varanasi	468	473	466	465	467	465	457	451	457
	Average	428	432	432	432	433	434	429	429	431
7. Madhya Pradesh	1. Balaghat	386	390	390	390	391	390	390	393	392
	2. Bhillai	395	397	390	390	395	398			
	3. Bhopal	452	455	452	449	456	457	457	461	469
	4. Indore	445	449	448	446	451	453	456	453	453
	5. Jabalpur	451	454	442	440	443	448	453	449	446
	Average	426	429	424	423	427	429	439	439	440
	All India	442	445	443	444	449	450	446	445	443

## Consumer Price Index and % Variations of Index for Industrial Workers

### Southern States

Sl.No.	State	Centre	CPI for the month of		% Increase
			Feb-00	Feb-01	
1	Kerala	1. Aluva	436	449	2.98
		2. Mundakayam	455	450	-1.10
		3. Kollam	452	464	2.65
		4. Thiruvananthapuram	488	500	2.46
		Average	458	466	1.75
2	Tamilnadu	1. Chennai	462	471	1.95
		2. Coimbatore	424	432	1.89
		3. Coonoor	429	430	0.23
		4. Madurai	430	445	3.49
		5. Salem	421	435	3.33
		6. Tiruchirappalli	470	467	-0.64
Average	439	447	1.67		
3	Andra Pradesh	1. Gudur	426	434	1.88
		2. Guntur	419	416	-0.72
		3. Hyderabad	403	424	5.21
		4. Visakhapatanam	431	430	-0.23
		5. Warangal	432	444	2.78
		Average	422	430	1.75
4	Karnataka	1. Bangalore	414	430	3.86
		2. Belgaum	469	466	-0.64
		3. Hubli Dhanwar	426	436	2.35
		4. Meccara	460	453	-1.52
		Average	442	446	0.90
5	Pndicherry	1. Pndicherry	463	480	3.67

(Contd..)



*Consumer Price Index and % Variations of Index for Industrial Workers*

**Northern States**

Sl.No.	State	Centre	CPI for the month of		% Increase
			Feb-00	Feb-01	
1	Delhi	1. Delhi	491	513	4.48
2	Maharashtra	1. Mumbai	489	515	5.32
		2. Nagpur	435	470	8.05
		3. Nasik	445	487	9.44
		4. Pune	469	505	7.68
		5. Solapur	458	455	-0.66
		Average	459	486	5.92
3	Haryana	1. Faridabad	432	448	3.70
		2. Yamuna Nagar	397	418	5.29
		Average	415	433	4.46
4	West Bengal	1. Asansol	399	401	0.50
		2. Calcutta	430	450	4.65
		3. Darjeeling	372	384	3.23
		4. Durgapur	451	476	5.54
		5. Haldia	471	480	1.91
		6. Howrah	474	498	5.06
		7. Jalpaiguri	395	390	-1.27
		8. Raniganj	370	381	2.97
		Average	420	433	2.91
5	Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh	448	473	5.58
6	Uttar Pradesh	1. Agra	399	403	1.00
		2. Ghaziabad	441	455	3.17
		3. Kanpur	428	435	1.64
		4. Saharapur	392	403	2.81
		5. Varanasi	463	457	-1.30
		Average	425	431	1.41
7	Madhya Pradesh	1. Balaghat	379	392	3.43
		2. Bhillai	378	N.A	
		3. Bhopal	442	469	6.11
		4. Indore	426	453	6.34
		5. Jabalpur	439	446	1.59
		Average	413	440	6.59
		All India	430	443	3.02

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

[Base 1984-85=100]

Centre	State	Index for the month of									
		Jun-00	Jul-00	Aug-00	Sep-00	Oct-00	Nov-00	Dec-00	Jan-01	Feb-01	
<b>Southern States</b>											
1	Trivandrum	Kerala	358	362	360	360	365	365	366	371	370
2	Calicut	Kerala	360	368	367	368	371	370	370	370	369
3	Chennai	Tamilnadu	406	413	419	418	426	428	424	433	431
4	Coimbatore	Tamilnadu	417	423	422	424	432	433	434	441	441
5	Madurai	Tamilnadu	426	429	428	426	433	433	432	432	429
6	Salem	Tamilnadu	400	405	404	403	411	414	416	421	418
7	Tiruchirapalli	Tamilnadu	391	393	394	395	402	404	403	401	400
8	Hydrabad	Andrapradesh	378	380	382	382	388	390	386	387	388
9	Kurnool	Andrapradesh	367	376	383	384	385	384	383	382	383
10	Vijayawada	Andrapradesh	397	402	403	404	409	408	405	403	402
11	Vishakapattanam	Andrapradesh	363	364	368	369	376	376	379	382	382
12	Warangal	Andrapradesh	391	395	396	398	401	400	400	395	399
13	Bangalore	Karnataka	380	386	385	386	396	395	393	396	397
14	Gulbarga	Karnataka	352	358	360	360	362	363	360	358	356
15	Hubli	Karnataka	365	369	367	366	372	373	373	380	379
16	Mangalore	Karnataka	359	361	361	360	364	369	368	371	371
<b>Northern States</b>											
1	Delhi	Delhi	376	382	381	383	386	384	382	382	385
2	Mumbai	Maharashtra	371	371	371	371	375	378	378	379	379
3	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	385	389	387	387	396	399	399	403	403
4	Nagpur	Maharashtra	353	359	358	357	362	365	363	364	364
5	Pune	Maharashtra	381	380	380	382	389	391	389	391	391
6	Solapur	Maharashtra	358	359	358	359	363	364	361	358	357
7	Chandigarh	Punjab	443	442	444	441	446	448	447	448	452
8	Culcutta	West Bengal	342	344	345	346	352	349	345	344	345
9	Asansol	West Bengal	368	370	373	374	380	384	382	379	377
10	Kharagpur	West Bengal	347	351	351	353	359	362	360	359	360
11	Siliguri	West Bengal	400	402	403	406	408	407	404	405	408
12	Lucknow	Uttarpradesh	334	343	346	343	345	346	342	344	345
13	Agra	Uttarpradesh	338	344	344	348	357	358	356	356	356
14	Allahabad	Uttarpradesh	390	390	384	382	382	388	382	384	387
15	Kanpur	Uttarpradesh	337	340	337	338	343	343	338	337	340
16	Meerut	Uttarpradesh	322	326	331	327	327	327	322	325	330
	<b>All India</b>		<b>366</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>376</b>

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

Base 1984-85=100

Sl.No	Centre	State	Index for		% Increase
			Feb-00	Feb-01	
<b>Southern States</b>					
1	Trivandrum	Kerala	348	370	6.32
2	Calicut	Kerala	355	369	3.94
3	Chennai	Tamilnadu	393	431	9.67
4	Coimbatore	Tamilnadu	407	441	8.35
5	Madurai	Tamilnadu	415	429	3.37
6	Salem	Tamilnadu	386	418	8.29
7	Tiruchirapalli	Tamilnadu	384	400	4.17
8	Hydrabad	Andrapradesh	364	388	6.59
9	Kurnool	Andrapradesh	364	383	5.22
10	Vijayawada	Andrapradesh	391	402	2.81
11	Vishakapattanam	Andrapradesh	353	382	8.22
12	Warangal	Andrapradesh	377	399	5.84
13	Bangalore	Karnataka	374	397	6.15
14	Gulbarga	Karnataka	358	356	-0.56
15	Hubli	Karnataka	357	379	6.16
16	Mangalore	Karnataka	349	371	6.30
<b>Northern States</b>					
1	Delhi	Delhi	362	385	6.35
2	Mumbai	Maharashtra	359	379	5.57
3	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	378	403	6.61
4	Nagpur	Maharashtra	342	364	6.43
5	Pune	Maharashtra	356	391	9.83
6	Solapur	Maharashtra	350	357	2.00
7	Chandigarh	Punjab	433	452	4.39
8	Culcutta	West Bengal	326	345	5.83
9	Asansol	West Bengal	353	377	6.80
10	Kharagpur	West Bengal	349	360	3.15
11	Siliguri	West Bengal	398	408	2.51
12	Lucknow	Uttarpradesh	325	345	6.15
13	Agra	Uttarpradesh	324	356	9.88
14	Allahabad	Uttarpradesh	371	387	4.31
15	Kanpur	Uttarpradesh	323	340	5.26
16	Meerut	Uttarpradesh	315	330	4.76
	<b>All India</b>		<b>355</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>5.92</b>

### Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers

[Base 1986-87 = 100]

No.	Centre	Index for		% Variation
		Feb-00	Feb-01	
<b>Southern States</b>				
1	Kerala	308	319	3.57
2	Tamilnadu	301	295	-1.99
3	Anthrapradesh	317	310	-2.21
4	Karnataka	315	295	-6.35
<b>Northern States</b>				
5	Maharashtra	303	299	-1.32
6	Haryana	310	310	0.00
7	West Bengal	298	284	-4.70
8	Uftar Pradesh	302	297	-1.66
9	Madhya Pradesh	307	306	-0.33
10	Assam	320	315	-1.56
11	Bihar	298	274	-8.05
12	Gujarat	307	313	1.95
13	Himachalpradesh	293	290	-1.02
14	Jammu & Kashmir	317	323	1.89
15	Manipur	311	313	0.64
16	Meghalaya	332	341	2.71
17	Orissa	308	300	-2.60
18	Punjab	311	312	0.32
19	Rajasthan	309	310	0.32
20	Tripura	332	313	-5.72
	All India	306	299	-2.29

### Indices (All India) for the last 12 months

Month	Industrial Workers	Non urban manual workers	Agricultural labourers	Rural labourers
	1982 = 100	84-85 = 100	86-87 = 100	86-87 = 100
Mar-00	434	357	306	307
Apr-00	438	362	307	308
May-00	440	364	310	311
Jun-00	442	366	310	311
Jul-00	445	370	310	311
Aug-00	443	370	308	309
Sep-00	444	370	306	308
Oct-00	449	375	305	307
Nov-00	450	376	306	308
Dec-00	446	375	303	306
Jan-01	445	376	301	303
Feb-01	443	376	299	301

### Consumer Price Index for Industrial & Agricultural Workers

State : Kerala

Centre	Mar-00	Apr-00	May-00	Jun-00	Jul-00	Aug-00	Sep-00	Oct-00	Nov-00	Dec-00	Jan-01	Feb-01
Thiruvananthapuram	1083	1091	1098	1110	1119	1122	1126	1129	1128	1129	1135	1137
Kollam	1083	1089	1097	1106	1113	1115	1121	1125	1125	1126	1131	1136
Punalur	1039	1045	1053	1062	1069	1071	1075	1078	1078	1079	1083	1087
Alappuzha	1085	1092	1100	1110	1118	1121	1126	1131	1131	1132	1136	1139
Kottayam	1079	1087	1095	1106	1114	1117	1123	1129	1129	1131	1136	1140
Mundakkayam	1052	1060	1068	1078	1085	1087	1092	1096	1095	1096	1099	1103
Munnar	1046	1054	1062	1072	1079	1082	1089	1095	1095	1096	1101	1105
Ernakulam	1034	1042	1050	1061	1070	1073	1077	1082	1081	1083	1087	1090
Chalakkudy	1098	1105	1114	1124	1133	1136	1142	1147	1147	1148	1152	1155
Thrissur	1059	1066	1074	1084	1092	1094	1099	1103	1102	1104	1108	1110
Palakkad	1068	1075	1083	1094	1102	1104	1110	1115	1115	1117	1121	1123
Malappuram	1059	1067	1076	1086	1095	1097	1101	1104	1103	1104	1108	1111
Kozhikkode	1056	1064	1073	1083	1092	1095	1099	1103	1102	1103	1108	1110
Meppady	1124	1132	1141	1152	1160	1162	1167	1172	1172	1173	1178	1181
Kannur	1052	1060	1069	1079	1087	1090	1095	1101	1101	1103	1108	1111
State	1068	1075	1084	1094	1102	1104	1109	1114	1114	1115	1119	1123

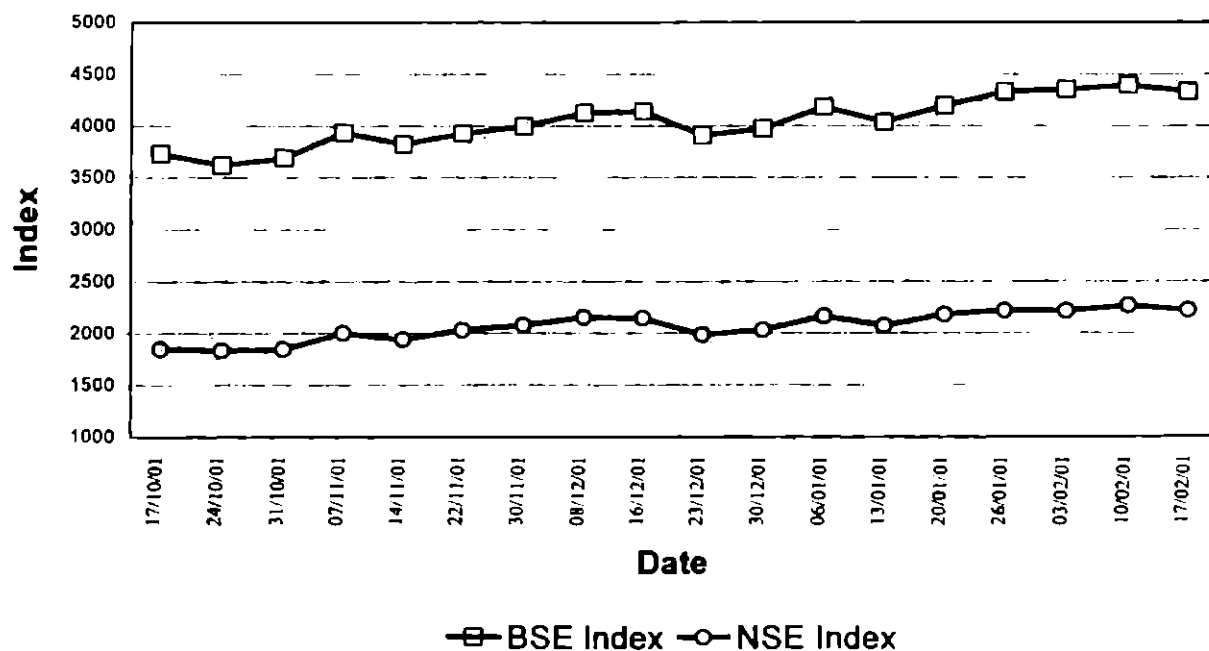
### Wholesale Price Index and Inflation Rate

Date	Index	Inflation Rate
23/12/2000	157.6	8.02
30/12/2000	157.7	8.16
06/01/2001	157.8	8.16
13/01/2001	157.8	8.16
20/01/2001	151.9	6.30
27/01/2001	158.1	8.21
03/02/2001	158.2	8.21
10/02/2001	158.4	8.57
17/02/2001	158.5	8.49

## Gold Price

Reference Period	Alappuzha (Rs / 10 gm)	Bombay ((Rs / 10 gm)	London (Rs / 10 gm)
04/10/2000	4240	4540	272.85
14/10/2000	4240	4580	276.25
21/10/2000	4240	4540	271.40
28/10/2000	4240	4530	266.50
04/11/2000	4200	4490	266.85
11/11/2000	4200	4470	265.40
18/11/2000	4200	4490	266.70
25/11/2000	4200	4480	266.40
01/12/2000	4200	4490	267.20
08/12/2000	4280	4565	275.30
16/12/2000	4280	4530	270.65
23/12/2000	4280	4550	274.50
30/12/2000	4280	4550	273.00
06/01/2001	4250	4510	268.40
13/01/2001	4220	4450	264.00
20/01/2001	4190	4440	266.45
26/01/2001	4190	4430	263.85
02/02/2001	4190	4450	267.60

## Stock Exchange Indices



**Percentage variation of retail prices of certain essential commodities for the month of  
January & February 2001**

Sl. No.	Name of Commodity	Unit	Prices (in Rs.) on		Percentage variation
			12/01/01	09/02/01	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>A. RICE - Open Market</b>					
1	Red - Matta	Kg	13.20	13.05	-1.14
2	Red - Chamba	Kg	13.19	13.15	-0.30
3	White - Andra Vella	Kg	12.61	12.42	-1.51
<b>B. PULSES</b>					
4	Green gram	Kg	25.93	26.83	3.47
5	Black gram split w/o husk	Kg	42.25	38.23	-9.51
6	Dhall(Tur)	Kg	29.17	28.02	-3.94
<b>C. OTHER FOOD ITEMS</b>					
7	Sugar(O.M)	Kg.	15.07	14.73	-2.26
8	Milk (Cow's)	Ltr.	12.93	12.92	-0.08
9	Egg Hen's (White lagon)	Dozen	19.71	17.46	-11.42
10	Mutton with bones	Kg	112.14	111.43	-0.63
11	Tea (Kannan Devan)	1/2 kg	66.89	66.93	0.06
12	Coffee Powder (Brook Bond Gr.Label)	1/2 kg	69.61	69.86	0.36
<b>D. OIL AND OIL SEEDS</b>					
13	Coconut oil	Kg	34.64	35.35	2.05
14	Groundnut oil	Kg	47.95	47.00	-1.98
15	Refined oil (Postman)	Kg.	61.34	61.34	0.00
16	Gingelly oil	Kg.	48.86	49.73	1.78
17	Coconut without husk	100 nos	353.57	364.23	3.01
<b>E. SPICES AND CONDIMENTS</b>					
18	Corriandar	Kg.	37.00	37.42	1.14
19	Chillies dry	Kg.	41.15	39.81	-3.26
20	Onion small	Kg.	12.13	11.08	-8.66
21	Tamarind without seeds loose	Kg.	26.43	25.85	-2.19
<b>F. TUBERS</b>					
22	Chennai	Kg.	6.93	6.85	-1.15
23	Tapioca Raw	Kg.	5.75	5.58	-2.96
24	Potato	Kg.	8.36	7.55	-9.69
25	Colocassia	Kg.	12.29	12.23	-0.49
<b>G. VEGETABLES</b>					
26	Onion big	Kg.	10.06	8.28	-17.69
27	Brinjal	Kg.	11.29	11.00	-2.57
28	Cucumber	Kg.	7.36	7.69	4.48
29	Ladies Finger	Kg.	12.71	11.38	-10.46
30	Cabbage	Kg	8.57	7.69	-10.27
31	Bittergourd	Kg.	13.71	12.15	-11.38
32	Tomatto	Kg.	7.71	8.08	4.80
33	Chillies green	Kg.	12.79	13.15	2.81
34	Banana green	Kg.	13.00	12.12	-6.77
35	Plantain green	Kg.	9.39	9.81	4.47
<b>H. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS</b>					
36	Washing Soap (501 Half Bar)	1/2 Bar	7.23	7.23	0.00
37	Toilet Soap - Lux	100 gm	10.50	10.50	0.00
38	Toothpaste - Colgate	100 gm	27.50	27.50	0.00
39	Cement - Sankar (Ord.Paper Bag)	each	202.59	204.38	0.88

**Percentage variation of retail prices of certain essential commodities for the  
Month of February 2000 & 2001**

Sl. No. (1)	Name of Commodity (2)	Unit (3)	Prices (in Rs.) on		Percentage Variation (6)
			11/02/00 (4)	09/02/01 (5)	
<b>A. RICE - Open Market</b>					
1	Red - Matta	Kg	13.58	13.05	-3.90
2	Red - Chamba	Kg	13.02	13.15	1.00
3	White - Andra Vella	Kg	13.11	12.42	-5.26
<b>B. PULSES</b>					
4	Green gram	Kg	26.32	26.83	1.94
5	Black gram split w/o husk	Kg	34.25	38.23	11.62
6	Dhall(Tur)	Kg	28.92	28.02	-3.11
<b>C. OTHER FOOD ITEMS</b>					
7	Sugar(O.M)	Kg.	14.66	14.73	0.48
8	Milk (Cow's)	Ltr.	13.04	12.92	-0.92
9	Egg Hen's (White lagon)	Dozen	19.26	17.46	-9.35
10	Mutton with bones	Kg	108.57	111.43	2.63
11	Tea (Kannan Devan)	1/2 kg	63.32	66.93	5.70
12	Coffee Powder (Brook Bond Gr.Label)	1/2 kg	70.88	69.86	-1.44
<b>D. OIL AND OIL SEEDS</b>					
13	Coconut oil	Kg	51.26	35.35	-31.04
14	Groundnut oil	Kg	49.60	47.00	-5.24
15	Refined oil (Postman)	Kg.	63.69	61.34	-3.69
16	Gingelly oil	Kg.	57.39	49.73	-13.35
17	Coconut without husk	100 nos	542.86	364.23	-32.91
<b>E. SPICES AND CONDIMENTS</b>					
18	Corriandar	Kg.	26.21	37.42	42.77
19	Chillies dry	Kg.	46.21	39.81	-13.85
20	Onion small	Kg.	8.66	11.08	27.94
21	Tamarind without seeds loose	Kg.	33.21	25.85	-22.16
<b>F. TUBERS</b>					
22	Chenai	Kg.	7.39	6.85	-7.31
23	Tapioca Raw	Kg.	5.43	5.58	2.76
24	Potato	Kg.	7.80	7.55	-3.21
25	Colocassia	Kg.	11.57	12.23	5.70
<b>G. VEGETABLES</b>					
26	Onion big	Kg.	6.07	8.28	36.41
27	Brinjal	Kg.	10.14	11.00	8.48
28	Cucumber	Kg.	8.50	7.69	-9.53
29	Ladies Finger	Kg.	11.14	11.38	2.15
30	Cabbage	Kg	9.07	7.69	-15.21
31	Bittergourd	Kg.	12.14	12.15	0.08
32	Tomatto	Kg.	10.00	8.08	-19.20
33	Chillies green	Kg.	15.21	13.15	-13.54
34	Banana green	Kg.	11.04	12.12	9.78
35	Plantain green	Kg.	7.68	9.81	27.73
<b>H. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS</b>					
36	Washing Soap (50l Half Bar)	1/2 Bar	7.20	7.23	0.42
37	Toilet Soap - Lux	100 gm	10.39	10.50	1.06
38	Toothpaste - Colgate	100 gm	24.29	27.50	13.22
39	Cement - Sankar (Ord.Paper Bag)	each	141.92	204.38	44.01



**Quarterly retail prices of certain essential commodities for the Second Week end for the last one year**

Sl. No.	Name of Commodity	Unit	Prices (in Rs.) on				
			Feb-00	May-00	Aug-00	Nov-00	Feb-01
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>A. RICE - Open Market</b>							
1	Red - Matta	Kg	13.58	13.70	13.43	13.12	13.05
2	Red - Chamba	Kg	13.02	13.80	13.28	12.83	13.15
3	White - Andra Vella	Kg	13.11	13.40	12.43	12.32	12.42
<b>B. PULSES</b>							
4	Green gram	Kg	26.32	29.39	28.64	25.46	26.83
5	Black gram split w/o husk	Kg	34.25	37.39	40.14	41.14	38.23
6	Dhall(Tur)	Kg	28.92	31.12	30.31	29.31	28.02
<b>C. OTHER FOOD ITEMS</b>							
7	Sugar(O.M)	Kg.	14.66	16.01	15.96	15.41	14.73
8	Milk (Cow's)	Ltr.	13.04	13.04	13.04	12.93	12.92
9	Egg Hen's (White lagon)	Dozen	19.26	18.12	16.55	17.59	17.46
10	Mutton with bones	Kg	108.57	109.29	110.00	110.00	111.43
11	Tea (Kannan Devan)	1/2 kg	63.32	63.25	65.50	66.54	66.93
12	Coffee Powder (Brook Bond Gr.Label)	1/2 kg	70.88	69.79	70.05	69.98	69.86
<b>D. OIL AND OIL SEEDS</b>							
13	Coconut oil	Kg	51.26	42.07	37.46	34.75	35.35
14	Groundnut oil	Kg	49.60	48.82	49.86	48.77	47.00
15	Refined oil (Postman)	Kg.	63.69	59.10	61.83	61.29	61.34
16	Gingelly oil	Kg.	57.39	53.66	50.57	48.75	49.73
17	Coconut without husk	100 nos	542.86	447.14	360.36	348.57	364.23
<b>E. SPICES AND CONDIMENTS</b>							
18	Corriandar	Kg.	26.21	33.93	34.43	33.07	37.42
19	Chillies dry	Kg.	46.21	39.21	42.14	40.76	39.81
20	Onion small	Kg.	8.66	17.90	9.65	11.26	11.08
21	Tamarind without seeds loose	Kg.	33.21	30.86	28.50	27.21	25.85
<b>F. TUBERS</b>							
22	Chenai	Kg.	7.39	7.43	7.43	6.82	6.85
23	Tapioca Raw	Kg.	5.43	5.43	5.39	5.68	5.58
24	Potato	Kg.	7.80	7.79	8.79	8.35	7.55
25	Colocassia	Kg.	11.57	14.64	14.55	13.92	12.23
<b>G. VEGETABLES</b>							
26	Onion big	Kg.	6.07	5.65	5.79	10.64	8.28
27	Brinjal	Kg.	10.14	10.57	9.29	10.71	11.00
28	Cucumber	Kg.	8.50	7.07	7.71	8.86	7.69
29	Ladies Finger	Kg.	11.14	10.93	10.50	10.64	11.38
30	Cabbage	Kg	9.07	14.21	8.64	11.14	7.69
31	Bittergourd	Kg.	12.14	15.50	15.14	14.86	12.15
32	Tomatto	Kg.	10.00	10.79	7.64	16.43	8.08
33	Chillies green	Kg.	15.21	17.50	13.86	14.07	13.15
34	Banana green	Kg.	11.04	11.93	14.18	15.43	12.12
35	Plantain green	Kg.	7.68	7.79	9.11	9.71	9.81
<b>H. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS</b>							
36	Washing Soap (501 Half Bar)	1/2 Bar	7.20	7.20	7.22	7.25	7.23
37	Toilet Soap - Lux	100 gm	10.39	10.48	10.50	10.50	10.50
38	Toothpaste - Colgate	100 gm	24.29	25.25	27.00	27.00	27.50
39	Cement - Sankar (Ord.Paper Bag)	each	141.92	156.63	186.46	195.25	204.38



## Promotions

### August to December – 2000

No. of LD compilers promoted as UD compilers: 24

No. of UD compilers promoted as Research Assistants: 11

No. of Research Assistants promoted as TSOs: 10

## Transfer & Postings

Sri. P. Velayudhan, ADO (TRS), Thiruvananthapuram.

Smt. A. Nalini Amma, PSO, Allapuzha

Smt. B. Indira Amma, PSO, Kollam

Smt. P.V. Thankamma, PSO, Kottayam

Smt. S. Parvathy Ammal, S.O., Head Office

Sri. M.P. Shanmugham, ADO (TRS), Ernakulam

## Retirement

### 6/2000

Smt. S. Sukesini, Senior RA, Office of the CE Irrigation & Administration

### 8/2000

Sri. N. Krishnan Assari, S.O., Office of the Commissioner of Civil Supplies

Smt. P.V. Rajamma, PSO, Kottayam

### 10/2000

Smt. S. Kunju Lakshmy Amma, Assistant Director, office of the C.E. Irr & Admn, Tvpm

### 11/2000

Sri. E. Haneefakutty, P.S.O, Alappuzha

Smt. M. Lakshmanan, P.S.O, Kozhikkode

Smt. V. Sarojam, S.O., Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Thiruvananthapuram.

Sri. C.N. Purushotaman Nair, A.D.O, Kottayam

Sri. Pi Sivadasan, Administrative Assistant, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Thiruvananthapuram.

### 12/2000

Smt. T.M. Helen violet, R.S.O, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Thiruvananthapuram.

Sri.S.K. Subraya, A.D.O, District office, Kasargode

### 01/2001

Smt. M.R. Vilasinikutty, D.O., Kottayam

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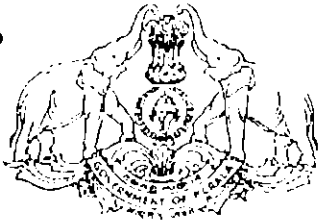
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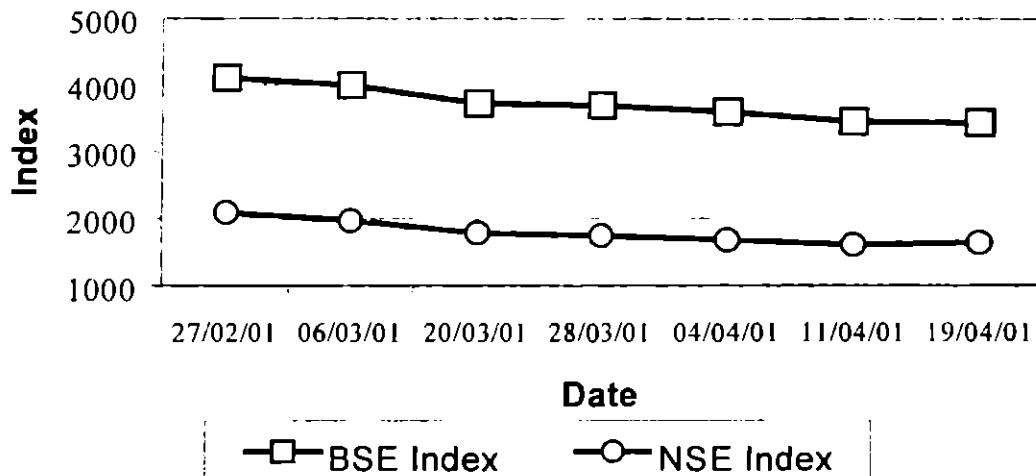


# EcoStat News

April 2001  
Volume - 1 Issue - 5

*For Official Use only*

## Stock Exchange Indices



## Inside the issue

- Population
- Health, Focus, Agriculture
- , Crime Records, Health, Labour
- , Export & Import-Cashew, Price, In House

Department of Economics & Statistics  
Government of Kerala

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## FROM EDITORS DESK

*We deeply mourn the untimely demise of one of India's eminent economists and ablest demographers, Professor Prvain Visaria. Dr. Visaria was born on 23rd April 1937 and passed away on 28th of February 2001 at the age of 64. At the time of his demise Dr. Visaria was Director, Institute of Economic Growth (IEG) Delhi. He held simultaneously various other prestigious positions viz. Chairman of the Governing Council at the National Sample Survey Organization, Member, Governing Body, National Council of Applied Economic Research, Member, National Population Commission. In addition he was also occupying numerous other advisory positions related to Census, Population Health, family Planning, Employment, Reserve bank of India, Planning Commission, etc.*

*The Directorate of Census operations has released paper 1 of 2001 Census of India. The provisional populations totals, data on population growth, density, sex ratio, literacy rate, etc. would be helpful for planners in the context of 10th Five year plan formulation process. The population distribution, percentage decadal growth rate, sex ratio, population density, etc are reproduced in this issue. We are also giving the estimated birth rate, death rate, natural growth rate and infant mortality rate, death rate by sex, etc as revealed in the Sample Registration Survey conducted by the Registrar General of India in this issue. Some other details which are included in this issue viz. percentage share in total population of persons aged 60<sup>+</sup> by sex and residence, age specific death rate for the elderly by age and sex (India and Kerala), old age dependency ratio by sex and residence (India and Kerala) etc. It is reproduced from the CSO publication "Elderly in India Profile of Programmes 2000" and would be useful for planners and demographers.*

**Editorial Board**

*A. Meera Sahib (Chief Editor)*

*M.R. Balakrishnan*

*M.S. Valsala*

*S. Indira*

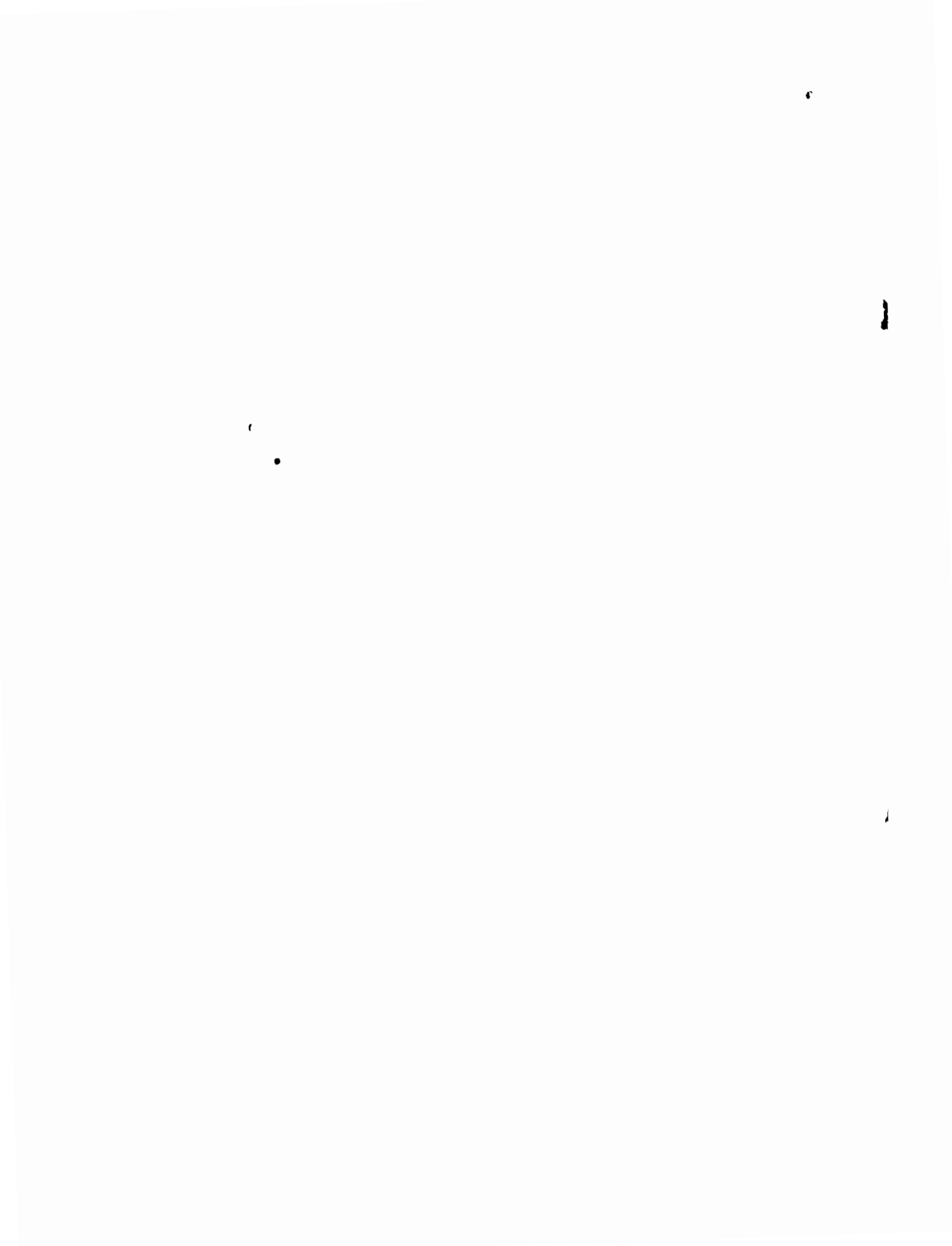
*C.C. Cherian Kunju (Editor in Charge)*

Edited printed & published for Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala

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

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







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**Provisional Population Totals 2001**

*Figures at a Glance for India & States/UTs*

Population distribution, percentage decadal growth, sex ratio, population density and literacy rate

State / UT Code	India/States/Union Territories	Population 2001	Percentage decadal growth 1991-2001	Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males) 2001	Population density (per sq. km.) 2001	Literacy rate 2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<b>INDIA</b>	1,027,015,247	21.34	933	324	65.38
1	Jammu & Kashmir	10,069,917	29.04	900	99	54.46
2	Himachal Pradesh	6,077,248	17.53	970	109	77.13
3	Punjab	24,289,296	19.76	874	482	69.95
4	Chandigarh	900,914	40.33	773	7903	81.76
5	Uttaranchal	8,479,562	19.20	964	159	72.28
6	Haryana	21,082,989	28.06	861	477	68.59
7	Delhi	13,782,976	46.31	821	9294	81.82
8	Rajasthan	56,473,122	28.33	922	165	61.03
9	Uttar Pradesh	166,052,859	25.80	898	689	57.36
10	Bihar	82,878,796	28.43	921	880	47.53
11	Sikkim	540,493	32.98	875	76	69.68
12	Arunachal Pradesh	1,091,117	26.21	901	13	54.74
13	Nagaland	1,988,636	64.41	909	120	67.11
14	Manipur	2,388,634	30.02	978	107	68.87
15	Mizoram	891,058	29.18	938	42	88.49
16	Tripura	3,191,168	15.74	950	304	73.66
17	Meghalaya	2,306,069	29.94	975	103	63.31
18	Assam	26,638,407	18.85	932	340	64.28
19	West Bengal	80,221,171	17.84	934	904	69.22
20	Jharkhand	26,909,428	23.19	941	338	54.13
21	Orissa	36,706,920	15.94	972	236	63.61
22	Chhatisgarh	20,795,956	18.06	990	154	65.18
23	Madhya Pradesh	60,385,118	24.34	920	196	64.11
24	Gujarat	50,596,992	22.48	921	258	69.97
25	Daman & Diu	158,059	55.59	709	1411	81.09
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	220,451	59.20	811	449	60.03
27	Maharashtra	96,752,247	22.57	922	314	77.27
28	Andhra Pradesh	75,727,541	13.86	978	275	61.11
29	Karnataka	52,733,958	17.25	964	275	67.04
30	Goa	1,343,998	14.89	960	363	82.32
31	Lakshadweep	60,595	17.19	947	1894	87.52
32	Kerala	31,838,619	9.42	1058	819	90.92
33	Tamil Nadu	62,110,839	11.19	986	478	73.47
34	Pondicherry	973,829	20.56	1001	2029	81.49
35	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	356,265	26.94	846	43	81.18

Source: Census of India 2001

**Population Distribution, Percentage Decadal Growth Rate, Sex-Ratio and Population Density**

Sl. No.	States/District	Population 2001			Percentage decadal	Sex ratio (females)	Population density (per
		Persons	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Kerala	31838619	15468664	16369955	9.42	1058	819
1	Kasargode	1203342	587763	615579	12.30	1047	604
2	Kannur	2412365	1154144	1258221	7.13	1090	813
3	Wayanad	786627	393397	393230	17.04	1000	369
4	Kozhikode	2878498	1398674	1479824	9.87	1058	1228
5	Malappuram	3629640	1759479	1870161	17.22	1063	1022
6	Palakkad	2617072	1265794	1351278	9.86	1068	584
7	Thrissur	2975440	1422047	1553393	8.70	1092	981
8	Eranakulam	3098378	1535881	1562497	9.09	1017	1050
9	Idukki	1128605	566405	562200	6.96	999	252
10	Kottayam	1952901	964433	988468	6.76	1025	722
11	Alappuzha	2105349	1012572	1092777	5.21	1079	1496
12	Pathanamthitta	1231577	588035	643542	3.72	1094	574
13	Kollam	2584118	1248616	1335502	7.33	1070	1038
14	Thiruvananthapuram	3234707	1571424	1663283	9.78	1058	1476

Source: Census of India 2001

**Ranking of Districts by Sex-Ratio and Population Density**

Sl. No.	District	Sex-ratio (Number of females per 1000 males)				Population Density			
		Rank in 2001	2001	1991	Rank in 1991	Rank in 2001	2001	1991	Rank in 1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Thiruvananthapuram	7	1058	1036	7	2	1476	1344	2
2	Kollam	8	1070	1035	8	5	1037	967	4
3	Pathanamthitta	2	1094	1062	2	12	467	450	12
4	Alappuzha	5	1079	1051	5	1	1489	1415	1
5	Kottayam	11	1025	1003	11	8	884	828	8
6	Idukki	13	993	975	13	14	252	236	14
7	Eranakulam	12	1017	1000	12	4	1050	963	5
8	Thrissur	1	1092	1085	1	7	981	903	6
9	Palakkad	3	1068	1061	3	11	584	532	11
10	Malappuram	4	1063	1053	4	6	1022	872	7
11	Kozhikode	9	1058	1027	9	3	1228	1118	3
12	Wayanad	14	1000	966	14	13	369	315	13
13	Kannur	6	1090	1049	6	9	813	759	9
14	Kasargode	10	1047	1026	10	10	604	538	10

Source: Census of India 2001

**Literacy Rate 1951 - 2001 - Kerala**

Year	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1951	47.18	58.35	36.43
1961	55.08	64.89	45.56
1971	69.75	77.13	62.53
1981	78.85	84.56	73.36
1991	89.81	93.62	86.17
2001	90.92	94.20	87.86

Source: Census of India 2001

Estimated Birth rate, Death rate, Natural growth rate and Infant mortality rate, 1999

India/States/Union Territories	Birth Rate			Death Rate			Natural growth rate			Infant Mortality rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
India	26.1	27.6	20.8	8.7	9.4	6.3	17.4	18.2	14.5	70	75	44
<b>Bigger States</b>												
1. Andhra Pradesh	21.7	22.0	20.6	8.2	9.0	5.7	13.5	13.1	15.0	66	75	37
2. Assam	27.0	28.0	18.9	9.7	10.1	6.2	17.3	17.9	12.8	76	79	36
3. Bihar	31.5	32.4	25.2	8.9	9.2	7.1	22.6	23.2	18.1	63	64	55
4. Gujarat	25.4	27.0	22.0	7.9	8.8	5.9	17.6	18.2	16.1	63	70	45
5. Haryana	26.8	27.7	23.3	7.7	8.0	6.4	19.1	19.7	16.9	68	70	58
6. Karnataka	22.3	23.7	19.2	7.7	8.7	5.5	14.6	15.0	13.6	58	69	24
7. Kerala	18.0	18.1	17.7	6.4	6.5	6.3	11.5	11.6	11.4	14	14	16
8. Madhya Pradesh	31.1	33.1	23.6	10.4	11.1	7.6	20.7	21.9	15.9	90	96	55
9. Maharashtra	21.1	21.6	20.3	7.5	8.7	5.6	13.6	12.9	14.7	48	58	31
10. Orissa	24.1	24.6	20.3	10.7	11.1	7.1	13.4	13.5	13.2	97	100	65
11. Punjab	21.5	22.5	18.6	7.4	7.9	6.1	14.1	14.6	12.5	53	57	39
12. Rajasthan	31.1	32.5	24.9	8.4	8.9	6.4	22.7	23.6	18.5	81	85	59
13. Tamil Nadu	19.3	19.8	18.2	8.0	8.7	6.6	11.3	11.1	11.6	52	58	39
14. Uttar Pradesh	32.8	33.9	27.5	10.5	11.1	8.1	22.2	22.9	19.4	84	88	66
15. West Bengal	20.7	22.9	14.3	7.1	7.2	6.8	13.6	15.7	7.5	52	55	40
<b>Smaller States</b>												
1. Arunachal Pradesh	22.3	23.2	13.5	6.0	6.4	1.9	16.3	16.7	11.6	43	45	10
2. Chhatisgarh	26.9	29.3	23.6	9.6	11.3	7.0	17.4	18.0	16.5	78	95	47
3. Goa	14.3	14.4	14.1	7.2	7.6	6.6	7.1	6.8	7.5	21	23	17
4. Jharkhand	26.3	28.5	19.0	8.9	9.7	6.4	17.4	18.9	12.6	71	76	48
5. Himachal Pradesh	23.8	24.3	16.8	7.3	7.5	5.2	16.4	16.8	11.6	62	63	38
6. Jammu & Kashmir	Data not compiled due to part – receipt of return											
7. Manipur	18.6	19.4	16.4	5.4	5.0	6.6	13.2	14.3	9.8	25	22	24
8. Meghalaya	28.7	31.1	15.7	9.1	10.2	3.3	19.5	20.9	12.4	56	59	33
9. Mizoram	17.0	18.7	14.8	5.5	6.9	3.7	11.5	11.8	11.1	19	22	14
10. Nagaland	11.8	N.A.	11.8	2.3	N.A.	2.3	9.5	N.A.	9.5	N.A.	N.A.	16
11. Sikkim	21.6	21.9	14.7	5.8	5.9	3.4	15.8	16.0	11.3	49	50	33
12. Tripura	17.0	17.5	14.4	5.7	5.7	5.7	11.3	11.8	8.7	42	43	33
13. Uttaranchal	19.6	24.5	16.1	6.5	10.5	3.5	13.2	14.0	12.5	52	75	27
<b>Union Territories</b>												
1. Andman & Nicobar Islands	18.1	17.8	19.2	5.5	6.2	3.5	12.6	11.5	15.7	25	30	9
2. Chandigarh	17.9	24.5	17.1	3.9	2.6	4.1	14.0	21.9	13.0	28	36	27
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	34.2	35.2	23.6	6.6	7.0	2.5	27.5	28.1	21.0	56	61	7
4. Daman & Diu	26.9	24.9	28.8	7.1	8.9	5.4	19.9	16.0	23.3	35	34	36
5. Delhi	20.3	20.7	20.3	4.8	4.5	4.9	15.5	16.2	15.4	31	33	31
6. Lakshadweep	25.1	25.1	25.0	4.7	4.3	5.0	20.4	20.8	20.0	32	26	37
7. Pondicherry	17.7	18.0	17.5	6.9	7.9	6.1	10.8	10.1	11.4	22	32	15

N.A.: Not available due to part-receipt of returns.

Note: Infant mortality rates for Smaller States and Union Territories are for the three-year period 1997-99; for Mizoram it is for 1997-99

Source: SRS Bulletin, Volume 35 No 1, April 2001

Death rate by sex, 1999

India/States/Union Territories	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
India	8.7	9.0	8.3	9.4	9.7	9.1	6.3	6.7	5.8
<b>Bigger States</b>									
1. Andhra Pradesh	8.2	9.0	7.4	9.0	9.8	8.1	5.7	6.4	5.0
2. Assam	9.7	10.2	9.2	10.1	10.5	9.6	6.2	6.9	5.3
3. Bihar	8.9	8.4	9.5	9.2	8.7	9.7	7.1	6.7	7.5
4. Gujarat	7.9	8.5	7.2	8.8	9.6	8.0	5.9	6.2	5.6
5. Haryana	7.7	7.7	7.7	8.0	8.0	8.0	6.4	6.4	6.4
6. Karnataka	7.7	8.5	7.0	8.7	9.4	8.0	5.5	6.3	4.7
7. Kerala	6.4	7.5	5.4	6.5	7.7	5.4	6.3	7.0	5.6
8. Madhya Pradesh	10.4	10.6	10.3	11.1	11.3	11.0	7.6	7.9	7.3
9. Maharashtra	7.5	8.2	6.7	8.7	9.3	8.1	5.6	6.6	4.5
10. Orissa	10.7	10.9	10.4	11.1	11.4	10.9	7.1	7.2	7.1
11. Punjab	7.4	8.1	6.7	7.9	8.6	7.0	6.1	6.5	5.7
12. Rajasthan	8.4	8.9	7.9	8.9	9.2	8.5	6.4	7.4	5.4
13. Tamil Nadu	8.0	8.8	7.3	8.7	9.5	8.0	6.6	7.3	5.8
14. Uttar Pradesh	10.5	10.4	10.7	11.1	11.0	11.2	8.1	7.8	8.3
15. West Bengal	7.1	7.2	6.9	7.2	7.2	7.1	6.8	7.3	6.3
<b>Smaller States</b>									
1. Arunachal Pradesh	6.0	6.4	5.7	6.4	6.8	6.1	1.9	2.2	1.6
2. Chhatisgarh	9.6	10.7	8.4	11.3	13.1	9.5	7.0	7.4	6.7
3. Goa	7.2	8.4	6.1	7.6	8.7	6.6	6.6	7.9	5.3
4. Jharkhand	8.9	8.8	9.0	9.7	9.4	9.9	6.4	6.9	5.8
5. Himachal Pradesh	7.3	8.2	6.5	7.5	8.5	6.6	5.2	5.6	4.8
6. Jammu & Kashmir	Data not compiled due to part receipt of return								
7. Manipur	5.4	6.4	4.5	5.0	6.1	4.0	6.6	7.3	5.8
8. Meghalaya	9.1	10.2	8.0	10.2	11.5	9.0	3.3	3.7	2.8
9. Mizoram	5.5	7.1	3.9	6.9	8.9	5.0	3.7	5.0	2.5
10. Nagaland	2.3	1.3	3.5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2.3	1.3	3.5
11. Sikkim	5.8	5.4	6.2	5.9	5.5	6.4	3.4	4.5	2.2
12. Tripura	5.7	6.3	5.1	5.7	6.4	4.9	5.7	5.5	5.9
13. Uttaranchal	6.5	6.9	5.9	10.5	11.2	9.7	3.5	3.9	3.1
<b>Union Territories</b>									
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5.5	5.8	5.3	6.2	7.0	5.4	3.5	2.2	4.9
2. Chandigarh	3.9	3.7	4.1	2.6	1.7	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6.6	7.4	5.9	7.0	7.8	6.2	2.5	3.1	1.8
4. Daman & Diu	7.1	7.2	6.9	8.9	9.8	7.9	5.4	4.8	6.1
5. Delhi	4.8	5.3	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.4	4.9	5.3	4.3
6. Lakshadweep	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.4	5.0	5.4	4.6
7. Pondicherry	6.9	8.3	5.4	7.9	9.0	6.8	6.1	7.8	4.5

Note: Estimates of Death rate by sex are subject to year to year fluctuations.

N.A.: Not available due to part receipt of returns.

Source: SRS BULLETIN, Sample Registration System, Registrar General, India. Volume 35 No. 1, April 200

**Estimates of birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate for the latest three years, (1996-1998)**

India/States/Union Territories	Year	Birth Rate			Death Rate			Infant Mortality rate		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
India*	1996	27.5	29.3	21.6	9.0	9.7	6.5	72	77	46
	1997	27.2	28.9	21.5	8.9	9.6	6.5	71	77	45
	1998	26.5	28.0	21.0	9.0	9.7	6.6	72	77	45
<b>Bigger States</b>										
1. Andhra Pradesh	1996	22.8	23.5	20.6	8.4	9.2	5.9	65	73	38
	1997	22.5	23.1	20.5	8.3	9.1	5.9	63	70	37
	1998	22.4	22.8	20.9	8.8	9.7	6.0	66	75	38
2. Assam	1996	27.6	28.9	20.7	9.6	10.2	5.8	74	79	37
	1997	28.2	29.0	20.7	9.9	10.3	5.9	76	79	37
	1998	27.9	28.7	20.2	10.0	10.5	6.0	76	80	36
3. Bihar	1996	32.1	33.1	23.6	10.2	10.6	6.9	71	73	54
	1997	31.7	32.7	23.6	10.0	10.4	6.8	71	73	53
	1998	31.1	32.1	23.1	9.4	9.7	6.5	67	68	51
4. Gujarat	1996	25.7	26.9	23.0	7.6	8.3	6.2	61	68	46
	1997	25.6	27.0	22.6	7.6	8.3	6.2	62	69	46
	1998	25.5	27.0	21.9	7.9	8.6	6.3	64	71	46
5. Haryana	1996	28.8	30.1	24.1	8.1	8.4	6.9	68	70	60
	1997	28.3	29.6	23.8	8.0	8.3	6.9	68	70	59
	1998	27.6	28.8	23.2	8.2	8.6	6.8	70	72	59
6. Karnataka	1996	23.0	24.2	20.3	7.6	8.6	5.4	53	63	25
	1997	22.7	23.9	20.1	7.6	8.5	5.4	53	63	24
	1998	22.0	23.1	19.4	7.9	8.9	5.6	58	70	25
7. Kerala	1996	18.0	18.0	17.9	6.2	6.3	6.0	14	13	16
	1997	17.9	17.9	17.9	6.2	6.3	6.1	12	11	15
	1998	18.3	18.3	18.0	6.4	6.5	6.2	16	15	17
8. Madhya Pradesh	1996	32.3	34.2	23.0	11.1	11.8	7.6	97	102	61
	1997	31.9	33.6	23.1	11.0	11.7	7.7	94	99	57
	1998	30.7	32.1	23.0	11.2	11.9	7.8	98	104	56
9. Maharashtra	1996	23.4	24.9	21.0	7.4	8.7	5.4	48	58	31
	1997	23.1	24.4	21.0	7.3	8.6	5.4	47	56	31
	1998	22.5	23.6	20.4	7.7	8.9	5.6	49	58	32
10. Orissa	1996	27.0	27.7	21.3	10.8	11.2	7.5	96	99	65
	1997	26.5	27.2	21.3	10.9	11.3	7.5	96	100	65
	1998	25.7	26.4	20.9	11.1	11.6	7.6	98	101	66
11. Punjab	1996	23.7	25.2	19.1	7.4	7.8	6.1	51	54	40
	1997	23.4	24.9	19.0	7.4	7.8	6.1	51	54	38
	1998	22.4	23.7	18.5	7.7	8.2	6.3	54	58	40
12. Rajasthan	1996	32.4	34.0	25.1	9.1	9.6	7.1	85	90	60
	1997	32.1	33.7	25.1	8.9	9.3	7.0	85	89	61
	1998	31.6	33.1	24.6	8.8	9.3	6.9	83	87	60
13. Tamil Nadu	1996	19.5	20.0	18.4	8.0	8.7	6.6	53	60	39
	1997	19.0	19.3	18.3	8.0	8.7	6.7	53	58	40
	1998	19.2	19.7	18.1	8.5	9.3	6.8	53	59	40
14. Uttar Pradesh	1996	34.0	35.2	28.0	10.3	10.7	8.2	85	88	67
	1997	33.5	34.6	27.9	10.3	10.7	8.2	85	89	66
	1998	32.4	33.4	27.2	10.5	10.9	8.1	85	89	65
15. West Bengal	1996	22.8	25.3	16.0	7.8	8.0	7.2	55	58	44
	1997	22.4	24.8	15.9	7.7	7.9	7.2	55	58	43
	1998	21.3	23.4	15.2	7.5	7.7	7.1	53	56	41



Estimates of birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate for the latest three years, (1996-1998) (Contd.)

Smaller States										
1. Arunachal Pradesh	1996	21.9	23.0	10.4	5.5	6.0	1.0	54	57	7
	1997	21.4	22.3	12.2	5.8	6.1	2.0	47	49	17
	1998	22.5	23.3	13.6	6.1	6.5	1.8	44	46	10
2. Goa	1996	14.4	15.5	13.0	7.4	8.3	6.2	15	17	13
	1997	14.2	14.4	13.8	7.7	8.0	7.2	19	23	14
	1998	14.3	14.6	13.8	8.2	8.5	7.7	23	25	22
3. Himachal Pradesh	1996	23.0	23.5	17.1	8.0	8.2	6.0	62	63	40
	1997	22.6	23.1	16.8	8.1	8.3	5.9	63	64	38
	1998	22.6	23.0	16.9	7.7	7.9	5.4	64	66	38
4. Manipur	1996	19.6	20.6	17.1	5.8	5.7	6.0	28	30	21
	1997	19.7	20.5	17.6	5.9	5.8	6.2	30	21	28
	1998	19.0	19.9	16.7	5.3	5.1	6.1	25	22	26
5. Meghalaya	1996	30.4	33.2	16.3	8.9	9.9	4.1	48	50	35
	1997	30.2	32.9	16.6	8.8	9.7	4.4	54	56	52
	1998	29.2	31.8	15.6	9.0	9.9	4.2	52	54	36
6. Mizoram	1996	15.1	16.4	13.5	3.7	3.7	3.9	25	27	18
	1997	15.0	16.4	13.3	4.8	5.7	3.7	19	22	15
	1998	15.8	18.1	13.1	5.6	6.7	4.3	23	26	18
7. Nagaland	1996	N.A	N.A	14.5	N.A	N.A	2.9	N.A	N.A	13
	1997	N.A	N.A	7.9	N.A	N.A	2.7	N.A	N.A	16
	1998	N.A	N.A	11.9	N.A	N.A	1.7	N.A	N.A	16
8. Sikkim	1996	20.0	20.3	11.3	6.5	6.7	3.4	47	47	32
	1997	19.8	20.0	12.8	6.5	6.6	3.5	51	51	41
	1998	20.9	21.2	13.5	6.1	6.2	3.9	52	52	44
9. Tripura	1996	18.4	19.2	14.2	6.5	6.8	4.9	49	49	47
	1997	18.3	18.9	15.5	6.8	6.9	5.8	51	53	39
	1998	17.6	18.2	14.8	6.1	6.2	5.4	49	50	39
Union Territories										
1. Andman & Nicobar	1996	18.5	19.1	16.8	4.8	5.2	3.6	27	29	21
	1997	18.6	18.8	17.8	5.1	5.6	3.6	33	39	16
	1998	17.7	18.0	16.8	4.6	5.1	3.0	30	37	9
2. Chandigarh	1996	17.5	20.9	17.2	4.3	3.7	4.4	45	37	46
	1997	18.8	20.9	18.5	4.2	3.7	4.3	40	46	40
	1998	17.9	21.3	17.5	4.1	3.5	4.2	32	44	30
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1996	28.9	29.5	22.7	9.2	9.7	4.5	71	75	5
	1997	28.2	28.7	22.8	8.2	8.6	3.6	63	67	7
	1998	34.1	35.1	23.4	7.9	8.4	3.0	61	65	7
4. Daman & Diu	1996	21.6	21.4	21.8	9.0	8.4	9.4	43	40	45
	1997	24.9	25.5	24.4	5.9	7.7	4.4	38	41	35
	1998	21.7	23.0	20.5	7.0	8.1	6.1	51	42	59
5. Delhi	1996	21.6	25.5	21.2	5.7	5.7	5.7	44	42	44
	1997	21.1	22.7	20.9	5.4	5.4	5.4	35	34	35
	1998	19.4	20.9	19.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	36	36	36
6. Lakshadweep	1996	23.4	23.8	23.1	6.3	6.1	6.6	36	18	53
	1997	22.9	23.5	22.3	6.2	6.1	6.3	36	22	49
	1998	23.0	23.5	22.3	6.2	6.1	6.3	26	22	30
7. Pondicherry	1996	18.1	20.7	16.3	7.1	7.3	6.9	25	27	23
	1997	18.4	20.1	17.1	8.0	9.1	7.2	22	30	16
	1998	18.2	18.3	17.9	7.8	8.7	7.2	21	31	14

\* : Excludes Jammu & Kashmir due to part-receipt of returns.

N.A. Not available due to non-receipt of returns.

Note : Infant mortality rates for Smaller States/UT's shown against 1996, 1997 and 1998 are for the periods 1994-96, 1995-97 and 1996-98 respectively.

Source: SRS Bulletin, Volume 34 No. 2, October 2000

**Percentage share in total population of Persons aged 60+ by sex and residence, India and Kerala, 1991**

India / State / U.T.	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kerala	8.53	9.27	8.91	7.79	9.37	8.59	8.33	9.29	8.82
INDIA*	7.17	7.05	7.11	5.55	5.96	5.75	6.75	6.77	6.76

Excludes figures for Assam in 1981 and Jammu & Kashmir in 1991 where the census could not be conducted.

Source: *Elderly in India – Profile & Programmes 2000*, CSO, Government of India.

**Age specific death rate for the elderly by age and sex, India and Kerala, 1997**

India & major States	Age-groups								
	60-64			65-69			70+		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Kerala	26.1	9.4	17.4	43.1	20.0	30.6	97.7	67.2	80.4
India	32.3	22.1	27.1	46.3	34.4	40.2	89.7	77.6	83.5

Source: *Elderly in India – Profile & Programmes 2000*, CSO, Government of India

**Old age dependency ratio by sex and residence, India and Kerala, 1991**

India / State / U.Ts.	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Kerala	14.23	15.16	14.71	12.38	14.80	13.61	13.72	15.07	14.41
India*	13.34	12.97	13.16	9.21	10.19	9.66	12.16	12.23	12.19

Note: Old age dependency ratio is defined as the number of persons in the age group 60+ per 100 persons in the age group 15-59.  
 \* Excludes figures for Jammu & Kashmir where the census was not conducted.

Source: *Elderly in India – Profile & Programmes 2000*, CSO, Government of India

**Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 60 years and above by usual (principal) activity status and by sex and place of residence for India and Kerala, 1995-96**

States		Usual principal activity status						Others
		Self employed		Regularly employed	Casual labour			
		Agriculture	Non – agriculture		Agriculture	Non – agriculture		
Kerala	Rural	153	38	9	64	22	714	
	Urban	140	95	29	17	26	693	
India	Rural	242	41	6	88	9	614	
	Urban	62	200	52	14	25	647	

Source: *Elderly in India – Profile & Programmes 2000*, CSO, Government of India.

**Number of persons aged 60 and above having financial assets/property per 1000 persons aged 60 and above by sex for India & Kerala, 1995-96**

States		Persons aged 60 and above					
		Having financial assets			Having property		
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Kerala	Rural	347	105	214	759	446	587
	Urban	415	246	370	664	475	560
India	Rural	569	177	372	804	456	629
	Urban	581	376	535	742	420	578

Source: *Elderly in India - Profile & Programmes 2000, CSO, Government of India.*

**Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 60 and above by state of economic independence and sex for India & Kerala, 1995-96**

States		State of economic independence							
		Not dependent on others		Partially dependent on others		Fully dependent on others		Not Recorded	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Kerala	Rural	497	92	148	137	325	736	30	35
	Urban	449	112	142	120	381	760	28	8
India	Rural	485	121	180	146	313	706	22	27
	Urban	515	115	169	110	297	757	19	18

Source: *Elderly in India - Profile & Programmes 2000, CSO, Government of India.*

**Per 1000 distribution of economically dependent persons aged 60 years and above by category of person supporting them and sex for India & Kerala, 1995-96**

States		Category of person supporting									
		Spouse		Own children		Grand children		Others		Not recorded	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Kerala	Rural	79	155	832	729	15	40	45	57	29	19
	Urban	57	117	837	720	20	37	42	111	44	15
India	Rural	108	155	732	699	48	51	68	70	44	25
	Urban	101	178	765	679	52	55	48	65	34	23

Source: *Elderly in India - Profile & Programmes 2000, CSO, Government of India.*

**Per 1000 distribution of fully independent persons aged 60 years and above by number of dependents by sex and place of residence for India & Kerala, 1995-96**

States		No. of dependents					
		Zero			One or more		
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Kerala	Rural	12	68	22	988	932	978
	Urban	17	113	39	983	887	961
India	Rural	30	92	42	970	908	958
	Urban	27	104	41	973	896	959

Source: *Elderly in India - Profile & Programmes 2000, CSO, Government of India.*

**Literacy rate for persons aged 60 years and above by sex and residence for India & Kerala, 1991**

India / State / U.Ts.	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Kerala	76.81	50.17	62.69	84.38	58.27	69.91	78.68	52.32	64.55
India*	33.65	7.51	21.11	65.97	30.76	48.73	40.62	12.68	27.15

\* Excludes figures for Jammu & Kashmir where the census was not conducted.

Source: *Elderly in India – Profile & Programmes 2000*, CSO, Government of India

**Number of persons aged 60 years and above reporting any chronic disease (per 100,000 persons aged 60 years and above) by sex for India & Kerala (1995-96)**

States		Males	Females	Persons
Kerala	Rural	67904	69731	68911
	Urban	59995	62487	61370
India	Rural	52670	51409	52034
	Urban	52822	56029	54459

Source: *Elderly in India – Profile & Programmes 2000*, CSO, Government of India

**Prevalence rate (per one lakhs persons) of any physical disability among persons aged 60 years and above by Sex for India & Kerala, 1995-96**

States		Males	Females	Persons
Kerala	Rural	35719	42907	39680
	Urban	28328	35219	32129
India	Rural	38002	42455	40247
	Urban	16559	36696	35606

Source: *Elderly in India – Profile & Programmes 2000*, CSO, Government of India

**Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 60 years and above by type of living arrangement and place of residence for India & Kerala, 1995-96**

States		Type of living arrangement					
		Alone	With spouse only	With spouse and other members	With children	With other relations and non-relations	Not recorded
Kerala	Rural	30	72	484	368	35	11
	Urban	26	49	553	304	65	3
India	Rural	43	107	462	331	48	9
	Urban	45	80	469	349	51	6

Source: *Elderly in India – Profile & Programmes 2000*, CSO, Government of India

## Family welfare

The availability of facilities for primary health care, their accessibility, the very high degree of awareness and acceptability among the people has made Kerala model an almost perfect one.

The level of achievements attained in the implementation of the various national programmes for control/eradication of diseases and also of family welfare programme including universal immunization programme and maternal and child health activities has helped the state to reduce the mortality rates and improve the health status of the people. Life expectancy has enhanced especially that of females to over 73 years. Today the infant mortality rate is as low as 12 and the maternal mortality is below 1, which are comparable to that of some of the developed countries. The crude death rate is as low as 6, and the per school child mortality rate is also quite low. In 1991 the general fertility rate was 64.4 and in 1996 the birthrate have reduced to 17.7. The total fertility rate is as low as 1.8 in Kerala by 1992 itself which is the lowest among all the major states in the country. Under all major health indicators, the state has already achieved what the country has targeted for achieving "Health for all by 2015 AD"

### Family Welfare Programme in Kerala

During the period 1956-61 70 family planning clinics were opened in the state with facilities for sterilization in 53 institutions. During the period 1962-70 shows a slow growth of the programme. In 1964 on the basis of the recommendation of the Mukherjee committee, a network of service units was established.

During 1970-73 conduct of mass sterilization camps was the hallmark of the programme. Since 1970 the state has stepped up the pace and reached several milestones in the implementation of the various family welfare programmes.

Family Welfare Programme is implemented through the Sub Centres, Primary Health Centres, Taluk Hospitals, District Hospitals and Medical Colleges. Use of mass media and inter personal communications were made for highlighting the benefits of small family norm and removed of socio-cultural barriers for adoption of family limitation programme.

In Kerala from 1957 to 1973 Vasectomies and tubectomies accounted 76% of the total sterilization conducted in the state. Male sterilization declined from 14% in 1980-81 to about 2% in 1990-91 and to as low as 0.3% in 1996-97. The use of IUD insertions, OP&CC also show a decreasing trend. This decreasing trend noticed indicating that the people of Kerala prefer permanent methods for family planning.

The Family Welfare Programme in Kerala was able to maintain consistently an achievement of over 90% of the target under Sterilization and could achieve the targets consistently for 1994-95 also. In 1986-87 the state secured the second prize of an amount of one crore among group A states. In the year 1997-98, the state has owned the prestigious JRD TATA Award of rupees one crore for the best performance among the Indian states, in the field of Family Welfare activities. The same year Palakkad district was also selected as one of the best performing districts in India in the field of Family Welfare activities.

In Kerala the percentage of effectively protected couples is higher than the all India average. The couple protection rate as on 1994 was 51.5% for Kerala, while the all India rate is only 45.5%. The birth declined from 23.2 in 1985 to 17.7 in 1995. Kerala has a tremendous achievement in the Family Welfare in terms of major indicators viz – birth rate, death rate, neonatal mortality rate, infant mortality rate and couple protection rate.

## Health Infrastructure in Kerala as on 01.01.2000

Institution	No	Beds
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Total Govt. Allopathic Medical Institutions	1281	41462
1. Hospitals	143	31819
2. Community Health Centre	105	4202
3. Primary Health Centre	944	5009
4. Dispensaries	53	164
5. T.B. Centres/Clinics	21	268
6. Leprosy Control Unit	15	

### Category wise Hospitals

Institution	No	Beds
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1. Taluk Hospitals	41	6703
2. District Hospitals	11	3809
3. General Hospitals	5	2794
4. Govt. hospitals	66	5049
5. Medical College Hospitals	6	8116
6. W & C Hospital	4	1157
7. T.B. Hospital	3	683
8. Leprosy Hospital	3	1916
9. Mental Hospital	3	1342
10. Ophthalmic Hospital	1	250

### Health Indicators

Indicator	Year	Kerala	India
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1. Perinatal Mortality Rate	1999	18.9	47.5
2. Neonatal Mortality Rate	„	11.3	51.1
3. Total fertility Rate	„	1.8	3.3
4. Gross Reproduction Rate	„	0.9	1.7
5. Female Age at Effective Marriage	„	22.1	18.3
6. Couple Protection Rate	1998-99	61.34	N.A.
7. Material Mortality Rate	„	0.8	4.37
8. Expectancy of Life of Birth	„		
All	„	70.93	64.9
Male	„	70	64.1
Female	„	73.62	65.6

## FW Achievement from 1990 to 2000

Sl. No.	Dist.	1990			1995			1996			1997	
		Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	TVM	17000	24213	142	11000	16828	152.9	16800	15994	95.2	Target Free Approach	16661
2	KLM	16500	17082	103.5	10000	14593	145.9	12450	14592	117.2		16441
3	PTA	8000	8942	111.8	4600	6400	139.1	6450	5846	90.6		5418
4	ALP	13500	11237	83.2	8000	7688	96.1	7600	7916	104.2		7845
5	KTM	12000	19255	160.5	7500	7535	100.5	8700	6405	73.6		6574
6	IDKI	6700	7377	110.1	4100	5260	128.3	5250	4305	82.02		4392
7	EKM	15000	15573	103.8	10000	11795	117.9	11000	11216	101.9		11097
8	TSR	17000	18852	110.9	10000	10260	102.3	10000	10558	105.6		9407
9	PKD	16000	16286	101.8	10800	10711	99.2	9750	11889	121.9		10924
10	MPM	16000	16664	104.2	12500	9857	78.9	9400	7600	80.9		8479
11	KKD	17000	27567	162.4	11000	15735	143	15100	12422	82.3		14029
12	WYD	4400	5209	118.4	2500	2852	114.1	4050	2896	71.5		4342
13	KNR	14700	14716	100.1	9500	9914	104.4	9650	7772	80.5		6786
14	KSD	6200	5564	89.7	3500	3626	103.6	4000	2118	52.9		2725
	STATE	180000	208537	115.9	115000	133054	115.6	130200	121529	93.3	125120	

Sl. No.	Dist.	1998			1999			2000		
		Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	TVM	15421	19429	125.9	18434	18027	96	16189	17694	109.2
2	KLM	15300	15300	100	12660	12380	92	10900	11589	106.3
3	PTA	6015	6169	102.5	5840	5392	101	5205	5666	94.4
4	ALP	8484	8284	97.7	8296	8196	105	9593	8729	90.9
5	KTM	5200	6280	120.7	8821	8801	93	8448	8244	97.5
6	IDKI	4082	4629	113.4	5230	5463	113	6758	5917	87.5
7	EKM	18554	13324	71.8	13802	16694	130	19537	17997	91.1
8	TSR	11050	10921	98.8	12875	12289	106	14300	13676	95.6
9	PKD	10700	10835	101.2	14013	12204	91	12610	12199	101.4
10	MPM	16549	9481	57.2	14368	10137	88	15393	12598	81.8
11	KKD	15000	15145	100.9	15319	12754	85	12750	15374	120.5
12	WYD	4109	5460	132.8	7109	5439	94	7027	6696	95.2
13	KNR	7374	10967	148.7	7360	9479	173	14068	13233	94.06
14	KSD	6993	2510	35.8	4520	3030	83	3820	3736	97.8
	STATE	144831	138744	95.7	148647	140285	94.3	157628	154168	97.8

### Number of Institutions

District	Hospitals		P.H.C. including MCH Centres		Community Health Centres		Hospitals		T.B. Clinics		Leprosy Control Clinics/Units / Leprosy Sanitarium
	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TVM	19	6257	77	404	10	464	7	34	1	28	1
KLM	9	1465	66	266	8	347			2		3
PTA	7	618	51	251	4	191	1		1	12	
ALP	12	3469	65	215	8	273	2		2	76	1
KTM	13	2502	62	425	8	392			2	60	
IDKI	3	328	54	374	4	138	1		1		
EKM	22	3014	78	621	10	417	3	68	4	40	
TSR	18	3518	87	445	9	295	5	6	1		2
PKD	8	1151	86	652	8	405	8		1		1
MPM	7	1302	97	546	8	283	6		2	52	3
KKD	10	5168	70	231	10	346	3		1		2
WYD	2	331	25	216	6	264	6		1		
KNR	10	2263	80	200	7	244	8	56	1		
KSD	3	433	46	163	5	143	3		1		2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>31819</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>5009</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>4202</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>15</b>

Source: Directorate of Health Services

### Statement of Medicine Manufacturing Units Blood Bank in Kerala during 99-2000

Sl. No.	Name of District	Allopathy	Blood Bank	Homeopathy	Ayurveda	Cosmetics
1	Thiruvananthapuram	15	11		88	01
2	Kollam	5	10	-	76	03
3	Pathanamthitta	2	8		32	
4	Alappuzha	10	5	4	51	00
5	Kottayam	8	11	2	53	01
6	Idukki		6		14	00
7	Eranakulam	22	18	01	104	09
8	Thrissur	11	17	2	172	01.
9	Palakkad	8	1	2	64	01
10	Malappuram	4	3	2	50	01
11	Kozhikkode	4	6	3	62	04
12	Wayanad		02		06	01
13	Kannur	01	05	01	48	00
14	Kasargod	01	02		05	01
	<b>Total</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>23</b>

Source: Drugs Control Department



## Statement of Licensed Sales premises (Medical Shops) during 99-2000

Sl. No.	Name of District	Retail	Wholesale	Total	Homeopathy
1	Thiruvananthapuram	759	188	947	20
2	Kollam	353	149	502	31
3	Pathanamthitta	544	177	721	72
4	Alappuzha	354	120	474	28
5	Kottayam	679	205	884	36
6	Idukki	193	50	243	31
7	Eranakulam	901	630	1531	34
8	Thrissur	1125	204	1329	55
9	Palakkad	483	176	659	23
10	Malappuram	695	204	899	51
11	Kozhikkode	621	298	919	129
12	Wayanad	125	62	187	16
13	Kannur	453	239	692	116
14	Kasargod	207	65	272	19
	Total	7492	2767	10259	661

Source: Drugs control Department.

## Nutrition Facts – Raw Cashew nuts

Service Size:	¼ cup (28g/1 oz)	Service Size:	¼ cup (28g/1 oz)
Amount Per Serving		Potassium 150mg	4%
Calories 160	Calories From Fat 110	Total Carbohydrates 8g	2%
	% Daily Value	Dietary Fiber 2g	
Total Fat 14g	21%	Sugars 2g	
Saturated Fat 2g	11%	Protein 5g	
Polyunsaturated Fat 2.5g		Vitamin A 0%	Vitamin C 0%
Monounsaturated Fat 9g		Calcium 0%	Iron 10%
Cholesterol 0mg	0%	Phosphorous 1%	Magnesium 20%
Sodium 0mg	0%		

Source: Cashew Bulletin, Vol XXXIX No.4, April 2001

## INVESTIGATION, PLANNING AND MONITORING OF IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN KERALA

### Introduction

The works now undertaken by the Investigation wing are

1. Investigation & project, preparation of all new Irrigation Projects in the state.
2. Evaluation of all completed Irrigation projects.
3. Investigation of checkdam.
4. Preparation of Identification report.
5. Works relating to revamping and consolidation of Irrigation projects in the state which were in operation for more than 25 years.

The function of the Statistical Wing is to design and conduct various studies related to the above work. These surveys are conducted in co-ordination with the Planning & Agricultural wing of the Chief Engineer's Office. Since most of the irrigation projects were implemented with the aid of the World Bank, studies are conducted as per the guidelines issued by the World Bank. Generally the following studies are undertaken by this section. Socioeconomic survey of the project area, the existing cropping pattern of the Irrigation Project and variation in the cropping pattern of the implemented projects, special study on problem involved in the resettlement of families in the catchment area of irrigation projects, Post Facto Evaluation Study on all completed/nearing completion Irrigation Projects. Presently the Investigation Wing is headed by Dr. A. Komalavally Amma, Chief Engineer and Statistics Section led by Dr. S. Radha, Joint Director. Two Deputy Directors and seven compilers assist the Joint Director in Statistical work.

### River and other water resources in Kerala

Rivers are one of the major forces that shape the landscape. River form part of the water cycle, the continuous circulation of water between land area and

### Focus

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

atmosphere. The source of a river may be mountain spring or lake or melting glaciers. In Kerala there are 41 west flowing rivers and 3 east flowing rivers. Six originate from Karnataka and four of them from Tamil Nadu. Of the 41 west flowing rivers there are only 5 rivers 150 km or more in length and yielding more than 2830 m. cum (100 TMC) of water in an year. They are as follows

Table No. 1

Sl. No.	River	Length (KM)	Catchment Area (sq. km)	Run of in million (cum)
1	Periyar	227	5284	12310.5 (435 TMC)
2	Pumpa	176	1976	6310.9 (223 TMC)
3	Bharathapuzha	250	5440	8829.6 (312 TMC)
4	Beyepore	168	2810	5235.5 (185 TMC)
5	Chalakydy	150	1390	2830.0 (100 TMC)

The following table gives the district wise distribution of irrigation projects in Kerala

### Irrigation

Irrigation facilities have a vital role in the development of fundamental agricultural sector in our country. In earlier five year plans priority was given to major irrigation projects. But from 9<sup>th</sup> plan onwards priority has been shifted to minor irrigation projects. The irrigation development fund distributed is as follows.

Table No. 2

Major Irrigation Projects	63%
Minor Irrigation Projects	24%
Protection of coastal area	5%
Command area development	4%
Flood control	4%
Total	100%

Table No. 3

Sl. No.	District	No. of Irrigation Projects
1	Thiruvananthapuram	1
2	Kollam	1
3	Alappuzha	1
4	Pathanamthitta	1
5	Kottayam	1
6	Eranakulam	3
7	Thrissur	5
8	Palakkad	9
9	Malappuram	2
10	Kozhikode	1
11	Wayanad	2
12	Kasargode	1
13	Kannur	1
	Total	29

Table No. 4 – Source of Irrigation

Sl. No.	Source of Irrigation	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Government Canal	102942	102880	108633	103136	103300	101023
2	Private Canal	3745	3743	3464	3681	3601	3548
3	Tanks	48294	48474	53364	40213	48479	45377
4	Wells	65772	66221	75871	73137	82731	82917
5	Other Sources	113704	102280	116626	113026	118774	117648
6	Total	334457	323598	357958	342193	356885	350513
7	Area irrigated more than once in year	41911	89273	147532	123311		
8	Gross area under irrigation	376368	412871	505490	465504	458569	417082
9	Percentage of net irrigated area to net agricultural land area	14.87	14.38	15.98	15.11	15.73	15.44
10	Percentage of net irrigated area to gross agricultural land area.	12.35	13.71	16.58	15.18	15.18	14.05
11	Percentage of irrigated paddy area to gross irrigated area.	56	51	54	49	50	49

**Table No. 5 – Gross area under irrigation (crop-wise)**

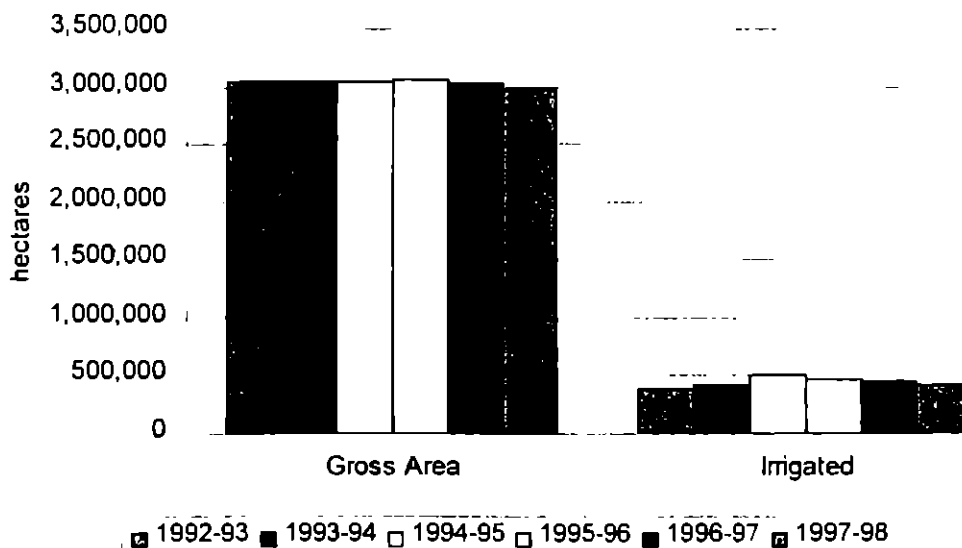
(Area in hectares)

Sl. No.	Source of Irrigation	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Paddy	212576	209735	272772	234409	230087	202143
2	Tubers	822	801	859	954	862	841
3	Vegetables	6059	5013	5676	7428	7061	6567
4	Coconut	105698	146682	172486	164518	160475	144029
5	Arecanut	22395	22621	22709	25544	26167	26741
6	Nutmeg/clove	953	1074	1352	1459	1749	1846
7	Other spices & condiments	1873	1966	2110	2942	2921	2608
8	Banana	11005	8853	10331	10737	11835	12497
9	Betel leaves	732	743	840	931	1088	822
10	Sugar cane	2112	2289	2260	3844	3668	5805
11	Other trees	12342	13099	14105	12738	12656	18183
	<b>Total</b>	<b>376368</b>	<b>412871</b>	<b>505490</b>	<b>465504</b>	<b>458569</b>	<b>417082</b>

**Gross area cropped / Irrigated (Area in Hectare)**

Year	Gross	Irri	Year	Gross	Irri
1992-93	3046471	376368	1995-96	3067225	465504
1993-94	3042701	412844	1996-97	3021224	458569
1994-95	3048310	506290	1997-98	2969002	417082

**Gross area cropped / Irrigated  
(Area in Hectare)**



Net area sown / Irrigated (Area in hectare)

Year	Net Area	Irrigated	Year	Net Area	Irrigated
1992-93	2249593	334457	1995-96	2264842	342193
1993-94	2238102	323598	1996-97	2268613	356885
1994-95	2239490	357958	1997-98	2270593	350513

Net area sown / Irrigated  
(Area in hectare)

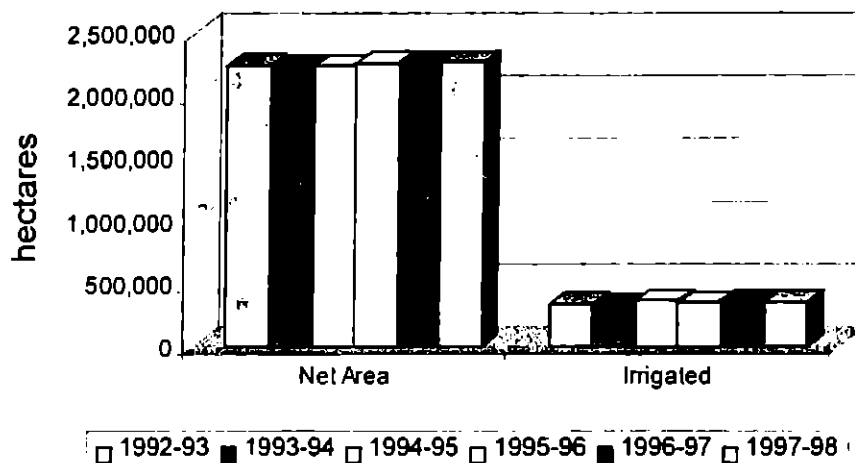


Table No. 6 – Month wise Distribution of Normal Rainfall and Average Rainfall for Last 10 Years (in m.m) Kerala

Month	Normal Rainfall	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Deviation from Normal Rainfall during 1999
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Jan	15.64	15	14	3.4	0.0	32.5	11.01	12.56	3.0	8.4	2.0	-13.64
Feb	16.21	5	6	1.0	18.1	31.0	7.27	8.37	3.7	1.1	23.9	+7.69
Mar	37.14	17	34	0.1	21.0	20.3	41.31	13.49	37.4	10.9	22.1	-15.04
Apr	109.78	42	98	44.8	70.6	145.7	173.62	134.36	61.9	64.9	124.4	+14.62
May	252.42	489	119	226.1	169.5	151.9	348.52	71.01	132.9	170.9	471.1	+218.68
June	711.35	603	1084	813.3	688.8	836.2	531.75	592.10	562.1	724.6	614.0	-97.35
July	720.71	652	837	802.3	804.6	941.0	719.72	679.96	227.7	601.4	657.0	-63.71
Aug	433.31	349	471	503.6	293.2	478.9	458.17	337.06	520.6	364.5	250.3	-183.01
Sep	248.57	106	50	296.5	91.7	205.8	293.29	329.35	289.7	516.4	85.5	-163.07
Oct	297.28	326	291	318.4	442.7	448.5	208.16	320.61	282.9	438.9	545.0	+247.72
Nov	162.71	174	100	338.7	169.1	163.7	180.59	97.17	284.8	129.1	71.6	-91.11
Dec	42.35	2	3	4.8	49.3	42.5	0.1	88.42	92.1	83.6	5.1	-37.25
Total	3047.87	2780	3106	3353	2818.6	3497.9	2973.51	2684.46	2498.8	3114.7	2872	-175.87
Average	253.98	232	259	279.41	234.9	291.5	247.79	223.71	208.2	259.6	239.3	-14.68

Out of the 29 irrigation projects the statistical wing conducted various studies. Prominent one are:

1. Neyyar
2. Pampa
3. Chaliyar
4. Kuriarkutty Karappara
5. Mangalam
6. Gayathri
7. Peechi
8. Periyar valley – study continues.

Main objectives of the studies are

1. to examine the extend of irrigation potential created and utilised
2. to ascertain whether the farmers have adopted the recommended cropping pattern as envisaged in the project report, if not reason for non adoption
3. to examine the changes in the production and productivity of agricultural sector income and the socio-economic conditions of the people in the command area
4. to study to effects of structural changes/operational inefficiency if any in the schedule of irrigation followed
5. to examine the social attitude of farmers towards irrigation project implementation
6. to review the various inhibiting factors in the execution of irrigation project
7. to study the impact of CADA activities

The tables attached gives the survey details of distribution pattern of attitude of beneficiary farmers in various Irrigation Projects, social attitude of farmers towards Irrigation Project. Irrigated/Unirrigated area and productivity of important crops in the project area. (Table 7 and 8).  
Rehabilitation

With the introduction of new irrigation project a large-scale displacement of human, land, animals etc. become inevitable. As a result of it human being especially tribals are compelled to change their livelihood and are also uprooted from the soil. "The ethes of tribal life is based significantly upon this natural resource base. Displacement thus disrupts this symbolic relationship" The extent of displacement affects the entire socio economic system which is much wider than this loss of land reflected through the process of acquisition.

According to a conservative estimate of the person displaced so far by various categories of major projects 155 lakh persons (appropriately) have been displaced till 1985 of which 39.5 lakh person (25%) were rehabilitated and 115.5 persons (75% are still awaiting rehabilitation).

The policy of rehabilitation aimed at is by the principle of total rehabilitation which means not only for the financial compensation but also to provide means of livelihood, and it should be multi-dimensional.

#### Distribution pattern of attitude of beneficiary farmers in various Irrigation Project

Sl. No.	Pattern of response	Percentage of farmers			
		Neyyar	Pamba	Gayathry	Peechi
1	Strongly favourable	3.89	6.02	10.44	12.71
2	Favourable	35.42	26.54	43.44	36.04
3	Undecided	24.19	18.09	6.64	5.21
4	Unfavourable	35.64	47.50	35.06	42.38
5	Strongly Unfavourable	0.86	1.85	4.42	3.66
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table No. 8 - Social attitude of farmers towards Irrigation Projects

Sl. No.	Statement	Neyyar		Pamba		Gayathri		Peechi	
		Total Score	Mean Score	Total Score	Mean Score	Total Score	Mean Score	Total Score	Mean Score
1	The Farmers will be adversely affected if the projected is closed.	1858	4.01	1652	3.35	1414	4.71	1361	4.86
2	Agricultural production in the area will not increase if the project is not implemented.	1604	3.46	1485	3.01	1320	4.40	1138	4.06
3	Individually farmers are getting benefit through this project.	1335	2.88	1225	2.48	1054	3.51	1071	3.82
4	Due to the introduction of this project there has been on upliftment in rural economy.	1447	3.13	1296	2.62	1094	3.65	1021	3.65
5	Irrigation Project leads to the overall development of one's family	1344	2.90	1316	2.67	1092	3.64	999	3.57
6	The Irrigation Project helps in reducing the cost of cultivation to a great extent.			1390	2.28	722	2.41	945	3.37
7	Only after the implementation of scheme farmers are practicing scientific management in their fields	1380	2.98	1141	2.31	1056	3.52	864	3.09
8	Just like any other Government programme, Irrigation Scheme is also not going to benefit the farming community	1746	3.77	2063	4.18	663	2.21	686	2.45
9	The Samithy is an eye was in the name of peoples participation	1438	3.11	1426	2.89	726	2.42	648	2.31
10	Absolute gain in terms of economic returns from the project is lower	1502	3.24	1675	3.39	917	3.06	624	2.23
11	The irrigation project deplete the soil nutrient status.	1086	2.35	1137	2.31	864	2.88	577	2.06
12	The irrigation project will make the rich farmers richer and poor poorer	463		498		300		280	
	Mean of Mean Score		3.10		2.88		3.21		3.12

**Table No. 9 - Irrigated / Unirrigated Area (ha)**

Type of land	Neyyar Area	I.P. Percentage	Chaliyar Area	I.P. Percentage	Pampa Area	I.P. Percentage	Kuriarkuty Karappara Area	I.P. Percentage	Mangalam Area	I.P. Percentage	Gayathri Area	I.P. Percentage	Peechi Area	I.P. Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Irrigated	100.43	52	156.82	27	93	47	168.49	55	74.12	62	384.03	82	164.9	69
Unirrigated	92.3	48	416.07	73	104	53	135.99	45	45.35	38	84.65	18	72.93	31
Total	192.73	100	572.89	100	197	100	304.48	100	119.47	100	468.68	100	237.83	100

**Table No. 10 - Productivity of various crops under Irrigation Projects**

Sl. No.	Name of Crop	Neyyar I.P.	Chaliyar I.P.	Pampa I.P.	Kuriyarkuty karappara I.P.	Mangalam I.P.	Gayathri I.P.	Peechi I.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Paddy	3067	2181	3815	2485	3933	4302	5946
2	Coconut (No)	9282	7050	7384	7262	9245	12514	11737
3	Tapioca	4022	7921	15410		3576	6336	4585
4	Plantain	2949		6311		4591	5714	7371
5	Banana	5038	1685		267		8615	12023
6	Pepper	230	340	376		1136	1000	810
7	Arecanut	3103	1868	1503		2634		1204
8	Nutmug	-						571
9	Rubber	696	809	1215		755		
10	Sugarcane				34484			
11	Cotton				956			
12	Pulses	250		1448	457			
13	Tubers			4502				
14	Vegetables	3562		7434	2044	1233		
15	Betal leaves		22410	19300	-			
16	Coffee			520				
17	Cashew		694			2246		-
18	Groundnut				1092			
19	Ginger			5971				
20	Mango					618		



**Table No. 11 - Tribal Settlements in the Catchment of Chaliyar River - '97**

Sl. No.	Name of colony	No. of families		Demolished	Name of Panchayat with Ward No.
		According to S.T. Survey	According to Survey		
1	Appankappu	50	45	-5	Edakkara 1
2	Ettappa	16	11	-5	-do-
3	Narangappayil	32	31	-1	-do-
4	Chellikal	12	18	+6	-do-
5	Mukkoon	4	2	-2	-do-
6	Velumpiyan padam	10	7	-3	-do-
7	Kunippala	15	10	-5	-do-
8	Amputtan petty	9	7	-2	Chyngathara 1
9	Thandam kallu	20	7	-13	-do-
10	Vaniyampuzha	15	11	-4	Chungathara - 2
11	Eruthukuttypotti	10	15	+5	-do-
12	Kumpalappara	6	7	+1	-do-
13	Kodinji	10	5	-5	-do-
14	Chempra	26	19	-7	-do-
	Total	235	195	40	

It shall include social, economic, educational, environmental, physical occupational and cultural aspects as well. The cost of total rehabilitation will therefore form a part of the total project cost. In Kerala there are 35 categories on scheduled tribes settled in 4000 habitats. A survey on tribals in the catchment area of Chaliyar Irrigation Project was conducted to study the problem involved in the resettlement of families. The rehabilitation problem has developed to gigantic proportion which threaten the implementation of, the major projects in other states like Gujarath, Rajastan etc. Thanks to

humanitarian and sympathetic approach taken by the successive governments in our state. The details of the tribal survey are shown in the tables given below.

The various surveys reveals that in future designing/implementation/execution of irrigation projects adequate emphasis should be paid to avoid delay in both technical and economic point of view. Most of the irrigation structures and sluices are defective and conveyance losses are common phenomena.

## Area and Production of Principal Crops in Kerala - 1999-2000

Sl. No.	Name of Crop	Area in Ha.	Production in Tonnes	Sl. No.	Name of Crop	Area in Ha.	Production in Tonnes	
1	Rice	Autumn	121525	252876	26	Cashew Nut	89403	65547
		Winter	170228	373259		<b>Total Fruits</b>	400686	
		Summer	58021	144551	27	Drumstic	19246	20725
		<b>Total</b>	349774	770686	28	Tubers	29992	
2	Jowar		2529	1287	29	Sweet Potato	989	10698
3	Ragi		870	704	30	Tapioca	111922	2531752
4	Other Cereals		1831	1423	31	Bitter gourd	2132	
	<b>Total Cereals</b>		355004		32	Snake gourd	889	
5	Pulses	Autumn	1457		33	Ladies finger	847	
		Winter	2872		34	Brinjal	476	
		Summer	6656		35	Amaranths	1406	
		<b>Total</b>	10985	8571	36	Other Vegetables	19524	
	<b>Total Food Grains</b>		365989		37	Thuvara	3900	
6	Sugar Cane		5780	57882	38	Muthira	1068	
7	Palmirah		6272			<b>Total Vegetables</b>	192391	
	<b>Total Sugar Crops</b>		12052			<b>Total Food crops</b>	1336000	
8	Pepper		198406	47543	39	Groundnut	6921	5144
9	Chillies		312	310	40	Sesamum	2612	718
10	Ginger		11264	41344	41	Coconut	925035	5680 (Million Nos.)
11	Turmeric		3971	8362	42	Others	1866	
12	Cardamom		41491	6585		<b>Total Oil Seeds</b>	936434	
13	Arecanut		81941	83337 (Million Nos.)	43	Cotton	4772	7702 ( Bale of 170 Kg)
14	Tamarind		18922	29564	44	Betal Leaves	1024	183656
15	Cloves		926	63	45	Tobacco	44	245
16	Nutmeg		6520	1625	46	Lemon grass	1601	93
17	Cinnamon		280			<b>Total Fibre Drugs and Narcotics</b>	7441	
18	Garlic		849	14433	47	Tea	34793	61955
	<b>Total Spices &amp; Condiments</b>		364882		48	Coffee	84139	60470
19	Jack		93244	335 (Million Nos.)	49	Rubber	472900	572820
20	Mango		90470	257761	50	Cocoa	8629	3744
21	Banana		39046	398146		<b>Total Plantation Crops</b>	600461	
22	Other Plantain		53252	410566	51	Fodder grass	2788	
23	Pinapple		9484	68258	52	Green Manure Crops	15741	
24	Pappaya		13190	59324	53	Other - Nonfood crops	102806	
25	Other fresh fruits		12597		54	Kacholam	33	
	<b>Total fresh fruits</b>		311283			<b>Total Non Food Crops</b>	1665704	
						<b>Total Cropped Area</b>	301704	

### Consumption of N, P2O5 & K2O and Total in Kerala and Percentage Variation 1997-98 to 99-2000 (April-March)

Year	Consumption ('000 tonnes)	Nutrient			
		N	P2O5	K2O	Total
1997-98	Kharif	48.88	25.94	48.41	123.23
	Rabi	38.08	19.29	38.89	96.26
	Total	86.96	45.23	87.30	219.49
1998-99	Kharif	43.98	22.33	16.30	82.61
	Rabi	42.06	20.20	36.62	98.88
	Total	86.04	42.53	52.92	151.49
1999-2000 @	Kharif	45.86	24.64	48.61	119.11
	Rabi	42.94	23.10	27.21	93.25
	Total	88.80	47.74	75.82	212.36

Year	% variation over previous season / year	N	P2O5	K2O	Total
1997-98	Kharif	3.65	19.82	35.87	17.99
	Rabi	-2.91	-2.53	61.24	15.79
	Total	0.67	9.15	46.11	17.02
1998-99	Kharif	-10.02	-13.92	-66.33	-32.96
	Rabi	10.45	4.72	-5.84	2.72
	Total	-1.06	-5.97	-39.38	-17.31
1999-2000 @	Kharif	4.27	10.34	198.22	44.18
	Rabi	2.09	14.36	-25.70	-5.69
	Total	3.21	12.25	43.27	17.01

States according to descending order of share of consumption to All-India consumption (N+P2O5+K2O) 1998-99 and 1999-2000

Ranking		States	Share of All-India total (%)	
1998-99	1999-2000 @		1999-2000 @	1998-99
1	2	3	4	5
1	1	Uttar Pradesh	18.7	18.4
2	2	Andhra Pradesh	11.3	12.0
3	3	Maharashtra	10.6	9.9
4	4	Punjab	7.9	8.2
6	5	Karnataka	7.1	6.8
7	6	West Bengal	7.0	6.4
5	7	Madhya Pradesh	6.4	7.3
9	8	Tamil Nadu	5.6	5.7
10	9	Bihar	5.4	5.3
8	10	Gujarat	5.4	6.1
11	11	Haryana	4.7	5.0
12	12	Rajasthan	4.6	4.3
13	13	Orissa	2.2	1.8
14	14	Kerala	1.2	1.1
15	15	Assam	0.7	0.5
16	16	Jammu & Kashmir	0.3	0.4
17	17	Himachal Pradesh	0.2	0.2

@ Provisional

Source: Annual Review of Fertiliser Production and Consumption 1999-2000.

**RATE OF IPC CRIMES IN STATES DURING 1998 (ALL INDIA 183.2 / LAKH)**

State with Crimes rate (Total IPC Crimes) (Above All India average)			States with crime rate (Total IPC crimes) (Below All India average)		
Sl. No.	State	Rate	Sl. No.	State	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Rajasthan	322.0	1	Jammu & Kashmir	182.8
2	Kerala	292.7	2	Himachal Pradesh	170.6
3	Mizoram	281.2	3	Andhra Pradesh	165.2
4	Gujarat	267.3	4	Assam	148.8
5	Madhya Pradesh	260.4	5	Arunachal Pradesh	147.2
6	Tamil Nadu	245.2	6	Orissa	145.5
7	Karnataka	216.8	-	Bihar	119.7
8	Goa	206.6	-	Uttar Pradesh	112.4
9	Maharashtra	201.6	2	Manipur	107.4
10	Haryana	192.5	10	Sikkim	101.1
			11	Tripura	101.0
			12	West Bengal	88.0
			13	Nagaland	81.3
			14	Meghalaya	79.1
			15	Punjab	73.3

Projected Population according to NCRB (National Crime Records Bureau) – 317.8 lakhs.

Source: *Crime in India – 1998, NCRB.*

**OFFENCES AGAINST SC/ST DURING THE YEARS  
1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999 AND 2000**

Name of offences	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000 (*)	
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
Murder	11	1	0	1	4	0	5	0	5	0	10	1
Grievous Hurt	28	4	11	2	14	3	18	2	17	2	11	0
Rape	34	2	33	7	81	24	90	23	58	12	64	29
Arson	34	2	33	7	81	24	90	23	5	2	5	1
Other IPC offences	436	121	545	85	678	105	650	115	474	72	423	36
Total	543	130	622	102	858	156	853	163	559	88	513	67
SC/ST PA Act	355	33	548		754		687		460		528	
PCR Act offences	13	1	12		19		2					

(\*) Provisional

Source: NCRB, Thiruvananthapuram.

**DISTRICT WISE DETAILS OF ROAD ACCIDENTS FOR THE CALENDER YEARS  
1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999 AND 2000**

District	1995			1996			1997			1998			1999			2000 (*)		
	No. of accidents	Killed	Injured	No. of accidents	Killed	Injured	No. of accidents	Killed	Injured	No. of accidents	Killed	Injured	No. of accidents	Killed	Injured	No. of accidents	Killed	Injured
TVM City	2004	99	2139	1899	97	2308	1753	113	1890	1700	93	1676	1643	90	1857	1599	96	1822
TVM Rural	2249	211	2990	1972	167	2557	1931	161	2510	1807	150	2391	1917	174	2663	1943	172	2659
KLM	3234	204	4766	3152	226	4483	3132	269	4326	2736	198	3857	2659	245	3540	2674	258	3623
PTA	1350	98	1696	1365	96	1570	1406	103	1685	1269	105	1538	1477	116	2037	1513	120	2068
ALP	2875	178	3776	2890	237	4054	2957	172	3822	2916	190	3800	2986	202	3903	3075	204	4002
KTM	2985	143	3352	3030	196	4190	2725	160	4157	2507	220	3625	2466	170	3376	2383	171	3207
IDK	933	66	1859	876	65	1487	884	61	1707	880	50	1499	1041	52	1617	2527	135	2601
EKM City	3007	153	3104	2379	144	2649	2363	142	2732	2384	144	2448	2516	137	2553	3624	218	4640
EKM Rural	3786	234	5166	3306	228	4454	3298	202	4285	3319	191	4403	3539	225	4469	1037	56	1721
TSR	3127	309	3614	2911	296	3981	3029	299	3720	3081	272	4318	3559	293	4640	3632	306	4727
PKD	2238	248	4050	2226	270	3673	2233	285	3562	2071	246	3443	2121	226	3605	2147	219	3627
MLP	2890	250	5176	2675	260	4897	2475	240	4363	2099	224	3617	2065	190	3524	2100	196	3562
KKD City	1947	105	2338	1732	99	2100	1694	100	2095	1603	87	1923	1636	98	1927	1687	104	1971
KKD Rural	1696	128	2958	1584	112	2680	1501	125	2699	1311	103	2020	1362	111	2112	1380	105	2174
WND	791	47	1385	785	51	1406	624	38	1017	583	46	1031	652	52	1135	684	57	1119
KNR	2026	150	3594	2064	142	3657	1801	151	3513	1740	127	3159	1614	120	2945	1658	108	3092
KGD	840	85	1437	883	94	1634	847	77	1626	831	78	1450	724	73	1265	724	65	1245
Railways	2			2			3	1	1				2		25			
total	37980	2708	53400	35731	2780	51780	34656	2699	49710	32837	2524	46198	33979	2574	47193	34387	2590	47860

(\*) Provisional

Source: NCRB, Thiruvananthapuram.

**CRIME AGAINST WOMEN FOR THE YEARS 1997, 1998, 1999 AND 2000**

Sl. No.	Heads	1997	1998	1999	2000
1	Rape	588	589	423	541
2	Molestation	1561	1773	1643	1813
3	Kidnapping	160	130	123	100
4	Eve-Teasing	70	96	50	75
5	Dowry Death	25	21	31	15
6	Torture of married women (498 A IPC)	1675	2031	2416	2399
7	Total Crime against Women	7366	7473	7743	7621

Source: NCRB, Thiruvananthapuram.

**NO. OF SUICIDE CASES BY CAUSE FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1994 TO 1999**

Causes	1994			1995			1996		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<i>1</i>	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Failure in examinations	30	32	62	47	41	88	33	30	63
Poverty	45	10	55	12	1	13	257	135	392
Love affairs	79	68	147	75	98	173	70	72	142
Insanity	246	123	369	345	163	508	335	188	523
Dispute over property	167	49	216	394	162	556	30	18	48
Deadful diseases	705	301	1006	942	426	1368	872	420	1292
Unemployment	155	26	181	155	24	179	190	41	231
Bankruptcy or sudden change in economic	334	51	385	591	81	672	541	48	389
Death of dear person	36	12	48	45	32	77	22	21	43
Fall in social reputation	45	9	54	86	8	94	86	20	106
Dowry dispute	2	11	13	0	10	10	2	12	14
Illegitimate pregnancy		21	21	0	14	14		15	15
Causes not known	744	262	1006	679	251	930	454	172	626
Other causes	3551	1419	4970	2244	1086	1762	2522	1480	4002
<b>Total</b>	<b>6139</b>	<b>2394</b>	<b>8533</b>	<b>5615</b>	<b>2397</b>	<b>8012</b>	<b>5414</b>	<b>2672</b>	<b>8086</b>

Causes	1997			1998			1999		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<i>1</i>	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Failure in examinations	48	40	88	29	41	70	24	33	57
Poverty	11	1	14	279	127	406	7	2	9
Love affairs	93	84	177	89	58	147	90	58	148
Insanity	391	203	594	472	242	714	398	253	651
Dispute over property	45	20	65	38	16	54	32	19	51
Deadful diseases	926	407	1333	1403	655	2058	1366	703	2069
Unemployment	260	39	299	162	35	197	239	68	307
Bankruptcy or sudden change in economic	464	70	534	814	216	1030	991	273	1264
Death of dear person	18	19	37	22	30	52	36	27	63
Fall in social reputation	89	46	135	96	34	130	88	51	139
Dowry dispute	1	36	37	4	66	70	6	14	20
Illegitimate pregnancy		5	5	0	8	8		10	10
Causes not known	430	195	625	417	156	573	728	293	1021
Other causes	3439	1579	5018	2706	1161	3867	2848	1121	5809
<b>Total</b>	<b>6215</b>	<b>2744</b>	<b>8961</b>	<b>6532</b>	<b>2844</b>	<b>9306</b>	<b>6853</b>	<b>2925</b>	<b>9778</b>

Source: NCRB, Thiruvananthapuram.

## Average Daily Wage Rates (in Rs.) by Occupation, Age Composition and Sex in Rural India in September, 2000

States	Transplanting			Carpenter			Blacksmith			Mason			Unskilled labourers		
	Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Andhra Pradesh	52.21	35.87	26.24	75.39		@	67.42		@	90.12	@	@	47.48	32.70	24.08
Assam	54.50	46.46	@	80.41		@	53.24			82.63			49.52	42.70	29.43
Bihar	42.89	40.50	31.39	74.31			64.74			84.82			40.03	35.38	29.93
Gujarat	40.40	37.67		113.95			122.60			128.78			44.26	42.21	@
Haryana	81.40	@		138.22			130.88			155.54			78.21	70.45	
Himachal Pradesh	@	@		156.89			140.00			155.78			86.44	@	
Jammu & Kashmir	@			151.92			97.50			155.00			88.08		
Karnataka	48.64	38.40	@	87.62			71.53			93.14			41.02	30.80	22.71
Kerala		93.65		172.25			147.58			169.29			125.83	86.36	
Madhya Pradesh	36.88	32.50		75.20			63.63			90.97			36.04	31.25	22.33
Maharashtra	59.55	38.85	@	83.47			71.28			91.15	@		44.12	29.89	22.77
Manipur	@	@		75.00			59.38			78.33			48.89	44.17	
Meghalaya	52.29	39.38	@	92.78			61.43			86.25			47.78	@	@
Orissa	44.01	37.69	@	85.23		@	65.15		@	91.80			40.44	35.78	21.93
Punjab	@	@		154.43			149.67			155.43			79.53	@	
Rajasthan				135.94			@			145.40			68.14	59.53	@
Tamil Nadu	63.14	39.44	36.00	107.75		@	96.69			115.73	@	@	63.66	43.12	40.07
Tripura	53.20	@		77.33			37.22			77.33			54.56	@	
Uttar Pradesh	49.62	43.13	41.00	101.34		@	87.35		@	113.46			53.63	43.77	37.88
West Bengal	47.68	42.22	@	79.91			63.45			82.21			47.28	40.57	30.20
All-India	50.17	44.06	33.51	95.51		41.95	75.63		39.33	104.63	44.55	@	52.37	39.16	27.08

- N.B.
1. - Not reported
  2. \* Picking includes picking of cotton, jute, tea and others
  3. @ Number of quotations are less than five.
  4. The Average of daily wage rates at all India level are derived by dividing the sum total of wages in the occupations of all the states by the number of quotations. State level averages have been restricted only to those occupations where the number of quotations are five or more. However, for working out all-India averages all those neglected quotations have been taken into account if their number is five or more at all-India level.

Source: Indian Labour Journal, November 2000. Labour Bureau, Shimla, Government of India.

Exports of Cashew Kernels from India

Countries	Oct 1999		Apr-Oct 1999		Oct 2000		Apr-Oct 2000	
	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Australia	177	49823	1290	350494	50	11456	477	110686
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1728
Bahrain	19	4858	187	48214	6	1367	157	33543
Belgium	0	0	192	49835	80	19366	449	110308
Brunie	0	0	0	0	16	3695	35	7601
Canada	176	49149	948	254003	88	20499	784	179718
China	0	0	21	5306	0	0	56	13854
Chinese Taipei	16	4746	49	13827	0	0	16	3913
Cyprus	18	4621	65	19042	0	0	43	10691
Denmark	0	0	97	26123	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Egypt	0	0	45	14313	15	4209	71	19200
Estonia	0	0	32	8316	0	0	0	0
Finland	18	3287	18	3287	0	0	8	1876
France	147	38530	1228	305270	197	48455	1133	288341
Germany	32	9067	246	66810	146	32205	509	113614
Grecc	16	4483	130	36095	64	15679	256	62389
Hong Kong	96	29128	294	88615	66	20149	268	72217
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	1286
Ireland	0	0	98	24063	0	0	18	3650
Israel	48	14567	560	163289	48	12496	436	108988
Italy	164	47660	566	149809	49	12127	437	107214
Japan	434	127264	2904	805025	427	103663	2632	629542
Jordan	12	3778	12	3778	0	0	35	9974
Kazakhstan	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	1685
Kenya	0	0	8	848	0	0	0	0
Korea DP RP	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1269
Korea Rep.	15	3324	51	10283	3	865	3	865
Kuwait	0	0	135	39839	30	6972	215	53037
Latvia	0	0	32	4830	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	96	32293	160	54397	16	1446	96	21332
Malaysia	5	1201	14	3510	11	2076	60	10436

Contd.



## Exports of Cashew Kernels from India

Countries	Oct 1999		Apr-Oct 1999		Oct 2000		Apr-Oct 2000	
	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Maldives	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	54
Mali	0	0	0	0	18	3509	18	3509
Mauritius	5	1279	7	1963	5	1096	10	2200
Mexico	0	0	32	8654	0	0	0	0
Netherland	1571	438914	10269	2778039	1269	303885	10171	2435408
New Zealand	32	8651	209	56998	2	553	131	32498
Norfolk Islands	0	0	17	3138	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	16	3872	112	27107
Oman	0	0	30	7849	0	0	2	498
Philippines	0	0	16	4296	1	229	28	5755
Poland	26	4937	53	10785	0	0	16	3892
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	667
Reunion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Russia	32	6555	147	28722	16	2834	179	32287
Saudi Arabia	149	40820	496	131448	120	27069	883	208595
Seychelles	0	0	0	0	0	14	3	505
Singapore	36	9016	469	112962	103	21772	429	89102
South Africa	0	31	83	17214	0	0	16	3782
Spain	67	19276	421	117229	64	15617	352	85983
Srilanka	0	0	5	1933	0	0	0	30
Syrian Arab Rep.	16	5136	16	5136	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	16	4617	0	0	0	0
Trinidad	0	0	16	4542	16	3823	32	7841
United Arab Emirates	387	100150	1532	404222	350	80406	1750	403891
United Kingdom	918	250541	4942	1376941	461	107774	3470	820827
USA	3812	1003417	29851	7748821	2281	533169	22977	5426431
Total	8540	2316502	58009	15374740	6034	1422347	48861	11539838
Unit Value (Rs. / KG)	271.25		265.04		235.72		236.17	

Source: Cashew Bulletin, Vol XXXIX No.3, March 2001.

## Export of Cashewnut Shell Liquid from India

Countries	Oct 1999		Apr-Oct 1999		Oct 2000		Apr-Oct 2000	
	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Belgium	0	0	32	623	0	0	0	0
Chinese Taipei	0	0	9	191	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	32	476	96	1603	0	0	96	1436
Japan	0	0	132	2342	0	0	10	236
Korea Rep.	34	922	357	8279	32	851	255	5249
Romania	96	1771	96	1771	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	2576
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	364
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	141
United Kingdom	0	0	23	908	0	0	2	146
USA	0	0	420	5851	0	0	58	915
Total	162	3169	1165	21568	32	851	529	11063
Unit Value (Rs./Kg)	19.56		18.51		26.59		20.91	

Source: Cashew Bulletin, Vol XXXIX No.3, March 2001.

## Portwise Export of Cashew Kernels from India

Ports	Oct 1999		Apr-Oct 1999		Oct 2000		Apr-Oct 2000	
	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bangalore ICD	0	0	14	2797	0	0	0	0
Bombay	0	0	1	161	0	0	23	6057
Bombay Air	0	31	0	37	0	84	0	97
Cochin	3929	1091776	30570	8189735	3443	807738	29470	6998528
Delhi (ICD)	3	567	14	1750	0	0	10	2057
Kandala (FTZ)	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2378
Madras Air	0	0	66	15822	0	0	0	0
Madras	311	74287	1961	460390	304	60751	1123	212766
Mangalore	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	19791
Marmagoa Sea	32	9364	178	51371	67	13257	336	51836
Nhava Shiva Sea	9	1805	31	4999	0	0	28	7018
Sabarmati ICD	0	0	8	848	0	0	10	107
Tuticorin	3924	1077660	22983	6164540	2220	523921	16535	3921171
Visakhapatnam Sea	330	60719	2180	481734	0	16596	1232	316958
Other Ports	2	291	3	556	0	0	7	1074
Total	8540	2316502	58009	15374740	6034	1422347	48861	11539838

Source: Cashew Bulletin, Vol XXXIX No.3, March 2001.

## Import of Raw Cashewnuts into India

Countries	Oct 1999		Apr-Oct 1999		Oct 2000		Apr-Oct 2000	
	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Australia	80	3864	168	7416	0	0	137	1903
Benin	259	10136	23699	983154	450	14531	27197	1042552
Burkinafaso	0	0	0	0	0	0	1306	49442
El Salvador	0	0	241	9556	0	0	0	0
Gambia	92	3976	290	13593	0	0	180	7638
Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	3840
Ghana	370	15323	3104	125276	705	23066	3273	130257
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	12023
Guinea Bissau	596	28722	30954	1550114	10253	479177	52408	2537584
Hong Kong	0	0	29	1368	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	2151	105492	5091	220724	427	22623	1066	44849
Iran Islamic Rep.	0	0	0	0	6	121	6	121
Ivory Coast	1719	73144	39524	1625660	1578	54601	41490	1772927
Kenya	0	0	4555	208667	0	0	3358	136075
Malagasy RP	0	0	785	26677	0	0	0	0
Mozambique	0	0	6708	237128	0	0	1685	72826
Myanmar	0	0	35	1833	0	0	102	4050
Nigeria	223	8799	12550	439773	1151	28703	9896	317983
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	2718	78005
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	433	17388	3562	146121
Senegal	1065	52613	9360	463137	0	0	1030	43508
Singapore	0	0	131	6081	150	2122	150	2122
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	758
Tanzania	80	3150	3376	142965	1983	88675	6394	274333
Thailand	0	0	206	10399	0	0	88	3425
Togo	0	0	167	6698	0	0	121	4045
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	334
USA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	908
Total	6635	305219	140973	6080219	17136	731009	156659	6687629
Unit Value (Rs. / KG)	46.00		43.13		42.66		42.69	

Source: Cashew Bulletin, Vol XXXIX No.3, March 2001.

## Port wise Export of Cashew nut Shell Liquid from India

Ports	Oct 1999		Apr-Oct 1999		Oct 2000		Apr-Oct 2000	
	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bangalore ICD	32	837	143	3569	0	0	16	407
Bombay	0	0	2	139	0	0	0	0
Cochin Air	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	1083
Cochin	32	476	713	10675	0	0	137	2322
Madras	2	85	143	3241	32	851	62	2116
Mangalore	0	0	0	0	0	0	222	4624
Nhava Shiva Sea	0	0	21	768	0	0	22	511
Tuticorin	0	0	47	1405	0	0	0	0
Other Ports	96	1771	96	1771	0	0	0	0
Total	162	3169	1165	21568	32	851	529	11063

Source: Cashew Bulletin, Vol XXXIX No.3, March 2001.

## Port wise Export of Cashew nut Shell Liquid from India

Ports	Oct 1999		Apr-Oct 1999		Oct 2000		Apr-Oct 2000	
	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bombay	0	0	0	0	6	121	6	121
Culcutta	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	581
Cochin	2829	132647	87760	3845354	12930	544864	70113	3017991
Delhi (ICD)	0	0	7	617	0	0	31	839
Mangalore	0	0	0	0	111	4884	2134	86652
Tuticorin	1570	74792	50970	2136468	4089	181140	84358	3580537
Other Ports	2236	97780	2236	97780	0	0	0	908
Total	6635	305219	140973	6080219	17136	731009	156659	6687629

Source: Cashew Bulletin, Vol XXXIX No.3, March 2001.

**Percentage variation of retail prices of certain essential commodities for the month of  
March & April 2001**

Sl. No.	Name of Commodity	Unit	Prices (in Rs.)		Percentage variation
			2 <sup>nd</sup> Friday		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<b>A. RICE - Open Market</b>				
1	Red - Matta	Kg	12.91	12.33	-4.49
2	Red - Chamba	Kg	12.63	12.11	-4.12
3	White - Andra Vella	Kg	12.22	11.98	-1.96
	<b>B. PULSES</b>				
4	Green gram	Kg	27.81	29.71	6.83
5	Black gram split w/o husk	Kg	38.37	39.11	1.93
6	Dhall(Tur)	Kg	28.48	28.15	-1.16
	<b>C. OTHER FOOD ITEMS</b>				
7	Sugar(O.M)	Kg.	14.95	16.15	8.03
8	Milk (Cow's)	Ltr.	12.92	12.96	0.31
9	Egg Hen's (White lagon)	Dozen	16.28	14.53	-10.75
10	Mutton with bones	Kg	112.14	112.86	0.64
11	Tea (Kannan Devan)	1/2 kg	66.93	66.93	0.00
12	Coffee Powder (Brook Bond Gr.Label)	1/2 kg	69.50	69.48	-0.03
	<b>D. OIL AND OIL SEEDS</b>				
13	Coconut oil	Kg	36.50	35.14	-3.73
14	Groundnut oil	Kg	47.78	48.20	0.88
15	Refined oil (Postman)	Kg.	61.52	61.25	-0.44
16	Gingelly oil	Kg.	49.35	49.71	0.73
17	Coconut without husk	100 nos	376.54	358.57	-4.77
	<b>E. SPICES AND CONDIMENTS</b>				
18	Corriandar	Kg.	36.08	35.57	-1.41
19	Chillies dry	Kg.	36.58	37.71	3.09
20	Onion small	Kg.	11.46	11.53	0.61
21	Tamarind without seeds loose	Kg.	25.31	25.32	0.04
	<b>F. TUBERS</b>				
22	Chennai	Kg.	6.77	6.79	0.30
23	Tapioca Raw	Kg.	5.38	5.36	-0.37
24	Potato	Kg.	7.69	7.84	1.95
25	Colocassia	Kg.	12.38	13.71	10.74
	<b>G. VEGETABLES</b>				
26	Onion big	Kg.	7.23	6.74	-6.78
27	Brinjal	Kg.	10.15	9.57	-5.71
28	Cucumber	Kg.	7.62	7.00	-8.14
29	Ladies Finger	Kg.	11.15	11.64	4.39
30	Cabbage	Kg	8.00	7.36	-8.00
31	Bittergourd	Kg.	11.92	12.71	6.63
32	Tomatto	Kg.	7.15	7.86	9.93
33	Chillies green	Kg.	14.00	14.50	3.57
34	Banana green	Kg.	10.62	9.46	-10.92
35	Plantain green	Kg.	9.38	7.93	-15.46
	<b>H. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS</b>				
36	Washing Soap (501 Half Bar)	1/2 Bar	6.96	6.88	-1.15
37	Toilet Soap - Lux	100 gm	10.50	10.50	0.00
38	Toothpaste - Colgate	100 gm	27.61	27.93	1.16
39	Cement - Sankar (Ord.Paper Bag)	each	204.38	203.96	-0.21

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

Sl. No.	Name of commodity	Unit	Retail prices on the second Friday of											
			2000								2001			
			May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	<b>(A) RICE Open Market</b>													
1	Red - Matta	Kg	13.70	13.78	13.56	13.43	13.45	13.30	13.12	13.26	13.20	13.05	12.91	12.33
2	Red - Chamba	Kg	13.80	13.76	13.50	13.28	13.33	13.28	12.83	13.08	13.19	13.15	12.63	12.11
3	White - Andra Vella	Kg	13.40	13.31	12.75	12.43	12.39	12.32	12.32	12.66	12.61	12.42	12.22	11.98
	<b>(B) PULSES</b>													
4	Green gram	Kg	29.39	29.18	29.04	28.64	28.11	25.93	25.46	24.18	25.93	26.83	27.81	29.71
5	Black gram split w/o husk	Kg	37.39	38.43	41.69	40.14	40.21	40.43	41.14	42.43	42.25	38.23	38.37	39.11
6	Dhall (Tur)	Kg	31.12	30.37	30.54	30.31	30.04	29.46	29.31	29.92	29.17	28.02	28.48	28.15
	<b>(C) OTHER FOOD ITEMS</b>													
7	Sugar(O.M)	Kg.	16.01	14.89	15.59	15.96	16.54	15.51	15.41	15.26	15.07	14.73	14.95	16.15
8	Milk (Cow's)	Ltr.	13.04	13.04	13.04	13.04	13.04	13.04	12.93	12.93	12.93	12.92	12.92	12.96
9	Egg Hen's (White lagon)	Dozen	18.12	18.45	19.13	16.55	17.71	16.99	17.59	18.30	19.71	17.46	16.28	14.53
10	Mutton with bones	Kg	109.29	109.29	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	112.14	111.43	112.14	112.86
11	Tea (Kannan Devan)	1/2 kg	63.25	64.07	64.79	65.50	65.93	66.68	66.54	66.71	66.89	66.93	66.93	66.93
12	Coffee Powder (Brook Bond Gr.Label)	1/2 kg	69.79	69.95	70.02	70.05	70.02	69.96	69.98	69.68	69.61	69.86	69.50	69.48
	<b>(D) OIL AND OIL SEEDS</b>													
13	Coconut oil	Kg	42.07	39.43	36.46	37.46	37.89	34.18	34.75	36.93	34.64	35.35	36.50	35.14
14	Groundnut oil	Kg	48.82	49.00	48.80	49.86	49.73	50.05	48.77	49.35	47.95	47.00	47.78	48.20
15	Refined oil (Postman)	Kg.	59.10	59.41	59.40	61.83	61.83	61.43	61.29	62.00	61.34	61.34	61.52	61.25
16	Gingelly oil	Kg.	53.66	50.86	49.15	50.57	49.50	49.86	48.75	49.96	48.86	49.73	49.35	49.71
17	Coconut without husk	100 nos	447.14	412.14	373.08	360.36	372.50	344.64	348.57	373.93	353.57	364.23	376.54	358.57

Contd.

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

Sl. No.	Name of commodity	Unit	Retail prices on the second Friday of												
			2000								2001				
			May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	<b>(E). SPICES AND CONDIMENTS</b>														
18	Corriandar	Kg.	33.93	33.74	33.85	34.43	33.45	32.70	33.07	34.59	37.00	37.42	36.08	35.57	
19	Chillies dry	Kg.	39.21	41.50	42.54	42.14	41.29	40.90	40.76	41.69	41.15	39.81	36.58	37.71	
20	Onion small	Kg.	17.90	18.26	12.62	9.65	10.74	11.32	11.26	11.24	12.13	11.08	11.46	11.53	
21	Tamarind without seeds loose	Kg.	30.86	29.43	29.08	28.50	27.79	27.43	27.21	26.86	26.43	25.85	25.31	25.32	
	<b>(F). TUBERS</b>														
22	Chennai	Kg.	7.43	7.93	7.77	7.43	7.29	7.36	6.82	6.82	6.93	6.85	6.77	6.79	
23	Tapioca Raw	Kg.	5.43	5.46	5.46	5.39	5.44	5.39	5.68	5.64	5.75	5.58	5.38	5.36	
24	Potato	Kg.	7.79	9.50	8.85	8.79	8.25	8.01	8.35	8.71	8.36	7.55	7.69	7.84	
25	Colocassia	Kg.	14.64	13.75	14.17	14.55	14.00	13.69	13.92	12.93	12.29	12.23	12.38	13.71	
	<b>(G). VEGE- TABLES</b>														
26	Onion big	Kg.	5.65	5.70	6.23	5.79	6.32	7.44	10.64	10.89	10.06	8.28	7.23	6.74	
27	Brinjal	Kg.	10.57	9.36	10.00	9.29	11.14	13.07	10.71	12.50	11.29	11.00	10.15	9.57	
28	Cucumber	Kg.	7.07	8.14	6.85	7.71	9.64	9.43	8.86	8.43	7.36	7.69	7.62	7.00	
29	Ladies Finger	Kg.	10.93	11.14	10.15	10.50	14.29	11.57	10.64	11.29	12.71	11.38	11.15	11.64	
30	Cabbage	Kg.	14.21	12.07	9.23	8.64	8.29	9.57	11.14	10.57	8.57	7.69	8.00	7.36	
31	Bittergourd	Kg.	15.50	16.57	15.69	15.14	21.43	17.64	14.86	14.79	13.71	12.15	11.92	12.71	
32	Tomatto	Kg.	10.79	11.50	9.08	7.64	10.07	13.21	16.43	11.00	7.71	8.08	7.15	7.86	
33	Chillies green	Kg.	17.50	15.64	14.77	13.86	17.43	13.93	14.07	15.00	12.79	13.15	14.00	14.50	
34	Banana green	Kg.	11.93	13.36	11.96	14.18	17.07	16.00	15.43	13.18	13.00	12.12	10.62	9.46	
35	Plantain green	Kg.	7.79	7.86	7.92	9.11	10.07	10.29	9.71	9.36	9.39	9.81	9.38	7.93	
	<b>(H). MISCE- LLANEOUS ITEMS</b>														
36	Washing Soap (501 Half Bar)	1/2 Bar	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.22	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.23	7.23	7.23	6.96	6.88	
37	Toilet Soap - Lux	100 gm	10.48	10.48	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	
38	Toothpaste - Colgate	100 gm	25.25	26.39	27.00	27.00	26.89	27.00	27.00	27.29	27.50	27.50	27.61	27.93	
39	Cement - Sankar (Ord. Paper Bag)	each	156.63	157.88	172.38	186.46	190.95	190.50	195.25	197.55	202.59	204.38	204.38	203.96	

## Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers

Base 1986-87 = 100

Sl. No.	Centre	Index for		% Variation
		Mar-00	Mar-01	
<b>Southern States</b>				
1	Kerala	306	319	4.25
2	Tamilnadu	301	295	-1.99
3	Andhrapradesh	316	311	-1.58
4	Karnataka	313	293	-6.39
<b>Northern States</b>				
5	Maharashtra	302	298	-1.32
6	Haryana	312	312	0.00
7	West Bengal	293	288	-1.71
8	Uttar Pradesh	305	302	-0.98
9	Madhya Pradesh	307	307	0.00
10	Assam	319	318	-0.31
11	Bihar	300	277	-7.67
12	Gujarat	309	312	0.97
13	Himachalpradesh	292	290	-0.68
14	Jammu & Kashmir	317	325	2.52
15	Manipur	310	316	1.94
16	Meghalaya	335	343	2.39
17	Orissa	308	299	-2.92
18	Punjab	314	311	-0.96
19	Rajasthan	311	309	-0.64
20	Tripura	332	307	-7.53
	All India	306	300	-1.96

### Indices (All India) for the last 12 months

Base Year	Indices	Apr-00	May-00	Jun-00	Jul-00	Aug-00	Sep-00
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1982 = 100	Industrial Workers	438	440	442	445	443	444
84-85 = 100	Non urban manual workers	362	364	366	370	370	370
86-87 = 100	Agricultural labourers	307	310	310	310	308	306
86-87 = 100	Rural labourers	308	311	311	311	309	308

Base Year	Indices	Oct-00	Nov-00	Dec-00	Jan-01	Feb-01	Mar-01
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1982 = 100	Industrial Workers	449	450	446	445	443	NA
84-85 = 100	Non urban manual workers	375	376	375	376	376	NA
86-87 = 100	Agricultural labourers	305	306	303	301	299	300
86-87 = 100	Rural labourers	307	308	306	303	301	302



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

Base 1970 = 100

Sl.No.	Centre	Apr-00	May-00	Jun-00	Jul-00	Aug-00	Sep-00
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>
1	Thiruvananthapuram	1091	1098	1110	1119	1122	1126
2	Kollam	1089	1097	1106	1113	1115	1121
3	Punalur	1045	1053	1062	1069	1071	1075
4	Alappuzha	1092	1100	1110	1118	1121	1126
5	Kottayam	1087	1095	1106	1114	1117	1123
6	Mundakkayam	1060	1068	1078	1085	1087	1092
7	Munnar	1054	1062	1072	1079	1082	1089
8	Ernakulam	1042	1050	1061	1070	1073	1077
9	Chalakkudy	1105	1114	1124	1133	1136	1142
10	Thrissur	1066	1074	1084	1092	1094	1099
11	Palakkad	1075	1083	1094	1102	1104	1110
12	Malappuram	1067	1076	1086	1095	1097	1101
13	Kozhikkode	1064	1073	1083	1092	1095	1099
14	Meppady	1132	1141	1152	1160	1162	1167
15	Kannur	1060	1069	1079	1087	1090	1095
	State	1075	1084	1094	1102	1104	1109

Sl.No.	Centre	Oct-00	Nov-00	Dec-00	Jan-01	Feb-01	Mar-01
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>
1	Thiruvananthapuram	1129	1128	1129	1135	1137	1142
2	Kollam	1125	1125	1126	1131	1136	1140
3	Punalur	1078	1078	1079	1083	1087	1090
4	Alappuzha	1131	1131	1132	1136	1139	1144
5	Kottayam	1129	1129	1131	1136	1140	1144
6	Mundakkayam	1096	1095	1096	1099	1103	1106
7	Munnar	1095	1095	1096	1101	1105	1109
8	Ernakulam	1082	1081	1083	1087	1090	1093
9	Chalakkudy	1147	1147	1148	1152	1155	1158
10	Thrissur	1103	1102	1104	1108	1110	1113
11	Palakkad	1115	1115	1117	1121	1123	1126
12	Malappuram	1104	1103	1104	1108	1111	1115
13	Kozhikkode	1103	1102	1103	1108	1110	1113
14	Meppady	1172	1172	1173	1178	1181	1185
15	Kannur	1101	1101	1103	1108	1111	1114
	State	1114	1114	1115	1119	1123	1126

## Promotions

### 3/2001

1. Smt. P V. Remani posted as ADO, Kottayam
2. Sri. M. Karunakaran posted as PSO, Malappuram

## Retirement

### 3/2001

1. Smt. L. Padmavathy Ammal, ADO, Palakkad
2. Smt. P. Ambika, ADO, Kottayam

### 4/2001

1. Sri. V.J. Thomas, R.O., DES, Thiruvananthapuram
2. Sri. H.B. Abdul Majeed, ADO, Alappuzha
3. Smt. K. Thulasi bai, D.D., Alappuzha

## Upgradation, Transfer & Postings

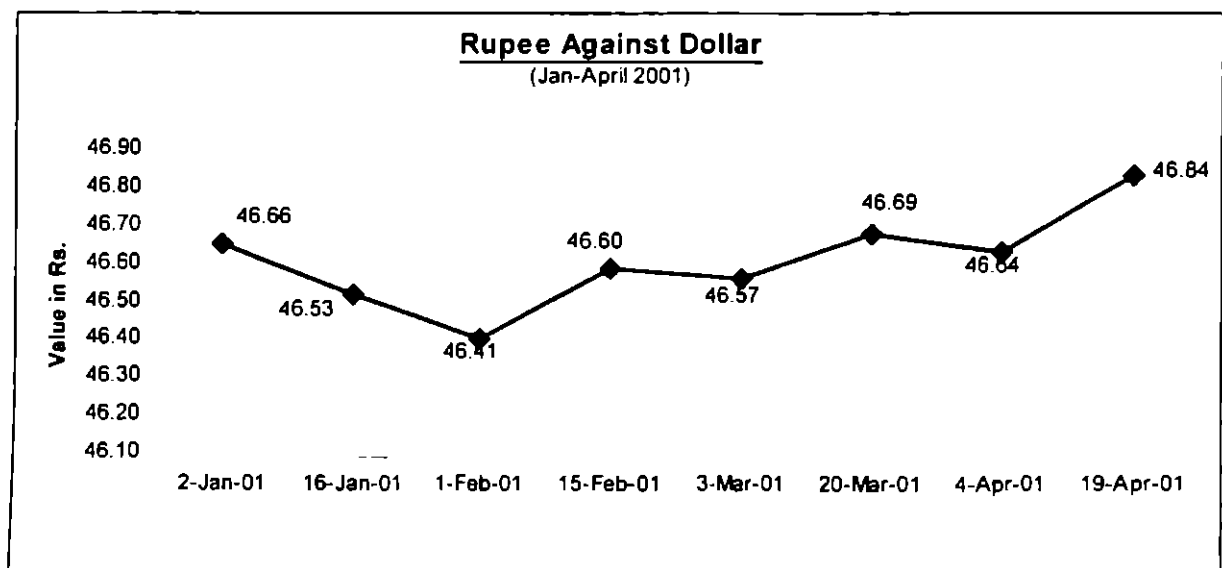
Government have accorded sanction for the up-gradation of Extension Officers (Planning & Monitoring) in the Block Development Offices in the cadre of UD/JSI born from Directorate of Economics & Statistics to that of Research Assistant /Statistical Inspector, vide G.O. (MS) 8/2001/Plg dated 01.03.2001 (Proceedings No. EB (2) 111/2001/DES dated 13.03.2001 of Director of Economics & Statistics). Accordingly 152 posts of EO (P&M) in the blocks have been upgraded to that of Research Assistant / Statistical Inspector named after EO (P&M).

As per the direction of Government, these 152 persons were given highend training on IT, especially in Window based applications, Internet, E-Mail etc. The training was held in 5 batches commenced from 19.03.2001 to 18.04.2001. By the end of May 2001 all of them will be in position.

### **The Persons promoted are:**

Sri. V.R Mohanan, Sri. N. Surendranathan, Sri. G.Sasidharan, Sri. K.G. Sasi Kumar, Sri. A.S Abhilash, Sri. R. Sugathan, Sri. Abdul Hammed.K. Sri. M.K. Prakashan, Sri. T.V Mohanakumaran Nair, Sri. T Abdul Hakeem, Sri. E.V.Rajendran, Sri. S. Jobe, Sri. Christopher K.G, Sri. Vikramaraja P.C, Sri. V Valsan, Smt. Sachee Devi, Sri. P.V. Ayyappan, Sri. T.K. Rajan, Sri. P.K. Narayanan, Smt. P.K. Kumary, Sri. M.Babu Menoky, Sri. K.Gopala Krishna Pillai, Sri. T.R. Raveendrananth, Smt. S. Omana, Smt. B.Sukumari Amma, Smt. C.Radhamma Amma, Sri.N.A. Wilfred Francis, Sri. K.S. Varghese, Sri. P.J. Sebastian, Sri. P.P.Venugopal, Sri. T.G. Mohanan, Smt.K. Santhimathi Bai, Sri. K.A. Joseph, Sri. T Varghese,

Sri. Kunhayyappan K.P, Sri. T.R. Ramachandran Nair, Sri. A. Neelakantan, Sri. K.C. Thomas, Sri. M. Rajendran, Smt. Syamala Devi C., Sri. Rajukuttan Pillai M.R, Sri. K.Raghavan, Sri. K.V Sivanandan, Sri. Chandrasekhara Pillai G, Sri. P.M. Sivaraman, Sri. Vasudevan M.K., Sri. Sekharan M.K., Sri. C.L. Johny, Smt. Sumangaly .D, Sri. M.S. Mohan, Sri. Srinivasan S, Sri. Chandran T.M, Smt. P.V Gracy, Sri. C. Vasu, Smt. P.R. Prasanna, Smt. Thankamany B, Sri. V. Purushothaman Nair, Sri. K.K. Paulose, Sri. K.K. Thampy, Sri. N.R. Santha Kumary, Sri. V. Gopalakrishnan, Sri. R. Sadanadan, Smt. S. Vijayalekshmy Amma, Sri. P.A. Varghese, Sri. Ahamed Ismail Sadakkuthulla, Sri. Chandy M, Smt. Helen Maglin, Smt. M.K. Kochumary, Sri. K. Vijayakumaran Nair, Sri. K.A. Rajan, Smt.V.C. Asha, Sri. V Raghavan, Sri. Ravi Kattil, Sri. K.C. George, Sri. R. Mohan, Smt. M.A. Elsy, Sri. A. Sudevan, Sri. A.O.Rosy, Sri. K. Vijaya Raghavan, Smt. V. K.Saraswathy, Sri. K.Ravindran, Smt. C.Pankajam, Smt. Dayavathy M.R. Sri. C.Somarajan, Smt. C.E. Ally, Smt. K.B. Kalyani, Sri. M.P. Rajan, Sri. V Mohandas, Sri. V Vijayachandran Nair, Smt. Chandramathy N.N, Sri. K. Mohandas, Sri. G. Goplakrishna Pillai, Sri. Joy Darias, Smt. Shobhana Kumary P, Sri. Jabbar, Ali A, Sri. M. Divakaran, Sri. O. Sudhakaran, Sri. K.P. Vijayan, Sri. N. Sreedharan Pillai, Sri. P.C. Sukumaran, Sri. O. Gopinathan, Smt. P. Sulochana, Sri. V Ravindra Pai, Sri. K. Balan, Sri. S. Sasidharan Nair (Sr), Sri. P. Lakshmanan, Sri. K.K. Balan, Sri. Sri. K.K. Dayal, Sri. B.Chandran, Smt. V.A. Shobha, Smt. S. Jayasree, Sri. Thomas Kanakan Mathen, Sri. K.G. Gopakumar, Sri. Abdul Rasheed T, Sri. K.P. Sreedharan Nair, Sri. R. Subramanian, Sri. P.J. Johnson, Sri. M. Radhakrishnan Nair, Sri. Parameswaran Kutty K, Sri. Abdul Kareem A, Sri. Abdul Latheef M, Sri. G. Sadanandan, Sri. K.P. Mohanan, Sri. A.H. Salim, Sri. Gopalan Mundanplakkal, Smt. Lalithambika, Sri. Manmadhan Nair M.P., Sri. K. Sivanandan, Smt. P.N. Mallika, Sri. Vivekanandan.V.N, Sri. E.N. Krishnan Nair, Sri. M. Muraleedharan Pillai, Sri. K.K. Somasundaran, Sri. M.S. Gopinathan Nair, Sri. T. Suresh Babu, Smt. Kumary B. Geetha, Sri. G. Ravindran Pillai, Sri. Geevarghese C.V, Sri. K. Surendran, Sri. V.K. Chandran, Sri. K.S. Sivakumar, Smt.T.L.Vasanthakumary,



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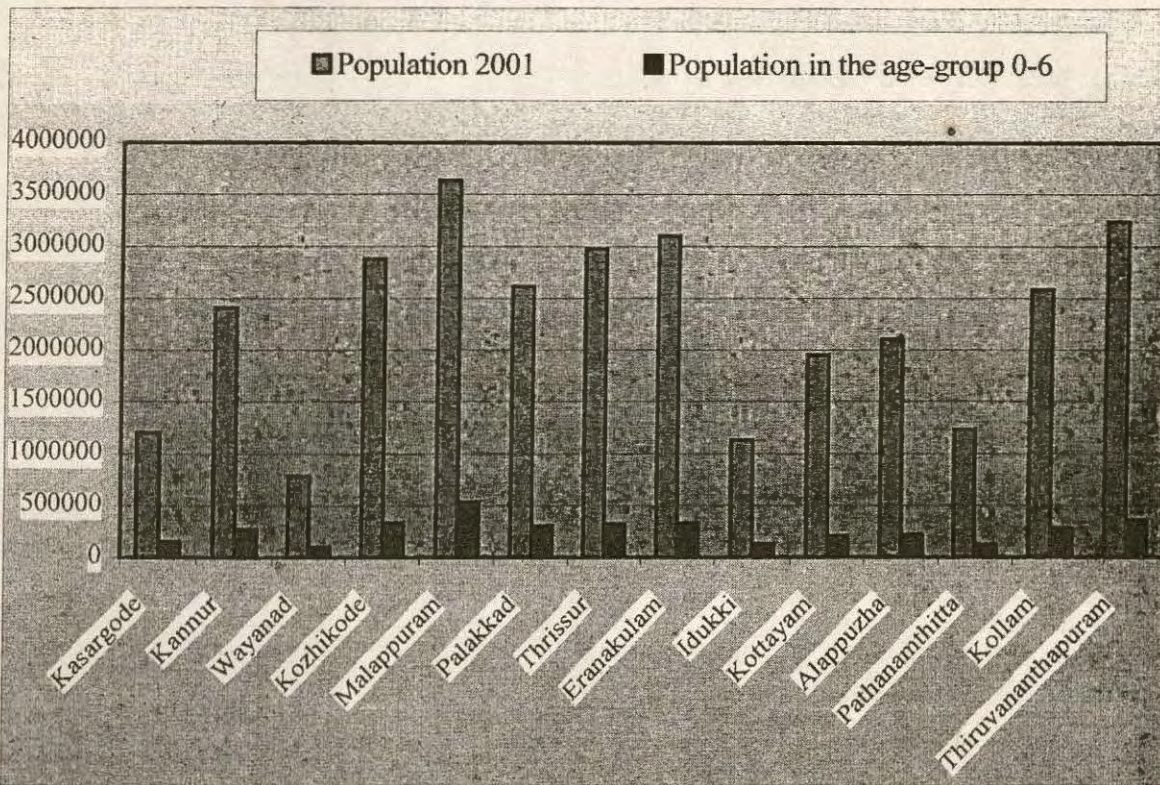


# EcoStat News

June 2001

Volume - 1 Issue - 6

*For Official Use only*



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**From Editors Desk**

*A three day quality improvement programme was conducted for the members of the staff during May 2000 in which all field functionaries in the cadre of Additional District Officers and above were participated. From the deliberations it is felt that publications containing technical subjects should be broughtout by the department. Being the first attempt a publication titled 'Sampling Techniques' is prepared. This will be published in a book form. In order to make available the information quickly it has been decided to publish the same serially in the 'EcoStat News' The first chapter is appearing in this issue.*

*Reserve Bank of India officials have appreciated this publication and offered some suggestions to improve further We are much obliged to them and assure that the modifications suggested would be introduced in the forthcoming issues*

**Editorial Board****A. Meera Sahib (Chief Editor)****M.R. Balakrishnan****M.S. Valsala****S. Indira****C.C. Cherian Kunju (Editor in Charge)**

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

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



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**POPULATION IN THE AGE-GROUP 0-6, NUMBER OF LITERATES AND LITERACY RATE FOR STATE AND DISTRICTS**

Sl. No.	States/District	Population 2001	Population in the age-group 0-6	Number of literates*	Literacy rate**
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Kerala	31838619	3653578	25625698	90.92
1	Kasargode	1203342	150907	896367	85.17
2	Kannur	2412365	270200	1988014	92.80
3	Wayanad	786627	100231	587030	85.52
4	Kozhikode	2878498	334924	2351548	92.45
5	Malappuram	3629640	531256	2745398	88.61
6	Palakkad	2617072	302511	1951428	84.31
7	Thrissur	2975440	321910	2456081	92.56
8	Eranakulam	3098378	327058	2589038	93.42
9	Idukki	1128605	129367	885166	88.58
10	Kottayam	1952901	206769	1674592	95.90
11	Alappuzha	2105349	217442	1768261	93.66
12	Pathanamthitta	1231577	122235	1054837	95.09
13	Kollam	2584118	283010	2105396	91.49
14	Thiruvananthapuram	3234707	355758	2572542	89.36

\* Literates exclude children in the age-group of 0-6 years who were by definition treated as illiterate in Census of India 2001

\*\* Literacy rate is the percentage of literates to population aged 7 years and above.

Source: Census of India 2001

**Population Trends Will Vary Widely**

Region	Population (in millions)		% Change	Share of Growth (%)
	1998	2025		
Sub-Sahara	617	1,095	78	24
Middle East	307	523	70	11
Asia	3,358	4,398	31	52
Latin America	508	695	37	9
Europe	798	785	-1.6	0
North America	301	374	24	4

Source: Population Matters

**GROWTH RATE SLASHED TO 5.2 P.C.**

The slowdown in the economy which was detected last year has now been confirmed by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) which has now put out revised estimates to show that the gross domestic product (GDP) grew only 5.2 per cent during 2000-01. The advance estimates put out in February had projected the growth rate to be 6 per cent.

At this level, the GDP growth rate is back to the 1992-93 level when the economy grew at 5.3 per cent. Since then, the growth rates have been high, going up to 7.8 per cent in 1996-97, except for a dip down to 4.8 per cent in 1997-98. The 1999-2000 growth rate was 6.4 per cent.

The sectors which brought down the revised rate as compared to the advance estimates are agriculture, forestry and fishing which grew only 0.2 per cent against the earlier estimates of 0.9 per cent, mining and quarrying which actually grew 3.7 per cent and not 4.5 per cent as estimated earlier and electricity, gas and water supply at 4.7 per cent against 5.6 per cent expected earlier.

Other sectors too actually grew less than expected when the advance estimates were put out. For instance, manufacturing was down to 5.6 per cent against the advance estimates of 6.4 per cent, construction was up by only 5.5 per cent as compared to 8.7 per cent and trade, hotels, transport and communication actually grew by 6.9 per cent against the earlier estimates of a 8 per cent growth. Even financing, insurance, real estate and business services grew by 9.1 per cent against the earlier expectation of 9.6 per cent growth. Only community, social and personal services were up 7.8 per cent against the earlier estimates of 7.6 per cent.

In actual terms, the GDP at factor cost at constant (1993-94) prices in 2000-01 is now estimated at Rs. 12,11,747 crores against Rs. 12,21,174 crores estimated earlier, showing a growth rate of 5.2 per cent against the 6 per cent growth estimated earlier.

The quick estimates of GDP during 1999-2000 had put it at Rs. 11,51,991 crores.

The net national income at factor cost (national income) at 1993-94 prices is now estimated at Rs. 10,63,479 crores compared to the earlier estimates of Rs. 10,72,906 crores during 2000-01. This reflects a 5.2 per cent growth over the 1999-2000 national income of Rs. 10,11,224 crores, which was a 6.6 per cent increase over the preceding year's national income.

The per capita income in real terms (1993-94) prices during 2000-01 is estimated to be Rs. 10,561 against the earlier estimate of Rs. 10,654.

The quick estimates for 1999-2000 had put the per capita income at Rs. 10,204. The growth in per capita income in 2000-01 over 1999-2000 is estimated at 3.5 per cent against a 4.8 per cent growth in the preceding year.

The population during 2000-01 has been estimated to be 1,007 million. GDP at factor cost in terms of current prices is estimated at Rs. 19,78,042 crores during 2000-01, showing a growth rate of 10.7 per cent over the quick estimates of GDP for 1999-2000 of Rs. 17,86,459 crores. The net national product at current prices is now estimated to be Rs. 17,65,238 crores as compared to Rs. 15,90,301 crores during 1999-2000, showing an increase of 11 per cent. The per capita income at current prices is estimated at Rs. 17,530 as compared to Rs. 16,047 in 1999-2000. The increase works out to 9.2 per cent.

The CSO has also put out the GDP growth for the fourth quarter of 2000-01 which showed a growth rate of 3.8 per cent only. The GDP in this quarter was Rs. 3, 29,244 crores against Rs. 3,17,235 crores in the corresponding period in 1999-2000.

The growth rates in the four quarters of 2000-01 show that it was 6.1 per cent in the first quarter, 6.2 per cent in the second quarter, 5 per cent in the third quarter and 3.8 per cent in the last quarter

	Revised Estimates 2000-01(in per cent)	Advance Estimates 2000-01(in per cent)
GDP	5.2	6.0
Manufacturing	5.6	6.4
Mining & quarrying	3.7	4.5
Electricity, gas & water supply	4.7	5.6

Source: The Hindu, June 30, 2001.

### Foreign Direct Investment Approved by States (August 1991 to January 1997)

Industry	Approvals		Investment	
	Number	Share in total (%)	(Rs. Crore)	Share in Total (%)
1	2	3	4	5
Delhi	512	4.94	17330.4	17.1
Maharashtra	1355	13.08	12676.4	12.5
Karnataka	689	6.65	5493.9	5.4
Tamil Nadu	812	7.84	5468.8	5.4
Madhya Pradesh	192	1.85	5268.3	5.2
West Bengal	271	2.62	5249.5	5.2
Orrisa	77	0.74	3790.8	3.7
Gujarat	548	5.29	3762.5	3.7
Andhra Pradesh	439	4.24	2511.3	2.5
Uttar Pradesh	395	3.81	2444.5	2.4
Haryana	414	4.00	1788.4	1.8
Punjab	105	1.01	321.2	0.8
Rajasthan	193	1.86	605.5	0.6
Kerala	104	1.00	520.9	0.5
Himachal Pradesh	70	0.68	329.7	0.3
Goa	68	0.66	282.4	0.3
Pondichery	52	0.50	252.9	0.2
Bihar	69	0.67	130.7	0.1
Chandigarh	14	0.14	72.5	0.1
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	48	0.46	69.8	0.1
Arunachal Pradesh	2	0.02	11.1	0.0
Jammu & Kashmir	1	0.01	8.0	0.0
Daman Diu	16	0.15	5.7	0.0
Meghalaya	1	0.01	2.5	0.0
Assam	10	0.10	1.5	0.0
Andaman & Nicobar	5	0.05	1.0	0.0
Tripura	1	0.01	0.7	0.0
Lakshdweep	1	0.01	0.5	0.0
Nagaland	1	0.01	0.0	0.0
Unallocated	3894	37.59	32592.7	32.1
Total	10359	100.00	101494.0	100.0

Source: Quarterly Economic Report of the IIPO, July September, 2000.

## China puts other emerging markets into shade

While every other stock market in the world is struggling for recovery, the Chinese market is on a dream run with the Shanghai B share index tripling since the beginning of 2001. China has emerged as the leader in market capitalisation in the Asia-Pacific region.

The largest company in terms of market cap, China Mobile, alone has a market cap of \$90 billion, around three-fourths of that of the Bombay Stock Exchange's (BSE) total market cap of \$130 billion.

The market capitalisation of China's bourses has tripled to over \$616 billion in the last two years making it the second largest market in the Asia-Pacific after Japan, and the biggest among all the emerging markets in the world. India on the other hand has now slipped to the seventh position among the emerging markets compared to number five a year back.

The Shanghai B-share index has gained 160 per cent while the Shenzhen B share index has gained 200 per cent since January 2001. In contrast, among the emerging markets, although Korea and Taiwan have gained slightly, India has lost 10 per cent while Philippines and Indonesia have lost 5 per cent each since the beginning of 2001. The performance of the

developed markets has been even worse with the Nasdaq losing 13 per cent, GTSE 7 per cent, Hang Seng and the Singapore Strait times 13 per cent each.

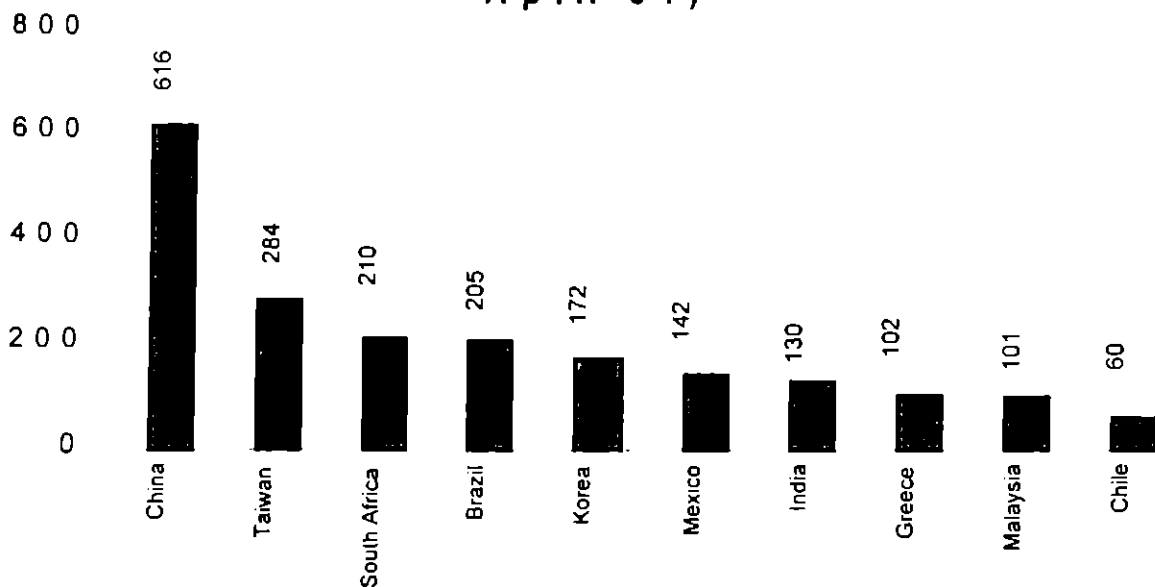
The current run in China mainly started on the morning of February 26, 2001 when China's middle classes turned out in force to queue at their bank branches. Within a couple of hours, some 2,500 savers in Shanghai alone opened new accounts to buy something they hitherto could not: Chinese-listed shares denominated in hard currencies. When, two days later, trading in shares resumed after a one-week suspension, the market soared.

The market in question is for so-called B shares. Until now this was an unglamorous and illiquid category reserved for foreigners.

The Chinese were allowed to invest only in yuan-denominated A shares denied to foreigners. This system had produced tremendous liquidity problems for the B share market while denying Chinese people and institutions the opportunity to invest in some of the country's most promising companies.

Source: Economic Times, June 4, 2001

**Top Emerging Markets Cap (As of End April '01)**



# Western Ghat Development PROGRAMME of KERALA

## 1. Introduction:

Western Ghat Development Programme (WGDP) has been implemented in Kerala since 1974-75. The Western Ghat Cell attached to the Planning and Economic Affairs Department in the Secretariat has been coordinating the implementation of this 100% centrally sponsored programme in the state. The influence of WGDP has been remarkable in maintenance and preservation of ecology of the State in general and the "sahyadri" region in particular.

## 2. Genesis of WGDP

The National Development Council accepted the adoption of area approach for accelerated development of important regions in the country with a view to bringing them on par with the adjoining developed areas. One such region identified by the Planning Commission was the Western Ghats Region, which lies in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and the then Union Territory of Goa. The question of evolving a suitable plan for integrated development of this region was entrusted to a High Level Committee comprising Chief Ministers of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamilnadu and the Union Territory of Goa under the chairmanship of Chief Minister of Maharashtra. The committee was entrusted with the task of evolving strategies, policies and Programmes for the integrated development of western Ghat Region. The Committee then considered that the economic well being of the local population should have overriding priority on the development strategy. It was first contemplated to adopt an integrated approach for the development of the Western Ghat region as a whole, which implied implementation of Programmes overlooking state boundaries. The High Level Committee gave emphasis on Programmes in key sectors like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Forestry, Dairy Development, Minor Irrigation and Roads and various suitable schemes under these sectors were taken up. Since it was very difficult for the High Level

Committee to meet very often, a Secretaries Committee consisting of concerned Secretaries of five States met regularly to review the progress etc. In December 1982 the High level Committee and the Secretaries Committee were reconstituted as a Committee of Chief Ministers headed by the Minister for Planning and Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and the Secretaries Committee headed by the Member Planning Commission in charge of the Hill Areas.

## Focus

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

## 3. WGDP in Kerala:

The Western Ghats Region in Kerala comprises 31 Taluks encompassing 72% of the total

*This report is prepared by Sri. P.C. Jain, Joint Director, Western Ghats Cell*



geographical area of the State and around 50% of the State's population. The population of this region increased from 68.8 lakhs to 158.16 lakhs in 2001. Western Ghat region in Kerala covers 450 Km (28.12%) out of the total length of 1600 Kms. This region spread over about 742 villages and 68 Urban centers. The density of population in this region is 515 per sq. km as against the State average of 748 per Sq km, as per 1991 Census. Taluk-wise details of area and population of Western Ghats in the state is furnished in Table-1 of Appendix

#### 4. The problems of Sahyadri

Development Programmes for Western Ghat region in the state had mainly to address the following specific problems.

- a) Landslides
- b) Soil erosion
- c) Flood/Draught
- d) Reservoir sedimentation
- e) Increasing pressure on land
- f) Submergence of forest in Dam Catchments
- g) Forest encroachment
- h) Clear felling
- i) Shifting Cultivation
- j) Pollution
- k) Eco-destruction

#### 5. The Constraints

The main constraints of developmental activities in Western Ghat region of Kerala (Sahyadri) has been the following:

- a) Demographic pressure
- b) Over/wrong utilization of natural resources
- c) Social aberrations
- d) Health risk
- e) Decreasing resources
- f) Less per capita land availability

#### 6. Western Ghats Development Strategy

The experience of WGDP implementation during the fifth plan emphasized the need for a balance between beneficiary oriented and

infrastructure development schemes keeping in mind the vital importance of ecological restoration and conservation were keenly felt. Hence the sixth plan stressed the need for conceiving an integrated strategy for development of hill areas based on sound principles of ecology and economics. The general approach adopted during 7<sup>th</sup> plan has been of taking up development programmes for Western Ghats areas on watershed basis. The Eighth Plan though continued to be substantially the same as the 7<sup>th</sup> Plan its general approach was that of taking up integrated development programme on compact watershed basis keeping in view the over-riding priorities of eco-development and eco-restoration as well as the basic needs of the hilly people. A common approach for watershed development activities has been adopted in 9<sup>th</sup> Plan. Main points of the Common Approach for Watershed Development are as follows;

- a. Implementation of Watershed Projects through Watershed Community
- b. Facilitation, Co-ordination and Supervision role of Project Implementation Agency
- c. Project proposals to be demand driven and should reflect the felt needs of the community
- d. Development of Forest Lands in Watershed Areas

#### 7. WGDP and Five Year Plans

The total investment in the country under WGDP during 5<sup>th</sup> Plan has been Rs.18.25 Crores of which the share of Kerala stood at 4.49 Crores. Investment in the country under WGDP during 6<sup>th</sup> Plan has been Rs.74.99 Crores of which the share of Kerala stood at 18.64 Crores. WGDP investment during 7<sup>th</sup> Plan has been Rs.138.64 Crores in India and Rs. 23.50 Crores in the state. Figures for 8<sup>th</sup> Plan have been Rs.213.33 for India and Rs.42.02 for Kerala. During 9<sup>th</sup> Plan (up to 31-3-2001) WGDP investment in India is Rs.192.34 Crores and that of Kerala Rs.47.75 Crores. Table 2 of appendix furnishes data on outlay and expenditure on WGDP in the country.

### 8. Financial progress of WGDP in Kerala at a Glance

state over the plan periods since inception of the scheme

• Table-below furnishes a consolidated statement of outlay and expenditure of WGDP in the

#### Outlay & Expenditure for Western Ghat Development Programme in Kerala Since Fifth Five Year Plan (Rs in Crores)

Five Year Plan	Outlay	Expenditure	% of Expenditure	All India Allocation	% of Kerala Share in Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6
Fifth Plan (1974-1979)	4.88	4.49	92.01	19.92	24.50
Sixth Plan (1980-1985)	18.64	18.64	100.00	76.26	24.44
Seventh Plan (1986-1990)	26.22	23.50	89.63	144.44	18.15
Annual Plan (1990-1991)	6.05	6.12	101.16	37.81	16.00
Annual Plan (1991-1992)	6.05	5.76	95.21	37.81	16.00
Eighth Plan (1993-1997)	42.39	42.02	99.13	214.99	19.72
Ninth Plan (1998-2002)	61.44	47.75	77.72	289.52	21.22
Grand Total	165.67	148.28	89.50	820.75	20.19

### 9. Monitoring of W.G.D.P in the State

The Western Ghat Cell attached to the Planning & Economic Affairs Department is entrusted with the state level co-ordination and monitoring of this centrally sponsored programme. District level co-ordination of WGDP is done by the District Planning Officers under the direct supervision of the District Collectors. Periodic review meeting of implementing agencies are conducted at district and state levels to monitor the implementation of the programme.

The staffing pattern of Western Ghat Cell is as follows:

1) Joint Director	1
2) Deputy Director	1
3) Research Officer	1
4) Statistical Officer	1
5) U.D.Compiler	1

6) L.D.Compiler	2
7) L.D.Typist	1
8) Peon	1
9) Driver	1

The Joint Director, Research officer, Statistical Officer and the Compilers are drawn from the Department of Economics & Statistics. The Deputy Director is drawn from the Department of Agriculture (Soil Survey) and all other staff are temporary additions from Administrative Secretariat.

The Western Ghat Cell is attached to the Planning & Economic Affairs Department in Administrative Secretariat. The administrative head is Secretary to Government (Planning). The administrative linkage is arranged through Planning (E) section consisting of a Joint Secretary, one Section Officer, one Assistant and a Typist

**Table 1 - Area & Population of Western Ghat Region in Kerala**

District	Taluk	Area in Sq.Km	Population-(1991 Census)	Provisional Population (2001 Census)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Thiruvananthapuram	1. Neyyatinkara	548.7	757866	831643
	2. Nedumangad	928.9	574530	630444
2. Kollam	3. Pathanapuram	1238.8	415247	445502
	4. Kunnathur	138.1	178665	191742
	5. Kottarakkara	551.6	533447	572382
3. Pathanamthitta	6. Kozhencherry	358.6	336498	348659
	7. Adoor	327.2	283494	293484
	8. Ranni	1714.4	209347	216880
4. Kottayam	9. Meenachil	686.6	384594	410695
	10. Kanjirappally	423.7	239464	255634
5. Idukki	11. Thodupuzha	973.3	299540	313639
	12. Devikolam	1774.2	197916	207211
	13. Udumbanchola	1071.4	395678	407087
	14. Peermade	1307.8	184932	193555
6. Eranakulam	15. Muvattupuzha	430.8	301591	331836
	16. Kothamangalam	288.7	184805	202943
	17. Kunnathunad	669.5	389287	427886
7. Trissur	18. Mukundapuram	1328	738658	802773
8. Palakkad	19. Palakkad	720.3	517211	568166
	20. Chittoor	1155.1	408499	448566
	21. Mannarkkad	1185.6	308910	361875
	22. Eranad	2176.6	1220788	1431167
10. Kozhikode	23. Quilandy	756.9	640965	704080
	24. Kozhikode	1026.6	1373275	1508621
	25. Vadakara	575.6	605701	666372
11. Wayanad	26. Mananthavady	740.08	203701	238348
	27. Vythiri	609.1	213030	249282
	28. Sulthan Batheri	774.8	255397	298918
12. Kannur	29. Thalipparamba	1330.6	668046	715507
	30. Thalasseri	1206	882607	945405
13. Kasargod	31. Hosdurg	989.6	531261	596496
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>28007.28</b>	<b>14434950</b>	<b>15816798</b>

**Table 2 - Western Ghat Development Programme  
Plan Outlay for Western Ghat Development Programme in India (Rs in Crores)**

Western Ghat Region	5th Plan (1974-79)		6th Plan (1980-85)		7th Plan (1986-90)		Annual Plan 1990-91		Annual Plan 1991-92		8th Plan (1992-97)		9th Plan (1997-02)	
	Outlay	Exp	Outlay	Exp	Outlay	Exp	Outlay	Exp	Outlay	Exp	Outlay	Exp	Outlay	Exp*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Kerala	4.88	4.49	18.64	18.64	26.22	23.50	6.05	6.12	6.05	5.76	42.39	42.02	61.44	47.75
Maharashtra	6.45	6.16	24.19	24.06	50.04	49.63	13.50	13.31	13.50	13.42	71.85	72.33	97.91	75.83
Tamil Nadu	3.55	2.64	14.47	14.09	26.00	25.43	7.18	7.25	7.18	7.19	37.6	37.91	51.5	26.76
Karnataka	4.04	3.93	15.18	14.42	36.06	34.14	9.47	8.80	9.47	8.82	52.61	50.37	63.58	32.03
Goa	1.00	1.03	3.78	3.78	6.12	5.95	1.61	1.58	1.61	1.63	10.54	10.7	15.09	9.97
Total	19.92	18.25	76.26	74.99	144.44	138.65	37.81	37.06	37.81	36.82	214.99	213.33	289.52	192.34

(\* Figures up to 2000-2001 only)

**Table 3 - Western Ghat Development Programmes implemented in Kerala  
During 5th Five Year Plan(1974-1979)**

Sl.No	Programme	Outlay (Rs in Lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs in lakhs)	% Exp
1	2	3	4	5
1	Organisation of Co-operative farm in Attappady	153.00	141.00	92
2	Dairy Development Schemes for Attappady	30.00	26.40	88
3	Dairy Development Schemes for Idukki	140.00	139.25	99
4	Deve. of Ponmudi Hill Station as Tourist Resort	12.00	9.50	79
5	Suganthagiri Cardamom Project of Wayanad	138.00	119.50	87
6	Afforestation & Agri Development of Idukki	7.00	5.80	83
7	Integrated Development of Chakkupallam	3.00	2.85	95
8	Tribal Collective farm of Pookot, Wayanad	2.00	2.00	100
9	Neyyar & Idukki Wild Life Sanctuary projects	3.00	2.80	93
	<b>Total</b>	<b>488.00</b>	<b>449.10</b>	<b>92</b>

**Table 4 - Western Ghat Development Programmes implemented in Kerala  
During 6th Five Year Plan(1980-1985)**

Sl.No	Programme	Outlay (Rs in Lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs in lakhs)	% Exp
1	2	3	4	5
1	Multi-purpose farm at Vallakkuzhy-Palakkad	90.00	89.10	99
2	Orchard at Naickerppady-Palakkad	40.00	40.00	100
3	Oilpalm cultivation in Pathanapuram taluk	68.00	68.00	100
4	Integrated Silviculture & livestock production-Wyd	160.00	160.00	100
5	Rubber Plantation of State Farming Corporation	550.00	550.00	100
6	Rehabilitation of Tribals in Malakkippara-Trissur	45.00	45.00	100
7	Restoration of degraded forests in Palode regionn	9.00	9.00	100
8	Integrated Development of Kundali Hills-Idukki	13.00	13.00	100
9	Environment improvement of Pookkot lake-Wayanad	20.00	20.00	100
10	Watershed management in Karuvanchal-Kannur	38.00	38.00	100
11	Integrated Development of watersheds (20 Nos)	225.00	224.89	100
12	Devl. Of Chethyanpara Tribal Colony-TVM	25.00	25.00	100
13	Environment improvement of Kuttiadi-Kozhikode	35.00	35.00	100
14	Improvement of Communication facilities	45.00	45.00	100
15	Grass Development in Highranges	25.00	25.00	100
16	Orchid Development	40.00	40.00	100
17	Maintenance of Teakwood plantations	35.00	35.00	100
18	Maintenance of Softwoodtions	45.00	45.00	100
19	Bamboo & reed Plantations	45.00	45.00	100
20	Fire protection	65.00	65.00	100
21	Removal of Itrathaus parasite from Teak trees	35.00	35.00	100
22	Eco preservation of Forests	105.00	105.00	100
23	Estt. of Arboratum in Western Ghats & Gemplasm	107.00	107.00	100
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1865.00</b>	<b>1863.99</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 5 - Western Ghat Development Programmes implemented in Kerala  
During 7th Five Year Plan(1985-1990)**

Sl.No	Programme	Outlay (Rs in Lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs in lakhs)	% Exp
1	2	3	4	5
<b>I</b>	<b>Agriculture &amp; Allied Activities</b>			
1)	Soil & Water Conservation	513.15	405.95	79
2)	Dairy Development including Pasture Development	92.83	111.31	120
3)	Fisheries Development	18.20	18.20	100
4)	Other Agricultural Programmes including Sericulture	182.05	148.98	82
5)	Forestry & Wild Life	832.45	696.47	84
6)	Plantations Including Rubber Plantations	100.14	148.64	148
7)	Afforestation & Watersheds	32.90	32.73	99
<b>II</b>	<b>Irrigation &amp; CAD</b>			
	Minor Irrigation	400.37	344.56	86
<b>III</b>	<b>Minimum Needs Programme</b>			
1)	Water Supply	124.43	131.36	106
2)	Sanitation	3.00	1.50	50
3)	Electricity	7.00	0.00	0
4)	Anti-Erosion	23.15	22.00	95
5)	Link-Roads	17.25	17.43	101
6)	Foot Bridges	229.00	233.16	102
<b>IV</b>	<b>Science Technology &amp; Environment</b>			
	Studies, Surveys, Evaluation, Eco-System Research Group	24.28	23.20	96
<b>V</b>	<b>General Economic Services</b>			
	Western Ghat Cell	21.75	14.06	65
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2621.95</b>	<b>2349.55</b>	<b>90</b>

Table 6 - Sectorwise Outlay &amp; Expenditure under WGDP during 8th Five Year Plan (Rs in Lakhs)

Scheme/Sector	VIII <sup>th</sup> Plan Period											
	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97		VIII Plan Total	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Soil Conservation	125.20	123.74	193.71	193.71	201.09	204.00	232.27	232.27	246.65	242.66	998.92	996.38
Horticulture/ Floriculture	14.66	14.66	17.00	17.00	25.00	25.00	29.85	29.85	23.35	24.05	109.86	110.56
Dairy Development	40.46	40.44	62.50	62.50	65.97	65.97	68.97	68.97	57.96	58.11	295.86	295.99
Forestry	176.68	183.21	202.18	188.63	197.18	201.43	215.00	208.38	215.00	208.94	1006.04	990.59
Afforestation	11.12	11.33	10.73	10.73	12.00	11.82	9.87	9.87	4.72	5.94	48.44	49.69
Animal Husbandry	0.50	0.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	9.05	9.05	12.14	12.09	25.69	25.64
Environment							7.00	7.00	3.00	3.00	10.00	10.00
Agriculture Dev	33.18	34.68	56.84	56.84	56.06	56.06	62.70	62.70	62.12	62.82	270.90	273.10
Minor Irrigation	120.33	116.04	175.32	175.32	173.51	167.28	183.24	183.24	221.97	218.50	874.37	860.38
Village & Small Industries			10.00	10.00	9.94	9.91	16.53	16.53	21.65	20.95	58.12	57.39
Foot Bridges	41.00	40.06	52.46	52.46	54.43	54.43	57.52	53.20	52.70	55.50	258.11	255.65
Water Supply	39.07	40.85	63.00	63.00	40.64	41.45	40.38	40.38	10.50	12.50	193.59	198.18
Non- Conventional Source Of Energy			1.64	1.64	4.10	4.10	6.81	6.81	2.24	2.24	14.79	14.79
WGD.Cell	4.38	4.48	5.62	5.62	6.85	6.85	6.41	6.81	8.00	6.08	31.26	29.84
Survey & Studies	4.00	4.16	13.75	13.75	7.23	5.35	6.90	6.77	10.00	6.52	41.88	36.55
Total	610.58	614.15	866.75	853.20	856.00	855.65	952.50	941.83	952.00	939.90	4237.83	4204.73

Table 7 - Sector wise Outlay &amp; Expenditure under WGDP during 9th Five Year Plan (Rs in Lakhs)

Scheme/Sector	IX <sup>th</sup> PLAN PERIOD											
	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000		2000-01		2001-2002		IX Plan Total	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Soil Conservation	243.08	244.37	236.55	238.12	278.11	210.54	244.00	235.95	252.50		1254.24	928.98
Horticulture/Floricultural	19.06	19.06	20.00	20.00	31.50	12.50	20.00	20.00	10.00		100.56	71.56
Dairy Development	62.51	62.55	74.79	73.10	79.76	52.77	47.50	45.22	49.00		313.56	233.64
Forestry	200.00	179.31	220.00	221.48	319.67	237.68	328.00	323.50	349.00		1416.67	961.97
Afforestation	1.80	1.75	1.90	1.90	6.75	4.20	1.00	0.94			11.45	8.79
Animal Husbandry	16.56	16.56	35.26	34.12	43.26	36.40	30.00	28.98	21.00		146.08	116.06
Agriculture Dev	53.65	53.40	58.67	57.04	83.40	57.08	52.00	50.05	60.00		307.72	217.57
Fisheries									10.00			
Minor Irrigation	234.58	235.74	339.03	320.76	213.15	147.50	186.00	178.00	185.00		1157.76	882.00
Village & Small Industries	25.44	25.44	16.00	16.00	68.20	50.50	77.00	77.00	96.00		282.64	168.94
Foot Bridges	61.99	61.99	100.00	105.10	106.00	71.70	62.00	59.52	75.00		404.99	298.31
Water Supply	10.00	10.00	0.50	0.50							10.50	10.50
Non-Conventional Source Of Energy	3.32	3.32	4.30	4.30	4.87	3.21	1.80	1.70	1.50		15.79	12.53
WGC	7.35	7.22	10.00	9.42	13.00	9.38	23.05	22.00	17.00		70.40	48.02
Survey & Studies	6.66	6.46	13.00	11.90	13.00	18.40	27.50	27.50	27.00		87.16	64.26
Ecorestoration & Sustainable Utilisation Of Plant Resources Of Western Ghats	50.00	50.00									50.00	50.00
Plantation			61.00	61.00	90.83	73.00	91.95	91.20	99.00		342.78	225.20
Maintenance Of Existing Assets Created Under Wgdp							123.00	117.74	50.00		173.00	117.74
Awareness Training							8.20	7.50	11.00		19.20	7.50
total	996.00	977.17	191.0	1174.74	1351.50	984.86	1323.00	1286.80	1313.00	0.00	6174.50	4423.57



**Classification of area under land utilization**

(Area in hectares)

District	Total Geographical area	Forest	Land put to non agricultural use	Barren & uncultivable land	Permanent pastures and other gazing land	Land under misc. tree crops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Thiruvananthapuram	218600	49861	22564	502	8	69
Kollam	251838	81438	21705	256	3	103
Pathanamthitta	268750	155214	14986	446		90
Alappuzha	136058		22894	192		175
Kottayam	219550	8141	24840	1418		131
Idukki	514962	260907	14982	4136	155	5888
Eranakulam	235319	8123	39855	1120	16	281
Thrissur	299390	103619	32321	494	27	821
Palakkad	438980	136257	43891	3402	1	1794
Malappuram	363230	103417	32533	2932		955
Kozhikode	233330	41386	23436	1393	5	665
Wayanad	212560	78787	11647	338	22	1046
Kannur	296797	48734	28978	3693	16	1929
Kasaragod	196133	5625	19758	8562		4568
State	3885497	1081509	354390	28884	253	18515

Contd.

**Classification of area under land utilization**

(Area in hectares)

District	Cultivable waste	Fallow other than current fallow	Current fallow	Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Total cropped area
1	9	10	11	12	13	14
Thiruvananthapuram	448	432	930	143786	53705	197491
Kollam	698	949	3384	143302	69309	212611
Pathanamthitta	282	468	3547	93717	18564	112281
Alappuzha	2513	3796	5835	100653	38295	138948
Kottayam	1660	3194	5271	174895	45761	220656
Idukki	3132	1000	1762	223000	41726	264726
Eranakulam	4594	3258	6752	171320	56052	227372
Thrissur	3087	3555	7936	147530	50986	198516
Palakkad	16622	6570	13267	217176	87331	304507
Malappuram	4596	3670	11368	203759	60685	264444
Kozhikode	863	883	2111	162588	69719	232307
Wayanad	1735	949	2743	115293	93768	209061
Kannur	4741	2095	4032	202579	67670	270249
Kasaragod	13308	1319	3228	139765	8770	148535
State	58279	32138	72166	2239363	762341	3001704

The estimates are based on survey conducted in the Revenue land (as per Village Records). Therefore the area under cultivation in forestland is not included.

Source: Agricultural Statistics 1999-2000 - DES



## STATEWISE AREA UNDER RUBBER AT THE END OF EACH YEAR (Hectares)

State	50-51	60-61	70-71	71-72	72-73	80-81	90-91	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00p
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kerala	70365	135809	198424	200474	202761	253784	407821	455566	465282	469924	472900
Tamil Nadu	3025	6256	11712	12077	12677	15513	17150	18209	18470	18631	16659
Karnataka	1415	1659	6525	6767	7059	9004	13995	17324	18475	19323	19565
Tripura					103	2746	17320	21982	22582	24120	25380
Assam				*	*	568	9380	10243	10060	10805	11644
Meghalaya				*	*	923	3466	4345	3757	3958	3683
Nagaland							1300	980	1287	1416	1615
Mizoram						*	950	934	628	671	543
Manipur						216	1203	1214	1308	1401	1610
A&N	110	181	537	663	740	900	960	976	989	931	931
Goa					125	512	970	922	924	939	839
Orissa							245	277	149	358	408
Maharashtra							145	143	305	163	180
Arunachal Pradesh							*	69	128	161	244
West Bengal								62	115	158	285
Andhra Pradesh							178	*	75	82	98
Total	74915	143905	217198	219981	223465	284166	475083	533246	544534	553041	558584
Annual growth rate	1.20	8.68	3.03	1.28	1.58	7.15	3.20	1.75	2.12	1.56	1.00

\* Upto 1993-94 total area less than 100 acres omitted, thereafter less than 50 acres omitted.

Source: Indian Rubber Statistics, 2000.

## Average Market Price of Rubber – [Natural Rubber Rs. /100 kg]

Month	India (Price of RSS 4 in Kottayam market)	World (FOB price of RSS 3 in Kuala Lumpur market)	Month	India (Price of RSS 4 in Kottayam market)	World (FOB price of RSS 3 in Kuala Lumpur market)
1	2	3			
April 1999	2818	2434	April 2000	3199	3073
May 1999	3190	2474	May 2000	3356	3085
June 1999	3408	2518	June 2000	3248	3004
July 1999	3360	2381	July 2000	3253	2857
August 1999	3318	2364	August 2000	3198	3056
September 1999	2951	2513	September 2000	3122	2975
October 1999	2958	2750	October 2000	3061	3028
November 1999	3036	3133	November 2000	2909	2991
December 1999	2865	2902	December 2000	2867	3037
January 2000	3099	2762	January 2001	2853	2921
February 2000	3133	3180	February 2001	2694	2800
March 2000	3049	3032			
Average (99-2000)	3099	2704			

Source: Indian Rubber Statistics, 2000

TAPPED AREA, PRODUCTION AND AVERAGE YIELD PER HECTARE OF RUBBER IN DIFFERENT STATES

(Area in hectares, Production in tonnes and Yield per hectare in Kilograms)

Year	KERALA			TAMIL NADU			KARNATAKA		
	Tapped area	Production	Yield	Tapped area	Production	Yield	Tapped area	Production	Yield
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1960-61	65355	23175	354	3305	2040	617	1483	452	305
1970-71	134103	86773	647	5673	4859	857	1374	519	378
1971-72	142000	95499	673	5943	5140	865	1336	550	412
1972-73	146957	105934	721	6490	5739	884	1465	659	450
1980-81	179980	140320	780	9700	10446	1077	4004	2128	531
1990-91	284960	307521	1079	11873	13645	1149	6957	6665	958
1996-97	335400	512756	1529	12730	18505	1454	9760	11160	1143
1997-98	342420	541935	1583	13000	19175	1475	10365	12150	1172
1998-99	349683	559099	1599	13215	20263	1533	10685	12549	1174
1999-00p	354342	572820	1612	13377	21134	1580	10980	13115	1194

Year	OTHERS			TOTAL		
	Tapped area	Production	Yield	Tapped area	Production	Yield
1	11	12	13	14	15	16
1960-61	110	30	272	70253	25697	366
1970-71	26	20	769	141176	92171	653
1971-72	28	21	750	149307	101210	678
1972-73	50	32	640	154962	112364	725
1980-81	561	206	367	194245	153100	788
1990-91	2623	1784	680	306413	329615	1076
1996-97	7690	7004	911	365580	549425	1503
1997-98	11185	10570	945	376970	583830	1549
1998-99	13517	13134	972	387100	605045	1563
1999-00p	16101	15196	944	394800	622265	1576

Source: Indian Rubber Statistics, 2000.

**Chemical Control for Coreid Bug of Coconut**

*Two dust formulations (fenvalerate and methyl parathion), two granular insecticides (Phorate and carbofuran) and Neem oil cake were evaluated at the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute to control the Coreid bug of coconut. The pesticides were placed in leaf axils of young bunches. Results showed that only Phorate 10g was effective in checking the pest. Quarterly application of 20g of mixture of Phorate and river sand in the ratio of 1:10 in the leaf axil, was found to provide protection from pest incidence. Graded doses of Phorate were also field tested. Phorate at 5g per palm kept in 2 perforated polythene sachets (2.5g per sachet) in the leaf axils of the young bunches provided full protection from pest attack.*

Source: Agricultural Situation in India, September 2000, Department of Agriculture and Co-operation, Ministry of Agriculture, Government

## FEMALE LABOUR PARTICIPATION ON THE RISE IN TAMIL NADU

Women power is on the rise in Tamil Nadu. Not necessarily in politics but on the economic front too. There has been a steady improvement in the female labour participation and also their entry into the organised labour market thanks mainly to the spread of education, the innate urge to contribute to the family etc.

Increase in women employment is more pronounced in the organised sector. According to 'Tamil Nadu - an economic appraisal document', share of women employed in the organised sector had increased from 14.6 per cent in March 1970 to 21.2 per cent in 1990 and further to 28.6 per cent in 1998.

As on March 1998, out of 25.6 lakhs total work force in both public and private sectors, women workers accounted for 7.32 lakhs. Of this, 4.08 lakhs were in the public sector and 3.25 in the private sector. "Employment makes women self-supporting and helps to improve their economic status", the document points out.

In terms of placement in private sector, it is found to be high in the manufacturing sector followed by community, social and personal services and agriculture. In public sector, community social services group account for 82 per cent of the women employed.

Between 1987-88 and 1993-94, female work participation rate had gone up from 101 lakh to 111.9 lakh workers. Primary sector accounted for 67.3 per cent of the work force followed by manufacturing sector (19 per cent) and tertiary sector (13.7 per cent). Handlooms, beedi rolling and food processing industries account for bulk of the employment.

Employment in trade related activities has declined from 5.7 lakh in 1987-88 to 5.1 lakh in 1993-94. About 2.5 per cent of female workers are engaged in the sector. In community services, about a million women are engaged accounting for a 10 per cent share. This sector has recorded an impressive growth of 18.5 per cent during the period, the appraisal document pointed out Referring to several

policy measures taken in the last two decades with direct focus on emancipation and empowerment of women, the document said the gains have been quite significant in the state. Female literacy rate has risen from 18 per cent in 1961 to 51 per cent in 1991. (It has increased to 64.55 per cent as per 2001 Census).

Enrolment of female children in 1997-98 stood at 94.2 per cent in the primary classes. Female dropout rate declined steeply from 24.5 per cent in 1987-88 to 16.2 per cent in 1997-98 for primary (1 to V Std.) Another favourable indicator is that the life expectancy of women in the state had gone up from 39 years to 63 years between 1991 and 1996.

"The need to empower women economically and make them self reliant was keenly felt. Recognising the advantages that go with their empowerment, multi-dimensional policy measures have been taken by the government to uplift their socioeconomic status," the document pointed out.

"Thrust given to education, health services, employment opportunities, reservation of 33 per cent of jobs in public sector and 30 per cent of seats in law making bodies exclusively for women are a few pointers in the right direction," it observed.

Source: The Economic Times, 19<sup>th</sup> June, 2001

### Demographic Pressures

- ◆ *Age structure – the most important demographic feature of a population*
- ◆ *Low fertility "ages" the population*
- ◆ *Without migration, slow-growth countries face rapid aging of population*
- ◆ *Aging will raise three critical issues:*
  - *how to support senior population*
  - *where to find new labour-force entrants*
  - *public investment*

Source: Population Matters

**Percentage variation of retail prices of certain essential commodities for the month of  
March & April 2001**

Sl. No.	Name of Commodity	Unit	Prices (in Rs.)		Percentage variation
			2 <sup>nd</sup> Friday	5	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>A. RICE - Open Market</b>					
1	Red - Matta	Kg	12.33	12.50	1.38
2	Red - Chamba	Kg	11.96	12.10	1.17
3	White - Andra Vella	Kg	11.89	12.00	0.93
<b>B. PULSES</b>					
4	Green gram	Kg	30.36	30.89	1.75
5	Black gram split w/o husk	Kg	39.43	39.21	-0.56
6	Dhall(Tur)	Kg	28.08	28.54	1.64
<b>C. OTHER FOOD ITEMS</b>					
7	Sugar(O.M)	Kg.	15.73	15.67	-0.38
8	Milk (Cow's)	Ltr.	12.96	12.96	0.00
9	Egg Hen's (White lagon)	Dozen	16.53	18.75	13.43
10	Mutton with bones	Kg	113.57	113.57	0.00
11	Tea (Kannan Devan)	1/2 kg	67.84	68.61	1.43
12	Coffee Powder (Brook Bond Gr.Label)	1/2 kg	69.36	69.38	0.03
<b>D. OIL AND OIL SEEDS</b>					
13	Coconut oil	Kg	33.21	37.25	12.17
14	Groundnut oil	Kg	47.17	48.68	3.20
15	Refined oil (Postman)	Kg.	61.29	60.85	-0.72
16	Gingelly oil	Kg.	49.68	49.43	-0.50
17	Coconut without husk	100 nos	342.14	363.57	6.26
<b>E. SPICES AND CONDIMENTS</b>					
18	Corriandar	Kg.	35.68	39.50	10.71
19	Chillies dry	Kg.	37.68	37.21	-1.25
20	Onion small	Kg.	12.74	11.29	-11.38
21	Tamarind without seeds loose	Kg.	24.50	23.79	-2.90
<b>F. TUBERS</b>					
22	Chennai	Kg.	6.89	7.86	14.08
23	Tapioca Raw	Kg.	5.11	4.96	-2.94
24	Potato	Kg.	10.87	12.24	12.60
25	Colocassia	Kg.	13.14	15.00	14.16
<b>G. VEGETABLES</b>					
26	Onion big	Kg.	6.18	6.44	4.21
27	Brinjal	Kg.	10.36	11.00	6.18
28	Cucumber	Kg.	7.64	8.21	7.46
29	Ladies Finger	Kg.	11.64	14.29	22.77
30	Cabbage	Kg	7.43	10.71	44.15
31	Bittergourd	Kg.	14.07	15.57	10.66
32	Tomatto	Kg.	11.43	11.00	-3.76
33	Chillies green	Kg.	15.71	23.07	46.85
34	Banana green	Kg.	12.86	12.86	0.00
35	Plantain green	Kg.	7.93	8.25	4.04
<b>H. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS</b>					
36	Washing Soap (501 Half Bar)	1/2 Bar	6.70	7.30	8.96
37	Toilet Soap - Lux	100 gm	10.54	10.82	2.66
38	Toothpaste - Colgate	100 gm	28.43	28.64	0.74
39	Cement - Sankar (Ord.Paper Bag)	each	200.83	193.91	-3.45

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

Sl. No.	Name of commodity	Unit	Retail prices on the second Friday of											
			Jul 2000	Aug-2000	Sep 2000	Oct 2000	Nov 2000	Dec 2000	Jan 2001	Feb 2001	Mar 2001	Apr 2001	May 2001	Jun 2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	<b>(A) RICE Open Market</b>													
1	Red - Matta	Kg	13.56	13.43	13.45	13.30	13.12	13.26	13.20	13.05	12.91	12.33	12.33	12.50
2	Red - Chamba	Kg	13.50	13.28	13.33	13.28	12.83	13.08	13.19	13.15	12.63	12.11	11.96	12.10
3	White - Andra Vella	Kg	12.75	12.43	12.39	12.32	12.32	12.66	12.61	12.42	12.22	11.98	11.89	12.00
	<b>(B) PULSES</b>													
4	Green gram	Kg	29.04	28.64	28.11	25.93	25.46	24.18	25.93	26.83	27.81	29.71	30.36	30.89
5	Black gram split w/o husk	Kg	41.69	40.14	40.21	40.43	41.14	42.43	42.25	38.23	38.37	39.11	39.43	39.21
6	Dhall (Tur)	Kg	30.54	30.31	30.04	29.46	29.31	29.92	29.17	28.02	28.48	28.15	28.08	28.54
	<b>(C) OTHER FOOD ITEMS</b>													
7	Sugar(O.M)	Kg.	15.59	15.96	16.54	15.51	15.41	15.26	15.07	14.73	14.95	16.15	15.73	15.67
8	Milk (Cow's)	Ltr.	13.04	13.04	13.04	13.04	12.93	12.93	12.93	12.92	12.92	12.96	12.96	12.96
9	Egg Hen's (White lagon)	Dozen	19.13	16.55	17.71	16.99	17.59	18.30	19.71	17.46	16.28	14.53	16.53	18.75
10	Mutton with bones	Kg	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	112.14	111.43	112.14	112.86	113.57	113.57
11	Tea (Kannan Devan)	1/2 kg	64.79	65.50	65.93	66.68	66.54	66.71	66.89	66.93	66.93	66.93	67.64	68.61
12	Coffee Powder (Brook Bond Gr.Label)	1/2 kg	70.02	70.05	70.02	69.96	69.98	69.68	69.61	69.86	69.50	69.48	69.36	69.38
	<b>(D) OIL AND OIL SEEDS</b>													
13	Coconut oil	Kg	36.46	37.46	37.89	34.18	34.75	36.93	34.64	35.35	36.50	35.14	33.21	37.25
14	Groundnut oil	Kg	48.80	49.86	49.73	50.05	48.77	49.35	47.95	47.00	47.78	48.20	47.17	48.68
15	Refined oil (Postman)	Kg.	59.40	61.83	61.83	61.43	61.29	62.00	61.34	61.34	61.52	61.25	61.29	60.85
16	Gingelly oil	Kg.	49.15	50.57	49.50	49.86	48.75	49.96	48.86	49.73	49.35	49.71	49.68	49.43
17	Coconut without husk	100 nos	373.08	360.36	372.50	344.64	348.57	373.93	353.57	364.23	376.54	358.57	342.14	363.57

Contd.

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

Sl. No	Name of commodity	Unit	Retail prices on the second Friday of											
			Jul 2000	Aug-2000	Sep 2000	Oct 2000	Nov 2000	Dec 2000	Jan 2001	Feb 2001	Mar 2001	Apr 2001	May 2001	Jun 2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	<b>(E). SPICES AND CONDIMENTS</b>													
18	Corriandar	Kg.	33.85	34.43	33.45	32.70	33.07	34.59	37.00	37.42	36.08	35.57	35.68	39.50
19	Chillies dry	Kg.	42.54	42.14	41.29	40.90	40.76	41.69	41.15	39.81	36.58	37.71	37.68	37.21
20	Onion small	Kg.	12.62	9.65	10.74	11.32	11.26	11.24	12.13	11.08	11.46	11.53	12.74	11.29
21	Tamarind without seeds loose	Kg.	29.08	28.50	27.79	27.43	27.21	26.86	26.43	25.85	25.31	25.32	24.50	23.79
	<b>(F). TUBERS</b>													
22	Chennai	Kg.	7.77	7.43	7.29	7.36	6.82	6.82	6.93	6.85	6.77	6.79	6.89	7.86
23	Tapioca Raw	Kg.	5.46	5.39	5.44	5.39	5.68	5.64	5.75	5.58	5.38	5.36	5.11	4.96
24	Potato	Kg.	8.85	8.79	8.25	8.01	8.35	8.71	8.36	7.55	7.69	7.84	10.87	12.24
25	Colocassia	Kg.	14.17	14.55	14.00	13.69	13.92	12.93	12.29	12.23	12.38	13.71	13.14	15.00
	<b>(G). VEGE- TABLES</b>													
26	Onion big	Kg.	6.23	5.79	6.32	7.44	10.64	10.89	10.06	8.28	7.23	6.74	6.18	6.44
27	Brinjal	Kg.	10.00	9.29	11.14	13.07	10.71	12.50	11.29	11.00	10.15	9.57	10.36	11.00
28	Cucumber	Kg.	6.85	7.71	9.64	9.43	8.86	8.43	7.36	7.69	7.62	7.00	7.64	8.21
29	Ladies Finger	Kg.	10.15	10.50	14.29	11.57	10.64	11.29	12.71	11.38	11.15	11.64	11.64	14.29
30	Cabbage	Kg.	9.23	8.64	8.29	9.57	11.14	10.57	8.57	7.69	8.00	7.36	7.43	10.71
31	Bittergourd	Kg.	15.69	15.14	21.43	17.64	14.86	14.79	13.71	12.15	11.92	12.71	14.07	15.57
32	Tomatto	Kg.	9.08	7.64	10.07	13.21	16.43	11.00	7.71	8.08	7.15	7.86	11.43	11.00
33	Chillies green	Kg.	14.77	13.86	17.43	13.93	14.07	15.00	12.79	13.15	14.00	14.50	15.71	23.07
34	Banana green	Kg.	11.96	14.18	17.07	16.00	15.43	13.18	13.00	12.12	10.62	9.46	12.86	12.86
35	Plantain green	Kg.	7.92	9.11	10.07	10.29	9.71	9.36	9.39	9.81	9.38	7.93	7.93	8.25
	<b>(H). MISCE- LLANEOUS ITEMS</b>													
36	Washing Soap (501 Half Bar)	1/2 Bar	7.20	7.22	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.23	7.23	7.23	6.96	6.88	6.70	7.30
37	Toilet Soap - Lux	100 gm	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.54	10.82
38	Toothpaste - Colgate	100 gm	27.00	27.00	26.89	27.00	27.00	27.29	27.50	27.50	27.61	27.93	28.43	28.64
39	Cement - Sankar (Ord. Paper Bag)	each	172.38	186.46	190.95	190.50	195.25	197.55	202.59	204.38	204.38	203.96	200.83	193.91

**Rupee against Dollar (RBI Rate) January – June 2001**

Date	Value (in Rs.)
02/01/01	46.66
16/01/01	46.53
01/02/01	46.41
15/02/01	46.60
03/03/01	46.57
20/03/01	46.69
04/04/01	46.64
19/04/01	46.84
28/04/01	46.86
09/05/01	46.81
15/05/01	46.90
22/05/01	46.96
29/05/01	46.94
02/06/01	47.05
09/06/01	46.96
16/06/01	47.00
23/06/01	47.01

**Gold Price – January to June – 2001**

Date	London (dollar per oz.)	Bombay (Rs. for 10 gm)	Alappuzha (Rs. for 10 gm)
1	2	3	4
02/01/01	273.20	4550.00	4280.00
13/01/01	264.00	4450.00	4220.00
03/02/01	268.30	4450.00	4190.00
17/02/01	256.90	4280.00	4130.00
06/03/01	262.40	4230.00	4020.00
21/03/01	262.50	4280.00	4000.00
04/04/01	257.70	4215.00	3960.00
19/04/01	260.00	4260.00	4040.00
09/05/01	266.20	4330.00	4070.00
26/05/01	279.20	4560.00	4280.00
02/06/01	266.70	4350.00	4120.00
09/06/01	267.45	4350.00	4120.00
23/06/01	273.10	4425.00	4140.00

### Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers

(Base 1982 = 100)

States	Centre	Consumer Price Index Number for the month of											
		Jun-00	Jul-00	Aug-00	Sep-00	Oct-00	Nov-00	Dec-00	Jan-01	Feb-01	Mar-01	Apr-01	
<b>Southern States</b>													
1. Kerala	1. Aluva	449	447	442	446	448	443	445	448	449	448	449	
	2. Mundakayam	459	455	449	453	456	451	452	451	450	448	445	
	3. Kollam	448	441	441	447	450	453	452	456	464	463	448	
	4. Thiruvananthapuram	515	522	506	506	498	490	490	499	500	503	503	
	<b>Average</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>461</b>	
2. Tamilnadu	1. Chennai	476	476	475	475	486	489	483	479	471	470	472	
	2. Coimbatore	437	437	432	431	439	441	440	436	432	432	436	
	3. Coonoor	436	434	428	431	438	438	434	431	430	429	430	
	4. Madurai	440	440	441	440	452	458	456	446	445	441	443	
	5. Salem	433	432	434	429	441	435	442	441	435	431	428	
	6. Tiruchirappalli	476	481	476	483	498	502	478	475	467	464	462	
<b>Average</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>445</b>		
3. Andhra Pradesh	1. Gudur	428	440	437	442	447	446	442	437	434	436	426	
	2. Gundur	439	439	441	441	425	426	420	415	416	423	426	
	3. Hyderabad	422	422	422	423	428	427	426	427	424	426	427	
	4. Visakhapatanam	438	436	436	437	441	442	431	433	430	439	436	
	5. Warangal	446	452	443	443	441	445	443	444	444	446	449	
<b>Average</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>433</b>		
4. Karnataka	1. Bangalore	423	423	427	427	439	440	431	431	430	429	433	
	2. Belgaum	477	479	473	475	472	468	471	473	466	465	469	
	3. Hubli Dhanwar	436	439	434	433	438	435	436	437	436	441	442	
	4. Meccara	460	454	454	454	463	464	460	456	453	451	450	
<b>Average</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>449</b>		
5. Pndicherry	1. Pndicherry	476	479	474	474	488	486	495	491	480	473	464	

Contd.



## Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (Contd.)

States	Centre	Consumer Price Index Number for the month of										
		Jun-00	Jul-00	Aug-00	Sep-00	Oct-00	Nov-00	Dec-00	Jan-01	Feb-01	Mar-01	Apr-01
<b>Northern States</b>												
1. Delhi	1. Delhi	520	524	520	516	522	519	513	513	513	518	526
2. Maharashtra	1. Mumbai	513	512	507	507	513	516	512	517	515	517	521
	2. Nagpur	456	475	474	472	475	478	476	477	470	467	476
	3. Nasik	456	471	474	476	483	490	489	496	487	489	488
	4. Pune	491	497	503	501	503	509	511	511	505	504	507
	5. Solapur	468	483	481	468	462	464	460	459	455	457	458
	<b>Average</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>490</b>
3. Haryana	1. Faridabad	447	452	447	450	444	446	442	444	448	455	463
	2. Yamuna Nagar	416	416	415	416	422	422	419	419	418	420	422
	<b>Average</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>443</b>
4. West Bengal	1. Asansol	410	415	418	419	422	420	416	406	401	407	413
	2. Darjeeling	382	380	386	389	393	393	386	386	384	380	383
	3. Durgapur	461	473	479	487	501	499	489	481	476	486	491
	4. Haldia	476	479	482	483	497	495	485	481	480	491	491
	5. Howrah	495	501	505	512	530	522	510	500	498	501	509
	6. Jalpaiguri	393	405	406	406	410	404	400	393	390	395	402
	7. Kolkata	440	450	456	465	484	480	461	456	450	461	465
	8. Raniganj	379	378	379	379	389	397	388	386	381	384	390
	<b>Average</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>443</b>
5. Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh	457	463	462	466	467	471	471	472	473	474	481
6. Uttar Pradesh	1. Agra	401	402	403	404	405	410	404	403	403	408	416
	2. Ghaziabad	447	450	451	452	454	455	450	457	455	462	465
	3. Kanpur	427	433	431	429	431	431	428	430	435	440	442
	4. Saharapur	398	401	411	412	410	407	405	403	403	406	410
	5. Varanasi	468	473	466	465	467	465	457	451	457	466	470
	<b>Average</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>441</b>
7. Madhya Pradesh	1. Balaghat	386	390	390	390	391	390	390	393	392	395	397
	2. Bhopal	452	455	452	449	456	457	457	461	469	468	470
	3. Indore	445	449	448	446	451	453	456	453	453	455	468
	4. Jabalpur	451	454	442	440	443	448	453	449	446	446	446
	<b>Average</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>445</b>
	<b>All India</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>448</b>

## Consumer Price Index and % Variations of Index for Industrial Workers

State	Centre	CPI for the month of		% variation	CPI for the month of		% variation
		Mar-00	Mar-01		Apr-00	Apr-01	
<b>Southern States</b>							
1. Kerala	1. Aluva	437	448	2.52	439	449	2.28
	2. Mundakayam	453	448	-1.10	450	445	-1.11
	3. Kollam	454	463	1.98	450	448	-0.44
	4. Thiruvananthapuram	490	503	2.65	496	503	1.41
	<b>Average</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>1.51</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>0.53</b>
2. Tamilnadu	1. Chennai	467	470	0.64	473	472	-0.21
	2. Coimbatore	422	432	2.37	426	436	2.35
	3. Coonoor	434	429	-1.15	432	430	-0.46
	4. Madurai	433	441	1.85	423	443	4.73
	5. Salem	431	431	0.00	436	428	-1.83
	6. Tiruchirappalli	472	464	-1.69	480	462	-3.75
<b>Average</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>0.14</b>	
3. Andhra Pradesh	1. Gudur	434	436	0.46	442	426	-3.62
	2. Gundur	426	423	-0.70	438	426	-2.74
	3. Hyderabad	412	426	3.40	422	427	1.18
	4. Visakhapatanam	432	439	1.62	436	436	0.00
	5. Warangal	424	446	5.19	435	449	3.22
<b>Average</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>1.99</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>-0.39</b>	
4. Karnataka	1. Bangalore	415	429	3.37	422	433	2.61
	2. Belgaum	470	465	-1.06	473	469	-0.85
	3. Hubli Dhanwar	429	441	2.80	435	442	1.61
	4. Meccara	460	451	-1.96	458	450	-1.75
	<b>Average</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>0.41</b>
5. Pndicherry	1. Pndicherry	467	473	1.28	475	464	-2.32

Contd..

## Consumer Price Index and % Variations of Index for Industrial Workers

State	Centre	CPI for the month of		% variation	CPI for the month of		% variation
		Mar-00	Mar-01		Apr-00	Apr-01	
<b>Northern States</b>							
1. Delhi	1. Delhi	512	518	1.17	517	526	1.74
2. Maharashtra	1. Mumbai	491	517	5.30	501	521	3.99
	2. Nagpur	447	467	4.47	451	476	5.54
	3. Nasik	446	489	9.64	452	488	7.96
	4. Pune	483	504	4.35	488	507	3.89
	5. Solapur	467	457	-2.14	465	458	-1.51
	<b>Average</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>4.32</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>3.98</b>
3. Haryana	1. Faridabad	437	455	4.12	441	463	4.99
	2. Yamuna Nagar	403	420	4.22	409	422	3.18
	<b>Average</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>4.17</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>4.08</b>
4. West Bengal	1. Asansol	401	407	1.50	405	413	1.98
	2. Darjeeling	369	380	2.98	376	383	1.86
	3. Durgapur	448	486	8.48	456	491	7.68
	4. Haldia	482	491	1.87	480	491	2.29
	5. Howrah	477	501	5.03	484	509	5.17
	6. Jalpaiguri	392	395	0.77	397	402	1.26
	7. Kolkata	434	461	6.22	434	465	7.14
	8. Raniganj	369	384	4.07	376	390	3.72
	<b>Average</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>3.86</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>3.89</b>
5. Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh	452	474	4.87	456	481	5.48
6. Uttar Pradesh	1. Agra	407	408	0.25	407	416	2.21
	2. Ghaziabad	446	462	3.59	446	465	4.26
	3. Kanpur	430	440	2.33	426	442	3.76
	4. Saharapur	399	406	1.75	403	410	1.74
	5. Varanasi	470	466	-0.85	470	470	0.00
	<b>Average</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>2.39</b>
7. Madhya Pradesh	1. Balaghat	373	395	5.90	378	397	5.03
	2. Bhopal	449	468	4.23	452	470	3.98
	3. Indore	436	455	4.36	452	468	3.54
	4. Jabalpur	443	446	0.68	451	446	-1.11
	<b>Average</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>3.70</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>2.77</b>
	<b>All India</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>2.53</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>2.28</b>

### Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers

Base 1986-87 = 100

Sl.No	Centre	Index for		% Variation	Index for		% Variation
		Apr-00	Apr-01		May-00	May-01	
<b>Southern States</b>							
1	Kerala	315	320		323	323	
2	Tamilnadu	302	295	-2.32	304	300	-1.32
3	Anthrapradesh	316	309	-2.22	325	312	-4.00
4	Karnataka	313	294	-6.07	318	299	-5.97
<b>Northern States</b>							
5	Maharashtra	303	295	-2.64	308	298	-3.25
6	Haryana	310	316	1.94	310	318	2.58
7	West Bengal	292	295	1.03	291	296	1.72
8	Uttar Pradesh	304	303	-0.33	301	303	0.66
9	Madhya Pradesh	311	308	-0.96	312	309	-0.96
10	Assam	322	321	-0.31	326	323	-0.92
11	Bihar	300	278	-7.33	295	278	-5.76
12	Gujarat	315	315	0.00	319	320	0.31
13	Himachalpradesh	294	292	-0.68	295	289	-2.03
14	Jammu & Kashmir	325	326	0.31	333	330	-0.90
15	Manipur	314	312	-0.64	318	312	-1.89
16	Meghalaya	341	345	1.17	343	344	0.29
17	Orissa	311	299	-3.86	316	298	-5.70
18	Punjab	317	314	-0.95	318	318	0.00
19	Rajasthan	314	310	-1.27	315	312	-0.95
20	Tripura	337	309	-8.31	337	315	-6.53
	All India	307	301	-1.95	310	303	-2.26

### Indices (All India) for the last 12 months

Base Year	Indices	May-00	Jun-00	Jul-00	Aug-00	Sep-00	Oct-00
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1982 = 100	Industrial Workers	440	442	445	443	444	449
84-85 = 100	Non urban manual workers	364	366	370	370	370	375
86-87 = 100	Agricultural labourers	310	310	310	308	306	305
86-87 = 100	Rural labourers	311	311	311	309	308	307

Base Year	Indices	Nov-00	Dec-00	Jan-01	Feb-01	Mar-01	Apr-01
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1982 = 100	Industrial Workers	450	446	445	443	445	448
84-85 = 100	Non urban manual workers	376	375	376	376	NA	NA
86-87 = 100	Agricultural labourers	306	303	301	299	300	301
86-87 = 100	Rural labourers	308	306	303	301	302	303

## Consumer Price Index for Industrial &amp; Agricultural Workers (Kerala State)

Base 1970 100

Sl.No.	Centre	May-00	Jun-00	Jul-00	Aug-00	Sep-00	Oct-00
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Thiruvananthapuram	1098	1110	1119	1122	1126	1129
2	Kollam	1097	1106	1113	1115	1121	1125
3	Punalur	1053	1062	1069	1071	1075	1078
4	Alappuzha	1100	1110	1118	1121	1126	1131
5	Kottayam	1095	1106	1114	1117	1123	1129
6	Mundakkayam	1068	1078	1085	1087	1092	1096
7	Munnar	1062	1072	1079	1082	1089	1095
8	Ernakulam	1050	1061	1070	1073	1077	1082
9	Chalakkudy	1114	1124	1133	1136	1142	1147
10	Thrissur	1074	1084	1092	1094	1099	1103
11	Palakkad	1083	1094	1102	1104	1110	1115
12	Malappuram	1076	1086	1095	1097	1101	1104
13	Kozhikkode	1073	1083	1092	1095	1099	1103
14	Meppady	1141	1152	1160	1162	1167	1172
15	Kannur	1069	1079	1087	1090	1095	1101
	State	1084	1094	1102	1104	1109	1114

Sl.No.	Centre	Nov-00	Dec-00	Jan-01	Feb-01	Mar-01	Apr-01
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Thiruvananthapuram	1128	1129	1135	1137	1142	1143
2	Kollam	1125	1126	1131	1136	1140	1140
3	Punalur	1078	1079	1083	1087	1090	1091
4	Alappuzha	1131	1132	1136	1139	1144	1146
5	Kottayam	1129	1131	1136	1140	1144	1146
6	Mundakkayam	1095	1096	1099	1103	1106	1106
7	Munnar	1095	1096	1101	1105	1109	1110
8	Ernakulam	1081	1083	1087	1090	1093	1095
9	Chalakkudy	1147	1148	1152	1155	1158	1160
10	Thrissur	1102	1104	1108	1110	1113	1114
11	Palakkad	1115	1117	1121	1123	1126	1128
12	Malappuram	1103	1104	1108	1111	1115	1117
13	Kozhikkode	1102	1103	1108	1110	1113	1114
14	Meppady	1172	1173	1178	1181	1185	1187
15	Kannur	1101	1103	1108	1111	1114	1115
	State	1114	1115	1119	1123	1126	1127

### Weekly Wholesale Price Index for all commodities and inflation rate

Date	Wholesale Price Index (Base = 1993 - 94 = 100)	Inflation Rate (Jan. - June 2001)
1	2	3
Jan 13	157.8	8.16
Jan 27	158.1	8.21
Feb 10	158.4	8.57
Feb 24	158.5	7.53
Mar 10	158.8	6.51
Mar 17	158.9	6.50
Mar 31	159.2	4.87
Apr 7	159.4	4.94
Apr 21	160.0	5.47
May 5	159.8	5.41
May 12	160.0	5.47
May 26	160.5	5.52
June 2	160.6	5.52
June 9	160.8	5.44

### Stock Exchange Indices January – June 2001

Date	Bombay Stock Exchange Index	National Stock Exchange Index
1	2	3
02/01/01	3955.08	2023.82
16/01/01	4046.76	2077.20
01/02/01	4326.72	2209.31
17/02/01	4330.32	2219.68
03/03/01	4095.16	2021.59
20/03/01	3722.49	1784.34
03/04/01	3566.26	1659.26
19/04/01	3438.75	1636.29
08/05/01	3544.81	1733.84
22/05/01	3640.10	1766.36
02/06/01	3557.64	1734.90
09/06/01	3495.84	1706.75
16/06/01	3372.94	1642.94
23/06/01	3381.76	1620.20

## Index of Industrial Production for April 2001

The quick estimates of I.I.P with base 93-94 for April 2001, have been released by Central Statistical Organisation. The general Index stands at 160.8 which is higher by 2.7% as compared to the month of April 2000. The average for 99-2000 – (April to March) was 154.9 and 2000-01 was 162.7. The Index for April to March 2001 had shown a

growth rate of 5.0 as compared to 6.7 during 99-2000. While Jute and other manufacturing industries showed positive growth, metal products, wood products etc. showed a negative growth rate. As per use, based classification consumer non-durable goods had recorded a positive growth rate

### All India Index of Industrial Production (BASE 1993-94=100 (general Index))

Year	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
1999-00	147.0	151.0	146.3	149.0	150.2	149.9	147.4	152.0	166.1	163.2	161.6	179.5
2000-01	156.5	160.0	154.9	156.5	157.7	158.7	157.4	163.3	172.1	170.6	166.1	178.2
2001-02	160.8*											

\* quick estimate

Source: Central Statistical Organisation

### Where are We Now?

*Current world population = 6 billion*  
*Adding 1 billion new people every 12-13 years (1.4 percent/year)*  
*Growth rate has begun to slow*  
*Projections suggest approximately 9 billion by 2050*  
*Rapid growth is a very recent phenomenon*

Source: Population Matters

### Polling percentage in the Kerala Assembly elections

Year of election	Votes polled	Percentage
1957	5,899,822	66.62
1960	8,228,812	85.70
1965	6,428,937	75.12
1967	6,518,272	75.67
1970	7,634,451	75.07
1977	9,078,459	79.20
1980	9,587,663	72.28
1982	9,649,083	73.56
1987	12,839,457	80.53
1991	1,44,33,354	73.46
1996	1,47,06,806	71.16
2001	1,44,83,343	71.03

**Sales Tax Payments (Inclusive PF MST and CST) on Petroleum Products made by the Oil Companies to State Government during the years 1990-91 to 1998-99**

STATE/ UTs	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
POF PRODUCTS									
Kerala	27512	30518	39708	41540	45693	56791	70780	83885	89928
All India	322478	429640	500192	580772	686182	794062	977944	1181100	1243464

**Number of Retail Outlets, LDO/SKO Dealers and LPG Distributors as on 01-04-98 and 01-04-99 – Kerala and All India**

State/UTs	Retail Outlets		LDO/SKO Dealers		LPG Distributors	
	1.4.98	1.4.99	1.4.98	1.4.99	1.4.98	1.4.99
Kerala	747	749	240	240	206	208
All India	16935	17185	6382	6383	5538	5648

**Number of Retail Outlets (ROS) and those Selling Unleaded Petrol (ULP) (As On 1-4-1999) Kerala And All India**

State/uts	Total number of ROS						Number of ROS selling ulp					
	IOC	AOD	BPCL	HPCL	IBP	TOTAL	IOC	AOD	BPCL	HPCL	IBP	TOTAL
Kerala	250	0	209	249	41	749	10	0	13	10	21	54
All India	6624	311	4413	4381	1448	17177	790	6	530	632	304	2262

**Number of LPG Domestic Consumers as on 1-4-98 (Figs In Lakhs) - Kerala and All India**

STATE	IOC (MD)	IOC (AOD)	IOC (TOTAL)	BPC	HPC	TOTAL	Percentage
Kerala	8.02	0.00	8.02	3.26	1.54	12.82	3.80
All India	164.66	5.01	169.66	80.33	87.13	337.43	100

**Number of LPG Domestic Consumers as on 1-4-99 (Figs In Lakhs) – Kerala and All India**

STATE	IOC (MD)	IOC (AOD)	IOC (TOTAL)	BPC	HPC	TOTAL	Percentage
Kerala	9.12	0.00	9.12	3.70	1.75	14.57	3.82
All India	185.67	5.93	191.60	91.06	98.34	381.01	100

AOD- Assam Oil Division  
 BPC- Bharat Petroleum Corporation  
 L.D.O- Light Diesel Oil  
 HSD- High Speed Diesel

IOC Indian Oil Corporation  
 HPC- Hindustan Petroleum Corporation  
 S.K.O. Superior Kerosene Oil  
 L.PG Liquefied Petroleum Gas



## Introduction

### Statistics

Statistics in a *sense* is as old as the human society itself. Its origin can be traced to the old days when it was regarded as the "Science of State-craft" and was the byproducts of administration activity. The word "Statistics" seems to have been derived from the Latin word 'Status' or Italian word 'Statistica' or German word 'Statistik' each of which means 'a political state'. In ancient times Government used to collect details regarding the population and property or wealth of the country.

Seventeenth Century saw the origin of 'Vital Statistics'. Captain. John Graunt of London (1620-1674) known as the 'father of vital statistics' was the first to work out mortality tables. The calculation of Life Expectancy Tables led to the establishment of 'Life Insurance' Schemes and institutions. The development of modern statistics came during the mid-seventeenth century with the backup of 'theory of probability and theory of games and chances'. Pascal founded the theory. Sir. R.A. Fisher known as the 'father of modern statistics' placed statistics in a sound footing by applying it to various diversified fields such as genetics, biometry, education, agriculture etc. In its early days it was confined only to affairs of the state but now it embraces almost every sphere of human activity. Statistics is defined in two ways i.e. Statistics may be considered either as singular or as plural. Statistics (plural) are the figures themselves suitably classified and tabulated, together with any secondary statistics such as percentages or averages derived from them; it is in this sense that the public usually think of statistics. Statistics (singular) is the study, better described as Statistical Methods, which deals with the collection, analysis and interpretation of the figures.

Statistical tools are widely used in almost every sectors of human activity and it is associated with all the sciences, social as well as physical. It is used in Planning, Economics, Business, Industry, Astronomy, Medical Science, Agriculture, Psychology, Education etc. It is rightly said that 'A knowledge of statistics is like knowledge of foreign language'. It may prove of use at any time under any circumstances.

Statistical Method may be broadly divided into two. (i) Descriptive Statistics and (ii) Mathematical Statistics. Descriptive Statistics deals with the compilation and presentation of data as actually recorded, not for the purpose of refined analysis but simply to provide concise information on which decisions can be taken. Mathematical Statistics is

based on the theory of probability and attempts to draw precise general conclusion from the data. It may also help to decide how the data can be obtained most efficiently and economically.

Most important is that Statistics deal with only measurable aspects of things and therefore can seldom give the complete solution to a problem. On the contrary they provide a basis for judgment but not the whole judgment. Hence, the limitations of statistics must be known by both the interpreters and the users.

### Limitations

1. Interference on elementary units will not be realistic.
2. Statistical laws are not exact.
3. It is liable to be misused. Statistical arguments based on an incomplete data often lead to fallacious conclusion.

## Definitions

### Population and Sample

Any kind of statistical study involves collections of data with respect to one or more characteristics and their variation relating to individuals belonging to a group. The whole group of individuals under study is called the 'population or universe' and the individuals whose characteristics are to be measured in the analysis are called ultimate units. This population is an aggregate of objects, animate or inanimate. The population may be finite or infinite.

Eg: When we want to study about area under different crops in the state, the whole land (divided in to the survey divisions) is the population. When we want to study about the mean age of students in a college, all the students in that college constitutes the population. If we want to study the cost of cultivation of coconut, all the coconut cultivators constitute the population.

A finite subset of ultimate units of a population is called a Sample and the number of individuals or elementary units in a sample is called the sample size.

### Primary and Secondary Data

Data may be classified as primary and secondary. Broadly speaking primary data are the raw material, the figure collected at first hand, while secondary data are statistics taken from someone else after being worked upto some extent eg: which is available from some previous studies or from records. Such data is called **secondary data**. Before using

secondary data one should ascertain the suitability of data for the study in hand, viz. -By whom and for what purpose and when it was collected, the precision level of data collected etc. If secondary data is not available or not suitable, data is to be collected from the units/individuals of the population. This is called **primary data**.

## Questionnaire/Schedule

For any statistical collection of data a questionnaire/schedule is to be prepared. Questionnaire/Schedule is a well-structured form of questions for filling up the answers. When the data is collected through investigation, after asking questions to the informant the forms used is called **schedule** and when the data is collected through mail, or filled by the informant the form used is known as **Questionnaire**. Care should be taken to see that the objective of the survey is fully covered and the required outputs can be obtained. Questions should be simple. Unnecessary and duplicate questions should be avoided. Inter relations of the various parts should be well established. Concepts, definitions and meaning of each term used should be clearly explained. The question may be arranged and layout should be prepared in such a way for the easy computerisation of data.

## Methods of Data Collection

Mainly in large surveys the data is collected either by engaging person (Investigators) to contact the informant and collect data or to mail the question to the informant and obtain data. The following are the main methods usually adopted to capture the data.

1. Direct personal enquiry by the Survey authorities. This can be done only in a very limited study.
2. By engaging enumerators/investigators - This is the most commonly used method. The success of the survey or Census depends on the quality of the data turned in by the investigators. Hence qualified and well-trained persons are to be used as investigators.
3. By post or supplying and collecting schedules at specified point - The informant themselves fills the forms. In this case the questions should be minimum as simple as possible and to be easily understandable.

## Complete Enumeration Survey or Census

One way of obtaining the required information is to collect the data for each and every unit (person, household, field, factory, shop etc as the

case may be) belonging to the population. This method is called 'Complete Enumeration' or Census. The effort, money and time required for complete enumeration may be generally large. However if information is required for each and every unit in the domain of study a census is necessary. Eg: We want to have a list of households below poverty line to implement a housing scheme.

## Sample Survey

But in many situations a complete enumeration is not necessary or not possible (eg. Testing of explosives, life of bulb, to assess the paddy production in the country etc). In such cases, individuals in a sample only are observed. Then the sample characteristics are used to approximately determine or estimate the population characteristics. This method is called 'Sampling'. The error involved in such approximation is called 'Sampling error'. 'Sampling error' decreases as sample size increases and non-existent in census. However the errors mainly arising at the stages of the ascertainment and processing of data 'which are termed as non-sampling errors are common to both complete enumeration and sample surveys'. The non-sampling errors increase as sample size increases. The advantage of sampling over census that the sampling is supported by the mathematical theory of probability and we can have fairly good results at reasonable level of accuracy. It is also possible to estimate the sampling error. We can also fix the sample size in such a way that the sampling error is less than a fixed value.

## Sampling Unit

Elementary units or groups of such units, which, besides being clearly defined, identifiable and observable, are convenient for purposes of sampling, are called sampling units. For instance, in a family budget enquiry, a household is considered as the sampling unit. In EARAS, each survey no. in the BTR is a sampling unit, since it is found to be convenient for sampling and for ascertaining the required information.

## Sampling Frame

For using sampling methods in the collection of data, it is essential to have a frame of all the sampling units belonging to the population to be studied with their proper identification particulars and such a frame is termed the sampling frame. This may be a list of units with their identification particulars or a map showing the boundaries of the sampling units. Eg: List of households, List of Plots, list of the Blocks / Panchayats etc.

## Probability sample

One or more sampling units selected from a population according to some specified procedure are said to constitute a sample. The sample will be considered as random or probability sample, if its selection is governed by ascertainable laws of probability. In other words, a random or probability sample is a sample drawn in such a manner that each unit in the population has a predetermined probability of selection.

## Sample Size, Sampling Fraction

The units selected from population to be included in the sample may be termed as sample units and the values of the characteristics under study obtained from the sample units are known as sample observations. The number of sampling units selected in a sample is termed sample size (usually denoted by 'n'), and the ratio of sample size to total number of population units is termed sampling fraction (f). If N is the population size and 'n' sample size, then  $f = n/N$

## Non-Random Sample - Purposive Sample

A sample selected by a non-random process is termed non-random sample. A non-random sample, which is drawn using certain amount of judgement with a view to getting a representative sample, is termed judgement or purposive sample. In purposive sampling, units are selected by considering the available auxiliary information more or less subjectively with a view to ensuring a reflection of the population in the sample. Normally this is used in research studies or benchmark surveys and generalisations of the results are to be done cautiously.

## Population Parameter

A characteristic of population (eg. Mean/Standard deviation) under study is known as the Population Parameter. For eg. Rice production, Area under crops, etc. In a Census type enquiry these values are directly obtained and in sample survey these are to be estimated using some Sample characteristics. Usually these are denoted by capital letters.

## Sample Statistic / Estimator

A characteristic of the sample under study is called Sample Statistics. eg. Sample mean, Sample variance etc. These are used as estimators of population parameter. These are usually denoted by small letters. Eg: Sample mean is used as an estimator for population mean. In short, 'statistic' is a function of sample observations. An estimator is a 'Statistic' obtained by a specified procedure for estimating a population parameter, The value of the estimator

varies from sample to sample. The particular value which an estimator takes for a given sample is known as 'estimate'

## Standard error, accuracy, precision, reliability and efficiency

Let 't' is an estimator for the population parameter 'Q' - 'ti' is the estimate based on ith sample, 'ti - Q' is called the error of the estimate. This error varies from sample to sample. Mean of the squared error is a measure of 'accuracy' and is known as mean square error. Its square root is known as root mean square error.

The expected value of the squared deviation of the estimator from its expected value is termed as Sampling Variance. (Sample Variance). This is a measure of 'precision of the estimator 't' If the estimator is unbiased (ie. Expected value of  $t = Q$ ) [ $E(t) = Q$ ] then both these values are equal. The square root of sampling variance is called the standard error of the estimate. The reciprocal of standard error is taken as a measure of reliability of the sample. An estimator with lesser sample variance is said to be more 'efficient'.

## Confidence Interval

Instead of finding a single value as estimate for population parameter an interval can be estimated based on the sampling distribution of the estimator. Such an interval estimated is called a confidence interval and the probability that the value falls in that interval is called the confidence. Coefficient and the values estimated are known as confidence limits.

## Raising factor / Multiplier

Since Sample observations are used to obtain population values, the sample observations are weighted with certain weights for obtaining an estimate of the population parameter. These weights are known as multipliers, inflation factors or raising factors. In a sample if we are taking 'n' samples out of 'N' using SRS  $N/n$  is used as the multiplier. For e.g. as a simple case in Agricultural Census the multipliers are used say as follows. 5 wards are selected out of 23 wards in a Block for listing and there are 100, 110, 105, 75, 82 operational holdings in the selected wards. To obtain an estimate of the population (23 wards) we do as follows. Total in the sample =  $100 + 110 + 105 + 75 + 82 = 472$ .

Average =  $472/5 = 94.4$  (This can be taken as an estimate for the average number of holdings per ward). The multiplying factor =  $23 / 5$ . Estimated number of Total holdings =  $472 \times 23/5 = 2171.2 = 2171$ .

*Will be continued.....*

## THE STORY OF 'COINS' IN TRAVANCORE

The history of Travancore coins dates back to remote times. The earliest mint of which there are records is the Mint at Padmanabhapuram founded in 965 M.E. (1790). The mint issued gold coins called Anantharayan Panam, silver chuckrams and copper cash. The gold coins minted were of two kinds, one weighing  $1\frac{1}{2}$  manchadis and the other three-fourths of a manchadi. Gold coins of the weight of 9 to  $13\frac{1}{2}$  manchadis, called Anantharayan Pagoda were also coined. In 985 M.E. (1810) coins of the value of two and a half chuckrams each were issued which, however, were soon discontinued.

Till 988 M.E. (1813) the purpose required for coining the chuckrams was obtained by melting Bombay rupees. During the next ten years Spanish and German dollars and Surat rupees were used for the purpose. Copper Cash was issued in 991 M.E. and again in 1006 M.E. and 1014 M.E. the designs varying each time. Besides these, there were also quarter and one-eighth chuckrams which were subsequently discontinued. The coins that were current during the time of Lieutenants Ward and Conner (1816-20) were the Anantharayan Panam (gold), the silver chuckram and copper coins of different values. There were certain nominal coins such as Gally (Kaliyan panam), Rasi-panam worth 10 chuckrams, and the Katcha Rupee worth quarter of a pagoda, which were largely used for calculation of Sircar accounts.

The Mint which was established at Padmanabhapuram was removed to Trivandrum, then to Mavelikkara, Quilon and Paravur and was finally re-established in Trivandrum in 999 M.E. It was closed in (1003 M.E.) but was revived shortly after. For some years after 1019 M.E. (1844) the work of the Mint was almost confined to copper coinage owing to shortage of imported silver bullion and the free use of the British Indian rupee which was legal tender in the State. The fanam with the design of a crescent and a few dots above it on one side and the words 'fanam one' and the year on the other side was introduced in 1036 M.E. Government of India currency notes were recognized as legal tender throughout the State in 1037 M.E. In the next year two stamping presses were got down for striking new silver coins of the value of four chuckrams. Seven years later the Government issued a notification ordering the acceptance of British Indian coins by the Sircar treasuries and the public as media of exchange.

In 1052 M.E. under command of Ayilyam Thirunal Maharaja gold coins called Travancore Varahan and half varahan, of the value of Rs.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  and Rs.  $3\frac{3}{4}$  respectively, were minted. But their issue had to be soon stopped as they failed to have any

circulation. With a view to securing gold coins which were frequently wanted for temple offerings Visakham Thirunal Maharaja commanded the striking of gold coins of two sizes, one equal to the English sovereign in weight and quality and the other equal to the English half-sovereign. As these were to be merely token coins and not a part of the State currency, 1,000 sovereigns, 2,000 half-sovereigns and 10,000 Anantharayan panams only were struck.

In 1064 M.E. (1889) two new copper coins, viz., 8 cash and 4 cash pieces, were issued. As the small silver chuckram gave opportunities for counterfeiting, a Proclamation was issued in 1076 M.E., ordering the issue of silver coins of the value of 2 chuckrams, and copper coins of the value of 1 ch.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ch. and  $\frac{1}{4}$  ch. in addition to the coins already in use, and the discontinuance of the minting of silver coins of the value of 1 chuckram. The markets became flooded with counterfeit silver chuckrams which therefore were withdrawn. The delay in supplying new coins instead created a crisis. But it was soon overcome by increasing the operations of the Mint and by importing minted copper coins as well as copper discs in large quantities from Birmingham. Four different kinds of silver fanams with different designs had been minted since 1036 M.E. (1861), but the older ones had not been withdrawn. The absence of any rules for cutting and returning counterfeit coins coupled with the fall in the value of silver led to the counterfeiting of these silver coins. The people naturally hesitated to accept even the genuine coins. Regulation III of 1086 M.E. (1911) was therefore promulgated under which the supply of copper coins was largely increased. The minting of silver coins at the Government Mint was stopped in 1087 M.E. (1912), the quantity absolutely necessary being minted at Birmingham. The old silver coins were withdrawn by proclamation and new ones, half and quarter rupees and fanams – introduced. Another Proclamation concerning the Durban coins was issued in 1089 M.E. and rules were framed under Regulation III of 1086 M.E. authorising all Treasury Officers to cut or break diminished, defaced or counterfeit British Indian coins.

The British Indian silver coins, rupee weighing 180 grains of silver, half, quarter and one-eighth rupee pieces are legal tender in the State, but not the copper coins. The established rate of exchange is  $28\frac{1}{2}$  chuckrams per British Indian rupee. The Travancore rupee which is not represented by any coin is computed at 28 chuckrams. The Sircar currency is as follows:-

16 Cash	-1 Chuckram
4 Chuckrams	-1 Fanam
3½ Fanams	-1 Chithra
2 Chithras	-1 Travancore Rupee

The silver coins now in circulation are the Chithra and quarter rupees valued at 14 chs. and 7 chs. respectively and the fanam at 4 chs. The copper coins minted are those of the value of one chuckram, eight cash, four cash and one cash.

In 1093 M.E. the Mint was placed in charge of the Superintendent of the Stamp Manufactory, under the administrative control of the Financial Secretary to Government. But with the separation of the Finance and Accounts Departments during 1111 M.E. the administrative control of the Mint was tentatively transferred to the Accountant General.

A Ganapathi shrine has always been attached to the Mint. The charges for the pujas were originally debited to the contingent expenses of the Mint. In 1098 M.E., with the separation of the Devaswams from the Revenue, the control of the shrine was transferred to the Devaswam Department, from that of the Revenue Department.

### Some coins mentioned in old State records

(Collected from Huzur Central Records & Mathilakam)

#### Kasu

- Thankakkasu (35 fs.)
- Mudrayitta Thankakkasu
- Thulabharakkasu
- Thankavilakkasu (33½ fs.)
- Chempukantakkasu
- Chillikkasu
- Cheriyakasu
- Arabikkasu
- Arabi arakkasu
- Sulthankasu
- Chempukasu
- Alkasu (35½ fs.)
- Mahaniaramahanivilakkasu
- Chemputhuttukasu
- Kuthirakkasu (1 5/8 fs.)
- Thankathotuvacha kasu (32 fs.)
- Anakkasu (31¼ fs.)
- Chanthavilkasu (41½ fs.)
- Ilamudrakkasu (33½ fs.)
- Chanthamikkasu (39¼ fs.)
- Vella irayan kasu (14½ fs.)
- Vella Goa kasu (1)

#### Chakram

- Chackram
- Kochuchakram
- Cheriyachakram
- Irattachakram
- Chinnachakram
- Arachakram
- Horabalachakram
- Fanam**
- Anantharamanpanam
- Chinnappanam (7/8 fs.)
- Vellippanam (1¼ fs.)
- Palayapanam
- Kanippanam
- Kanthirajanpanam
- Namappanam (1 ¼ or 1 1/3 fs.)
- Chakrappanam
- Cheriy Anantharamanpanam
- Mayilpanam (1 1/16 fs.)
- Nakappanam
- Thanchiavurpanam
- Vellappanam
- Kannurppanam (1¼ fs.)
- Virarayanpanam (1¼ fs.)
- Sulthanpanam (1 9/16 or 2¼ fs.)
- Thiruvithamkottuppanam (1 fs.)
- Madhuravellappanam (16 fs.)
- Kolikkottu thankappanam (1¼ fs.)
- Kaliyan thankappanam (1 f.)
- Amaranchippanam (1¼ fs.)
- Desappanam (1¼ fs.)
- Ikkerippanam (2 fs.)
- Thiruppathippanam (2 fs.)
- Ramanathapuram panam (1 1/8 fs.)
- Madurakkalippanam (1 5/8 fs.)
- Rupee**
- ChannamulaMulurupa (7 fs.)
- Ararupa
- Kalrupa
- Kumpini mulurupa (7 1/8 fs.)
- Anarupa (5¼ or 5 fs.)
- Anchupanamrupa
- Panamrupa
- Kumpini ararupa
- Kumpini Kalrupa
- Kumpini Mahanirupa
- Arakkalrupa
- Chinnamulurupa
- Surattikkattarupa
- Purupa (7¼ fs.)
- Chikkar rupa (7 fs.)
- Varahan**
- Puvarahan (26 fs.)
- Vellikkal puvarahan
- Ikkerivarahan (28 fs.)
- Varahan
- Mummurthi varahan (24½ fs. Or 24¼ fs.)

Sankumurthi varahan	Anantharaman valiyathu
Anavarahan (35 fs.)	Chempu aramahani thuttu
Pavalakkattu varahan (24½ fs.)	Thankamuharam
Ananthavarahan (24 3/8 fs. or 24 ½ fs.)	Panchi
Parankivarahan (23 fs. or 20¼ fs.)	Kasumuharam
Sulthanvarahan (28 or 29 fs.)	Kumpini munnilonnu muharam
Thankampadivarahan (20 fs.)	Talasserivella (1 7/16 fs.)
Pothapputhuvarahan (16 or 29 fs.)	Kochirattaputhan
Kumpinivarahan (24¼ fs. or 25 fs.)	Kochiputhan (5/16 fs.)
Ekamurthivarahan (24½ fs.)	Virarayanpanam (1¼ fs.)
Bathilppettavarahan (16 fs.)	Kopali (3/4 fs.)
Kumbhakonamvarahan (20 or 21 fs.)	Valiyamayil
Kattapparankivarahan (24½ fs.)	Cheriyamayil
Sauthallivarahan (24½ fs.)	Ponmutamutichi
Puthuvarahan (20 fs.)	Pakala
Kalivarahan (25 fs.)	Ponnurukku
Velliyarappuvarahan (6½ fs.)	Pathakku (126¼ fs.)
Parimalavarahan (20½ fs.)	Sulthan make (99¼ fs.)
Arappuvarahan (13¼ fs.)	Guliyam
Nalithaticha Sulthanvarahan (708 fs.)	Cheriyam Anu
Arisuvarahan (21¼ fs.)	Madhuravella (1½ fs.)
Kalpuvarahan (6¼ fs.)	Vellinurukku
Velliyarappuvarahan (12½ fs.)	Palayapathakku
Thankappuvarahan (25 fs.)	Mahanimuharam
Chenathallivarahan (24½ fs.)	Channamulamuhar (101½ fs.)
Mathilavithuvarahan (16 fs.)	Thadipathakku (15 1/8 fs.)
<b>Kali-Rasi</b>	Thalappathakku (14 3/8 fs.)
Madhurakkali	Vellithatipathakku (15 1/8 fs.)
Thiruvithamkottukali (1 3/16 fs.)	Nurukku
Irattavalanrasi (2¼ fs.)	Sorathimukar (106½ fs.)
Mathsyarasi	Arabimuhar (90½ fs.)
Chararasi (2¼ fs.)	Irattappathakku (264½ fs.)
Kalamanrasi	Kalpathakku (39¼ fs.)
Velliyilpulliyillatharasi (2¼ fs.)	Pon-irattathala-ottapathakku (14½ fs.)
Muthalavalanrasi (2¼ fs.)	Bombay muhar (106 7/8 fs.)
Rasi (2¼ fs.)	Malamudrathanakamuhar (100 fs.)
Chankittarasi (2¼ fs.)	Mahanimuhar (6¼ fs.)
<b>Sovereign</b>	Thiramam
Pavan	Achu.
Kottappavan	
Arabippavan	
<b>Other Coins</b>	

Source: Travancore State Manual 1940

### Computing detects a new virus

*K7 Computing, anti-virus solution provider, has encountered a new virus VBS, Hlaptime.A – which infects pure text files like .htm, .vbs, .asp and .htt. The virus uses the error in Outlook Express to run automatically and can causes damage to web content developers. K7 Computing has provided a solution for detecting this virus in its product Vx2000 Plus. It has also provided a solution to remove the virus from infected text files, says a company press release.*

Source: The Hindu, May 26, 2001

## Inaugural Speech of Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee On Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the National Sample Survey Organization

*Dr Rangarajan, Dr. Arun Shourie, Shri Iriniraya, Dr. Sastry; Distinguished professors and experts, ladies and gentlemen,*

I am very happy to be with you this morning to participate in the inaugural session of the NSS Golden Jubilee International Seminar.

Since its inception fifty years ago, the National Sample Survey Organization has become a byword for credibility and reliability. It owes its high reputation to the exemplary dedication and competence of the professionals who have worked for it. Today is an occasion for us to remember with grateful appreciation all those who have contributed to the growth of your organization, especially its illustrious founder Dr. P. C. Mahalanobis. I urge all of you to uphold the tradition of innovation and excellence set by your predecessors.

The NSSO has the distinction of being a Government agency whose activities are being guided by an autonomous Governing Council. This Council consists of experts from outside the Government and the Chairman of the Governing Council has always been an eminent social scientist. Such autonomy is the source of NSSO's credibility and the high levels of technical standards that its surveys have always maintained.

The role of your organization in India's development planning is that of a contributor of invaluable raw material, but a contributor who remains, most of the times, unseen and unhonored. It is not often recognized that, behind every piece of statistical information, lies the dedicated work of hundreds of NSS investigators who have conducted painstaking surveys and interviews, often in remote areas. The integrity and reliability of the data they collect is the basis for the formulation of any sound plan and its effective implementation.

It is hardly surprising, therefore, that the work of the NSSO has been commended over the years by several luminaries, both in India and abroad.

It is often said that a picture is more powerful than a thousand words. The same is true of numbers. A single, authentic piece of statistics can tell the story of the success of a governmental initiative far more powerfully than many essays. I was reminded of the power of NSSO surveys when it was revealed recently that there has been a reduction of as much as ten percentage points in the poverty ratio from 36 percent in 1993 - 94 to 26.1 percent in 1999 - 2000.

Nothing shows more conclusively than this finding of the NSSO, that the economic reforms initiated in the nineties are beginning to achieve the desired results of poverty elimination.

I am not saying this because our Government wants to take credit for this achievement. After all, our Government has been in office only for the past three years. The process of economic reforms was initiated by a Congress Government. It was later carried forward by two United Front Governments. In different ways, State Governments ruled by various political parties are also pursuing economic reforms of their own. Thus, there is a broad consensus on the need for reforms for achieving faster and more balanced growth.

Had any political party or leader earlier claimed that reforms are helping the country and the people, such an assertion would perhaps have been open to question. It could have been termed as partisan propaganda. But nobody can question the authenticity of what your survey has revealed. Governments come and go, but an autonomous organization like yours functions without being affected by political and governmental changes.

Now that NSSO has shown that our combined efforts at reforming the economy have resulted in a significant reduction in the level of poverty, there is no need for questioning the basic direction of our reforms process. We may have to fine-tune our policies and programmes based on our experience of the past decade. We certainly should correct the mistakes, wherever mistakes become apparent. We should effectively respond to changes in the global economic environment to defend the nation's interests.

But there cannot be any change in the direction that India has adopted for itself. The need of the hour is to further strengthen the national consensus for reforms so that we can employ the full energy of the Central Government, the State Governments, and all sections of our people for building a strong and prosperous India.

It is important to identify the specific economic and social factors, which have contributed to the reduction of poverty in the nineties. This will help us to accelerate reforms to achieve a further significant reduction in poverty by the end of this decade.

The results of the employment and unemployment survey of the NSSO have also corroborated the essential soundness of our economic reforms. They have revealed that the unemployment rates among the educated in rural and urban areas have come down since 1993 - 94. The reduction in the unemployment rate is more pronounced amongst

women in both rural and urban areas. These are the kinds of successes on which we must build on in the coming years.

I compliment your organization for conducting, for the first time in India, a survey of the entire informal sector. This survey reveals that informal non-agricultural enterprises provide employment to about 94 million people in the country, which is much more than the employment potential in the organized sector. Most of these enterprises are located in rural and semi-urban areas. They have the potential to employ far many more people and thus reduce the pressure on agriculture. This, once again, points to the urgent need to strengthen the implementation of all our rural development programmes, so that we can create more opportunities for employment and income generation.

Friends, there should be a close relationship between statistical information, policy formulation, programme coordination, and review. I especially urge district-level planners and administrators to make greater use of economic and social data. The statistical system of the country needs to take care of this requirement.

I am told that the NSSO has improved its survey capabilities by taking advantage of the advances in information technology and improved human resource management systems. Yet its activities are limited to a few chosen subject areas and its surveys are capable of producing national and state

level estimates only. The devolution of power to Panchayati Raj Institutions through the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendments has created a demand for necessary developmental data at grassroots levels. I am happy that this issue is being discussed in one of the technical sessions of the seminar.

The dynamic changes taking place in the economy and society have rendered some of the conventional data collection procedures outdated and ineffective. Reliable data is often not available on those segments of India's economy, which have become relatively more important in recent years. These are some of the new challenges for the statistical system of the country, and the NSSO will have to re-orient itself to meet the new demands. It is also important that your organization improves its data transmission and dissemination by taking full advantage of the Internet.

The National Statistical Commission, under the able leadership of Dr. Rangarajan, is looking into most of these aspects. I hope that the Commission would present its final recommendations to the Government within the next two months. I am sure that early implementation of these recommendations would lead to the availability of reliable and timely data for development planning and informed decision making in the Government.

I wish all success for this seminar and declare it open.

Thank you.

## Speech of Shri Rangarajan

### Golden Jubilee of the National Sample Survey Organization

#### REFORMING THE INDIAN STATISTICAL SYSTEM

I am delighted to be here today at this International Seminar which constitutes the concluding part of the NSS Golden Jubilee Celebrations. A year ago, when I delivered the Keynote address at the inaugural function of the celebrations, I had mentioned about the need for a credible, timely and adequate statistical system. Having had the opportunity to look closely at the functioning of the Indian Statistical System during the past fifteen months as part of the labours of the National Statistical Commission, I am convinced more than ever of the necessity to take urgent measures to restore trust in official statistics and to ensure the integrity of the data system. We are indeed very grateful to the Prime Minister for his presence here with us this morning, despite many demands on his time. This is a reflection of his concern to tone up the Indian Statistical System.

The focus of this Seminar is on the role of sample surveys in enabling us to understand socio-economic changes. The National Sample Survey or

NSS, as it is familiarly known in India, has demonstrated the effectiveness of sample survey technique as a cost effective and reliable way of getting information. In fact, in some areas such as consumption, employment and assets, it is the major, if not the only, source of detailed and comparable data over time. Sample survey as a technique for collecting information is growing in importance. Sample survey is far less expensive and the results obtained much more quickly than a complete count. Interestingly, data obtained through statistical samples are of better quality and of greater accuracy than complete enumeration. It is interesting to note what Prof. R.A. Fisher had to say in this context as early as 1949, "I have made four claims for the sampling procedure. About the first three, adaptability, speed and economy. I need say nothing further. Too many examples are already available to show how much the new method has to give in these ways. But, why do I say that it is more scientific than the only procedure with which it



may sometimes be in competition, the complete enumeration? The answer, in my view, lies in the primary process of designing and planning an enquiry by sampling. Rooted as it is in the mathematical theory of the errors of random sampling, the idea of precision is from the first in the forefront."

The NSS is a massive operation. NSS was the brainchild of Prof. P.C. Mahalanobis whose vision and courage helped to launch such a massive scheme. Today it covers nearly 2.5 lakhs of households through both Central and State samples. The success of the survey depends on a number of factors. First and foremost the sample design has to be appropriate. A number of interesting issues arise in this context and these have been the subjects of debates among academicians and scholars. Some of these issues will be discussed by you in this seminar. While there is no full stop to academic debates, a broad consensus has emerged in relation to several issues. Besides sample design, survey methodology involving issues such as questionnaire design, response pattern and recall abilities also require attention. Second, apart from scientifically trained staff at higher levels, there is need for well-trained field investigators for collection of data. The integrity and sincerity of investigators are crucial for ensuring the reliability and quality of data. Third, there has to be a speedy processing and early dissemination of data collected. The computer revolution has come in handy here. It is heartening to note that the NSSO has been successful not only in clearing the backlogs in the release of all the earlier survey results but also in releasing the current survey findings with practically no time lag. Due to the special drive undertaken by the NSSO for backlog clearance, it released as many as thirty one (31) reports covering results of seven NSS rounds i.e. 48<sup>th</sup> (January - December 1992) to 54<sup>th</sup> (January - June 1998) rounds during 1998 and 1999. And fourth, there has to be an effective coordination between the Centre and States, as we operate in the framework of a federal structure. In all these areas, there have been substantial improvements as well as significant deteriorations. Over years, questions have been raised about the differences between the estimates generated by NSS and other sources. Even in relation to population, estimates as per the NSS are found to be generally lower than the census data. The limitation of sample size in the NSS does not permit generation of district or lower geographical level estimates. Perhaps application of small area estimation techniques may help to produce the necessary data. In relation to NSS or for that matter with respect to the generation of any data, we need to pay attention to two aspects. First, the collection of data must be grounded on scientific principles. It is this scientific approach that will provide the basic credibility. Second, the

administrative machinery associated with the collection, processing and dissemination of data has to be committed and efficient. The first without the second yields no results or fruits while the second without the first has no roots.

The Indian Statistical System, as it exists now has evolved over the last several hundred years. During the British rule, the data collection system was confined to meet a limited set of needs of the colonial rulers. It did not develop into an integrated or well coordinated system. Nevertheless, a base was created. Since Independence, a conscious effort has been made to create a data base which would cover a variety of social and economic variables. The setting up of the National Income Committee in 1949, National Sample Survey in 1950, Central Statistical Organisation in 1951 and the National Sample Survey Organisation in 1970 are important institutional landmarks in the evolution of the Indian statistical system. Despite impressive and commendable progress over the last fifty years, there is a growing concern about the reliability, timeliness and adequacy of data that are made available.

Let me illustrate the problems that have arisen in relation to data credibility by taking a look at agricultural statistics. Crop production is normally estimated as a product of area and yield rate. The two components are estimated separately. At present, statistics on area under various crops are compiled with the help of Village Reporting Agency (Patwari) in the temporarily settled parts of the country, and specially appointed field staff in the permanently settled states (Kerala, Orissa & West Bengal) under a scheme known as "Establishment of an Agency for Reporting Agricultural Statistics (EARAS)". The remaining areas adopt conventional crop estimates based on personal assessment of village officials. The yield estimates are based on scientifically designed crop cutting experiments conducted under General Crop Estimation Survey (GCES) covering around 68 crops. For improving the timeliness and quality of crop statistics two schemes, namely, Timely Reporting Scheme (TRS) and the Scheme for improvement of Crop Statistics (ICS) are in operation since the seventies.

ICS reports, which act as a cross check on the work done by others, have over the years observed that (i) Patwaris submit crop statements without completing the field-to-field crop inspection (Girdawari) in about 8-9% of the villages, (ii) crop entries are with one or other type of errors in about 1/3 of the survey numbers inspected, (iii) TRS statements are forwarded only from around 75% of the sample villages and from only about 45% by due date and (iv) the crop cutting experiments under General Crop

Estimation Survey are being conducted properly in only around 2/3<sup>rd</sup> of the cases. The major reason for the poor quality of area statistics is the failure of patwari agency to devote adequate time and attention to the girdawari. The main problem in producing reliable yield estimates, in spite of scientific and time tested methodology of crop cutting experiments, has been the poor performance of field operations. In addition to the questions relating to the quality of data, significant data gaps exist in relation to agricultural and allied activities. These relate to the output of fruits and vegetables and certain minor crops, estimates of meat and meat products and production of inland fishery.

More or less similar problems arise in relation to a number of statistical series including industrial production, national income, corporate and trade statistics. Revisions of data when they are too often or too steep create doubts. The concern for improving the data system is, however, not unique to India. In the recent years many countries including, UK, Australia and Canada have focussed attention on this area. In UK, the Central Statistical Office was set up in 1941. This was during the wartime. The aim, in Churchill's words, was: "To consolidate and make sure that agreed figures only are used. The utmost confusion is caused when people argue on different statistical data. The various Departmental statistical branches will, of course, continue as at present, but agreement must be reached between them and the Central Statistical Office". However, the system was subject to many criticisms during the next five decades. The British Government issued in 1998 a consultation document- called "Statistics A Matter of Trust". At the time of the issue of the Document, the Government accepted that public confidence in the integrity of the official statistics had been called into question. The consultation document was followed by a White Paper entitled "Building Trust in Statistics" which outlined British Government's proposals to revamp the statistical system. The system since then has been revamped with the setting up of an independent non-executive body called Statistics Commission and the appointment of National Statistician. The statistical system in USA is essentially decentralised by agencies and departments, but the statistical activities per se are codified in their laws. The overall monitoring of the statistical activities is done by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), located in the Office of the President. The debate that followed the ranking of the national statistical offices by the London Weekly, The Economist led to the adoption by the Statistical Commission of the United Nations in 1994 of what came to be known as "Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics". These Fundamental Principles

which are ten in number, are now widely accepted as constituting the appropriate framework for National Statistical Offices. One of the principles affirms that "To retain trust in official statistics, the statistical agencies need to decide according to strictly professional considerations, including scientific principles and professional ethics, on the methods and procedures for the collection, processing, storage and presentation of statistical data"

Coming back to the Indian Statistical System, with respect to the improvement of individual time series, a fourfold approach may be adopted.

First, in relation to data that are currently being generated, if the existing methodology is appropriate and scientific, efforts must be made to improve the present system of collection of data.

Second, alternative techniques must be explored in relation to the existing statistics, if the present system for collecting data is under strain for whatever reasons.

Third, as the economy expands, new data demands will enlarge. The whole area of service sector is under going far-reaching changes with the application of Information Technology. More of intangible goods are getting exchanged. In this rapidly changing scenario, we must identify the new data series that are to be generated. In this context, I must also emphasize the need for the generation of a wide variety of socio-economic indicators in the areas of education, health, population and environment. In these areas, on some aspects data do not exist; with respect to others, consistent and reliable data are not available, even though the system does produce a large volume of data. Mechanisms like Civil Registration System have so far had a poor response.

Four, in relation to the new data requirements, appropriate methodologies for collection must be evolved. The old techniques may not necessarily be applicable. Just as Indian statisticians evolved, four or five decades ago, appropriate techniques to make estimates taking into account Indian realities, the time has come for Indian Statisticians of today to take the lead to provide new techniques, in the context of the new demands for data and the changing technological scene.

What I have indicated above relate to individual data series. However, there is another set of problems relating to the system as a whole which needs to be addressed. Presently data are generated through three sources. There are censuses such as population census, sample surveys such as National Sample Survey and data flowing through executive agencies of Government. Data generated through administrative departments of Government both at the Central and State levels have suffered deterioration for

# National Sample Survey

a variety of reasons. One aspect of the Indian Statistical System is that it is both decentralized and centralized. Large-scale statistical operations such as population census, economic census and nation-wide large-scale sample surveys are centralized. In addition, the compilation of macroeconomic aggregates like national accounts, price indices and industrial production are largely central activities. However, the State Governments and State statistical organisations are also engaged in collecting and generating data on a number of variables. Even where the responsibility for policy formulation lies with the Central Ministries, the actual collection of data may be done by the State Governments through their agencies.

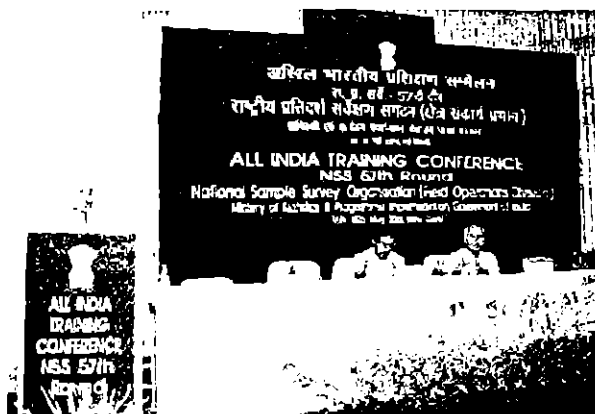
At the moment, as the system operates, there is no effective coordination either horizontally i.e., among different departments even at the Centre or vertically between the Centre and the States. Now the responsibilities for horizontal and vertical coordination and maintenance of statistical standards rest with the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. However, it is found that this Ministry is not in a position to ensure that the other Ministries or State Governments adhere to certain commonly accepted procedures. With the position of the Director General of the Central Statistical Organisation lying vacant, the task has become more difficult. The lack of an effective and adequately empowered coordination mechanism is a major weakness in the system. Besides, there is no statistics policy making body or authority for evolving a national statistical strategy. Though the National Advisory Board on Statistics was constituted with this objective, its impact has been minimal. The system also lacks a comprehensive Statistics Act. The present Collection of Statistics Act, 1953 is weak. Besides, ensuring reliability of statistics and efficiency of the operations, a strong Act should take into account the citizens' rights for information.

The need for an independent statistical authority free from political interference has been articulated in many countries. This is a felt need in our country as well. The credibility of official statistics will be enhanced, if such an independent authority which is non-executive in character were set up to supervise and monitor data generation and dissemination. Such an authority should have the power to set the priorities with respect to core statistics and to ensure quality standards of statistical processes. In the Indian context, there is an additional role which such an authority can play. That is to bring about an effective coordination laterally among 7

departments and vertically between the Centre and States.

Very often, the term 'statistics' and 'data' are used interchangeably. This is an incorrect use of the terms. Statistics both as a discipline and methodology go very much beyond data. As an eminent statistician once said "There can be no statistics without data and no statistics with data alone" Statistics began as a collection and presentation of numerical data in such a manner as to reveal their salient features. The origin of the term 'statistics' is associated with this concept which is to describe the state. Imaginative ways of displaying and summarising very large data sets have still a role to play. Nevertheless, the big jump happened when the discipline moved from statistical enumeration to statistical inference, that is, from Descriptive Data Analysis to Inferential Data Analysis. Statistics, however, builds on data. Statistical inference will be fruitless, if the basic data are faulty or inaccurate or unreliable. That is why we have to pay attention to data collection in all its dimensions. A good statistical system is the key to sound decision making.

India has produced outstanding statisticians like Prof. P.C. Mahalanobis and Dr. C.R. Rao. Our statistical system must be a fitting tribute to them. The National Statistical Commission will submit its final Report in mid July. This is not the first time a Committee has been set up to examine the deficiencies of the Indian Statistical System. However, the National Statistical Commission has a broad mandate. It will submit recommendations regarding improvements in the individual time series as well as systemic improvements. The latter may be as important as the former. The institutional set up that we build must have the dynamism and flexibility to make changes on its own.



## State wise Physical and Financial Progress of Social Housing Schemes during Eighth Plan

Name of the State	EWS		LIG		MIG		RHS		TOTAL	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
Andhra Pradesh*	1251711*	69649.07*							1251711	69649.07
Assam	3624	775.31	987	566.78	979	525.44	562	620.00	6152	2487.53
Bihar	1028	656.20							1028	656.20
Goa	383	110.12	430	766.88	60	49.60			873	926.60
Gujarat	11212	3505.00	9167	2335.00	14004	11480.56			34383	17320.56
Haryana	1447	6018.44	6485		1677				9609	6018.44
Himachal Pradesh	225	30.69	707	159.37	347	140.78		13.09	1279	343.93
Karnataka	12711*	19400.80*							12711	19400.80
Kerala	235422	12385.54*	20244		18620				274286	12385.54
Madhya Pradesh	4992	3553.26	9120		6429				20541	3553.26
Maharashtra	3520	136.93	28931	1725.55	5747	2903.91			38198	4766.39
Manipur	343	57.20	1250	448.00					1593	505.20
Meghalaya			4622	410.20		1.28	10	22.14	4632	433.62
Mizoram			1421	426.30	1732	766.00			3153	1192.30
Nagaland	1184	226.80	6323	1985.70	66	59.20			7573	2271.70
Orissa	10082	2076.66	841	145.71	518	148.97			11441	2371.34
Punjab	3278	1113.73	3299	2711.84	1306	5514.88	397	824.43	8280	10164.88
Rajasthan	43	9.80	1979	695.33	1041	1032.47	683	2992.69	3746	4730.29
Sikkim	460	128.50							460	128.50
Tamil Nadu	26085	6170.13	27001	13342.20	44862	45345.96			97948	64858.29
Tripura	1418	216.99	682	179.25			14565	2853.11	16665	3249.35
Uttar Pradesh	10700	1350.00	2223	1601.00	555	300.00			13478	3251.00
<b>Union Territories</b>										
Dadra and Nagar Haveli			20	13.76					20	13.76
Pondicherry	10605	698.77					24	292.78	10629	991.55
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1590473</b>	<b>128269.94</b>	<b>125732</b>	<b>26676.37</b>	<b>97943</b>	<b>67501.77</b>	<b>16241</b>	<b>7618.24</b>	<b>1830389</b>	<b>231670.10</b>

Physical: No., Financial: Rs. in Lakhs., \*: Including data of LIG, MIG & RHS also.

Source: Compendium on Social Housing Schemes during 8<sup>th</sup> plan.

## Doctorate holders Congratulated

Smt. T Bhavana,  
Deputy Director got  
Doctorate from Kerala  
University for her  
research work on the  
topic 'Cropping pattern  
and Income Distribu-  
tion in Kerala'



Smt. Merly Mole  
Joseph, Research  
Officer got Doctorate  
from Cochin University  
of Science and  
Technology for her  
research work on  
'Stochastic Processes -  
Inventory Control'

Both of them were given a 'standing applause' in the Annual Training Conference held on 26.06.01. Sri. A. Meera Sahib, Director appreciated both of them and requested them to make use of their knowledge for the betterment of statistical system in the state. He requested other officers to follow suit

## State level training Conference of EARAS

State level training Conference of EARAS was held at Thiruvananthapuram on 25th and 26th June, 2001. The Conference was inaugurated by Sri. S.M. Vijayanand, I.A.S. Secretary to Government, Planning & Economic Affairs Department. Sri. Sajeevan, Deputy Director, NSSO offered felicitations Sri. A. Meera Sahib, Director presided over the inaugural function in which Sri. M.R. Balakrishnan, Additional Director (G) welcomed the gathering and Smt. M.S. Valsala, Additional Direction (SI) proposed vote of thanks. All District level officers actively participated in the two day deliberations. Intensive training on Agricultural Statistics (EARAS), other ongoing schemes like prices. Cost of Cultivation and Evaluation etc. was also imparted.

## State level training of N.S.S 57<sup>th</sup> Round

State level training of N.S.S 57<sup>th</sup> round was held at Thiruvananthapuram on 27<sup>th</sup> June, 2001. 57<sup>th</sup> round of NSS covers unorganised service sector (Except finance and trade). Deputy Directors & Research Officers of the districts, Statistical Inspectors (N.S.S) and Investigators (N.S.S) participated. The survey period is 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2001 to 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2002.

## Training Imparted to Statistical staff of Lakshadweep

As per the request of the Planning Department of Lakshadweep Administration, the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of Kerala had imparted a 2 weeks training to the statistical staff of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep at Kavarathi in May 2001 by deputing a team of Officers from the Directorate consisting of Sri. P Kochunarayana Pillai (Joint Director), Sri. P. Surendran Pillai (Deputy Director) and Sri. P.A. Joseph (Assistant Director). The subjects covered include statistical methods, Price statistics, conduct of Family Budget Surveys, Computation of Consumer Price Index Numbers, computation of State Income, etc.

## Good bye Colleagues

### April 2001

Sri. M.P. Shanmugham, Additional District Officer,  
District Office, Ernakulam

### May 2001

Sri. M. Karunakarn, Additional District Officer,  
Malappuram

Smt. B. Renuka, Scrutiny Officer, Directorate of  
Economics & Statistics, Thiruvananthapuram.

## Congratulation

### Promotion

### June 2001

9 UD Investigators were promoted as Research  
Assistant/Statistical Inspector, EO(P&M).

**Phone Numbers of the District Office of Economics & Statistics Department**

	Officers	Code	Number
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	0471	330573
2.	Kollam	0474	793418
3.	Pathanamthitta	0473	322748
4.	Alappuzha	0477	252312
5.	Kottayam	0481	562073
6.	Idukki	0486	222856
7.	Eranakulam	0484	422533
8.	Thrissur	0487	361339
9.	Palakkad	0491	533106
10.	Malappuram	0493	734939
11.	Kozhikkode	0495	370343
12.	Wayanad	0493	602633
13.	Kannur	0497	700405
14.	Kasargode	0499	430474

**Phone Numbers in the Directorate of Economics & Statistics Department, Vikasbhavan**

	Officers	Code	Number
1.	Director	0471	305318
2.	Additional Director (General) (Sample registration, Publication, Planning & Computer)	0471	304711
3.	Additional Director (Price) (EARAS, Price Agricultural Census & Cost of cultivation)	0471	306039
4.	Additional Director (State Income) (State Income, Surveys & Design, I.I.P, A.S.I & Evaluation)	0471	306039
5.	Joint Director (Planning & Co-ordination)	0471	307419
6.	Joint Director (Surveys & Design)	0471	305552
7.	Joint Director (TRS)	0471	307419
8.	Joint Director (Agricultural Census)	0471	307419
9.	Administrative Officer	0471	303935
10.	Administrative Assistants	0471	303404





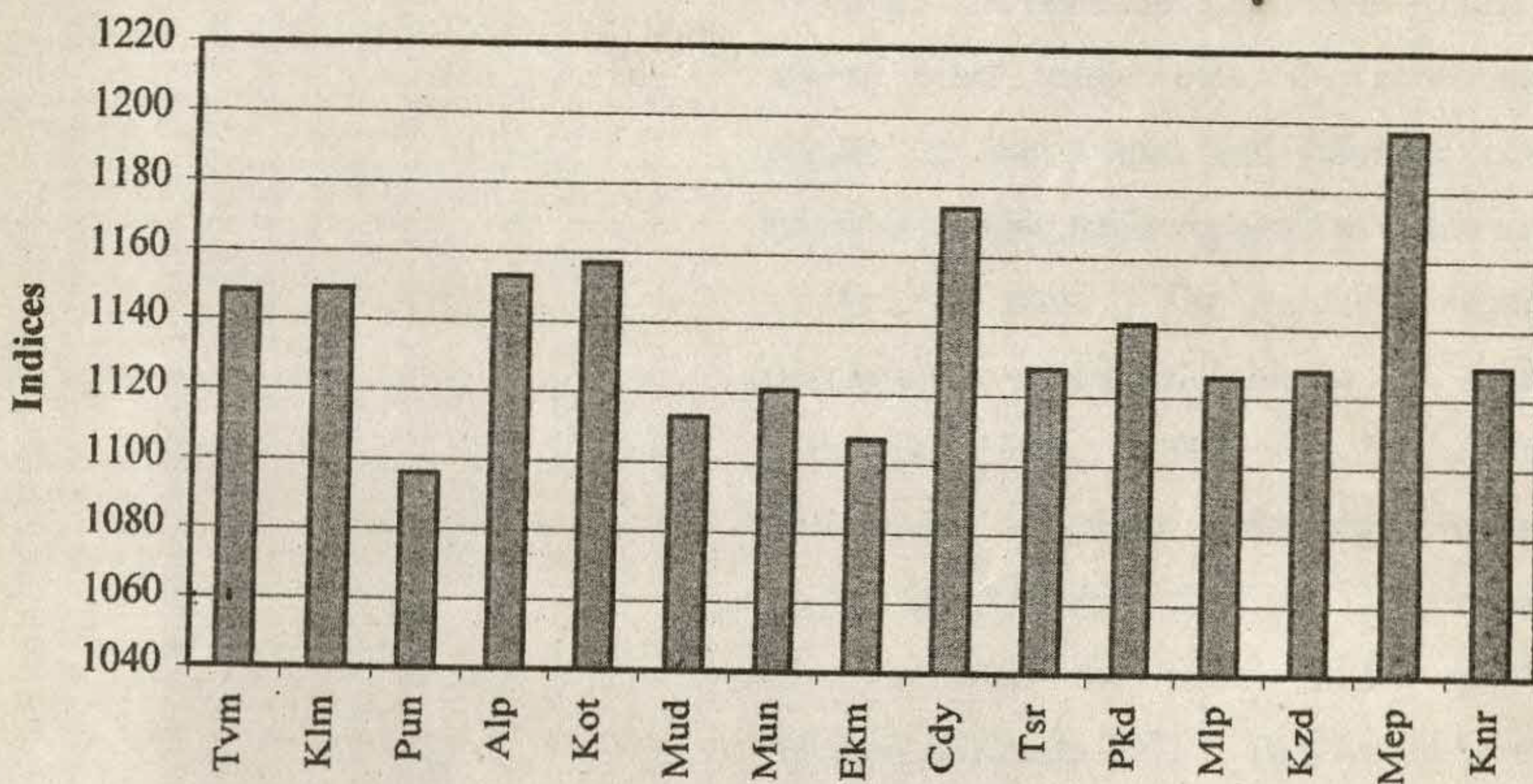


# EcoStat News

August 2001  
Volume - 1 Issue - 7

*For Official Use only*

**Consumer Price Index for Industrial & Agricultural Workers(Kerala State) for the month of Jul 2001**



## **Inside this issue**

Prices, Population,

Animal Husbandry, Inflation & Indices,

Household Consumption Expenditure, Cyber Corner

Export, Neighbours, Labour, Forest, SDP, Views, Sampling, In house







## From Editors Desk

The state has begun the initial steps for the formulation of 10<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan. The draft approach paper to the Tenth Five-Year Plan prepared by Planning Commission had already been circulated among departments. While addressing the National Development Council Meeting, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Kerala opined among other things that "the contribution of women to the formal and informal economic needs to be adequately recognized in the approach to the 10<sup>th</sup> plan. The gender dimension of development is critical both in the social and economic sectors. To start with, I would suggest introduction of gender budgeting, progressively leading to a Gender Sub Plan." The department has completed the work of the publication 'Women in Kerala 2001' This would be a useful publication to formulate plans on gender issues. The department is also planning to bring out soft copies of this publication for the benefit of user agencies and planners.

### Editorial Board

**A. Meera Sahib (Chief Editor)**

**M.R. Balakrishnan**

**M.S. Valsala**

**S. Indira**

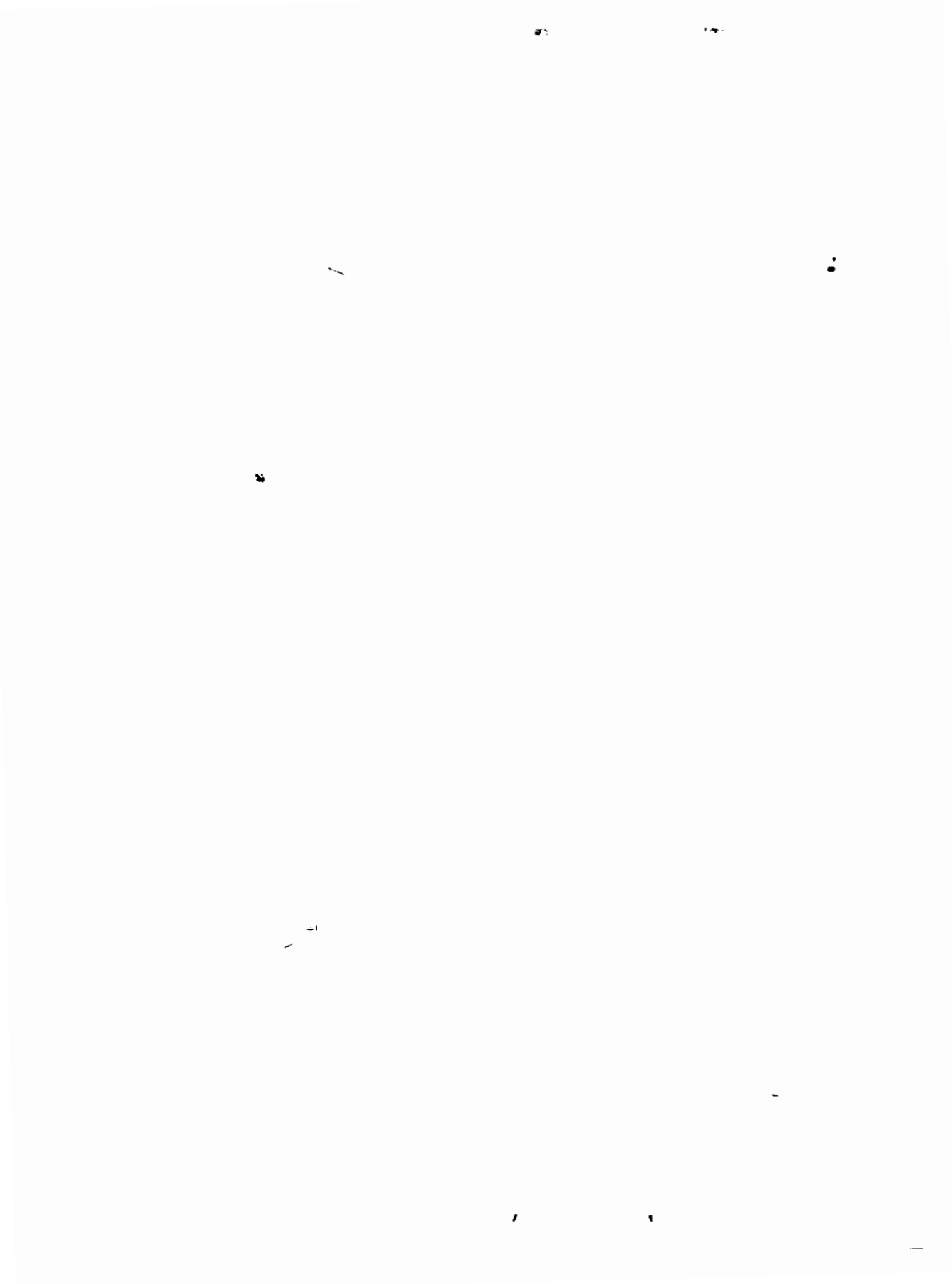
**C.C. Cherian Kunju (Editor in Charge)**

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Economics and Statistics, Government of  
Kerala

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

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



सहायक परामर्शदाता  
ASSISTANT ADVISER

## भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक

आर्थिक विश्लेषण और नीति विभाग  
एरणाकुलम उत्तर, पोस्ट बॉक्स सं ३०६५  
कोच्ची - ६८२ ०१६

### RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

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D.O. DEAP.CHN/885 /01.01.02/2000-01

June 25, 2001

Dear Shri Meera Sahib Sir,

EcoStat News, the bimonthly news letter brought out by the Department of Economics and Statistics, under your editorship, has successfully filled the vacuum that has existed in providing the latest information/data on Kerala economy. The newsletter is extremely useful in tracking the latest economic developments in the State as well as in other parts of the country. It provides analytical write-up and data on developments in demography, health, education, agriculture, prices, etc. We appreciate the efforts taken by your Department, under your guidance, in bringing out such a valuable document.

In this context, I would like to inform you that similar to the EcoStat News, at the national level, there are some internal documents containing latest data and analysis on Indian economy, brought out by institutions like the Reserve Bank of India, Ministry of Finance and National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER). The Reserve Bank brings out a weekly handout titled "India: Selected Macro Economic Indicators" containing the latest available data on major macro economic variables for internal use (I am enclosing a copy of the latest issue for your information). The Department of Economic Affairs of the Ministry of Finance, Government of India, brings out a monthly report on Major Developments in the Indian Economy. It contains both analysis and data on recent developments in Indian economy. Another very useful publication is the "MacroTrack" (quarterly) brought out by the NCAER, Parisila Bhawan, II Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi - 110 002. It provides rigorous analysis of latest developments in the Indian economy and it also gives latest data. It is a published document for limited circulation.

As you wish to make changes in the contents of the EcoStat News, I would like to offer some suggestions, which you may consider if they are found good and feasible. The suggestions are provided in the enclosed sheets.

As the EcoStat News is very useful document to get the latest information on Kerala economy, kindly send us a copy, as and when it is prepared, for our office use.

Thanking You,

Yours sincerely,

  
(P.D. Jeromi)

Shri A.Meera Sahib  
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**Percentage variation of retail prices of certain essential commodities for the month of August & September 2001**

Sl. No.	Name of Commodity	Unit	Prices (in Rs.)		Percentage variation
			2 <sup>nd</sup> Friday		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<b>A. RICE - Open Market</b>				
1	Red - Matta	Kg	12.43	12.25	-1.45
2	Red - Chamba	Kg	11.96	12.15	1.59
3	White - Andra Vella	Kg	12.04	12.08	0.33
	<b>B. PULSES</b>				
4	Green gram	Kg	31.86	33.86	6.28
5	Black gram split w/o husk	Kg	39.82	39.93	0.28
6	Dhall(Tur)	Kg	29.15	30.04	3.05
	<b>C. OTHER FOOD ITEMS</b>				
7	Sugar(O.M)	Kg.	15.55	14.94	-3.92
8	Milk (Cow's)	Ltr.	12.93	12.93	0.00
9	Egg Hen's (White Jagon)	Dozen	17.64	16.60	-5.90
10	Mutton with bones	Kg	114.29	114.29	0.00
11	Tea (Kannan Devan)	1/2 kg	69.21	69.46	0.36
12	Coffee Powder (Brook Bond Gr.Label)	1/2 kg	69.38	69.38	0.00
	<b>D. OIL AND OIL SEEDS</b>				
13	Coconut oil	Kg	36.00	37.89	5.25
14	Groundnut oil	Kg	49.78	50.48	1.41
15	Refined oil (Postman)	Kg.	60.85	60.31	-0.89
16	Gingelly oil	Kg.	49.86	51.21	2.71
17	Coconut without husk	100 nos	368.21	376.43	2.23
	<b>E. SPICES AND CONDIMENTS</b>				
18	Corriandar	Kg.	40.93	42.43	3.66
19	Chillies dry	Kg.	42.93	49.36	14.98
20	Onion small	Kg.	11.81	11.40	-3.47
21	Tamarind without seeds loose	Kg.	23.50	23.07	-1.83
	<b>F. TUBERS</b>				
22	Chenai	Kg.	8.29	8.43	1.69
23	Tapioca Raw	Kg.	4.93	4.79	-2.84
24	Potato	Kg.	11.73	12.09	3.07
25	Colocassia	Kg.	16.46	14.17	-13.91
	<b>G. VEGETABLES</b>				
26	Onion big	Kg.	7.13	9.44	32.40
27	Brinjal	Kg.	10.71	9.86	-7.94
28	Cucumber	Kg.	7.07	7.21	1.98
29	Ladies Finger	Kg.	10.43	10.29	-1.34
30	Cabbage	Kg	10.86	11.57	6.54
31	Bittergourd	Kg.	17.57	15.14	-13.83
32	Tomatto	Kg.	14.57	12.36	-15.17
33	Chillies green	Kg.	18.21	15.07	-17.24
34	Banana green	Kg.	11.32	12.21	7.86
35	Plantain green	Kg.	8.14	8.86	8.85
	<b>H. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS</b>				
36	Washing Soap (501 Half Bar)	1/2 Bar	7.70	7.68	-0.26
37	Toilet Soap - Lux	100 gm	10.96	11.00	0.36
38	Toothpaste - Colgate	100 gm	28.89	28.68	-0.73
39	Cement - Sankar (Ord.Paper Bag)	each	187.42	181.55	-3.13



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

Sl. No.	Name of commodity	Unit	Retail prices on the second Friday of											
			Sep 2000	Oct 2000	Nov 2000	Dec 2000	Jan 2001	Feb 2001	Mar 2001	Apr 2001	May 2001	Jun 2001	Jul 2001	Aug 2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	<b>(A) RICE Open Market</b>													
1	Red - Matta	Kg	13.45	13.30	13.12	13.26	13.20	13.05	12.91	12.33	12.33	12.50	12.43	12.25
2	Red - Chamba	Kg	13.33	13.28	12.83	13.08	13.19	13.15	12.63	12.11	11.96	12.10	11.96	12.15
3	White - Andra Vella	Kg	12.39	12.32	12.32	12.66	12.61	12.42	12.22	11.98	11.89	12.00	12.04	12.08
	<b>(B) PULSES</b>													
4	Green gram	Kg	28.11	25.93	25.46	24.18	25.93	26.83	27.81	29.71	30.36	30.89	31.86	33.86
5	Black gram split w/o husk	Kg	40.21	40.43	41.14	42.43	42.25	38.23	38.37	39.11	39.43	39.21	39.82	39.93
6	Dhall (Tur)	Kg	30.04	29.46	29.31	29.92	29.17	28.02	28.48	28.15	28.08	28.54	29.15	30.04
	<b>(C) OTHER FOOD ITEMS</b>													
7	Sugar(O.M)	Kg.	16.54	15.51	15.41	15.26	15.07	14.73	14.95	16.15	15.73	15.67	15.55	14.94
8	Milk (Cow's)	Ltr.	13.04	13.04	12.93	12.93	12.93	12.92	12.92	12.96	12.96	12.96	12.93	12.93
9	Egg Hen's (White lagon)	Dozen	17.71	16.99	17.59	18.30	19.71	17.46	16.28	14.53	16.53	18.75	17.64	16.60
10	Mutton with bones	Kg	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	112.14	111.43	112.14	112.86	113.57	113.57	114.29	114.29
11	Tea (Kannan Devan)	1/2 kg	65.93	66.68	66.54	66.71	66.89	66.93	66.93	66.93	67.64	68.61	69.21	69.46
12	Coffee Powder (Brook Bond Gr.Label)	1/2 kg	70.02	69.96	69.98	69.68	69.61	69.86	69.50	69.48	69.36	69.38	69.38	69.38
	<b>(D) OIL AND OIL SEEDS</b>													
13	Coconut oil	Kg	37.89	34.18	34.75	36.93	34.64	35.35	36.50	35.14	33.21	37.25	36.00	37.89
14	Groundnut oil	Kg	49.73	50.05	48.77	49.35	47.95	47.00	47.78	48.20	47.17	48.68	49.78	50.48
15	Refined oil (Postman)	Kg.	61.83	61.43	61.29	62.00	61.34	61.34	61.52	61.25	61.29	60.85	60.85	60.31
16	Gingelly oil	Kg.	49.50	49.86	48.75	49.96	48.86	49.73	49.35	49.71	49.68	49.43	49.86	51.21
17	Coconut without husk	100 nos	372.50	344.64	348.57	373.93	353.57	364.23	376.54	358.57	342.14	363.57	368.21	376.43

Contd.

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

Sl. No	Name of commodity	Unit	Retail prices on the second Friday of											
			Sept 2000	Oct 2000	Nov 2000	Dec 2000	Jan 2001	Feb 2001	Mar 2001	Apr 2001	May 2001	Jun 2001	Jul 2001	Aug 2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	<b>(E). SPICES AND CONDIMENTS</b>													
18	Corriandar	Kg.	33.45	32.70	33.07	34.59	37.00	37.42	36.08	35.57	35.68	39.50	40.93	42.43
19	Chillies dry	Kg.	41.29	40.90	40.76	41.69	41.15	39.81	36.58	37.71	37.68	37.21	42.93	49.36
20	Onion small	Kg.	10.74	11.32	11.26	11.24	12.13	11.08	11.46	11.53	12.74	11.29	11.81	11.40
21	Tamarind without seeds loose	Kg.	27.79	27.43	27.21	26.86	26.43	25.85	25.31	25.32	24.50	23.79	23.50	23.07
	<b>(F). TUBERS</b>													
22	Chenai	Kg.	7.29	7.36	6.82	6.82	6.93	6.85	6.77	6.79	6.89	7.86	8.29	8.43
23	Tapioca Raw	Kg.	5.44	5.39	5.68	5.64	5.75	5.58	5.38	5.36	5.11	4.96	4.93	4.79
24	Potato	Kg.	8.25	8.01	8.35	8.71	8.36	7.55	7.69	7.84	10.87	12.24	11.73	12.09
25	Colocassia	Kg.	14.00	13.69	13.92	12.93	12.29	12.23	12.38	13.71	13.14	15.00	16.46	14.17
	<b>(G). VEGE- TABLES</b>													
26	Onion big	Kg.	6.32	7.44	10.64	10.89	10.06	8.28	7.23	6.74	6.18	6.44	7.13	9.44
27	Brinjal	Kg.	11.14	13.07	10.71	12.50	11.29	11.00	10.15	9.57	10.36	11.00	10.71	9.86
28	Cucumber	Kg.	9.64	9.43	8.86	8.43	7.36	7.69	7.62	7.00	7.64	8.21	7.07	7.21
29	Ladies Finger	Kg.	14.29	11.57	10.64	11.29	12.71	11.38	11.15	11.64	11.64	14.29	10.43	10.29
30	Cabbage	Kg.	8.29	9.57	11.14	10.57	8.57	7.69	8.00	7.36	7.43	10.71	10.86	11.57
31	Bittergourd	Kg.	21.43	17.64	14.86	14.79	13.71	12.15	11.92	12.71	14.07	15.57	17.57	15.14
32	Tomatto	Kg.	10.07	13.21	16.43	11.00	7.71	8.08	7.15	7.86	11.43	11.00	14.57	12.36
33	Chillies green	Kg.	17.43	13.93	14.07	15.00	12.79	13.15	14.00	14.50	15.71	23.07	18.21	15.07
34	Banana green	Kg.	17.07	16.00	15.43	13.18	13.00	12.12	10.62	9.46	12.86	12.86	11.32	12.21
35	Plantain green	Kg.	10.07	10.29	9.71	9.36	9.39	9.81	9.38	7.93	7.93	8.25	8.14	8.86
	<b>(H). MISCE- LLANEOUS ITEMS</b>													
36	Washing Soap (501 Half Bar)	1/2 Bar	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.23	7.23	7.23	6.96	6.88	6.70	7.30	7.70	7.68
37	Toilet Soap - Lux	100 gm	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.54	10.82	10.96	11.00
38	Toothpaste - Colgate	100 gm	26.89	27.00	27.00	27.29	27.50	27.50	27.61	27.93	28.43	28.64	28.89	28.68
39	Cement - Sankar (Ord. Paper Bag)	each	190.95	190.50	195.25	197.55	202.59	204.38	204.38	203.96	200.83	193.91	187.42	181.55

## Rupee against Dollar (RBI Rate) March – August 2001

Date	Value (in Rs.)
03/03/01	46.57
20/03/01	46.69
04/04/01	46.64
19/04/01	46.84
28/04/01	46.86
09/05/01	46.81
15/05/01	46.90
22/05/01	46.96
29/05/01	46.94
02/06/01	47.05
09/06/01	46.96
16/06/01	47.00
23/06/01	47.01
30/06/01	47.04
07/07/01	47.15
14/07/01	47.16
21/07/01	47.12
29/07/01	47.16
07/08/01	47.12
14/08/01	47.12
21/08/01	47.13
29/08/01	47.15

## Gold Price – March to August – 2001

Date	London (dollar per oz.)	Bombay (Rs. for 10 gm)	Alappuzha (Rs. for 10 gm)
1	2	3	4
06/03/01	262.40	4230.00	4020.00
21/03/01	262.50	4280.00	4000.00
04/04/01	257.70	4215.00	3960.00
19/04/01	260.00	4260.00	4040.00
09/05/01	266.20	4330.00	4070.00
26/05/01	279.20	4560.00	4280.00
02/06/01	266.70	4350.00	4120.00
09/06/01	267.45	4350.00	4120.00
23/06/01	273.10	4425.00	4140.00
30/06/01	270.85	4400.00	4180.00
07/07/01	265.50	4350.00	4100.00
14/07/01	266.90	4360.00	4100.00
21/07/01	270.20	4405.00	4100.00
29/07/01	266.50	4370.00	4140.00
07/08/01	268.30	4385.00	4110.00
14/08/01	275.40	-	4150.00
21/08/01	278.20	4550.00	4150.00
29/08/01	272.00	4440.00	4200.00

### Silver Price

Date	Alappuzha (per Kg)	Bombay (per Kg)
1	2	3
03/07/01	8150	7350
17/07/01	8150	7320
03/08/01	8150	7215

### Issue Price of Wheat and Rice (Rs. /quintal)

Year	Wheat	Rice
1990-91	234	289
1991-92	280	377
1992-93	280	377
1993-94	330	437
1994-95	402	537
1995-96	402	537
1996-97	402	537
<b>1997-98</b>		
BPL	250	350
APL	450	700
<b>1998-99</b>		
BPL	250	350
APL	650	905
<b>1999-2000</b>		
BPL	250	350
APL	682	905
<b>2000-01</b>		
BPL	415	565
APL	830	1130
<b>Economic Cost</b>		
1997-98	786.35	939.33
1998-99	797.16	1026.67
1999-00	824.74	1095.03
2000-01	830.00	1130.00

Source: Economic Survey 2000-2001.

### Minimum Support Price/Procurement price for crops (Crop Year Basis)

(Rs./quintal)

Commodities	1980-81	1990-91	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001
Copra (milling)	-	1600	2350	2500	2500	2700	2900	3100	3250
Copra balls	-	-	2575	2725	2725	2925	3125	3325	3500

Source: Economic Survey 2000-2001.

### Average Price of Gold and Silver in Domestic and Foreign Markets

Year (April - March)	Gold (Rs. / 10gm)		Silver (Rs. / 10gm)	
	Mumbai	London	Mumbai	London
1	2	3	4	5
1970-71	184.96	89.44	536.08	415.02
1971-72	200.16	103.33	561.35	363.51
1972-73	242.57	160.31	554.24	458.89
1973-74	369.33	291.17	799.01	809.59
1974-75	519.19	424.73	1,122.40	1,170.86
1975-76	545.21	415.79	1,171.64	1,220.06
1976-77	549.82	369.59	1,247.89	1,291.78
1977-78	637.93	433.83	1,240.54	1,305.77
1978-79	791.22	550.12	1,500.94	1,559.13
1979-80	1,158.75	1,052.88	2,301.30	4,532.00
1980-81	1,522.44	1,484.67	2,617.61	4,020.30
1981-82	1,719.17	1,209.94	2,636.06	2,617.36
1982-83	1,722.54	1,250.38	2,798.34	2,829.46
1983-84	1,858.47	1,342.06	3,505.80	3,516.66
1984-85	1,983.92	1,293.78	3,593.59	2,810.19
1985-86	2,125.47	1,289.76	3,918.38	2,396.35
1986-87	2,323.49	1,577.02	4,247.10	2,220.03
1987-88	3,082.43	1,912.54	5,538.83	3,016.70
1988-89	3,175.22	1,960.38	6,366.76	2,971.52
1989-90	3,229.33	2,063.01	6,841.91	2,846.31
1990-91	3,451.52	2,164.26	6,760.79	2,579.21
1991-92	4,297.63	2,841.07	7,332.41	3,269.89
1992-93	4,103.66	3,332.95	7,078.39	3,749.87
1993-94	4,531.87	3,766.28	6,348.12	4,741.09
1994-95	4,667.24	3,864.15	6,692.31	5,187.33
1995-96	4,957.60	4,188.58	7,220.50	5,811.03
1996-97	5,070.71	4,283.94	7,165.07	5,762.65
1997-98	4,347.07	3,775.92	7,352.27	6,153.96
1998-99	4,268.00	3,952.00	7,855.00	7,144.00
1999-00	4,393.56	3,896.66	8,066.94	7,286.51

Note: The exchange rate used for conversion refers to the average of the RBI's rupee-dollar rate.

Source: Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy

## Alleppey Market Prices of Coir & Coir Products

May 2001

Items		Price range
<b>Husk</b>		Rs. 450 to 550 per 1000 Nos.
<b>Fibre</b>	Retted	Rs. 9.00 to 11.00 per Kg.
	Green husk fibre	Rs. 6.75 to Rs. 7.65 per Kg.
<b>Yarn</b>	Anjengo	Rs. 28.00 to 31.00 per Kg.
	Vycome	Rs. 17.00 to 20.00 per Kg.
<b>Mats</b>	arnatic Mat (VC 8)	Rs. 21.00 to 27.50 per sq. ft.
	Beach Creel Mat	Rs. 13.50 to 17.00 per sq. ft.
	Corridor Mat	Rs. 7.50 to 9.25 sq. ft.
	Fibre Mat	Rs. 34.00 to Rs. 40.00 per sq. ft.
<b>Matting (Fancy)</b>	2 Shaft / Panama	Rs. 44.50 to Rs. 74.50 per sq. mtr.
	Ribbed Matting	Rs. 88.00 to Rs. 109.00 per sq. mtr.
	4 Shaft	Rs. 44.00 to Rs. 69.00 sq. mtr.

Source: Coir News, Vol XXX, No. 4

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE MONTHLY AVERAGE FARM WHOLESALE PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

For the quarter ended on 31.03.2001

Sl. No.	Name of District	Paddy (Rs. /Qtl.)			Coconut (with husk) (Rs. /100 Nos.)		
		Jan-01	Feb-01	Mar-01	Jan-01	Feb-01	Mar-01
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Thiruvananthapuram	640.63	646.88	635.63	234	271	276
2	Kollam	624.00	616.50	571.25	322	350	345
3	Pathanamthitta	633.50	610.50	607.00	331	343	348
4	Alappuzha	691.67	625.50	597.00	278	289	291
5	Kottayam	665.00	626.88	590.00	305	328	326
6	Idukki	700.00	692.50	683.33	340	341	356
7	Eranakulam	667.86	653.57	612.50	271	285	296
8	Thrissur	631.50	642.00	635.00	246	246	251
9	Palakkad	627.00	604.50	578.00	231	240	260
10	Malappuram	644.17	620.00	609.17	213	235	249
11	Kozhikode	800.00	795.83	791.67	232	289	282
12	Kannur	732.50	680.00	680.00	233	252	263
13	Wayanad	623.33	619.17	601.67	353	342	340
14	Kasaragode	643.75	625.00	625.00	263	256	275
.	Average	777.08	754.90	734.77	321	339	346

**Percentage of Death according to age group Thiruvananthapuram Corporation in the year 1997**

SL. No.	Age Group	Percentage	
1	Below 1 year	8.63	555
2	1-14	3.58	230
3	15-44	21.99	1414
4	45 and above	65.80	4230
	Total	100.00	6429

Source: Medical Certification of Cause of Death 1997 by DES

**Percentage of death due to major diseases with Male and Female break-up in Thiruvananthapuram Corporation in the year 1997**

Sl. No.	Code No.	Major diseases	Males %	Female %	Total %
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	VII 390-429	Heart Diseases	20.08	17.41	19.09
2	XVII 800-999	Accidents, Injuries and Poisoning	10.65	9.00	10.03
3	VIII 430-438	Cerebrovascular Diseases	11.44	14.81	12.69
4	II 140-239	Neoplasm	10.45	11.13	10.70
5	IX 520-579	Diseases of the digestive system	8.22	4.56	6.86
6	VIII 460-519	Diseases of the respiratory systems	6.14	5.06	5.74
7	XV 760-779	Conditions originating in the perinatal period	4.33	8.70	5.96
8	III 240-279	Nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders	6.14	6.86	6.41
Percentage Total			77.45	77.53	77.48

Source: Medical Certification of Cause of Death 1997 by DES

**Ranking of Districts by Percentage of Urban Population, 1991 and 2001**

Rank in 2001	State/District	Percentage of urban population		Rank in 1991
		2001	1991	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Kannur	50.46	50.87	1
2	Eranakulam	47.65	48.74	2
3	Kozhikode	38.25	38.34	3
4	Thiruvananthapuram	33.78	33.88	4
5	Alappuzha	29.36	30.46	5
6	Thrissur	28.21	26.31	6
7	Kasaragod	19.42	16.45	9
8	Kollam	18.03	18.53	7
9	Kottayam	15.35	17.55	8
10	Palakkad	13.62	15.72	10
11	Pathanamthitta	10.03	13.05	11
12	Malappuram	9.81	9.12	12
13	Idukki	5.07	4.72	13
14	Wayanad	3.76	3.41	14

Source: Census of India 2001.

## The Integrated sample survey for estimations of major livestock products 1999-2000

In order to evaluate the impact of various development programmes implemented in the livestock sector, it is essential to take up regular studies on the growth of livestock population, increase in the per capita output etc. The Quinquennial Livestock Census indicates the change in the livestock population but only once in five years. The population varies from year to year. The trend in such variations is best understood through sample surveys.

The Integrated sample survey for estimating of major livestock products viz milk, egg and meat has been conducted in the state every year since 1977-78. The results of the survey include estimated population of inmilk/milch animals, layer birds, production of milk, egg and meat; and other important livestock statistics

The integrated sample survey 1999-2000 reveals a decreasing trend in various livestock numbers. The average yield of cross – bred cows has been found to be increasing; adoption of better attendant practices by the farmers being the main reasons for this. Altogether an increase of 4.35% has been noticed in the milk production over the previous year. The egg production is more or less stagnant. In the meat production a slight increase of 3.42% has been registered over 1998 – 99. In estimating the production of meat, only the authorized sector has been accounted.

Some important statistical tables brought out by the Department of Animal Husbandry are given below. They publish detailed report also based on sample survey.

### ESTIMATED MILK PRODUCTION ( in '000 Tonnes)

State :KERALA

Sl.No.	Name of District	SEASON			Total
		Summer	Rainy	Winter	
1	Thiruvananthapuram	87.368	102.051	88.521	277.940
2	Kollam	69.615	90.824	72.910	233.349
3	Pathanamthitta	49.439	58.390	48.218	156.047
4	Alappuzha	48.607	55.113	45.751	149.471
5	Kottayam	69.413	88.932	75.109	233.454
6	Idukki	43.038	51.048	43.125	137.211
7	Ernakulam	67.850	80.493	70.022	218.365
8	Trissur	68.149	79.492	67.136	214.777
9	Palakkad	79.317	95.467	76.187	250.971
10	Malappuram	48.716	56.351	48.164	153.231
11	Kozhikkode	47.149	60.726	49.803	157.678
12	Wayanad	29.327	36.515	29.350	95.192
13	Kannur	50.474	62.952	54.315	167.741
14	Kasaragode	24.627	30.092	25.124	79.843
State Total		783.089	948.446	793.735	2525.270



## SHARE OF COW, BUFFALO AND GOAT MILK TO TOTAL MILK PRODUCTION DURING THE YEAR 1999-2000

Sl.No.	Name of District	Cow Milk ('000 Tonnes)	Buffalo Milk ('000 Tonnes)	Goat Milk ('000 Tonnes)	Total Milk ('000 Tonnes)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	252.393	10.488	15.059	277.940
2	Kollam	214.252	3.928	15.169	233.349
3	Pathanamthitta	141.485	3.058	11.504	156.047
4	Alappuzha	140.606	1.542	7.323	149.471
5	Kottayam	216.416	2.694	14.344	233.454
6	Idukki	128.756	3.703	4.752	137.211
7	Ernakulam	206.516	3.618	8.231	218.365
8	Trissur	201.428	8.287	5.062	214.777
9	Palakkad	226.216	13.877	10.878	250.971
10	Malappuram	135.086	7.946	10.199	153.231
11	Kozhikkode	142.669	2.375	12.634	157.678
12	Wayanad	92.51	0.765	1.917	95.192
13	Kannur	156.518	2.956	8.267	167.741
14	Kasaragode	72.673	4.79	2.38	79.843
<b>State Total</b>		<b>2327.5</b>	<b>70.027</b>	<b>127.72</b>	<b>2525.270</b>

### DETAILS OF PRODUCTION OF COW MILK

Sl.No.	Name of District	Inmilk Animals ('00s)		Milch Animals ('00s)		Yield/day/ Inmilk Animal (Kg)		Milk Production ('000 Tonnes)
		ND	CB	ND	CB	ND	CB	
1	Thiruvananthapuram	145	935	203	1252	1.99	7.087	252.393
2	Kollam	187	866	243	1147	2.081	6.329	214.252
3	Pathanamthitta	109	563	141	748	2.024	6.493	141.485
4	Alappuzha	90	571	128	753	2.034	6.426	140.606
5	Kottayam	91	999	131	1319	2.05	5.748	216.416
6	Idukki	138	529	185	708	2.191	6.097	128.756
7	Ernakulam	186	806	250	1050	2.164	6.52	206.516
8	Trissur	176	727	233	941	2.153	7.069	201.428
9	Palakkad	318	840	443	1110	2.927	6.27	226.216
10	Malappuram	200	488	270	639	3.131	6.301	135.086
11	Kozhikkode	301	456	394	601	2.925	6.605	142.669
12	Wayanad	70	374	97	497	2.992	6.217	92.51
13	Kannur	208	572	282	745	2.919	6.435	156.518
14	Kasaragode	277	216	385	283	2.311	6.255	72.673
<b>State Total</b>		<b>2496</b>	<b>8942</b>	<b>3385</b>	<b>11793</b>	<b>2.502</b>	<b>6.433</b>	<b>2327.524</b>

## DETAILS OF PRODUCTION OF BUFFALO MILK

Sl.No.	Name of District	Animal Inmilk ('00)	Milch Animals ('00)	Yield/Animal Inmilk/day (Kg)	Production ('000 Tonnes)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	52	65	5.526	10.488
2	Kollam	19	25	5.664	3.928
3	Pathanamthitta	14	18	5.984	3.058
4	Alappuzha	8	10	5.281	1.542
5	Kottayam	15	19	4.921	2.694
6	Idukki	18	23	5.636	3.703
7	Ernakulam	18	22	5.507	3.618
8	Trissur	38	51	5.975	8.287
9	Palakkad	64	84	5.940	13.877
10	Malappuram	38	50	5.729	7.946
11	Kozhikkode	11	14	5.915	2.375
12	Wayanad	4	5	5.240	0.765
13	Kannur	14	18	5.785	2.956
14	Kasaragode	23	30	5.706	4.79
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>5.710</b>	<b>70.027</b>

## DETAILS OF PRODUCTION OF GOAT MILK

Sl.No.	Name of District	No. of Animals Inmilk ('00s)	No. of Milch Animals ('00s)	Yield/day/Animal Inmilk (Kg)	Milk Production
1	Thiruvananthapuram	689	925	0.599	15.059
2	Kollam	573	775	0.725	15.169
3	Pathanamthitta	550	726	0.573	11.504
4	Alappuzha	279	379	0.719	7.323
5	Kottayam	561	751	0.701	14.344
6	Idukki	241	326	0.540	4.752
7	Ernakulam	381	511	0.592	8.231
8	Trissur	250	333	0.555	5.062
9	Palakkad	472	631	0.631	10.878
10	Malappuram	510	657	0.548	10.199
11	Kozhikkode	536	705	0.646	12.634
12	Wayanad	100	132	0.525	1.917
13	Kannur	307	407	0.738	8.267
14	Kasaragode	114	152	0.572	2.380
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>5563</b>	<b>7410</b>	<b>0.629</b>	<b>127.719</b>

**DETAILS OF EGG PRODUCTION DURING THE YEAR 1999-2000**  
**Fowl egg and Duck egg**

No in Lakhs

Sl.No.	Name of District	SEASON			Total
		Summer	Rainy	Winter	
1	Thiruvananthapuram	655.056	727.401	663.351	2045.808
2	Kollam	542.747	592.292	555.045	1690.084
3	Pathanamthitta	432.269	458.626	435.331	1326.226
4	Alappuzha	511.118	567.968	541.634	1620.720
5	Kottayam	615.897	695.072	613.837	1924.806
6	Idukki	297.358	334.452	309.024	940.834
7	Ernakulam	758.635	864.981	770.451	2394.067
8	Trissur	537.780	591.510	551.567	1680.857
9	Palakkad	461.679	493.341	485.490	1440.510
10	Malappuram	508.052	619.391	547.271	1674.714
11	Kozhikkode	483.883	487.394	501.472	1472.749
12	Wayanad	181.878	195.632	187.302	564.812
13	Kannur	318.243	308.725	317.364	944.332
14	Kasaragode	289.062	280.419	252.156	821.637
State Total		6593.657	7217.204	6731.295	20542.156

**SHARE OF DESI & IMPROVED FOWLS AND DUCKS EGGS TO TOTAL EGG  
PRODUCTION IN THE STATE**

1999-2000

Sl.No.	Name of District	No. of Fowl Eggs (in Lakhs)			No. of Duck Eggs (Lakhs)			Total Fowl Eggs + Duck Eggs (Lakhs)
		Desi	Improved	Total	Desi	Improved	Total	
1	Thiruvananthapuram	879.320	1146.150	2025.470	18.124	2.214	20.338	2045.808
2	Kollam	763.700	849.410	1613.110	66.958	10.016	76.974	1690.084
3	Pathanamthitta	622.020	658.610	1280.630	38.258	7.338	45.596	1326.226
4	Alappuzha	586.050	650.750	1236.800	325.904	58.016	383.920	1620.720
5	Kottayam	883.640	959.680	1843.320	69.723	11.763	81.486	1924.806
6	Idukki	326.670	596.800	923.470	13.979	3.385	17.364	940.834
7	Ernakulam	988.620	1310.040	2298.660	85.747	9.660	95.407	2394.067
8	Trissur	875.770	733.360	1609.130	62.376	9.351	71.727	1680.857
9	Palakkad	931.660	503.500	1435.160	3.729	1.621	5.350	1440.510
10	Malappuram	1057.360	596.840	1654.200	18.030	2.484	20.514	1674.714
11	Kozhikkode	813.090	655.310	1468.400	3.700	0.649	4.349	1472.749
12	Wayanad	335.950	222.640	558.590	5.172	1.050	6.222	564.812
13	Kannur	482.620	453.410	936.030	6.491	1.811	8.302	944.332
14	Kasaragode	517.920	297.690	815.610	5.537	0.490	6.027	821.637
State Total		10064.390	9634.190	19698.580	723.728	119.848	843.576	20542.156

## DETAILS OF EGG PRODUCTION OF DESI FOWLS

1999-2000

Sl.No.	Name of District	No. of layers (in '000s)	Average yield/day (No's)	Production (in Lakhs)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	654.8	0.368	879.320
2	Kollam	644.5	0.325	763.700
3	Pathanamthitta	509.2	0.335	622.020
4	Alappuzha	475.2	0.338	586.050
5	Kottayam	772.1	0.314	883.640
6	Idukki	325.5	0.275	326.670
7	Ernakulam	833.5	0.325	988.620
8	Trissur	789.8	0.304	875.770
9	Palakkad	823.4	0.310	931.660
10	Malappuram	844.7	0.343	1057.360
11	Kozhikkode	627.1	0.355	813.090
12	Wayanad	292.1	0.315	335.950
13	Kannur	414.4	0.319	482.620
14	Kasaragode	451.7	0.312	517.920
<b>State Total</b>		<b>8458.0</b>	<b>0.326</b>	<b>10064.390</b>

## DETAILS OF EGG PRODUCTION OF IMPROVED FOWLS

1999-2000

Sl.No.	Name of District	No. of layers (in '000s)	Average yield/day (No's)	Production (in Lakhs)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	507.6	0.619	1146.150
2	Kollam	378.0	0.616	849.410
3	Pathanamthitta	292.3	0.617	658.610
4	Alappuzha	294.2	0.606	650.750
5	Kottayam	434.2	0.606	959.680
6	Idukki	278.4	0.587	596.800
7	Ernakulam	599.9	0.598	1310.040
8	Trissur	328.6	0.611	733.360
9	Palakkad	233.6	0.591	503.500
10	Malappuram	273.4	0.598	596.840
11	Kozhikkode	297.9	0.603	655.310
12	Wayanad	102.9	0.593	222.640
13	Kannur	215.9	0.575	453.410
14	Kasaragode	140.3	0.581	297.690
<b>State Total</b>		<b>4377.2</b>	<b>0.603</b>	<b>9634.190</b>

**DETAILS OF EGG PRODUCTION OF DESI BIRDS (DUCKS)**

1999-2000

Sl.No.	Name of District	No. of layers (in '000s)	Average yield/day (No's)	Production (in Lakhs)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	12.7	0.391	18.124
2	Kollam	43.6	0.421	66.958
3	Pathanamthitta	25.2	0.416	38.258
4	Alappuzha	210.5	0.424	325.904
5	Kottayam	46.5	0.411	69.723
6	Idukki	10.2	0.375	13.979
7	Ernakulam	57.5	0.409	85.747
8	Trissur	41.4	0.413	62.376
9	Palakkad	3.1	0.330	3.729
10	Malappuram	12.2	0.405	18.030
11	Kozhikkode	2.9	0.350	3.700
12	Wayanad	4.3	0.330	5.172
13	Kannur	5.4	0.329	6.491
14	Kasaragode	4.6	0.330	5.537
<b>State Total</b>		<b>480.1</b>	<b>0.413</b>	<b>723.728</b>

**DETAILS OF EGG PRODUCTION OF IMPROVED DUCKS**

1999-2000

Sl.No.	Name of District	No. of layers (in '000s)	Average yield/day (No's)	Production (in Lakhs)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	1.3	0.467	2.214
2	Kollam	5.7	0.481	10.016
3	Pathanamthitta	4.3	0.468	7.338
4	Alappuzha	31.5	0.505	58.016
5	Kottayam	6.9	0.467	11.763
6	Idukki	2.1	0.442	3.385
7	Ernakulam	5.6	0.473	9.660
8	Trissur	5.4	0.474	9.351
9	Palakkad	1.0	0.444	1.621
10	Malappuram	1.5	0.454	2.484
11	Kozhikkode	0.4	0.445	0.649
12	Wayanad	0.6	0.479	1.050
13	Kannur	1.1	0.451	1.811
14	Kasaragode	0.3	0.447	0.490
<b>State Total</b>		<b>67.7</b>	<b>0.485</b>	<b>119.848</b>

**NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED  
(AUTHORISED SECTOR ONLY)**

1999-2000

Sl.No.	Name of District	Summer	Rainy	Winter	Annual
1	Thiruvananthapuram	25728	30922	25392	82042
2	Kollam	33047	42113	37534	112694
3	Pathanamthitta	13449	14399	17628	45476
4	Alappuzha	19771	21418	16247	57436
5	Kottayam	27662	29613	30979	88254
6	Idukki	21783	26207	23039	71029
7	Ernakulam	64649	70494	60701	195844
8	Trissur	34545	39932	31577	106054
9	Palakkad	25939	30127	13933	69999
10	Malappuram	44119	47767	50321	142207
11	Kozhikkode	20024	20412	18791	59227
12	Wayanad	13029	10873	9727	33629
13	Kannur	28763	26207	25278	80248
14	Kasaragode	11057	13854	10892	35803
<b>State Total</b>		<b>383565</b>	<b>424338</b>	<b>372039</b>	<b>1179942</b>

**PRODUCTION OF MEAT (In MT)  
(Authorised Sector Only)**

1999-2000

Sl.No.	Name of District	Summer	Rainy	Winter	Annual
1	Thiruvananthapuram	861	949	902	2712
2	Kollam	966	1222	1125	3313
3	Pathanamthitta	518	538	616	1672
4	Alappuzha	769	774	629	2172
5	Kottayam	927	975	1074	2976
6	Idukki	608	710	745	2063
7	Ernakulam	3015	3188	2760	8963
8	Trissur	1309	1521	1122	3952
9	Palakkad	552	680	366	1598
10	Malappuram	1207	1394	1498	4099
11	Kozhikkode	577	589	546	1712
12	Wayanad	519	468	402	1389
13	Kannur	1054	939	910	2903
14	Kasaragode	349	394	358	1101
<b>State Total</b>		<b>13231</b>	<b>14341</b>	<b>13053</b>	<b>40625</b>

**PRODUCTION OF POULTRY MEAT (In M.T.)**

1999-2000

Sl.No.	Breed	Summer	Rainy	Winter	Annual
1	Broiler Chicken	7085	7523	7478	22086
2	Spent Chicken	3657	3775	3686	11118
<b>State Total</b>		<b>10742</b>	<b>11298</b>	<b>11164</b>	<b>33204</b>

## Industrial growth moves south

It appears to be a picture of gloom and doom. In yet another reflection of the slowdown gripping 2001-02, industrial growth figures for the first two months bring poor tidings.

Industrial growth for May 2001 slid to 1.9 per cent, against 6 per cent posted a year earlier. The cumulative April-May figures too fell to 2.6 per cent, against a high of 6.2 per cent in 2000-01. In the use-based classification too, a uniform downtrend emerged not only in basic and capital goods, but also in consumer goods.

The key growth deterrents proved to be manufacturing and electricity, while mining reflected a northward trend. According to Index of Industrial Production (IIP) figures released today, manufacturing slipped to 1.6 per cent in May this year, against 6.2 per cent in the same month last year. Electricity too met with the same fate. It slid to 2.8 per cent in May, against 6.4 per cent in the same period a year earlier.

The cumulative figures of the first two months for manufacturing stood at 2.6 per cent, against 6.6 per cent in the corresponding period last year. Similarly, electricity slipped to 2.2 per cent, against a 5.1 per cent growth in the fiscal that went by, according to a press release.

Mining, however, proved the key mover in the index, posting 4.1 per cent growth in May this year, against 2.6 per cent in the same period last year.

In the first two months, mining grew by 3.8 per cent, against 3.3 per cent in the same period last year.

In the use-based classification, basic goods slipped to 2.4 per cent in May this year, against 6.1 per cent in the same month last year. Taking a cumulative figure for the first two months, basic goods posted a 2.8 per cent growth, against 5.5 per cent last year.

Capital goods slipped into a negative growth of 0.9 per cent in May, against a 3.1 per cent growth in the same month last year. In the first two months of 2001-02, the sector suffered a negative 2 per cent growth, against 6.4 per cent in the same period last year.

The situation seems to have gripped the consumer goods segment as well.

The tidings for May reflect a 3.1 per cent growth, against 9.3 per cent in the same month last year. For the first two months, the consumer goods segment slid to 4.5 per cent, against 8.4 per cent posted in the same period last year.

In the consumer durables segment, the growth in May stood at 6.2 per cent, against a whopping 27.5 per cent in the same month last year. In the first two months, the figure stood at 6.4 per cent, against 22 per cent growth in the corresponding period last year.

Source: The Economic Times, July 13, 2001

## A silver lining soon

The prices of precious metals, gold and silver, have been ruling low since long. The question now is when is the price trend likely to be reversed. And, also when are investors likely to show interest in these metals?

The gold and silver markets have been very weak during the first half of '01. Gold prices were around \$270-275 per troy ounce at the beginning of the year and dropped to a low of \$255 in the first quarter. Prices staged a brief rally to \$292, but were unable to sustain that level and fell back. Since May prices have traded between \$265 and \$280 range. Silver prices have fared worse. Silver started the year

around \$4.60 an ounce. Prices rose briefly in January but fell back to around \$4.28 in March. Silver, staged a small rally in April, but by June were back to \$4.30-4.50 range.

Metal prices were weak at the same time when the overall markets were in bad shape. The number of bullion dealers and banks trading gold and silver is declining, and many of those remaining are reducing their trading activities. The number of investors involved in physical gold and silver has fallen, further reducing liquidity. The amount of misinformation circulating in the markets has also increased.

Many major gold and silver market participants are worried about the state of the markets,

as there are few indications that liquidity and the overall integrity of the markets will improve any time soon. Meanwhile, prices may improve. As other investment sectors have not provided investors with strongly attractive targets, some investors, notably in Europe and North America, have begun to consider moving some of their holdings into precious metals. Already by June this was apparent in some of the strengthening of the prices for these metals, and the fact that prices were holding slightly above the first-quarter lows. This suggested some emerging support for these metals' prices, based on stronger investment demand.

Furthermore, the lack of liquidity is likely to stimulate increased price volatility in these markets. That prospect is beginning to attract some speculative buying in gold and silver as of late June, which may assist in pushing prices higher.

The fact that prices rose sharply in April and early May on very low volumes of demand for gold highlighted to investors, speculators, and others that these markets are very thinly traded at present, and even small amounts of increased demand from investors or others can push prices higher. Seeing that, some investors began buying gold and silver to position themselves against such an increase in prices. The second half of the year may see stronger precious metals prices. CPM group is not expecting a sharp increase in prices, especially for gold, but we are cautioning our clients that the thinness of these markets could lead to sharp increases.

Gold fundamentals are relatively tight. Total supply is flat, as mine production growth has largely stopped in reaction to lower prices. Central bank sales continue, but the levels of sales are lower than they were in the '90s, and are not expected to either rise back to those earlier, higher levels, are expected to be as volatile and unpredictable as they were then. This means that the gold market is that much less liquid, and that physical supplies are that much more tighter. It also removes a large unknown variable from the market, making supply, demand and prices trends

more predictable. Gold prices might rise toward \$290-\$300 by year end. Further increases are possible in '02 and beyond.

The silver market is harder to project. The fundamentals remain strong, but the price has not responded. One reason is the steady flow of silver out of China. Much of this has gone to India, although additional amounts have gone to Switzerland. The market has misidentified this silver as coming from government stocks. In reality most of it is being refined from scrap in China, with additional metal being refined from base metal concentrates. Until a few years ago this metal would have been used domestically in China, in photographic papers and film, and in other applications. With the liberalization of the Chinese silver market, and the replacement of many older Chinese photo product plants with newer plants that use imported silver nitrate, the silver formerly refined and used in China has been free to be exported in search of markets that will take it.

This trend in Chinese supply may reverse, at least partially, over the next two years, as more of this metal may soon be purchased by consumers in China once more. That would reduce the flow of this metal. Prices might respond to such a change by rising.

Additionally, the silver market still looks likely to rise sharply at some point in the near future. The silver market internationally has been living off inventories for more than a decade now, and stocks have been drawn down sharply. How much silver remains in investor inventories is not known, but there are many indications that the amount of silver remaining is much smaller than it used to be. At some point the remaining silver inventory holders will stop selling, wanting higher prices for the remaining stocks. When this happens, silver prices would be expected to rise sharply. The question is when will the market reach that level and that no one seems to know.

Source: The Economic Times, July 16, 2001.



## Annual Inflation Rate based on Wholesale Price Index (Per cent)

	<i>End of Year (Point to point)</i>	<i>52 week average</i>
1992-93	7.0	10.1
1993-94	10.8	8.4
1994-95	10.4	10.9
1995-96	4.4	7.7
1996-97	5.4	4.6
1997-98	4.5	4.4
1998-99	5.3	6.9
1999-2000	6.5	3.3
2000-2001	8.2	6.6*

\* *Provisional as on January 27, 2001*

*Note: Inflation rate for the years 1992-93 to 1994-95 are on base 1981-82=100 and from 1995-96 onwards on base 1993-94=100*

Source: Economic Survey 2000-2001.

## Annual Rates of Inflation based on WPI and CPI (point-to-point)

*(Per cent)*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>WPI 93-94</i>	<i>CPI (IW) 1982</i>	<i>CPI (UNME) 84-85</i>	<i>CPI (AL) 86-87</i>
<i>1999-2000</i>	APR	4.3	8.4	7.9	8.1
	MAY	3.8	7.7	7.5	8.0
	JUN	3.1	5.3	6.1	6.7
	JUL	2.3	3.2	4.2	5.2
	AUG	2.2	3.1	4.5	5.1
	SEP	2.7	2.1	3.8	4.4
	OCT	2.9	0.9	2.9	3.6
	NOV	3.1	0.0	2.0	1.9
	DEC	2.8	0.5	2.6	2.0
	JAN	3.5	2.6	3.8	2.7
	FEB	3.5	3.6	4.4	3.0
	MAR	5.5	4.8	5.0	3.4
<i>2000-2001</i>	APR	6.5	5.5	6.2	4.1
	MAY	6.4	5.0	5.8	4.0
	JUN	6.5	5.2	5.8	3.0
	JUL	6.5	5.0	5.7	2.0
	AUG	6.1	4.0	5.1	0.0
	SEP	6.5	3.5	4.8	-1.3
	OCT	7.3	2.8	5.0	-3.2
	NOV	7.6	2.7	5.3	-3.2
DEC	7.9*	3.5	5.9	-2.6	

\* *Provisional*

Source: Economic Survey 2000-2001.

## STOCK MARKET INDICATORS

Sensex	Index*		P/E Ratio BSE	P/E Ratio NSE	ADT BSE (Rs. crore)	ADT NSE (Rs. crore)	MC BSE (Rs. billion)	MC NSE (Rs. billion)
	Sensex	S&P CNX Nifty						
<b>1999-2000</b>								
April	3451	994	13.77	15.26	1421	1797	4882	4453
May	3880	1110	15.76	17.25	1725	2393	5609	5039
June	4067	1165	16.53	17.79	1511	1840	5847	5294
July	4526	1295	18.40	19.60	2220	2521	6489	5936
August	4663	1344	19.87	20.38	2273	2441	7109	6681
September	4725	1385	20.41	21.37	2218	2660	7045	6867
October	4835	1434	21.01	22.34	2885	3439	6734	6700
November	4589	1365	19.99	21.28	2456	3159	7096	7264
December	4802	1436	20.91	23.16	3566	4481	8033	8529
January	5407	1608	23.34	26.16	3658	4297	9273	9517
<b>2000-2001</b>								
April	4905	1469	27.79	22.81	2478	3333	7559	8463
May	4253	1313	28.86	20.33	2631	3852	7027	7904
June	4675	1452	29.39	23.68	3922	5426	7932	8525
July	4647	1445	28.51	22.33	3826	5241	7208	7464
August	4331	1351	25.25	20.54	4207	5697	7666	7945
September	4417	1371	24.47	20.84	5721	7123	6927	7304
October	3820	1202	19.57	18.21	3633	5088	6534	7071
November	3928	1241	19.90	18.77	3953	5578	7006	7642
December	4081	1291	20.84	19.59	4959	6570	6926	7604
January	4152	1317	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

\* Average daily closing: Sensex (1978-79=100) and S&P CNX Nifty (1995=100)

ADT                      Average Daily Turnover    MC                      Market Capitalisation

Source: Economic Survey 2000-2001

## Stock Exchange Indices

Mar - Aug 2001

Date	Bombay Stock Exchange Index	National Stock Exchange Index
1	2	3
03/03/01	4095.16	2021.59
20/03/01	3722.49	1784.34 *
03/04/01	3566.26	1659.26
19/04/01	3438.75	1636.29
08/05/01	3544.81	1733.84
22/05/01	3640.10	1766.36
02/06/01	3557.64	1734.90
09/06/01	3495.84	1706.75
13/06/01	3498.39	1710.95
16/06/01	3372.94	1642.94
19/06/01	3353.11	1633.00
23/06/01	3381.76	1620.20
26/06/01	3318.67	1568.21
03/07/01	3426.03	1615.05
10/07/01	3290.81	1547.76
17/07/01	3434.83	1607.26
24/07/01	3330.98	1571.97
29/07/01	3251.53	1528.21
04/08/01	3325.38	1581.95
10/08/01	3319.61	1560.28
17/08/01	3337.91	1568.47
24/08/01	3308.79	1555.76

## Weekly Wholesale Price Index for all commodities with base 1993-94 = 100 and inflation rate

Mar - Aug 2001

Date	Index	Inflation Rate
1	2	3
10/03/01	158.8	6.51
17/03/01	158.9	6.50
31/03/01	159.2	4.87
07/04/01	159.4	4.94
21/04/01	160.0	5.47
05/05/01	159.8	5.41
12/05/01	160.0	5.47
26/05/01	160.5	5.52
02/06/01	160.6	5.52
09/06/01	160.8	5.44
16/06/01	160.9	5.23
23/06/01	160.7	5.03
30/06/01	160.9	5.16
07/07/01	160.8	5.17
14/07/01	160.8	5.10
21/07/01	160.8	4.96
28/07/01	160.9	4.96
04/08/01	161.4	5.22

## Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers

(Base 1982 = 100)

States	Centre	Consumer Price Index Number for the month of											
		Jul 00	Aug 00	Sep 00	Oct-0	Nov 00	Dec-00	Jan 1	Feb 01	Mar -01	Apr 01	May 01	Jun 01
<b>Southern States</b>													
Kerala	1. Aluva	447	442	446	448	443	445	448	449	448	449	456	462
	2. Mundakayam	455	449	453	456	451	452	451	450	448	445	449	456
	3. Kollam	441	441	447	450	453	452	456	464	463	448	445	460
	4. Thiruvananthapuram	522	506	506	498	490	490	499	500	503	503	496	498
	Average	466	460	463	463	459	460	464	466	466	461	462	469
Tamilnadu	1. Chennai	476	475	475	486	489	483	479	471	470	472	479	488
	2. Coimbatore	437	432	431	439	441	440	436	432	432	436	437	443
	3. Coonoor	434	428	431	438	438	434	431	430	429	430	441	455
	4. Madurai	440	441	440	452	458	456	446	445	441	443	449	448
	5. Salem	432	434	429	441	435	442	441	435	431	428	436	446
	6. Tiruchirappalli	481	476	483	498	502	478	475	467	464	462	464	480
	Average	450	448	448	459	461	456	451	447	445	445	451	460
Andhra Pradesh	1. Gudur	440	437	442	447	446	442	437	434	436	426	435	447
	2. Gundur	439	441	441	425	426	420	415	416	423	426	425	438
	3. Hyderabad	422	422	423	428	427	426	427	424	426	427	437	441
	4. Visakhapatanam	436	436	437	441	442	431	433	430	439	436	437	442
	5. Warangal	452	443	443	441	445	443	444	444	446	449	456	465
	Average	438	436	437	436	437	432	431	430	434	433	438	447
Karnataka	1. Bangalore	423	427	427	439	440	431	431	430	429	433	432	436
	2. Belgaum	479	473	475	472	468	471	473	466	465	469	477	486
	3. Hubli Dhanwar	439	434	433	438	435	436	437	436	441	442	448	454
	4. Meccara	454	454	454	463	464	460	456	453	451	450	452	460
	Average	449	447	447	453	452	450	449	446	447	449	452	459
Pndicherry	1. Pndicherry	479	474	474	488	486	495	491	480	473	464	468	480

Contd.

## Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (Contd.)

States	Centre	Consumer Price Index Number for the month of											
		Jul 00	Aug 00	Sep 00	Oct-0	Nov 00	Dec-00	Jan 1	Feb 01	Mar -01	Apr 01	May 01	Jun 01
<b>Northern States</b>													
Delhi	1. Delhi	524	520	516	522	519	513	513	513	518	526	527	533
Maharashtra	1. Mumbai	512	507	507	513	516	512	517	515	517	521	524	530
	2. Nagpur	475	474	472	475	478	476	477	470	467	476	478	483
	3. Nasik	471	474	476	483	490	489	496	487	489	488	494	497
	4. Pune	497	503	501	503	509	511	511	505	504	507	514	518
	5. Solapur	483	481	468	462	464	460	459	455	457	458	461	470
	Average	488	488	485	487	491	490	492	486	487	490	494	500
Haryana	1. Faridabad	452	447	450	444	446	442	444	448	455	463	468	471
	2. Yamuna Nagar	416	415	416	422	422	419	419	418	420	422	425	427
	Average	434	431	433	433	434	431	432	433	438	443	447	449
West Bengal	1. Asansol	415	418	419	422	420	416	406	401	407	413	418	421
	2. Darjeeling	380	386	389	393	393	386	386	384	380	383	385	393
	3. Durgapur	473	479	487	501	499	489	481	476	486	491	498	497
	4. Haldia	479	482	483	497	495	485	481	480	491	491	490	492
	5. Howrah	501	505	512	530	522	510	500	498	501	509	507	514
	6. Jalpaiguri	405	406	406	410	404	400	393	390	395	402	404	408
	7. Kolkata	450	456	465	484	480	461	456	450	461	465	465	472
	8. Raniganj	378	379	379	389	397	388	386	381	384	390	392	399
	Average	435	439	443	453	451	442	436	433	438	443	445	450
Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh	463	462	466	467	471	471	472	473	474	481	484	485
Uttar Pradesh	1. Agra	402	403	404	405	410	404	403	403	408	416	417	415
	2. Ghaziabad	450	451	452	454	455	450	457	455	462	465	468	469
	3. Kanpur	433	431	429	431	431	428	430	435	440	442	443	449
	4. Saharapur	401	411	412	410	407	405	403	403	406	410	416	422
	5. Varanasi	473	466	465	467	465	457	451	457	466	470	474	477
	Average	432	432	432	433	434	429	429	431	436	441	444	446
Madhya Pradesh	1. Balaghat	390	390	390	391	390	390	393	392	395	397	405	410
	2. Bhopal	455	452	449	456	457	457	461	469	468	470	475	482
	3. Indore	449	448	446	451	453	456	453	453	455	468	469	472
	4. Jabalpur	454	442	440	443	448	453	449	446	446	446	450	455
		Average	437	433	431	435	437	439	439	440	441	445	450
	All India	445	443	444	449	450	446	445	443	445	448	451	457

## Consumer Price Index and % Variations of Index for Industrial Workers

State	Centre	CPI for the month of		% variation	CPI for the month of		% variation
		May-00	May-01		June-00	June-01	
<b>Southern States</b>							
1. Kerala	1. Aluva	442	456	3.17	449	462	2.90
	2. Mundakayam	453	449	-0.88	459	456	-0.65
	3. Kollam	455	445	-2.20	448	460	2.68
	4. Thiruvananthapuram	501	496	-1.00	515	498	-3.30
	<b>Average</b>	463	462	-0.23	468	469	0.40
2. Tamilnadu	1. Chennai	477	479	0.42	476	488	2.52
	2. Coimbatore	433	437	0.92	437	443	1.37
	3. Coonoor	434	441	1.61	436	455	4.36
	4. Madurai	432	449	3.94	440	448	1.82
	5. Salem	434	436	0.46	433	446	3.00
	6. Tiruchirappalli	476	464	-2.52	476	480	0.84
<b>Average</b>	448	451	0.81	450	460	2.32	
3. Andra Pradesh	1. Gudur	442	435	-1.58	428	447	4.44
	2. Gundur	438	425	-2.97	439	438	-0.23
	3. Hyderabad	424	437	3.07	422	441	4.50
	4. Visakhapatanam	440	437	-0.68	438	442	0.91
	5. Warangal	437	456	4.35	446	465	4.26
	<b>Average</b>	436	438	0.44	435	447	2.78
4. Karnataka	1. Bangalore	425	432	1.65	423	436	3.07
	2. Belgaum	478	477	-0.21	477	486	1.89
	3. Hubli Dhanwar	438	448	2.28	436	454	4.13
	4. Meccara	459	452	-1.53	460	460	0.00
	<b>Average</b>	450	452	0.55	449	459	2.27
5. Pndicherry	1. Pndicherry	476	468	-1.68	476	480	0.84

Contd..

## Consumer Price Index and % Variations of Index for Industrial Workers

State	Centre	CPI for the month of		% variation	CPI for the month of		% variation
		Mar-00	Mar-01		Apr-00	Apr-01	
<b>Northern States</b>							
1. Delhi	1. Delhi	518	527	1.74	520	533	2.50
2. Maharashtra	1. Mumbai	511	524	2.54	513	530	3.31
	2. Nagpur	454	478	5.29	456	483	5.92
	3. Nasik	455	494	8.57	456	497	8.99
	4. Pune	492	514	4.47	491	518	5.50
	5. Solapur	466	461	-1.07	468	470	0.43
	<b>Average</b>	476	494	3.96	477	500	4.83
3. Haryana	1. Faridabad	440	468	6.36	447	471	5.37
	2. Yamuna Nagar	409	425	3.91	416	427	2.64
	<b>Average</b>	425	447	5.14	432	449	4.01
4. West Bengal	1. Asansol	409	418	2.20	410	421	2.68
	2. Darjeeling	379	385	1.58	382	393	2.88
	3. Durgapur	460	498	8.26	461	497	7.81
	4. Haldia	478	490	2.51	476	492	3.36
	5. Howrah	494	507	2.63	495	514	3.84
	6. Jalpaiguri	395	404	2.28	393	408	3.82
	7. Kolkata	439	465	5.92	440	472	7.27
	8. Raniganj	377	392	3.98	379	399	5.28
	<b>Average</b>	429	445	3.67	430	450	4.62
5. Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh	453	484	6.84	457	485	6.13
6. Uttar Pradesh	1. Agra	399	417	4.51	401	415	3.49
	2. Ghaziabad	445	468	5.17	447	469	4.92
	3. Kanpur	423	443	4.73	427	449	5.15
	4. Saharapur	398	416	4.52	398	422	6.03
	5. Varanasi	465	474	1.94	468	477	1.92
	<b>Average</b>	426	444	4.17	428	446	4.30
7. Madhya Pradesh	1. Balaghat	380	405	6.58	386	410	6.22
	2. Bhopal	451	475	5.32	452	482	6.64
	3. Indore	446	469	5.16	445	472	6.07
	4. Jabalpur	450	450	0.00	451	455	0.89
	<b>Average</b>	432	450	4.26	434	455	4.95
	<b>All India</b>	440	451	2.50	442	457	3.39

## Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers

Base 1986-87 = 100

Sl. No	Centre	Index for		% Variation	Index for		% Variation
		May-00	May-01		June-00	June-01	
<b>Southern States</b>							
1	Kerala	323	323	0.00	328	326	-0.61
2	Tamilnadu	304	300	-1.32	305	302	-0.98
3	Anthrapradesh	325	312	-4.00	325	318	-2.15
4	Karnataka	318	299	-5.97	316	302	-4.43
<b>Northern States</b>							
5	Maharashtra	308	298	-3.25	310	302	-2.58
6	Haryana	310	318	2.58	313	319	1.92
7	West Bengal	291	296	1.72	286	295	3.15
8	Uttar Pradesh	301	303	0.66	304	307	0.99
9	Madhya Pradesh	312	309	-0.96	315	313	-0.63
10	Assam	326	323	-0.92	325	325	0.00
11	Bihar	295	278	-5.76	290	281	-3.10
12	Gujarat	319	320	0.31	320	325	1.56
13	Himachalpradesh	295	289	-2.03	299	289	-3.34
14	Jammu & Kashmir	333	330	-0.90	332	331	-0.30
15	Manipur	318	312	-1.89	319	313	-1.88
16	Meghalaya	343	344	0.29	347	345	-0.58
17	Orissa	316	298	-5.70	312	300	-3.85
18	Punjab	318	318	0.00	318	319	0.31
19	Rajasthan	315	312	-0.95	314	311	-0.96
20	Tripura	337	315	-6.53	345	315	-8.70
	<b>All India</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>-2.26</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>-1.29</b>

### Indices (All India) for the last 12 months

Base Year	Indices	Jul-00	Aug-00	Sep-00	Oct-00	Nov-00	Dec-00
1	2	5	6	7	8	9	10
1982 = 100	Industrial Workers	445	443	444	449	450	446
84-85 = 100	Non urban manual workers	370	370	370	375	376	375
86-87 = 100	Agricultural labourers	310	308	306	305	306	303
86-87 = 100	Rural labourers	311	309	308	307	308	306

Base Year	Indices	Jan-01	Feb-01	Mar-01	Apr-01	May-01	Jun-01
1	2	11	12	13	14		
1982 = 100	Industrial Workers	445	443	445	448	451	457
84-85 = 100	Non urban manual workers	376	376	377	379	382	386
86-87 = 100	Agricultural labourers	301	299	300	301	303	306
86-87 = 100	Rural labourers	303	301	302	303	306	309



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

Base 1970 = 100

Sl.No.	Centre	Aug-00	Sep-00	Oct-00	Nov-00	Dec-00	Jan-01
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Thiruvananthapuram	1122	1126	1129	1128	1129	1135
2	Kollam	1115	1121	1125	1125	1126	1131
3	Punalur	1071	1075	1078	1078	1079	1083
4	Alappuzha	1121	1126	1131	1131	1132	1136
5	Kottayam	1117	1123	1129	1129	1131	1136
6	Mundakkayam	1087	1092	1096	1095	1096	1099
7	Munnar	1082	1089	1095	1095	1096	1101
8	Ernakulam	1073	1077	1082	1081	1083	1087
9	Chalakkudy	1136	1142	1147	1147	1148	1152
10	Thrissur	1094	1099	1103	1102	1104	1108
11	Palakkad	1104	1110	1115	1115	1117	1121
12	Malappuram	1097	1101	1104	1103	1104	1108
13	Kozhikkode	1095	1099	1103	1102	1103	1108
14	Meppady	1162	1167	1172	1172	1173	1178
15	Kannur	1090	1095	1101	1101	1103	1108
	State	1104	1109	1114	1114	1115	1119

Sl.No.	Centre	Feb-01	Mar-01	Apr-01	May-01	Jun-01	Jul-01
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Thiruvananthapuram	1137	1142	1143	1139	1144	1148
2	Kollam	1136	1140	1140	1137	1144	1149
3	Punalur	1087	1090	1091	1088	1093	1096
4	Alappuzha	1139	1144	1146	1142	1149	1153
5	Kottayam	1140	1144	1146	1146	1152	1157
6	Mundakkayam	1103	1106	1106	1106	1111	1113
7	Munnar	1105	1109	1110	1112	1117	1121
8	Ernakulam	1090	1093	1095	1097	1104	1107
9	Chalakkudy	1155	1158	1160	1162	1170	1174
10	Thrissur	1110	1113	1114	1116	1124	1128
11	Palakkad	1123	1126	1128	1130	1136	1141
12	Malappuram	1111	1115	1117	1120	1125	1126
13	Kozhikkode	1110	1113	1114	1115	1123	1128
14	Meppady	1181	1185	1187	1189	1195	1197
15	Kannur	1111	1114	1115	1118	1124	1129
	State	1123	1126	1127	1128	1134	1138

**Average monthly expenditure (Rs) per person on 28 groups of items of consumption for rural areas of Kerala and all-India**

Item	51 <sup>st</sup> Round		52 <sup>nd</sup> Round		53 <sup>rd</sup> Round		54 <sup>th</sup> Round	
	Kerala	All India	Kerala	All India	Kerala	All India	Kerala	All India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cereals	85.31	75.13	86.93	80.21	88.90	86.48	89.15	87.21
Gram	1.00	0.62	1.18	0.57	1.46	0.85	1.63	0.76
Cereal substitutes	3.13	0.25	3.58	0.25	3.36	0.25	4.05	0.32
Pulse & Prod	10.12	11.31	9.51	12.88	9.03	14.81	9.85	13.93
Milk & Prod	26.04	27.46	31.91	32.38	33.48	39.31	31.03	36.54
Edible Oil	12.00	14.24	14.63	15.76	19.23	15.98	18.26	16.54
Meat, Egg, Fish	38.29	9.83	42.88	10.94	49.11	11.79	54.76	12.65
Vegetables	16.02	17.37	18.86	19.55	23.60	21.10	24.08	24.31
Fruits (fresh)	21.86	3.61	24.19	4.16	27.51	5.20	31.15	4.59
Fruits (dry)	0.45	0.81	0.40	0.87	0.52	1.45	0.49	1.02
Sugar	10.69	8.82	10.01	8.96	10.77	10.75	11.27	10.18
Salt	0.50	0.57	0.67	0.72	0.71	0.78	0.87	0.82
Spices	11.31	7.28	12.90	7.83	19.82	8.65	14.51	8.42
Beverage etc.	29.90	11.60	38.21	12.70	33.95	14.59	45.30	15.09
<b>Food Total</b>	<b>266.63</b>	<b>188.89</b>	<b>295.85</b>	<b>207.75</b>	<b>321.43</b>	<b>231.99</b>	<b>336.40</b>	<b>232.40</b>
Pan	1.08	1.68	1.46	1.62	1.49	1.95	2.44	1.58
Tobacco	6.86	5.14	6.26	5.41	8.46	6.53	9.09	6.31
Intoxicants	3.82	2.32	4.07	2.40	4.71	3.19	8.31	3.07
Fuel & Light	24.30	21.67	28.70	24.56	34.34	28.30	41.57	30.02
Clothing	29.83	21.78	30.56	26.63	42.00	27.60	28.78	22.34
Foot Wear	2.47	3.00	3.63	3.92	5.69	4.59	4.68	3.97
Misc. cons goods	22.45	13.84	25.15	18.75	24.48	18.83	26.52	18.80
Misc. cons serv.	25.99	13.53	33.20	15.14	32.39	18.72	42.09	17.95
Rent	0.61	0.74	2.08	0.94	0.87	1.22	1.33	1.29
Taxes & Cesses	0.90	0.30	0.69	0.34	0.61	0.49	0.73	0.47
Education	9.73	5.00	18.34	7.45	27.91	11.73	22.59	9.57
Medical (inst.)	5.22	3.72	9.62	2.44	16.44	6.23	25.75	6.10
Medical (non-inst.)	14.32	11.71	17.17	11.56	18.94	16.30	28.21	14.74
Durable Goods	41.61	16.12	29.58	15.36	28.82	17.34	25.04	13.46
<b>Non-food-total</b>	<b>189.19</b>	<b>120.54</b>	<b>210.50</b>	<b>136.53</b>	<b>247.14</b>	<b>163.02</b>	<b>267.13</b>	<b>149.67</b>
<b>ToL cons. Exp.</b>	<b>455.82</b>	<b>309.43</b>	<b>506.35</b>	<b>344.29</b>	<b>568.57</b>	<b>395.01</b>	<b>603.53</b>	<b>382.07</b>
Sample hhs.	640	16244	572	14499	640	13725	372	9986

Source: NSSO, Report No. 447, March 2000.

**Average monthly expenditure (Rs) per person on 28 groups of items of consumption for urban areas of Kerala and all-India**

Item	51 <sup>st</sup> Round		52 <sup>nd</sup> Round		53 <sup>rd</sup> Round		54 <sup>th</sup> Round	
	Kerala	All India	Kerala	All India	Kerala	All India	Kerala	All India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cereals	77.81	73.10	86.41	78.56	85.77	85.77	89.33	89.11
Gram	1.48	0.94	1.47	0.71	2.55	1.12	2.36	1.34
Cereal substitutes	2.41	0.37	1.53	0.33	1.70	0.38	2.13	0.37
Pulse & Prod	9.58	15.46	11.62	18.31	12.76	18.21	12.22	19.52
Milk & Prod	26.72	49.39	45.05	56.45	45.32	62.75	42.68	64.63
Edible Oil	12.56	22.93	18.57	24.81	24.56	23.60	20.30	25.52
Meat, Egg, Fish	44.73	17.33	58.83	19.11	59.63	19.58	63.70	21.94
Vegetables	16.18	24.65	22.48	30.15	25.36	30.50	30.82	35.66
Fruits (fresh)	23.80	9.84	30.52	10.54	34.02	11.40	35.03	11.92
Fruits (dry)	0.64	2.70	1.03	2.35	0.74	2.71	0.57	2.86
Sugar	11.52	11.01	11.78	11.73	11.65	12.47	12.62	12.65
Salt	0.52	0.73	0.71	0.89	0.90	1.02	0.96	1.10
Spices	11.84	9.43	13.26	9.78	13.87	10.44	15.00	11.12
Beverage etc.	33.84	33.61	57.04	36.26	74.93	40.31	64.45	41.96
<b>Food Total</b>	<b>273.64</b>	<b>271.49</b>	<b>360.30</b>	<b>299.98</b>	<b>393.78</b>	<b>320.26</b>	<b>392.17</b>	<b>339.71</b>
Pan	1.23	2.32	0.89	2.38	0.89	2.76	1.87	2.77
Tobacco	6.55	5.18	8.84	5.85	7.06	6.25	9.70	6.62
Intoxicants	3.16	2.89	5.17	2.94	6.53	2.98	7.87	3.72
Fuel & Light	27.60	33.95	37.07	38.30	44.81	45.68	52.62	49.89
Clothing	23.17	28.11	47.86	42.65	34.31	37.62	51.13	37.71
Foot Wear	3.55	4.91	5.28	7.35	4.55	6.41	5.18	7.53
Misc. cons goods	23.24	29.64	30.28	32.55	35.33	36.74	32.74	40.10
Misc. cons serv.	27.09	43.58	61.60	45.22	72.74	50.65	59.21	56.68
Rent	3.48	21.76	13.84	22.80	12.24	28.36	22.94	26.99
Taxes & Cesses	1.19	3.26	2.36	3.71	2.24	3.85	2.51	4.12
Education	12.45	20.54	28.27	34.48	41.15	38.57	35.10	34.89
Medical (inst.)	5.12	5.28	27.59	7.30	62.97	12.41	7.99	17.62
Medical (non-inst.)	15.86	12.28	16.00	15.03	28.59	20.58	43.46	20.10
Durable Goods	9.59	22.89	28.99	38.75	46.95	32.33	53.52	35.85
<b>Non-food-total</b>	<b>163.28</b>	<b>236.58</b>	<b>314.04</b>	<b>299.28</b>	<b>400.33</b>	<b>325.19</b>	<b>385.83</b>	<b>344.57</b>
<b>Tot. cons. Exp.</b>	<b>436.92</b>	<b>508.07</b>	<b>674.34</b>	<b>599.26</b>	<b>794.11</b>	<b>645.44</b>	<b>778.01</b>	<b>684.27</b>
Sample hhs.	448	10519	411	9959	424	17385	144	3497

Source: NSSO, Report No. 447, March 2000.

## 'Beware of Viruses' Beware of 'naked wife'

Not only human body but computers are also affected by viruses – some even more dangerous than 'AIDS'. The mistakes of programmers (bugs) lead to the creation of viruses. But now it is used as a 'weapon' by 'mental perverts' same virus attacks only

".exe' or '.com' files but some other rest in 'boot sector'. Data files are also carriers of virus. Mostly the viruses are transmitted through attachments in mails. Beware of attachments like 'naked wife' or 'Annakournikov.JPG'. Some of the commonly found viruses are

1. Jerusalem.Sunday.A	20. W97M.Celebrate.A	39. WM.Outlaw
2. W97M.FF.B	21. Wscript.KakWorm.B	40. 10_past_3
3. Wscript.Kak Worm	22. WM.ShowOff	41. Npox-963.A
4. WM.Theatre.Tw	23. W97M.Marker.CU	42. W97M.Piece.A
5. WM.MDMA	24. W97M.Thus.Y	43. W95.CIH
6. Flip	25. W97M.ZMK.J	44. WM.Twno.B
7. W97M.Jim.A	26. Dr&Et.1710	45. WM.Twno.C
8. W95.HPS	27. W97M.Class.A	46. Boza
9. Pieck.4444	28. W97M.Class.B	47. Avalon
10. Xuxa.1656	29. W97M.Class.C	48. V5M.Unstable.A
11. SMEG.Pathogen	30. W97M.Class.D	49. W32.White.Worm
12. XM.Delta	31. W97M Class.F	50. W97M.Cali.A
13. SevenDust.E	32. W97M.Este.A	51. W97M.Chantal.A
14. SevenDust F	33. VBS.Rabbit.A	52. W97M.Chantal.B
15. SevenDust G	34. VBS.Rabbit.C	53. VBS.Winter
16. Stoned.Michelangelo	35. WM.Twno.D	54. Form
17. W32.Plage.Worm	36. W97M.Cont.A	55. W97M.Marker.O.Gen
18. W97M.Nono.A	37. W97M.Gullible	
19. WM.Helper	38. BAT911.Worm	

**Some suggested measures to minimize virus problem – Prevention is better than cure.**

- Copy files from floppies only after 'virus scan'
- Be careful with 'attachments' and open it only after virus scanning
- Use 'standard' antiviral packages and update it from time to time.
- Internet files may be scanned while downloading
- Get awareness about new virus and how they are penetrating.

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## e - PAPER

It will not be a time far ahead when we can have electronic paper just like 'state' in which writing, erasing and writing can be done. This is possible by way of an electronic display paper in which writing

can be done using an Electronic Ink (e-ink). One paper can be used for writing more than 5000 times. Xerox company is behind this invention.

## Beware of Red Worm

July 19 2001 will be remembered as the day the Internet nearly came to a halt.

The villain of the piece was something called the code Red Worm. When first noticed, it originated from servers located in the University of Foshan in China. However, security experts say that it could have originated anywhere.

The story starts a month ago when Microsoft announced a security hole in its Internet Information Server application. Officially, the hole was named the Index Server ISAPI vulnerability. The hole allowed a network intruder or worm to take over the server by specially formatting a web page request.

Microsoft put out a patch to fix the hole.

The first signs of a concerted attack came on July 12 when a security company in the US recorded an unusual high number of attempted accesses on its server from a single IP address located in the University of Foshan.

What was happening was that the worm would enter a server, then get itself sent out to servers running Microsoft's Internet Information Server. Security experts immediately started working on what the worm was supposed to achieve. As far as they knew it was only replicating itself by spreading from server to server.

The code Red Worm as it was named took a virulent turn on July 18. It stepped up its spread and by Thursday July 19 it had infected 350,000 servers worldwide. By then, security experts had also worked out what the worm's main purpose is. At midnight GMT on July 19, it would stop replicating. From that moment it would start sending huge junk data files of 100 MB from each of the infected servers. The junk was all aimed at the server hosting the White House website.

Forewarned, administrators at the White House simply shifted the website to a new IP address. The targeted IP instead was given instructions to trash any data. The worm kept attacking the White House till Friday after which it went into hibernation. By acting in time and destroying the data as it came in, experts were able to save the day. As of now, the worm is in hibernation, still residing in over 300,000 servers. It is scheduled to attack again on July 31. This time again, the experts are ready.

Source: The New Indian Express, Thiruvananthapuram, July 30, 2001.

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## 'E-advice' seeker may be just another vicious virus

This one is hotter than the spiciest Mexican dish. A W32 class virus, called Sir Cam, supposedly originating from Mexico, is creating havoc in India and the rest of the world. Personal e-mail messages are getting randomly sent from people's e-mail addresses and hard disks are crashing.

Said HCL Infinet President Saurav Adhikari, "The virus comes in as a e-mail, with an attachment like "Seeking your Advice," which is .exe file, and when that file gets executed, random e-mail can be sent from your mail box, and some people have even reported crashing of hard disks." Adds Mait's Director Vinnie Mehta, "Some computers in our office have also been affected by this virus. The virus came in as a innocent looking e-mail, and once you open it, all hell breaks loose."

Reports of hard disks crashing and random e-mail being sent to all and sundry mentioned in the e-mail addressbook has been coming in from a number of places. Says a media professional, who didn't wish to be named, "The e-mail message that I received in my mailbox was from a business associate, and it had the subject "IPO". When I clicked on the attachment

inside, my hard disk went for a toss. Three computers in our office have been affected by this virus.”

• Reports of this virus called Sircam W32 have been pouring in from all over the world. Those affected by the virus can log on to the website WWWmcafee.com and go through the detailed procedure mentioned there for cleaning the virus. Many analysts are calling this I Love You – type virus as being even more vicious than I Love You or Melissa.

According to HCL Comment emerging solutions G M Swapan Johri, the virus has caused a lot of panic in Australia and UK, and even in India, though no figures have been tabulated in India. “Our client base has been relatively unaffected, but a lot of PCs with inappropriate virus protection could well have been damaged by the virus,” says Mr. Johri. He, however, adds that the virus is quite easy to catch as “it has some unique identifiers, which virus experts can easily spot.”

*Source: The Economic Times, 29<sup>th</sup> July, 2001.*

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## Linux is 10 years old

For computer professionals worldwide, this weekend has been a time to pause briefly and salute an upstart software that dared to take on the global giants on their own turf – and wrest 40 percent of the market for server operating systems. Linux is ten years old today.

The “open” alternative to Unix, Windows NT and other operating systems, was put together by Helsinki University student Mr. Linus Torvalds, in August 1991, when he couldn’t afford to pay for the pricey versions of Unix that the industry was offering. He used components of the “GNU” software put out under an open general licence by American Mr. Richard Stallman – and within weeks of making it available on the Web, to fellow students worldwide, it was dubbed “Linux” in honour of its creator.

Its main selling point was that it was free – and the academic community worldwide embraced

Linux (and the mantra of Open Software) as a reaction to the predatory pricing techniques of the mainstream software companies who issued frequent updates and charged for each of them.

In India, IIT Mumbai was one of the first campuses to start Linux groups. Since then, it has been adapted albeit hesitantly, by an industry still ruled by “Wintel” – Windows software and Intel chips.

Mr. Stallman, guru of open systems, visited India a few weeks ago to launch the Thiruvananthapuram – based Indian chapter of the organisation and is reported to have argued hard with the Kerala Government to adopt GNU – Linux as the system to drive her e-governance projects. The first Indian pocket computer, the Simputer has adopted Linux as its operating system.

Abroad, the major PC manufacturers have begun offering Linux-based computers as an option – and it has already made a dent in the server market where Linux systems are estimated to enjoy nearly 40 percent of the operating system market.

Many Internet servers have gone the Linux way because the system is steady over long duty cycles. On August 22, Hewlett Packard announced that it would be launching its own version of Linux – a case of “if you can’t fight ‘em, join ‘em”

The latest niche to say “I Love Linux” is the Hollywood special-effects industry. ‘Titanic’ was the first major film whose computer-generated imagery was achieved on a cluster of PCs running Linux – and this was reported to have saved the makers a few million dollars in software licence fees alone.

However, the software has not caught the popular imagination in the general PC segment in India – because the overwhelming majority of applications are still tailored for Windows.

But things are changing: if the first decade of Linux can be called a “David versus Goliath” story, its next 10 years might well be dubbed the era of “The Hare and the Tortoise”

*Source: The Hindu, 27<sup>th</sup> August, 2001.*

## Export of Coir Products from India

Item	Apr. 2000 – Mar. 2001		Apr. 1999 – Mar. 2000	
	Quantity in M tonnes	Value in Rs. lakhs	Quantity in M tonnes	Value in Rs. lakhs
1	2	3	4	5
Coir fibre	1224	171.51	810	117.16
Coir yarn	14427	4262.80	13053	3738.39
Coir Mats	27808	17511.64	26903	17191.60
Coir matting	6481	4463.64	6770	4733.60
Coir rugs & carpet	2682	2062.69	2890	2259.62
Coir rope	249	63.05	287	73.41
Rubberised coir	363	271.75	523	387.52
Curled coir	240	40.86	657	114.57
Coir geotextiles	1342	592.94	1711	808.41
Coir other sorts	600	210.04	926	328.30
Coirpith	9451	797.87	6501	562.77
<b>Total</b>	<b>64867</b>	<b>30448.79</b>	<b>61031</b>	<b>30305.35</b>

Source: Coir News, Vol XXX, No. 4

## Export of Coir from India

	March – 2001		March - 2000	
	Quantity in tonnes	Value in Rs. lakhs (provisional value estimated)	Quantity in tonnes	Value in Rs. lakhs
1	2	3	4	5
Coir fibre	131	19.65	78	8.68
Coir yarn	850	272.00	1552	441.34
Coir mats	2208	1435.20	2315	1436.88
Coir matting	403	282.10	626	427.70
Coir rugs & carpet	120	96.00	176	124.67
Coir rope	0	0	0	0
Rubberised coir	36	36.00	56	38.43
Curled coir	0	0	18	2.82
Coir geotextiles	95	42.75	155	67.68
Coir other sorts	37	14.80	92	37.54
Coir pith	919	91.96	857	50.34
<b>Total</b>	<b>4799</b>	<b>2290.46</b>	<b>5925</b>	<b>2636.08</b>

Source: Coir News, Vol XXX, No. 4

## UT OF LAKSHADWEEP

Total Geographical area (sq. KM)	26
Land use area (Sq. KM)	32
Distance by Sea (KM)	
Kavarathi – Kochi	346
Kavarathi – Kozhikode	404
Kavarathi – Mangalore	352
<b>Population</b>	
1971 – M	26618
1991 – F	2508
1991 – T	51707
2001 – M	31118
2001 – F	29477
2001 – T	60595
<b>Sex Ratio</b>	
1991	943
2001	947
<b>Density of Population</b>	
1991	1616
2001	1894
<b>Literacy Rate</b>	
1991	8178
2001	8752
<b>Decadal Growth Rate</b>	
81 – 2001	28.47
91 – 2001	17.19
Birth Rate 1999	25.10
Death Rate 1999	4.70
Infant Mortality Rate 1999	32
Natural Growth Rate 1999	20.41
Maternal Death Rate 1996	1.73

(Population as per Census Report – Vital rates as per SRS Bulletin No. 35)

The tiniest union territory of India, Lakshadweep is an archipelago of twelve bolls, reefs and five submerged bank. It has 10 inhabited and 17 uninhabited islands attached islets, four newly formed islets and 5 sub-merged reefs. They lie about 220 to 440 KM from Kochi, between 8° and 12° 13° North latitude and 71° and 74° East longitude. The Head Quarter is Kavaratti. Islands are linked with Kochi by ship, Helicopter and NEPC services. It has a lagoon area of 4200 Sq. kms, Territorial water of 20,000 sq. KM and 4 lakh Sq. kms. of economic zone. 93% of population belongs to Muslims. Malayalam is the spoken language in all islands except Minicoy when Mahl is spoken which is written in Divehi script and is spoken in Maldives also. The entire population is classified as scheduled tribes. The main occupation of the people are fishing, coconut cultivation and coir twisting. State Animal is Butterfly fish (known as 'FAKKIKADIA'). Bird is sooty tern (known as 'KARIFETTU) Tree is Bread- fish (known as 'Chakka'). Local traditions attribute first settlement of these islands to the period of Cheraman Perumal, the last king of Kerala. Prior to 1956 these islands formed part of erstwhile Madras State. The Head Quarters of UT was shifted from (Kozhikkode to Kavaratti) in 1964. The judiciary is Indian control of High Court of Kerala. Women enjoy a unique position due to the 'Marumakkathayam' joint family system of inheritance style in prevalence. The predominance of women folk in all walks of life is a peculiar feature of mining.



## Report on unrest due to Industrial disputes

May 2001

Sl. No.	Nature of Problem	No. of Industries Involved	No. of Employees / workers involved
1	2	3	4
1	Financial and Labour problems	1	98
2	Financial Problems	10	2650
3	Recurring loss, Non availability of raw material & Financial Problems	1	126
4	Lack of Raw materials	1	34
5	Shortage of raw materials & power shortage	1	200
6	No work order	2	106
7	Labour Problems	4	785
8	Bonus Issue	1	400
9	Various Demands	1	23
10	Go slow	1	32
11	Lockout	1	700
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>5154</b>

## Report on unrest due to Industrial disputes

June 2001

Sl. No.	Nature of Problem	No. of Industries Involved	No. of Employees / workers involved
1	2	3	4
1	Strikes	1	23
2	Lockouts	17	3965
3	Layoffs	13	1213
	<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>5201</b>

Source: Office of the Labour Commissioner

### ASIAN EMPLOYEES' SALARY TO INCREASE IN 2001

According to a survey conducted by a consulting firm Hewitt Associates, the salaries of Asian employees are expected to increase in 2001 at the same rate or higher than last year. Indian employers are predicting the biggest salary rises in the region, from 11.8 to 15.4 per cent, while in Hong Kong the increases are expected to be the lowest at 4.0 to 4.3 per cent, slightly higher than 2000. The increases projected for professional staff and technical and non-technical specialists were 4.3 per cent for Hong Kong, 5.8 per cent for Singapore, 6.7 per cent for Thailand, 8.2 per cent for Shanghai, 10.8 per cent for Malaysia, 9.9 per cent for Korea, 13.6 per cent for the Philippines, 12.4 per cent for Indonesia and 16.2 per cent for India. The highest regional increases in merit awards, or bonuses, would go to Information Technology workers. According to the survey, the difficulty was in determining a competitive remuneration package that among other things, would keep Information Technology employees engaged with the company. Most companies in the region were worried about their ability to attract and retain the talent, especially in Singapore. The salary upswings show that jobs at the managerial and technical level are going regional. In 2000, India also topped the list for biggest salary rises followed by Indonesia, where employees realized average base salary increases ranging from 13.3 to 14.8 per cent. But unlike other places in Indonesia the manual labourers received the biggest increases and the senior management the smallest. Korean employers also awarded double digit salary increases with professional staff and technical and non-technical specialists receiving the biggest increase of 10.8 per cent. The Malaysian salaries rose from 5.6 to 9.1 per cent. Singapore salaries from 4.3 to 5.3 per cent and Thailand 4.90 to 5.7 per cent. Despite slow economic growth the salaries in Philippines jumped around to 13.8 per cent.

Source: *Indian Labour Journal*, Feb, 2001.

## Extent of Dense Forest, Open Forest and Mangrove in States/Union Territories (UTs)

(In Sq. km)

State/UT	Dense Forest	Open Forest	Mangrove	Total Forest Cover	Percent of Geographic Area
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	24,190	19,642	397	44,229	16.08
Arunachal Pradesh	57,756	11,091	0	68,847	82.21
Assam	14,517	9,171	0	23,688	30.20
Bihar	13,274	13,200	0	26,474	15.23
Delhi	35	53	0	88	5.93
Goa	995	251	5	1,251	33.79
Gujarat	6,430	5,504	1,031	12,965	6.61
Haryana	449	515	0	964	2.18
Himachal Pradesh	9,120	3,962	0	13,082	23.50
Jammu & Kashmir	11,019	9,422	0	20,441	9.20
Karnataka	24,832	7,632	3	32,467	16.93
Kerala	8,429	1,894	0	10,323	26.56
Madhya Pradesh	81,619	50,211	0	131,830	29.73
Maharashtra	26,613	19,951	108	46,672	15.17
Manipur	5,936	11,448	0	17,384	77.86
Meghalaya	5,925	9,708	0	15,633	69.70
Mizoram	3,786	14,552	0	18,338	86.99
Nagaland	5,137	9,027	0	14,164	85.43
Orissa	26,073	20,745	215	47,033	30.21
Punjab	517	895	0	1,412	2.80
Rajasthan	4,309	9,562	0	13,871	4.05
Sikkim	2,363	755	0	3,118	43.94
Tamil Nadu	8,659	8,398	21	17,078	13.13
Tripura	2,228	3,517	0	5,745	54.79
Uttar Pradesh	22,902	11,114	0	34,016	11.55
West Bengal	3,565	2,672	2,125	8,362	9.42
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	6,515	125	966	7,606	92.21
Chandigarh	6	1	0	7	6.14
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	159	43	0	202	41.14
Daman & Diu	0	3	0	3	2.68
Lakshadweep*	0	0	0	0	0
Pondicherry*	0	0	0	0	0
Total					19.39

No discernible forest cover

Source: Survey of the Environment 2001

## Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices (New Series)

(Rupees)

State	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98 (P)	1998-99 (Q)	1999-00 (A)
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	1380	2258	4531	51982	62261	71944	81643	85924	102876	NA
Arunachal Pradesh	1571	3403	5398	788	870	1067	1078	1194	1349	NA
Assam	1284	2612	4261	13477	15615	17170	18465	20362	22387	NA
Bihar	917	1601	2660	34202	38679	38423	46671	52680	57688	62759
Delhi	4030	6545	11057	18120	22159	24564	28371	32210	36504	40686
Goa	3145	4660	8797	2002	2366	2756	3323	3581	NA	NA
Gujarat	1940	3221	5891	43433	58040	64370	75164	79190	8882	NA
Haryana	2370	4004	7508	19211	22863	25983	31386	33293	38399	NA
Himachal Pradesh	1704	2649	4910	4143	4991	5640	6368	7193	8210	NA
Jammu & Kashmir	1776	2874	3816	5500	6001	6973	7851	8858	9862	NA
Karnataka	1520	2495	4598	38641	45699	52841	63342	68738	81276	NA
Kerala	1380	2258	4531	23401	28697	35087	40819	47924	56563	NA
Madhya Pradesh	1358	2085	4049	46647	51290	57204	65076	70355	78646	NA
Maharashtra	2435	3826	7439	102061	117076	141429	15759	175347	204120	NA
Manipur	1419	2322	3976	1219	1183	1489	2028	2274	2550	NA
Meghalaya	1361	2250	4375	1306	1423	1678	1852	2146	2467	2806
Mizoram	1289	2658	4474	618	672	869	983	1022	NA	NA
Nagaland	1361	2576	4990	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Orissa	1314	2175	3077	16128	19504	23862	23174	28393	30857	NA
Punjab	2674	4578	8318	27048	30320	34008	39511	43333	48768	NA
Rajasthan	1222	1978	4191	29300	36640	41154	49680	52233	57699	NA
Sikkim	1571	3023	5302	339	367	439	545	591	NA	NA
Tamil Nadu	1498	2620	4983	52015	62176	70671	82465	94020	105256	NA
Tripura	1507	2025	3370	1619	1688	2073	2500	3015	3319	3647
Uttar Pradesh	1278	1999	3590	78211	91867	102478	120955	133617	152726	NA
West Bengal	1773	2893	4673	47835	55559	66239	73976	87613	100475	115543
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2613	3985	5590	468	564	614	717	NA	NA	NA
Chandigarh	NA	NA	NA	1404	1636	1955	2335	2714	NA	NA
Pondicherry	2794	4475	6683	850	980	1095	1604	1939	2454	NA

P: Provisional Q: Quick Estimates A: Advance Estimates NA: Not available

Source: Economic Survey 2000-2001.

## Falling by the wayside

The negative repercussions of World Trade Organization (WTO) agreements and the removal of Quantitative Restrictions (QR) on imports and their impact on Indian farming community have become major concerns.

The drastic erosion in the prices of agriculture produce and the dumping of cheap agriculture commodities from other countries are undermining the welfare of Indian farmers who form over 70 per cent of the nation's population.

The major causes underlying this catastrophe in agriculture has to be first correctly understood by policy makers and scientists, before appropriate corrective measures can be taken. The primary causes can be grouped under three major interrelated agriculture phenomena.

The first is crop productivity or crop yield per acre. Maximum economic yield is the backbone of successful agriculture. Unfortunately, India has one of the world's lowest agriculture yields in most crops. This has nothing to do with recent WTO agreements but is an inherent weakness of the Indian farm sector. India's crop productivity keeps on eroding in comparison with other countries.

For example, in 1991, India was ranked 27<sup>th</sup> in the world in productivity of rice. In 2000, its ranking plummeted to 51<sup>st</sup> position. For wheat, India is ranked 32<sup>nd</sup>. Decline in productivity ranking of other major crops such as, cotton, sugar, pulses, maize, etc., are even greater.

Tests and demonstration plots established side by side with control plots in India have confirmed the feasibility of improving productivity of many crops two to five times more than current Indian averages. This can be done with locally available equipment and supplies but using advanced crop production techniques. See Table showing data indicating relative performance of crops by variety and region.

For WTO and QR considerations, productivity gains in relation to other countries are more relevant than progress made within the country,

per se. India's productivity of selected crops as compared to China and USA is very poor.

In rice, India has an average yield of 1,900 lbs per acre as against 5,400 lbs in China and 8,800 in the US; in lint cotton, the Indian yield is 310 lbs per acre compared to 780 in China and 1,510 in the US; and in tomatoes, Indian productivity is 24,000 lbs per acre, China's is 38,000 and in the US it is 87,000.

The second phenomenon is the cost of production of a unit of agriculture produce. How much can the farmer cut costs to produce a kilo of rice without losing yield per acre?

Again, India is at a great disadvantage in having the highest unit cost of productivity for any crop. A unit of rice is produced in India at such a high cost that, even with government subsidy, over 300 million people go to bed hungry without having the purchasing power to pay for the high cost of food.

The inability of the country to produce low cost rice adversely affects it in three major ways. First, the government has to step in and procure paddy from the farmers at subsidised prices costing the government thousands of crores of rupees to protect the farmer. Second, even at subsidised prices below the procurement prices, people below the poverty line still go hungry as they cannot afford to buy food. Thirdly, foreign countries who have the ability to produce rice several times cheaper than India, can profitably dump it in India even after paying maximum duties permitted under WTO agreements. China has already started dumping cheap rice in India.

Other countries are rapidly outpacing India in new crop production technologies including precision farming methods involving Global Positioning Systems (GPS) using satellites. Wheat, Cotton, maize, sugar and various other crops on which Indian farmers depend for their livelihood, are those targeted by foreign countries to dump in India in the near future.

An obvious solution to the problem is to make available to Indian farmers modern crop production technologies, currently not available to them. Through use of such technologies, it has been demonstrated that even under Indian conditions, the

farmer's unit cost of production of agriculture produce can be brought down significantly below market prices.

There is, without doubt, great concern among policy makers about the low economic status and purchasing power of the poor Indian farmer. A three-pronged approach is necessary to address this problem.

The farmer has to increase crop productivity per acre with the specific goal of reducing unit cost of his produce. How much money he spends per acre is less important than the magnitude of unit cost reduction achieved. This has to be done not only without sacrificing productivity but also with enhanced crop yields per acre. This phenomenon is well understood by Western farmers. However, it has never been demonstrated convincingly to Indian farmers.

Significant economic benefits to farmers in India can be achieved irrespective of region or crop used. Bihar, considered one of India's poorest states, has three or more agro-climatic regions. Among them, the area south of Ranchi is a depressed region mostly tribal. For their benefit, test plots were established in Ranchi using both maize and tomatoes as crops to demonstrate the impact of advanced crop production technologies on farm economics.

Farmers from this area were selected and given short training courses to gain hands-on experience in modern agriculture practices to produce grain and vegetable crops. Many of them are now successful entrepreneurs.

No farmer can get rich without creating wealth through productivity improvement from his labour. Currently, a farmer in India toils a whole day to get farm work done on less than half an acre. But his counterparts in developed countries get the same farm work done in 40 or more acres in a day. This works out to be almost a hundred times more efficient than the Indian farmer, earning correspondingly higher wages.

The low productivity of the Indian farmer is largely due to the antique tools he uses in his work.

They should be provided with modern tools and trained in their use to upgrade productivity and thus economic and purchasing power.

Crop rotation systems need to be adopted to improve soil fertility and productivity and thereby generate adequate cash flow for himself and put him on the road to economic freedom.

There is no doubt that there is a great future for Indian agriculture if a couple of bold steps are taken to break the inherent weakness of the farm sector.

First, revamp agriculture research programmes and extension services to better meet the challenge. India has about 25,000 scientists involved in agriculture research to increase food production at a rate that matches population growth. However, Dr. R.S. Paroda, Director General of Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR), says that the agriculture research system in its present shape cannot meet the challenges of feeding the growing population.

Second, develop new and effective technologies indigenously or adopt them from available external sources, just as China is doing, to capture a larger share of the genetic potential of productivity in crop species, so far untapped and hence practically lost to India.

Historically, newly-developed hybrid varieties give productivity improvement in the range of 75 to 125 per cent as experienced by India during the Green Revolution about 25 years ago. A 200 to 500 per cent additional productivity improvement is possible through adopting better nurturing methods or growing practices for crops. This is a major reason why India's agriculture is experiencing most of the present problems.

For example, given the same hybrid seed, China can produce 2 or 3 times more per acre than India and California, 4 to 6 times than India. The possibility of productivity improvement of this magnitude in many crops has been already demonstrated in several states in India, by adopting advanced crop production technologies.

The third phenomenon is the low quality of agriculture commodities produced by Indian farmers with respect to shelf life, nutritional value and marketability. This is primarily because Indian farmers lack scientific know-how on factors controlling quality aspects of crops, which vary widely between crop species.

In short, economically and politically motivated approaches such as, government food subsidies, import duties, 'livelihood baskets', etc., which are now used to mitigate the problems, can offer only temporary relief. For a lasting solution, a scientific approach based on modern agriculture research and development is unavoidable.

Presented below is a 20-point programme to meet the various challenges facing Indian agriculture, including achievement of food security, eradicating chronic malnutrition, enhancing farm prosperity and boosting the performance of Indian agriculture to world standards.

1. Provide incentives for early retirement to a majority of scientists currently engaged in agriculture research.

2. Retain only those scientists who have a good understanding of the country's problems, have a positive attitude and mind-set to change things, can accept new ideas and can set high goals and achieve them on a time bound basis.

3. Encourage and provide attractive incentives and training for young agriculture scientists who show innovative capabilities.

4. Rebuild infrastructure for agriculture research in line with countries with proven success, taking into consideration our specific requirements. Reconstitute the Agriculture Commissions, for overseeing agriculture policies at national and state levels. They should be headed by young technocrats who have practical experience and track records of achievements.

5. Reinvest resources in agriculture research in the area of 'production agriculture' with specific emphasis on agricultural economics to attain lower unit cost for all agriculture produce.

6. Rebuild agriculture extension services to enable extension personnel to have a greater, proactive and intermediary role in the interaction between farmers and scientists in farm matters. Provide training for agriculture extension personnel to gain awareness about crop economics and world market trends.

7. Establish modern, complete soil testing laboratories capable of analyzing all macro – and micro – plant nutrients and then provide farmers with specific recommendations.

8. Develop and provide technological know-how for use by Indian farmers in areas such as modern land preparation techniques, fertility management, water use efficiency in irrigation, and timely pest management measures, along with equipment and tools to improve productivity of farm labourers.

9. Develop and promote crop rotation systems involving staple food crops, leguminous crops, edible oil crops and fruits and vegetables to enhance soil fertility, provide balanced human nutrition and improve cash flow of the farming community.

10. Establish a central training centre to impart advanced crop production technologies to young farm scientists who will later form the core teaching staff for nation-wide training centres at district levels.

11. Organise regional centres to disseminate through print, audio and visual media, new crop production technologies, weather forecast information, etc., to local farming communities. Create internet web-sites for scientists, extension personnel and farmers to rapidly search and find solutions for common agriculture problems as and when they arise.

12. Establish local distribution centres to provide timely supply of foundation and certified seeds to farmers at affordable prices.

13. Monitor quality of agriculture chemicals, especially pesticides, against adulteration.

14. Establish co-operatives and marketing orders in line with those in developed countries, to

stabilise agriculture commodity prices to protect both producers and consumers.

15. Develop and encourage land leasing systems and provide legal support to contracts involving lessor and lessee facilitating land leasing for agriculture production in large blocks of land, using mechanical tools to improve efficiency of crop production.

16. Provide greater incentives for food processing and contract farming.

17. Further strengthen banking and crop insurance systems to benefit the farmers.

18. Enforce a time bound de-emphasis on breeding new varieties to divert effort and money into developing methods of nurturing crops for

productivity improvement, as has been done successfully in Brazil. A fine example is Brazil's ability to achieve 500 per cent productivity improvement in black pepper crop using pepper vines acquired from Kerala, India.

19. Seek and find crop species with high genetic potential from around the world and test their adaptability for Indian conditions, and promote those showing potential.

20. Aggressively seek, test and adopt promising crop varieties and advanced crop production practices proven successful elsewhere in the world.

### Crop Productivity Improvement from Adoption of New Crop Production Technologies

Location	Crop	Productivity (lbs / Acre)		% Increase
		Local	Test	
Chennai, Tamil Nadu	Tomatoes	26,400	83,600	216%
	Lint Cotton	295	865	193%
Madurai, Tamil Nadu	Tomatoes	27,500	92,400	236%
	Lint Cotton	295	861	192%
Calicut, Kerala	Black Pepper	375	1510	303%
Mysore, Karnataka	Lint Cotton	305	1510	303%
Ranchi, Bihar	Lint Cotton	305	1510	303%

Source: Sunday Express, 1 July 2001.

### Assembly Election – May 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Districts	No. of Constituency	Total Votes	Total Polled	Percentage	No. of Women Candidates won
1	Thiruvananthapuram	14	2263211	1445207	63.86	
2	Kollam	12	1884692	1315239	69.79	
3	Pathanamthitta	7	847291	618298	72.97	1
4	Alappuzha	11	164072	1183609	72.14	2
5	Kottayam	10	1378352	1031226	74.82	1
6	Idukki	5	796825	591156	74.19	
7	Eranakulam	14	2298326	1587905	69.09	
8	Trissur	14	2215490	1564018	70.59	1
9	Palakkad	11	1721756	1277244	74.18	1
10	Malappuram	12	1929205	1375113	71.28	
11	Kozhikkode	12	1944541	1479425	76.08	
12	Wayanad	3	444390	363973	81.90	1
13	Kannur	10	1654553	1211886	73.25	1
14	Kasargod	5	847124	629744	74.34	
	State	140	20389728	14483343	71.03	8

# SAMPLING - Theory and Techniques

(Continuation from previous issue)

## A. Broad Classification

The method of selecting a sample depends upon the nature of the data and type of enquiry. The procedure of selecting a sample is broadly classified under three categories.

1. Purposive sampling
2. Probability sampling
3. Mixed sampling

### 1. Purposive Sampling

In this sampling the sample is selected with definite purpose in view and the choice of the sampling units depends entirely on the discretion and judgement of the investigator. This sampling method cannot be recommended for general use since it is often biased due to element of subjectiveness on the part of the investigator. The results of these surveys are not generalised and results should not be analysed by using statistical tools. Normally it is used for research purpose and for benchmark studies/case studies etc

### 2. Probability Sampling

Probability sampling is the scientific method of selecting sample according to some laws of chance in which each unit in the population has some definite pre-assigned probability for selecting the sample.

### 3. Mixed Sampling

This is the technique for selecting samples by using partially by chances and partially by purposive.

## B. Different Types of Sampling

1. Simple Random Sampling
2. Systematic Sampling
3. Stratified Random Sampling
4. Varying Probability Sampling
5. Cluster Sampling
6. Multi-stage Sampling

### 1. Simple Random Sampling

It is the technique of drawing a sample in such a way that each unit of the population has an equal and independent chance of being included in the

sample. In simple random sampling, the probability of selecting a specified unit of the population at any given draw is equal to the probability of its being selected at the first draw. Simple Random Samples (SRS) are two types; SRS with replacement and SRS without replacement.

**SRS with Replacement (SRSWR):** If there are  $N$  units in the population,  $n$  units are selected, then the probability of selecting a sample is  $1/N$ . In the case of SRSWR, after selection, the selected units are again mixed with the population i.e. probability of getting each unit is  $1/N$  till  $n$ th unit.

**SRS with Out Replacement (SRSWOR):** In this case the selected units are not replaced after selection. The prob. of getting 1<sup>st</sup> unit is  $1/N$ , 2<sup>nd</sup> unit is  $1/(N-1)$ , 3<sup>rd</sup> unit is  $1/(N-2)$ , ...,  $n$ th unit  $1/(N-n+1)$  i.e. at the time of selection, each unit is having equal probability of being selected (in each stage). Usually in our surveys we use this method.

### 2. Systematic Sampling

Systematic sampling is a commonly employed technique if the complete and up to date list of the sampling units is available. The technique of systematic sampling consists in selecting every  $k$ -th unit starting with the unit corresponding to a number  $r$  chosen at random from 1 to  $k$ , where  $k$  is taken as the integer nearest to  $N/n$ , the reciprocal of sampling fraction. The random number  $r$  chosen from 1 to  $k$  is known as the *random start* and the constant  $k$  is termed the *sampling interval*. A sample selected by this procedure is termed a *systematic sample with a random start*. It may be seen that the value of  $r$  determines the whole sample. In other words, this procedure amounts to selecting with equal probability one of the  $k$  possible groups of units (samples) into which the population can be divided in a systematic manner.

In this case the sample mean is a biased estimator of the population mean when  $N$  is not a multiple of  $n$  and this can be overcome by adopting a device, known as circular systematic sampling (css). This device consists in choosing a random start from 1



to  $N$  and selecting the unit corresponding to this random start and thereafter every  $k$ -th unit in a cyclical manner till a sample of  $n$  units is obtained,  $k$  being the integer nearest to  $N/n$ .

The usual procedure of selecting a random start  $r$  from 1 to  $k$  and including in the sample the units corresponding to  $(r + jk) \leq N$  for  $j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ . Discussed earlier may be termed *linear systematic sampling* (lss).

### 3. Stratified Random Sampling

Theory of sampling is based on the assumption that all the units in the Population are of identical nature (homogenous) and the sample represents the population characteristic in all respects. But in our practical situation no two units are completely identical. The measures of variation between units can be calculated by the supporting of statistical theory. In many cases this may not be true.

Stratification means division into layers. Based on auxiliary information related to the character under study, the population is divided into various groups such that (i) units within each group are as homogeneous as possible and (ii) means are as widely different as possible. A population consisting of  $N$  Sampling units is divided into  $K$  relatively homogeneous mutually disjoint sub groups, termed as strata of sizes,  $N_1, N_2, \dots, N_k$ . Such that  $N = N_1 + N_2 + N_3 + \dots + N_k$ . If a sample consisting of random samples of size  $n_i$ , ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$ ) is drawn from each of the stratum respectively such that  $n = \sum n_i$ , the sample is termed as stratified sample of size  $n$  and the technique is called stratified random sampling. In this case for reducing heterogeneity, the population is divided in to different groups known as Strata. In each stratum, the units are homogeneous.

Remarks:

1. In stratified random sampling, proper classification of the population into various strata and fixation of suitable sample sizes from each stratum are equally important.
2. The estimate of each Strata can be made independently.

3. Between groups variations are large and within group variation is small. The estimated error is comparatively small.

### Principal Advantages of Stratified Random Sampling

1. **More Representative:** In an unstratified random sample some strata may be over-represented, others may be under-represented while some may be excluded altogether. Stratified sampling ensures any desired representation in the various strata in the population, It over-rides the possibility of any essential group of the population being completely excluded in the sample. Stratified sampling thus provides a more representative cross section of the population and is frequently regarded as the most efficient system of sampling.
2. **Greater Accuracy:** Stratified sampling provides estimates with increased precision. Moreover, stratified sampling enables us to obtain the results of known precision for each of the stratum.  
**Administrative Convenience:** As compared with simple random sample, the stratified samples would be more concentrated geographically. Accordingly the time and money involved in collecting the data and interviewing the individuals may be considerably reduced and the supervision of the fieldwork could be allotted with greater ease and convenience.

### 4. Varying Probability Sampling

Under certain circumstances, selection of units with unequal probabilities provides more efficient estimators than equal probability sampling, and this type of sampling is known as *unequal* or *varying probability sampling*. In the most commonly used varying probability sampling scheme, the units are selected with probability proportional to a given measure of size (pps) where the size measure is the value of an auxiliary variable  $x$  related to the characteristic  $y$  under study and this sampling scheme is termed *probability proportional to size sampling*. Eg: in Agricultural Census the no. of samples in each

size class depends on the total no. of operational holdings in that size class.

### 5. Cluster Sampling

*Cluster sampling* consists in forming suitable clusters of units and surveying all the units in a sample of clusters selected according to an appropriate sampling scheme. The advantages of cluster sampling from the point of view of cost arise mainly due to the fact that collection of data for nearby units is easier, faster, cheaper and more convenient than observing units scattered over a region. For instance, in a population survey it may be cheaper to collect data from all persons in a sample of households than from a sample of the same number of persons selected directly from all the persons. Similarly, it would be operationally more convenient to survey all households situated in a sample of areas such as villages than to survey a sample of the same number of households selected at random from a list of all households. Another example of the utility of cluster sampling is provided by crop surveys where locating a randomly selected farm or plot (a parcel of land) requires a considerable part of the total time taken for the survey, but once the plot is located, the time taken for the survey, but once the plot is located, the time taken for identifying and surveying a few neighbouring plots will generally be only marginal.

Because of its operational convenience and the possible reduction in cost, cluster sampling is resorted to in many surveys, using *mutually exclusive or overlapping* clusters formed by grouping nearby units or units which can be conveniently observed together. In general, for a given total number of sampling units, cluster sampling is less efficient than sampling of individual units from the view-point of sampling variance, as the latter is expected to provide a better cross-section of the population than the former due to the usual tendency of units in a cluster to be similar. In fact, the sampling efficiency of cluster sampling is likely to decrease with increase in cluster size. However, cluster sampling is operationally more convenient and less costly than sampling of units directly due to the possible saving in time for journey,

identification, contact, etc., and hence in many practical situations the loss in sampling efficiency is likely to be offset by the reduction in cost. We are using Cluster Sampling in EARAS. It was also used in NORKA Survey.

### 6. Multi-stage Sampling

It has been stated above that though cluster sampling is economical under certain circumstances, it is generally less efficient than sampling of individual units directly. A compromise between cluster sampling and direct sampling of units can be achieved by selecting a sample of clusters and surveying only a sample of units in each sample cluster instead of completely enumerating all the units in the sample clusters. Such a procedure is known as *two-stage sampling*, since the units are selected in two stages. Here clusters are termed *first stage units* (fsu) or *primary stage units* (psu) and the ultimate observational units are termed *second stage units* (ssu) or *ultimate stage units* (usu). It may be noted that this procedure can be easily generalized to give rise to *multi-stage sampling*, where the sampling units at each stage are clusters of units of the next stage and the ultimate observational units are selected in stages, sampling at each stage being done from each of the sampling units or clusters selected in the previous stage. This procedure, being a compromise between *uni-stage* or direct sampling of units and cluster sampling, can be expected to be (i) more efficient than uni-stage sampling and less efficient than cluster sampling from considerations of operational convenience and cost, and (ii) less efficient than uni-stage sampling and more efficient than cluster sampling from the view-point of sampling variability, when the sample size in terms of number of ultimate units is fixed. It is of interest to note that an *r*-stage design reduces to a stratified (*r*-1)-stage design when all the fsu's are included in the sample. It may also be noted that in multistage sampling at each stage any of the selection process viz, SRS, Systematic Samples, PPS etc can be used.

## Promotion

- 18 LD Compilers/Investigators were promoted to the cadre of UD Compilers/Investigators/J.S.I
- 7 LD Compilers appointed in the Head Quarter vacancy
- 13 UD Compilers were promoted to the cadre of Research Assistant/Statistical Inspector EO (P&M) on 31.07.2000.
- 2 Statistical Inspectors promoted as Research Officers.
- 7 Research Assistants/Statistical Inspectors promoted as Taluk Statistical Officers

## Transfer & Posting

- Sri. Gangadhara Murugan posted as Joint Director, H.Q.
- Sri. V.J. Issac, posted as Joint Director, Animal Husbandary
- Sri. P. Surendran Pillai, Deputy Director posted as Manager (EI) in the District Industries Centre, Malappuram
- Sri. Sasi Uthaman Nair posted as Deputy Director, H.Q.
- Smt. C.M. Kumari Valsala posted as Deputy Director, HQ.
- Sri. T.P. Mukundan posted as Deputy Director, District Office, Economics & Statistics, Alappuzha
- Smt. J. Vijayamma posted on District Industries Centre, Kasaragod.
- Sri. T.M. Surag, Research Officer, District Office, Economics & Statistics, Kannur
- Sri. Sree Kumar, Research Officer, H.Q.
- Sri. Sunil Augustin, Research Officer, DPI
- Sri. M. Manoj, Research Officer, Palakkad
- Sri. M.K. Mohandas, Research Officer, CPMU, Secretariat
- Sri. P.S. Jayapradeep, Research Officer, Planning, Secretariat
- Smt. Philomina John, Research Officer, District Office, Economics & Statistics, Kottayam

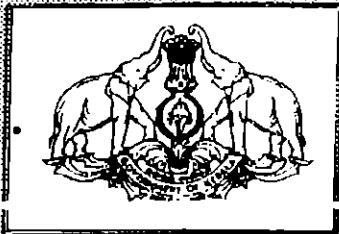
## Retirement

### 31.07.01

- Sri. A. Purushan. Additional District Officer
- Sri. P.V Thomas, Taluk Statistical Officer
- Smt. T.V. Sathi, Taluk Statistical Officer
- Sri. C. Madhavan, UD Compiler/Investigator, District Office, Kannur
- Sri. K.J. Mathai, Research Assistant, District Office, Kottayam

### 31.08.01

- Sri. P. Narayanan Nair, UD Compiler/Investigator, District Office Alappuzha
- Sri. C.M. Makkar Pillai, UD Compiler/Investigator, District Office, Ernakulam
- Smt. N. Saraswathy, UD Compiler, Directorate of Fisheries, Thiruvananthapuram
- Sri. K.K. Somasundar, Research Assistant, District Office, Economics & Statistics, Kannur

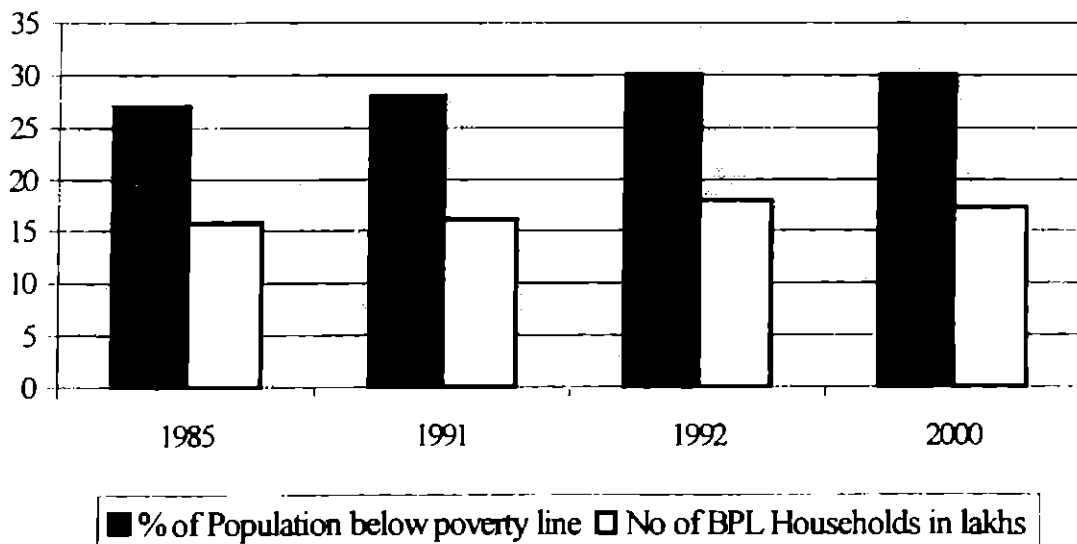


# EcoStat News

**October 2001**  
**Volume - 1 Issue - 8**

*For Official Use only*

## B.P.L. Census Estimates of Poverty in Kerala (Rural)



### Inside this issue

Population, Annual Survey of Industries,

Focus, Views, Economy, Prices, Agriculture, Sampling,

Cyber Corner, Household Consumption Expenditure, Indices, Inhouse

**Department of Economics & Statistics**  
**Government of Kerala**





## From Editors Desk

*The National Statistical Commission under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan has submitted its report after comprehensive analysis, discussions and studies on the subject. The Minister for Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India has forwarded the recommendations to Government of Kerala for remarks. The - 122 page - recommendations cover Agricultural statistics, Agricultural Prices, Agricultural Market Intelligence, Cost of Cultivation of Principal Crops, Live-Stock Statistics, Agricultural Census, Fisheries statistics, Forestry Statistics, Marketable surplus, Index Numbers in Agriculture Input Statistics, Annual Survey of Industries, Index of Industrial Production, Trade Statistics, Inter State Movement/Flow of Goods, Data on Exports by State of Origin, Index Number of Foreign Trade, Service Sector statistics, Infrastructure Statistics, Socio-Economic statistics, Labour and Employment Statistics, Educational Statistics, Gender Statistics, Environment Statistics, Monetary and Financial Statistics, Insurance Statistics, Fiscal Statistics, Wholesale Price Index Numbers, State WPI Numbers, State CPI Numbers, National Accounts Statistics, Indian Statistical System etc etc. It is a herculean task to tune the statistical system of Kerala as per the recommendations of the National Statistical Commission. Resources are required for the successful implementation of the recommendations in its true spirit. The department would chalkout an action plan for the same. Co-operation of all administrators, researchers, academicians, professional statisticians and economists, is solicited in this endeavour*

### Editorial Board

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Edited printed & published for Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala

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

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

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Inhouse	40





**Rural – Urban Distribution of Population – India and States/Union Territories, 2001**

India/State/ Union Territories	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Population 2001	Percent Urban Population	India/State/Uni on Territories	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Population 2001	Percent Urban Population
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
INDIA	Total	1,027,015,247	27.78	10. Bihar	Total	82,878,796	10.47
	Rural	741,660,293			Rural	74,199,596	
	Urban	285,354,954			Urban	8,679,200	
1. Jammu & Kashmir	Total	10,069,917	24.88	11. Sikkim	Total	540,493	11.10
	Rural	7,564,608			Rural	480,488	
	Urban	2,505,309			Urban	60,005	
2. Himachal Pradesh	Total	6,077,248	9.79	12. Arunachal Pradesh	Total	1,091,117	20.41
	Rural	5,482,367			Rural	868,429	
	Urban	594,881			Urban	222,688	
3. Punjab	Total	24,289,296	33.95	13. Nagaland	Total	1,988,636	17.74
	Rural	16,043,730			Rural	1,635,815	
	Urban	8,245,566			Urban	352,821	
4. Chandigarh	Total	900,914	89.78	14. Manipur	Total	2,388,634	23.88
	Rural	92,118			Rural	1,818,224	
	Urban	808,796			Urban	570,410	
5. Uttaranchal	Total	8,479,562	25.59	15. Mizoram	Total	891,058	49.50
	Rural	6,309,317			Rural	450,018	
	Urban	2,170,245			Urban	441,040	
6. Haryana	Total	21,082,989	29.00	16. Tripura	Total	3,191,168	17.02
	Rural	14,968,850			Rural	2,648,074	
	Urban	6,114,139			Urban	543,094	
7. Delhi	Total	13,782,976	93.01	17. Meghalaya	Total	2,306,069	19.63
	Rural	963,215			Rural	1,853,457	
	Urban	12,819,761			Urban	452,612	
8. Rajasthan	Total	56,473,122	23.38	18. Assam	Total	26,638,407	12.72
	Rural	43,267,678			Rural	23,248,994	
	Urban	13,205,444			Urban	3,389,413	
9. Uttar Pradesh	Total	166,052,859	20.78	19. West Bengal	Total	80,221,171	28.03
	Rural	131,540,230			Rural	57,734,690	
	Urban	34,512,629			Urban	22,486,481	

# Population

India/State/ Union Territories	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Population 2001	Percent Urban Population	India/State/Unio n Territories	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Population 2001	Percent Urban Population
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
20. Jharkhand	Total	26,909,428	22.25	28. Andra Pradesh	Total	75,727,541	27.08
	Rural	20,922,731			Rural	55,223,944	
	Urban	5,986,697			Urban	20,503,597	
21. Orissa	Total	36,706,920	14.97	29. Karnataka	Total	52,733,958	33.98
	Rural	31,210,602			Rural	34,814,100	
	Urban	5,496,318			Urban	17,919,858	
22. Chhatisgarh	Total	20,795,956	20.08	30. Goa	Total	1,343,998	49.47
	Rural	16,620,627			Rural	675,129	
	Urban	4,175,329			Urban	668,869	
23. Madhya Pradesh	Total	60,385,118	26.67	31. Lakshadweep	Total	60,595	44.47
	Rural	44,282,528			Rural	33,647	
	Urban	16,102,590			Urban	26,948	
24. Gujarat	Total	50,596,992	37.35	32. Kerala	Total	31,838,619	25.97
	Rural	31,697,615			Rural	23,571,484	
	Urban	18,899,377			Urban	8,267,135	
25. Daman & Diu	Total	158,059	36.26	33. Tamil Nadu	Total	62,110,839	43.86
	Rural	100,740			Rural	34,869,286	
	Urban	57,319			Urban	27,241,553	
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Total	220,451	22.89	34. Pondicherry	Total	973,829	66.57
	Rural	169,995			Rural	325,596	
	Urban	50,456			Urban	648,233	
27. Maharashtra	Total	96,752,247	42.40	35. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Total	356,265	32.67
	Rural	55,732,513			Rural	239,858	
	Urban	41,019,734			Urban	116,407	

Source: Census of India 2001.

## Number of Census of Towns in Kerala - 1901 - 2001

Year	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
Town	21	27	44	53	62	94	92	88	106	197	159

Source: Census of India 2001.

## Number of Statutory and Census Towns, 1991 and 2001

State/District	1991			2001		
	Statutory Towns	Census Towns	Total	Statutory Towns	Census Towns	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KERALA	65	132	197	60	99	159
Kasaragod	2	4	6	2	5	7
Kannur	7	38	45	7	38	45
Wayanad	1	-	1	1	-	1
Kozhikode	2	16	18	3	10	13
Malappuram	5	-	5	5	-	5
Palakkad	5	4	9	4	1	5
Thrissur	7	33	40	7	21	28
Eranakulam	12	16	28	9	16	25
Idukki	2	-	2	2	-	2
Kottayam	5	3	8	4	2	6
Alappuzha	5	9	14	5	6	11
Pathanamthitta	4	-	4	3	-	3
Kollam	3	4	7	3	-	3
Thiruvananthapuram	5	5	10	5	-	5

Source: Census of India 2001.

## Ranking of Districts by Percentage of Urban Population, 1991 and 2001

Rank in 2001	State/District	Percentage of urban population		Rank in 1991
		2001	1991	
1	Kannur	50.46	50.87	1
2	Eranakulam	47.65	48.74	2
3	Kozhikode	38.25	38.34	3
4	Thiruvananthapuram	33.78	33.88	4
5	Alappuzha	29.36	30.46	5
6	Thrissur	28.21	26.31	6
7	Kasaragod	19.42	16.45	9
8	Kollam	18.03	18.53	7
9	Kottayam	15.35	17.55	8
10	Palakkad	13.62	15.72	10
11	Pathanamthitta	10.03	13.05	11
12	Malappuram	9.81	9.12	12
13	Idukki	5.07	4.72	13
14	Wayanad	3.76	3.41	14

Source: Census of India 2001.

## ANNUAL SURVEY OF INDUSTRIES - AN OVERVIEW

*Nilachal Ray, Director, CSO (IS Wing), Kolkata*

### Introduction

The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) is the principal source of industrial statistics in India. It provides statistical information to assess and evaluate, objectively and realistically, the changes in the growth, composition and structure of organised manufacturing sector comprising activities related to manufacturing processes, repair services, generation, transmission etc. of electricity, gas and water supply and cold storage. Industrial sector occupies an important position in the Indian economy and has a pivotal role to play in the rapid and balanced economic development. Viewed in this context the collection and dissemination of ASI data, on a regular basis, are of vital importance. The survey is conducted annually under the statutory provisions of the Collection of Statistics Act 1953, and the Rules framed thereunder in 1959, except in the State of Jammu & Kashmir where it is conducted under the State Collection of Statistics Act, 1961 and the rules framed thereunder in 1964. The fieldwork of the survey is carried out by the Field Operations Division (FOD) of the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) through its network of zonal, regional and sub-regional offices located in different parts of the country. The Deputy Director General, FOD is the Statistics Authority appointed under the Act for the purposes of collection of these data and also for successful execution of the survey programme. While the direction and supervision of the timely execution of the field survey rest with the FOD of the NSSO, framing the instructions, processing of data and publication of reports thereon are the responsibilities of the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO). However, the overall guidance regarding the sampling design, sample size, types and techniques of data collection, processing and tabulation is provided by the Standing Committee on Industrial Statistics constituted by the Government. This committee has representatives from user organisations in the central economic ministries including CSO, which is the

producer as well as the user of industrial statistics, State Governments, Chambers of Commercial houses and research institutions.

From ASI 1998-99 the Quick Estimates got more importance due to the fact that up to ASI 1997-98, there was a three-tier dissemination system of releasing 1) Quick Estimates, 2) Provisional Results and 3) Detailed Results. Quick Estimates were arrived at on the basis of census schedules (big units both in terms of workers and offering significant value addition to economy) and projecting that to the national level. From 1998-99 onwards attempts were made to arrive at efficient Quick estimates to be used by National Accounts Division of Central Statistical Organisation also and thus release of Provisional Results were discontinued. However, from ASI 1999-2000, a one page short schedule was introduced to be surveyed by NSSO (FOD) much before completion of the main survey to enable CSO (IS Wing) to release more efficient estimates of some important characteristics at 2-digit NIC X All-India / State levels. For this purpose, data were collected on 10 important items from all selected units. After proper validation and coverage checks, national level estimates on some very important parameters like (i) Total number of units, (ii) Fixed Capital, (iii) Employees, (iv) Labour cost, (v) Input, (vi) Output and (vii) Value Added were calculated at 2-digit NIC level.

### Historical Background of ASI

After 1930, on understanding the importance of collection and compilation of data relating to industrial sector of the country, Government of India launched a voluntary scheme for collection of detailed data from important industries in India. But, owing to recalcitrance on the part of the industry, the scheme was not successful. During 1939, in the period of Second World War, to cater the specific requirement of war management

each department of the government created its own statistical sections. In 1942, Industrial Statistics Act was made on the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Labour. A Directorate of Industrial Statistics (DIS) was formed in 1945 under Ministry of Commerce to administer the act. DIS started Census of Manufacturing Industries in 1946. After independence, Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) was set up under Cabinet Secretariat by the Government of India in 1951 as an apex statistical body for coordinating the large variety of data collected by various agencies which was necessitated for adoption of planned economy by the government. In 1956, the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942 was repealed with the passing of a more comprehensive Collection of Statistics Act 1953. Subsequently DIS was transferred to the Cabinet Secretariat in 1959 and was attached to Central Statistical Organisation as Industrial Statistics Wing of Central Statistical Organisation.

### Scope and coverage

The ASI extends to the entire country except the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, and Sikkim and Union Territory of Lakshadweep. It covers all factories registered under sections 2m(i) and 2m(ii) of the Factories Act, 1948, employing 10 or more workers and using power and those employing 20 or more workers but not using power on any day of the preceding 12 months. The survey also covers bidi and cigar manufacturing establishments registered under the Bidi and Cigar Workers (Condition of Employment) Act 1966, employing 10 or more workers using power and 20 or more workers without using power. All the electricity undertakings engaged in the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity registered with the Central Electricity Authority were covered under ASI irrespective of their employment size till 1997-98. These, undertakings might have also been registered under the Factories Act 1948. Certain services and activities like, cold storage, water supply, repair of motor vehicles and other consumer durables like watches

etc. are covered under the survey. Though servicing industries like motion picture production, personal services like laundry services, job dyeing etc. are covered under the survey but data are not tabulated as these industries do not fall under the scope of industrial sector defined by the United Nations. Defence establishments, oil storage and distribution depots, restaurants, hotels, cafe and computer services and also the technical training institutes are excluded from the purview of the survey. Electricity Undertakings have been discontinued to be surveyed due to duplication of work by Central Electricity Authority (CEA).

### Importance of Annual Survey of Industries

Among the economic activities pursued in an economy manufacturing sector constitute an important component. Share of the manufacturing sector in the GDP along with the electricity and construction sectors (together called the secondary sector) also indicates the state of the economic development of a country. The secondary sector contributed roughly 23.9% of the GDP at current prices for the year 1999-2000, out of these the share of the manufacturing sector was 15.4%. Manufacturing sector is divided into two parts Registered sector and Un-registered sector the registered sector comprises of all the manufacturing units registered under the Factories Act, 1948. All other manufacturing units fall under the category of Un-registered sector. The Registered sector contributed 10% of the GDP in 1999-2000. It is the registered manufacturing sector that comes under the purview of ASI.

### Objectives of Annual Survey of Industries

ASI is conducted in concordance with the Collection of Statistics rules. All units registered under section 2m(i) and 2m(ii) of the factories Act 1948 are covered in ASI. This survey also covers the units registered under the Bidi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 employing 10

# Annual Survey of Industries

or more workers All registered electricity units which were covered earlier are not covered with effect from ASI 1998-99.

The main objectives of Annual Survey of Industries are:

1. Estimation of the contribution of the manufacturing sector in the national income of the country in terms of value addition, capital formation and other economic performances
2. To enable the systematic study of the changes in structure and growth of the registered manufacturing sector.
3. To provide comprehensive data on all aspects of organised labour in industry.
4. To provide basic item-wise data required for deciding item coverage for computation of Index of Industrial Production (IIP).
5. To enable studies like energy uses by industries, environmental aspects of manufacturing units, use of Information technology, etc.

During the current year like previous year the ASI is being done in two stages. In the first stage the units are required to submit a Short Schedule which will be treated as provisional if the accounts are not finalized. In the second stage the main schedule will be submitted on the basis of finalized accounts. However, where accounts are already finalized they may submit both returns together. The purpose of the short schedule which contains only 10 key items, most of which are readily available with the factories,

to enable to provide the government with provisional estimates on the contribution of industries to be used for the quick estimates of GDP brought out in January as also for used in the economic survey of the government.

Recently the National Statistical Commission under the Chairmanship of Dr. Rangarajan, Hon'ble Governor of Andhra Pradesh and former Reserve Bank of India Governor, in its report submitted to the Prime Minister has recommended further steps to strengthen the ASI. These are intended to reduce under coverage of units due to inaccuracies in the list

of factories, improve the methodology for estimation of parameters from ASI, increased use of Information Technology for faster data collection and processing etc. Incidentally one of the recurring problems in ASI has been the difficulty in preparing an accurate list of operating factories.

## Agencies involved in ASI

The schedules and the coverage of ASI are decided by a national level Standing Committee in Industrial Statistics, which has representations from Central and State Ministries, Academicians, apex Industrial Association bodies like FICCI, ASSOCHAM etc. The Head of Field Operations Division (FOD) of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) is the designated Statistics Authority of the country and issues notices through its field offices to all the selected units along with the blank returns, memorandum containing instructions etc. For participating states in ASI the State Governments undertake the ASI from the remaining units either on selective basis or on complete enumeration basis to get more reliable estimates at District level and for them the similar notices are issued by the state concerned on behalf of the Statistics Authority. The notices generally provides a month's time for the unit to compile the return and submit the same. The field staff of FOD often visits the factories to verify the completed Returns as also to provide guidance in compiling the Returns. The completed Returns are scrutinized at the appropriate level in FOD and sent to the CSO (IS Wing) located in Kolkata for processing and tabulation. The ASI Returns meant for the State Governments are however separately processed by them.

## Unit of enumeration

The primary unit of enumeration in the survey is a factory in the case of manufacturing industries, a workshop in the case of repair services, an undertaking or a licensee in the case of electricity, gas and water supply undertaking and an

establishment in the case of bidi and cigar industries the owner of two or more establishments located in the same state and pertaining to the same industry group and belonging to same scheme (census or sample) is, however, permitted to furnish a single consolidated return. Such consolidated returns are common feature in the case of bidi and cigar establishments and certain public sector undertakings.

## ASI Frame

The ASI frame is based on the lists of registered factories / units maintained by the Chief Inspector of Factories in each state and those maintained by licensing authorities in respect of bidi and cigar establishments. The frame is being revised once in three years from 1989-90 but updated every year by the regional offices of the FOD. At the time of revision, the names of the de-registered factories are removed from the ASI frame and those of the newly registered factories are added. In updation, only new registrations are added to the existing frame. The name of any factory remains in the frame till it is de-registered by the registration authorities.

## Sampling Design & Sample Allocation

For ASI 2000-2001, the factories in the frame are classified into two sectors, viz., the census and the sample sectors as described below:

**Census sector.** The census sector will consist of each of the following categories

- a) All industrial units (IU) of the five(5) industrially less developed states / UTs, viz. A&N Islands, Meghalaya, Tripura, Nagaland and Manipur,
- b) For other twenty-six(26) states / UTs, IUs with workers > 99

**Sample sector.** All IUs of the entire ASI frame minus the IUs of the Census sector will form the sample sector.

## Schedule of Enquiry

From ASI 1999-2000, in addition to the detailed schedule a one page short schedule was introduced to be surveyed by NSSO (FOD) much before completion of the main survey to enable CSO (IS Wing) to release a more efficient estimate of some important characteristics at 2- digit NIC (1998) X All-India / State levels. For this purpose, data were collected on 10 important items from all selected units. After proper validation and coverage checks, national level estimates on some very important parameters like (i) Total number of units, (ii) Addition to Fixed Capital, (iii) Employees, (iv) Labour cost, (v) Input, (vi) Output and (vii) Value Added were calculated at 2-digit NIC (1998) level.

## Classification of Industries

From ASI 1998-99, National Industrial Classification (NIC) 1987 has been replaced by NIC 1998. All the factories in the frame have been classified in the appropriate industry group on the values of the principal product manufactured by them.

## Objectives of this workshop

As will be made clear in today's proceedings, the responsibility of correctly compiling the ASI Returns rests with the factory owners. This is their statutory obligation. However our experience shows that the voluntary compliance by the factory owners is not very substantial for a variety of reasons. For one, the ASI returns involve concepts, which are slightly different from the usual concepts adopted for preparation of factory accounts and calls for a different kind of expertise. For the compilation of ASI returns, a large number of records like the balance sheet with schedules and annexures, ledgers, profit and loss account, sales tax register, muster roll, attendance register, wage register, leave register, salary register, PF register, store registers etc. may require to be consulted. As the ASI returns are



canvassed only from rather small set of enterprises it lacks wide publicity like Income Tax or Sales Tax Returns etc. Considering all these factors the NSSO staff have been assisting the factories in compiling the ASI Returns. However the limited resources available with FOD may not be in a position to cope with the need for timeliness and increasing number of units to be canvassed in the coming days.

Our experience shows that the units for which notices are served do not generally read the contents of the notice and respond to the FOD. They do not generally show any initiative in compiling the return unless they are served reminders or personally contacted. Neither they make any organizational arrangements for submission of the annual return. All these result in unnecessary visits to the factory by our staff and wasted efforts due to non-finalisation of accounts and delays in timely submission of returns. With the net result that the entire compilation of the necessary results and feedback to Government on the performance of the Industrial sector gets delayed, defeating the very purpose of the survey. We would like that the factories get familiar with the concepts and procedures for filling up the ASI and designate trained staff for the work of ASI. With the deregulation of the industrial sector, the factories may be called upon to provide other statistical information for monthly production data and such other vital aspects besides ASI for proper monitoring of the economy. It is therefore essential that they have well trained staff for compiling ASI and such other statistical information.

As any statistics has utility and relevance only if it is available without time lag, all the efforts of the FOD have been concentrated in persuading the factories for timely submission of the Return rather than enforcing the statutory provisions except when it becomes absolutely necessary. Our own interaction with the responding units as also the suggestions of the Standing Committee on Industrial Statistics have indicated that there is a need to have better coordination between the FOD and the responding units so that they appreciate the importance of ASI

better and clear any kind of misgivings in their minds. We have been holding such workshops since last two years. The response of the factory units indicates that these sessions have helped in educating them to compile the returns more effectively. Considering the complexities of the ASI return it is not expected that a short workshop like this will fully equip the participants with the knowledge and skill required for compiling the Return. However it is expected that participants of this session would be in a position to better appreciate the instructions and meaning of each entry in the schedule and thereby reduce the need for interventions from FOD staff in getting the Return.

### ASI 2000-2001

FOD has already issued notices to the selected factories in the month of September for submitting both the Short schedule and the Main schedule for the ASI 2000-01. In the State of Kerala a total of 1541 units (Census- 621 and Sample - 920) had been served notices. The short schedule is targeted to be completed by 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2001. For any assistance the nearest FOD office may be contacted. However it will not be possible to extend the time for the short schedule to any units. As already stated, factories, which are in a position to compile, the main schedule may submit the same along with the short schedules.

### Types of estimates

At present 2(two) types of estimates are generated and published for ASI. (i) Quick estimates and (ii) Detailed results.

The Quick estimates, based on the data on Short Schedule, are provided for the uses of National Accounts Division of CSO for the purpose of economic survey. These results are required to be generated by the end of December so that the same may be used for the Quick estimates of GDP in the month of January, 2002. The quick estimates are provided for the parameters like Number of factories,

Number of employees, Total labour cost, Total value of input, Total value of Output, Depreciation, Addition to Fixed Capital, GVA and NVA.

- From ASI 1999-2000 these results are available both in hard copies as well as in computer media at all India and state by 2-digit industry level (NIC-98).

*Detailed results* are available to the users within the 12 months from the completion of the fieldwork of the survey. At present the detailed results are available in both hard copies and in computer media. The detailed results are available in two volumes, Vol. I and Vol. II. Vol. I consists of 6(six) tables along with few descriptions on the industry code, concepts and definitions, blank schedule format etc. In vol. I table 1 gives the capital employed, input, output and GVA at NIC 4-digit by all India. Table 2 gives the capitals employed, input, output and GVA at 3-digit industry by State. Table 3 provides employment and emoluments at NIC 4-digit by all India, table 4 gives the employment and emoluments at NIC 3-digit by state, table 5 gives the fuels consumed at NIC 4-digit by all India, table 6 gives the fuels consumed at NIC 3-digit industry by states. In volume II two tables are generated at NIC 3-digit by state and all India. table 1 gives the quantity and value for the materials consumed (excluding intermediate products) as input items. Table 2 gives the quantity and ex-factory value of the products and by-products (excluding intermediate products).

In table 1 and table 2 of Vol. I the estimates are available on the characteristics like Number of factories, Number of factories in operation, Fixed capital, Physical working capital, Working capital, Invested capital, Gross value of addition to Fixed capital, Rent paid for fixed assets, Outstanding loan, interest paid, Gross value of Plant and Machinery, Value of products and by-products. Total output, Fuels consumed, Materials consumed, Total input,

Gross Value Added, Depreciation, Net fixed capital formation, Addition in stock, Gross capital formation, Income and Profit.

In tables 3 and 4 of Vol. I the results are available on the parameters like Number of persons employed, Number of workers, Directly employed-Men, Women and Children, Employed through contractors, Employees other than workers, Supervisory and Managerial staff, Other employees, Total mandays employed, Wages and Salaries for workers, Wages and Salaries for Supervisory and Managerial staff, Wages and Salaries of other employees, Bonus to all staff, Employers' contribution.

In tables 5 and 6 of Vol. I the estimates are provided for quantity and value in respect of coal, electricity purchased, petroleum products, other fuels and total

## Workshop on Annual Survey of Industries

A Workshop on Annual Survey of Industries 2000 - 01 was held in the Conference Hall of Central Excise, Ernakulam on 2<sup>nd</sup> November, 2001. Shri. P. B. Pillai, Superintendent, NSSO welcomed the gathering. Shri. A. Meera Sahib, Director, SSB, Government of Kerala inaugurated the Workshop and Shri. Nilachal Ray, Director, C.S.O, Government of India delivered the keynote address. Shri. G. Sajeevan addressed the gathering. Shri. B.K. Muraleedharan, Superintendent, NSSO proposed a vote of thanks. Representatives of Cochin Chamber of Commerce, other industrial associations locate at Cochin and representation of factories participated in the deliberation.

**POVERTY ERADICATION THE TENTH PLAN PERSPECTIVE**

*(P.C.Jain, Joint Director, Western Ghat Cell, Planning & Economic Affairs Department, Secretariat)*

India is at the threshold of tenth five-year plan, which happens to be the first plan of the new millennium. The focus of development planning is shifting from growth in production of goods and services to total enhancement in human well being. Human well being includes ensuring the basic material requirements to all section of people especially for the people below poverty line. What is aimed at now is enrichment in the quality of life. In addition to access to social services an equitable development process must provide expanding opportunities for advancement to all sections of people. Accordingly eradication of poverty has to continue as a priority sector during 10<sup>th</sup> plan also. The emphasis of rural development programmes in the country has always been emancipation of rural poor from the grip of poverty. It is still a hard reality that two third of our population live in poverty even after five decades of planning and implementation of various programmes for alleviation of poverty.

The tenth plan is formulated in the country against this background of continuance of poverty with varying degrees of intensity in rural and urban India. The basic approach of tenth plan is to build up on the gains of the past and address the weaknesses of the past. Radical modifications and essential reforms in policies, institutions, systems and procedures etc are envisaged in the plan that emerges in a couple of months. Hence tenth five year plan is termed as a "reform plan" instead of the usual "resource plan"

Reduction in poverty ratio of the country to 20% by 2007 is one of the declared objectives of tenth plan. Rural families constitute nearly 74% of Kerala's total population of 31.83 million. In absolute terms this is about 4.8 million families. Kerala has achieved remarkable levels in quality of life of its people .It rank close to the developed world in its PQLI and HDI scores. Yet poverty has persisted and Kerala have a substantial outlier group. The slow growth of the economy and limited extent of availability of land have made the problem of tackling the poverty particularly severe.

**FOCUS**

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

Poverty estimates itself are a bit confusing. The latest NSS estimates (55<sup>th</sup> round - 1999-2000) show that around 12 % of Kerala population (6.5 lakhs families) is below poverty line in rural Kerala. But the B.P.L Census -2000 of the Department of Rural Development estimated that around 30% of its population (17 lakhs families) is below poverty line. (ie with annual family income below Rs.22000/-) The NSS estimates reveal a consistent decline in the poverty index where as the BPL Census data shows a steady increase in poverty in the state in spite of decades of poverty alleviation programmes done in the state. Differences in estimation through sampling and census

methods could not convincingly explain the above wide variation in poverty estimates. At this juncture of the tenth plan formulation there is a need to redefine the concept of poverty itself. "Poverty has to be construed as the level of access to an agreed set of entitlements, which needs to be

*progressively enlarged as the nation moves forward. Using this logic we have to construct a "poverty index" rather than a poverty line and use it to identify various segments from among the poor*"\*Various terminologies have been used by planners and agencies engaged in programmes for the poor. "Poverty Alleviation Programmes" has been the pioneer in this. The term more appropriate in the nineties has been "Anti Poverty Programmes" The term popular at present is "Poverty Eradication Programmes"

The basic thrust of all rural development programmes has been elimination of poverty from rural area. Almost all poverty alleviation programmes sponsored by government fall under two major categories

1. Income/Employment generation programmes
2. Rural asset creation programmes.

Poverty alleviation programmes expanded in number over the past few years. Names of a few government programmes intended to tackle the problem of poverty in the country are listed below for information sake.

1. Small & Marginal Farmers Development Programme (SMFDP)
2. Integrated Tribal Development Programme (ITDP)
3. National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)
4. Rural Landless Employment Gurantee Programme (RLEGP)
5. Food for Work Programme (FWP)
6. Draught Prone Area Development Programme (DPADP)
7. Command Area Development Programme (CADA)
8. Hill Area Development Programme (HADP)
9. Desert Development Programme (DDP)
10. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)
11. Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM)

12. Developments of Women & Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)
13. Swarnajayanti Gram Sworozgar Yojana (SGSY)
14. Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY)
15. Indira Awaz Yojana (IAY)
16. Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP)
17. Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP)
18. Integrated Programme for Drinking Water & Rural Sanitation
19. Community Development Programmic.

In spite of all these programmes and Crores of rupees spent on rural up-lift the problem of poverty continues unsolved. The poverty reducing effect of asset creation and employment generation schemes has been marginal. It is now time to think, "Is planning a shopping list of projects?"

Studies on Poverty Alleviation programmes conducted by various agencies showed that the main defects of anti poverty schemes in the country were mainly the following:

1. Sub-critical investment levels
2. Projects not utilizing local resources and expertise
3. Illiterate and unskilled beneficiaries
4. Indifferent delivery of credit by financial institutions
5. Over crowded spending in certain sectors like Dairy
6. Inclusion of non-poor as beneficiaries
7. Rising indebtedness of the beneficiaries
8. The contractor system of wage employment works
9. Dependence of poor more on local politicians

Rural development planning hither to have been a "top-down" process the result of which has been a set of "Centrally Sponsored Programmes" designed on all India pattern for poverty eradication in the country. But Kerala has recently made an experiment with the new model of "Peoples Planning" The Peoples Planning model had accepted

the quintessence of rural development planning as a realistic assessment of needs and capacities of its people and mobilizing the spirit of self-help and neighborhood strength into the development efforts. The Kerala model emphasized people's participation in planning exercise, due attention for local priorities and spatial co-ordination in plan formulations. The "Peoples Planning" is found to be the most relevant economic model to tackle the problem of rural poverty in an effective manner.

The approach of tenth plan in reducing poverty to 20% by 2007 intends to do the following

1. Thorough reform in agriculture sector.
2. Emphasis on employment generation sectors like construction, tourism, transport, SSIs, modern retailing, IT enabled services etc
3. Micro-finance projects for rural people with no subsidy
4. A minimum of 25% beneficiary contribution for all poverty eradication schemes.
5. Insisting productive works only under employment generation programmes.
6. RD funds to be utilized as state share for donor assisted PA Schemes
7. The poor to contribute to economic growth by strengthening the economy of SF, MF, Forest produce gatherers, Artisans, Unskilled workers etc.
8. Development of rural industries for generation of non-farm employment
9. Special programmes for the asset less tribal and other vulnerable group
10. National Policy for empowering tribal economy through their integrated development.

Low income is not the only cause of rural poverty. The following clusters of disadvantage in rural Kerala also have to be taken care of by programmes attempting eradication of poverty.

1. Absolute poverty
2. Physical weakness
3. Vulnerability
4. Isolation
5. Powerlessness

In the context of tenth plan formulation the view of our state is that elimination of poverty needs a macro and micro strategies. *"At the macro level a conscious choice has to be made to achieve pro-poor growth. This would mean that the attention should be on development of agriculture especially in un-irrigated areas and in encouraging labour absorbing industries. Also a massive capacity building exercise needs to be taken up to enhance the capabilities of the poor. At the macro level a convergence of programmes, resources and services is called for. This can be achieved only through a demand led process, which means that the poor have to be organized and empowered to participate in the development process. In concrete terms, providing wage employment while creating rural infra structure, targeting basic services and providing direct social security measures to the most vulnerable. Only such a concerted approach can tackle the multiple dimensions of poverty and their ratchet effect on the poor."*\* Kerala suggests introduction of an anti-poverty sub-plan in the line of the present Tribal sub- plan in the state.

A six-fold approach to poverty reduction is suggested by the state of Kerala during the 10<sup>th</sup> plan period.

1. Generation of self-employment opportunities of a permanent nature for the poor by macro economic strategies aimed at labour intensive growth and micro strategies for development of the capabilities of the poor
2. Self-employment through micro enterprises promoted by credit, subsidy, skill development, product development and marketing
3. Government and local governments supporting with the basic minimum needs and infrastructure
4. The access of the poor to health and educational facilities to be made easier and improvement of the quality of these services

5. Social security and food security system for the most vulnerable group only
6. Evolve a transparent poverty index related to a set of entitlements and grading of the poor with this index and also with a participatory poverty assessment.

### Rural Development Information

*Rural development information is basically in the form of statistics generated by various agencies. The following are some of the existing sources in the state.*

1. Census Reports
2. NSS Surveys
3. Block Data Bank (Available in all Blocks)
4. District Rural Handbook (Available in all DRDA s)
5. Rural Development Statistics (Available in Commissionerate of RD)Key Indicators of Rural Development (Commissionerate of RD)
6. Development Reports-Peoples Plan (Available in all Panchayats)

Statistical approach alone serves to silence the human voice and strangle the human context. The end product would be a skeleton of social reality. Any honest attempt on generation of rural development information in the state should address the following.

1. Endowment & entitlement of rural families
2. Determinants of these endowments & entitlements.
3. Peoples energy and momentum
4. Organization and management abilities of rural household
5. People's confidence.

More studies have to be initiated on the following poverty ratchet influencing the existence of poverty in rural Kerala

1. Social convention
2. Disasters
3. Physical incapacity
4. Un-productive expenditure
5. Exploitation

6. Loss of assets

It is high time to experiment with new methods of information generation. The method of "Verbatim Transcription" (Analysis of Interviews) is found to be more relevant in certain cases. Choice of words, thoughts and feelings, tone etc of the respondent can be analyzed under the following captions.

1. Ignorance
2. Liberation
3. Self-confidence
4. Self-assertion
5. Human dignity
6. Political consciousness

- Speech of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Kerala in the 49<sup>th</sup> meeting of National Development Council (NDC) in New Delhi held on 1-09-2001

### Appendix Tables

#### NSS Estimates of Poverty in Rural Kerala

Year	% of Population below poverty line	No of BPL Households (Lakhs)
1977-78	47.4	18.0
1983-84	26.1	11.5
1987-88	16.44	7.4
1993-94	14.01	6.8
1999-00**	12.02	6.5

#### B.P.L. Census Estimates of Poverty in Rural Kerala

Year	% of Population below poverty line	No of BPL Households (Lakhs)
1985	27	15.70
1991	28	16.12
1992	30	17.87
2000**	30	17.27

\*\* Provisional

## CLUELESS ON INCOME

We have too much of fuzzy data on household income. It is time we had access to real data that is timely and comparable says Rama Bijapurkar

This column is further to the one that appeared a few weeks ago, "Batting Blind can never get you anywhere" by Mythili Bhusnurmath, lamenting the lack of credible statistics about the economy, and the consequent 'batting blind' on policy decisions. Now that someone has declared that the emperor has no clothes (the GDP growth number for last year changed three times, and we aren't sure whether to worry about the fiscal deficit as a percentage to GDP), perhaps it is also a good time to admit that we are clueless about the income of Indian households.

It is a relief now to be able to confess that it has been very tough explaining to potential foreign investors how on Rs. 50,000 a year, a family of four can live, eat, educate children, and still buy consumer durables. Or how 60 per cent of those with an income of Rs 10,000 to 12,000 per month have two wheelers and 25 per cent have cars. It is also tough convincing MNC consulting firms that they should not be making forecasts on India applying their empirical data from other countries to our income statistics.

How have we been managing so far? Has the whole marketing community really been batting blind? Not quite. There are two popular sources of income data, NCAER's MISH survey and ORG-MARG's IRS survey. Both of those produce income data which is reliable, but not valid (is a survey determined income of Rs. 50,000 really that or is it closer to Rs. 1 lakh? And does this factor of 2 remain the same if the survey income is Rs. 30,000?). We have learnt to calibrate survey income and make some sense of it through understanding consumption pattern in each stated income group. Consumption, like maternity is a certainty. Income, like paternity, is merely a matter of opinion. (A great step in this direction was the development of the consumption based model of consuming classes by NCAER in 1991-92. However, NCAER has always been rather

vague on the specifics of how this model was arrived at, and it is hard, therefore, to understand how exactly to use this model in various business contexts).

So far, income distribution data of NCAER and ORG-MARG have been reasonably similar despite slightly different income classifications, the approximate number of households in each income group has been the same. However, this comfort is also vanishing. The 2000 IRS data from ORG-MARG is sharply different in the story it tells about the income structure of the country from the 1999 projections of NCAER, which shows a richer Urban Consumer India as compared to IRS.

It certainly is time to say "enough of fuzzy data and personal correction factors mixed with common sense and experiential gut feel" It is time to get real data that is both timely and comparable over time. IRS data does not adjust income data collected over time for inflation, impairing comparability. NCAER does, but uses it based on a pan-Indian WPI, whereas inflation in small and large towns, and in different parts of the country could be quite different. On timeliness, IRS provides, through a rolling sample done each year, data which is maximum of six months old. NCAER, still works with five or six year old survey data and projections based on GDP growth (begs the question which GDP "official" number do they use!). In an environment as volatile as ours, the maxim "better late than never" certainly does not apply. There is no market for data which is only useful for conducting post mortems. NCAER uses the explanation of its massive sample size, compared to that of commercial market research agency surveys. However, the cost benefit of such a sample size in terms of improved confidence levels is not clear. And eventually, it is better to be approximately timely and useable than perfectly late and unusable.

I went to the Guru of this subject, the former Director General of NCAER, S L Rao, and asked him what he thought. Could we for, example, use NSS data, which is a household expenditure survey and hence avoids all the speculative paternity type issues that go with income data? His view was that NSS was not very helpful at all. It is data that comes out

five years too late. Also it looks only at expenditure and not at savings, though it does cover interesting data like spend on health care for the family. Further, it was created 40 years ago, for use in the policy issues of those days, like for example whether the public distribution system was working etc., does not cover too many of the manufactured goods that consumers buy today. Net net, it does not provide (not was it designed to provide) the expenditure patterns that would help businesses target consumers. S L Rao feels that doing a proper income survey for a country as heterogenous and large as India is quite complex. Black money, rural wage patterns, applying the concept of purchasing power parity to incomes in big and small towns etc. need to be factored in. The last time such a study was done, according to SL Rao, was in 1972 by NCAER and cost Rs. 1 crore. To do it again today would cost at least four times as much. It involves far more intensive measurement than the current method of waving a card with income classes at the respondents and asking them which class they belong to. It involves intensive questioning, observation of all durables owned in the household, when they were bought, what was paid for them etc. and a lot of expenditure, saving and earnings questions, which then get summed up into a final income number. This costs money, and the question he asks is "do you need mammoth samples" to do this? Or can a better more efficient design take care of this?

Who will embark on this mission of providing the basic data that consumer goods and financial services marketers need? Who will fund it? I would vote for a consortium of commercial market research agencies, with NCAER as technical consultants, funded by the government (who need this data in any case to assess the impact of reforms on the people of this country).

(Rama Bijapurkar is an independent strategic marketing consultant)

Source: The Economic Times, October 22, 2001

### Inflation rate down to 3.18 pc

Despite a steep hike in the price of electricity, inflation touched the year's lowest ever level of 3.18 per cent as against 7.37 per cent in the comparable period in the previous year due to downward pull of fruits and vegetables.

The week ended October 6 witnessed a 0.14 percentage points fall in inflation as measured by wholesale price index (WPI) from 3.32 per cent in the previous week as prices fell for food and non-food items, including wheat, bajra, jowar, maize, poultry-chicken and mutton and raw cotton.

Finance minister Yashwant Sinha had earlier said the inflation was very reasonable and was quite sure of keeping it well under control.

The WPI, however, rose by 0.2 per cent to 162.4 from 162 in the previous week and the index stood at 157.4 a year ago.

The final WPI stood at 161.8 for the week ended August 11 as against the provisional figure of 161.6, while the final inflation stood marginally higher at 5.54 per cent compared to the provisional level of 5.41 per cent.

The all India consumer price index for agricultural labourers (CPI-AL) rose by 0.33 per cent to 1.63 per cent in September, while that of rural labourers (CPI-RL) was static at previous month's level of 1.62 per cent.

Primary articles became cheaper by 0.4 per cent and fuels became costlier by near two per cent, while manufactured products remained firm at the previous week's level as food, textiles, paper and basic metal products became cheaper.

The index for primary articles' group index fell to 170.1 from 170.8 as both food and non-food articles' prices dipped by 0.4 per cent and 0.5 per cent respectively.

Food articles' group index fell to 177.4 from 178.1 on account of cheaper bajra, barley and mutton (three per cent each), urad, fruits and vegetables and poultry chicken (two per cent each) and wheat, jowar, maize and ragi (one per cent each).

Prices, however, increased for eggs (six per cent), fish - inland (five per cent), fish-marine (four per cent), moong (three per cent), masur (two per cent) and gram and arhar (one per cent each).



The index for non-food articles' group fell to 156 from 156.8 due to lower prices for raw skins (five per cent), raw cotton (three per cent) and castor seed (one per cent), while there was price rise for raw rubber (five per cent), raw jute and copra (two per cent) and tobacco and fodder (one per cent each).

Fuel, power, light and lubricant's group index rose by 1.8 per cent to 230.5 from 226.5 on account of five per cent rise in electricity price.

*Source: The Financial Express, (October 22, 2001).*

### **New Economy and National Accounts**

In the process of structural transformation of the economy, one of the challenges facing the compilation of national accounts statistics is the proper assessment and measurement of services which are not associated with tangible output and where the process of production and consumption often takes place at the same time. The appropriate accounting of the recent Information technology revolution (IT, i.e., computer hardware, software and communication equipment) has become even more challenging on account of the following issues.

First, the new economy segment is partly covered under the contribution of the industrial sector (hardware, etc.) and partly under services sector (software services). Secondly, as the technological advancement in computers is often reflected in the dramatic fall in their prices with a consequent substitution of computer services for other inputs of these products, the appropriate measurement of impact of computer related innovations in national accounts is rendered difficult. Construction of a base for benchmarking quality and price changes for IT products, in general, and computers, in particular, is also difficult because of the inherent problems of treatment of depreciation in these products. Thirdly, a proper assessment of the total contribution of IT to the overall real economic activity would always be difficult as the technological progress in this sector benefits the economy not only in terms of the output of this sector but also on account of spillover benefits externalised across a wide heterogeneous spectrum of the other economic activities.

The National Accounts Statistics (NAS) in India presently do not provide any clear segregation of the new (or IT) economy in terms of either hardware or software activities. The production of hardware forms part of manufacturing at the 2-digit level National Industrial Classification (NIC) because of the tangible nature of its production, but without any proper estimation of the value added from the informal sector. The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) covers the 'manufacture of computer and computer based system' under the 3-digit NIC and these production figures are used in the NAS for the estimation of the GDP originating in hardware production. The contribution of the software sub-sector to GDP is a part of the overall business services that form a part of 'real estate, ownership of dwelling, legal and business services' sector of the national accounts. The value-added per person and number of persons employed are used for estimating the contribution of the segment of business services. The estimates are prepared at constant prices and then estimates at current prices are obtained by superimposing the price effect.

*Source: Annual Report 2000-01, Reserve Bank of India.*

### **Indicators of Inflation Expectations**

Inflation expectations play an important role in the economic decision-making processes. They are usually explicitly factored into wage contracts, product price setting, investment and inventory planning, and implicitly into financial contracts through movements in yield curves, yield spreads and generally in the formation of financial prices. Accordingly, it becomes crucial for monetary authorities to obtain a reliable gauge of inflation expectations in the economy. In part, this arises on account of the compulsion for monetary policy to be forward looking: monetary operations are usually characterised by long and variable lags between the deployment of instruments and the achievement of the final target - raising interest rates can lead to a decline in inflation only after six to eight months or

more and therefore, monetary authorities can realistically hope to target future rather than current inflation. More importantly, inflation expectations shape the stance of monetary policy. In a Fisherian world, the nominal interest rate, which typically reflects the stance of monetary policy, is the sum of the real interest rate and inflation expectations. Since the real interest rate is a variable on which monetary policy cannot have a lasting impact, it is by influencing inflation expectations that monetary authorities can change nominal interest rates in a credible and consistent manner and thereby, convey their view on the real interest rate to the financial markets. In a market-oriented environment, convergence of the real interest rate view as between authorities and markets hinges upon the central bank's ability to stabilise inflation expectations. This, in turn, can lead to changes in the real interest rates and subsequently in aggregate economic activity. In this context, central banks employ a variety of methods to assess inflation expectations including expectation surveys, yield spreads between nominal and indexed bonds, output gaps, unemployment and capacity utilisation information, besides model forecasts and conventional monetary and financial analysis.

In India, price stability around a tolerable rate of inflation is an important objective of monetary policy. The Reserve Bank's monetary and credit policy statement made in the beginning of the year typically provides a view on inflation expectations for the year, consistent with and conditional upon anticipations relating to real and financial activity, the fiscal position, the balance of payments and the monsoon. Adjustments to the forecast of inflation expectations on account of changes in these conditions and / or the impact of unforeseen developments are undertaken as part of the mid-year review of monetary and credit policy. Current and past inflation behaviour, typically expressed in terms of year-on-year changes in wholesale price indices assessed in conjunction with the behaviour of consumer price indices, are used to obtain a view on

inflation expectations in the year ahead. During the second half of the 1990s and particularly in 2000-01, the wholesale price and consumer price inflation have been moving divergently, making it difficult to obtain a correct assessment of future inflationary pressures. The Policy Statement announced in April, 2001 reflected these concerns, observing that while in the medium to long run, inflation is associated with monetary expansion, in the short-run, inflation could be affected by non-monetary and supply-side factors which may not warrant a monetary policy response. Recent empirical research has also tended to confirm the existence of price cycles, further complicating the task of monetary policy. Consequently, it becomes important to assess the inflation outlook with the help of several indicators, including monetary conditions, in order to build up the appropriate policy stance.

In India, empirical work on modelling inflation has proliferated in the 1990s using univariate and multivariate time series techniques as well as macroeconomic models. In general, these efforts have focused on the proximate determinants of the inflationary process in India rather than on the formation of inflation expectations. In response to the 'Lucas critique', the effects of inflation uncertainty have been empirically investigated by augmenting the Lucas supply function with inflation expectations and inflation variability. The results suggested that while the adverse effects of anticipated inflation on growth are minimal, unanticipated inflationary shocks create a significant loss of real output. In more recent work, attempts have been made to identify growth rate cycles in the movement of wholesale prices and advance indicators of inflation, which can be combined to construct composite indicators of inflation, using principal components analysis. Preliminary empirical exploration of the formation of inflation expectations - represented by five-monthly moving averages of the WPI inflation rate - conducted on monthly data for the period April, 1997 to March, 2001 in respect of a host of macroeconomic variables indicates the statistical

presence of lead information in some of these variables. The yield spread i.e., the difference between long term and short-term government bond yields contains considerable information on the path of future inflation with a two-month lead. A 3 percentage point change in the yield spread indicates a 1 percentage point change in inflation expectations in the same direction. The impact of supply shocks can be represented by the behaviour of food prices. A 7 per cent increase in food prices signals a 1 percentage point rise in inflation expectations one month ahead. The impact of external terms-of-trade shocks is captured through fuel prices. A rise of 10 per cent in fuel prices indicates a rise of 1 percentage point in future inflation with lead information content of about six months. Exchange rate movements appear to lead inflation expectations by about one month: a 5 per cent depreciation in the exchange rate could add up to 0.3 percentage point to inflation expectations, which is consistent with the findings of other studies in India. The real money gap (defined as the deviations of the current real money aggregate from its projected path indicated in monetary and credit policy statements) is found to have one-month lead information about the future path of inflation. A 10 per cent increase in the real money gap indicates a 0.6 percentage point downward shift in inflation expectations. Empirical work on real money gap in the euro area shows that it tends to move inversely with the price gap, i.e., the deviation of actual price change from its target, somewhat before the rate of inflation. Furthermore, the real money gap is found to have greater predictive power than the output gap.

The objective of the preliminary empirical exercise is to investigate the feasibility of identifying a menu of alternative indicators of inflation expectations based on which a better guide to the formation of inflation expectations could be developed, rather than relying only on changes in WPI and CPI for projecting future inflation. The variables reported from the preliminary exercise are statistically significant and testing for unit roots indicated they are stationary. The correlation matrix

points to the absence of collinearity among the various indicators and a weak ordering is feasible in terms of information content as regards future inflation. These empirical results are tentative and need to be further stress tested for robustness under varying conditions. With the inclusion of higher frequency data and refinement of the methodology, research on the subject could pave the way for developing an "inflation conditions index" for India as a composite indicator for inflation expectations.

Source: Annual Report 2000-01, Reserve Bank of India.

### Rupee gains 3 paise against \$

*The rupee rallied against the U.S. currency today, supported by exporter dollar sales and unwinding of long positions by banks, even as the central bank continued its policy of caution and flexibility at the interbank foreign exchange market.*

*Closing at 48.00/01 a dollar, the rupee gained by three paise from last Friday's finish of 48.03/04 after trading in a narrow range of 48.00 and 48.04 in quiet to moderate activity at the forex spot market. It opened at 48.02/04.*

*Bunched up dollar supplies accumulated over the weekend led banks to unwind long positions in the absence of adequate follow-up demand for the U.S. currency, which helped the rupee post fresh gains, dealers said.*

*PTI*

Source: The Hindu, October 23, 2001

## Turnaround is not expected until '02

*DARK CLOUDS continue to dampen economic prospects as indicated by the fifth successive fall in the growth rate of the DSE-ECRI Indian Leading Index, a barometer of future growth in economic activity, to 0.5 per cent in July from 9 per cent in May and 0.8 per cent in June. The weak growth in the Leading Index suggests that growth is likely to slow further this year and a turnaround is not expected until 2002. The July level of the DSE-ECRI Indian Leading Index was also close to the June level at 152.9, down from 156.4 in May.*

The DSE-ECRI Indian coincident Index, a composite index of output, income, employment and sales and a gauge of current economic conditions, also fell from 154.8 in February to 148.4 in March. Its growth rate fell from 10.2 per cent in February to 0.6 per cent in March. The dismal GDP growth of 4.4 per cent in the first quarter of 2001-02 compared with 6.1 per cent in the same period last year confirms the slowdown in the economy.

One bright spot is the growth in the agricultural sector of 2.3 per cent in the April-June period as compared to 0.6 per cent in the same period last year. In the services sector, growth in finance, insurance, real estate, and business services was firm during this period while growth slumped in trade, hotels, transport and communication. In the aftermath of the terrorist attacks in the US, growth in these areas is likely to slide further

*Much attention is now focused on the gloomy prospects for India's exports. Even before the terrorist attacks, exports in April-August fell 2.3 per cent (in US dollars) and in the month of August by 1.06 per cent compared to previous year's level. With the US accounting for over one-fifth of India's total exports and the European Union for almost one-fourth, a deepening in the slowdown in the US and the global economy is likely to hit India adversely.*

This is also the prognosis of the level and the growth rate of the Leading Index for India's Exports constructed by the authors (DRG Study, 2001, Reserve Bank of India) to predict cyclical

downturns and upturns in India's export sector. The index comprises the 36-country real effective exchange rate and the leading indexes of India's fifteen major trading partners and is based on the premise that the exchange rate measures price competitiveness while the fifteen country leading index determines the cyclical movement in demand in the consuming countries. The Leading Index for Exports has dropped consistently since August 2000. Although its growth rate has been negative since February 2000, it also declined sharply since August 2000.

### Pami Dua and Anirvan Banerji

( Pami Dua is professor at Delhi School of Economics and Anirvan Banerji is the director of research at the Economic Cycle Research Institute, New York. The authors gratefully acknowledge support from the ICICI Research Centre for the ongoing maintenance of the leading and coincident indexes )

*Source: The Economic Times, October 22, 2001.*

## Economy

### 5-6 p.c. GDP rise reasonable – RBI

The Reserve Bank of India today termed the projection of growth rate of the Indian economy at 5 to 6 per cent as 'reasonable' as compared to that made by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other domestic as well as international monitoring agencies.

"Balancing various factors and assuming no further serious disruption in the world economic environment, at this stage, a projection in the range of 5-6 per cent growth rate in the current year may be reasonable for the purpose of credit and monetary management," RBI said in its mid-term review of the Monetary and Credit Policy for 2001-02.

India is likely to be one of the very few countries in the world which would show a growth rate of this order in the current year, the RBI said

The recent growth projections made by the IMF, other international agencies as well as domestic research and monitoring agencies have ranged widely from 4.5 to over 6 per cent, the RBI added. In view of the global uncertainty and the impact of global slowdown on exports as well as domestic growth, the apex bank said a firm projection of revised growth rate for the year as a whole was difficult. The RBI said while agricultural performance was encouraging, the position regarding revival of industrial sector and export growth in the first half of the current year was unfavourable. The RBI said as per the latest estimates by the Central Statistical Organisation, the growth rate of industrial production during April – August 2001 was lower at 2.2 per cent against 5.6 per cent in the corresponding period of the previous year and that deceleration had been observed across the sectors.

Stating that India's export growth was negative due to global slowdown, the RBI said Exports in dollar terms during this period declined by 2.3 per cent against a growth of 21.1 per cent in corresponding period last year."

While imports increased by 2.5 per cent as against an increase of 13.8 per cent last year, trade deficit in the first five months of the current fiscal at \$4.6 billion was higher than \$3.7 billion in the same period last year.

Due to moderation of oil prices, India's oil imports had declined by 6.1 per cent as against an increase of 78.7 per cent in the corresponding period of the previous year, it said. For rest of the year, there is some uncertainty about the likely course of international oil prices, it said adding if the average oil prices for rest of year were assumed to be at \$25 a barrel, India's oil import bill for 2001-02 would be in the range of \$17.5 – 18 billion as against actual imports of \$15.6 billion in the previous year.

The RBI expected that the current account deficit would still be well below 2 per cent of gross domestic product and no significant pressures on balance of payments were expected – PTI.

Source: The Hindu, October 23, 2001.

### Loan scheme to minimise risks

The Reserve Bank of India introduced 'loan system' to minimise the risks of cash and liquidity management on the part of the banking system, caused by volatile movements in cash credit component of working capital.

In the current environment of short-term investment opportunities available to both corporates and banks, banks will henceforth have the freedom to change the composition of working capital by increasing the cash credit component beyond 20 per cent for working capital limits of Rs. 10 crores and above, if they so desire.

Further, a committee consisting of representatives of banks, RBI, Central Government and Food Corporation of India was constituted by the RBI for undertaking a review of the consortium arrangement for food credit. The report of the committee is under consideration in consultation with the agencies concerned and the government.

Kissan Credit Cards (KCCs) scheme for eligible agricultural farmers has proved to be successful. To accelerate the scheme of KCCs to cover all eligible agricultural farmers within the next three years, the RBI has advised all banks about their targets to be achieved for 2001 – 02.

The Reserve Bank intends to process applications promptly in the light of considerations outlined in its circular to financial institutions on approach to universal banking in April this year.

In processing specific proposal, the overwhelming consideration of the RBI will be to meet the strategic objectives of the financial institution concerned for meeting the varied needs of different categories of customers, while at the same time ensuring healthy competition in the financial system through transparent and equitable regulatory framework applicable to all the participants in banking business.

Source: The Hindu, October 23, 2001.

**Percentage variation of retail prices of certain essential commodities for the month of  
September & October 2001**

Sl. No.	Name of Commodity	Unit	Prices (in Rs.)		Percentage variation
			2 <sup>nd</sup> Friday		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<b>A. RICE - Open Market</b>				
1	Red - Matta	Kg	12.16	12.25	0.74
2	Red - Chamba	Kg	12.27	12.27	-0.03
3	White - Andra Vella	Kg	12.17	12.27	0.84
	<b>B. PULSES</b>				
4	Green gram	Kg	32.14	30.68	-4.55
5	Black gram split w/o husk	Kg	39.07	37.43	-4.20
6	Dhall(Tur)	Kg	29.92	30.04	0.40
	<b>C. OTHER FOOD ITEMS</b>				
7	Sugar(O.M)	Kg	15.39	15.43	0.23
8	Milk (Cow's)	Ltr.	12.93	12.93	-0.01
9	Egg Hen's (White lagon)	Dozen	16.05	15.48	-3.54
10	Mutton with bones	Kg	115.00	115.00	0.00
11	Tea (Kannan Devan)	1/2 kg	69.39	69.68	0.42
12	Coffee Powder (Brook Bond Gr.Label)	1/2 kg	69.32	69.21	-0.15
	<b>D. OIL AND OIL SEEDS</b>				
13	Coconut oil	Kg	36.61	35.93	-1.86
14	Groundnut oil	Kg	50.28	50.48	0.40
15	Refined oil (Postman)	Kg	60.22	60.22	0.00
16	Gingelly oil	Kg	50.00	50.36	0.71
17	Coconut without husk	100 nos	372.50	366.43	-1.63
	<b>E. SPICES AND CONDIMENTS</b>				
18	Corriandar	Kg	41.93	40.71	-2.90
19	Chillies dry	Kg	49.64	49.64	0.01
20	Onion small	Kg	11.33	14.20	25.33
21	Tamarind without seeds loose	Kg	23.29	23.43	0.59
	<b>F. TUBERS</b>				
22	Chenai	Kg	7.29	7.29	-0.06
23	Tapioca Raw	Kg	4.96	5.04	1.53
24	Potato	Kg	9.00	8.82	-1.98
25	Colocassia	Kg	15.14	14.71	-2.81
	<b>G. VEGETABLES</b>				
26	Onion big	Kg	8.38	8.62	2.88
27	Brinjal	Kg	9.43	9.43	-0.02
28	Cucumber	Kg	6.50	6.50	0.00
29	Ladies Finger	Kg	9.50	10.29	8.27
30	Cabbage	Kg	9.86	9.00	-8.72
31	Bittergourd	Kg	12.00	15.71	30.95
32	Tomatto	Kg	8.00	8.64	8.04
33	Chillies green	Kg	13.07	14.79	13.13
34	Banana green	Kg	13.64	13.54	-0.76
35	Plantain green	Kg	9.79	9.36	-4.42
	<b>H. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS</b>				
36	Washing Soap (501 Half Bar)	1/2 Bar	7.71	7.73	0.29
37	Toilet Soap - Lux	100 gm	11.00	11.00	0.00
38	Toothpaste - Colgate	100 gm	27.54	27.79	0.89
39	Cement - Sankar (Ord.Paper Bag)	each	153.50	177.18	15.43

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

Name of commodity	Unit	Retail prices on the second Friday of											
		Nov 2000	Dec 2000	Jan 2001	Feb 2001	Mar 2001	Apr 2001	May 2001	Jun 2001	Jul 2001	Aug 2001	Sep 2000	Oct 2000
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<b>A) RICE</b>													
<b>Open Market</b>													
Red - Matta	Kg	13.12	13.26	13.20	13.05	12.91	12.33	12.33	12.50	12.43	12.25	12.16	12.25
Red - Chamba	Kg	12.83	13.08	13.19	13.15	12.63	12.11	11.96	12.10	11.96	12.15	12.27	12.27
White - Andra Vella	Kg	12.32	12.66	12.61	12.42	12.22	11.98	11.89	12.00	12.04	12.08	12.17	12.27
<b>B) PULSES</b>													
Green gram	Kg	25.46	24.18	25.93	26.83	27.81	29.71	30.36	30.89	31.86	33.86	32.14	30.68
Black gram split w/o husk	Kg	41.14	42.43	42.25	38.23	38.37	39.11	39.43	39.21	39.82	39.93	39.07	37.43
Dhall (Tur)	Kg	29.31	29.92	29.17	28.02	28.48	28.15	28.08	28.54	29.15	30.04	29.92	30.04
<b>C) OTHER FOOD ITEMS</b>													
Sugar(O.M)	Kg.	15.41	15.26	15.07	14.73	14.95	16.15	15.73	15.67	15.55	14.94	15.39	15.43
Milk (Cow's)	Ltr.	12.93	12.93	12.93	12.92	12.92	12.96	12.96	12.96	12.93	12.93	12.93	12.93
Egg Hen's (White lagon)	Dozen	17.59	18.30	19.71	17.46	16.28	14.53	16.53	18.75	17.64	16.60	16.05	15.48
Mutton with bones	Kg	110.00	110.00	112.14	111.43	112.14	112.86	113.57	113.57	114.29	114.29	115.00	115.00
Tea (Kannan Devan)	1/2 kg	66.54	66.71	66.89	66.93	66.93	66.93	67.64	68.61	69.21	69.46	69.39	69.68
Coffee Powder (Brook Bond Gr.Label)	1/2 kg	69.98	69.68	69.61	69.86	69.50	69.48	69.36	69.38	69.38	69.38	69.32	69.21
<b>D) OIL AND OIL SEEDS</b>													
Coconut oil	Kg	34.75	36.93	34.64	35.35	36.50	35.14	33.21	37.25	36.00	37.89	36.61	35.93
Groundnut oil	Kg	48.77	49.35	47.95	47.00	47.78	48.20	47.17	48.68	49.78	50.48	50.28	50.48
Refined oil (Postman)	Kg.	61.29	62.00	61.34	61.34	61.52	61.25	61.29	60.85	60.85	60.31	60.22	60.22
Singelly oil	Kg.	48.75	49.96	48.86	49.73	49.35	49.71	49.68	49.43	49.86	51.21	50.00	50.36
Coconut (without husk)	100 nos	348.57	373.93	353.57	364.23	376.54	358.57	342.14	363.57	368.21	376.43	372.50	366.43

Contd.

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

Sl. No.	Name of commodity	Unit	Retail prices on the second Friday of											
			Nov 2000	Dec 2000	Jan 2001	Feb 2001	Mar 2001	Apr 2001	May 2001	Jun 2001	Jul 2001	Aug 2001	Sept 2000	Oct 2000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	<b>(E). SPICES AND CONDIMENTS</b>													
18	Corriandar	Kg.	33.07	34.59	37.00	37.42	36.08	35.57	35.68	39.50	40.93	42.43	41.93	40.71
19	Chillies dry	Kg.	40.76	41.69	41.15	39.81	36.58	37.71	37.68	37.21	42.93	49.36	49.64	49.64
20	Onion small	Kg.	11.26	11.24	12.13	11.08	11.46	11.53	12.74	11.29	11.81	11.40	11.33	14.20
21	Tamarind without seeds loose	Kg.	27.21	26.86	26.43	25.85	25.31	25.32	24.50	23.79	23.50	23.07	23.29	23.43
	<b>(F). TUBERS</b>													
22	Chennai	Kg.	6.82	6.82	6.93	6.85	6.77	6.79	6.89	7.86*	8.29	8.43	7.29	7.29
23	Tapioca Raw	Kg.	5.68	5.64	5.75	5.58	5.38	5.36	5.11	4.96	4.93	4.79	4.96	5.04
24	Potato	Kg.	8.35	8.71	8.36	7.55	7.69	7.84	10.87	12.24	11.73	12.09	9.00	8.82
25	Colocassia	Kg.	13.92	12.93	12.29	12.23	12.38	13.71	13.14	15.00	16.46	14.17	15.14	14.71
	<b>(G). VEGE- TABLES</b>													
26	Onion big	Kg.	10.64	10.89	10.06	8.28	7.23	6.74	6.18	6.44	7.13	9.44	8.38	8.62
27	Brinjal	Kg.	10.71	12.50	11.29	11.00	10.15	9.57	10.36	11.00	10.71	9.86	9.43	9.43
28	Cucumber	Kg.	8.86	8.43	7.36	7.69	7.62	7.00	7.64	8.21	7.07	7.21	6.50	6.50
29	Ladies Finger	Kg.	10.64	11.29	12.71	11.38	11.15	11.64	11.64	14.29	10.43	10.29	9.50	10.29
30	Cabbage	Kg.	11.14	10.57	8.57	7.69	8.00	7.36	7.43	10.71	10.86	11.57	9.86	9.00
31	Bittergourd	Kg.	14.86	14.79	13.71	12.15	11.92	12.71	14.07	15.57	17.57	15.14	12.00	15.71
32	Tomatto	Kg.	16.43	11.00	7.71	8.08	7.15	7.86	11.43	11.00	14.57	12.36	8.00	8.64
33	Chillies green	Kg.	14.07	15.00	12.79	13.15	14.00	14.50	15.71	23.07	18.21	15.07	13.07	14.79
34	Banana green	Kg.	15.43	13.18	13.00	12.12	10.62	9.46	12.86	12.86	11.32	12.21	13.64	13.54
35	Plantain green	Kg.	9.71	9.36	9.39	9.81	9.38	7.93	7.93	8.25	8.14	8.86	9.79	9.36
	<b>(H). MISCE- LLANEOUS ITEMS</b>													
36	Washing Soap (501 Half Bar)	1/2 Bar	7.25	7.23	7.23	7.23	6.96	6.88	6.70	7.30	7.70	7.68	7.71	7.73
37	Toilet Soap - Lux	100 gm	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.54	10.82	10.96	11.00	11.00	11.00
38	Toothpaste - Colgate	100 gm	27.00	27.29	27.50	27.50	27.61	27.93	28.43	28.64	28.89	28.68	27.54	27.79
39	Cement - Sankar (Ord. Paper Bag)	each	195.25	197.55	202.59	204.38	204.38	203.96	200.83	193.91	187.42	181.55	153.50	177.18



## Hard days for COFEI's online operations

The decision of the Coffee Futures Exchange of India (COFEI), the world's first coffee online futures exchange, to close down online operations and revert back to outcry system brings to focus the challenges in the introduction of new technologies and instruments in an environment surrounded by traditional practices.

The average trading volume in the exchange has dipped by 65 per cent to touch 100 lots (1 lot – 600 kgs) per day making it economically unviable for COFEI to operate a V-Sat-based system.

Speaking to The Financial Express COFEI vice-president and Karnataka Coffee Brokers Association managing director B Arun Biddappa said, COFEI decided to temporarily revert back to the outcry system to save on the online rentals as the industry is going through a very lean period.

COFEI business manager PM Narayana Bhat said the exchange had improved its revenue by reverting back to the outcry system and changing the timings from 2 pm to 5 pm from the earlier 6 pm to 9 pm in the last few days. This has resulted in 25 per cent increase in the trading volumes in the last few days.

COFEI charges a trading and clearing fee of less than 0.05 per cent from its members and in the last year the exchange earned a revenue of over Rs. 10 lakh on this count. But the sharp fall in the coffee prices since the late last year the trading volumes came down to 65 per cent causing a 25 per cent fall in the revenue of the exchange, he added.

"This is the slackest period for coffee and not the right time to spend on online trading without adequate revenues. The new season begins from January and we hope to improve the situation by then", he said.

According to Mr. Bhat the exchange should have a minimum volume of 500 lots per day to survive with the online system. The average volume in the exchange has come down to 100 lots per day in the

last two months from 800 to 900 lots per day in June-July 2000, he pointed out.

However, Mr. Bhat said the exchange preparing to get into a web-based system of trading to resurrect its online activities and reach out to large number of traders. COFEI is also looking for a partner to share the trading volumes and has initiated talks with five companies. We are yet to finalise the partner, he added.

Established in December 1997, COFEI started trading from June 1998 has recorded a volume of 11,366 lots between June 98 to Dec 98, 41,393 lots in 1999 and 77,036 lots in 2000. This year from January to September it has recorded just 27,926 lots.

## Coffee Production in the last few years

In tonnes

1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
2,65,000	2,92,000	3,01,200

Price movements:

## Opening Prices for the day

Rs./Kilo

19.06.98	105.00	69.00
06.01.99	100.50	77.00
30.06.99	81.50	57.50
01.01.00	90.25	52.50
30.01.00	78.00	37.70
01.01.01	58.40	34.65
29.06.01	62.50	30.85
17.10.01	55.80	28.85

*COFEI charges a trading and clearing fee of less than 0.05% from its members and last year, the exchange earned over Rs. 10 lakh on this count.*

Source: The Financial Express October 22, 2001

## SAMPLING – Theory & Techniques

(Continuation from previous issue)

### Different Methods of Selection of Sample

#### Selection of Random Sample

*Random sample refers to that method of sample selection in which every item has an equal chance of being selected. Random sample can be obtained by way of the following methods.*

1. By Lottery Method
2. Random Numbers method

##### 1. Lottery System

The simplest method of selecting a random sample is the lottery method. Suppose we want to select  $n$  candidate out of  $N$ . We assign the numbers 1 to  $N$ . Write these numbers (1 to  $N$ ) on  $N$  slips, which are homogeneous as possible in shape, size, color etc. These slips are then put in a bag and thoroughly shuffled and then ' $n$ ' slips are drawn one by one. The ' $n$ ' candidates corresponding to numbers in the slip will constitute a random sample. The lottery method is time consuming and difficult to use if the population is sufficiently large. More over future verification of selection is not possible.

##### 2. Random Numbers' Method

The procedure of numbering each counter and selecting a counter after proper shuffling becomes tedious and cumbersome when the number of units in the population is large. Further, it is rather difficult to achieve thorough shuffling in practice. To overcome this difficulty tables of random numbers have been prepared. The random numbers are usually generated by some mechanism which, when repeated a large number of times, ensures approximately equal frequencies for the numbers from 0 to 9 and also proper frequencies for various combinations of numbers. Standard tables known as Random Number tables are available. A four digit random number table is given as appendix to the 'EARAS' instruction booklet.

In Random Numbers method, the random samples are selected from 'Random Number Tables'. It is the most practically used inexpensive method. If we have to select a sample from a population of size ( $N \leq 99$ ) then the numbers can be combined two by two to give pairs from 00 to 99. Similarly if  $N \leq 999$  or  $N \leq 9999$  and so on, then combining the digits three by three as 000 to 999, four by four as 0000 to 9999 and so on. The method of drawing the random sample from a Random Number table is as follows.

1. Identify the  $N$  units in the population with the numbers from 1 to  $N$ .
2. Select at random, any page of the random number tables and pick up the numbers in any rows or column or diagonal at random which are less than  $N$  and the units corresponding to it are included in the sample.

##### 3. Methods of Selecting Random Samples using Random Nos.

There are various methods to select random sample using Random numbers. Some of them are explained below:

###### Method 1

If we have to select ' $n$ ' units from ' $N$ ' units when ' $N$ ' is a ' $r$ ' digit no. Starting from any point in a random table we will consider the left most ' $r$ ' digits and the nos below ' $N$ ' will be considered as the serial number of unit being selected. If any no. repeats that no. will be rejected. To select one unit out of 10 (1 to 10) we use 1 digit random column, associating '0' with 10. Similarly for 100 and 1000. However when '0' is also to be considered for selection (As in the case of paddy C.C) then we may use 2 digit random nos for selection from 0 to 10. (if we want 5 digits and if we are using 4 digit table the first digit of next column will also be taken to form a five digit random number.

Being the simplest method this is being used by the Department in almost all Surveys. The drawback

# Sampling

of this method is that you may have to reject so many random numbers.

## Method 2 (Reminder Approach)

If  $N$  is an  $r$ -digited number, a number  $R$  is chosen at random from 1 to  $N'$ , the highest  $r$ -digited multiple of  $N$ , and the unit having the serial number equal to the remainder obtained on dividing  $R$  by  $N$  is considered as selected.

Eg:  $N = 100$ ,  $r = 3$ ,  $N' = 990$ ,  $R = 358$

Then Sl. No. of Sample selected =  $358 - 330 [110 \times 3] = 28$

In this method there is no need to reject most of the random numbers.

## Method 3 (Quotient Approach)

If  $N$  is an  $r$ -digited number, a random number  $R$  is chosen from 0 to  $N^r - 1$ ,  $N^r$  being the highest  $r$ -digited multiple of  $N$ , and the unit  $U_i$  is selected if the quotient  $(i-1)$  is obtained on dividing  $R$  by  $k$ , where  $k = N^r/N$ , treating the number  $N^r$  to be 0.

## 4. Changes in Sampling Frame

Suppose a sampling frame of  $N$  units has undergone some changes in the sense that  $m$  units of the original frame have ceased to exist and  $m'$  new units have been added to the frame. Then the revised frame will consist of  $N - m + m'$  (say,  $N'$ ) units. For selecting one unit with equal probability, the numbers 1 to  $N'$  may be associated with the  $N'$  units. This would mean renumbering of the units in the frame. This may be time-consuming if  $N$  and  $N'$  are both large. The renumbering could be avoided by the following procedure. The old numbering is kept as such and the new units are given numbers from  $(N + 1)$  to  $(N + m')$ . A random number is selected from 1 to  $N + m'$ . The unit corresponding to this number is selected provided it is not one of the  $m$  units which have become non-existent. In case a non-existent unit is chosen, the draw is rejected and the procedure is repeated. It may be seen that this procedure gives

equal probability to the  $N - m + m'$  units in the revised frame.

## 5. Examples for Selection of Random Samples

The following is an extract of a 4 digit random table.

Row No	Column Nos.				
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	3436	6833	5809	9169	5081
2	6133	4454	2675	3558	7624
3	0853	3890	5535	3045	9830
4	1207	5692	6971	6162	6751
5	6291	0924	1298	7386	5856
6	4725	9516	8555	0379	7746
7	1497	6486	3720	6191	3552
8	3497	2271	9641	0304	4425
9	8940	4765	1641	0606	4920
10	1122	6364	5264	1262	4027

Suppose  $N = 180$   $M = 7$  By method 1 we will select the Nos 0853, 1207, 497, 1122, 1298, 1641, consequently the sample consists of Sl Nos 85, 120, 149, 112, 92, 129 and 164. If we are selecting the samples by method 2 (Reminder approach), we will take numbers below 920. (highest 3 digit multiple of 180) Sl.no of 1<sup>st</sup> selected No. is the remainder of 363 divided by 180 which is 3, 2<sup>nd</sup> selected no. is 73 (remainder obtained by dividing 613 by 180) etc.

If we are selecting the sample by quotient method, then the Sl.No. of the 1<sup>st</sup> selection is given by  $343/7+1 = 49+1 = 50$ , 2<sup>nd</sup> selection is  $613/7 + 1 = 87+1 = 88$ . It may kindly be noted that there is practically no need for rejecting random numbers in method 2 and 3.

## Much hype over new 'Windows'

The global launch of the much-hyped new version of Microsoft's computer operating system WindowsXP (as in cXPerience), may have millions of lay users, drooling over its enhanced stability and multimedia capability, even as they worry over the privacy implications of some controversial, new features.

A huge marketing blitz budgeted at \$200 million will pen in New York's Times Square, only a few hundred metres away from the September 11 terrorist attack: Microsoft's response to the Mayor, Mr. Rudy Giuliani's plea for businesses to signal a return to normality. As leading PC makers such as Dell join in the launch event, music fans will be treated to a free concert, nearby, led by pop signer, Sting. The recent hit song by Madonna, "Ray of Light" is WindowsXP's official anthem, with its tagline, "Faster than the speed of light, she's flying Yes You Can!"

The hype was kicked off a week ago in Shanghai, during the Asia Pacific Economic Summit, attended by the U.S. President, Mr. George W. Bush, signalling the interest that the huge Chinese market holds to American IT majors.

Analysts who have previewed the new upgrade, applaud its improved stability after the crash-prone Windows 95 and 98 versions. "XP" also includes a sheaf of new features that will enhance the multimedia experience on the desktop PC – including the ability to handle a variety of video, still picture and music formats and to write on to CDs. But Microsoft has not provided software to create music files in the pioneering MP3 format – preferring to push its own alternative (and less popular) MWA format. The new version also signals the final death of DOS – the Disk Operating System that preceded Windows. Many DOS applications and even some written for Windows 3.1 will no longer run.

Meanwhile, WindowsXP has raised the hackles of consumer and privacy advocates with two new features. Over 13 organisations led by the U.S. – based Electronic Privacy Invasion Centre (EPIC) have complained to the Federal Trade Commission that the new operating system, in effect coerces users into parting with sensitive personal information. They point to the "Passport" feature which promises to consolidate multiple passwords used by PC owners to access email and on-line shopping options. There is apprehension that Microsoft, in spite of saying it will respect users' confidentiality, will have a huge data

base of their private preferences and shopping habits which has potential saleable value. EPIC alleges that during the registration process of a new XP installation, one is asked five times whether one wants to sign up for Passport. The head of a privacy group, Junkbusters Inc., told Reuters that consumers must not sign up for Passport to get Internet access: "Microsoft is not Lord of the Internet... My advice is just say no, no, no, no, and no."

The registration process itself is likely to prove the most irritating feature of XP. Owners must go through an online product activation process which scans the PC hardware configuration and generates a unique number which fingerprints the PC. If they do not do this within 30 days, the software is likely to shut down. If they change the configuration more than two times, the software will self-lock unless the manufacturer reactivates it. In other words, if a home user exchanges the PC or drastically upgrades the machine he or she will have to buy a new version of XP every time, for every machine in the home.

Microsoft's responses has been that such software was always licensed for one platform – only now it is enforcing it. But this has not cut ice with consumer activists. The Sydney Morning Herald quotes the Australian Consumer Association's criticism about the "copyright protection fetish" of companies such as Microsoft. "Piracy is not resolved by conscripting all consumers across the globe in a fight on software piracy. Making them the foot troops in this battle is inappropriate"

The other basic hurdle that may be faced by many Indian Users is that WindowsXP will work well only on fairly new PCs. It can be upgraded only from Windows 98 – not 95. At least 128 MB of RAM is required and a processor clocking at least 300 MHz.

But chip manufacturer Intel told this correspondent last week that to exploit XP optimally a Pentium 4 clocking at least 1.5 – 1.7 GHz is recommended.

The new software is being priced internationally at \$99 for an upgrade from Windows 98/Me and \$199 for a new package in the Home Version.

The Professional edition is costlier by \$100. Indian pricing was not available till today – but based on experience with previous Windows launches, street prices here should be slightly cheaper than the dollar – rupee conversion – that is around Rs. 5000 – Rs. 7500. That will make the new Windows a feature – enhanced, if fairly pricey, experience.

Source: *The Hindu*, October 25, 2001.

### Too XPensive? Microsoft upbeat, but market cagey about new Windows

MICROSOFT might tout it as a landmark in the evolution of its popular Windows operating system (OS), but Windows XP when the veil drops on October 25 may not find immediate favour in the mass PC market in the wake of slowdown.

Industry experts feel that Windows XP might cause a marginal spurt in the performance PC segment but the high price of the product (the cheapest upgrade to XP will cost almost a hundred dollars) would outweigh its features and work against it in this recessionary phase considering the negative consumer sentiment.

According to IDC India president Ravi Sangal, "I don't think there would be an explosion in demand in the already sagging market. When the entire industry is feeling the heat of the slowdown, XP will also face the pressure in the market."

IBM India country manager of personal computing Shashi B Mal agrees. "We see early adopters for each new product or service as it is launched. However, this is only a small sub-segment of the market. In a depressed market, customers are constantly looking at cutting costs, therefore, a spiral growth is not expected for any new software, be it an operating system or an application upgrade.

Microsoft India marketing manager Karthik Padmanabhan, however, is quite confident: "Windows XP is a landmark in the evolution of the Windows family and is the most significant release since Windows 95. Though we cannot provide you with exact numbers, we definitely anticipate tremendous consumer demand for Windows XP."

Windows XP, according to the 'estimated retail prices' announced by Microsoft, will be costlier than any previous version of Windows. The upgrade version of XP Home Edition will cost \$99 (Rs. 4,800), and the full version will come at \$199 (Rs. 9,600). The upgrade version of Professional Edition is priced at \$199 but full version will be at \$299 (Rs. 14,400). These price tags are around \$10 - \$20 more than the prices of Windows 2000.

"There would be a positive impact on the high-end PC market but the price of the product might be a disadvantage," Cornnet Vision managing director K. Sharma, one of the largest PC and peripheral dealers in Delhi, said.

When contacted, a Microsoft dealer based in Connaught Place of Delhi also said price could be a major incentive for mass users to switch to the new

operating system. Moreover, many of the existing Windows user would have to upgrade their systems to accommodate Windows XP to make the entire exercise more expansive, added the dealer.

Windows XP Home as well as Professional editions would need at least 300 megahertz processor with a clock speed of 233 MHz minimum with 128 megabytes (MB) of RAM, 1.5 gigabytes (GB) of available hard disk, a Super VGA (800 x 600) or higher-resolution video adapter.

Moreover, as the XP upgrade would be available only for Windows 98 and above versions, the existing Windows 95 users will have to buy a full version of Windows XP (read pay the full price).

Experts say enterprises will also be sensitive about the price because of the slowdown. "Companies will have to do a cost-benefit analysis to make a decision to switch to XP. For many companies, the benefits of upgrading from existing Windows versions to XP won't outweigh costs," a CIO with a large auto company remarked.

*Source: The Financial Express, October 25, 2001.*

### Kerala enters into pact with VSNL, BSNL to boost IT

Kerala has signed a pact with two government-run internet and basic telephony giants to boost the IT infrastructure in the state with a view to realising its information technology ambitions. IT Minister PK Kunjalikutty initialled the agreement with state-run Videsh Sanchar Nigam (VSNL), which is the largest internet service provider in the country, and Bharat Sanchar Nigam (BSNL) that monopolises basic telephony in the country at a function here. Chief Minister A K Antony called the event a historic one. The agreement will reportedly boost the efforts of the Government to implement an e-governance programme in the state. Kerala already has the highest telephone density in the country, which will be another favourable factor. The rural tele-density in the state was 5.1 per 100, much higher than the national average. Kerala is in another advantageous position due to hosting the landing point for two different submarine cables - Sea - Me - We - 3, which links India with 34 countries and SAFE, which provides instant connectivity to 40 countries.

*Source: The Economic Times, October 22, 2001.*

# Household Consumption Expenditure

## Quantity and Value of monthly average consumption of different cereals per person for rural areas of Kerala and all-India

Item	51 <sup>st</sup> Round		52 <sup>nd</sup> Round		53 <sup>rd</sup> Round		54 <sup>th</sup> Round	
	Kerala	All India	Kerala	All India	Kerala	All India	Kerala	All India
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>
	<b>Quantity (kg)</b>							
Rice	10.06	7.06	9.18	6.99	9.47	6.72	9.05	6.84
Wheat	0.82	4.31	0.84	4.22	0.83	4.54	0.85	4.28
Jowar		0.67		0.66		0.67		0.59
Bajra		0.41		0.45		0.43		0.35
Maize		0.29		0.31		0.25	0.00	0.22
Other Cereals	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.19
<b>Total Cereals</b>	<b>10.88</b>	<b>13.15</b>	<b>10.02</b>	<b>12.89</b>	<b>10.30</b>	<b>12.82</b>	<b>9.90</b>	<b>12.47</b>
Gram	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.08	0.05
Cereal substitute	1.10	0.05	1.05	0.04	0.87	0.03	1.09	0.05
	<b>Value (Rs)</b>							
Rice	79.84	48.23	80.73	51.73	81.58	52.19	81.12	55.40
Wheat	5.46	19.27	6.16	20.32	7.30	26.63	7.93	25.08
Jowar		3.05		3.52		3.35		3.23
Bajra		1.77		2.13		2.16		1.66
Maize		1.17		1.38		1.21	0.03	1.00
Other Cereals	0.01	1.63	0.04	1.14	0.02	0.95	0.08	0.84
<b>Total Cereals</b>	<b>85.31</b>	<b>75.13</b>	<b>86.93</b>	<b>80.21</b>	<b>88.90</b>	<b>86.48</b>	<b>89.15</b>	<b>87.21</b>
Gram	1.00	0.62	1.18	0.57	1.46	0.85	1.63	0.76
Cereal substitute	3.13	0.25	3.58	0.25	3.36	0.25	4.05	0.32
Sample hhs	640	16244	572	14499	640	13725	372	9986

Source: NSSO, Report No. 447, March 2000.

# Household Consumption Expenditure

## Quantity and Value of monthly average consumption of different cereals per person for urban areas of Kerala and all-India

Item	51 <sup>st</sup> Round		52 <sup>nd</sup> Round		53 <sup>rd</sup> Round		54 <sup>th</sup> Round	
	Kerala	All India	Kerala	All India	Kerala	All India	Kerala	All India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Quantity (kg)</b>								
Rice	8.73	5.06	8.59	5.34	8.08	5.15	8.24	5.27
Wheat	1.25	4.90	1.17	4.73	1.17	4.62	1.43	4.68
Jowar		0.42		0.30		0.26		0.32
Bajra		0.16		0.08		0.13		0.07
Maize		0.02		0.02		0.04		0.02
Other Cereals	0.00	0.09	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.07	0.01	0.05
<b>Total Cereals</b>	<b>9.98</b>	<b>10.65</b>	<b>9.77</b>	<b>10.56</b>	<b>9.24</b>	<b>10.27</b>	<b>9.68</b>	<b>10.42</b>
Gram	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.12	0.06	0.11	0.07
Cereal substitute	0.82	0.04	0.43	0.03	0.40	0.03	0.54	0.03
<b>Value (Rs)</b>								
Rice	69.52	42.12	77.70	47.88	75.30	49.46	76.36	52.21
Wheat	8.29	27.42	8.67	27.69	10.45	33.43	12.65	34.11
Jowar		2.30		1.98		1.60		2.01
Bajra		0.80		0.46		0.73		0.43
Maize		0.11		0.10		0.21		0.12
Other Cereals	0.00	0.35	0.04	0.44	0.02	0.35	0.32	0.24
<b>Total Cereals</b>	<b>77.81</b>	<b>73.10</b>	<b>86.41</b>	<b>78.56</b>	<b>85.77</b>	<b>85.77</b>	<b>89.33</b>	<b>89.11</b>
Gram	1.48	0.94	1.47	0.71	2.55	1.12	2.36	1.34
Cereal substitute	2.41	0.37	1.53	0.33	1.70	0.38	2.13	0.37
Sample hhs	448	10519	411	9959	424	17385	144	3497

JSS 51<sup>st</sup> Round: July 1994 – June 1995  
 JSS 53<sup>rd</sup> Round: January – December 1997

NSS 52<sup>nd</sup> Round: July 1995 – June 1996  
 NSS 54<sup>th</sup> Round: January – June 1998

Source: NSSO, Report No. 447, March 2000

## Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers

(Base 1982 = 100)

States	Centre	Consumer Price Index Number for the month of											
		Oct-0	Nov-00	Dec-00	Jan-1	Feb-01	Mar-01	Apr-01	May-01	Jun-01	Jul-01	Aug-01	Sep-01
<b>Southern States</b>													
Kerala	1. Aluva	448	443	445	448	449	448	449	456	462	466	457	458
	2. Mundakayam	456	451	452	451	450	448	445	449	456	453	453	447
	3. Kollam	450	453	452	456	464	463	448	445	460	456	452	457
	4. Thiruvananthapuram	498	490	490	499	500	503	503	496	498	504	506	505
	Average	463	459	460	464	466	466	461	462	469	470	467	467
Tamilnadu	1. Chennai	486	489	483	479	471	470	472	479	488	492	496	491
	2. Coimbatore	439	441	440	436	432	432	436	437	443	440	445	442
	3. Coonoor	438	438	434	431	430	429	430	441	455	454	451	448
	4. Madurai	452	458	456	446	445	441	443	449	448	440	442	436
	5. Salem	441	435	442	441	435	431	428	436	446	444	446	444
	6. Tiruchirappalli	498	502	478	475	467	464	462	464	480	501	500	500
	Average	459	461	456	451	447	445	445	451	460	462	463	460
Andhra Pradesh	1. Gudur	447	446	442	437	434	436	426	435	447	452	460	446
	2. Gundur	425	426	420	415	416	423	426	425	438	442	447	451
	3. Hyderabad	428	427	426	427	424	426	427	437	441	441	442	443
	4. Visakhapatnam	441	442	431	433	430	439	436	437	442	444	447	446
	5. Warungal	441	445	443	444	444	446	449	456	465	472	473	468
	Average	436	437	432	431	430	434	433	438	447	450	454	451
Karnataka	1. Bangalore	439	440	431	431	430	429	433	432	436	442	441	440
	2. Belgaum	472	468	471	473	466	465	469	477	486	494	500	495
	3. Hubli Dhanwar	438	435	436	437	436	441	442	448	454	456	456	455
	4. Meccara	463	464	460	456	453	451	450	452	460	461	462	458
	Average	453	452	450	449	446	447	449	452	459	463	465	462
Pndicherry	1. Pndicherry	488	486	495	491	480	473	464	468	480	484	478	482

Contd.



## Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (Contd.)

States	Centre	Consumer Price Index Number for the month of											
		Oct-0	Nov-00	Dec-00	Jan-1	Feb-01	Mar-01	Apr-01	May-01	Jun-01	Jul-01	Aug-01	Sep-01
<b>Northern States</b>													
Delhi	1. Delhi	522	519	513	513	513	518	526	527	533	536	536	534
Maharashtra	1. Mumbai	513	516	512	517	515	517	521	524	530	535	534	534
	2. Nagpur	475	478	476	477	470	467	476	478	483	490	496	488
	3. Nasik	483	490	489	496	487	489	488	494	497	504	504	503
	4. Pune	503	509	511	511	505	504	507	514	518	522	525	518
	5. Solapur	462	464	460	459	455	457	458	461	470	483	487	480
	Average	487	491	490	492	486	487	490	494	500	507	509	505
Haryana	1. Faridabad	444	446	442	444	448	455	463	468	471	483	483	480
	2. Yamuna Nagar	422	422	419	419	418	420	422	425	427	432	437	433
	Average	433	434	431	432	433	438	443	447	449	458	460	457
West Bengal	1. Asansol	422	420	416	406	401	407	413	418	421	429	453	453
	2. Darjeeling	393	393	386	386	384	380	383	385	393	395	396	396
	3. Durgapur	501	499	489	481	476	486	491	498	497	507	527	531
	4. Haldia	497	495	485	481	480	491	491	490	492	572	576	575
	5. Howrah	530	522	510	500	498	501	509	507	514	517	533	528
	6. Jalpaiguri	410	404	400	393	390	395	402	404	408	410	410	415
	7. Kolkata	484	480	461	456	450	461	465	465	472	502	516	518
	8. Raniganj	389	397	388	386	381	384	390	392	399	402	404	404
		Average	453	451	442	436	433	438	443	445	450	467	477
Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh	467	471	471	472	473	474	481	484	485	492	497	501
Uttar Pradesh	1. Agra	405	410	404	403	403	408	416	417	415	421	427	421
	2. Ghaziabad	454	455	450	457	455	462	465	468	469	471	474	473
	3. Kanpur	431	431	428	430	435	440	442	443	449	454	454	454
	4. Saharapur	410	407	405	403	403	406	410	416	422	426	432	431
	5. Varanasi	467	465	457	451	457	466	470	474	477	485	490	486
	Average	433	434	429	429	431	436	441	444	446	451	455	453
Madhya Pradesh	1. Balaghat	391	390	390	393	392	395	397	405	410	414	422	420
	2. Bhopal	456	457	457	461	469	468	470	475	482	502	506	503
	3. Indore	451	453	456	453	453	455	468	469	472	474	477	475
	4. Jabalpur	443	448	453	449	446	446	446	450	455	462	469	466
		Average	435	437	439	439	440	441	445	450	455	463	469
	<b>All India</b>	449	450	446	445	443	445	448	451	457	463	466	465

## Consumer Price Index and % Variations of Index for Industrial Workers

State	Centre	CPI for the month of								
		Jul-00	Jul-01	% variation	Aug-00	Aug-01	% variation	Sep-00	Sep-01	% variation
<b>Southern States</b>										
1. Kerala	1. Aluva	447	466	4.25	442	457	3.39	446	458	2.69
	2. Mundakayam	455	453	-0.44	449	453	0.89	453	447	-1.32
	3. Kollam	441	456	3.40	441	452	2.49	447	457	2.24
	4. Thiruvananthapuram	522	504	-3.45	506	506	0.00	506	505	-0.20
	Average	466	470	0.94	460	467	1.69	463	467	0.85
2. Tamilnadu	1. Chennai	476	492	3.36	475	496	4.42	475	491	3.37
	2. Coimbatore	437	440	0.69	432	445	3.01	431	442	2.55
	3. Coonoor	434	454	4.61	428	451	5.37	431	448	3.94
	4. Madurai	440	440	0.00	441	442	0.23	440	436	-0.91
	5. Salem	432	444	2.78	434	446	2.76	429	444	3.50
	6. Tiruchirappalli	481	501	4.16	476	500	5.04	483	500	3.52
	Average	450	462	2.60	448	463	3.47	448	460	2.66
3. Andhra Pradesh	1. Gudur	440	452	2.73	437	460	5.26	442	446	0.90
	2. Gundur	439	442	0.68	441	447	1.36	441	451	2.27
	3. Hyderabad	422	441	4.50	422	442	4.74	423	443	4.73
	4. Visakhapatnam	436	444	1.83	436	447	2.52	437	446	2.06
	5. Warangal	452	472	4.42	443	473	6.77	443	468	5.64
	Average	438	450	2.83	436	454	4.13	437	451	3.12
4. Karnataka	1. Bangalore	423	442	4.49	427	441	3.28	427	440	3.04
	2. Belgaum	479	494	3.13	473	500	5.71	475	495	4.21
	3. Hubli Dhanwar	439	456	3.87	434	456	5.07	433	455	5.08
	4. Meccara	454	461	1.54	454	462	1.76	454	458	0.88
	Average	449	463	3.26	447	465	3.95	447	462	3.30
5. Pondicherry	1. Pondicherry	479	484	1.04	474	478	0.84	474	482	1.69

Contd.

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

State	Centre	CPI for Industrial Workers								
		Jul-00	Jul-01	% variation	Aug-00	Aug-01	% variation	Sep-00	Sep-01	% variation
<b>Northern States</b>										
1. Delhi	1. Delhi	524	536	2.29	520	536	3.08	516	534	3.49
2. Maharastra	1. Mumbai	512	535	4.49	507	534	5.33	507	534	5.33
	2. Nagpur	475	490	3.16	474	496	4.64	472	488	3.39
	3. Nasik	471	504	7.01	474	504	6.33	476	503	5.67
	4. Pune	497	522	5.03	503	525	4.37	501	518	3.39
	5. Solapur	483	483	0.00	481	487	1.25	468	480	2.56
	Average	488	507	3.94	488	509	4.38	485	505	4.07
3. Haryana	1. Faridabad	452	483	6.86	447	483	8.05	450	480	6.67
	2. Yamuna Nagar	416	432	3.85	415	437	5.30	416	433	4.09
	Average	434	458	5.35	431	460	6.68	433	457	5.38
4. West Bengal	1. Asansol	415	429	3.37	418	453	8.37	419	453	8.11
	2. Darjeeling	380	395	3.95	386	396	2.59	389	396	1.80
	3. Durgapur	473	507	7.19	479	527	10.02	487	531	9.03
	4. Haldia	479	572	19.42	482	576	19.50	483	575	19.05
	5. Howrah	501	517	3.19	505	533	5.54	512	528	3.13
	6. Jalpaiguri	405	410	1.23	406	410	0.99	406	415	2.22
	7. Kolkata	450	502	11.56	456	516	13.16	465	518	11.40
	8. Raniganj	378	402	6.35	379	404	6.60	379	404	6.60
	Average	435	467	7.03	439	477	8.35	443	478	7.67
5. Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh	463	492	6.26	462	497	7.58	466	501	7.51
5. Uttar Pradesh	1. Agra	402	421	4.73	403	427	5.96	404	421	4.21
	2. Ghaziabad	450	471	4.67	451	474	5.10	452	473	4.65
	3. Kanpur	433	454	4.85	431	454	5.34	429	454	5.83
	4. Saharapur	401	426	6.23	411	432	5.11	412	431	4.61
	5. Varanasi	473	485	2.54	466	490	5.15	465	486	4.52
	Average	432	451	4.60	432	455	5.33	432	453	4.76
Madhya Pradesh	1. Balaghat	390	414	6.15	390	422	8.21	390	420	7.69
	2. Bhopal	455	502	10.33	452	506	11.95	449	503	12.03
	3. Indore	449	474	5.57	448	477	6.47	446	475	6.50
	4. Jabalpur	454	462	1.76	442	469	6.11	440	466	5.91
	Average	437	463	5.95	433	469	8.18	431	466	8.03
All India		445	463	4.04	443	466	5.19	444	465	4.73

## Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers

Base 1986-87 = 100

Sl. No.	Centre	Index for		% Variation	Index for		% Variation	Index for		% Variation
		Jul-00	Jul-01		Aug-00	Aug-01		Sep-00	Sep-01	
<b>Southern States</b>										
1	Kerala	322	325	0.93	317	323	1.89	321	316	-1.56
2	Tamilnadu	300	304	1.33	298	304	2.01	298	304	2.01
3	Andhrapradesh	325	320	-1.54	324	326	0.62	321	327	1.87
4	Karnataka	315	304	-3.49	313	307	-1.92	310	307	-0.97
<b>Northern States</b>										
5	Maharashtra	311	304	-2.25	309	309	0.00	307	305	-0.65
6	Haryana	314	320	1.91	316	322	1.90	311	324	4.18
7	West Bengal	290	302	4.14	292	305	4.45	291	306	5.15
8	Uttar Pradesh	307	312	1.63	303	313	3.30	301	314	4.32
9	Madhya Pradesh	317	313	-1.26	315	316	0.32	311	315	1.29
10	Assam	324	321	-0.93	326	318	-2.45	327	319	-2.45
11	Bihar	291	283	-2.75	289	285	-1.38	287	287	0.00
12	Gujarat	313	328	4.79	312	329	5.45	312	324	3.85
13	Himachalpradesh	303	295	-2.64	300	303	1.00	300	299	-0.33
14	Jammu & Kashmir	330	333	0.91	329	332	0.91	327	329	0.61
15	Manipur	318	311	-2.20	320	312	-2.50	321	308	-4.05
16	Meghalaya	348	346	-0.57	346	348	0.58	349	350	0.29
17	Orissa	313	308	-1.60	312	313	0.32	310	312	0.65
18	Punjab	322	325	0.93	319	331	3.76	318	329	3.46
19	Rajasthan	315	311	-1.27	313	311	-0.64	310	308	-0.65
20	Tripura	347	317	-8.65	346	323	-6.65	328	324	-1.22
	<b>All India</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>-0.32</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>1.63</b>

## Indices (All India) for the last 12 months

Base Year	Indices	Oct-00	Nov-00	Dec-00	Jan-01	Feb-01	Mar-01
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1982 = 100	Industrial Workers	449	450	446	445	443	445
84-85 = 100	Non urban manual workers	375	376	375	376	376	377
86-87 = 100	Agricultural labourers	305	306	303	301	299	300
86-87 = 100	Rural labourers	307	308	306	303	301	302

Base Year	Indices	Apr-01	May-01	Jun-01	Jul-01	Aug-01	Sep-01
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	13
1982 = 100	Industrial Workers	448	451	457	463	466	465
84-85 = 100	Non urban manual workers	379	382	386	391	393	392
86-87 = 100	Agricultural labourers	301	303	306	309	312	311
86-87 = 100	Rural labourers	303	306	309	311	314	313

## Consumer Price Index for Industrial &amp; Agricultural Workers (Kerala State)

Base 1970 = 100

Sl.No.	Centre	Oct-00	Nov-00	Dec-00	Jan-01	Feb-01	Mar-01
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Thiruvananthapuram	1129	1128	1129	1135	1137	1142
2	Kollam	1125	1125	1126	1131	1136	1140
3	Punalur	1078	1078	1079	1083	1087	1090
4	Alappuzha	1131	1131	1132	1136	1139	1144
5	Kottayam	1129	1129	1131	1136	1140	1144
6	Mundakkayam	1096	1095	1096	1099	1103	1106
7	Munnar	1095	1095	1096	1101	1105	1109
8	Ernakulam	1082	1081	1083	1087	1090	1093
9	Chalakkudy	1147	1147	1148	1152	1155	1158
10	Thrissur	1103	1102	1104	1108	1110	1113
11	Palakkad	1115	1115	1117	1121	1123	1126
12	Malappuram	1104	1103	1104	1108	1111	1115
13	Kozhikkode	1103	1102	1103	1108	1110	1113
14	Meppady	1172	1172	1173	1178	1181	1185
15	Kannur	1101	1101	1103	1108	1111	1114
	State	1114	1114	1115	1119	1123	1126

Sl.No.	Centre	Apr-01	May-01	Jun-01	Jul-01	Aug-01	Sep-01
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Thiruvananthapuram	1143	1139	1144	1148	1150	1153
2	Kollam	1140	1137	1144	1149	1152	1155
3	Punalur	1091	1088	1093	1096	1098	1101
4	Alappuzha	1146	1142	1149	1153	1155	1157
5	Kottayam	1146	1146	1152	1157	1161	1163
6	Mundakkayam	1106	1106	1111	1113	1114	1116
7	Munnar	1110	1112	1117	1121	1124	1127
8	Ernakulam	1095	1097	1104	1107	1109	1112
9	Chalakkudy	1160	1162	1170	1174	1177	1180
10	Thrissur	1114	1116	1124	1128	1129	1132
11	Palakkad	1128	1130	1136	1141	1142	1145
12	Malappuram	1117	1120	1125	1126	1128	1131
13	Kozhikkode	1114	1115	1123	1128	1130	1134
14	Meppady	1187	1189	1195	1197	1199	1201
15	Kannur	1115	1118	1124	1129	1132	1135
	State	1127	1128	1134	1138	1140	1143

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

Sl.No	Centre	State	Index for the month of											
			Oct 00	Nov-00	Dec 00	Jan 01	Feb 01	Mar -01	Apr 01	May01	Jun 01	Jul-01	Aug 01	Sep 01
<b>Southern Centres</b>														
1	Trivandrum	Kerala	365	365	366	371	370	369	370	374	377	382	384	385
2	Calicut	Kerala	371	370	370	370	369	369	369	371	374	375	371	370
3	Chennai	Tamilnadu	426	428	424	433	431	431	432	436	440	453	454	454
4	Coimbatore	Tamilnadu	432	433	434	441	441	442	443	447	447	451	456	454
5	Madurai	Tamilnadu	433	433	432	432	429	427	429	433	438	438	439	438
6	Salem	Tamilnadu	411	414	416	421	418	416	417	419	424	428	427	426
7	Tiruchirapalli	Tamilnadu	402	404	403	401	400	398	396	400	404	409	410	407
8	Hydrabad	Andrapradesh	388	390	386	387	388	390	396	404	405	412	413	410
9	Kurnool	Andrapradesh	385	384	383	382	383	386	389	390	396	400	403	406
10	Vijayawada	Andrapradesh	409	408	405	403	402	403	404	407	411	418	424	424
11	Vishakapattanam	Andrapradesh	376	376	379	382	382	382	385	388	390	396	399	400
12	Warungal	Andrapradesh	401	400	400	395	399	399	399	404	414	415	418	417
13	Bangalore	Karnataka	396	395	393	396	397	397	399	403	409	413	414	413
14	Gulbarga	Karnataka	362	363	360	358	356	356	361	367	369	376	380	379
15	Hubli	Karnataka	372	373	373	380	379	384	385	385	391	394	398	400
16	Mangalore	Karnataka	364	369	368	371	371	371	372	374	376	382	387	383
<b>Northern Centres</b>														
1	Delhi	Delhi	386	384	382	382	385	386	388	388	394	399	402	401
2	Mumbai	Maharashtra	375	378	378	379	379	385	384	387	392	396	396	394
3	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	396	399	399	403	403	401	403	407	412	413	422	422
4	Nagpur	Maharashtra	362	365	363	364	364	365	369	373	375	377	378	376
5	Pune	Maharashtra	389	391	389	391	391	394	397	400	404	406	406	406
6	Solapur	Maharashtra	363	364	361	358	357	357	358	362	366	367	370	369
7	Chandigarh	Punjab	446	448	447	448	452	454	455	454	459	463	467	472
8	Kolkatta	West Bengal	352	349	345	344	345	346	349	352	359	360	357	355
9	Asansol	West Bengal	380	384	382	379	377	379	384	389	394	407	402	402
10	Kharagpur	West Bengal	359	362	360	359	360	360	364	365	371	375	378	378
11	Siliguri	West Bengal	408	407	404	405	408	408	411	414	413	416	417	418
12	Lucknow	Uttarpradesh	345	346	342	344	345	346	351	357	360	368	368	367
13	Agra	Uttarpradesh	357	358	356	356	356	362	365	371	371	384	393	388
14	Allahabad	Uttarpradesh	382	388	382	384	387	390	390	389	395	414	415	413
15	Kanpur	Uttarpradesh	343	343	338	337	340	342	345	347	353	358	360	359
16	Meerut	Uttarpradesh	327	327	322	325	330	331	333	335	335	349	351	348
	<b>All India</b>		<b>375</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>392</b>

## Promotion

The following senior-most persons in the cadre of Taluk Statistical Officer / Senior Supervisor MT Unit were promoted to the cadre of Additional District Officer (E&S)/Price Supervisory Officer/Scrutiny Officer on Rs. 6675 – 10550 under Rule 28 Part II KS&SSR with immediate effect. The promotions will be subject to the final decision of the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala in OP No. 6841/2000.

Sri. H. Narayana Iyer, Sri. B. Radhakrishnan, Sri. K.K. Purushan, Smt. K.V. Sudhamma, Sri. J. Velayudhan, Sri. M.K. Dasan, Smt. P.S. Thankamony Amma, Sri. V.T. Abdul Rahiman, Sri. K.P. Sukumaran, Sri. K.V. Rajagopalan, Sri. P. Moideenkutty, Sri. K.P. Kaladharan Pillai, Sri. V.K. Babubhagavandas, Sri. K. Kunhiraman, Sri. P.J. Joseph, Sri. K. Moideen, Sri. S. Chandrasekhara Pillai, Sri. V.K. Mohandas

The following senior-most persons in the cadre of Research Assistant/Statistical Inspector/Supervisor MT Unit were promoted by transfer to the cadre of Taluk Statistical Officer / Senior Supervisor, MT Unit on Rs. 6500 – 10550 with immediate effect under Rule 28 Part II of KS&SSR and subject to the final decision of the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala in OP No. 6841/2000.

Smt. V. Valsala, Sri. C.C. Philipose, Sri. A.M. Musthafa Rawther, Sri. V. Anthayya, Sri. T.M. Vamana Rao, Sri. P. Balachandran, Sri. K.R. Susakthan, Sri. B.K. Ramakrishnan, Sri. Jose P. Kuriakose, Sri. M. Rajan, Sri. M.V. Vijayakumaran, Smt. K.N. Kamalabai, Sri. P. Peethambaran, Sri. P. Sreedharan, Sri. K. Mammedkoya, Smt. K.G. Lekshmikutty, Sri. Venugopalan Chakoli.

14 U.D. Compiler/U.D. Investigator were provisionally promoted to the cadre of Research Assistant/Statistical Inspector/Extension Officer (P&M).

One Senior Grade Typist was promoted as Selection Grade Typist, One U.D. Typist as Senior Grade and One L.D. Typist as U.D. Typist.

## Goodbye Colleagues

Smt. S. Kamalanbal, Sr. R.A., Commissionerate of Commercial Taxes, Thiruvananthapuram and Sri. C.P. Paulose, T.S.O, Muvattupuzha retired from service on 30.09.2001

Smt. S. Usha Kumari, A.D., Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Smt. V. Devayani, P.S.O., Kannur, Sri. S. Venugopalan, R.O., Registrar of Co-Operative Societies, Thiruvananthapuram, Sri. K. Thulasidharan, A.D.O., District Office, Thiruvananthapuram, Sri. Francis Theodore, S.O., Insurance Medical Services, Thiruvananthapuram and Sri. T.P. Narayana Pillai, T.S. O. Kanjirappally retired on 31.10.01.



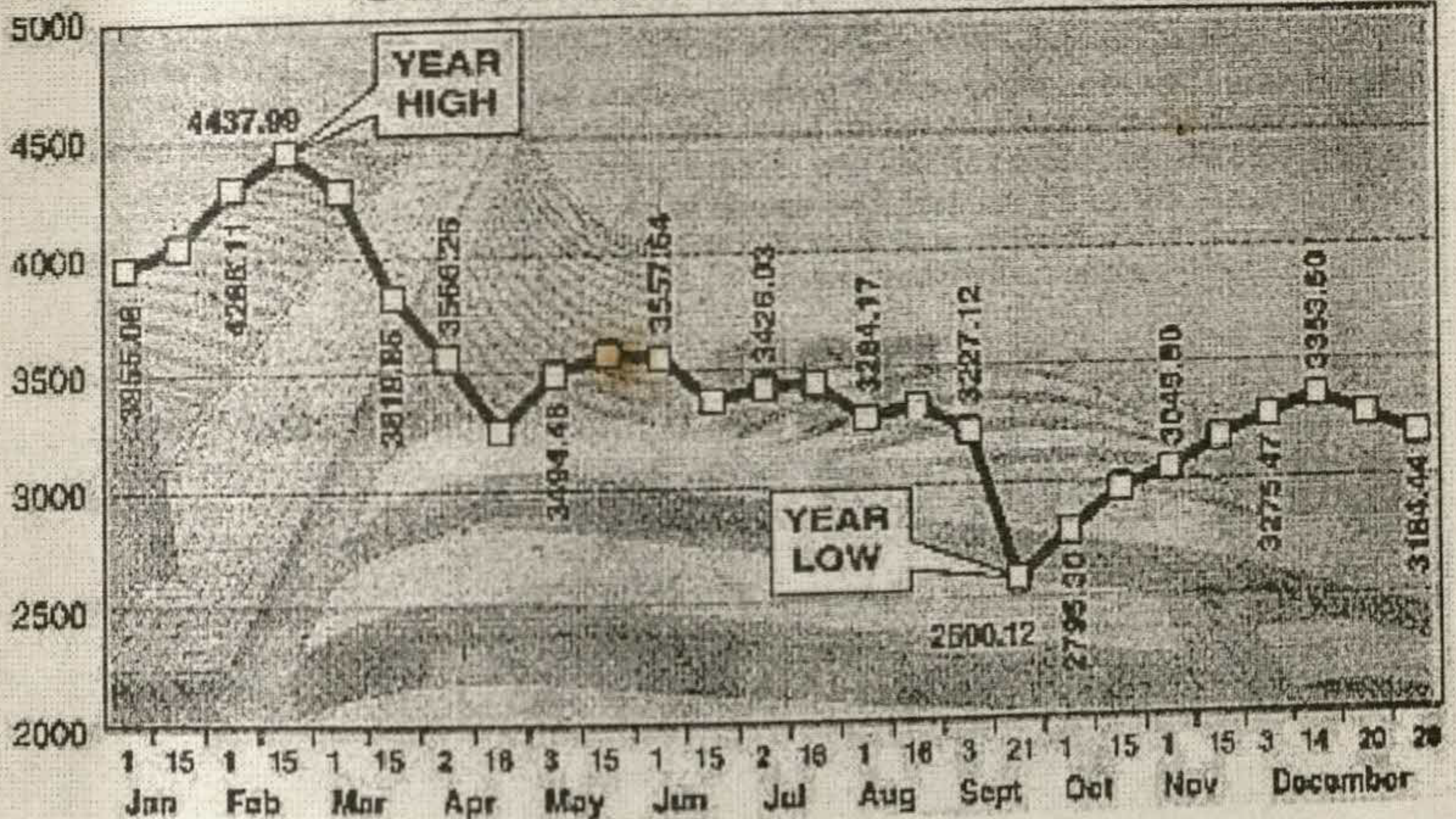


# EcoStat News

December 2001  
Volume - 1 Issue - 9

*For Official Use only*

## SENSEX MOVEMENTS IN 2001



### Inside this issue

Agriculture, Foreign Investments,  
National Statistical Commission, Environment, Prices,  
Population, Economy, Sampling, News,  
Annual Survey of Industries, Cyber Corner, Indices

Department of Economics & Statistics  
Government of Kerala







## From Editors Desk

*It is a longcherished ambition of this department to form an information centre in the directorate to cater to the need of the data users, administrators, planners, researchers etc. After the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Panchayatiraj-NagaraPalika enactments the number of data users has increased tremendously. We could realise this ambition on 5<sup>th</sup> November, 2002. Sri. V. Ramachandran, Vice-Chairman of the State Planning Board opened the information centre in the presence of Shri. S.M. Vijayanand I.A.S., Secretary, Planning and Economic Affairs Department, Government of Kerala. Dignitaries including Head of Departments blessed the occasion with their presence. The important publications "Statistics for Planning" 8<sup>th</sup> in the series prepared with a view to help the District, Block and Panchayat level planners to implement their schemes and to formulate 10<sup>th</sup> five year Plan and "Women in Kerala" the 5<sup>th</sup> in the series have been released by Sri. V. Ramachandan in a meeting followed after the opening of Information Centre. Sri. S.M. Vijayanad presided over the meeting and received the first copies.*

### Editorial Board

**A. Meera Sahib (Chief Editor)**

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**M.S. Valsala**

**S. Indira**

**C.C. Cherian Kunju (Editor in Charge)**

Edited printed & published for Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala

*The Finance Minister, Government of India, in his budget speech of 2000-01 had announced that the year 2001 would be observed as "Women Empowerment Year" The publication "Women in Kerala" a comprehensive issue, which relates to women on various sectors has been designed with this core objective.*

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

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

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Dr. G. RAVEENDRAN  
DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL.

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15517

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D.O.No.I482/DDG(GR)/2001

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF STATISTICS &  
PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION  
SARDAR PATEL BHAVAN  
PARLIAMENT STREET  
NEW DELHI - 110001

Sept. 26, 2001

Dear Mr. Meera Sahib,

Thank you very much for sending me a copy of the Eco Stat News for the month of June 2001. The publication is very informative and useful. I am also very happy to find the speeches of Honble Prime Minister and the Chairman of the National Statistical Commission at the time of NSSO Golden Jubilee seminar, published in Eco Stat.

I may like to suggest the following for your consideration:

- (i) Publication may focus more on latest information about the economy of the state  
it would be useful to have analytical reports rather than mere statistical data. Particularly the price variations in agricultural commodities, wage rates, industrial production etc. over the years and months could be compared and depicted in graph with appropriate interpretations.
- (ii) The national level data on various aspects could be perhaps given less prominence.

I find in the document that coconut oil prices have remained around Rs.36 over the last one year whereas the prices of groundnut oil and refined oil have been around Rs.48 and 61 respectively. The reasons for such a phenomenon are not known. It would be interesting to investigate the reasons and advise the state Govt. to initiate policy actions for improving price of coconut oil. If the ground nut oil and refined oil with such a price differential can be sold in Kerala, it is essential for the government to take steps for popularising coconut oil consumption.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

( G. Raveendran )

Mr. Meera Sahib  
Director and Chief Editor  
Bureau of Economics & Statistics  
Vikas Bhawan  
Thiruvananthapuram  
Kerala - 695001

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## Consumption of cereals has risen in rural areas: CESS

Contrary to the tastes and preferences in the consumption of cereal food by the urbanites, rural folk are liking it the most. According to the former Planning Commission member and Chairman of the Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS) Prof Hanumantha Rao, the consumption rate of cereals like rice, wheat, maize, jowar, ragi, etc. in the rural areas, has increased in the recent years, when compared to urban areas which has resulted in the cross-elasticity of demand with respect to prices of urban goods of consumption.

"According to the National Sample Survey (NSS) done on commodity production, the per capita household demand for foodgrains, especially cereals, is declining despite an increase in the per capita income. The consumption of cereals in the rural areas has increased, while it found less demand in the urban areas," Mr. Rao opined. The increase can also be attributed due to greater manual labour requirements which constitutes 50 per cent of the rural-urban difference in consumption, he said.

The low demand is thanks to the differences in tastes and junk foods in urban markets. But nevertheless it can prove that the rural-urban difference, over a period of two decades, is only 37.4 and 25.8 per cent during 1993-94 as against 56.4 and 36.4 per cent during 1972-73. Another notable feature is that the poorest or the bottom 30 per cent of

population have experienced an increase in the per capita consumption of cereals, while the middle 40 per cent and top 30 per cent of the total population have shown a decline in the consumption level of cereals, he said. The rural-urban disparity in per capita total expenditure has widened over the last two decades. The per capita total expenditure in rural areas in 1972-73 was around 30 per cent lower than that in urban areas but in 1993-94, the disparity had risen to 39 per cent. In terms of pricing, the prices of cereals in the rural areas were about 11 per cent lower and slowly raised to 16 per cent. He mooted about four factors other than income and food grain prices for increase in the per capita consumption of cereals in the rural areas. They are:

- Higher prices of non-foodgrain and non-food items.
- Higher energy requirement due to heavy manual labour.
- Payment of wages in kind by large farmers in the form of cooked food.
- The poor state of health and environment resulting in low efficiency of conversion of food into energy.

The food basket like meat, eggs, fruits, vegetables, is more effectively open to urban population due to poor marketing system in the rural areas.

### Per capita cereal consumption

(Kgs per month)

States	Rural			Urban		
	1972-73	1993-94	% ch	1972-73	1993-94	% ch
Andhra Pradesh	15.25	13.27	-12.98	12.68	11.3	-10.88
Assam	14.81	13.17	-11.07	12.55	12.05	-3.98
Bihar	15.58	14.31	-8.15	13.49	12.82	-4.97
Gujarat	13.32	10.66	-19.97	10.77	8.96	-16.81
Haryana	17.57	12.92	-26.47	11.86	0.46	-11.80
Karnataka	15.63	13.15	-15.87	11.32	10.87	-3.98
Kerala	7.97	10.11	26.85	8.17	9.46	15.79
Madhya Pradesh	17.28	14.20	-17.82	12.88	11.32	-12.11
Maharashtra	12.60	11.39	-9.60	8.95	9.37	4.69
Orissa	15.22	15.93	4.66	13.77	13.36	-2.98
Punjab	15.38	10.78	-29.91	10.71	9.01	-15.87
Rajasthan	18.17	14.85	-18.27	13.21	11.52	-12.79
Tamil Nadu	14.53	11.72	-19.34	11.12	10.05	-9.62
Uttar Pradesh	16.83	13.91	-17.35	12.24	11.08	-9.48
West Bengal	13.64	14.96	9.68	10.53	11.64	10.54
All India	15.26	13.4	-12.19	11.24	10.63	-5.43

Source: The Financial Express, 10<sup>th</sup> November, 2001



# Foreign Investments

## FOREIGN COLLABORATION & FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT PROPOSALS APPROVED DURING AUGUST 1991 TO DECEMBER 2000 PROPOSALS (NUMBER)

State	Total	% in total	Technical	Financial	FDI (Rs. crore)	% in total
Karnataka	1485	7.99	407	1078	19921.37	8.08
Delhi	1376	7.40	150	1226	32234.57	13.07
Gujarat	932	5.01	474	458	11179.43	4.53
Andra Pradesh	826	4.44	214	612	12101.09	4.91
Haryana	697	3.75	268	429	2991.45	1.21
Uttar Pradesh	662	3.56	247	415	4016.20	1.63
West Bengal	523	2.81	186	337	8389.00	3.40
Rajasthan	298	1.60	97	201	2591.09	1.05
Madhya Pradesh	210	1.13	70	140	9140.10	3.71
Kerala	203	1.09	58	145	1292.26	0.52
Punjab	171	0.92	53	118	1951.92	0.79
Goa	143	0.77	52	91	530.46	0.22
Orissa	131	0.70	49	82	7986.79	3.24
Pondicherry	94	0.51	38	56	394.85	0.16
Himachal Pradesh	90	0.48	54	36	361.66	0.15
Jharkhand	70	0.38	46	24	143.82	0.06
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	69	0.37	46	23	123.95	0.05
Uttaranchal	46	0.25	22	24	125.65	0.05
Bihar	44	0.24	21	23	707.86	0.29
Chhatisgarh	42	0.23	29	13	616.69	0.25
Daman & Diu	38	0.20	14	24	45.59	0.02
Chandigarh	34	0.18	6	28	143.08	0.06
Assam	17	0.09	13	4	1.50	0.00
Andaman & Nicobar	8	0.04	0	8	13.79	0.01
Jammu & Kashmir	5	0.03	3	2	8.41	0.03
Meghalaya	4	0.02	0	4	52.96	0.02
Arunachal Pradesh	2	0.01	0	2	11.06	0.00
Nagaland	2	0.01	1	1	3.68	0.00
Tripura	2	0.01	1	1	0.68	0.00
Manipur	1	0.01	0	1	3.19	0.01
Mizoram	1	0.01	0	1	1.52	0.00
Lakshadweep	1	0.01	0	1	0.50	0.00
State not indicated	5604	30.13	2485	3119	68925.35	27.94

Source: Monthly Commentary on Indian Economic Conditions, November 2001.

## Industrial investment proposals (During August 1991 to December 2000)

State	Total proposal (nos) (IEM+LOI)	% in total	Nos	% in total	Invest. (Rs. cr)	% in total	Employment (No)
Maharashtra	8854	19.80	8338	20.26	197909	23.16	1471949
Gujarat	5878	13.14	5464	13.28	146458	17.14	889627
Uttar Pradesh	4326	9.67	3966	9.64	68740	8.04	632586
Tamil Nadu	4278	9.56	3632	8.82	54564	6.38	575391
Andhra Pradesh	3032	6.78	2644	6.42	59045	6.91	432225
Haryana	2724	6.09	2511	6.01	27681	3.24	375756
Madhya Pradesh	2441	5.46	2286	5.55	63849	7.47	473144
Rajasthan	2208	4.94	2113	5.13	35173	4.12	395393
Punjab	2125	4.75	1969	4.78	36969	4.32	465700
West Bengal	1899	4.25	1816	4.41	30094	3.52	299029
Karnataka	1732	3.87	1515	3.68	39679	4.64	248836
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1281	2.86	1266	3.05	17436	2.04	141253
Daman & Diu	604	1.35	586	1.42	3726	0.44	45221
Bihar	486	1.09	442	1.07	13350	1.56	70628
Kerala	481	1.08	426	1.04	7462	0.87	67475
Delhi	481	1.08	460	1.12	6450	0.75	46711
Pondicherry	441	0.99	424	1.03	5905	0.69	40326
Himachal Pradesh	412	0.92	380	0.93	8460	0.99	86366
Goa	393	0.88	357	0.87	5028	0.59	36033
Orissa	326	0.73	289	0.70	20135	2.36	103662
Assam	119	0.27	108	0.26	3596	0.42	16492
Jammu & Kashmir	80	0.18	76	0.18	591	0.07	35276
Meghalaya	37	0.08	36	0.09	372	0.04	4789
Chandigarh	31	0.07	30	0.07	433	0.05	5317
Chandigarh	12	0.03	11	0.03	28	0.01	0
Sikkim	9	0.02	9	0.02	332	0.04	2610
Andaman & Nicobar	7	0.02	3	0.01	40	0.01	172
Arunachal Pradesh	6	0.01	5	0.01	158	0.02	972
Nagaland	5	0.01	5	0.01	1041	0.12	1372
Tripura	1	0.00	1	0.00	4	0.00	278
Lakshadweep	1	0.00	1	0.00	0	0.00	0
Uttaranchal	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Jharkhand	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Mizoram	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Chhatisgarh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Manipur	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
More than one state	16	0.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	0

Contd.

Source: Monthly Commentary on Indian Economic Conditions, November 2001.

# Foreign Investments

## Industrial Investment Proposals (During August 1991 to December 2000)

State	% in total	Nos	% in total	Invest. (Rs. cr)	% in total	Employment (No)	% in total
Maharashtra	21.13	516	14.47	12315	11.65	123669	15.37
Gujarat	17.77	414	11.61	20148	19.05	63116	7.84
Uttar Pradesh	9.08	360	10.09	9919	9.38	103100	12.81
Tamil Nadu	8.26	646	18.11	10679	10.10	19254	14.82
Andhra Pradesh	6.21	388	10.82	10344	9.78	75817	9.42
Haryana	5.39	213	5.97	4231	4.00	60198	7.48
Madhya Pradesh	6.79	155	4.35	3673	3.47	33421	4.15
Rajasthan	5.68	95	2.66	1621	1.54	15368	1.91
Punjab	6.69	156	4.37	4699	4.44	50957	6.32
West Bengal	4.29	83	2.33	3959	3.74	18681	2.32
Karnataka	3.57	217	6.08	9320	8.82	69495	8.64
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2.03	25	0.70	158	0.15	2910	0.36
Daman & Diu	0.65	18	0.50	72	0.07	3405	0.42
Bihar	1.01	44	1.23	1808	1.71	15723	1.95
Kerala	0.97	55	1.54	2513	2.38	13447	1.63
Delhi	0.67	21	0.59	30	0.03	1652	0.21
Pondicherry	0.58	17	0.48	1254	1.19	2868	0.36
Himachal Pradesh	1.24	32	0.90	476	0.45	6140	0.76
Goa	0.52	36	1.01	168	0.16	3526	0.44
Orissa	1.49	37	1.04	5444	5.15	11882	1.48
Assam	0.24	11	0.31	2430	2.30	4278	0.53
Jammu & Kashmir	0.51	4	0.11	66	0.06	1705	0.21
Meghalaya	0.07	1	0.03	5	0.01	62	0.01
Chandigarh	0.08	1	0.03	0	0.00	9	0.01
Chandigarh	0.01	1	0.03	5	0.01	204	0.03
Sikkim	0.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Andaman & Nicobar	0.01	4	0.11	1	0.00	522	0.06
Arunachal Pradesh	0.01	1	0.03	0	0.00	0	0.00
Nagaland	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Tripura	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Lakshadweep	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Uttaranchal	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Jharkhand	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Mizoram	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Chhatisgarh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Manipur	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
More than one state	0.00	16	0.45	3.77	0.36	3364	0.42

IEM Industrial entrepreneur memoranda LIO Letter of Intent

Source: Monthly Commentary on Indian Economic Conditions, November 2001

## Recommendations of National Statistical Commission I

### Agricultural Statistics

#### a. Crop Area Statistics

1. As the data from a 20 per cent sample is large enough to estimate crop area with a sufficient degree of precision at the all-India, State and district levels, crop area forecasts and final area estimates issued by the Ministry of Agriculture should be based on the results of the 20 per cent Timely Reporting Scheme (TRS) villages in the temporarily settled States and Establishment of an Agency for Reporting Agricultural Statistics (EARAS) scheme villages in the permanently settled states. In the case of the North-Eastern States, Remote Sensing methodology should be used for this purpose after testing its viability.
2. The *patwari* and the supervisors above him should be mandated to accord the highest priority to the work of the *girdawari* and the *patwari* be spared, if necessary, from other duties during the period of *girdawari*.
3. The *patwari* and the primary staff employed in Establishment of an Agency for Reporting Agricultural Statistics (EARAS) should be imparted systematic and periodic training and the fieldwork should be subjected to intensive supervision by the higher-level revenue officials as well as by the technical staff.
4. For proper and timely conduct of the *girdawari*, the concerned supervisory staff should be made accountable.
5. Timely Reporting Scheme (TRS) and Establishment of an Agency for Reporting Agricultural Statistics (EARAS) scheme should be regarded as programmes of national importance and the Government of India at the highest level should prevail upon the State Governments to give due priority to them, deploy adequate resources for the purpose and ensure proper conduct of field operations in time.

#### b. Crop Production

6. In view of the importance of reliable estimates of crop production, the States should take all necessary measures to ensure that the crop cutting surveys under the General Crop Estimation Survey (GCES) are carried out strictly according to the prescribed programme.

7. Efforts should be made to reduce the diversity of agencies involved in the fieldwork of crop cutting experiments and use as far as possible agricultural and statistical personnel for better control of field operations.
8. A statistical study should be carried out to explore the feasibility of using the Improvement of Crop Statistics (ICS) data for working out a correction or adjustment factor to be applied to official statistics of crop area to generate alternative estimates of the same. Given the past experience of the Land Utilisation Surveys of the NSS and the controversies they created, the Commission is of the view that the objective of redesigning of the ICS, at present, should be restricted to working out a correction factor.
9. The two series of experiments conducted under the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) and the General Crop Estimation Survey (GCES) should not be combined for deriving estimates of production as the objectives of the two series are different and their merger will affect the quality of general crop estimates.
10. Crop estimates below the level of district are required to meet several needs including those of the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS). Special studies should be taken up by the National Statistical Office to develop appropriate "small area estimation" techniques for this purpose.

#### c. Crop Forecasts

11. The Ministry of Agriculture and the National Crop Forecasting Centre (NCFC) should soon put in place an objective method of forecasting the production of crops.
12. The National Crop Forecasting Centre (NCFC) should be adequately strengthened with professional statisticians and experts in other related fields.
13. The programme of Forecasting Agricultural output using Space, Agro-meteorology and Land based observations (FASAL), which is experimenting the approach of Remote Sensing to estimate the area under principal crops should be actively pursued.
14. The States should be assisted by the Centre in adopting the objective techniques to be developed by the National Crop Forecasting Centre (NCFC).

## d. Production of Horticultural Crops

15. The methodology adopted in the pilot scheme of "Crop Estimation Survey on Fruits and Vegetables" should be reviewed and an alternative methodology for estimating the production of horticultural crops should be developed taking into account information flowing from all sources including market arrivals, exports and growers associations. Special studies required to establish the feasibility of such a methodology should be taken up by a team comprising representatives from Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute (IASRI), Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture (DESMOA), Field Operations Division of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO (FOD)) and from one or two major States growing horticultural crops. The alternative methodology should be tried out on a pilot basis before actually implementing it on a large scale.
16. A suitable methodology for estimating the production of crops such as mushroom, herbs and floriculture needs to be developed and this should be entrusted to the expert team comprising representatives from Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute (IASRI), Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture (DESMOA), Field Operations Division of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO (FOD)) and from one or two major States growing these crops.

## e. Land Use

17. The nine-fold classification of land use should be slightly enlarged to cover two or three more categories such as social forestry, marshy and water logged land, and land under still waters, which are of common interest to the centre and States, and which can easily be identified by the patwari through visual observation.
18. State Governments should ensure that computerisation of land records is completed expeditiously

## f. Irrigation Statistics

19. In view of wide variation between the irrigated area generated by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Water Resources, the State Governments should make an attempt to explain and reduce the divergence, to the extent possible, through mutual consultation between the two

agencies engaged in the data collection at the local level.

20. The State Directorates of Economics and Statistics (DESSs) should be made the nodal agencies in respect of irrigation statistics and they should establish direct links with the State and Central agencies concerned to secure speedy data flow.
21. Statistical monitoring and evaluation cells with trained statistical personnel should be created in the field offices of the Central Water Commission (CWC) in order to generate a variety of statistics relating to water use.
22. The Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) should designate a senior level officer to interact with the Central and State irrigation authorities in order to promote an efficient system of water resources statistics and oversee its activities.

## g. Land Holdings and Agricultural Census

23. The Agricultural Census should henceforth be on a sample basis and the same should be conducted in a 20 per cent sample of villages.
24. There should be an element of household enquiry (besides re-tabulation) in the Agricultural Census in the temporarily settled States.
25. Computerisation of land records should be expedited to facilitate the Agricultural Census operations.
26. There should be adequate provision for effective administrative supervision over the fieldwork of Agricultural Census and also a technical check on the quality of data with the help of the State statistical agency.
27. The post of the Agricultural Census Commissioner of India at the Centre should be restored and should be of the level of Additional Secretary to be able to interact effectively with the State Governments. Further, this post should be earmarked for a senior statistician.
28. The Census Monitoring Board should be revived to oversee the Agricultural Census operations.

## h. Agricultural Prices

29. The Ministry of Agriculture should prepare a well-documented manual of instructions on collection of wholesale prices of agricultural commodities.
30. The agricultural price collectors should be given thorough training in the concepts, definitions and

the methods of data collection, and the training courses should be repeated periodically.

31. Workshops and training courses should be made an integral part of quality improvement. The quality of data should be determined on the basis of systematic analysis of the price data of agricultural commodities both by the Centre and the States.
32. Latest tools of communication technology like e-mail should be availed of to ensure timely data flow of agricultural prices.
33. A system should be developed to secure a simultaneous data flow of agricultural prices from lower levels to the State as well as the Centre.
34. The State agencies at the district level and below should follow up cases of chronic non-response relating to collection of data on agricultural prices.
35. The number of essential commodities for which agricultural prices are collected should be reduced to an absolute minimum, especially the non-food crops, in consultation with Ministry of Consumer Affairs and Cabinet Committee on Prices.
36. The centres of agricultural price collection should, as far as possible, be the same for the essential commodities as those for wholesale prices.

#### **i. Agricultural Market Intelligence**

37. The functions, activities and the staff requirements of the Agricultural Market Intelligence Units should be re-evaluated and appropriate measures taken to streamline the units.

#### **j. Cost of Cultivation of Principal Crops**

38. In view of the importance of the Cost of Cultivation Studies in the price administration of agricultural commodities and several studies relating to farm economy, the present programme should continue.
39. Focused attention should be paid to the proper organisation and management of the Cost of Cultivation Studies.
40. A review of the number of centres, methodology, sample size, the existing schedule and questionnaire, etc. of the Cost of Cultivation Studies should be undertaken.

41. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture (DESMOA) should minimise the delay in bringing out the results of the Cost of Cultivation Studies.

#### **k. Livestock Numbers**

42. The quinquennial Livestock Census should henceforth be taken in a 20 per cent sample of villages instead of a cent per cent coverage.
43. The Livestock Census should include some minimum information about the household (size, occupation, etc.) in addition to the head count for more meaningful analysis of the census data.
44. There should be a concerted effort towards better organisation and management of the Livestock Census operation through comprehensive training of the field staff and regular supervision over their work by both administrative and technical personnel.
45. Information Technology tools should be used at various stages of the Livestock Census for rapid processing and preparation of the final reports as well as improving the quality of the data.

#### **l. Integration of Livestock and Agricultural Censuses**

46. The Livestock and Agricultural Censuses should be integrated and taken together in a 20 per cent sample of villages.
47. Before effecting the integration of Livestock and Agricultural Censuses a limited pilot investigation be undertaken to firm up the procedures of integration.
48. The periodical National Sample Survey Organisation's survey on land and livestock holdings be synchronised with Agricultural and Livestock Censuses in order to supplement as well as help in the crosscheck of information from the two sources.

#### **m. Livestock Products**

49. The Integrated Sample Surveys should be continued and efforts should be made to fill up the existing data gaps.
50. The Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute (IASRI) should be entrusted with the task of developing appropriate methodologies for filling up the remaining data gaps relating to estimates of mutton, pork, poultry meat, and meat by-products.

## Fisheries Statistics

51. The survey design for estimating production of marine fisheries should be modified taking into account the current distribution of landing sites and the volume of catch at different sites. The field staff engaged in collection of data should be imparted regular training and their work should be adequately supervised.

52. The survey methodology for estimating production of inland fisheries especially with regard to running water sources (rivers and canals) should receive urgent attention and the Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute (IASRI) along with the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute (CIFRI) should be provided with adequate support to develop this programme on a priority basis.

53. The States should improve the recording of area under still water by appropriate modification of land use statistics.

54. The discrepancies between the two sources of data namely Livestock Census and State reports with regard to data on fishermen, fishing craft and gear should be reconciled by adoption of uniform concepts and definitions and review of these statistics at the district and State levels.

## o. Forestry Statistics

55. Remote Sensing techniques should be extensively used to improve and develop forestry statistics.

56. The State Forest Departments should be adequately supported by the establishment of appropriate statistical units to oversee the collection and compilation of forestry statistics from diverse sources on forest products including timber and non-timber forest products.

57. Arrangements should be made for storage and speedy transmission of forestry data through Information Technology devices

58. In view of the unavoidable nature of the divergence between statistics from the two sources land records and State Forest Departments - because of different coverage and concepts, the two series should continue to exist, but the reasons for divergence should be clearly indicated to help data users in interpreting the forestry statistics.

59. A Statistics Division in the Ministry of Environment and Forests with adequate statistical manpower should be created for

rationalisation and development of proper database on forestry statistics.

## p. Marketable Surplus and Post-Harvest Losses

60. The existing methodology in conducting the surveys on marketable surplus and post-harvest losses of food grains should continue in future surveys of this type.

61. The agencies designated for the collection of information on marketable surplus and post-harvest losses of food grains should be provided additional manpower, wherever necessary, for the conduct of these surveys.

## q. Market Research Surveys

62. The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection (DMI) should establish a Statistical Cell either independently or within Market Research and Planning Cell (MRPC) with sufficiently trained statistical personnel to undertake comprehensive analysis of survey data and aid the decision-making process.

63. The Statistical Cell of Directorate of Marketing and Inspection (DMI) should identify the problems and deficiencies in the market research surveys carried out by different institutions and develop a standard methodology for uniform adoption.

## r. Index Numbers in Agriculture

64. A review of the item basket for the construction of Index Numbers of Area, Production and Yield should be undertaken immediately.

65. The item basket for the construction of Index Numbers of Area, Production and Yield should be different for different States.

66. The present arrangements for the construction and release of Index of Terms of Trade should continue.

## s. Recording of Area and Mixed Crops

67. The rates used to apportion the areas of constituent crops of major crop mixtures should be fixed for the recognised mixtures at sub-district and district levels and updated periodically.

68. Data available from surveys conducted under schemes like Improvement of Crop Statistics (ICS) over the years should be used for deciding the crop mixtures and their ratios

#### t. Input Statistics

69. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture (DESMOA) should collect, compile and maintain a complete database on State-wise production, sale of tractors, power tillers, harvesters and other agricultural implements, density of such implements per hectare, investment made, level of mechanisation, adoption of water saving devices, etc.
70. A Farm Management Survey on an all-India basis should be conducted on a regular basis preferably at an interval of five years.
71. The Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage (PPQ&S) being the apex body for plant protection should act as a depository of information on plant protection. Efforts should be made to design, develop and maintain a comprehensive database on plant protection for effective long-term uses.
72. The Statistics and Computer Unit of the Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage (PPQ&S) should be strengthened both in terms of statistical and computer personnel as well as computer equipment.
73. Information collected through General Crop Estimation Survey (GCES) and the scheme for Improvement of Crop Statistics (ICS) should be compiled to generate estimates on various inputs such as fertilisers, pesticides, multiple cropping, etc.

*Will be continued*

## Environment

### Accord emerges on Kyoto protocol

*Environment and energy ministers from* around the world agreed on Saturday on the rules governing the Kyoto Protocol on climate change. The accord, reached after tough bargaining at a two-week UN-sponsored conference in Morocco, provides a detailed rulebook governing the complex 1997 treaty aimed at limiting humanity's negative impact on the Earth's climate.

The rules cover issues such as what penalties countries that fail to reach their targets will face, how they can buy and sell the right to emit greenhouse gases, and to what extent countries must

report on the amount of emissions they produce each year. Supporters of the pact say this provides the detailed legal basis for countries to ratify it and bring it into force.

The main points of the rulebook were agreed at a similar meeting in Bonn, Germany, in July. But that was a relatively brief political agreement.

Translating the Bonn agreement into legal text opened up long-standing differences between countries and what was meant to be a purely administrative exercise turned political. The Bonn agreement set out the sanctions a country would face if it failed to meet its emissions targets – that country would have to make up the shortfall at a penalty rate of 130 per cent, provide an action plan showing how it intended to cut emissions and would be barred from emissions trading.

Wrangling at Marrakesh centred on whether this would be legally binding. Japan and Russia resisted moves to make it so. A compromise wording was found which postponed a formal decision on the exact legal nature of compliance, but stated that countries must accept the agreed compliance rules if they want to take part in emissions trading.

Carbon sinks – trees and agricultural land that can store carbon which might otherwise be emitted into the air – have caused major upsets at all recent climate negotiations. Despite initial opposition by the EU, the deal gives countries the right to discount some of their emissions target by counting the carbon stored in managed forests and farmlands.

Marrakesh also sets the rules making countries define and annually report on their sinks activities. Kyoto will only come into legal force when it is ratified by the governments of at least 55 countries representing 55 per cent of 1990 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. The EU has said it will do so next year. Without the United States – which pulled out of Kyoto in March – it is critical that Russia and Japan ratify to make up the numbers. If they do not, Kyoto will collapse – Reuters.

*Source: The Economic Times, 11 November, 2001*



**Percentage variation of retail prices of certain essential commodities  
for the second Friday of December 2001 over November 2001 & December 2000**

Sl. No.	Name of Commodity	Unit	Prices (in Rs.) on 2 <sup>nd</sup> Friday of			% Variation of Dec 01	
			Dec-00	Nov-01	Dec-01	Over Nov 01	Over Dec 00
<b>A. RICE - Open Market</b>							
1	Red - Matta	Kg	13.26	12.16	12.20	0.37	-7.96
2	Red - Chamba	Kg	13.08	12.13	12.30	1.37	5.96
3	White - Andra Vella	Kg	12.66	12.05	12.15	0.75	-4.06
<b>B. PULSES</b>							
4	Green gram	Kg	24.18	30.93	30.43	-1.62	25.84
5	Black gram split w/o husk	Kg	42.43	36.46	35.00	-4.02	-17.51
6	Dhall(Tur)	Kg	29.92	30.15	29.69	-1.53	-0.76
<b>C. OTHER FOOD ITEMS</b>							
7	Sugar(O.M)	Kg.	15.26	15.25	15.18	-0.44	-0.51
8	Milk (Cow's)	Ltr.	12.93	12.96	12.96	0.00	0.27
9	Egg Hcn's (White lagon)	Dozen	18.30	16.20	16.00	-1.26	-12.57
10	Mutton with bones	Kg	110.00	115.00	115.00	0.00	4.55
11	Tea (Kannan Devan)	1/2 kg	66.71	69.96	71.21	1.79	6.75
12	Coffee Powder (Brook Bond Gr.Label)	1/2 kg	69.68	69.30	69.20	-0.15	-0.69
<b>D. OIL AND OIL SEEDS</b>							
13	Coconut oil	Kg	36.93	36.54	48.61	33.04	31.62
	Groundnut oil	Kg	49.35	49.87	50.31	0.89	1.95
15	Refined oil (Pestman)	Kg.	62.00	60.18	60.33	0.25	-2.69
16	Gingelly oil	Kg.	49.96	50.29	50.14	-0.28	0.37
17	Coconut without husk	Kg	573.94	386.07	474.64	23.94	26.02
<b>E. SPICES AND CONDIMENTS</b>							
18	Coriandar	Kg.	34.59	40.86	39.57	-3.15	14.40
19	Chillies dry	Kg.	41.69	48.00	45.00	-6.25	7.94
20	Onion small	Kg.	11.24	17.31	16.89	-2.43	50.29
21	Tamarind without seeds loose	Kg.	26.86	24.50	24.71	0.87	-7.99
<b>F. TUBERS</b>							
22	Chennai	Kg.	6.82	7.29	7.86	7.84	15.21
23	Tapioca Raw	Kg.	5.64	4.84	4.71	-2.58	-16.41
24	Potato	Kg.	8.71	12.29	13.27	8.02	52.37
25	Colocassia	Kg.	12.93	13.57	13.07	-3.68	1.09
<b>G. VEGETABLES</b>							
26	Onion big	Kg.	10.89	11.49	9.94	-13.43	-8.70
27	Brinjal	Kg.	12.50	10.71	11.00	2.67	-12.00
28	Cucumber	Kg.	8.43	7.21	8.36	15.84	-0.86
29	Ladies Finger	Kg.	11.29	11.71	10.71	-8.54	-5.10
30	Cabbage	Kg	10.57	8.71	9.07	4.10	-14.18
31	Bittergourd	Kg.	14.79	12.29	12.79	4.07	-13.55
32	Tomatto	Kg.	11.00	10.64	19.21	80.54	74.68
33	Chillies green	Kg.	15.00	13.14	16.57	26.09	10.48
34	Banana green	Kg.	13.18	13.04	11.14	-14.52	-15.46
35	Plantain green	Kg.	9.36	8.68	8.86	2.06	-5.37
<b>H. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS</b>							
36	Washing Soap (501 Half Bar)	1/2 Bar	7.23	7.73	7.73	0.00	6.95
37	Toilet Soap - Lux	100 gm	10.50	11.00	11.00	0.00	4.76
38	Toothpaste - Colgate	100 gm	27.29	27.50	28.93	5.19	6.00
39	Cement - Sankar (Ord.Paper Bag)	each	197.55	183.68	182.95	-0.40	-7.39

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

Sl. No.	Name of commodity	Unit	Retail prices on the second Friday of											
			Jan 2001	Feb 2001	Mar 2001	Apr 2001	May 2001	Jun 2001	Jul 2001	Aug 2001	Sep 2001	Oct 2001	Nov 2001	Dec 2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<b>(A) RICE Open Market</b>														
1	Red - Matta	Kg	13.20	13.05	12.91	12.33	12.33	12.50	12.43	12.25	12.16	12.25	12.16	12.20
2	Red - Chamba	Kg	13.19	13.15	12.63	12.11	11.96	12.10	11.96	12.15	12.27	12.27	12.13	12.30
3	White - Andra Vella	Kg	12.61	12.42	12.22	11.98	11.89	12.00	12.04	12.08	12.17	12.27	12.05	12.15
<b>(B) PULSES</b>														
4	Green gram	Kg	25.93	26.83	27.81	29.71	30.36	30.89	31.86	33.86	32.14	30.68	30.93	30.43
5	Black gram split w/o husk	Kg	42.25	38.23	38.37	39.11	39.43	39.21	39.82	39.93	39.07	37.43	36.46	35.00
6	Dhall (Tur)	Kg	29.17	28.02	28.48	28.15	28.08	28.54	29.15	30.04	29.92	30.04	30.15	29.69
<b>(C) OTHER FOOD ITEMS</b>														
7	Sugar(O.M)	Kg.	15.07	14.73	14.95	16.15	15.73	15.67	15.55	14.94	15.39	15.43	15.25	15.18
8	Milk (Cow's)	Ltr.	12.93	12.92	12.92	12.96	12.96	12.96	12.93	12.93	12.93	12.93	12.96	12.96
9	Egg Hen's (White lagon)	Dozen	19.71	17.46	16.28	14.53	16.53	18.75	17.64	16.60	16.05	15.48	16.20	16.00
10	Mutton with bones	Kg	112.14	111.43	112.14	112.86	113.57	113.57	114.29	114.29	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00
11	Tea (Kannan Devan)	1/2 kg	66.89	66.93	66.93	66.93	67.64	68.61	69.21	69.46	69.39	69.68	69.96	71.21
12	Coffee Powder (Brook Bond Gr.Label)	1/2 kg	69.61	69.86	69.50	69.48	69.36	69.38	69.38	69.38	69.32	69.21	69.30	69.20
<b>(D) OIL AND OIL SEEDS</b>														
13	Coconut oil	Kg	34.64	35.35	36.50	35.14	33.21	37.25	36.00	37.89	36.61	35.93	36.54	48.61
14	Groundnut oil	Kg	47.95	47.00	47.78	48.20	47.17	48.68	49.78	50.48	50.28	50.48	49.87	50.31
15	Refined oil (Postman)	Kg.	61.34	61.34	61.52	61.25	61.29	60.85	60.85	60.31	60.22	60.22	60.18	60.33
16	Gingelly oil	Kg.	48.86	49.73	49.35	49.71	49.68	49.43	49.86	51.21	50.00	50.36	50.29	50.14
17	Coconut without husk	100 nos	353.57	364.23	376.54	358.57	342.14	363.57	368.21	376.43	372.50	366.43	386.07	474.64

Contd.

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

Sl. No	Name of commodity	Unit	Retail prices on the second Friday of											
			Jan 2001	Feb 2001	Mar 2001	Apr 2001	May 2001	Jun 2001	Jul 2001	Aug 2001	Sept 2000	Oct 2000	Nov 2001	Dec 2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	<b>(E). SPICES AND CONDIMENTS</b>													
18	Corriandar	Kg.	37.00	37.42	36.08	35.57	35.68	39.50	40.93	42.43	41.93	40.71	40.86	39.57
19	Chillies dry	Kg.	41.15	39.81	36.58	37.71	37.68	37.21	42.93	49.36	49.64	49.64	48.00	45.00
20	Onion small	Kg.	12.13	11.08	11.46	11.53	12.74	11.29	11.81	11.40	11.33	14.20	17.31	16.89
21	Tamarind without seeds loose	Kg.	26.43	25.85	25.31	25.32	24.50	23.79	23.50	23.07	23.29	23.43	24.50	24.71
	<b>(F). TUBERS</b>													
22	Chennai	Kg.	6.93	6.85	6.77	6.79	6.89	7.86	8.29	8.43	7.29	7.29	7.29	7.86
23	Tapioca Raw	Kg.	5.75	5.58	5.38	5.36	5.11	4.96	4.93	4.79	4.96	5.04	4.84	4.71
24	Potato	Kg.	8.36	7.55	7.69	7.84	10.87	12.24	11.73	12.09	9.00	8.82	12.29	13.27
25	Colocassia	Kg.	12.29	12.23	12.38	13.71	13.14	15.00	16.46	14.17	15.14	14.71	13.57	13.07
	<b>(G). VEGETABLES</b>													
26	Onion big	Kg.	10.06	8.28	7.23	6.74	6.18	6.44	7.13	9.44	8.38	8.62	11.49	9.94
27	Brinjal	Kg.	11.29	11.00	10.15	9.57	10.36	11.00	10.71	9.86	9.43	9.43	10.71	11.00
28	Cucumber	Kg.	7.36	7.69	7.62	7.00	7.64	8.21	7.07	7.21	6.50	6.50	7.21	8.36
29	Ladies Finger	Kg.	12.71	11.38	11.15	11.64	11.64	14.29	10.43	10.29	9.50	10.29	11.71	10.71
30	Cabbage	Kg.	8.57	7.69	8.00	7.36	7.43	10.71	10.86	11.57	9.86	9.00	8.71	9.07
31	Bittergourd	Kg.	13.71	12.15	11.92	12.71	14.07	15.57	17.57	15.14	12.00	15.71	12.29	12.79
32	Tomatto	Kg.	7.71	8.08	7.15	7.86	11.43	11.00	14.57	12.36	8.00	8.64	10.64	19.21
33	Chillies green	Kg.	12.79	13.15	14.00	14.50	15.71	23.07	18.21	15.07	13.07	14.79	13.14	16.57
34	Banana green	Kg.	13.00	12.12	10.62	9.46	12.86	12.86	11.32	12.21	13.64	13.54	13.04	11.14
35	Plantain green	Kg.	9.39	9.81	9.38	7.93	7.93	8.25	8.14	8.86	9.79	9.36	8.68	8.86
	<b>(H). MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS</b>													
36	Washing Soap (501 Half Bar)	1/2 Bar	7.23	7.23	6.96	6.88	6.70	7.30	7.70	7.68	7.71	7.73	7.73	7.73
37	Toilet Soap - Lux	100 gm	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.54	10.82	10.96	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
38	Toothpaste - Colgate	100 gm	27.50	27.50	27.61	27.93	28.43	28.64	28.89	28.68	27.54	27.79	27.50	28.93
39	Cement - Sankar (Ord. Paper Bag)	each	202.59	204.38	204.38	203.96	200.83	193.91	187.42	181.55	153.50	177.18	183.68	182.95

ലോക ജനസംഖ്യാ സ്ഥിതി 2001

പാദമുദ്രകളും, നാഴികക്കല്ലുകളും ജനസംഖ്യയുടെയും, പരിസ്ഥിതിയുടെയും മാറ്റം

മനുഷ്യരുടെ പ്രവർത്തനം എത്രയും വിദൂരമായ പ്രദേശത്തെയും, പരിസ്ഥിതിയേയും ഏറ്റവും ലളിതമായ രീതിയിൽ മുതൽ സങ്കീർണ്ണ രീതിയിൽ വരെ ബാധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട് ഐക്യരാഷ്ട്ര ജനസംഖ്യാ നിധി (UNFPA) യിൽനിന്നുള്ള ലോകജനസംഖ്യാ സ്ഥിതി 2001 റിപ്പോർട്ട് അനുസരിച്ച്, എല്ലായിടത്തും നാം നിർണ്ണായകമായ തീരുമാനങ്ങളെയാണ് നേരിടുന്നത്

1960 നു ശേഷം നമ്മുടെ സംഖ്യകൾ ഇരട്ടിയായി 610 കോടിയിലെത്തി, ഇതിൽ അധികം വളർച്ചയും ദരിദ്ര രാഷ്ട്രങ്ങളിലാണ് സമ്പന്ന രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ അധികഭാഗം വർദ്ധനയോടെ ഉപഭോഗച്ചെലവുകൾ 1970 നു ശേഷം ഇരട്ടിയിലും കൂടുതലായി എന്നിട്ടും, ലോകത്തിന്റെ പകുതി ഭാഗവും പ്രതിദിനം 2 ഡോളറിൽ കുറവെന്ന തോതിലാണ് നില നിൽക്കുന്നത്

പുതിയ സാങ്കേതിക വിദ്യകളും ഉപഭോഗവും ആക്കം നൽകുന്ന വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്ന ജനസംഖ്യയും, ഉപഭോഗവും, മൃന്മൂലകങ്ങളില്ലാത്ത തോതിലാണ്, ഗ്രഹത്തിനെ മാറ്റിക്കൊണ്ടു വരുന്നത് ഓരോ സ്ഥലത്തും നാം സമ്മർദ്ദത്തിന്റെ ലക്ഷണങ്ങളാണ് കാണുന്നത് നശിപ്പിക്കപ്പെട്ട വന്യ ജീവിസമരങ്ങൾ, ഭീഷണി നേരിടുന്നതും, വംശനാശം വന്ന തുമായ പക്ഷി മൃഗാദികൾ, ഗുണമേന്മ നഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്ന ഭൂമി, മലിനീകൃതമായ വായുവും, വെള്ളവും, ഭൗമതപനം കൊണ്ട് ഉരു കിയൊലിക്കുന്ന ഹിമാവ രണി

എങ്ങനെ വർദ്ധിച്ചു വരുന്ന ജനസംഖ്യയുടെ ക്ഷേമം ഉറപ്പു വരുത്തുകയും, അതേസമയം പ്രകൃതിദത്ത ലോകത്തെ സംരക്ഷിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യാനാവും, മുഖ്യ നയപ്രശ്നങ്ങൾ ഇവയാണ്

എല്ലാവർക്കും ഭക്ഷണം ഉല്പാദിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന്, ലഭ്യമായ ഭൂമിയേയും, ജല വിഭവങ്ങളേയും എങ്ങനെ ഉപയോഗിക്കാം എങ്ങനെ സാമ്പത്തിക വികസനം പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യാം അവിടാനി ചിട്ടയായും ചെയ്യാം ഇങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ, ഭൗമതപനവും, ജൈവ വൈവിധ്യവും പോലുള്ള മനുഷ്യ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളുടെ ഫലമായുള്ള പരിസ്ഥിതി പ്രശ്നങ്ങൾ എങ്ങനെ നേരിടാം ജനസം

ഖ്യയും പരിസ്ഥിതിയും വളരെ അടുത്ത ബന്ധമുള്ളവയാണ് എന്നാൽ അവ തമ്മിലുള്ള ബന്ധങ്ങൾ സങ്കീർണ്ണവും, വൈവിധ്യമാർന്നതുമാണ്, അത് പ്രത്യേക സാഹചര്യങ്ങളെ ആശ്രയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു

ഈ ബന്ധങ്ങൾ മനസ്സിലാക്കണമെങ്കിൽ, സാമ്പത്തികശേഷി, ഉപഭോഗം, സാങ്കേതിക വളർച്ച, ജനസംഖ്യവർദ്ധന എന്നിവ തമ്മിലുള്ള ബന്ധങ്ങൾ പരിഗണിക്കേണ്ടയാവശ്യമുണ്ട് മാത്രമല്ല ലിംഗ ബന്ധങ്ങൾ, രാഷ്ട്രീയ ഘടനകൾ, എല്ലാ തലത്തിലുമുള്ള ഭരണം എന്നിവയും പരിഗണിക്കേണ്ടതായുണ്ട്

പുരുഷനും സ്ത്രീയും തമ്മിൽ തുല്യ നില കൈവരിക്കുക, കുടുംബത്തിന്റെ വലിപ്പവും കുട്ടികൾ തമ്മിലുള്ള അന്തരവും തീരുമാനിക്കാനുള്ള അവകാശം ഉൾപ്പെടെ പ്രജനനാരോഗ്യത്തിനുള്ള അവകാശം ഉറപ്പാക്കുക, എന്നിവ ജനസംഖ്യാ വർദ്ധന മനഗതിയിലാക്കാനും, ഭാവിയിൽ ലോക ജനസംഖ്യയുടെ വലിപ്പം കുറയ്ക്കാനും, പരിസ്ഥിതിക്കുമേലുള്ള സമ്മർദ്ദം കുറയ്ക്കാനും സഹായിക്കും

ലോക ജനസംഖ്യ, മദ്ധ്യ 2001 - ലെ 610 കോടിയിൽ നിന്ന്, 2050 ആവുമ്പോൾ, 50 ശതമാനം കണ്ടു വർദ്ധിച്ച് 930 കോടിയാകും

എടുത്തു പറയുന്ന വളർച്ച ഇനത്തെ വികസന രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ മാത്രമേ ഉണ്ടാവൂ. തങ്ങളുടെ ജനങ്ങൾ പരിരക്ഷിച്ച് സമാന വികസന സേവനങ്ങൾ പ്രയോജനപ്പെടുത്താൻ വിഷമിക്കുന്ന 49 വികസിത രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ ജനസംഖ്യ 66 കോടി 80 ലക്ഷത്തിൽ നിന്ന് 186 കോടിയാകും

ലോകജനസംഖ്യ ഏറ്റവും ഉയർന്നതെന്ന് എടുത്തു കാട്ടുന്ന 1090 കോടിയിലോ, ഏറ്റവും കുറഞ്ഞ 790 കോടിയിലോ, ഇടത്തരം 930 കോടിയിലോ

എത്തുന്നത്, പ്രജനനാരോഗ്യം ഉൾപ്പെടെ സ്ത്രീകൾക്ക് ആരോഗ്യവും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവും ഉറപ്പു വരുത്തുന്നതിനേയും തികഞ്ഞ ദാരിദ്ര്യം അവസാനിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനേയും ആശ്രയിച്ചിരിക്കും

ഏറ്റവും ദരിദ്രമായ രാജ്യങ്ങളാണ്, മണ്ണിറേയും, ജലത്തിന്റേയും, ഗുണമേന്മ കുറയുന്ന തുകൊണ്ടും ഭക്ഷ്യ കമ്മികൊണ്ടും ഏറ്റവും രൂക്ഷമായ വെല്ലുവിളികൾ നേരിടുന്ന രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ അധികവും ഉപഭോഗത്തിന്റെ ഏറ്റവും വലിയ ഭാഗം വികസിത രാജ്യങ്ങളിലാണ്, എന്നാൽ വരുമാനം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതോടെ മറ്റു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും ഇത് വളരുകയാണ്, ഭാവിയിൽ നില നില്ക്കുന്ന വികസനത്തിന് ഉയർന്ന സംരക്ഷണത്തിനുള്ള നടപടികൾ മലിനീകരണം ചെറുക്കുക, പ്രകൃതി വിഭവങ്ങൾ നില നില്ക്കുന്ന വിധം ഉപയോഗിക്കുക എന്നിവ അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്

പരിസ്ഥിതി സംരക്ഷിച്ചു കൊണ്ടുതന്നെ വികസനം പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ സംബന്ധിച്ച് വർദ്ധിച്ചു വരുന്ന അന്താരാഷ്ട്ര അഭിപ്രായ സമന്വയമുണ്ട് 1992-ൽ റിയോ ഡി ജനീറോയിലെ പരിസ്ഥിതിയും വികസനവും സംബന്ധിച്ച ഐക്യരാഷ്ട്ര സമ്മേളനം, നില നില്ക്കുന്നു വിഭവനിർവഹണം, ദാരിദ്ര്യത്തെയും, വികസനക്കുറവിനേയും ദുർഭര ക്കാനുള്ള പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളുമായി ഏകോക്തിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതുണ്ടെന്ന് കാ ര്യം അംഗീകരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. 1994-ലെ ജനസംഖ്യയും വികസനവും സംബന്ധിച്ച അന്താരാഷ്ട്ര സമ്മേളനം (ICDP) പരിസ്ഥിതി സംരക്ഷണത്തെ വ്യക്തിഗത തീരുമാനമെടുക്കൽ, ലിംഗ സമത്വവും പ്രജനനാരോഗ്യ അവകാശവും ഉൾപ്പെടെയുള്ള മനുഷ്യാവകാശവുമായും ബന്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയുണ്ടായി

വികസനത്തിനുള്ള ICDF ശുപാർശകൾ നടപ്പാക്കുന്നത് (മെച്ചപ്പെട്ട ആരോഗ്യവും ലിംഗ സമത്വത്തിനുള്ള നീക്കങ്ങളും ഉൾപ്പെടെ) ദാരിദ്ര്യത്തെ തോല്പിക്കാനും, പരിസ്ഥിതി സംരക്ഷിക്കാനും സഹായിക്കും സ്ത്രീ

കൾക്ക് അവർ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്ന എണ്ണം കൂട്ടികൾ മാത്രമേ ഉണ്ടാവൂ എങ്കിൽ കുടുംബങ്ങൾ ചെറുതാവും. ജനസംഖ്യാവർദ്ധന, നിർണ്ണായകതീരുമാനങ്ങൾക്ക് ആവശ്യമായ സമയം ലഭ്യമാക്കിക്കൊണ്ട്, മനീദ്രവിക്കും

അടുത്ത വർഷത്തെ UNCED യുടെ 'റിയോ + 10' പുനരവലോകനം ICDPയുടേയും, മറ്റ് 1990കളിലെ സമ്മേളനങ്ങളുടേയും, സാമൂഹ്യ അജണ്ട, സാർവത്രിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം, പ്രജനനനിയന്ത്രണത്തിനും, കുടുംബസംരക്ഷണത്തിനുമുള്ള സാർവത്രിക പ്രാപ്യത എന്നിവ ഉൾപ്പെടെയുള്ളവ നിലനിൽക്കുന്ന വികസനം വളർത്താനുള്ള നടപടികളിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരവസരം പ്രദാനം ചെയ്യും.

### പരിസ്ഥിതി പ്രവണതകൾ

കഴിഞ്ഞ 70 വർഷമായി ജലത്തിന്റെ ഉപയോഗം 6 മടങ്ങ് വർദ്ധിച്ചു പ്രതിവർഷം ലഭ്യമായ ശുദ്ധ ജലത്തിന്റെ 54 ശതമാനം ലോകമെമ്പാടും, കൃഷിക്കായി ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു 2025-ാ മാണേഴാടെ ഇത് 70 ശതമാനാകാം. ജനസംഖ്യാ വർദ്ധന കൊണ്ടു മാത്രമേ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ എല്ലായിടത്തും പ്രതിശീർഷം ഉപയോഗം കൂടുതൽ വികസിത രാജ്യങ്ങളുടെ തോതിൽ എത്തുന്ന തുകൊണ്ടോ - 90 ശതമാനം.

2000 -ാമാണ്ടിൽ 50 കോടി 80 ലക്ഷം ജനങ്ങൾ വെള്ളത്തിനു മൂട്ടുള്ളതോ ജലക്ഷാമമുള്ളതോ ആയ 31 രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ ജീവിച്ചിരുന്നു. 2025 ാമാണേഴാടെ 300 കോടി ജനങ്ങൾ ഇത്തരം 48 രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ ജീവിക്കുമെന്ന് കരുതുന്നു. 2050 ാമാണേഴാടെ 420 കോടി ജനങ്ങൾ ഈ 50 രാജ്യങ്ങളുടെ 45 ശതമാനത്തിലോ, അടിസ്ഥാനാവശ്യങ്ങൾ നേടുന്ന 63രാൾക്ക് പ്രതിദിനം ആവശ്യമായ 50 ലിറ്റർ ജലം നൽകാൻ കഴിയാത്ത രാജ്യങ്ങളിലാവും ജീവിക്കുക.

സ്ഥലത്തെ ജല ഉറവിടങ്ങളെ ശോഷിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ട്, തങ്ങളുടെ ജലാവശ്യങ്ങൾ നിറവേറ്റാൻ മിക്ക രാജ്യങ്ങളും നില നിലക്കാത്ത ഉപാധികളാണ് സ്വീകരിച്ചു വരുന്നത് ചൈന, ലാറ്റിൻ അമേരിക്ക തെന്നേഷ്യ എന്നിവിടങ്ങളിലെ ചില നഗരങ്ങളിൽ

ഭൂഗർഭ ജലനിരപ്പ് പ്രതിവർഷം ഒരു മീറ്ററിലധികം താഴുകയാണ് കടലിൽ നിന്നും നദികളിൽ നിന്നും ഉള്ള ജലവും, വർദ്ധിച്ചു വരുന്ന കാർഷിക-വ്യാവസായികാവശ്യങ്ങൾ നിറവേറ്റാൻ തിരിച്ചു വിടുന്നുണ്ട് പലപ്പോഴും ഇത് വിനാശകരമായ ഫലമുണ്ടാക്കുന്നു.

ലോകാരോഗ്യ സംഘടന (WHO) കണക്കാക്കുന്നത് 110 കോടി ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് ശുദ്ധജല ലഭ്യത ഇല്ലെന്നാണ്.

വികസന രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ, 90-95 ശതമാനം മാലിന്യങ്ങളും, 70 ശതമാനം വ്യാവസായിക പാഴ്വസ്തുക്കളും സംസ്കരിക്കാതെ ഉപരിതല ജലത്തിൽ ഒഴുകുകയാണ് ചെയ്യുന്നത് ഇത് ജല വിതരണത്തെ മലിനീകരിക്കുന്നു മിക്ക വ്യവസായ വൽക്കൃത രാജ്യങ്ങളിലും, രാസവളങ്ങളിലും, കീടനാശിനികളിലും നിന്നുള്ള വസ്തുക്കൾ വായു മലിനീകരണം കൊണ്ടുണ്ടാവുന്ന ആസിഡ് മഴ എന്നിവയ്ക്ക് ചെലവേറിയതും ഊർജ്ജാനുഭവ്യമായ സംസ്കരണം ആവശ്യമാണ്. ജലത്തിന്റെ ഗുണമേന്മ നില നിർത്താൻ

പഠനം നടത്തിയ 105 വികസന രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ 64 എണ്ണത്തിൽ 1985-നും 1995-നും ഇടയ്ക്ക് ഭക്ഷ്യോല്പാദനം, ജനസംഖ്യാ വർദ്ധനയ്ക്കു പിന്നിലായി ആഫ്രിക്കയാണ് ഇതിൽ ഏറ്റവും മോശം.

ഐക്യരാഷ്ട്ര സഭയുടെ ഭക്ഷ്യ-കാർഷിക സംഘടന (FAO) വികസന രാജ്യങ്ങളെ 'താഴ്ന്ന വരുമാനമുള്ള ഭക്ഷ്യ കമ്മി രാജ്യങ്ങൾ' എന്നു വകതിരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നവ ഇനങ്ങൾക്കു വേണ്ട ഭക്ഷണം നൽകാൻ ഉല്പാദനം നടത്തുന്നില്ല വിടവു നികത്താൻ ആവശ്യമായ ഇറക്കുമതി ചെയ്യാൻ വേണ്ട ശേഷിയും അവയ്ക്കില്ല ഏകദേശം 80 കോടി ജനങ്ങൾ തുടർച്ചയായ പോഷകക്കുറവിന് ഇരയാണ് 200 ഹെക്ടറി ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് ഭക്ഷ്യ സുരക്ഷയില്ല.

മണ്ണിന്റെ ഫലഭൂയിഷ്ഠി നശിക്കുക. ജല ദുർലഭ്യം, അനുയോജ്യമല്ലാത്ത കൃഷി രീതികൾ, സത്വരമായ ജനസംഖ്യാ വർദ്ധന എന്നിവ മൂലം ദരിദ്ര രാജ്യങ്ങളിലെ ഭക്ഷ്യോല്പാദന ശേഷി, മോശപ്പെട്ടു വരികയാണ് കൃഷി ചെയ്യാനുള്ള ഭൂമിയും.

കഴിക്കാൻ ഭക്ഷണവും, ലഭ്യമാക്കാതെ കൃഷി ഭൂമിയുടെ അധികഭാഗവും, കയറ്റുമതി വിളകൾക്കായി മാറ്റി വച്ചിരിക്കുകയാണ്.

ധാന്യങ്ങളുടെ വന്യജനങ്ങളുടേയും, മറ്റ് കൃഷി ചെയ്യുന്ന സസ്യങ്ങളുടേയും, ജനിതകമായ ശോഷണം, മുഖ്യവിളകൾ മെച്ചപ്പെടുത്താനുള്ള ശ്രമങ്ങളെ ഭീഷണിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു.

60,000ത്തോളം സസ്യ ഇനങ്ങൾ ലോകത്തിലാകെയുള്ളതിന്റെ നാലിലൊന്ന് 2025-ാ മാണേഴാടെ നഷ്ടമാവും.

മത്സ്യശേഖരവും ഭീഷണി നേരിടുകയാണ് FAO പറയുന്നത് വാണിജ്യ സമുദ്ര മത്സ്യങ്ങളുടെ 69 ശതമാനവും 'പുർണ്ണമായി ചൂഷണം ചെയ്യപ്പെടുകയോ, അമിത മത്സ്യബന്ധനം നടത്തുകയോ, ശോഷിപ്പിക്കുകയോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ മന്ദഗതിയിൽ തിരികെ വരികയോ' ചെയ്യുന്നുവെന്നാണ്.

2025-ാമാണേഴാടെ ഈ ഭൂമുഖത്ത് ഉണ്ടാവുമെന്നു കരുതുന്ന 800 കോടിയോളം ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് പാർപ്പിടത്തിനും അവരുടെ ഭക്ഷണം മെച്ചപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനും, ലോകം അതിന്റെ ഭക്ഷ്യഉല്പാദനം, ഇരട്ടിയാക്കണം, വിതരണം മെച്ചപ്പെടുത്തണം ഉല്പാദനത്തിന്റെ അധികഭാഗവും കൂടുതൽ വിളവെടുപ്പിലൂടെ വേണം. വരാൻ അല്ലാതെ പുതിയ കൃഷിയിലൂടെയല്ല എങ്കിലും, പുതിയ ഉല്പാദന ക്ഷമത കൂടുതലുള്ള വിളയിനങ്ങൾക്ക് പ്രത്യേക തരം കൃത്രിമ വളങ്ങളും, കീടനാശിനികളും ആവശ്യമാണ്. ഇത് പരിസ്ഥിതി സന്തുലനത്തെ അലങ്കോലപ്പെടുത്തിയേക്കാം. ഏറ്റവും ദരിദ്രമായ രാജ്യങ്ങൾക്കു പോലും, തങ്ങളുടെ മണ്ണ്, ശുദ്ധജല സ്രോതസ്സുകൾ എന്നിവ സംരക്ഷിക്കാം. മണ്ണിന്റെ ഉല്പാദന ക്ഷമത മെച്ചപ്പെടുത്താം, കാർഷിക വിളകൾ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കാം. ആവശ്യമുള്ളതെന്തെന്നാൽ, പല താല്പര്യങ്ങളെ സന്തുലനം ചെയ്തു കൊണ്ടുള്ള ഉത്തരവാദിത്വപരമായ ഭരണം, സാമൂഹ്യ പങ്കാളിത്തം, വനിതകളുടേത് ഉൾപ്പെടെ, പിന്നെ അന്താരാഷ്ട്ര സമൂഹത്തിന്റെ സഹകരണം.

20-ാം നൂറ്റാണ്ടിന്റെ കാർബൺ ഡൈ ഓക്സൈഡ് ബഹിർഗമനം 12 ഇരട്ടി 534 ദശലക്ഷം മെട്രിക് ടണ്ണിൽ നിന്ന് 659 ദശലക്ഷം മെട്രിക് ടൺ ആയി ഇത് ഭൗമതപന പ്രവണതയ്ക്ക് ആക്കം കൂട്ടി ഇതിന് രൂക്ഷമായ പരിസ്ഥിതി-സാമൂഹ്യ ഫലങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ട് കാലാവസ്ഥാമാറ്റം സംബന്ധിച്ച അന്തർ ഗവൺമെന്റ് പാനൽ (IPCC) പറയുന്നത്, വരുന്ന നൂറ്റാണ്ടിൽ അന്തർലക്ഷം 588 ഡിഗ്രി സെൽഷ്യസും, സമുദ്ര ഇലനിരപ്പ് അരമീറ്ററോളവും ഉയരുന്നതാണ്

1995-ൽ കഴിഞ്ഞുവന്ന ഇന്ത്യയുടെ ഏറ്റവും ഉയർന്ന പ്രതിശീർഷ ഉപയോഗമുള്ള രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ കഴിയുന്ന ലോകജനസംഖ്യയുടെ 20 ശതമാനം, ആഗോള കാർബൺ ഡൈ ഓക്സൈഡിന്റെ ബഹിർഗമനത്തിന്റെ 63 ശതമാനം സംഭാവനയേകി ഏറ്റവും കുറഞ്ഞ വാതക ബഹിർഗമനമുള്ള രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ പാർക്കുന്ന 20 ശതമാനം, ആകെയുള്ള ബഹിർഗമനത്തിന്റെ രണ്ടു ശതമാനം മാത്രമാണ് വരുത്തിവെച്ചത് ലോകജനസംഖ്യയുടെ 46 ശതമാനം ജനസംഖ്യയുള്ള അമേരിക്ക ആഗോള ശ്രീർ ഹാസ വാതകങ്ങളുടെ നാലിൽ ഒന്ന് ഉല്പാദിപ്പിക്കുന്നു

വ്യവസായ വൽക്കരണ രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ, പ്രതിശീർഷ എമിഷനുകൾ, 1970-നു ശേഷം താരതമ്യേന സ്ഥിരമാണ് പ്രതിശീർഷ എമിഷനുകൾ, വികസാര രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ ഇപ്പോഴും വളരെ കുറവാണ്. ഈ വിടവ് കുറഞ്ഞു വരികയാണ്. 21-ാം നൂറ്റാണ്ടിന്റെ തുടക്കത്തിൽ എപ്പോഴെങ്കിലും, വികസാര രാജ്യങ്ങൾ, എല്ലാ വാതക ബഹിർഗമനത്തിന്റേയും പകുതിയിലധികം ഉല്പാദിപ്പിക്കുന്നതാണ് കാലാവസ്ഥാ മാറ്റത്തിന്, വർദ്ധിച്ച കൊടുംകാറ്റുകൾ, വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കം, മണ്ണൊലിപ്പ്, സസ്യങ്ങളുടെയും, മൃഗങ്ങളുടെയും സന്താനമായ തിരോധനം, കൃഷി ഭൂമി മാറ്റം, ഇലദാർഢ്യം മൂലം പൊതുജനാരോഗ്യത്തിനുള്ള ഭീഷണി, ഉഷ്ണമേഖലാരോഗങ്ങൾ എന്നിവയുടെയും ഗുരുതരമായ പ്രത്യാഘാതങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ട്

കഴിഞ്ഞ ഏതാനും ദശകങ്ങളിലായി ജനസംഖ്യ അതിന്റെ പാരമ്പര്യത്തിൽ എത്തിയതിനാൽ വന്ന, വെട്ടിത്തെളിക്കലിന്റെ തോത്, ചരിത്രത്തിൽ അതിന്റെ ഏറ്റവും ഉയർന്ന നിലയിലെത്തി ഉഷ്ണ മേഖലാ വനങ്ങളിൽ, ലോകത്തിൽ ശേഷിക്കുന്ന ജൈവ വൈവിധ്യത്തിന്റെ 50 ശതമാനമുണ്ടെന്നു കണക്കാക്കുന്നു ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ തോതിൽ വന്ന, വെട്ടിത്തെളിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ, ഏറ്റവും ഒടുവിലത്തെ, അടിസ്ഥാന ഉഷ്ണ മേഖലാ വനം 50 വർഷങ്ങൾക്കുള്ളിൽ വീള ഭൂമികളായി മാറും. ജീവികളുടെ നികത്താനാവാത്ത നഷ്ടം വരുത്തി വച്ചുകൊണ്ട് വന്ന, വെട്ടിത്തെളിക്കുന്നത് അന്തർലക്ഷത്തിൽ കാർബൺ ഡൈ ഓക്സൈഡ് വർദ്ധിക്കാനും കാരണമാവുന്നു

എന്നാൽ നിലനില്ക്കുന്ന വനവൽക്കരണം ചില വാഗ്ദാനങ്ങൾ നൽകുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അടുത്ത ഏതാനും ദശകങ്ങളിൽ ഉണ്ടാവുമെന്ന് എടുത്തു കാട്ടുന്ന ജനസംഖ്യാവർദ്ധന വെല്ലുവിളികളും, വൈഷമ്യമുള്ള ഉപാധികളും ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നു

ശേഷിക്കുന്ന ഉഷ്ണമേഖലാ വനങ്ങളുടെ ഏറ്റവും വലിയ ബ്ലോക്കുകൾ ഉള്ള നിരവധി രാജ്യങ്ങൾ തന്നെയാണ് ഏറ്റവും ഉയർന്ന ജനസംഖ്യാ വളർച്ചയുള്ളതും വനങ്ങളും വൈവിധ്യവും നില നിർത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു രാജ്യം, പ്രജനനാരോഗ്യവും, കുടുംബാസൂത്രണ പരിപാടികളും പാർക്കും, വനങ്ങളും നിർവഹിക്കാനുള്ള ശ്രമങ്ങളുമായി എങ്കോപിപ്പിക്കുന്നതായിരിക്കും

വികസനവും ദാരിദ്ര്യവും, പരിസ്ഥിതിയുടെ പ്രത്യാഘാതവും

മാനവ ചരിത്രത്തിൽ ഏതു കാലത്തെക്കാളും അധികം വിഭവങ്ങൾ, കൂടുതൽ ആളുകൾ ഉപയോഗിക്കുകയാണ് ജനസംഖ്യാ വർദ്ധന, വർദ്ധിച്ചു വരുന്ന സാമ്പത്തിക ശേഷി - ഉയരുന്ന ഉപഭോഗം, മിനിനകരണം, പാഴ്വസ്തുക്കൾ എന്നിവയുടെയും, നിരന്തരമായ ദാരിദ്ര്യം വിഭവശേഷിയുടെയും സാങ്കേതിക വിദ്യയുടെയും അഭാവത്തോടും, ഈ ചുറ്റുപാടുകൾ മാറ്റാനുള്ള ശേഷിക്കുറവോടും

പരിസ്ഥിതിക്കുമേൽ വർദ്ധിച്ച സമ്മർദ്ദം ചെലുത്തുകയാണ് വ്യവസായവൽക്കരണ രാജ്യങ്ങളും, വികസിത രാജ്യങ്ങളും തമ്മിൽ ഒരു 'ഉപഭോഗ വിടവ്' നിലനില്ക്കുന്നുണ്ട് ആഗോള ജനസംഖ്യയുടെ 20 ശതമാനത്തോടെ ലോകത്തിലെ സമ്പന്ന രാജ്യങ്ങൾ, മൊത്തം സ്വകാര്യ ഉപഭോഗത്തിന്റെ 86 ശതമാനത്തിന് ഉത്തരവാദികളാകുമ്പോൾ ഏറ്റവും ദരിദ്രരായ 20 ശതമാനം വെറും 13 ശതമാനത്തിനാണ് ഉത്തരവാദിത്വം വഹിക്കുന്നത് ഇന്ന് ഒരു വ്യവസായവൽക്കരണ രാജ്യത്തു ജനിക്കുന്ന 30 മുതൽ 50 കുഞ്ഞുങ്ങളെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ ഉപഭോഗവും, മലിനീകരണവും നടത്തുന്നു കൂടുതൽ സമ്പന്നരായവരുടെ പാരിസ്ഥിതിക പാദമുദ്രകൾ 'പലപ്രിധത്തിലും, ദരിദ്രരുടേതിനെക്കാൾ ആഴത്തിൽ പതിയുന്നു. അത് ഭൂമിയുടെ പുനർനിർമ്മാണ ശേഷിയെ കവച്ചു വയ്ക്കുന്നു വികസാര രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ കഴിയുന്ന 440 കോടി ജനങ്ങളിൽ 60 ശതമാനത്തിന് അടിസ്ഥാന സാന്നിദ്ധ്യങ്ങളെ അഭാവമുണ്ട് മൂന്നിലൊന്നിന് ശുദ്ധജല ലഭ്യത ഇല്ല, നാലിലൊന്നിന് മതിയായ പാർപ്പിടമില്ല, 20 ശതമാനത്തിന് ആധുനിക ആരോഗ്യ സേവനങ്ങൾ ലഭിക്കുന്നില്ല 20 ശതമാനം കുട്ടികൾ 5-ാം തരം വരെ സ്കൂളിൽ പോകുന്നില്ല

ആഗോള വൽക്കരണം, ആഗോള സമ്പത്തും, അതുകൊണ്ടുള്ള വളർച്ചയും വർദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട് എന്നാൽ അത് അസമത്വവും, പരിസ്ഥിതി ശോഷണവും കൂടി വർദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ദാരിദ്ര്യം നിരവധി ജനങ്ങളെ, തങ്ങളുടെ നിലനില്പിന് ക്ഷണിതമായ പ്രകൃതി വിഭവങ്ങൾക്കുമേൽ സമ്മർദ്ദം പരിമിതമായ ഭൂമി ലഭ്യത, ദരിദ്രരായ ജനങ്ങളെ പലപ്പോഴും ഫലഭൂയിഷ്ഠി കുറഞ്ഞ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ പാർക്കാൻ പ്രേരിപ്പിക്കുന്നു

വർദ്ധിച്ചു വരുന്ന നഗരവൽക്കരണം, മറ്റൊരു വെല്ലുവിളി ഉയർത്തുന്നു ഓരോ ദിവസവും ഏതാണ്ട് 160,000 പേർ ഗ്രാമപ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ നിന്ന് നഗരങ്ങളിലേയ്ക്കു പോവുന്നു ഇന്ന് എല്ലാ ജനങ്ങളുടെയും

# Population

പകുതിയോളം നഗരപ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ കഴിയുന്നു വികസാര രാജ്യങ്ങളിലെ പല നഗരങ്ങളും. സത്വരമായ വളർച്ച, വർദ്ധിച്ചു വരുന്ന ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ നേരിടുന്നതിനുള്ള ശരിയായ അടിസ്ഥാന സൗകര്യങ്ങളുടെ അഭാവം, മലിനമായ ഇലം, വായു, കൈകാര്യം ചെയ്യാൻ കഴിയുന്നതിനെക്കാൾ അധികം ചപ്പു ചവറുകൾ എന്നിവ മൂലം ഗുരുതരമായ പരിസ്ഥിതി ആരോഗ്യ വെല്ലുവിളികളും, മോശമാകുന്ന ചുറ്റുപാടുകളും നേരിടുകയാണ്

ദരിദ്രരായ ജനങ്ങൾ മിക്കവാറും, കൂടുതൽ സമയം ഇന്ധനങ്ങൾ ശേഖരിക്കുന്നതിനു ചെലവാക്കുകയും ഊർജ്ജത്തിന് യൂണിറ്റിന് ഉയർന്ന വില നൽകുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു അതേ സമയം വൈദ്യുത സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ നഗരത്തിലെ ഉന്നതരും അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു ദാരിദ്ര്യത്തെ പരാജയപ്പെടുത്താനും, പരിസ്ഥിതി സംരക്ഷിക്കാനുമുള്ള ഒരു ഏകോപിത സമീപനത്തിനുമാത്രമേ, സുസ്ഥിരമായ വികസനത്തിന് കാരണമാകാൻ കഴിയൂ തദ്ദേശീയ നിയന്ത്രണവും, തദ്ദേശീയമായ അറിവുകളോടുള്ള ആദരവും അത്യാവശ്യമാണ് ഊർജ്ജ സേവനങ്ങളിലും, അടിസ്ഥാനോപാധികളിലും നിക്ഷേപമിറക്കുക, ഹരിത സാങ്കേതിക വിദ്യകൾ, ഇലത്തിനും, വൈദ്യുതിക്കും, രാസവളങ്ങൾക്കും അനുയോജ്യമായ വില നിർണ്ണയനയങ്ങൾ എന്നിവ അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്

പരിസ്ഥിതിക്കുമേൽ മനുഷ്യൻ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന പ്രഭാവങ്ങൾ പ്രകൃതി ദുരന്തങ്ങൾ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നു ദരിദ്രർ ഇതിന്റെ അനന്തര ഫലങ്ങൾ അനുഭവിക്കുന്നു പരിസ്ഥിതി പ്രശ്നങ്ങൾകൊണ്ടുള്ള 25 ദശലക്ഷം അഭയാർത്ഥികൾ ഉണ്ട്

**വനിതകളും പരിസ്ഥിതിയും**

ലോകത്തിലെ കർഷക തൊഴിലാളികളുടെ പകുതിയിലേറെ വരും വനിതകൾ ഇവർ മാതൃകാപരമായി ഭക്ഷണം, ഇലം, ഇന്ധനം, മറ്റ് ഗാർഹിക വിഭവങ്ങൾ എന്നിവയുടെ നിർവഹണം നടത്തുന്നു ലോകത്തിലെ ഏറ്റവും ദരിദ്രമായ

രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ നാലിൽ ഒന്നിന്റെ നായക സ്ഥാനം വഹിക്കുന്നത്

ഈ ഉത്തരവാദിത്വമുണ്ടായിരുന്നിട്ടും, ദേശീയ നിയമങ്ങളോ, പ്രാദേശിക ആചാരങ്ങളോ, വനിതകൾക്ക് ഭൂസ്വത്തിന്റെ ഉടമസ്ഥാവകാശമോ, പട്ടയം നേടാനുള്ള അവകാശമോ നിഷേധിക്കുന്നു അതിനർത്ഥം വായ്പ നേടാൻ ഈ നൽകുന്നതിനും അങ്ങനെയുള്ള ചുറ്റുപാടും മെച്ചപ്പെടുത്താനും അവർക്ക് മാർഗ്ഗമൊന്നുമില്ല

ഉയർന്ന സത്താനോല്പാദനവും, വലിയ കുടുംബങ്ങളും ഇപ്പോഴും ഗ്രാമ ജീവിതത്തിന്റെ ഒരു പ്രത്യേകതയാണ് കാരണം, ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ വനിതകൾക്ക് നിർണ്ണയമെടുക്കാൻ സാധ്യമല്ല എന്നതു തന്നെ അവർക്ക് കുടുംബത്തിന്റെ വലിപ്പത്തിലും, കുട്ടികൾ തമ്മിലുള്ള അന്തരത്തിലും നിയന്ത്രണം ആവശ്യമാണ് പ്രജനനാരോഗ്യം, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം എന്നിവ ഉൾപ്പെടെയുള്ള ആരോഗ്യരക്ഷയും ആവശ്യമാണ്

ഭൂമിയിൽ അവസരങ്ങൾ കുറയുന്നതോടെ മിക്ക പുരുഷന്മാരും, മറ്റുസ്ഥലങ്ങളിലേയ്ക്കു കുടിയേറുന്നത്, വനിതകൾക്കുമേൽ കുടുംബത്തിന്റെ ഭാരവും ഉത്തരവാദിത്വങ്ങളും വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നു

നഗരവൽക്കരണം സ്ത്രീകൾക്ക് അപകടങ്ങളും അവസരങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നു ആരോഗ്യരക്ഷ കൂടുതൽ പ്രാപ്യമായതിനാൽ ഗർഭാവസ്ഥയും, പ്രസവവും പൊതുവെ കൂടുതൽ സുരക്ഷിതമായിരിക്കും, നഗരജീവിതം, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം, തൊഴിൽ, വിവാഹം എന്നിവയ്ക്കുള്ള വിപുലമായ സാധ്യതകളും നൽകുന്നു എന്നാൽ ലൈംഗികമായ അതിക്രമങ്ങൾ, ഉപദ്രവം, ചൂഷണം എന്നിവയുടെ അപകടം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നു

വനിതകളുടെ അവകാശങ്ങൾക്കും, സമത്വത്തിനും നിയമങ്ങളും, നയങ്ങളും ആവശ്യമാണെന്നതുപോലെ, ആരോഗ്യവും പാരിസ്ഥിതികവുമായ തീരുമാനങ്ങളിൽ സ്ത്രീകളുടെ പങ്കും അത്യാവശ്യമാണ് ഇത്തരം പിൻതുണകൾ ഇല്ലാതെ, മിക്ക സ്ത്രീകളും തുടർച്ചയായ പരിസ്ഥിതി നാശം, ദാരിദ്ര്യം, വർദ്ധിച്ച സത്താനോല്പാദനം,

പരിമിതമായ അവസരങ്ങൾ എന്നിവയുടെ ദുഷ്കൃത വലയത്തിൽ അകപ്പെട്ടു കിടക്കുകയേ ഉള്ളൂ

**ആരോഗ്യവും, പരിസ്ഥിതികളും**

പരിസ്ഥിതിയും ആരോഗ്യവും, പ്രത്യേകിച്ച് പ്രജനനാരോഗ്യവും തമ്മിൽ അടുത്ത ബന്ധമുണ്ട്. ലോകമെമ്പാടും 20-25 ശതമാനം മരണത്തിനു കാരണമായ പകർച്ചവ്യാധികൾക്ക്, പരിസ്ഥിതി ചുറ്റുപാടുകൾ ഗണ്യമായ സംഭാവനയേകുന്നു കടുത്ത ശ്വാസകോശ രോഗബാധകളിൽ നിന്നുണ്ടാവുന്ന രോഗങ്ങളുടെ ഭാരത്തിന്റെതെന്നു കണക്കാക്കപ്പെടുന്ന 60 ശതമാനം, ഡയറിയ രോഗങ്ങളുടെ 90 ശതമാനം തുടർച്ചയായ ശ്വാസകോശ അസാസ്ഥ്യങ്ങളുടെ 50 ശതമാനം മേലനിയയിൽ നിന്നുള്ള 90 ശതമാനം ഇതൊക്കെ, ലളിതമായ പരിസ്ഥിതി ഇടപെടലുകൾ കൊണ്ടു മാത്രം ഒഴിവാക്കാവുന്നതാണ്

അശുദ്ധ ജലവും, അതുവുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട മോശപ്പെട്ട സാനിറ്റേഷനും, ഓരോ വർഷവും, 12 ദശലക്ഷം ആളുകളുടെ ജീവൻ അപഹരിക്കുന്നു വായു മലിനീകരണം 30 ലക്ഷത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽപേരെ, അധികവും വികസാര രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ വധിക്കുന്നു

ഭൂമിയിലുണ്ടാകുന്ന മാറ്റങ്ങളും, ആരോഗ്യത്തിൽ പല പ്രഭാവവും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നു അണക്കെട്ടുകളും ഇലസേചനവും രോഗങ്ങൾ പകരുന്നതിന് വിളനിലങ്ങളാവുന്നു കീടനാശിനികളുടേയും കൃത്രിമ വളങ്ങളുടേയും വർദ്ധിച്ച ഉപയോഗം സ്ഥലത്തെ ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് വിഷമയമായ രാസവസ്തുക്കളുമായി സമ്പർക്കമുണ്ടാവാൻ കാരണമാവുന്നു

ജനങ്ങൾ തിങ്ങിപ്പാർക്കുന്ന വൻ നഗരങ്ങൾ തങ്ങളുടെ ജനങ്ങളെ, WHO ശുപാർശ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള തോതിനെക്കാൾ വളരെ കൂടുതൽ വായു മലിനീകരണത്തിന് വിധേയരാക്കുന്നു വിടിച്ചുവെട്ടിയ വായു മലിനീകരണം, വിറക്, ബയോമാസ്, കൽക്കരി എന്നിവ പാചകത്തിനും ചൂടാക്കാനും വേണ്ടി കത്തിക്കുന്നതിൽ നിന്നുണ്ടാവുന്ന കരിപ്പുക - 250 കോടി ജനങ്ങളെ അധികവും സ്ത്രീ

കളെയും പെൺകുട്ടികളെയും ബാധിക്കുന്നു ഇത് വികസര രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ 22 ലക്ഷത്തിൽപരം പേർ പ്രതിവർഷം മരിക്കാനിടയാക്കുന്നു

ആസൂത്രിതമല്ലാത്ത നഗരവികസനവും നാമമാത്ര ഗ്രാമഭൂമികൾ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതും പ്രജനന ആരോഗ്യ പ്രാപ്യതയില്ലാത്ത ജനങ്ങളുടെ എണ്ണം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നു ഇത് മാതൃമരണത്തിന്റെയും അനാവശ്യ ഗർഭധാരണത്തിന്റെയും അപകടം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നു ആരോഗ്യ സൗകര്യങ്ങളിൽ ശുദ്ധ ജലത്തിന്റെ അഭാവം പ്രജനനാരോഗ്യ സേവനത്തിന്റെ ഗുണനിലവാരം താഴ്ത്തുന്നു

1900-ത്തിനു ശേഷം വ്യവസായവൽക്കരണം 100.000 രാസവസ്തുക്കളെ പരിസ്ഥിതിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുണ്ട് അവയിൽ പലതിന്റേയും ആരോഗ്യത്തിൽ അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതമായ പ്രാദേശത്തെ പറ്റി പഠിച്ചിട്ടില്ല ഹാനികരമായ ഫലങ്ങൾ മൂലം വ്യവസായവൽക്കരണ രാജ്യങ്ങൾ നിരോധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ചിലത് ഇപ്പോഴും വികസര രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ വ്യാപകമായി ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നുണ്ട് മിക്ക കാർഷിക-വാവസായിക രാസവസ്തുക്കളും ഡാബ്ലു. ഡബ്ലു. മണ്ണിടച്ചണം എന്നിവയിലും - മനുഷ്യരിലും കടന്നിട്ടുണ്ട് ചിലത് ഗർഭധാരണത്തിൽ വരുന്ന പരാജയങ്ങൾ ബാല്യത്തിലെ വികാസ വൈഷമ്യങ്ങൾ അസുഖം മരണനിരക്ക് എന്നിവയുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു ആണവ റേഡിയേഷൻ ചില ഘനലോഹങ്ങൾ എന്നിവയുമായി സമ്പർക്കത്തിൽ വരുന്നത് ജനിതക പ്രത്യാഘാതങ്ങൾ സൃഷ്ടിക്കുന്നു

ദാരിദ്ര്യം പോഷണക്കുറവ് മറ്റ് രോഗങ്ങളുമായി വരുന്ന സമ്പർക്കം ലിംഗ അസമത്വം അസുരക്ഷിതമായ ബാല്യം എന്നിവയുൾപ്പെടെയുള്ള വിപുലമായ വികസന പ്രശ്നങ്ങളുമായി എച്ച് ഐ വി / എയ്ഡ്സിന് വളരെ അടുത്ത ബന്ധമുണ്ട് ആരോഗ്യത്തിനും കുടുംബത്തിനുംമേൽ വിനാശകരമായ പ്രത്യാഘാതത്തോടെ, ഈ പകർച്ചവ്യാധി പരിസ്ഥിതി സംരക്ഷണത്തെ സങ്കീർണ്ണമാക്കുന്നു കാർഷികത്തൊഴിലാളി പ്രശ്നത്തെ ഗുരു

തരമാക്കുന്നു ഗ്രാമീണ വനിതകളുടെ ദാരം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നു

സുസ്ഥിരവും സന്തുലിതവുമായ വികസനത്തിനുള്ള പ്രവർത്തനം

സാമ്പത്തിക വികസനം പരിസ്ഥിതിയുടെ നില പുരുഷൻമാർ, സ്ത്രീകൾ, കുട്ടികൾ എന്നിവരുടെ ആരോഗ്യം വനിതകളുടെ പദവി ഇവയെല്ലാം പരസ്പരം കൂട്ടിക്കൂഴഞ്ഞു കിടക്കുകയാണ് വികസനത്തിന് സാധാരണ വ്യക്തികൾ അവരുടെ കൈകൊണ്ട് തന്നെ തങ്ങളുടെ ജീവിതം മെച്ചപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടകാവശ്യമാണ് വനിതകളുടെ പദവി വികസനത്തിന്റെ സ്ഥിതി നിർണ്ണയിക്കുന്നു തങ്ങളുടെ പദവി മെച്ചപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ വനിതകൾക്ക് മെച്ചപ്പെട്ട പ്രജനനാരോഗ്യം ആവശ്യമാണ് ഈ ധാരണകൾ പരിസ്ഥിതിയും വികസനവും സംബന്ധിച്ച് (1992-ലെയും) ജനസംഖ്യയും വികസനവും സംബന്ധിച്ച് (1994-ലെയും) സാമൂഹ്യവികസനവും വനിതകളുടെ അവകാശവും സംബന്ധിച്ച് (1995-ലെയും) ഈ പ്രശ്നങ്ങൾ കൈകാര്യം ചെയ്യുന്ന ആഗോള യോഗങ്ങൾ വ്യക്തമാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്

1994-ൽ നടന്നിരുന്ന ജനസംഖ്യാവർദ്ധന കുറയ്ക്കാനും ദാരിദ്ര്യം സാമ്പത്തിക പുരോഗതി കൈവരിക്കൽ പരിസ്ഥിതി സംരക്ഷണം നിലനിർത്താത്ത ഉപഭോഗവും ഉല്പാദനവും കുറയ്ക്കൽ എന്നിവ തമ്മിലുള്ള ബന്ധത്തെ അംഗീകരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട് തനതായ രീതിയിൽ പ്രാധാന്യവും സുസ്ഥിര വികസനത്തിനുള്ള ഒരു താക്കോലും എന്ന നിലയ്ക്ക് പ്രജനനാരോഗ്യത്തിനുള്ള അവകാശ മുൾപ്പെടെ വനിതകളുടെ അവകാശം ഉറപ്പാക്കേണ്ടതിന്റെ ആവശ്യം അത് എടുത്തു പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു

ICPD കർമ്മ പരിപാടി നടപ്പാക്കുന്നതിൽ പുരോഗമിച്ച 185 രാജ്യങ്ങൾ നടത്തിയ 1999-ലെ ഒരു പുനരവലോകനം ലക്ഷ്യവും സമീപനവും പ്രസക്തമാണെന്നു കണ്ടു. മിക്ക ഗവൺമെന്റുകളും കയിറോ അഭിപ്രായ സമന്വയമനുസരിച്ച് തങ്ങളുടെ ആരോഗ്യ ജനസംഖ്യാ പരിപാടികൾ മാറ്റി ഒരു പിടി പ്രശ്നങ്ങൾ പ്രധാനമായും HIV

AIDS 1994-നു ശേഷം അടിയന്തിരമായി കൈകാര്യം ചെയ്യേണ്ട വിധം വളരുകയും കയിറോയിൽ നിശ്ചയിച്ച ലക്ഷ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് ധനസഹായം ആശങ്കാകുലമായ വിധം കുറയുകയും ചെയ്തു പുനരവലോകനം പ്രവർത്തനത്തിനുള്ള പുതിയ നിലവാരങ്ങളും പ്രതിബദ്ധതകളും അംഗീകരിച്ചു പ്രജനനാരോഗ്യത്തിനും ജനസംഖ്യാ പരിപാടികൾക്കും വേണ്ട നടപ്പ് വിഭവ ശേഷി 2000-ത്തിൽ ആവശ്യമാവുമെന്ന് ICPD സമ്മതിച്ച 1700 കോടി ഡോളറിൽ നിന്ന് താഴെയാണ് വികസര രാജ്യങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യമുള്ള വിഭവശേഷിയുടെ മുന്നിൽ രണ്ട് വിഹിതത്തിന്റെ അധികഭാഗവും ലഭ്യമാക്കുമ്പോൾ അന്താരാഷ്ട്ര ദാദാകളിൽനിന്നുള്ള പിന്തുണ 2000-ൽ ആവശ്യമുള്ള 570 കോടി ഡോളറിന്റെ പകുതിയിലും കുറവാണ്

HIV/AIDS തടയൽ ICPD പാക്കേജിന്റെ ഭാഗമാണ് എന്നാൽ HIV യുമായി ജീവിക്കുന്ന ലക്ഷക്കണക്കിനാളുകളുടെ ചികിത്സയ്ക്കും ശുശ്രൂഷയ്ക്കും ഗണ്യമായ തോതിൽ കൂടുതൽ ഫണ്ട് ആവശ്യമാണ് 2015 ഓടെ നിറവേറ്റപ്പെടാത്ത കുടുംബാസൂത്രണ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ പാടെ നികത്താൻ ഇപ്പോൾ ശ്രമം അപ്രാപ്യമായി സമ്മതിച്ച ഒരു ലക്ഷ്യമുണ്ട് ഇതിന് കൂടുതൽ വിഭവശേഷി ആവശ്യമാണ് മാതൃ മരണനിരക്ക് കുറയ്ക്കുകയാണ് മറ്റൊരു വലിയ വെല്ലുവിളി ധനസഹായക്കുറവ് ഇതിനകം തന്നെ അതിന്റെ ഫലങ്ങൾ കാണിക്കാൻ തുടങ്ങിയിട്ടുണ്ട് കൂടുതൽ ദമ്പതികൾക്കും വ്യക്തികൾക്കും തങ്ങൾ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്ന കുടുംബ വലിപ്പം ഉണ്ടാക്കാൻ കഴിയുമായിരുന്നു വെങ്കിൽ സന്താനോല്പാദനം പ്രതിഷ്ഠിക്കുന്നതിലും കുറയുമായിരുന്നു HIV/AIDS പ്രതിഷ്ഠിച്ചതിലും വളരെ വേഗം പടർന്നു കാല വിളംബരത്തിന്റെ നില സമയം കഴിയുമ്പോൾ സന്താനമായി വർദ്ധിക്കും

ജനസംഖ്യാ വർദ്ധന പ്രജനനാരോഗ്യം വനിതാ പ്രബലവൽക്കരണം എന്നിവ സംബന്ധിച്ച നയങ്ങൾ അതാവശ്യമായ മാനുഷികാവശ്യങ്ങളെയും ആധുനിക മനുഷ്യാവകാശങ്ങളെയും



# Population

നേരിടുന്നവയാണ് അവയ്ക്ക് പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട പാരിസ്ഥിതിക നേട്ടങ്ങളുമുണ്ട് ഇതിന്റെ തോത് നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നത് പ്രയാസമാണെങ്കിലും പ്രജനനാനരോഗ്യത്തിന്റെ സമ്പൂർണ്ണ സേവനങ്ങൾ ലഭ്യമാക്കുന്നത് ഭാവിയിൽ പ്രജനനാനരോഗ്യ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ നിറവേറ്റാത്തതുകൊണ്ടുണ്ടാവുന്ന ജനസംഖ്യാ വർദ്ധനയുടെ പാരിസ്ഥിതിക ഫലങ്ങൾ മേൽക്കാൾ ചെലവു കുറഞ്ഞ തായിരിക്കും ആരോഗ്യത്തിലും സാമൂഹ്യ അവസരത്തിലും വൻപിച്ച പ്രയോജനങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടാവും. മനുഷ്യാവകാശങ്ങൾക്ക് പ്രോത്സാഹനം നൽകുക, ദാരിദ്ര്യ നിർമ്മാർജ്ജനം ചെയ്യുക, പ്രജനനാനരോഗ്യം മെച്ചപ്പെടുത്തുക, ജനസംഖ്യയും വികസനവും പരിസ്ഥിതി സംരക്ഷണവും തമ്മിൽ സന്തുലനമുണ്ടാക്കുക ഇതി

നെല്ലാം വിപുലമായ വ്യാപി യുള്ള നടപടികൾ ആവശ്യമാണ് ചില മുൻഗണനകൾ ഇവയാണ്

- 1 മതിയായ ഫണ്ട് ലഭ്യമാക്കുക ജന സംഖ്യയും വികസനവും സംബന്ധിച്ച അന്താരാഷ്ട്ര സമ്മേളനത്തിന്റെ ആഗോള അഭിപ്രായ സമന്വയ കരാർ നടപ്പാക്കുക
- 2 കൂടുതൽ നിക്ഷേപിക്കുന്ന ഉപാദാന പ്രക്രിയകളുടെ വ്യാപനം വികസനം വിനിയോഗം എന്നിവയ്ക്ക് ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ ലഭ്യമാക്കുക
- 3 കൂടുതൽ നിക്ഷേപിക്കുന്ന ജനസംഖ്യ വികസന പാരിസ്ഥിതിക രീതികൾക്കു

വേണ്ട ഇൻഫർമേഷൻ അടിസ്ഥാന മെച്ചപ്പെടുത്തുക

- 4 ദാരിദ്ര്യം കുറയ്ക്കാനും സാമൂഹ്യ വികസനം വളർത്താനും അന്താരാഷ്ട്രമായി സമന്വയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള നടപടികൾ നടപ്പാക്കുക

ജനസംഖ്യ പരിസ്ഥിതി വികസന പ്രശ്നങ്ങൾ സംബന്ധിച്ച പ്രവർത്തനം ആവശ്യവും പ്രായോഗികവുമാണ് ജനസംഖ്യയും വികസനവും സംബന്ധിച്ച വിവിധ അന്താരാഷ്ട്ര പരിസ്ഥിതി കരാറുകൾ പ്രവർത്തന യാഥാർത്ഥ്യങ്ങളായി മാറിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ് ഈ കരാറുകൾ വിശാലവും കൂടുതൽ വ്യാപകവുമായ ശ്രമങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ എടുത്തുകാട്ടുകയാണ്

# Economy

## Industrial growth plummets to 2.3%

The industrial slowdown continues, if the first-half figures are anything to go by. Industrial growth plummeted to 2.3 per cent in the first half (April-September) this fiscal as compared to 5.7 per cent in the same period last year. The comparison of the September figures is even more stark.

The index for industrial production registered a 1.6 per cent growth in September this year compared to 5.9 per cent in the same month last year.

The reason for the poor show has been declining trends in manufacturing and capital goods sector. According to quick estimates of IIP released by Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), manufacturing growth slid to 1.1 per cent in September against 6.4 per cent in the same period last year. In the first half too, manufacturing posted a growth of 2.4 per cent as against 6.2 per cent in the previous year. Pertinently, similar trends were witnessed in the capital goods side in the use-based classification of IIP

Capital goods continued to be down by suffering a negative 8.6 per cent growth against 4.2 per cent in the first half period. September too spelt heavy downturn with the sector seeing the growth slipping to

a negative 11.6 per cent against a positive 3.6 per cent in the same month last year.

Capital goods sector, however, recorded a growth of 2.7 per cent in September, compared to 5.4 per cent in September last year. However, in the first half, growth slipped into a negative 0.2 per cent against 3.8 per cent in the same period last year.

Source: The Economic Times, 13 November, 2001

## Industrial growth dips to 1.9%

Industrial growth continued to be low at 1.9 per cent during October this year compared to an impressive growth of 6.8 per cent in the same month last year, mainly due to dismal performance of the manufacturing sector. According to quick estimates of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) released by the Central Statistical Organisation, the manufacturing sector growth plummeted to 2.2 per cent in October against 6.2 per cent in the same period last year. The cumulative growth (April-October 2001) remained subdued at 2.2 per cent as against 5.9 per cent during the first seven months last fiscal.

Source: The Economic Times, December 16, 2001

## SAMPLING – Theory & Techniques - 4

(Continuation from previous issue)

### V. Planning and Organisation of Sample Surveys

#### A. Planning

The planning of sample survey involves the following steps:

- 1) Formulation of data requirement
- 2) Adhoc or repetitive survey
- 3) Method of data collection
- 4) Preparation of questionnaire or schedule
- 5) Reference and reporting periods
- 6) Preparation of time frame for various operations
- 7) Preparation of sampling frame
- 8) Choice of sampling design and estimation procedure
- 9) Preparation of Output tables
- 10) Planning of Pilot survey/field test of schedule
- 11) Data collection
- 12) Data entry and Processing of data
- 13) Analysis of data
  - a) Subject analysis
  - b) Statistical analysis
  - c) Graphical analysis
- 14) Preparation of reports

The report in general should cover the following:

- 1) Objectives
- 2) Scope
- 3) Subject & Coverage
- 4) Method of data collection
- 5) Survey reference and reporting periods
- 6) Sampling design and estimation procedure
- 7) Tabulation procedure
- 8) Presentation of results - Summary results, detailed tables and graphs
- 9) Accuracy
- 10) Cost structure
- 11) Responsibility
- 12) References

#### B. Organisation of sample surveys

In the earlier discussions, we have covered the necessity for undertaking sample surveys for drawing

inferences on the characteristics of interest relating to a population of a comparatively large size.

The following discussion tries to summarise the principal steps that we will have to undertake in planning and executing a sample survey.

1. **Statement of the Objective of the survey:** The first step relates to the necessity of a specific objective of the survey. The characteristics under study and the type of inferences proposed to be drawn from the survey should be clearly stated.
2. **Definition of the population to be sampled:** By population, we mean the aggregate of units on which inferences on their characteristics are sought to be gathered through the survey. The population required for the survey should be clearly defined.
3. **Determination of the data to be collected:** To facilitate to provide the right inferences on the characteristics of the population under study, a suitable schedule incorporating all the relevant factors concerning the population has to be drawn up.  
The schedule should be designed in such a way as to enable to elicit all the required data necessary for processing to arrive at a conclusion on the inference to be drawn. The schedules should be exhaustive in its coverage of the topics under study but should not be cumbersome by incorporating all the details which are outside the scope of the objectives of the proposed survey.
4. **Methods of Measurement: Different methods can be adopted for the collection of data pertaining to a survey. The three widely adopted methods for the data collection are:**
  - a) Questionnaire method
  - b) Enquiry method
  - c) Actual enumeration

Depending the nature of data to be collected and the level of technical and educational backgrounds of informants, any method can be adopted for conducting a survey. Questionnaire

method is usually adopted only when the informants are sufficiently educated and are willing to co-operate with the surveys. Enquiry methods are followed when data on varied nature of items of information have to be collected from the same informant particularly over a period of time. Enumeration is actually conducted when data to be collect relate to characteristics amenable for actual enumeration at the time of visit of the Investigator. While the 'Questionnaire method' often suffers from non-response, 'Enquiry method' is easily the best approach whereby an intelligent Investigator can elicit information with maximum accuracy.

5. **Choice of a sampling Unit:** Now a frame incorporating all the units of the population has to be prepared and each member of the population will be having a separate serial number. Each member listed in the frame is a sampling unit as all the members in the frame are having equal chances of being selected in the sample for detailed study
6. **Selection of the Sample:** This is the most important aspect of planning a sample survey. The aim of sampling studies is to obtain maximum information about the phenomena under study with the least sacrifice of money, time and energy. Therefore while planning a survey, the particular sampling method to be adopted and the sample size required to give estimates with a reasonable level of accuracy are the two factors to be considered in detail. The sample size is closely related with the precision of the estimates to be formed from the survey. The required precision is arrived at by joint consideration of the expected costs of achieving differing levels of precision which can be measured and the expected loses associated with different levels of precision which will be a judgement. The difference between the estimates formed from the sample survey and the true values of the population parameters as obtained from a complete count taken under the same conditions is measured by precision or reliability of the sample results. A thorough study on the

nature of the population has to be undertaken to fix up the particular sampling method to be adopted. Once the sampling method is fixed up, the sample size required to provide estimates on the population parameters within the available resources can be worked out using the formula appropriate to the sampling method adopted.

7. **Organization of the fieldwork:** Once the sampling method and sample size are fixed up, the number of persons required to complete the data collection within the stipulated time has to be worked out. The number of supervisors required for the effective supervision of the fieldwork has also be fixed up. Intensive training on the methods and concepts of the survey has to be provided to the personnel engaged in the collection of data. The training has to be conducted in such a manner that uniform concepts and definitions are followed by all the persons while canvassing the schedules. Printing of schedules posting of Investigators, Training of personnel supply of blank schedules etc. should be completed before the actual survey is taken up. The visits of the Investigators for the collection of data have to be arranged in such a manner as to reduce the minimum, the possibility of memory lapse on the part of the informants.
8. **Summary and Analysis of the data:** An estimation procedure based on the particular method of sampling adopted for the survey has to be prepared well in advance for shaping the Tabulation Programme. The tables to be generated from the survey have to be fixed up and the formats for the presentation of the data in the most intelligible manner have to be drawn up well in advance. Scrutiny programme for scrutinizing the schedules to guard against any incongruity in the data collected has to be prepared first and each and every schedule scrutinized before the schedules are taken up for tabulation.
9. **Information gained for future surveys:** The inferences drawn up from the analysis of the data collected along with their bounds of error can be profitably utilized for planning such surveys in

the future. The cost incurred, and the precision level achieved will help to formulate more scientific sampling design.

10. **Comparison with previous surveys:** The inferences drawn up from the survey should be compared with inferences drawn from similar surveys conducted earlier so that changes over a period of time can be properly assessed and the trend projected.

### C. Nature of the Population Characteristics and Types of Sampling Model Recommended

*An example of different types of items that will have to be covered in a regional survey is given below:*

Type	Characteristics of the Population	Types of Sampling suggested
(a)	Widespread throughout the region, occurring with reasonable frequency in all parts of the region.	A general survey with a low sampling fraction is appropriate.
(b)	Widespread throughout the region but with low frequency	A general survey with a higher sampling fraction is suitable.
(c)	Occurring with reasonable frequency in most parts of the region but with more sporadic distribution – being absent in some parts and highly concentrated in others.	For obtaining best results a stratified sampling with varying sampling fractions in the different parts of the region is the most suitable design.
(d)	Distribution very sporadic or concentrated in a small part of the regions.	A general survey is not suitable in such cases. It requires a sample size geared to its distribution in the different parts of the region.

### D. Estimation Procedures Generally used

Let a simple random sample of size 'n' is drawn from a population of size 'N'. Let  $y_i$  are the sample values of the perimeter.

Sample Mean  $= \bar{y} = \frac{\sum y_i}{n}$  is an estimate of the mean of the population.

Population Variance can be found using variance of  $\bar{y} = \frac{S^2}{n} \left( \frac{N-M}{N} \right)$

Where  $S^2 = \sum (y_i - \bar{y})^2$

Population Total 'T' is given by

$$T = N\bar{y}$$

Variance of 'T' is given by

$$V(T) = \frac{N^2 S^2}{n} \cdot \left( \frac{N-M}{N} \right) = N^2 (\text{Var } \bar{y})$$

If  $\theta$  is the parameter of interest and  $\theta'$  is an estimator of  $\theta$  a bound on the error of estimation (i.e.  $\theta - \theta'$  differ in absolute value by less than some value B) is given by:

$$\text{Error of estimation: } (\theta - \theta') < B = 2\sigma_{\theta'} \\ (\text{Standard Deviation of } \theta')$$

*With 95% confidence limit, we can say that true value lies within twice the standard deviation from the estimated mean.*

### Estimation of a Population Proportion

If we draw a simple random sample of size n, the sample proportions P would be the proportion of the elements in the sample that possess the characteristic of interest.

Estimator of the population proportion

$$P = \frac{\sum y_i}{n} = \bar{y}$$

$$\text{Estimate of variance of 'P'} = \frac{pq(N-n)}{(n-1)}$$

Where  $q = 1 - p$

## NEW YEAR HOLDS LOT OF PROMISE

A stormy year for the equity markets is over. While the outlook for the year 2002 is still unclear, the year gone by (2001) will be best remembered in the history of Indian capital markets as the one which saw the Indian markets moving closer to the global standard in terms of adopting the international best practices for trading and settlement.

The calendar year 2001 started with wishful thinking that the weakness witnessed in the market would get over. The problem started in February 2000 when the Sensex touched a high of 6151. It opened at 3990.65 in 2001 and hit a high of 4462.11 on February 16. The weakness continued thereafter on the fear of U.S. recession. As the U.S. recession spread out to other

countries the global equity markets declined further. Accordingly the Sensex also continued to move down.

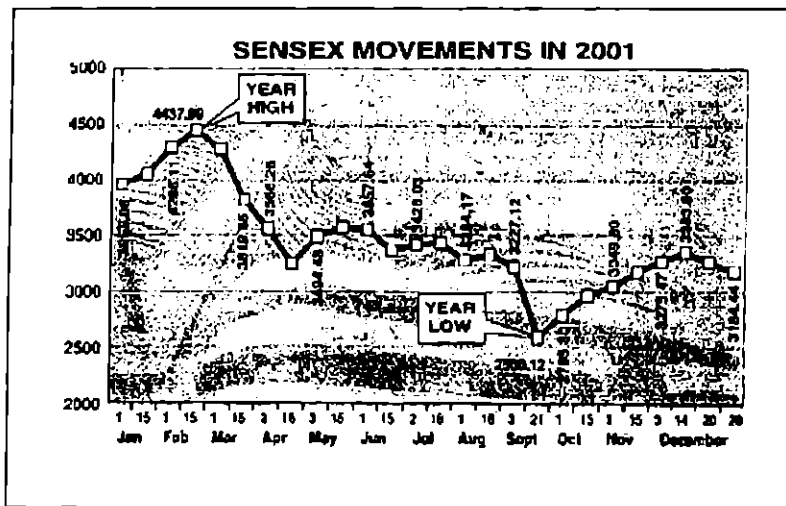
The year 2001 passed by with full of events and majority of these events were negative for the overall sentiment of the market. The series of events began with Gujarat earthquake and ended with a terrorist attack on Indian Parliament. The events in between included pay-order scam, arrest of big bull operator, Defence scam exposed by Tehelka, UTI stopping redemption and re-purchase of its premier

scheme US-64, Morgan Stanley Index getting restructured and couple of other negative events.

Further, it was hit by terrorist attack on World Trade Centre in the U.S. which led to panic in all the global markets. During that time Sensex touched a yearly low of 2594.87. From there onwards the markets reversed, through utter pessimism, to 3500 on December 6. From that level the Sensex once again slid to 3100 at the end of this calendar year.

The entire rally from 2600 to 3500 in the Sensex has none of the characteristics attached to the

first leg of a bull rally. "It is clear now that the market is in a corrective intermediate downtrend," said Mr. Jamshed Desai, Research Head of TAIB Securities. a



leading FII. Tension on the border has effectively put the brakes on any efforts by the market to rally

"The market is rattled and shaken and cumulative bad news of the recent past is surfacing as quick reasons to explain the correction," said Mr. Desai adding, "we should expect the correction to test the psychological 3000 level soon in the coming weeks." "The 3500 mark is clearly the defining limit for flagging off the next rally," he added.

"On monthly chart the Sensex penetrated the

support level of 2700-2800. It also means that the Sensex may not remain in the bull orbit and there was possibility of further weakness or maybe sideways movement. On a daily chart, the Sensex has rallied in channel from 2600 to 3500 which means the rally is corrective one and not an impulsive one. The structure of this rally also looks like "A/B/C" pattern, said Mr. Jignesh Shah, Strategist, ASK-Raymond James Securities. According to him this corrective rally may go up to 3700 or so, but it depends on the level of 3050 to 3100. If the 3050 to 3100 level is maintained as support, then this rally has a possibility of going up to 3700 or above. But at the same time, if the Sensex moved below 3050 then it may get worse.

"It looks like a momentum driven rally and it is difficult to know the exact target of the rally. Also composition-wise, it looks like TMT and pharmaceutical stocks will stand a better chance. Cement and automobile may gain from time to time. Any weakness in volume will indicate that the rally is coming to an end. However, macro-economic factors are still not supporting a rally and for a sustainable rally the fundamentals need to support it," Mr. Shah felt. The year 2001 also saw the Indian derivatives market gain prominence with the introduction of options on the index and individual stocks and single stock futures.

The early part of the year saw the account period settlement (account period settlement essentially gave the investor a period of one week within which the speculator could square off the trade without having to take delivery) being phased out and replaced by compulsory rolling settlement. In the

heydays of the technology bull run account period settlement resulted in 90 per cent of all volumes in the Indian markets being non-delivery based trades. The flaws in the account period settlement were brought to light during the payment crisis that rocked the markets in the early part of 2001.

The year 2002 promises to be an exciting one for the Indian capital markets. The start of the year will see all the stocks moving to a T+5 rolling settlement. A few months down the line T+3 rolling settlement will come into force. "We believe that the move will be beneficial for serious investors like institutions, as a faster settlement implies a speedier turnover of investible funds," said Mr. Vincent Bhatnagar, Managing Director, Refco-Sify Securities. "We look forward to year 2002 as the one in which the Indian derivatives market will come of age," he added. Rolling settlement has already led to the speculators shifting their sights to the derivatives market leading to an increase in the volume of futures and options traded.

One of the important milestones that is expected to be cleared in 2002 would be the introduction of delivery-based stock options and futures, Mr. Bhatnagar felt. This would lead to a close integration of the cash and the derivatives markets. The bottomline is that in the year 2002 the derivatives market will be too big to be ignored by any serious market participant and in the medium term the derivatives market volumes would be a multiple of the cash market.

Source: *The Hindu*, 31 December 31, 2001.

# Annual Survey of Industries

## FUELS CONSUMED AT INDUSTRY (NIC 3-DIGIT) BY STATES

(Value Figures in Rs. Thousands)

Kerala

Industry Code	Coal		Electricity Purchased		Petroleum Products	Other Fuels	Total
	Quantity Th. Tonne	Value	Quantity Th. Kwh.	Value	Value	Value	Value
151	0	0	53282	156449	106871	33856	297176
152	0	0	11416	43082	17425	11057	71564
153	2	4589	28485	105406	39713	5985	155692
154	9	18434	69271	168133	96295	157942	440804
155	0	0	1718	6218	9840	2992	19050
15Z	0	0	3490	8195	8192	3526	19913
160	0	972	106	399	339	352	2063
171	0	0	209642	408556	114439	79408	602403
172	0	0	1299	3368	340	0	3708
173	0	0	1705	3395	916	11759	16069
181	0	0	1665	4128	1175	0	5303
192	0	0	11344	24579	29652	4991	59223
1ZZ	0	0	372	835	913	361	2109
201	0	0	5202	11338	1894	260	13491
202	0	0	6423	22985	9238	5018	37240
210	144	270831	86823	323960	74711	163765	833267
221	0	0	8945	31882	7239	0	39121
222	0	0	5174	9596	1093	0	10689
232	0	0	17523	51803	11725	0	63528
241	0	0	238584	900344	401120	596492	1897956
242	0	0	40853	111864	47139	82234	241237
24Z	25	74434	9134	34470	5664	102	114671
251	0	0	108444	288565	87184	116016	491765
252	0	0	6198	23389	22724	0	46113
269	55	112357	104668	228718	154640	240741	736455
26Z	0	0	38791	76053	70533	16514	163100
271	0	0	109395	148232	11592	22473	162497

Contd.

## Fuels consumed at Industry (NIC 3-digit) by States (Contd..)

Industry Code	Coal		Electricity Purchased		Petroleum Products	Other Fuels	Total
	Quantity Th. Tonne	Value	Quantity Th. Kwh.	Value	Value	Value	Value
272	0	0	275190	431196	7702	0	438898
273	0	0	6605	17401	4818	2957	25177
281	0	0	3944	11385	1160	40	12585
289	4	12957	4064	12590	2388	6262	34197
291	0	0	866	3267	6470	197	9933
292	0	642	5375	22985	8020	563	32210
293	0	0	99	250	94	1214	1558
2ZZ	0	0	127171	214932	40812	0	255744
300	0	0	299	1143	561	0	1704
311	0	0	5737	19586	4918	0	24504
312	0	48	2001	7521	2151	230	9950
313	0	0	5030	11510	1109	64	12682
314	0	0	347	833	1899	198	2929
315	0	172	78	294	82	375	923
319	0	0	78	280	456	0	736
321	0	0	5858	13503	3168	0	16671
322	0	0	656	1330	21	0	1350
323	0	0	5327	17619	2280	0	19899
331	0	8	1638	2469	734	247	3457
33Z	0	0	1314	3412	1280	366	5059
34Z	0	0	19	53	0	0	53
351	0	0	12647	17878	16865	24372	59115
359	0	0	1465	3096	1122	361	4579
361	0	0	741	2797	588	637	4023
369	0	0	329	792	284	46	1122
371	0	0	8	16	0	0	16
3ZZ	0	0	4527	13094	8004	0	21097
ZZZ	0	971	3058	7660	5819	171	14621
Total	240	496415	1654423	4034835	1455410	1594342	7581002

Source: Annual Survey of Industries 1998-99, Volume - I.



# Annual Survey of Industries

## EMPLOYMENT AND EMOLUMENTS AT INDUSTRY (NIC-3 DIGIT) BY STATE

(Wages in Rs. Lakhs, Others in Numbers)

Kerala

Characteristics	All	151	152	153	154	155	15Z	160
<b>A. No. of Persons Employed</b>	284860	13688	1716	4805	108456	946	360	3420
<b>1. Workers</b>	231730	6073	1217	3602	100720	695	244	3111
<b>1.1 Directly Employed</b>	221530	3748	1217	3064	100530	675	244	3110
Men	102951	2191	1092	2888	13461	422	192	879
Women	118579	1557	125	176	87069	253	52	2231
Children	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>1.2 Employed Through Contractors</b>	10199	2325	0	538	191	20	0	1
<b>2. Employees Other Than Workers</b>	53131	7615	499	1202	7736	251	116	309
<b>2.1 Supervisory and Managerial Staff</b>	23130	837	220	507	3037	80	55	79
<b>2.2 Other Employees</b>	30001	6778	279	695	4699	171	61	230
<b>B. Total Mandays Employed (in '000)</b>	68936	2554	605	1437	17197	278	120	1006
<b>C. Wages and Salaries Including Employers' Contribution</b>	139290	3953	1758	2409	14623	561	435	969
<b>1. Wages and Salaries Including Bonus</b>	114305	3248	1456	2036	12907	476	312	884
<b>1.1 Wages and Salaries</b>	104793	2786	1397	1857	10904	430	293	753
<b>1.1.1 Workers</b>	71024	1616	909	1268	8836	268	192	590
<b>1.1.2 Supervisory &amp; Managerial Staff</b>	21206	547	321	344	967	74	60	39
<b>1.1.3 Other Employees</b>	12563	623	167	245	1101	88	41	124
<b>1.2 Bonus to All Staff</b>	9512	462	59	180	2003	47	18	130
<b>2. Employers' Contribution, etc.</b>	24985	705	302	373	1716	85	123	85

Contd.

## Employment and Emoluments at Industry (NIC-3 Digit) by State (Contd.)

Characteristics	171	172	173	181	192	1ZZ	201	202
A. No. of Persons Employed	26063	1213	364	2534	2808	237	4076	4802
1. Workers	21976	1094	251	2367	2009	198	3613	3942
1.1 Directly Employed	21459	1094	251	2367	2009	191	3585	3792
Men	15577	209	184	167	1377	45	1567	2662
Women	5882	885	67	2200	632	146	2018	1130
Children	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.2 Employed Through Contractors	516	0	0	0	0	7	29	150
2. Employees Other Than Workers	4088	119	113	167	798	39	463	860
2.1 Supervisory and Managerial Staff	1813	90	31	97	541	11	333	408
2.2 Other Employees	2275	29	82	70	257	28	130	452
B. Total Mandays Employed (in '000)	8360	323	109	688	826	71	964	1326
C. Wages and Salaries Including Employers' Contribution	15036	162	128	704	928	69	656	1560
1. Wages and Salaries Including Bonus	11817	153	99	620	820	57	600	1378
1.1 Wages and Salaries	10541	139	97	520	741	50	531	1266
1.1.1 Workers	8415	106	42	424	363	34	418	953
1.1.2 Supervisory & Managerial Staff	1187	29	29	79	274	9	77	180
1.1.3 Other Employees	939	4	26	17	104	7	36	133
1.2 Bonus to All Staff	1276	14	2	100	79	7	69	112
2. Employers' Contribution, etc.	3219	9	29	84	108	12	56	182

Contd.

# Annual Survey of Industries

## Employment and Emoluments at Industry (NIC-3 Digit) by State (Contd..)

Characteristics	210	221	222	232	241	242	24Z	251
A. No. of Persons Employed	5803	3132	2453	2389	12486	8819	851	15358
1 Workers	4661	1588	1340	1499	8844	5774	667	11897
1.1 Directly Employed	3521	1502	1340	840	8390	5742	594	11286
Men	2941	1394	1054	832	8110	4316	573	9286
Women	580	108	286	8	280	1426	21	2000
Children	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.2 Employed Through Contractors	1140	86	0	660	453	32	73	611
2. Employees Other Than Workers	1143	1543	1113	890	3642	3045	184	3462
2.1 Supervisory and Managerial Staff	616	500	133	473	2106	1721	25	1951
2.2 Other Employees	527	1043	980	417	1536	1324	159	1511
B. Total Mandays Employed (in '000)	2028	1087	634	840	4094	2744	303	4522
C. Wages and Salaries Including Employers' Contribution	5672	3824	1178	4301	19808	6706	1258	10161
1. Wages and Salaries Including Bonus	4846	3238	1021	3233	15467	5315	902	8556
1.1 Wages and Salaries	4630	2864	938	3090	14530	4889	840	7872
1.1.1 Workers	3417	1068	543	1544	9660	2948	685	5478
1.1.2 Supervisory & Managerial Staff	881	681	81	1017	3343	1213	35	1604
1.1.3 Other Employees	332	1115	314	529	1527	728	120	790
1.2 Bonus to All Staff	216	374	83	144	937	425	62	682
2. Employers' Contribution, etc.	826	586	157	1068	4341	1391	356	1605

Contd.

## Employment and Emoluments at Industry (NIC-3 Digit) by State (Contd..)

* Characteristics	252	269	26Z	271	272	273	281	289
A. No. of Persons Employed	2136	18238	1001	3273	1242	828	1700	2174
1. Workers	1447	15950	710	2647	989	604	1097	1730
1.1 Directly Employed	1432	15380	710	1699	591	604	1097	1724
Men	1070	9607	702	1675	581	596	1006	1632
Women	362	5773	8	24	10	8	91	92
Children	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.2 Employed Through Contractors	14	570	0	948	398	0	0	6
2. Employees Other Than Workers	689	2288	291	627	254	225	603	444
2.1 Supervisory and Managerial Staff	224	1107	214	227	147	172	441	195
2.2 Other Employees	465	1181	77	400	107	53	162	249
B. Total Mandays Employed (in '000)	632	4879	469	971	426	241	499	643
C. Wages and Salaries Including Employers' Contribution	933	7520	1090	1778	1201	682	1664	1219
1. Wages and Salaries Including Bonus	767	6311	898	1336	1087	509	1286	1132
1.1 Wages and Salaries	657	5659	812	1252	985	499	1267	1052
1.1.1 Workers	432	4430	508	922	648	301	679	811
1.1.2 Supervisory & Managerial Staff	90	686	252	160	236	180	536	148
1.1.3 Other Employees	135	543	52	170	101	18	52	93
1.2 Bonus to All Staff	110	651	86	85	101	9	20	79
2. Employers' Contribution, etc.	166	1209	192	442	114	173	378	87

Contd.

# Annual Survey of Industries

## Employment and Emoluments at Industry (NIC-3 Digit) by State (Contd..)

Characteristics	291	292	293	2ZZ	300	311	312	313
A. No. of Persons Employed	459	2878	106	810	339	2467	1948	769
1. Workers	408	1831	78	543	168	1643	1346	609
1.1 Directly Employed	409	1735	79	475	168	1595	1346	609
Men	335	1721	65	467	138	1512	801	560
Women	74	14	14	8	30	83	545	49
Children	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.2 Employed Through Contractors	0	96	0	68	0	49	0	0
2. Employees Other Than Workers	51	1047	28	267	172	824	602	160
2.1 Supervisory and Managerial Staff	28	636	19	183	62	556	327	88
2.2 Other Employees	23	411	9	84	110	268	275	72
B. Total Mandays Employed (in '000)	134	840	27	280	101	740	572	230
C. Wages and Salaries Including Employers' Contribution	179	3927	26	1234	284	2930	1092	499
1. Wages and Salaries Including Bonus	157	3012	23	969	236	2180	886	436
1.1 Wages and Salaries	134	2917	22	945	229	2141	860	408
1.1.1 Workers	113	1550	11	525	118	1260	528	268
1.1.2 Supervisory & Managerial Staff	13	952	9	336	61	730	217	90
1.1.3 Other Employees	8	415	2	84	50	151	115	50
1.2 Bonus to All Staff	23	95	1	23	7	38	26	29
2. Employers' Contribution, etc.	22	915	3	265	48	750	206	63

Contd.

## Employment and Emoluments at Industry (NIC-3 Digit) by State (Contd.)

Characteristics	314	315	319	321	322	323	331	33Z
A. No. of Persons • Employed	131	210	191	2205	858	1708	969	868
1. Workers	97	165	131	1630	611	1203	680	526
1.1 Directly Employed	97	146	122	1630	612	1203	679	526
Men	72	26	80	857	288	1004	509	437
Women	25	120	42	773	324	199	170	89
Children	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.2 Employed Through Contractors	0	19	10	0	0	0	1	0
2. Employees Other Than Workers	34	45	60	575	247	506	289	342
2.1 Supervisory and Managerial Staff	9	15	43	335	169	372	144	219
2.2 Other Employees	25	30	17	240	78	134	145	123
B. Total Mandays Employed (in '000)	41	61	57	659	230	513	279	259
C. Wages and Salaries Including Employers' Contribution	32	49	82	1557	783	1731	884	862
1. Wages and Salaries Including Bonus	27	38	68	1146	637	1576	725	775
1.1 Wages and Salaries	24	36	63	1095	625	1397	673	741
1.1.1 Workers	17	25	26	690	363	893	434	371
1.1.2 Supervisory & Managerial Staff	3	4	32	320	190	419	172	281
1.1.3 Other Employees	4	7	5	85	72	85	67	89
1.2 Bonus to All Staff	3	2	6	51	12	179	51	34
2. Employers' Contribution, etc.	5	11	14	411	146	155	159	87

Contd.

# Annual Survey of Industries

## Employment and Emoluments at Industry (NIC-3 Digit) by State (Contd..)

Characteristics	34Z	351	359	361	369	371	3ZZ	ZZZ
A. No. of Persons Employed	41	3576	569	1337	378	14	1427	3233
1. Workers	33	2610	382	1062	306	5	935	2174
1.1 Directly Employed	32	1504	381	1054	269	5	898	2174
Men	31	1496	377	972	52	5	711	2148
Women	1	8	4	82	217	0	187	26
Children	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.2 Employed Through Contractors	0	1106	0	8	38	0	37	0
2. Employees Other Than Workers	9	967	188	274	72	9	492	1058
2.1 Supervisory and Managerial Staff	8	535	83	142	27	0	328	415
2.2 Other Employees	1	432	105	132	45	9	164	643
B. Total Mandays Employed (in '000)	12	993	171	372	108	4	389	987
C. Wages and Salaries Including Employers' Contribution	20	5620	518	566	82	2	1694	1691
1. Wages and Salaries Including Bonus	16	4764	448	482	78	2	1399	1458
1.1 Wages and Salaries	15	4713	432	449	74	2	1374	1281
1.1.1 Workers	10	3037	238	336	54	1	852	793
1.1.2 Supervisory & Managerial Staff	5	1167	114	73	9	0	415	232
1.1.3 Other Employees	0	509	80	40	11	1	107	256
1.2 Bonus to All Staff	1	51	16	34	5	0	26	176
2. Employers' Contribution, etc.	4	856	70	84	4	0	295	233

Source: Annual Survey of Industries 1998-99, Volume I.

## Linux – Windows ‘Sangam’

*A new operating system coming in early 2002 may help PC users enjoy the best of both worlds – Windows and Linux.*

IT's THE old 'gharwali-baharwali' situation. Many Personal Computer (PC) users seem to be saying, "I Love Linux – but I'll stick with Windows!" They are attracted to the idea of a truly 'open' computing environment which is not the monopoly of any one company. And Linux, the 'alternative' operating system inspired exactly 10 years ago by Finnish student, Linus Torvalds, sounds like a great idea.

But, changing your desktop to Linux is not all that. A PC these days means a machine with Intel inside and some version of Microsoft Windows.

The tools and applications that 90 per cent of the world uses - like World, Excel, PowerPoint, Winamp – are all "made for Windows". So, as the saying goes, "You have to look before you Linux". Unless of course, you are one of those IIT types with the brain of a rocket scientist.

For the rest of us, computing is still a Windows cXperience. But maybe not for long.

This column brings you tidings of great joy during the festive season: Come 2002, you can have your cake and eat it too.

In other words, you may be able to give Linux a shot on your desktop, without ejecting Windows.

The new software from a San Diego, US-based company is called (what else!) "Lindows" – an

Operating System where Windows and Linux applications work equally well. One advantage claimed by the company at its website ([www.lindows.com](http://www.lindows.com)), is that you can run programmes written for Windows without having to pay for Microsoft's version.

That sounds like a cool idea – considering every upgrade of Windows including the latest – XP – sets us back at least Rs. 3000.

But one doesn't know right now what Microsoft's reaction will be. And according to the authors of Lindows, you can also run all current programmes written for Linux.

Lindows is actually based on an open source software called 'Wine' which allows Linux users to run Windows commands. You can download a free version from [www.winehq.org](http://www.winehq.org). Lindows takes the Wine concept, a step further, by creating a transparent desktop system that couldn't care less, whose OS is your flavour-of-the-month.

But, unlike Linux, which is available almost free, Lindows comes with a price, as yet not determined, but likely to be around \$100. However, the computer industry 'wallahs' feel that, once the concept catches on, many PC manufacturers will pre-install Lindows and leave it to the customer to use it either as a Windows or a Linux machine – or both.

Will it click? Nobody knows yet. But for those of us who have been hard put to decide between the 'crouching tiger' of Windows and the 'hidden dragon' of Linux, Lindows allows us to put both of them on the same desktop. May the fittest survive.

Source: The Hindu, December 31, 2001



## Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers

(Base 1982 = 100)

States	Centre	Consumer Price Index Number for the month of											
		Nov 00	Dec- 00	Jan 1	Feb 01	Mar -01	Apr 01	May 01	Jun 01	Jul 01	Aug 01	Sep 01	Oct 01
<b>Southern States</b>													
Kerala	1. Aluva	443	445	448	449	448	449	456	462	466	457	458	465
	2. Mundakayam	451	452	451	450	448	445	449	456	453	453	447	449
	3. Kollam	453	452	456	464	463	448	445	460	456	452	457	456
	4. Thiruvananthapuram	490	490	499	500	503	503	496	498	504	506	505	509
	Average	459	460	464	466	466	461	462	469	470	467	467	470
Tamilnadu	1. Chennai	489	483	479	471	470	472	479	488	492	496	491	497
	2. Coimbatore	441	440	436	432	432	436	437	443	440	445	442	446
	3. Coonoor	438	434	431	430	429	430	441	455	454	451	448	453
	4. Madurai	458	456	446	445	441	443	449	448	440	442	436	446
	5. Salem	435	442	441	435	431	428	436	446	444	446	444	450
	6. Tiruchirappalli	502	478	475	467	464	462	464	480	501	500	500	511
	Average	461	456	451	447	445	445	451	460	462	463	460	467
Andhra Pradesh	1. Gudur	446	442	437	434	436	426	435	447	452	460	446	446
	2. Gudur	426	420	415	416	423	426	425	438	442	447	451	456
	3. Hyderabad	427	426	427	424	426	427	437	441	441	442	443	446
	4. Visakhapatnam	442	431	433	430	439	436	437	442	444	447	446	454
	5. Warangal	445	443	444	444	446	449	456	465	472	473	468	479
	Average	437	432	431	430	434	433	438	447	450	454	451	456
Karnataka	1. Bangalore	440	431	431	430	429	433	432	436	442	441	440	443
	2. Belgaum	468	471	473	466	465	469	477	486	494	500	495	499
	3. Hubli Dhanwar	435	436	437	436	441	442	448	454	456	456	455	457
	4. Meccara	464	460	456	453	451	450	452	460	461	462	458	459
	Average	452	450	449	446	447	449	452	459	463	465	462	465
Pndicherry	1. Pndicherry	486	495	491	480	473	464	468	480	484	478	482	496

Contd.

## Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (Contd.)

States	Centre	Consumer Price Index Number for the month of											
		Nov 00	Dec- 00	Jan 1	Feb 01	Mar -01	Apr 01	May 01	Jun 01	Jul 01	Aug 01	Sep 01	Oct- 01
<b>Northern States</b>													
Delhi	1 Delhi	519	513	513	513	518	526	527	533	536	536	534	540
Maharashtra	1. Mumbai	516	512	517	515	517	521	524	530	535	534	534	536
	2. Nagpur	478	476	477	470	467	476	478	483	490	496	488	490
	3. Nasik	490	489	496	487	489	488	494	497	504	504	503	505
	4. Pune	509	511	511	505	504	507	514	518	522	525	518	520
	5. Solapur	464	460	459	455	457	458	461	470	483	487	480	479
	Average	491	490	492	486	487	490	494	500	507	509	505	506
Haryana	1 Faridabad	446	442	444	448	455	463	468	471	483	483	480	478
	2. Yamuna Nagar	422	419	419	418	420	422	425	427	432	437	433	433
	Average	434	431	432	433	438	443	447	449	458	460	457	456
West Bengal	1 Asansol	420	416	406	401	407	413	418	421	429	453	453	458
	2. Darjeeling	393	386	386	384	380	383	385	393	395	396	396	404
	3. Durgapur	499	489	481	476	486	491	498	497	507	527	531	540
	4. Haldia	495	485	481	480	491	491	490	492	572	576	575	577
	5. Howrah	522	510	500	498	501	509	507	514	517	533	528	536
	6. Jalpaiguri	404	400	393	390	395	402	404	408	410	410	415	421
	7. Kolkata	480	461	456	450	461	465	465	472	502	516	518	531
	8. Raniganj	397	388	386	381	384	390	392	399	402	404	404	413
		Average	451	442	436	433	438	443	445	450	467	477	478
Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh	471	471	472	473	474	481	484	485	492	497	501	496
Uttar Pradesh	1. Agra	410	404	403	403	408	416	417	415	421	427	421	427
	2. Ghaziabad	455	450	457	455	462	465	468	469	471	474	473	470
	3. Kanpur	431	428	430	435	440	442	443	449	454	454	454	457
	4. Saharapur	407	405	403	403	406	410	416	422	426	432	431	431
	5. Varanasi	465	457	451	457	466	470	474	477	485	490	486	493
	Average	434	429	429	431	436	441	444	446	451	455	453	456
Madhya Pradesh	1. Balaghat	390	390	393	392	395	397	405	410	414	422	420	422
	2. Bhopal	457	457	461	469	468	470	475	482	502	506	503	506
	3. Indore	453	456	453	453	455	468	469	472	474	477	475	477
	4. Jabalpur	448	453	449	446	446	446	450	455	462	469	466	471
		Average	437	439	439	440	441	445	450	455	463	469	466
	All India	450	446	445	443	445	448	451	457	463	466	465	468

## Consumer Price Index and % Variations of Index for Industrial Workers

State	Centre	CPI for the month of								
		Aug-00	Aug-01	% variation	Sep-00	Sep-01	% variation	Oct-00	Oct-01	% variation
<b>Southern States</b>										
1. Kerala	1. Aluva	442	457	3.39	446	458	2.69	448	465	3.79
	2. Mundakayam	449	453	0.89	453	447	-1.32	456	449	-1.54
	3. Kollam	441	452	2.49	447	457	2.24	450	456	1.33
	4. Thiruvananthapuram	506	506	0.00	506	505	-0.20	498	509	2.21
	Average	460	467	1.69	463	467	0.85	463	470	1.46
2. Tamilnadu	1. Chennai	475	496	4.42	475	491	3.37	486	497	2.26
	2. Coimbatore	432	445	3.01	431	442	2.55	439	446	1.59
	3. Coonoor	428	451	5.37	431	448	3.94	438	453	3.42
	4. Madurai	441	442	0.23	440	436	-0.91	452	446	-1.33
	5. Salem	434	446	2.76	429	444	3.50	441	450	2.04
	6. Tiruchirappalli	476	500	5.04	483	500	3.52	498	511	2.61
	Average	448	463	3.47	448	460	2.66	459	467	1.78
3. Andhra Pradesh	1. Gudur	437	460	5.26	442	446	0.90	447	446	-0.22
	2. Gundur	441	447	1.36	441	451	2.27	425	456	7.29
	3. Hyderabad	422	442	4.74	423	443	4.73	428	446	4.21
	4. Visakhapatnam	436	447	2.52	437	446	2.06	441	454	2.95
	5. Warangal	443	473	6.77	443	468	5.64	441	479	8.62
	Average	436	454	4.13	437	451	3.12	436	456	4.54
4. Karnataka	1. Bangalore	427	441	3.28	427	440	3.04	439	443	0.91
	2. Belgaum	473	500	5.71	475	495	4.21	472	499	5.72
	3. Hubli Dhanwar	434	456	5.07	433	455	5.08	438	457	4.34
	4. Meccara	454	462	1.76	454	458	0.88	463	459	-0.86
	Average	447	465	3.95	447	462	3.30	453	465	2.54
5. Pondicherry	1. Pondicherry	474	478	0.84	474	482	1.69	488	496	1.64

Contd.

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

State	Centre	CPI for the month of								
		Aug-00	Aug-01	% variation	Sep-00	Sep-01	% variation	Oct-00	Oct-01	% variation
<b>Northern States</b>										
1. Delhi	1. Delhi	520	536	3.08	516	534	3.49	522	540	3.45
2. Maharashtra	1. Mumbai	507	534	5.33	507	534	5.33	513	536	4.48
	2. Nagpur	474	496	4.64	472	488	3.39	475	490	3.16
	3. Nasik	474	504	6.33	476	503	5.67	483	505	4.55
	4. Pune	503	525	4.37	501	518	3.39	503	520	3.38
	5. Solapur	481	487	1.25	468	480	2.56	462	479	3.68
	Average	488	509	4.38	485	505	4.07	487	506	3.86
3. Haryana	1. Faridabad	447	483	8.05	450	480	6.67	444	478	7.66
	2. Yamuna Nagar	415	437	5.30	416	433	4.09	422	433	2.61
	Average	431	460	6.68	433	457	5.38	433	456	5.20
4. West Bengal	1. Asansol	418	453	8.37	419	453	8.11	422	458	8.53
	2. Darjeeling	386	396	2.59	389	396	1.80	393	404	2.80
	3. Durgapur	479	527	10.02	487	531	9.03	501	540	7.78
	4. Haldia	482	576	19.50	483	575	19.05	497	577	16.10
	5. Howrah	505	533	5.54	512	528	3.13	530	536	1.13
	6. Jalpaiguri	406	410	0.99	406	415	2.22	410	421	2.68
	7. Kolkata	456	516	13.16	465	518	11.40	484	531	9.71
	8. Raniganj	379	404	6.60	379	404	6.60	389	413	6.17
	Average	439	477	8.35	443	478	7.67	453	485	7.00
5. Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh	462	497	7.58	466	501	7.51	467	496	6.21
6. Uttar Pradesh	1. Agra	403	427	5.96	404	421	4.21	405	427	5.43
	2. Ghaziabad	451	474	5.10	452	473	4.65	454	470	3.52
	3. Kanpur	431	454	5.34	429	454	5.83	431	457	6.03
	4. Saharapur	411	432	5.11	412	431	4.61	410	431	5.12
	5. Varanasi	466	490	5.15	465	486	4.52	467	493	5.57
	Average	432	455	5.33	432	453	4.76	433	456	5.12
7. Madhya Pradesh	1. Balaghat	390	422	8.21	390	420	7.69	391	422	7.93
	2. Bhopal	452	506	11.95	449	503	12.03	456	506	10.96
	3. Indore	448	477	6.47	446	475	6.50	451	477	5.76
	4. Jabalpur	442	469	6.11	440	466	5.91	443	471	6.32
	Average	433	469	8.18	431	466	8.03	435	469	7.75
	All India	443	466	5.19	444	465	4.73	449	468	4.23

## Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers

Base 1986-87 = 100

Sl. No.	Centre	Index for		% Variation	Index for		% Variation	Index for		% Variation
		Sep-00	Sep-01		Oct-00	Oct-01		Nov-00	Nov-01	
<b>Southern States</b>										
1	Kerala	321	316	-1.56	318	317	-0.31	323	318	-1.55
2	Tamilnadu	298	304	2.01	300	306	2.00	302	311	2.98
3	Andhrapradesh	321	327	1.87	320	332	3.75	320	331	3.44
4	Karnataka	310	307	-0.97	302	308	1.99	301	311	3.32
<b>Northern States</b>										
5	Maharashtra	307	305	-0.65	302	307	1.66	307	305	-0.65
6	Haryana	311	324	4.18	309	324	4.85	311	325	4.50
7	West Bengal	291	306	5.15	299	311	4.01	295	311	5.42
8	Uttar Pradesh	301	314	4.32	298	316	6.04	297	315	6.06
9	Madhya Pradesh	311	315	1.29	310	313	0.97	311	312	0.32
10	Assam	327	319	-2.45	327	322	-1.53	327	323	-1.22
11	Bihar	287	287	0.00	288	294	2.08	287	296	3.14
12	Gujarat	312	324	3.85	310	319	2.90	312	320	2.56
13	Himachalpradesh	300	299	-0.33	288	297	3.13	289	299	3.46
14	Jammu & Kashmir	327	329	0.61	328	330	0.61	326	329	0.92
15	Manipur	321	308	-4.05	320	305	-4.69	319	304	-4.70
16	Meghalaya	349	350	0.29	350	354	1.14	348	359	3.16
17	Orissa	310	312	0.65	309	310	0.32	308	307	-0.32
18	Punjab	318	329	3.46	318	328	3.14	317	328	3.47
19	Rajasthan	310	308	-0.65	306	305	-0.33	308	306	-0.65
20	Tripura	328	324	-1.22	331	328	-0.91	327	334	2.14
<b>All India</b>		<b>306</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>1.63</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>2.62</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>2.29</b>

### Indices (All India) for the last 12 months

Base Year	Indices	Dec-00	Jan-01	Feb-01	Mar-01	Apr-01	May-01
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1982 = 100	Industrial Workers	446	445	443	445	448	451
84-85 = 100	Non urban manual workers	375	376	376	377	379	382
86-87 = 100	Agricultural labourers	303	301	299	300	301	303
86-87 = 100	Rural labourers	306	303	301	302	303	306

Base Year	Indices	Jun-01	Jul-01	Aug-01	Sep-01	Oct-01	Nov-01
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	13
1982 = 100	Industrial Workers	457	463	466	465	468	472
84-85 = 100	Non urban manual workers	386	391	393	392	393	395
86-87 = 100	Agricultural labourers	306	309	312	311	313	313
86-87 = 100	Rural labourers	309	311	314	313	315	316

## 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											
			Dec 00	Jan 01	Feb 01	Mar -01	Apr 01	May 01	Jun 01	Jul 01	Aug 01	Sep 01	Oct 01	Nov-01
<b>Southern Centres</b>														
1	Trivandrum	Kerala	366	371	370	369	370	374	377	382	384	385	384	386
2	Calicut	Kerala	370	370	369	369	369	371	374	375	371	370	371	374
3	Chennai	Tamilnadu	424	433	431	431	432	436	440	453	454	454	458	462
4	Coimbatore	Tamilnadu	434	441	441	442	443	447	447	451	456	454	452	455
5	Madurai	Tamilnadu	432	432	429	427	429	433	438	438	439	438	439	448
6	Salem	Tamilnadu	416	421	418	416	417	419	424	428	427	426	428	434
7	Tiruchirapalli	Tamilnadu	403	401	400	398	396	400	404	409	410	407	411	418
8	Hydrabad	Andrapradesh	386	387	388	390	396	404	405	412	413	410	414	413
9	Kurnool	Andrapradesh	383	382	383	386	389	390	396	400	403	406	409	411
10	Vijayawada	Andrapradesh	405	403	402	403	404	407	411	418	424	424	430	434
11	Vishakapattanam	Andrapradesh	379	382	382	382	385	388	390	396	399	400	403	406
12	Warangal	Andrapradesh	400	395	399	399	399	404	414	415	418	417	423	426
13	Bangalore	Karnataka	393	396	397	397	399	403	409	413	414	413	413	416
14	Gulbarga	Karnataka	360	358	356	356	361	367	369	376	380	379	382	385
15	HUBLI	Karnataka	373	380	379	384	385	385	391	394	398	400	399	402
16	Mangalore	Karnataka	368	371	371	371	372	374	376	382	387	383	384	387
<b>Northern Centres</b>														
1	Delhi	Delhi	382	382	385	386	388	388	394	399	402	401	402	405
2	Mumbai	Maharashtra	378	379	379	385	384	387	392	396	396	394	396	397
3	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	399	403	403	401	403	407	412	413	422	422	423	423
4	Nagpur	Maharashtra	363	364	364	365	369	373	375	377	378	376	379	379
5	Pune	Maharashtra	389	391	391	394	397	400	404	406	406	406	407	406
6	Solapur	Maharashtra	361	358	357	357	358	362	366	367	370	369	371	374
7	Chandigarh	Punjab	447	448	452	454	455	454	459	463	467	472	465	465
8	Kolkata	West Bengal	345	344	345	346	349	352	359	360	357	355	358	359
9	Asansol	West Bengal	382	379	377	379	384	389	394	407	402	402	402	403
10	Kharagpur	West Bengal	360	359	360	360	364	365	371	375	378	378	383	382
11	Siliguri	West Bengal	404	405	408	408	411	414	413	416	417	418	420	424
12	Lucknow	Uttarpradesh	342	344	345	346	351	357	360	368	368	367	369	373
13	Agra	Uttarpradesh	356	356	356	362	365	371	371	384	393	388	389	389
14	Allahabad	Uttarpradesh	382	384	387	390	390	389	395	414	415	413	415	415
15	Kanpur	Uttarpradesh	338	337	340	342	345	347	353	358	360	359	363	365
16	Meerut	Uttarpradesh	322	325	330	331	333	335	335	349	351	348	347	347
<b>All India</b>			<b>375</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>395</b>

### 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
			Sep-00	Sep-01		Oct-00	Oct-01		Nov-00	Nov-01	
<b>Southern State</b>											
1	Trivandrum	Kerala	360	385	6.94	365	384	5.21	365	386	5.75
2	Calicut	Kerala	368	370	0.54	371	371	0.00	370	374	1.08
3	Chennai	Tamilnadu	418	454	8.61	426	458	7.51	428	462	7.94
4	Coimbatore	Tamilnadu	424	454	7.08	432	452	4.63	433	455	5.08
5	Madurai	Tamilnadu	426	438	2.82	433	439	1.39	433	448	3.46
6	Salem	Tamilnadu	403	426	5.71	411	428	4.14	414	434	4.83
7	Tiruchirapalli	Tamilnadu	395	407	3.04	402	411	2.24	404	418	3.47
8	Hydrabad	Andrapradesh	382	410	7.33	388	414	6.70	390	413	5.90
9	Kurnool	Andrapradesh	384	406	5.73	385	409	6.23	384	411	7.03
10	Vijayawada	Andrapradesh	404	424	4.95	409	430	5.13	408	434	6.37
11	Vishakapattana	Andrapradesh	369	400	8.40	376	403	7.18	376	406	7.98
12	Warangal	Andrapradesh	398	417	4.77	401	423	5.49	400	426	6.50
13	Bangalore	Karnataka	386	413	6.99	396	413	4.29	395	416	5.32
14	Gulbarga	Karnataka	360	379	5.28	362	382	5.52	363	385	6.06
15	Hubli	Karnataka	366	400	9.29	372	399	7.26	373	402	7.77
16	Mangalore	Karnataka	360	383	6.39	364	384	5.49	369	387	4.88
<b>Northern State</b>											
1	Delhi	Delhi	383	401	4.70	386	402	4.15	384	405	5.47
2	Mumbai	Maharashtra	371	394	6.20	375	396	5.60	378	397	5.03
3	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	387	422	9.04	396	423	6.82	399	423	6.02
4	Nagpur	Maharashtra	357	376	5.32	362	379	4.70	365	379	3.84
5	Pune	Maharashtra	382	406	6.28	389	407	4.63	391	406	3.84
6	Solapur	Maharashtra	359	369	2.79	363	371	2.20	364	374	2.75
7	Chandigarh	Punjab	441	472	7.03	446	465	4.26	448	465	3.79
8	Kolkatta	West Bengal	346	355	2.60	352	358	1.70	349	359	2.87
9	Asansol	West Bengal	374	402	7.49	380	402	5.79	384	403	4.95
10	Kharagpur	West Bengal	353	378	7.08	359	383	6.69	362	382	5.52
11	Siliguri	West Bengal	406	418	2.96	408	420	2.94	407	424	4.18
12	Lucknow	Uttarpradesh	343	367	7.00	345	369	6.96	346	373	7.80
13	Agra	Uttarpradesh	348	388	11.49	357	389	8.96	358	389	8.66
14	Allahabad	Uttarpradesh	382	413	8.12	382	415	8.64	388	415	6.96
15	Kanpur	Uttarpradesh	338	359	6.21	343	363	5.83	343	365	6.41
16	Meerut	Uttarpradesh	327	348	6.42	327	347	6.12	327	347	6.12
<b>All India</b>			<b>370</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>5.95</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>4.80</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>5.05</b>

### Stock Exchange Indices – June to December 2001

Date	Bombay Stock Exchange	National Stock Exchange
01-06-2001	3631.91	1763.35
08-06-2001	3457.24	1683.88
15-06-2001	3453.77	1685.93
22-06-2001	3405.64	1645.20
30-06-2001	3456.78	1630.02
07-07-2001	3305.78	1552.28
14-07-2001	3453.99	1614.05
21-07-2001	3340.75	1578.43
29-07-2001	3251.53	1528.21
07-08-2001	3329.95	1581.05
14-08-2001	3287.62	1541.50
21-08-2001	3278.92	1544.49
31-08-2001	3286.87	1556.99
04-09-2001	3227.12	1520.08
11-09-2001	3183.63	1506.39
12-10-2001	2943.69	1352.98
20-10-2001	3016.84	1393.30
31-10-2001	2957.00	1375.56
07-11-2001	3068.89	1435.55
14-11-2001	3077.19	1436.83
20-11-2001	3280.48	1530.47
30-11-2001	3287.56	1557.01
07-12-2001	3431.57	1643.08
14-12-2001	3388.59	1623.49
20-12-2001	3262.67	1560.93
29-12-2001	3184.44	1521.97



### Gold Price – June to December, 2001

Date	London (dollar per oz.)	Mumbai (Rs. per 10 gm)	Alappuzha (Rs. per 10 gm)
01-06-2001	266.40	4350.00	4120.00
08-06-2001	266.30	4350.00	4120.00
15-06-2001	272.10	4420.00	4140.00
22-06-2001	273.25	4420.00	4140.00
30-06-2001	270.85	4400.00	4180.00
07-07-2001	265.50	4350.00	4100.00
14-07-2001	266.90	4360.00	4100.00
21-07-2001	270.20	4405.00	4100.00
29-07-2001	266.50	4370.00	4140.00
07-08-2001	268.30	4385.00	4110.00
17-08-2001	276.50	4480.00	4150.00
21-08-2001	278.20	4550.00	4150.00
31-08-2001	273.70	4465.00	4200.00
04-09-2001	274.40	4460.00	4200.00
11-09-2001	273.60	4470.00	4190.00
12-10-2001	282.50	4685.00	4480.00
20-10-2001	278.75	4630.00	4300.00
31-10-2001	280.50	4650.00	4260.00
07-11-2001	279.30	4640.00	4300.00
14-11-2001	278.00	4645.00	4270.00
20-11-2001	274.50	4575.00	4240.00
30-11-2001	275.15	4565.00	4210.00
07-12-2001	274.00	4550.00	4240.00
14-12-2001	274.55	4540.00	4180.00
20-12-2001	279.25	4615.00	4240.00
29-12-2001	277.80	4625.00	4270.00

### Silver Price – July to December, 2001

Date	London (dollar per oz.)	Mumbai (Rs. per Kg)	Alappuzha (Rs. per Kg)
03-07-2001	4.32	7350	8150
14-07-2001	4.28	7290	8150
21-07-2001	4.24	7225	8150
29-07-2001	4.27	7225	8150
07-08-2001	4.25	7220	8150
17-08-2001	4.18	7120	8150
24-08-2001	4.21	7155	8150
31-08-2001	4.22	7165	8150
04-09-2001	4.21	7155	8150
11-09-2001	4.19	7125	8200
12-10-2001	4.43	7575	8500
20-10-2001	4.27	7345	8500
31-10-2001	4.29	7375	8500
07-11-2001	4.14	7240	8500
14-11-2001	4.15	7245	8500
20-11-2001	4.14	7150	8500
30-11-2001	4.16	7210	8100
07-12-2001	4.23	7270	8100
14-12-2001	4.29	7305	8100
20-12-2001	4.49	7540	8100
29-12-2001	4.52	7630	8100

**Rupee against Dollar (RBI Rate) – June to December 2001**

Date	Value (in Rs.)	Date	Value (in Rs.)
01-06-2001	46.99	04-09-2001	47.13
08-06-2001	46.98	11-09-2001	47.28
15-06-2001	47.05	12-10-2001	48.03
22-06-2001	47.00	20-10-2001	48.04
30-06-2001	47.04	31-10-2001	47.98
07-07-2001	47.15	07-11-2001	47.97
14-07-2001	47.16	14-11-2001	48.02
21-07-2001	47.12	20-11-2001	47.97
29-07-2001	47.16	30-11-2001	47.99
07-08-2001	47.12	07-12-2001	47.91
14-08-2001	47.12	14-12-2001	47.88
21-08-2001	47.13	20-12-2001	47.79
31-08-2001	47.14	29-12-2001	48.34

**Wholesale Price Index and Inflation Rate**

Date	Index	Inflation Rate
02-06-2001	160.6	5.52
09-06-2001	160.8	5.44
16-06-2001	160.9	5.23
23-06-2001	160.7	5.03
30-06-2001	160.9	5.16
07-07-2001	160.8	5.17
14-07-2001	160.8	5.10
21-07-2001	160.8	4.96
28-07-2001	160.9	4.96
04-08-2001	161.4	5.22
18-08-2001	161.6	5.48
25-08-2001	161.8	5.27
06-10-2001	162.4	3.18
13-10-2001	162.6	3.04
20-10-2001	162.6	2.72
27-10-2001	162.3	2.59
03-11-2001	162.2	2.40
11-11-2001	162.0	2.47
17-11-2001	162.0	2.53
24-11-2001	162.0	2.40
01-12-2001	162.2	2.27



