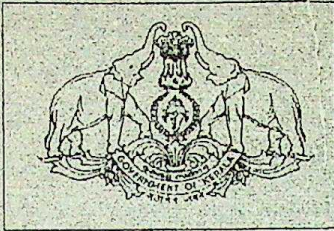


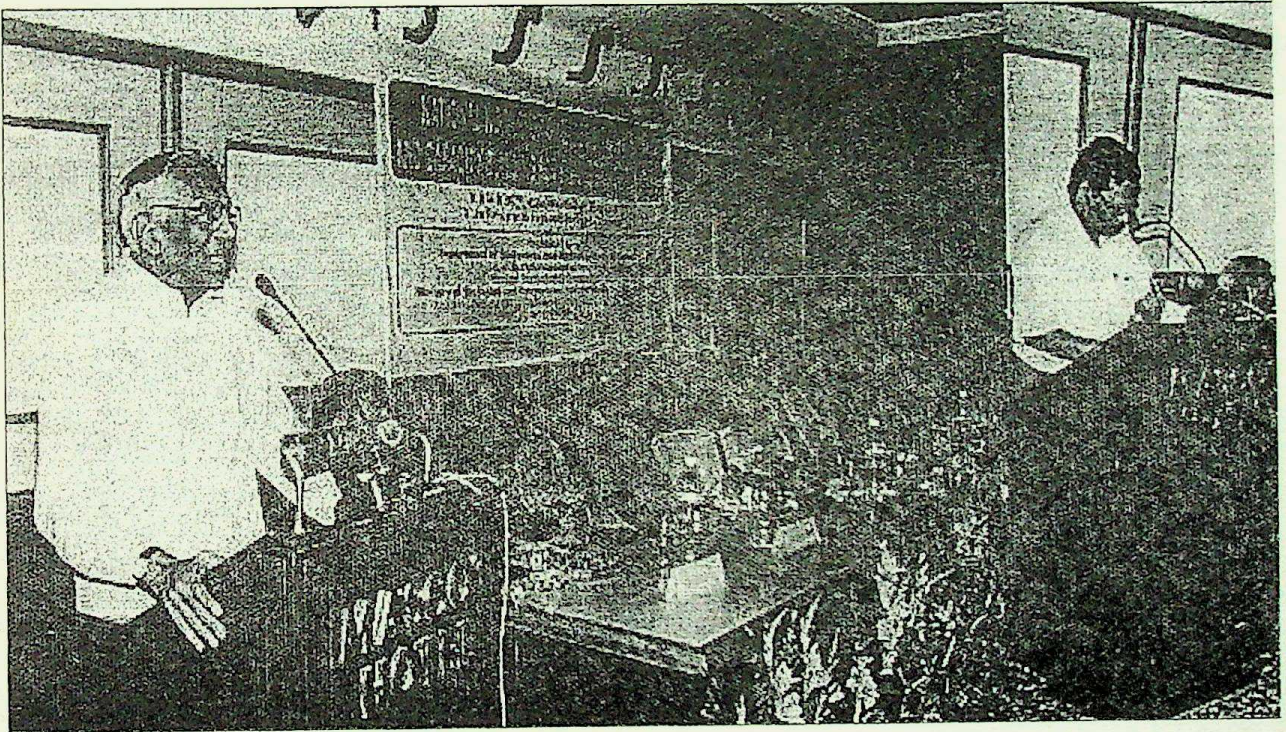
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# EcoStat News

October 2004  
Volume 4 – Issue – 5

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- ❖ Population      ❖ Six Sigma      ❖ State income
- ❖ Engendering Statistics      ❖ Prices      ❖ Indices
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Department of Economics & Statistics  
Government of Kerala





## From Editors Desk

I am happy to bring out the October issue- which is brought out with main focus on the 'Workshop on engendering statistics'- organised by this department on behalf of C.S.O and UNIFEM, the first of its type in India and the second in Asia, held from Oct 11 to 15 at Thiruvananthapuram with participants from all parts of India and abroad. The workshop was inaugurated by Sri. V. Ramachandran, the Honorable Vice Chairman Kerala State Planning Board in the presence of Sri. J HariNarayan Secretary, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India and Smt. Chandini Joshi Regional Programme Director UNIFEM. Smt. Sheela Thomas IAS, Director of Census Operations, Kerala also addressed the function. Director Directorate of Economics & Statistics welcomed the gathering. Dr. S.K. Nath, introduced the subject. Dr. G. Raveendran Additional. Director General CSO Delivered Vote of thanks. The workshop was judged as a great success and I place on record my gratitude to my colleagues who had worked hard to make it a great success.

The Department has set up a training hall in the Directorate with a view to provide training to all the staff of the department on regular basis.

Government of Kerala has recognized training as a "natural right". The department do recognize that training is an essential Pre-requisite for the officials to demonstrate the required degree of efficiency, effectiveness and behavioral propriety expected of them both towards the public and others in the work organisation.

The training hall of the department was inaugurated by Sri. V. Ramachandran Vice chairman of State planning Board in the function- presided by of Sri. S.M. Vijayanand, Secretary, Planning and Economic Affairs Department. The first batch of one month Induction Training Programme with 30 participant was rolled out on 17<sup>th</sup> Sep. 5 days regional level training programme was also started in 3 regions on 25-10-04.

Besides, with the assistance of Labour Bureau of Shimla and Chennai, the Department has done two day orientation programme on Price collection and Index tabulation.

"Women in Kerala 2004", "Price Statistics 2002" and "Over view of consumption pattern of Kerala 2000" were published during this period. I place on record my appreciation to those in the publication division who have worked hard in bringing out these publications under the able guidance Sri. Surendran Pillai, Joint Director.

M.R. Balakrishnan  
Director & Chief Editor

## Editorial Board

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Dr. S.K. Nath  
Additional Director General  
Telfax : 23311803

Government of India  
Ministry of Statistics &  
Programme Implementation  
Jeevan Prakash Building  
8<sup>th</sup> Floor, K.G. Marg

New Delhi - 110 001

D.O. No.: 1/ADG(SKN)/2004

dated 08.11.2004

Dear Shri Balakrishnan,

I am hereby record my deep satisfaction and appreciation for organizing the first workshop on Experience Sharing and Capacity Building in Engendering Statistics during October 18-24 at Trivandrum.

I must emphatically mention you that without your leadership and wholehearted co-operation and sincere work, it would not have been possible for UNIFEM & CSO to organize such an important event in the state of Kerala. My gratitude is also for your Secretary (Planning) and other officials including your subordinate officers who worked day and night for making the programme successful.

Since I was away from headquarters for sometime followed by my transfer to take over of new assignment, I may be of excused for not being able to send this letter of appreciation on time.

With personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Dr. S.K. Nath)

Shri M.R. Balakrishnan,  
Director,  
Directorate of Economics & Statistics,  
Govt. of Kerala, Vikas Bhavan,  
Thiruvananthapuram - 695033.



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## Religion wise no. of Persons (Census 2001)

Dist	Hindus		Muslims		Christians	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
KSD	345746	359488	198497	214566	43383	41508
KNR	709376	771372	311582	354066	130984	130035
WYD	197124	195017	103910	105848	88589	86906
KOZ	815649	853512	518350	560400	62713	64755
MLP	520425	536993	1192003	1292573	40736	39914
PKD	873160	929606	338628	364968	54267	54982
TSR	842794	919048	225955	262742	351470	368682
EKM	716353	728641	224094	227670	595423	609048
IDK	283704	283040	40385	40837	241999	238109
KTM	475521	487976	57803	58883	430504	440867
ALP	698677	758511	100923	107119	213695	227948
PTA	332041	362519	27241	29216	229367	252235
KLM	815036	870008	228884	245187	204421	219324
TVM	1064867	1137245	208116	223396	294239	301324
State	8690473	9192976	3776371	4087471	2981790	3075637

Dist	Others religions & not stated		All religions	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
KSD	457	433	588083	615995
KNR	875	666	1152817	1256139
WYD	1650	1575	391273	389346
KOZ	2646	1106	1399358	1479773
MLP	1412	1415	1754576	1870895
PKD	930	941	1266985	1350497
TSR	1833	1708	1422052	1552180
EKM	2527	2042	1538397	1567401
IDK	594	553	566682	562539
KTM	1098	994	964926	988720
ALP	1234	1053	1014529	1094631
PTA	749	648	589398	644618
KLM	1280	1068	1249621	1335587
TVM	2695	2474	1569917	1664439
State	19980	16676	15468614	16372760



## SIX SIGMA - WHAT IS SIX SIGMA?

Six Sigma at many organizations simply means a measure of quality that strives for near perfection.

Six Sigma is a disciplined, data-driven approach and methodology for eliminating defects (driving towards six standard deviations between the mean and the nearest specification limit) in any process -- from manufacturing to transactional and from product to service.

The statistical representation of Six Sigma describes quantitatively how a process is performing. To achieve Six Sigma, a process must not produce more than 3.4 defects per million opportunities.

A Six Sigma defect is defined as anything outside of customer specifications. A Six Sigma opportunity is then the total quantity of chances for a defect. Process sigma can easily be calculated using a Six Sigma calculator

The fundamental objective of the Six Sigma methodology is the implementation of a measurement-based strategy that focuses on process improvement and variation reduction through the application of Six Sigma improvement projects

This is accomplished through the use of two Six Sigma sub-methodologies: DMAIC and DMADV.

The Six Sigma DMAIC process (define, measure, analyze, improve, control) is an improvement system for existing processes falling below specification and looking for incremental improvement.

The Six Sigma DMADV process (define, measure, analyze, design, verify) is an improvement system used to develop new processes or products at Six Sigma quality levels. It

can also be employed if a current process requires more than just incremental improvement.

Both Six Sigma processes are executed by Six Sigma Green Belts and Six Sigma Black Belts and are overseen by Six Sigma Master Black Belts

According to the Six Sigma Academy, Black Belts save companies approximately \$230,000 per project and can complete four to 6 projects per year. General Electric, one of the most successful companies implementing Six Sigma, has estimated benefits on the order of \$10 billion during the first five years of implementation. GE first began Six Sigma in 1995 after Motorola and Allied Signal blazed the Six Sigma trail. Since then, thousands of companies around the world have discovered the far reaching benefits of Six Sigma.

Many frameworks exist for implementing the Six Sigma methodology. Six Sigma Consultants all over the world have developed proprietary methodologies for implementing Six Sigma quality, based on the similar change management philosophies and applications of tools.

Source: Downloaded from Internet

### RBI mid term credit policy

R.B.I - In its mid term credit policy declared that bank rate will be kept at 6%. It is estimated by RBI that the current years economic growth rate is estimated as 6 - 6.5% and inflection at 6%. For NRI deposits interest rate is increase by .5%. At present LONDON ENTER bank rate is given for NRE. Now it is increased by .5%

**GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN  
FOR THE YEARS FROM 1993-94 TO 2004-2005**

(Base year 1993-94)

(AT CURRENT PRICES)

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No	Industry of Origin /Year	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99
1	Agriculture	652558	802544	989987	1105224	1111503	1162233
2	Forestry & Logging	74646	94950	95636	102011	98529	104358
3	Fishing	71188	74805	93449	113754	116297	126496
4	Mining and Quarrying	6763	8086	9016	8647	10143	13025
	<b>SUB TOTAL OF PRIMARY</b>	<b>805155</b>	<b>980385</b>	<b>1188088</b>	<b>1329636</b>	<b>1336472</b>	<b>1406112</b>
5	Manufacturing	304906	393498	497372	532231	562910	645220
5.1	Registered	160697	199506	259683	271161	298265	365455
5.2	Un-registered	144209	193992	237689	261070	264645	279765
6	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	31192	36171	40513	53587	65056	82741
6.1	Electricity	25884	30781	35041	47520	58687	75599
6.2	Gas	839	905	946	1013	1084	1109
6.3	Water supply	4469	4485	4526	5054	5285	6033
7	Construction	206618	241845	297225	359539	452554	556848
	<b>SUB TOTAL OF SECONDARY</b>	<b>542716</b>	<b>671514</b>	<b>835110</b>	<b>945357</b>	<b>1080520</b>	<b>1284809</b>
8	Transport, Storage & Comm.	197829	246899	305388	348477	432239	491807
8.1	Railways	9746	10949	12328	13570	15225	19581
8.2	Transport by other means	147996	187379	230802	268153	339826	372295
8.3	Communication	39519	47938	61424	65854	76250	98780
8.4	Storage	568	633	834	900	938	1151
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	459231	579432	721414	840334	1010716	1187409
10	Banking & Insurance	114136	139085	178521	239207	226967	277067
11	Real estate ownership, Business, Legal	178090	192842	219618	248062	278011	306129
12	Public Administration	134567	140789	162304	182682	219761	252750
13	Other Services	200878	236717	265789	312235	363761	418612
	<b>SUB TOTAL OF TERTIARY</b>	<b>1284731</b>	<b>1535764</b>	<b>1853034</b>	<b>2170997</b>	<b>2531455</b>	<b>2933774</b>
	<b>GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT</b>	<b>2632602</b>	<b>3187663</b>	<b>3876232</b>	<b>4445990</b>	<b>4948447</b>	<b>5624695</b>
	Mid year Population ('000)	30048	30424	30805	31186	31539	31856
	Per capita income (in Rupees)	8761	10477	12583	14256	15690	17657



# State Income

Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry of origin For the years from 1993-94 to 2004-2005 (Contd.)

(Base year 1993-94)

(AT CURRENT PRICES)

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No	Industry of Origin /Year	99-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	Agriculture	1270793	1116493	1074685	1088911	1087478
2	Forestry & Logging	122311	196373	119884	116863	111763
3	Fishing	153325	155234	158951	159192	169944
4	Mining and Quarrying	14679	19994	19373	20458	22586
	<b>SUB TOTAL OF PRIMARY</b>	<b>1561108</b>	<b>1488094</b>	<b>1372893</b>	<b>1385424</b>	<b>1391771</b>
5	Manufacturing	701443	699137	666504	701236	736817
5.1	Registered	408854	410165	394216	426416	459683
5.2	Un-registered	292589	288972	272288	274820	277134
6	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	104370	167076	189068	236169	291144
6.1	Electricity	95779	155628	175221	219727	271143
6.2	Gas	1251	1322	1542	1679	1835
6.3	Water supply	7340	10126	12305	14763	18166
7	Construction	514915	680073	729710	847573	968000
	<b>SUB TOTAL OF SECONDARY</b>	<b>1320728</b>	<b>1546286</b>	<b>1585282</b>	<b>1784978</b>	<b>1995961</b>
8	Transport, Storage & Comm.	557636	650252	723281.6	839841	963105
8.1	Railways	21571	18934	22528	24953	27762
8.2	Transport by other means	434417	503899	536959	618065	697055
8.3	Communication	100544	126130	162285	195142	236392
8.4	Storage	1104	1289	1510	1681	1896
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	1317402	1559009	1566089	1777507	1993379
10	Banking & Insurance	306734	344325	400052	444858	509292
11	Real estate ownership .Business ,legal	351569	426012	512267	592644	689920
12	Public Administration	340249	352779	351748	403327	457924
13	Other Services	496543	610235	723306	855849	1015800
	<b>SUB TOTAL OF TERTIARY</b>	<b>3370133</b>	<b>3942612</b>	<b>4276744</b>	<b>4914026</b>	<b>5629420</b>
	<b>GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT</b>	<b>6251969</b>	<b>6976992</b>	<b>7234919</b>	<b>8084428</b>	<b>9017152</b>
	Mid year Population ('000)	32145	31935	32226	32519	32816
	Per capita income (in Rupees)	19449	21847	22451	24861	27478

Note: 2002-2003 Provisional figures – 2003-2004 Quick estimates

Subject to change on receipt of final results

Up to 2000-01 1991 census population. and from 2000-01 onwards the 2001 census popu. used

**NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN  
FOR THE YEARS FROM 1993-94 TO 2004-2005**

(Base year 1993-94)

(AT CURRENT PRICES)

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No	Industry of Origin /Year	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99
1	Agriculture	625603	771327	956859	1078575	1068818	1114695
2	Forestry & Logging	74340	94561	95168	101481	97894	103613
3	Fishing	63849	66853	83515	102436	104198	111189
4	Mining and Quarrying	5010	5789	6371	6139	7067	9634
	<b>SUB TOTAL OF PRIMARY</b>	<b>768802</b>	<b>938530</b>	<b>1141913</b>	<b>1288631</b>	<b>1277977</b>	<b>1339131</b>
5	Manufacturing	269832	357673	441924	472480	493201	558175
5.1	Registered	135764	173906	216999	226908	250334	301905
5.2	Un-registered	134068	183767	224925	245572	242867	256270
6	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	17658	20515	22590	32824	43362	57794
6.1	Electricity	13499	16246	18210	28219	38445	51536
6.2	Gas	839	905	946	1013	1084	1109
6.3	Water supply	3320	3364	3434	3592	3833	5149
7	Construction	197049	230912	284128	343518	432857	534385
	<b>SUB TOTAL OF SECONDARY</b>	<b>484539</b>	<b>609100</b>	<b>748642</b>	<b>848822</b>	<b>969420</b>	<b>1150354</b>
8	Transport, Storage & Comm.	134320	166724	207727	235240	279221	324347
8.1	Railways	4474	4985	6090	7253	8233	11155
8.2	Transport by other means	103789	129958	160177	186098	221920	245683
8.3	Communication	25536	31200	40689	41057	48205	66440
8.4	Storage	521	581	771	832	863	1069
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	448431	566227	707354	824432	991030	1167492
10	Banking & Insurance	111005	135337	174179	233927	221209	270687
11	Real estate ownership, Business, Legal	131203	141543	161506	184811	211557	232654
12	Public Administration	116533	120368	140247	158079	190663	222145
13	Other Services	190274	224407	251463	295926	347270	399286
	<b>SUB TOTAL OF TERTIARY</b>	<b>1131766</b>	<b>1354606</b>	<b>1642476</b>	<b>1932415</b>	<b>2240950</b>	<b>2616611</b>
	<b>NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT</b>	<b>2385107</b>	<b>2902236</b>	<b>3533031</b>	<b>4069868</b>	<b>4488347</b>	<b>5106096</b>
	Population ('000)	30048	30424	30805	31186	31539	31856
	Per capita income (in Rupees)	7938	9539	11469	13050	14231	16029



# State Income

Net domestic product at factor cost by industry of origin For the years from 1993-94 to 2004-2005 (Contd.)

(Base year 1993-94)

(AT CURRENT PRICES)

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No	Industry of Origin /Year	99-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	Agriculture	1222120	1067820	1026498	1040724	1038268
2	Forestry & Logging	121479	195541	118930	115838	110625
3	Fishing	135343	136319	138132	138587	147128
4	Mining and Quarrying	11249	15752	15299	18523	22646
	<b>SUB TOTAL OF PRIMARY</b>	<b>1490191</b>	<b>1415432</b>	<b>1298859</b>	<b>1313672</b>	<b>1318667</b>
5	Manufacturing	612334	603075	550833	571778	592406
5.1	Registered	344959	342089	308834	330224	350854
5.2	Un-registered	267375	260986	241999	241554	241552
6	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	77090	137799	151264	201144	260205
6.1	Electricity	69490	127404	138551	185381	240068
6.2	Gas	1251	1322	1542	1679	1835
6.3	Water supply	6349	9073	11171	14084	18302
7	Construction	490976	651710	701567	816259	933928
	<b>SUB TOTAL OF SECONDARY</b>	<b>1180400</b>	<b>1392584</b>	<b>1403664</b>	<b>1589181</b>	<b>1786539</b>
8	Transport, Storage & Comm.	376451	448039	508635	596679	699094
8.1	Railways	12818	9170	12364	14102	16100
8.2	Transport by other means	298910	353109	381115	440329	505474
8.3	Communication	63709	84565	113737	140661	175720
8.4	Storage	1014	1195	1419	1587	1800
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	1295247	1534603	1470945	1657130	1841859
10	Banking & Insurance	300062	337028	391791	435946	499645
11	Real estate ownership, Business, legal	269437	342265	389379	452497	527419
12	Public Administration	307385	317024	313409	361982	414380
13	Other Services	473431	584536	605045	699281	805710
	<b>SUB TOTAL OF TERTIARY</b>	<b>3022013</b>	<b>3563495</b>	<b>3679204</b>	<b>4203515</b>	<b>4788107</b>
	<b>NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT</b>	<b>5692604</b>	<b>6371511</b>	<b>6381727</b>	<b>7106368</b>	<b>7893313</b>
	Population ('000)	32145	31935	32226	32519	32816
	Per capita income (in Rupees)	17709	19951	19803	21853	24053

Note: 2002-2003 Provisional figures – 2003-2004 Quick estimates

Subject to change on receipt of final results

Up to 2000-01 1991 census popu. and from 2000-01 onwards the 2001 census popu. used

# State Income

## GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN FOR THE YEARS FROM 1993-94 TO 2004-2005

(Base year 1993-94)

(AT CONSTANT PRICES)

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No	Industry of Origin /Year	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99
1	Agriculture	652558	718215	727338	740236	707545	721098
2	Forestry & Logging	74646	81736	72013	75030	72889	76121
3	Fishing	71188	76358	66884	73305	62982	68012
4	Mining and Quarrying	6763	5676	8163	7110	7896	8876
	<b>SUB TOTAL OF PRIMARY</b>	<b>805155</b>	<b>881985</b>	<b>874398</b>	<b>895681</b>	<b>851312</b>	<b>874107</b>
5	Manufacturing	304906	358391	398351	384286	376038	405645
5.1	Registered	160697	178769	209709	201502	204979	235007
5.2	Un-registered	144209	179622	188642	182784	171059	170638
6	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	31192	32586	32702	39700	44719	51428
6.1	Electricity	25884	27730	28259	35200	40332	46956
6.2	Gas	839	815	763	756	742	725
6.3	Water supply	4469	4041	3680	3744	3645	3747
7	Construction	206618	209245	208462	213757	237574	262920
	<b>SUB TOTAL OF SECONDARY</b>	<b>542716</b>	<b>600222</b>	<b>639515</b>	<b>637743</b>	<b>658331</b>	<b>719993</b>
8	Transport, Storage & Comm.	197829	220248	251916	264992	306963	335720
8.1	Railways	9746	10974	11753	12653	12141	13198
8.2	Transport by other means	147996	164355	183091	192669	226120	236610
8.3	Communication	39519	44331	56366	58958	68001	85159
8.4	Storage	568	588	706	712	701	753
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	450231	494732	523803	538751	572037	614013
10	Banking & Insurance	114136	126422	145112	184382	173241	225614
11	Real estate ownership, Business, legal	178090	184014	190439	197585	207740	215128
12	Public Administration	134567	127677	133848	137665	154980	157506
13	Other Services	200878	214809	219770	232204	253648	264343
	<b>SUB TOTAL OF TERTIARY</b>	<b>1284731</b>	<b>1367902</b>	<b>1464888</b>	<b>1555579</b>	<b>1668609</b>	<b>1812324</b>
	<b>GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT</b>	<b>2632602</b>	<b>2850109</b>	<b>2978801</b>	<b>3089003</b>	<b>3178252</b>	<b>3406424</b>
	Population ('000)	30048	30424	30805	31186	31539	31856
	Per capita income (in Rupees)	8761	9368	9670	9905	10077	10693



# State Income

Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry of origin For the years from 1993-94 to 2004-2005 (Contd.)

(Base year 1993-94)

(AT CONSTANT PRICES)

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No	Industry of Origin /Year	99-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	Agriculture	733584	576701	562236	569124	547472
2	Forestry & Logging	80620	69423	83026	85185	88337
3	Fishing	73582	73462	74310	75126	77870
4	Mining and Quarrying	9161	10816	10403	11254	12111
	<b>SUB TOTAL OF PRIMARY</b>	<b>896947</b>	<b>730402</b>	<b>729975</b>	<b>740689</b>	<b>725790</b>
5	Manufacturing	435887	410022	378872	380263	383514
5.1	Registered	260075	248585	233263	240947	249637
5.2	Un-registered	175812	161437	145609	139316	133877
6	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	66544	101258	111874	132804	156628
6.1	Electricity	61072	94320	103681	123484	145711
6.2	Gas	797	801	912	949	998
6.3	Water supply	4675	6137	7281	8371	9919
7	Construction	229873	287801	301633	325311	348707
	<b>SUB TOTAL OF SECONDARY</b>	<b>732304</b>	<b>799081</b>	<b>792379</b>	<b>838378</b>	<b>888849</b>
8	Transport, Storage & Comm.	376540	424216	449490	500763	553497
8.1	Railways	14382	15672	16620	17572	18922
8.2	Transport by other means	265763	305128	315867	349130	381126
8.3	Communication	95678	102567	115843	132771	151981
8.4	Storage	717	849	1160	1290	1468
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	665954	786849	766812	824450	888627
10	Banking & Insurance	253597	274620	314134	351372	405600
11	Real estate ownership, Business, Legal	226279	235869	239710	249177	258424
12	Public Administration	205105	204997	197036	212993	228334
13	Other Services	294867	311010	333989	359280	385291
	<b>SUB TOTAL OF TERTIARY</b>	<b>2022342</b>	<b>2237561</b>	<b>2301171</b>	<b>2498035</b>	<b>2719773</b>
	<b>GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT</b>	<b>3651593</b>	<b>3767044</b>	<b>3823525</b>	<b>4077102</b>	<b>4334412</b>
	Population ('000)	32145	31935	32226	32519	32816
	Per capita income (in Rupees)	11360	11796	11865	12538	13208

Note: 2002-2003 Provisional figures – 2003-2004 Quick estimates

Subject to change on receipt of final results

Up to 2000-01 1991 census popu. and from 2000-01 onwards the 2001 census popu. used

**NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN  
FOR THE YEARS FROM 1993-94 TO 2004-2005**

(Base year 1993-94)

(AT CONSTANT)

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No	Industry of Origin /Year	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99
1	Agriculture	625603	689697	694671	711466	677678	689962
2	Forestry & Logging	74340	81401	71661	74640	72479	75683
3	Fishing	63849	68241	59774	66012	53424	57329
4	Mining and Quarrying	5010	4064	5768	5048	5600	6520
	<b>SUB TOTAL OF PRIMARY</b>	<b>768802</b>	<b>843403</b>	<b>831874</b>	<b>857166</b>	<b>809181</b>	<b>829494</b>
5	Manufacturing	269832	325889	353751	340550	329021	350458
5.1	Registered	135764	155733	175239	168617	172039	193471
5.2	Un-registered	134068	170156	178512	171933	156982	156987
6	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	17658	18482	18240	24320	29806	35933
6.1	Electricity	13499	14636	14685	20903	26421	32010
6.2	Gas	839	815	763	756	742	725
6.3	Water supply	3320	3031	2792	2661	2643	3198
7	Construction	197049	199786	199276	204232	227233	252240
	<b>SUB TOTAL OF SECONDARY</b>	<b>484539</b>	<b>544157</b>	<b>571267</b>	<b>569102</b>	<b>586060</b>	<b>638631</b>
8	Transport, Storage & Comm.	134320	148948	172976	181348	202925	223784
8.1	Railways	4474	5403	6320	7402	6549	6873
8.2	Transport by other means	103789	113989	127065	133497	147665	152362
8.3	Communication	25536	29016	38938	39790	48066	63855
8.4	Storage	521	540	653	659	645	694
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	448431	483457	513594	528555	562538	598017
10	Banking & Insurance	111005	122968	141407	180090	168681	220560
11	Real estate ownership, Business, Legal	131203	135063	140048	147185	157287	165724
12	Public Administration	116533	109158	115657	119124	134495	137964
13	Other Services	190274	203638	207924	220075	242148	250192
	<b>SUB TOTAL OF TERTIARY</b>	<b>1131766</b>	<b>1203232</b>	<b>1291606</b>	<b>1376377</b>	<b>1468074</b>	<b>1596241</b>
	<b>NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT</b>	<b>2385107</b>	<b>2590792</b>	<b>2694747</b>	<b>2802645</b>	<b>2863315</b>	<b>3064366</b>
	Population ('000)	30048	30424	30805	31186	31539	31856
	Per capita income (in Rupees)	7938	8516	8748	8987	9079	9619



# State Income

Net domestic product at factor cost by industry of origin For the years from 1993-94 to 2004-2005 (Contd.)

(Base year 1993-94)

(AT CONSTANT PRICES)

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No	Industry of Origin /Year	99-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	Agriculture	701705	544822	531156	538045	516465
2	Forestry & Logging	80182	68985	82588	84735	87870
3	Fishing	62300	62180	63028	63715	66040
4	Mining and Quarrying	6781	8436	8023	8248	8726
	<b>SUB TOTAL OF PRIMARY</b>	<b>850968</b>	<b>684423</b>	<b>684795</b>	<b>694743</b>	<b>679101</b>
5	Manufacturing	369687	353129	312153	308808	306700
5.1	Registered	209064	207327	182741	186345	189998
5.2	Un-registered	160623	145802	129412	122463	116702
6	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	48518	82447	89505	112875	139542
6.1	Electricity	43589	76080	81983	103954	128591
6.2	Gas	797	801	912	949	998
6.3	Water supply	4132	5566	6610	7972	9953
7	Construction	219186	266421	281305	301733	321232
	<b>SUB TOTAL OF SECONDARY</b>	<b>637391</b>	<b>701997</b>	<b>682963</b>	<b>723416</b>	<b>767474</b>
8	Transport, Storage & Comm.	249511	286707	401698	475341	568482
8.1	Railways	7933	8714	9338	9821	10656
8.2	Transport by other means	167971	200844	305371	363790	439583
8.3	Communication	72954	76362	85920	100541	116890
8.4	Storage	653	787	1069	1189	1353
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	648161	768898	725975	775583	829208
10	Banking & Insurance	248188	269289	308500	355526	399668
11	Real estate ownership .Business .Legal	171367	167903	148862	149538	148300
12	Public Administration	184368	183591	174767	190108	205227
13	Other Services	281661	293708	323375	349444	376239
	<b>SUB TOTAL OF TERTIARY</b>	<b>1783256</b>	<b>1970096</b>	<b>2083177</b>	<b>2285540</b>	<b>2527124</b>
	<b>NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT</b>	<b>3271615</b>	<b>3356516</b>	<b>3450935</b>	<b>3703699</b>	<b>3973699</b>
	Population ('000)	32145	31935	32226	32519	32816
	Per capita income (in Rupees)	10178	10510	10709	11389	12109

Note: 2002-2003 Provisional figures – 2003-2004 Quick estimates

Subject to change on receipt of final results

Up to 2000-01 1991 census popu. and from 2000-01 onwards the 2001 census popu. used

## National Workshop on Experience Sharing and Capacity Building for Engendering Statistics 2004 November 16 to 21 – Kerala

### Objective & coverage

Integrating gender into mainstream economy and society requires mainstreaming of gender into national statistical systems. If men and women are to be provided equitable access to, and benefits from society's resources, opportunities and rewards and equal participation in influencing directions and decisions on development, it is necessary that national statistical system is engendered. It needs to be noted that engenderment of statistics does not end at desegregation of data by sex, but it goes on to engendering the entire framework of data collection. The major concepts and definitions used in our statistical system are not gender neutral, but are, in most cases, gender blind as they fail to recognize the importance of gender in understanding and analyzing the economy.

Engenderment of statistics therefore requires that

- All statistics on individuals are collected, collated and presented disaggregated by sex
- All variables and characteristics are analyzed and presented with sex as primary and overall classification, and
- Specific efforts are made to identify gender issues and to ensure that data addressing these are collected and made available

The main component of engenderment of statistics therefore are (1) formulation of concepts and definitions used in data collection that adequately reflect the diversity of men and women and capture all aspects of their lives, and (2) development of data collection methods that take into account stereotypes and social and cultural factors that might produce gender biases.

The specific objectives of the Workshop are as follows:

- To share experiences of different state governments in engenderment of statistics
- To enhance capacity of the participants for developing gendered statistics and statistical systems so as to understand and analyze key issues affecting women,
- To enhance capacity of the participants to use gendered statistics in policy making and policy monitoring;
- To raise awareness among stakeholders of gender issues and impacts embedded in budgets and policies

- To evolve an alternative set of values and principles which begin to prioritize the socio-economic needs of poor women
- To raise awareness for planning gender sensitive budgets

### UNIFEM Initiative:

Beijing Declaration has called for developing comprehensive knowledge of all forms of work and employment of women by improving data collection on remunerated and unremunerated work on women falling within economic and non-economic activities.

UNIFEM has been striving towards this :

- ❖ UNIFEM is closely involved in promoting the reporting and implementation of the PFA and the Beijing Declaration. They have bi-annual meetings wherein government and the Civil Society from seven countries of South Asia discuss about progress and gaps in implementing BPFA
- ❖ UNIFEM is actively promoted engenderment of statistics, particularly census of populations in India, Nepal and Pakistan. UNIFEM has worked with the census departments and other UN agencies for this task.
- ❖ UNIFEM is committed to making visible women's contribution for its unpaid, undocumented and unrecognized work in the informal sector. It has supported international seminars and related activities on the applications and use of time uses studies. Its partners are also mapping home-based workers in Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Pakistan. It has supported the establishment of data base system for netting female migrant workers in Nepal.
- ❖ UNIFEM has been actively advocating the ensuring the benefits of globalization, liberalization, new technologies and international trade agreements and appropriately utilized by women. It has supported workshop, research and publications on the above mentioned issues.

### Format and Structure of the Workshop

The workshop will use an informal participatory approach, in which learning will take place primarily through problem oriented group exercises and case studies. Alternative learning methods will be used through out the duration of the workshop

## GENDER PERSPECTIVE OF INFORMAL SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

Dr.G.Raveendran

### 1. Introduction

The term 'informal sector' was first used by a mission of International Labour Organisation (ILO) to Kenya in 1972 to denote a wide range of tiny economic units working very hard in the production of goods and services but whose activities were not recognized, recorded, protected or regulated by the public authorities. These units primarily exist as a source of employment for survival. The Fifteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) held in 1993 defined the informal sector as "private un-incorporated enterprises which produce at least some of their goods or services for sale or barter, employs less than a specified number of employees, do not maintain complete books of account and are not registered". The importance of informal sector as provider of employment and income opportunities varies from country to country. It ranges from under 10% to over 90% of total employment. The countries which have a high percentage of employment in informal sector include Mali (94.2%), India ( 92.0% ), Ghana ( 89.0% ), Ethiopia ( 74.2 % ), Nepal (73.3%), Lithuania (72.0%), etc.

### 2. Informal Employment

It was realized that the enterprise based definition of informal sector would not be able to capture the trend towards an increasing 'informalisation' of employment as well as various forms of non-standard, a typical and precarious employment. The informal employment consists of the total number of informal jobs, whether carried out in formal sector enterprises, informal sector enterprises or households.

The conceptual framework for defining informal employment disaggregates total employment according to two different dimensions: (a) type of production unit and (b) type of job. The type of production unit is defined in terms of legal organisation and enterprise related characteristics, while type of job is defined in terms of status in employment and other job related characteristics. Production Units are classified as (i) formal sector enterprises (ii) informal sector enterprises and ( iii ) households. Formal sector enterprises consists of

corporations, non-profit institutions and unincorporated enterprises owned by government. The informal sector enterprises are already defined in the earlier paragraph. The households as production units include households producing goods for their own final use (e.g. subsistence farming, own construction, etc.) as well as households employing paid domestic workers (maids, laundresses, gardeners, watchmen, drivers, etc.)

Jobs are classified according to status in employment and according to their formal or informal nature. The five categories of status are (i) own account workers (ii) employers (iii) contributing family workers (iv) employees and (v) members of producer's co-operatives. The basis for distinguishing informal jobs is that they are outside the framework of regulations either because (a) the enterprises in which the jobs are located are too small and are not registered or (b) the employment relationship is, by law or in practice, not subject to standard labour legislation, taxation, social protection or entitlement to certain employment benefits (advance notice of dismissal and severance pay, paid annual or sick leave, etc.)

Informal employment thus comprises of the total number of informal jobs as listed below, whether carried out in formal sector enterprises, informal sector enterprises or households during a given reference period.

- (i) own account workers employed in their own informal sector enterprises (Cell 3)
- (ii) employers employed in their own informal sector enterprises (Cell 4)
- (iii) members of informal producer's co-operatives (Cell 8)
- (iv) contributing family workers, irrespective of whether they work in formal or informal sector enterprises (Cell 1 and 5)
- (v) employees holding informal jobs in formal sector enterprises, informal sector enterprises or as paid domestic workers employed by households (Cell 2, 6 and 10) and
- (vi) own-account workers engaged in the production of goods exclusively for own final use by their household (Cell 9)



## Conceptual Frame Work: Employment in the Informal Economy

Production Units by type	Jobs by Status in Employment								
	Own-accounts workers		Employers		Contributing family workers	Employees		Member's of Producers co-operatives	
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
Formal Sector enterprises					1	2			
Informal Sector enterprises	3		4		5	6	7	8	
Households	9					10			

- (i) Cells shaded dark refer to jobs, which by definition do not exist.
- (ii) Cells shaded light refer to formal jobs.
- (iii) Cells unshaded represent the various types of informal jobs.

- (i) Self-employed: Own-account worker, employer and unpaid family worker.
- (ii) Employee: Regular salary/wages/earner and casual worker.

In addition, paid domestic workers employed by households were also identified.

Based on the above survey, the total employment in India as on first January, 2000 was estimated as 397 million by taking into account usual principal and subsidiary status categories. The estimated employment on the informal sector was 365 million, constituting about 92% of the total work force.

The rural and urban break up of total and informal sector employment was as given Table 1.

### 3. Informal Sector Employment in India

The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) conducted an integrated survey of households on employment/unemployment, consumer expenditure and non-agricultural enterprises in the informal sector during July 1999 to June 2000. The employment/unemployment survey included a few questions so as to identify the persons employed in informal sector and to assess their status of employment. The persons in the informal sector could be classified as

Table 1: Rural and Urban Break up of employment

Category	Rural	Urban	Total
Total employment (Million)	301	96	397
Informal sector employment (Million)	289	76	365
Percentage share	96	79	92

# Engendering Statistics

## 4. Gender Perspective

The share of women in the total employment of 397 million was about 31% whereas the percentage of women in the informal sector employment was about 32%. The relevant figures are given in Table 2.

Table 2: Distribution of Employment by Gender

Category	Total	Female	% Female
Total employment (Million)	397	123	31
Informal sector employment (Million)	365	118	32

The rural and urban break up of female employment brings out an interesting pattern. The percentage share of females in employment is higher in rural India than in urban India. The share remains to be 35% both in total rural employment and informal sector rural employment. In the case of urban India the percentage of females in informal sector employment is one percent higher than the share on total employment. The details are given in Table 3.

Table 3: Rural and Urban Distribution of Employment

Category	Sector	Total	Female	% Female
Total employment	Total	397	123	31
	Rural	301	104	35
	Urban	96	19	20
Informal sector employment	Total	365	118	32
	Rural	289	102	35
	Urban	76	16	21

In the case of non-agricultural workers the percentage share of women either in the formal sector or in the informal sector is comparatively very low as compared to total workers including agriculture. It implies women are employed predominantly in agriculture. There is also a rural and urban differential and the percentage of women are more in rural sector. The details are given in Table 4.

Table 4: Distribution of Non-Agricultural Workers

Category	Sector	Total	Female	% Female
Employment in non-agriculture (million)	Total	159.12	30.80	19.36
	Rural	71.50	15.20	21.26
	Urban	87.62	15.60	17.80
Informal sector employment (million)	Total	131.00	26.18	19.98
	Rural	63.39	13.95	22.01
	Urban	67.61	12.23	18.09

The informal sector workers in the non-agricultural sector are largely own account workers and employees in both rural and urban areas. However, the share of women is the highest amongst contributing family workers. The percentage share of female workers in different categories of informal sector of workers is given in Table 5.

Table 5: Percentage share of Female Workers in Different Categories of Informal Sector Workers

Sector	Own Account Workers	Employers	Contributing family workers	Employees
Rural	15.59	3.69	55.34	16.91
Urban	12.84	2.74	31.02	19.20
All	14.15	2.98	43.35	18.19

The above table brings out the fact that a large percentage of contributing family workers in the non-agricultural sector are females. The female employers are the least.

In the case of agriculture, about 98% of the workers are in the informal sector and amongst female workers about 99% are in the informal sector. However, the percentage of females amongst total agricultural workers is only 38.7 and amongst informal sector agricultural workers the percentage share of women is 38.9. The distribution of agricultural workers by sectors is given in Table 6.

**Table 6: Distribution of Workers in Agriculture**

Category	Sector	Total	Female	% Female
Employment in agriculture (million)	Total	238	92	38.66
	Rural	230	89	38.70
	Urban	8	3	37.50
Employment in informal sector agriculture	Total	234	91	38.89
	Rural	226	88	38.94
	Urban	8	3	37.50

The percentage of women among informal sector workers in agriculture is the highest in the case of employees and contributing family workers. The percentage share of women among different categories of informal sector workers in agriculture is given in Table 7.

**Table 7: Percentage share of Female Workers in Informal Agriculture Workers**

Sector	Own account workers	Employers	Contributing family workers	Employees
Rural	13.0	0.0	42.9	43.2
Urban	16.9	0.0	33.7	47.1
All	13.2	0.0	42.5	43.3

## 5. Conclusions

India has a male dominated society in terms of work participation rates. While the work participation rate of males during 1999-2000 was 52.7%; the same for females was only 25.9%. Further, though about 48% of the population is females, the percentage of females employed out of total employment is only 31%. It is marginally high at 35% in the case of rural areas. Even in the case of informal sector employment, the position is not very different. The share of women amongst contributing family workers is, however, the highest amongst non-agricultural informal sector workers.

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## GENDER SENSITIZATION IN CENSUS OF INDIA 2001-EFFORTS AND IMPACTS

The Indian Census has been traditionally collecting and presenting data separately by sex on various socio-cultural, economic and demographic aspects. Census is the only source that provides basic counts of males and females right up to the village level for the rural areas and ward level for the urban areas. It presents invaluable and interesting insights into the existing imbalance in the society between men and women.

In the pre-independence period census, the concern that women are missed at the time of counting was debated and even continue for recent censuses. The other problem that is encountered is the inadequate recording/ reporting of women's economic pursuits in certain parts of the country resulting in low female work participation Rate (FWPR). For example in 1991, Punjab recorded inordinately low FWPR of 4.4%. this is mainly attributed to the fact that the enumerator does not probe the respondents (mainly men folk ) to find women's contribution in the economic activities especially unpaid work. As put by Rohini Nayyar- Female (s) work in their own farm and / or help in a part of the production process.... Remains largely invisible and goes unrecorded.

The problem of missing women (if any) and FWPR in some parts of the country are perhaps due to general apathy, social and cultural insensitivity on gender issues not only on the part of the respondents but also the enumerators.

Census has always given emphasis on recording of individual characteristics and questionnaire and instructions for collection of information have never been marked by the male bias and were gender neutral. Instructions to enumerator clearly spell out the each question has to be individually asked: women can also be head of the household, speak different mother tongue and profess different religion

In 1991 census the definition of " work " was amplified to include unpaid work on family farm or family enterprise to take in to account the womens' contribution in the economic activity.

Publicity campaign was also undertaken to sensitize the public on television etc. However, 1991 Census results showed regional disparities in the gender statistics particularly in FWPR and adult sex ratio.

### New initiatives – Census 2001

In 2001 census a number of new initiatives were taken to sensitize the entire enumeration, tabulation and dissemination procedure. These were broadly:-

- ☐ explore reasons for gender bias in the different parts of the country in methodology and instructions.
- ☐ instructions to the enumerators were evaluated through field surveys.
- ☐ intensive and open interaction with government and non- government agencies working in the field to seriously consider the issues for effective redressal and treatment of the gender bias
- ☐ special gender cell opened in the Census Organisation of coordinate various efforts
- ☐ gender Cell worked on devising simple but effective strategies for better capture of data in the field particularly on women
- ☐ imparted thorough and focused training to all census functionaries from top to bottom with the help of special modules.
- ☐ the definition of work was further expanded and Unpaid work in mulching or production of milk even purely for domestic consumption was also included as work. This helped in identifying women's work in animal husbandry.
- ☐ instruction manual included chapter on womens' work including 32 sketches of unpaid and paid work done by women which generally remains unreported besides specific emphasis on basic counts and other details
- ☐ improvement in the instruction manual to constantly guard against the gender bias.

- format of the Household schedules was made more gender sensitive. For instance, the question on fertility related aspects specifically seek information by sex (daughter and sons) than using generic term as children to ensure that information on female children are not left out inadvertently by the enumerator.
- special training modules and appointment of Census advisers to help the field functionaries including Master trainers in the critical districts from gender point of view with local examples and anecdotes for effective training
- the critical districts were identified across the country on the basis of inordinate low sex ratio less than 900. FWPR less than 20% and female literacy rate of less than 20% at the 1991 Census for vigorous campaign and special attention.
- the states were encouraged to engage more female enumerators for better response.
- focused and rigorous publicity through posters, banners, telecast on television, feature films, radio, newspapers, articles on women etc. was undertaken to sensitize enumerators as well as respondents.

## Impacts –2001 Census

As a result of our concerted efforts it was seen that in 2001 the sex ratio of population showed increase from 927 in 1991 to 933 in 2001. The net accretion of female population in 2001 was around 90 million which brought down the gap in male / female rate in 1991-2001. In twenty two districts / union territories, decadal growth of female population was less than the male population in 1981-91. However, 1991-2001 the complete reversal of this trend was noticed when in twenty five states/union territories higher female growth of population was recorded as compared to male growth. Increase in the sex ratio was more in the critical districts as compared to all districts. Further this is second time in hundred years of the Census history that sex ratio in rural as well as urban areas has shown increasing trend.

One of the major grey areas in gender statistics relate to recording to low work

participation Rate. Due to the extra efforts made by the Census in this regard, the FWPR increased from 23.3% in 1991 to 25.6% in 2001. Punjab which had recorded inordinately the low FWPR of 4.4% in 1991 recorded 19.1% FWPR in 2001. Other states which show improved FWPR as compared to 1991 are Haryana from 10.8% in 1991 to 27.2% in 2001 and West Bengal 11.2% in 1991 to 18.3% in 2001. The marked increase in the FWPR is noticed in case of Marginal Workers i.e those female workers who worked for less than six months during the reference period. A glance at the data on the FWPR reveals that the figures are very close to the NSSO rates

## Beyond Enumeration

One of the alarming trends pointed out by Census 2001 relate to declining Child Sex Ratio from 945 girls per 1000 boys in the age group 0-6 at the 1991 census to 927 girls per 1000 boys in the same age group at the 2001 Census. The trends were very disturbing in some of the Northern states like Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, parts of Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal. Census Organisation has taken up the issue with the concerned Ministers and NGOs working in this field to save the girl child as declining child sex ratio will have cascading effect on the overall sex ratio in the country. As part of our going efforts we are also monitoring sex ratio at birth through our civil Civil Registration System for timely intervention by the district administration. In addition, the gap in the male/female literacy rates in some parts of the country and condition of women living in the country through House listing data were also highlighted

### Excise & customs duty of petrol slashed

The excise and customs duty of petrol and diesel was decreased to control hike in petrol price.

Excise duty	Existing rate	New Rate
Petrol	26	23
Diesel	11	8
Kerosene	16	12
Customs duty		
Petrol/Diesel	20	15
Kerosene/LPG	10	5

## ENGENDERING AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT STATISTICS: - EXISTING GAPS AND WAY FORWARD

Amita Shah

Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad

The discourse on women and agriculture in India has extensively discussed the issue of 'invisibility' of women workers and their work in various spheres of production activities within the larger farming system. While the issue of 'invisibility' of women's work is all pervading, it bears special significance in the context of the primary sector. This is not only because a majority of women workers in India especially, in rural areas, are engaged in this sector, but more importantly because the work in agriculture and allied activities is closely interspersed with women's lives, where the dividing line between 'work' and 'non-work' becomes increasingly blurred.

The recent writings by both- academicians and activists/ practitioners have led to a fairly clear recognition of the fact the 'Face of an Indian Farmer is that of a Woman'. This, by no means a small achievement, especially in the wake of significant under-enumeration of women workers in the sector. But this amounts to only half the battle won. The real challenge is to portray face of a women farmer, which is confident, dynamic and prosperous. The statistical system in India is yet to respond to this challenge.

Basically there are two sets of problems facing the Indian data system. The first refers to the widely discussed issue of under counting of women workers especially in household farming, livestock, forestry etc. [For details see, Annexure I]. The second, and perhaps, more enduring issue is that the data system provides a dis-jointed picture of workers and production in the primary sector. This has special significance from the viewpoint gender perspectives. For it is the production, rather than work *per se*, which has more important bearing on some of the critical issues addressing gender and development, within which women's empowerment is shaped.

It is therefore, essential that the data system capturing women's work, simultaneously reflects on issues like:

- what comes out of the work carried out by women and men, and what is the relative work burden;
- who decides the division of work;
- what are the conditions within which the work takes place;
- how the benefits are shared and controlled;
- what is the perceived notion of autonomy;
- to what extent poverty (or economic well being) impinges on women's work burden;
- what kind of institutional mechanisms, including property rights regime, are associated with the autonomy and poverty reduction.

It is essential that the statistical system addresses these issues with a region specific focus on some of the special groups, including women headed households and destitute.

It is proposed that the next phase of data collection for rural households may adopt a comprehensive approach whereby information on workers, production, wages, food security and control over assets as well as financial income is collected in a holistic manner. This, in turn, may help capturing women's economic as well as social status within a household setting. Conceding that gender relations, to a large extent, are primarily shaped up within the context of intra-household dynamics, notwithstanding the larger social reality, it is essential that the data provide information pertaining to at least a minimum set of indicators at household level. A tentative list of indicators has been drawn for discussion in the present session:

### A List of Household Level Information:

1. Work in different economic activities besides household activities
2. Ownership of basic assets like house, land, and livestock by gender



3. Involvement of men, women and children in collection of fodder, fuel, and water
4. Production and yield of the main food grain crops and milk from livestock
5. Involvement of women and men in marketing of milk, fish, vegetables, and minor forest produce
6. Control over households' total income and that over the income earned by women
7. Decision making process for expenditure on food and clothing, social functions, and the main economic activities
8. Average consumption of cereals, pulse, meat/fish, milk, vegetables, and liquor
9. Current debt exceeding Rs. 2000 and reasons for that
10. Out migration by sex and duration
11. Use of common property land resources
12. Major shock in the households in the past 10 years

This is of course, a minimum list of indicators on which information from all households need to be generated. Besides these, detailed survey should be designed for special communities and activities where women traditionally, perform a major role. These communities are:

1. Pastoralists and other livestock herders
2. Forest Dwellers
3. Fishing Communities
4. Plantation Workers and Vegetable Growers
5. Areas that are Prone to High Incidence of Male Migration

The detailed survey focusing on some of the special groups as mentioned above, may in corporate both- quantitative as well as qualitative data. Together, the data set may help understanding the major dimensions of women's work within the context of gender relationships obtaining at household level.

## Annexure I

(From Women Farmers of India: Declining Options, Future Possibilities by Maithreyi Krishna Raj and Amita Shah, Academic Foundations, New Delhi, 2004)

### 2. Invisibility of Women's Work and Alternative Estimates

Difficulties in measuring the nature and extent of women's participation in economic activities in India have been recognized and debated since the early eighties. (Sardamani (1988); Krishnaraj (1990); Visaria (1999); Sen (1983); Agarwal (1985); Anker (1983); Hirway (2001). However, as noted earlier, more than proper estimation of women's work, what is at issue is the recognition of their status as independent workers.

Instead of getting into the details of the very rich and informed literature on the theme, what we plan to do in this sub-section is quickly report the major gaps and limitations of the estimates provided by Population Census as well as NSSO, and then move on to presenting some of the alternative estimates generated by using the existing data from the above sources, and finally discuss the results of a Time Use Survey (TUS) conducted recently in selected states in India.

#### 2.1 Data Gaps and Limitations

Difficulties in enumerating women's economic activities arise because of the mis-match between the definitions as well as methodologies used and the nature of women's work (within a household setting) which is multiple as well as fluctuating. While there is no doubt that almost all women, including those classified as "not working" spend a major proportion of their time in activities that would be considered work, if they were performed by a person unrelated to the household or by a hired helper (Visaria, 1991), their work remains 'invisible' in the official statistics. This could be attributed to four major factors: (i) seasonal and intermittent nature of women's work; (ii) large proportion of work being unpaid and home based; (iii) cultural primacy to males as the main provider leading to under reporting of women's work; and (iv) limited ability of enumerator to identify work (Hirway, 2001).

The concepts used by Census and NSSO for identifying worker differ at two levels – in what they consider as work and the means they use for identification of a worker (Subramanyan, 1999). According to the Population Census, 'work' is defined as any "productive activity for which remuneration is paid and is market oriented", and 'worker' is a person who is engaged in 'work'. If a person has worked for a major part of the year she/he is considered as main worker or else as marginal worker. By NSSO definition, a person is a worker if he/she is engaged in any "economically meaningful activity" which also include activities like looking after livestock, fodder collection, foodgrain processing etc. The census enumerator asks whether the respondent person is a 'worker' or not, whereas the NSS investigator asks about the activity that the person/s are engaged in; the latter obviously will have better coverage of workers especially female worker vis-à-vis the former. This how the WPRs estimated by NSSO is much higher than that by the Census (for instance the estimated WPR for rural female was 29.2 by Census-1991; whereas it was 15.4 by NSS-50<sup>th</sup> round-1993/1994).

Despite the various efforts for improving the coverage of female workers, several of the activities such as collection of fuel, fodder and water; unpaid work in home based enterprises; and agro processing work are not adequately captured even by NSS surveys. This is reflected by the fact that a large proportion of workers come under activity category 93 (i.e. attended domestic duties and also engaged in free collection of goods, sewing, tailoring, weaving etc. for household work) in the revised estimates of 38<sup>th</sup> round (Kundu and Premi, 1990). Of course, there are still problems about creating this new category of code-93 because it may "prejudice the choice of many who may otherwise, would have responded as workers" (Seal, 1980). Also, the very categorization of women's work as subsidiary or marginal reflects a mind set about women's work. (Sardamoni, 1990). Notwithstanding these biases pertaining to the overarching perspectives on women's work, attempts have been made to generate alternative estimates by using the additional information collected during the 43<sup>rd</sup> round of NSS-survey from the persons who reported as 'engaged in household duties as Principal Usual Status (Subramanyam,

1999). Some of the major findings can be highlighted as follows:

When asked whether they performed certain specific activities more or less regularly for household consumption three types of activities were identified:

- (a) those related to agricultural production (and also included as 'gainful activities' by NSSO);
- (b) processing of primary products produced by households for the consumption (defined as 'gainful activities' by international standards); and
- (c) other activities for own consumption but, resulting in economic benefits to the households (not considered as 'gainful activities' by both).

The analysis of the 43<sup>rd</sup> round results show that about 60 per cent women engaged in household duties (by Usual Principal and subsidiary- UPSS) were in fact engaged in one or more of the activities under the category (a) listed above; the proportion increased to 68 and 88 when activities under (b) and (c) were included. The corresponding figures for urban women were 16, 18 and 66 per cent respectively.

Adjusting the WPRs by including the activities under (a), (b) and (c) provide substantially higher WPRs as shown in Table 7. The adjusted WPRs for rural women increased from 24.5 per cent to 39.8 per cent by including those covered in activity code – 93; and further to 45.3, 47.6 and 55.0 when activities under (a), (b) and (c) were included respectively.

It may be mentioned here that even inclusion of secondary activities does not fully capture women's work. The study by Chand and Jain (1982) indicated that about one-third of those who reported themselves as "not working" during NSS-survey, were actually found to be engaged for a few hours each day in productive activities.

The evidence of invisibility of women's work in Census estimates are obviously for more glaring than in the case of NSS survey as noted by Omvedt, G. (1992); Sudarshan (1998); Mukhopadhyaya (1982); and, Mehta (1996); Chowdhry, (1994). Time Use Surveys therefore can help bringing the

data gap. We may look into the results of the pilot survey conducted in 1998-99 for the first time by the official data collection system i.e. Central Statistical Organization in India. Data were collected from a sample of 18,387 households covering six states viz; Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Meghalaya, Tamil Nadu, Haryana and Orissa. The survey collected data on how members of the sample household spent the last 24 hours of a normal (working) day and of the weekly variant during the last week. The activities reported by the households were classified into four categories (for details see, Hirway, 1999). They are categorised with respect to whether they are included in the System of National Accounts (SNA) and whether they are market or non market activities.

- (i) Market-SNA activities
- (ii) Non-market SNA activities
- (iii) Non-market Non-SNA activities falling in general production boundaries (like care, shopping, house keeping)
- (iv) Personal activities that cannot be delegated to others.

## 2.2 Preliminary Results

The major findings emerging from the pilot survey (Table 8) can be summarized as follows:

1. The WPR, following the NSS-definition of worker, is found to be as high as 76.3 and 62.3 per cent for male and female respectively. Apart from higher estimates, the gender gap between WPRs is found to be much smaller than that in NSS surveys.
2. Considering only extended SNA activities (including house up-keeping, care and community services), the WPR for female was as high as 87.3 per cent vis-à-vis 46.9 per cent in the case of male.
3. In rural areas total quantum of time spent on SNA activities (i.e. by NSS-definition) the estimates work out to be 42.4 hours (per week) in the case of male vis-à-vis 23.8 hours for female. The real difference therefore comes from women's time spent on non-SNA activities which is as high as 30.3 hours per week.

4. Women spend about 2.1 hours per week on non-market SNA activities like free collection fuel, fodder, water, fish, fruits etc. vis-à-vis 0.65 hours by men.
5. Women spend 3.12 hours on animal husbandry as compared to 3.93 hours in the case of men; but women are engaged more in tending of animals, during making and milking whereas men spend their time on grazing and tending of animals and sale and purchase related activities.
6. In terms of extended SNA activities, women spend 25.2 hours on house keeping, 5.0 hours in caring and 0.07 hours in community services.
7. Finally, the time spent on unpaid SNA-work (i.e. non-market SNA activities) is 33 hours in the case of female vis-à-vis about 18 hours in the case of male.

The above observations, though tentative, confirm the fact that women's work is not only under estimated it is also severely under valued. The real problem therefore is not of measuring the number of hours but, that of recognition. The family household knows the value of women's work to the household. It is public recognition that is needed so that it can be a focus for policy.

## 2.3 Problems of Valuation

"Counting" women's work is one aspect. Valuing it to demonstrate its contribution to NDP is another intractable problem. Krishnaraj (1990) evaluates different approaches adopted in valuation of women's unpaid work. Measurement of women's hours through records of time spent on different activities gives some estimate of the relative contribution of women to household labour. This is often done through deriving "average" time spent. This is not always a reliable measure. Different activities when averaged without regard to seasonality, frequency etc. may give an unrealistic picture like "4 minutes per day on building". It is important to indicate also person days spent on different activities by season, by sex, by age and class. This is done in some of the studies undertaken in South East Asia and Africa. Clear differences between land owning and landless emerge.



According to an ILO study referred to by Krishnaraj (1990) domestic activity consumes a minimum of 25% total labour inputs of the combined household labour time of men, women and children. In rural areas, free collection of goods and food processing account for 45% total household labour time. There are two basic approaches; input related and output related. In the input approach, the most typical imputation is to value the inputs of unpaid labour by some kind of wages. Unpaid labour is here perceived as a "service" and not as a "good". All wage based calculations need to know first the extent of labour-inputs. There are several possibilities using market wages, opportunity costs or average or minimum wages.

If we use market wages of a relevant category of workers, the category of workers chosen influence the outcome – for instance whether we use substitute household workers, of workers performing similar activity in market enterprises or foregone wages. There is a common criticism against using market wages. The wages used are based on current supply demand position and that if all unpaid labour moved into the market, the value will catapult downwards. However, the process where unpaid labour moves into the market or where goods produced at home begin to be commercialized is in no society an abrupt one. As between the evaluation based on wages for equivalent market function and those based on substitute household workers, the latter is better for composite activities. In industrialized economies, equivalent market function reflect a different production organization with higher capital, overheads and level of skill and therefore would tend to overstate the value. In third world economies, the nearest category of production enterprises tend to replicate the structural features of the household mode: low capital, high labour intensity, small scale etc.

Opportunity cost of labour time spent in the household presumes a model of maximization of returns which is culture based value. There are several problems in using alternate uses of time. First, for most third world rural economies, there simply is no alternative use. The analysis of market time secondly implies, equilibrium at the margin and a good deal of household work is indivisible. Thirdly labour market rigidities make the

assumption of substitutability unrealistic. Opportunity cost (or opportunities foregone) i.e. how much a women could earn had she engaged in some equivalent market activity measures actual household output against a potential market output. It does not give us the value of household output. Where employment opportunities are scarce as in poor countries, this method is unsuitable.

Often, the use of average or minimum wages are advocated. This is the method adopted by Moni Nag (Nag 1983). According to his calculation women's share in extended NDP is 36%. In so far as it does not presume a maximization of utility model of the household with household work and market work being combined in fine proportions to reach an equilibrium at the margin, it has the disadvantage that at macro level it assumes that all work time whether market or non-market has the same average values. What happens at the household level? The decision to enter market based work is not cost free – There are real labour expenses involved such as transport, migration, loss of goods services produced in the home (hot, home meals). Thus paradoxically, as the imputed value of unpaid house work dips lower, the higher the expenses related to market – related activity because to get the "net" value we have to deduct the real cost of entry. Further, even more paradoxically, the higher the expenses for entering market related work, the more it pays the household to produce goods and services at home than earn a cash income to buy those in the market. This is in fact the typical situation of a poor rural household. What we are saying is that all attempts to impute values to unpaid household production run into the same methodological impasse because such values reflect the wage structure of the labour force and therefore retain or even exaggerate the sex biases of the system. Where women's labour faces severe wage discrimination, the market wage is itself an under-valuation. Where there is discrimination against women in the labour market and segmentation by sex, opportunity costs would likewise be meaningless as a true or even approximate reflection of the worth of her household labour. In effect this means that such evaluations are sensitive to labour market conditions but are insensitive to the circumstances under which unpaid household production takes place.

The alternative approach of imputing value to output of household goods (whether gross value or value added) needs a set of market prices. Also they need cost incurred to be deducted from gross-value. This takes us back to the dissimilar structural conditions between the two modes of production. There is also a difficulty of imputing value to goods for which there are no market substitutes. Whether input related or output related, at some stage the latter has to incorporate labour-inputs. One method which is an improvement is to use consumer expenditure to arrive at net value added by household labour.

According to some studies, subsistence activities account for nearly 60% total value added in rural economies, 54-70% of household income and 30% of all domestic work.

(Goldschmidt-Claremont, 1987)

All market oriented activities presuppose the satisfaction of basic needs having been met, which means that there is an indispensable core of activities irreplaceable by anything else. This indispensability is highest in poor countries where unskilled labour supply is also highest and their wages are low. The effect of this is that the prices paid for locally produced goods and services entails low evaluation of non-market activity a paradox we pointed out earlier.

The methodology of time use studies and evaluation of unpaid work in the household began with the application of the neo classical economic theory to the household. Many refinements have been introduced in the schemata. Gronau (1977) worked out a sophisticated model capable of accounting for wife's wage rate, husband's wage rate and the presence of children as variables that determine the allocation of time as between leisure, home production and market production. By adding leisure he demonstrates the impact of changes in household work and market work on leisure. The model accepts the prevailing sexual division of labour. He rejects the argument about the cost of paid child care if the woman enters labour market by saying the family takes into their calculation when it decides on a woman takes up market work. As Krishnaraj points out 'The actual household is not a prototype of the firm or enterprise where

members efficiently mobilise the time and labour of the household to maximize satisfaction. Cultural norms dictate role preferences and choice. The housewife's work or the daughter in law's work is not substitutable by market work. It is obligatory. How can one apply a model of choice to a situation of mandatory requirements?' (Krishnaraj, 1990). Closer home, Swapna Mukhopadhyaya (1982) attempted a similar model using utility functions for household labour and market labour. Mukhopadhyay's maximization model, is subject to all the criticism already mentioned about choice models. In addition, it is an overly simplified model that lumps all categories of unpaid labour together. The only merit of the model is that it can indicate the fixed bounds within which household labour is likely to be. (Krishnaraj, 1990)

The major criticism for all similar attempts is that they use a purely economic view of the household. As Acharya puts it (Acharya, 1983), these models in assuming a combined pool of time ignore differences as between different members. They do not answer the fundamental question: why is women's labour valued less even though it is a basic pre-condition for everyone's survival? Utilities are of different degrees. Some economists distinguish between subsistence utilities which have an irreducible biological quality and supplementary utilities which are alterable. Women's work tends to fall into the class of subsistence utilities. 'Once we accept the absolute priority of one class of utilities over another, choice on the locus of indifference curves 'breaks down' (Krishnaraj, 1990)

Notwithstanding the difficulties in valuation it is imperative that women's economic work be seen in conjunction with the household responsibilities undertaken by them. In reality, instead of positive discrimination, the women invariably face 'negative discrimination' not only in entering a paid job but, also in not being paid equal wages. We now look into the evidence on wage differentials among rural labour households. The reason we have discussed the problem of valuation is that it is critical for women farmers' status that their contribution be included officially and formally in NDP. so that the myth of men "supporting" women is laid to rest and men's

dominance based on that myth be eliminated. However faulty the methods may be, they are in no way worse than many estimates made in NDP for many sectors. Research must be mounted to reform NDP statistics in this area.

## 2.4 Summing Up

Before we move on the next theme on imperatives for changing the course of agricultural growth to make it more economically and environmentally sustainable and gender equitable, it would be useful to sum up this rather long and hazardous discussion on estimates of women's work. The major observations, which emerged from the analysis in this sub-section are:

1. The workforce participation among rural women has remained more or less stable between 32-34 per cent till mid nineties; however, in 1999-2000, it decline from 32.8 to 29.9 per cent (the corresponding figures for rural male are 55.3 and 53.1 per cent).
2. There has been only a slight decline in the share of primary sector among rural female workers from 86.1 to 85.4 per cent as compared to a sharper decline observed in the case of rural male workers from 74.0 to 71.4 per cent between 1993-94 and 1999-2000.
3. The proportion of casual workers among rural female workforce is higher than that among males, but the rate of increase is slower among female workers. To a large extent, increased casualisation of workforce in rural areas is related to declining size of landholdings resulting into a larger number of semi-landless and marginal holdings. But, casualisation *per se* may not be viewed as disadvantageous provided it is accompanied by higher earnings and better social space/exposure for women.
4. The average number of wage employed days have increased for both male as well as female workers; among the rural labour households; the increase is faster among female workers in most of the states. This has increased the relative share of female workforce to the total labour use on farm. The relative share however varies across crops and regions.
5. Overtime labour intensity (per unit of land) in agriculture has increased as a result of the irrigation-seed-fertiliser technology. This has happened despite mechanization and withdrawal of women from on-farm work due to increased income.
6. There seems to be an increase in the incidence of adult male moving out of family farms both in the agriculturally high growth regions as well as the lagging regions in dryland areas. Both these may have resulted in women taking up majority share of on-farm work. While there are no firm estimates on this, micro level data do indicate such phenomenon to be emerging over large number of regions. If so, women's work burden may have increased significantly the major sufferers might be those belonging to small peasant households.
7. The work burden among women can be seen more clearly from the estimates of time use survey which suggested that as large as 72 per cent of the women were engaged in SNA activities (market and non-market); and 87 per cent were engaged in extended-SNA activities (i.e. housekeeping, care, community services). A significantly part of women are engaged in 'unpaid' activities.
8. Finally, the average wage earning among male workers is higher than female workers – the ratio being somewhere around 1.4 while average real wage earnings increased since mid-seventies, there has been a slow down since mid-nineties; the increase is higher among female vis-à-vis male workers among the rural labour households.

While the above observations suggest moderate improvement in women's employment and wages in agriculture, the real issues pertaining to the quality of their work and their status as workers are yet to be addressed. This of course, necessitates taking the debate beyond estimation to recognition of the criticality of women's work not only in economic sphere but, in the overall context of the social order.

## The Invisible Workers:

*Women's Unrecognized Contribution to the Economy*  
Aasha Kapur Mehta

More than in any other area, it is in the recording of the work done by women, that serious inaccuracies and measurement failures occur. As a result, their participation in the economy is undermined. Census after Census, women's contribution has been rendered invisible by failing to quantify their work inputs, especially in agriculture and the unorganized sector. There are basically two kinds of work. Work for which payment is received and work for which no payment is made. Women are known to work longer hours than men and to participate in the work force to a far greater extent than is measured by the data gathered in the census. But a lot of the work they do is unrecognized, leave alone rewarded with equal remuneration. Thus, our mechanisms of data collection cause a loss of significant loss of information. This has an impact on the status of women in the society, their opportunities in public life and the gender blindness of development policies.

Traditionally, men spend most of their time on tasks for which payment is received or tasks that are clearly within the realm of "economic activity." Hence, there is not much variation in the percentage of men reported as workers (roughly 50 per cent of men), regardless of the methodology used for data collection. However, while a large number of women work outside the home and are remunerated for the work they do, most women spend several hours doing work for which no

payment is received. "Men are concentrated in market-oriented side of the continuum of work and women in the statistically less visible, non-monetised subsistence production and domestic side; they account for 60 per cent of the unpaid family workers, and 98 per cent of those engaged in domestic work

Work for which no payment is received includes two categories of tasks

- a. Tasks that are considered as necessary for survival but which are not included in "economic activity" and in calculations of National Income in any country, that is, domestic work like cooking, cleaning, child care, caring for the sick or elderly or handicapped. These are arduous tasks that have to be performed on a daily basis and from which there is no respite. These are also tasks that are traditionally perceived as "women's works" or roles within the home, or work of a housewife, that is, women engaged in these tasks are reported as "not working". UNDP's Human Development Report for the year 1995 estimates that once a woman has a child, she can expect to devote 3.3 more hours a day to unpaid household work, while her paid work declines by only about one hour. And a woman with a child under five can expect to put in 9.6 hours of total work every day. Women who work full-time still do a lot of unpaid work

**Table 1: Percentage of Population comprising Main, Marginal and Total workers by Gender**

	1991		1981		1971	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	100	100	100	100	100	100
Main Workers	50.93	15.93	51.62	13.99	52.51	11.87
Marginal workers	0.62	6.32	1.03	5.77		
Total workers	51.55	22.25	52.65	19.77	52.51	11.87

Source : Calculations based on census estimates



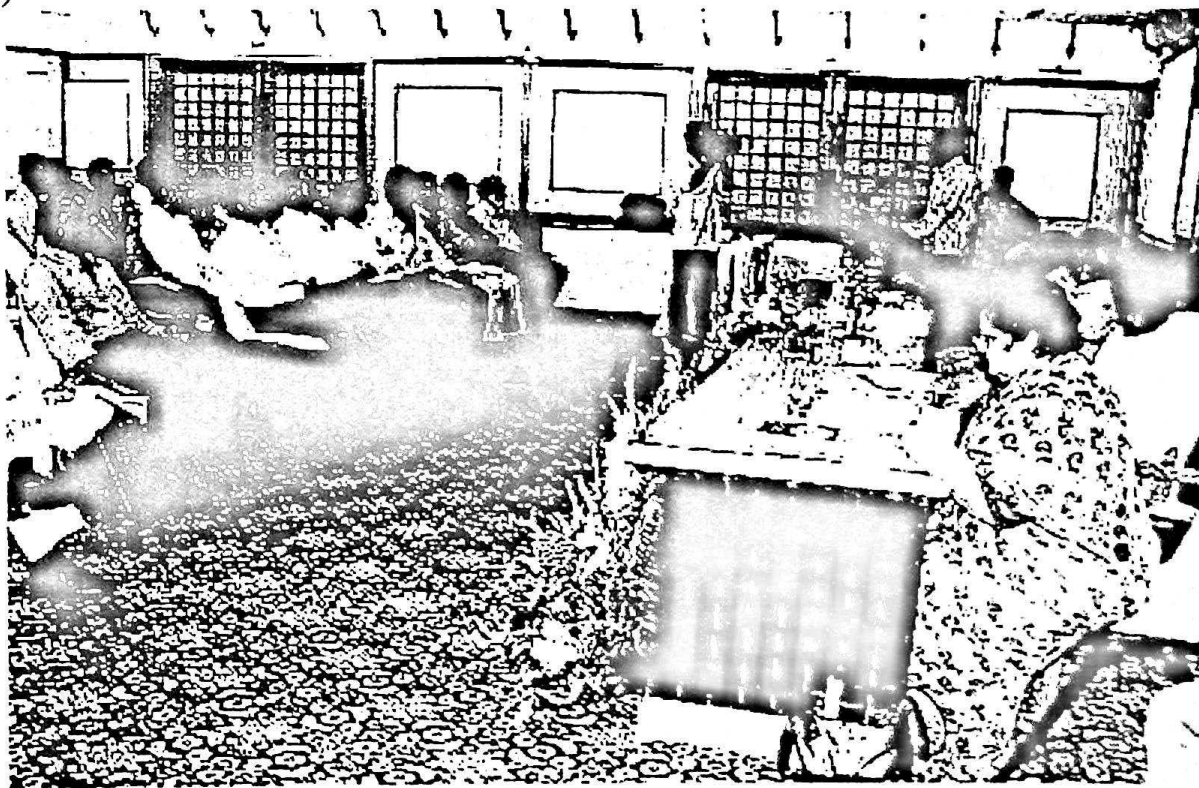
b) Tasks, which are recognized as economic activity and which should correctly be included in calculations of National Income but are often missed. These are tasks for which no payment is made when they are performed for the family, such as subsistence activities like kitchen gardening, post-harvest processing, feeding of farm hands or hired labour, livestock maintenance, gathering of fuel, fodder, water and forest produce, unpaid labour in family farm or family enterprise and so on. Again, these are tasks that are generally performed by women. Since these tasks are performed together with work that a housewife does in any case, women performing these tend to report themselves as "housewives" or "not working".

Thus, we see that statistics regarding the percentage of women who work or "do not work" are very sensitive to the methodology used for data collection.

Maithreyi Krishnaraj's paper identifies seven categories of work performed by women in rural and urban India. These are:

- i) wage and salaried employment;
- ii) self-employment outside the household or profit;
- iii) self-employment in cultivation and household industry or profit;
- iv) self-employment in cultivation for own consumption;
- v) other subsistence activities in allied sectors like dairying, livestock rearing such as poultry, goats, pigs, etc. and fishing, hunting and cultivation of fruit and vegetable gardens;
- vi) activities related to domestic work, such as fetching fuel, fodder, water, forest produce, repair of dwellings, making cow dung cakes, food preservation, etc. and
- vii) domestic work such as cooking, cleaning, care of the children, the aged and the sick.

And yet a marginal 22.3 per cent of women were reported to be working in the 1991 census. Data on labour force participation are available mainly from two sources: the decennial census and the quinquennial National Sample Survey.



## GENDER INEQUALITY IN INDIA. by Prof. Leela Gulati

(11-15<sup>th</sup> October), 2004

Workshop

Though women have made great progress in many areas there by reducing some gender gaps in the filed of education and health, significant inequalities still persist in the areas of access to education, health services, physical and financial resources. Women also have an unequal representation in the political and economic spheres.

*Engenderment of statistics is required to integrate gender concerns into policies, programmes and projects with the aim of enabling gender equity and equality. It ensures that issues concerning gender equity and equality are placed at the center of policy decisions, institutional mechanisms and resource allocations. It also ensures that women's perspectives and voices are part of all developmental efforts. Engendering policy has macro level implications and is geared to influence and support structural changes in the development work of the nation. Work of special projects provides governments with a model to scale up and replicate. The effort is to maximize the impact generated from projects at the policy level, and to tackle gender issues with momentum and gives us insights on how gender is involved in all programmes.*

Gender issues have been a dominant concern of the UN and UNDP in India, along with the government of India. Together they try to :

- 1) Enhance, women's decision making capabilities
- 2) Encourage equal opportunities
- 3) Advocate policy changes
- 4) Highlight existing imbalances and suggests corrective steps to be taken.
- 5) Tries to eliminate gender disparities in primary and secondary education.

- 6) Strives for reducing maternal mortality by three-quarters.
- 7) It encompasses a growing solidarity with deserted and needy women.

The collective effort of all this can be seen in the empowerment of women, improvement in women's access to land, education and health.

## GENDER INEQUALITY IN INDIA.

Although India has progressed on many fronts including the position of women the constitutional dream of gender equality is far from becoming a reality. The statistics for India show that in every field women lag behind men. This is in spite of gender issues remaining high on the country's political agenda and the government giving priority to women empowerment in the national agenda.

The most disturbing alert for gender inequality is the statistics that there are far fewer men than women in the country. The sex ratio is 933 women to 1000 men. (Census India, 2001). More female babies die than male babies. This disparity which starts at birth continues at every stage of their lives.

The percentage of literate women is far below the percentage of male literates. The percentage of girl's enrollment to total enrolment in various stages of education is less than 50 %. (Selected Educational statistics, 2000).

Women are also under – represented in paid employment. In the urban sector the workforce participation of women is a mere 13.9% and 29.9 per cent in the urban sector, far below those of men. Worse, women's wage rates are, on average, only 75 per cent of men's wage rates, and constitute only one fourth of the family income. In

## Engendering Statistics

no Indian state do women and men earn equal wages in agriculture. A very small per cent of women own land.

Governance and decision – making position also do not have much room for women at present only 17 per cent of parliamentary seats 10 per cent of posts in the central council of ministers, less than 4 per cent of seats in high courts and supreme court, are occupied by women. Less than 3 per cent of administrators and managers are women (Women and Men in India, 2001).

Women face violence both inside and outside the family throughout their lives. In India the number of crimes against women has almost doubled between 1990 and 1999. (Women and Men in India, 2001).

The UN's millennium Development Goals adopted at the millennium summit in September

2000 drove home the message tellingly, pointing out that women form two thirds of the world's illiterates, and employment among women remains two – thirds that of men. Such figures are particularly true in the case of women in South Asia. Thus we find that gender equality is far from reality. The need for engendering statistics especially in the field of Health and Education is very vital.

The gender inequality which starts at birth continues at every stage of women's lives. The overall neglect of the female over a very long period of time would ultimately tell on their numbers. Statistics reveal this in the inequality of the sex ratio. In 2001, there were only 933 female per 1000 males.

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### GENDERING INFORMAL SECTOR STATISTICS

*NIRMALA BANERJE*

Official statistics in India derive estimates of employment and its breakup by gender and other characteristics in two broad ways. Firstly, there are several surveys for which the sample frame is of units of production; this list would include the annual ASI survey of registered factory units as well as the several economic censuses carried out so far. There are also the various surveys carried out by the NSSO of DME or OME units. Each of these selects a certain section of production units, either by industry, registration and/ or by size of units, size of employment or capital invested. Therefore, the coverage of each is less than that of the entire workforce of the country. In any case, their focus is on the characteristics of the units and labour is one aspect covered.

Secondly, there are the estimates made on the basis of household surveys; the decadal census is supposed to cover all households and persons while

the NSSO's employment and unemployment surveys are based on a systematic large sample drawn from a listing of households from the entire country. For a long period, these surveys have been the main prop of all of us working on issues related to work and employment, especially on women's experiences in the world of work. The NSSO too has been very receptive to suggestions for changes in the design of its surveys for overcoming some of their limitations in capturing women's work. However, the agencies have to act within the constraints of their given definitions as well as requirements of adhering to international standards and to comparability over time.

In this presentation, I want to argue that, there are inherent problems in the definitions and methodologies of both these approaches that make it difficult for them to capture the dynamics of economic activities in what is called the informal

sector. Particularly at the lower end of the labour market, where economic activities and survival strategies are both at a basic level, changing economic conditions require fast responses for coping with them. In the process, many workers contribute to the family income in ways that do not get fully captured. Activities of women especially, who usually have to make the necessary adjustments, remain prone to neglect and undervaluation. A recent survey done by us of households and the contribution made by each adult member to household economy highlighted some significant ways in which reality on ground differed from these conceptions.

- There are still the well-known problems of perception and acknowledgement of women's contribution that continue to cause underestimation of women workers.
- Unpaid help by family members is a crucial input in all self-employment including agriculture that tends to be ignored even in case of males because it may not regularly be provided by one person but shared between several.
- Standard surveys of either kind perceive a person as an individual who takes decisions about participation in the labour market, depending on the rate of remunerations on offer and her own utility function that takes account of her family situation as well as her preferences about the nature of acceptable work. However, we find that such decisions of many individuals, and especially of women, are contingent upon the nature of
- work done by the household's other senior members. So, many workers make their decisions about work under some extra constraints.

- The entire classificatory system used for these surveys is designed so as to assign each person to a particular industry and to a specific status in it. However, many workers work simultaneously or sequentially in several industries and capacities. The major time criterion is not always effective in locating the chief occupation of each.
- It is also difficult to designate households by their chief occupation, since in over 50 % of the surveyed households derived their livelihoods from more than one industry/occupation. Either the same person worked in more than one capacity or different members of the household worked in different industries/ occupations/status. Between themselves, members of households were found to combine in some cases, four or five different kinds of work.
- Combining of occupations is possible mainly because work commitments of some members, usually of women of the household are flexible enough to allow them to provide supplementary support to others.
- Standard surveys consider a worker to be full-or-part time depending on the time spent in one particular task. If a person combines several tasks to make a full or half a workday, she may still be left out of the workforce or considered a supplementary worker because no single task accounts for the entire time.
- This is particularly so because the NSSO allows a person not more than two subsidiary occupations.

To counter these difficulties the method tried in our survey was as follows:



## Engendering Statistics

1. In each household, all members of 14 years and above were considered as potential workers.
2. The schedule did not ask a person whether she was a worker.
3. Instead, she was asked whether she had done any of 15 several kinds of tasks at any time during the last year.
4. For each task she was then asked to mention whether she had done so regularly, seasonally or occasionally as well as the time she usually spent on it.
5. The person had to mention if there had been any money returns, and their amount.
6. The total time spent working, after allowing for seasonality etc as well as the total money income of each person was worked out.
7. The list included those tasks for whose products there was a ready market in the locality. That meant that tasks of cooking, cleaning and childcare or fetching water were left out.
8. Other tasks such as collecting and processing fuel and fodder, keeping poultry or rearing animals or teaching children were included (category 93 of NSSO) even though no part of that production may have been marketed.
9. Time spent on these activities was included in the calculations of a person's hours of work.

## STOCK EXCHANGE MOVEMENT BULLION RATES & RUPEE VALUE AGAINST DOLLAR

weekends	BSE	NSE	Gold	Oil	Rs
Aug 28	5121	1610	4616	42.19	46.32
Sep 4	5218	1634	4526	42.00	46.30
Sep 11	5370	1669	4544	41.15	46.27
Sep 18	5561	1734	4584	40.79	45.87
Sep 25	5528	1723	4584	45.10	45.91
Sep 29	5463	1703	4584	50.47	45.10
Oct 2	5676	1775	4640	46.22	45.92
Oct 5	5766	1806	46.2		45.10
Oct 8	5774	1816	4632		45.05
Oct 9	5758	1818	4680	48.70	45.81
Oct 12				45.00	
Oct 14	5713	1795	4640	54.28	
Oct 16	5687	1795	4672	42.50	45.86
Oct 26	5581	1757	4752	55.67	44.80

## MONTHLY RETAIL PRICES OF CERTAIN ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES FOR THE LAST ONE YEAR

Sl. No	Name of Commodity	Unit	Sep 03	Oct 03	Nov 03	Dec 03	Jan 04	Feb 04	Mar 04	Apl 04	May 04	Jun 04	Jul 04	Aug 04
<b>A. RICE - OPEN MARKET</b>														
1	Red - Matta	Kg	13.83	13.78	13.75	13.85	13.74	13.81	13.79	13.71	13.90	13.96	13.99	13.99
2	Red - Chamba	Kg	14.67	14.42	14.50	14.42	14.42	14.42	14.38	14.58	14.70	14.75	14.75	14.95
3	White Andra Vella	Kg	13.13	13.08	12.96	12.86	12.82	13.10	12.89	12.98	13.31	13.42	13.35	13.16
<b>B. PULSES</b>														
4	Green gram	Kg	29.43	28.07	27.43	27.50	28.18	27.89	27.96	27.93	27.93	28.14	28.07	28.07
5	Black gram split w/o husk	Kg	25.29	25.11	25.46	24.96	26.29	26.46	26.29	26.39	26.18	26.96	27.04	27.46
6	Dhall(Tur)	Kg	30.54	31.65	33.03	33.19	34.19	34.15	33.96	33.96	34.17	34.42	34.07	35.15
<b>C. OTHER FOOD ITEMS</b>														
7	Sugar(O.M)	Kg.	14.64	14.63	14.59	14.02	14.02	15.71	15.45	15.74	16.63	16.75	16.68	17.04
8	Milk (Cow's)	Ltr.	13.04	13.04	13.04	14.00	14.04	14.04	14.04	14.04	14.04	14.04	13.96	14.00
9	Egg Hen's (White lagon)	Dozen	16.59	17.59	18.91	19.32	19.91	15.14	14.39	14.19	17.59	17.13	17.97	18.54
10	Mutton with bones	Kg	128.57	127.86	128.57	128.57	130.71	132.14	132.14	134.29	134.29	134.29	134.29	135.00
11	Tea (Kannan Devan)	1/2 kg	71.50	71.29	71.29	71.29	71.43	71.43	71.29	71.29	66.68	71.29	71.14	71.71
12	Coffee Powder (Brook Bond Gr.Label)	1/2 kg	67.36	67.82	67.54	67.86	67.86	67.86	68.36	68.36	68.36	68.86	68.71	68.71
<b>D. OIL AND OIL SEEDS</b>														
13	Coconut oil	Kg	65.68	70.32	74.32	70.43	70.61	68.41	68.09	67.00	66.64	73.41	72.68	75.86
14	Groundnut oil	Kg	64.98	68.14	68.05	67.95	69.68	70.32	69.34	68.81	68.99	68.72	68.54	67.60
15	Refined oil(Postman)	Kg.	89.77	89.95	90.65	90.15	91.50	91.50	90.28	90.39	90.28	86.06	82.94	80.28
16	Gingelly oil	Kg.	67.02	67.38	68.32	69.55	70.63	70.82	73.42	73.06	72.83	72.01	68.78	68.25
17	Coconut without husk	100 nos	615.36	638.21	711.07	684.29	691.43	667.14	666.07	655.00	636.43	695.36	673.21	708.21
<b>E. SPICES AND CONDIMENTS</b>														
18	Corriandar	Kg.	43.43	42.64	40.50	39.00	37.68	36.29	35.79	34.79	32.36	31.46	31.53	30.89
19	Chillies dry	Kg.	54.21	52.50	52.36	53.21	56.43	55.07	47.21	42.86	39.57	38.50	41.00	40.50
20	Onion small	Kg.	11.82	13.85	13.47	13.39	11.41	10.86	11.61	12.63	15.14	19.99	14.57	12.27
21	Tamarind without seeds loose	Kg.	23.86	23.96	24.64	25.14	25.07	25.00	27.36	27.43	28.00	29.64	32.21	34.71

# Prices

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

Sl. No	Name of Commodity	Unit	Sep 03	Oct 03	Nov 03	Dec 03	Jan 04	Feb 04	Mar 04	Apl 04	May 04	Jun 04	Jul 04	Aug 04
<b>F. TUBERS</b>														
22	Chennai	Kg.	10.57	10.14	10.43	11.71	12.00	13.07	13.43	14.64	17.36	16.25	12.93	10.71
23	Tapioca Raw	Kg.	6.25	5.71	5.68	5.57	5.64	5.54	5.64	5.88	5.93	5.64	5.64	5.61
24	Potato	Kg.	9.36	9.06	9.13	9.67	9.53	8.70	8.49	8.97	11.79	12.36	11.81	12.06
25	Colocassia	Kg.	17.79	15.57	14.79	14.14	13.36	13.64	14.29	15.58	18.17	18.09	17.58	14.70
<b>G. VEGETABLES</b>														
26	Onion big	Kg.	8.95	12.41	12.04	11.34	12.68	12.19	8.72	8.23	7.74	8.38	8.25	8.48
27	Brinjal	Kg.	15.36	12.86	13.57	14.00	11.00	9.86	9.86	9.50	10.07	9.36	10.71	10.14
28	Cucumber	Kg.	7.43	6.57	7.29	7.43	9.00	7.14	6.79	7.43	8.07	7.93	7.36	6.29
29	Ladies Finger	Kg.	11.86	12.93	13.50	12.00	11.07	9.00	11.86	15.14	16.07	12.86	9.50	8.50
30	Cabbage	Kg.	10.64	10.14	9.07	9.07	8.43	7.64	8.00	8.29	8.36	8.93	8.86	8.36
31	Bittergourd	Kg.	16.43	13.50	13.86	14.43	13.86	13.00	13.50	15.21	17.79	20.36	15.57	15.29
32	Tomatto	Kg.	11.00	10.36	11.93	14.29	11.29	6.86	6.21	6.93	12.36	18.79	11.00	15.00
33	Chillies green	Kg.	18.36	13.21	13.29	14.07	13.79	11.71	12.79	19.36	15.29	14.36	17.71	16.79
34	Banana green	Kg.	14.93	12.21	14.04	14.50	15.39	14.96	13.71	12.57	16.00	18.36	17.68	17.82
35	Plantain green	Kg.	9.54	9.07	9.39	9.14	9.50	9.54	9.71	10.14	10.21	11.07	10.93	10.07
<b>H. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS</b>														
36	Washing Soap (501 Half Bar)	1/2 Bar	7.95	7.95	7.95	7.98	7.96	7.98	7.93	8.00	7.93	8.00	8.00	8.00
37	Toilet Soap Lux	100 gm	12.29	12.36	12.32	12.29	12.29	12.36	12.61	12.79	12.75	12.75	12.75	12.75
38	Toothpaste Colgate	100 gm	26.07	26.07	25.71	25.71	25.71	25.71	25.36	25.00	25.00	25.36	25.00	25.00
39	Cement - Sankar (Ord. Paper Bag)	each	160.04	149.79	166.96	177.68	173.05	172.96	168.75	172.82	183.27	180.17	180.17	176.96

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

(Base 1982 = 100)

States	Centre	Consumer Price Index Number for the month of											
		Sep 03	Oct 03	Nov 03	Dec 03	Jan 04	Feb 04	Mar 04	Apr 04	May 04	Jun 04	Jul 04	Aug 04
Southern States													
Kerala	1. Aluva	488	496	500	499	504	500	505	506	515	520	520	519
	2. Mundakayam	493	491	492	494	492	493	491	494	498	504	502	502
	3. Kollam	526	526	539	530	529	531	527	530	530	535	529	530
	4. Thiruvanantha puram	563	555	566	572	578	573	569	559	570	577	579	568
	Average	518	517	524	524	526	524	523	522	528	534	533	530
Tamilnadu	1. Chennai	536	533	534	535	539	538	536	534	544	548	555	558
	2. Coimbatore	495	495	500	501	504	503	499	492	499	501	496	496
	3. Coonoor	493	492	495	497	498	497	494	493	504	508	499	502
	4. Madurai	485	485	492	492	480	482	485	485	497	502	502	502
	5. Salem	493	486	489	486	480	482	477	473	484	485	487	490
	6.Tiruchirappalli	573	573	583	576	548	535	528	528	535	542	554	554
	Average	513	511	516	515	509	507	503	501	511	514	516	517
Andra	1. Gudur	469	476	476	475	475	472	471	475	479	484	489	491
Pradesh	2. Gundur	504	501	504	502	503	505	502	505	509	513	512	512
	3. Hyderabad	502	504	503	497	499	506	506	507	512	511	514	518
	4. Visakhapatnam	488	490	488	488	493	492	493	494	499	502	502	505
	5. Warangal	528	520	521	511	512	519	520	517	528	539	541	536
	Average	498	498	498	495	496	499	498	500	505	510	512	512
Karnataka	1. Bangalore	480	481	486	485	485	492	490	492	498	499	501	508
	2. Belgaum	544	544	544	544	554	557	552	554	557	562	572	570
	3. Hubli Dhanwar	496	496	498	503	510	506	501	508	516	521	529	530
	4. Meccara	480	478	481	486	482	480	477	484	489	497	494	497
	Average	500	500	502	505	508	509	505	510	515	520	522	505
Pondichery	1. Pondicherry	544	544	555	549	549	540	533	538	543	555	558	555

Contd.



# Indices

Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (Contd.)

(Base 1982 = 100)

States	Centre	Consumer Price Index Number for the month of											
		Sep 03	Oct 03	Nov 03	Dec 03	Jan 04	Feb 04	Mar 04	Apr 04	May 04	Jun 04	Jul 04	Aug 04
Northern States													
Delhi	1. Dêlhi	573	581	574	576	579	581	583	584	585	583	609	617
Maharashtra	1. Mumbai	583	585	587	589	593	594	596	597	600	601	606	610
	2. Nagpur	509	510	508	506	509	508	510	512	513	515	531	539
	3. Nasik	534	532	534	545	543	542	538	542	544	547	558	560
	4. Pune	556	558	564	566	568	564	565	566	569	575	577	583
	5. Solapur	504	509	515	517	528	530	521	526	525	526	527	532
	Average	537	539	542	545	548	548	546	549	550	553	560	565
Haryana	1. Faridabad	510	511	508	504	510	524	525	528	522	525	536	547
	2. Yamuna Nagar	467	475	476	466	463	468	473	479	476	479	490	503
	Average	489	493	492	485	487	496	499	504	499	502	538	546
West Bengal	1. Asansol	479	487	490	484	484	481	482	488	488	489	493	494
	2. Darjeeling	430	435	436	430	429	419	417	417	424	430	433	440
	3. Durgapur	565	579	576	571	573	565	570	574	574	588	583	586
	4. Haldia	593	602	612	595	600	602	602	601	602	602	610	613
	5. Howrah	552	572	575	565	573	564	561	568	571	579	597	593
	6. Jalpaiguri	429	437	433	429	436	435	431	428	431	432	442	447
	7. Kolkata	535	549	561	547	552	555	554	558	560	562	562	567
	8. Raniganj	435	439	447	443	441	438	439	440	447	449	451	454
	Average	502	513	516	508	511	507	507	509	512	516	532	535
Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh	535	538	538	538	543	545	543	543	549	548	568	576
Uttar Pradesh	1. Agra	460	466	468	464	469	472	473	467	469	469	486	494
	2. Ghaziabad	502	501	495	494	500	506	513	507	511	513	526	528
	3. Kanpur	483	491	485	476	480	480	483	474	479	481	490	496
	4. Saharapur	460	466	461	459	462	461	463	464	464	457	466	485
	5. Varanasi	508	517	517	513	516	516	521	516	519	522	544	546
	Average	483	488	485	481	485	487	491	486	488	488	502	510
Madhya Pradesh	1. Balaghat	449	457	455	452	451	449	450	451	453	456	465	468
	2. Bhopal	532	537	534	531	534	535	532	532	532	528	535	545
	3. Indore	513	515	516	513	517	519	520	512	512	516	525	530
	4. Jabalpur	501	504	506	498	492	494	495	495	488	504	519	524
	Average	499	503	503	499	499	499	499	498	496	501	509	515
	All India	499	503	504	502	504	504	504	504	508	512	511	516

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AND % VARIATIONS OF INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

State	Centre	CPI for the month of		% variation
		Aug 03'	Aug 04	
<b>Southern States</b>				
1. Kerala	1. Aluva	488	519	6.35
	2. Mundakayam	490	502	2.45
	3. Kollam	519	530	2.12
	4. Thiruvananthapuram	571	568	-0.53
	Average	517	530	2.47
2. Tamilnadu	1. Chennai	536	558	4.10
	2. Coimbatore	490	496	1.22
	3. Coonoor	499	502	0.60
	4. Madurai	482	502	4.15
	5. Salem	487	490	0.62
	6. Tiruchirappalli	573	554	-3.32
	Average	511	517	1.14
3. Andra Pradesh	1. Gudur	471	491	4.25
	2. Gundur	511	512	0.20
	3. Hyderabad	501	518	3.39
	4. Visakhapatanam	492	55	-88.82
	5. Warangal	529	536	1.32
	Average	501	422	-15.65
4. Karnataka	1. Bangalore	476	508	6.72
	2. Belgaum	542	570	5.17
	3. Hubli Dhanwar	495	530	7.07
	4. Meccara	479	497	3.76
	Average	498	505	1.50
5. Pondicherry	1. Pondicherry	547	555	1.46

# Indices

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

State	Centre	CPI for the month of		% variation
		Aug 03'	Aug 04	
Northern States				
1. Delhi	1. Delhi	575	617	7.30
2. Maharastra	1. Mumbai	583	610	4.63
	2. Nagpur	510	539	5.69
	3. Nasik	534	560	4.87
	4. Pune	557	583	4.67
	5. Solapur	502	532	5.98
	Average	537	565	5.14
3. Haryana	1. Faridabad	501	547	9.18
	2. Yamuna Nagar	465	503	8.17
	Average	483	546	13.04
4. West Bengal	1. Asansol	478	494	3.35
	2. Darjeeling	429	440	2.56
	3. Durgapur	567	586	3.35
	4. Haldia	590	613	3.90
	5. Howrah	557	593	6.46
	6. Jalpaiguri	424	447	5.42
	7. Kolkata	541	567	4.81
	8. Raniganj	432	454	5.09
	Average	502	535	6.48
5. Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh	533	576	8.07
6. Uttar Pradesh	1. Agra	459	494	7.63
	2. Ghaziabad	501	528	5.39
	3. Kanpur	475	496	4.42
	4. Saharapur	460	485	5.43
	5. Varanasi	510	546	7.06
	Average	481	510	5.99
7. Madhya Pradesh	1. Balaghat	452	468	3.54
	2. Bhopal	532	545	2.44
	3. Indore	514	530	3.11
	4. Jabalpur	499	524	5.01
	Average	499	515	3.23
	All India	499	516	3.50

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

Sl. No.	Centre	Base 1986-87 = 100]											
		Sep 03	Oct 03	Nov 03	Dec 03	Jan 04	Feb 04	Mar 04	Apr 04	May 04	Jun 04	Jul 04	Aug 04
Southern States													
1	Kerala	340	339	341	340	340	342	342	342	344	347	350	351
2	Tamilnadu	356	349	350	351	348	346	344	342	343	346	345	345
3	Anthrapradesh	348	347	348	349	346	346	344	344	347	352	353	356
4	Karnataka	334	336	338	341	344	346	344	344	346	347	347	348
Northern States													
5	Maharashtra	333	334	333	334	335	337	335	336	338	342	344	349
6	Haryana	336	339	337	339	343	346	346	345	343	349	354	359
7	West Bengal	321	324	326	320	320	318	319	322	323	324	328	330
8	Uttar Pradesh	328	333	330	327	332	335	336	331	333	337	342	345
9	Madhya Pradesh	320	322	318	315	315	316	315	315	318	320	321	327
10	Assam	342	345	345	344	340	341	340	345	348	347	351	350
11	Bihar	305	311	315	313	315	315	314	314	309	313	315	320
12	Gujarat	341	342	338	337	338	337	337	335	337	338	339	346
13	Himachalpradesh	322	320	320	320	349	350	322	321	322	325	322	325
14	Jammu & Kashmir	344	347	343	343	346	345	347	346	347	344	340	342
15	Manipur	308	308	310	307	308	307	306	306	310	311	315	317
16	Meghalaya	348	350	354	352	349	350	352	354	351	352	356	359
17	Orissa	318	322	320	314	310	306	305	308	313	317	318	326
18	Punjab	341	342	340	341	343	345	345	347	347	348	350	354
19	Rajastan	324	321	317	319	322	322	323	321	323	327	332	338
20	Tripura	323	324	323	321	318	318	327	337	338	339	341	342
	All India	332	333	333	332	332	332	332	331	333	336	338	341



# Indices

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR RURAL LABOURERS

Sl. No.	Centre	Base 1986-87 = 100]											
		Sep 03	Oct 03	Nov 03	Dec 03	Jan 04	Feb 04	Mar 04	Apr 04	May 04	Jun 04	Jul 04	Aug 04
Southern States													
1	Kerala	340	340	342	341	341	344	343	344	346	349	351	351
2	Tamilnadu	354	348	349	350	348	346	344	343	344	347	346	346
3	Andhrapradesh	348	348	348	349	346	347	345	345	348	353	354	357
4	Karnataka	335	337	338	342	344	346	344	344	346	347	347	348
Northern States													
5	Maharashtra	333	334	333	334	336	337	335	336	338	342	344	349
6	Haryana	338	340	338	340	344	347	346	346	344	350	355	359
7	West Bengal	324	327	329	323	323	321	322	325	326	327	331	334
8	Uttar Pradesh	332	336	333	330	335	338	339	334	337	340	345	348
9	Madhya Pradesh	325	327	324	322	322	322	322	321	325	327	328	332
10	Assam	342	345	345	344	341	342	340	345	349	349	352	351
11	Bihar	307	313	317	314	316	316	316	315	311	315	317	322
12	Gujarat	343	344	340	339	340	339	339	337	339	340	341	347
13	Himachalpradesh	327	325	325	324	325	326	327	327	328	330	328	331
14	Jammu & Kashmir	338	343	338	337	340	341	342	341	342	339	335	338
15	Manipur	309	309	311	307	309	308	307	306	310	312	316	317
16	Meghalaya	346	348	352	350	347	348	350	352	349	350	353	356
17	Orissa	318	322	320	314	310	307	306	309	313	317	319	326
18	Punjab	345	347	344	346	347	349	350	351	351	352	354	358
19	Rajasthan	323	320	317	319	322	321	323	321	323	327	332	337
20	Tripura	315	316	314	312	309	309	318	329	331	331	333	334
	All India	334	335	335	334	334	335	334	334	335	338	340	343

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (COST OF LIVING INDEX) NUMBERS FOR  
AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL WORKERS**

(Kerala State) Base 1998-99=100

Centre	Jul 03	Aug 03	Sep 03	Oct 03	Nov 03	Dec 03	Jan 04	Feb 04	Mar 04	Apr 04	May 03	Jun 03
Thiruvananthapuram	124	124	124	123	123	124	125	125	124	123	124	126
Kollam	124	124	124	123	124	125	126	125	125	125	126	129
Pathanamthitta	113	113	113	113	115	115	116	115	114	113	114	116
Punalur	120	119	119	118	118	119	119	120	119	120	121	123
Alappuzha	116	115	115	115	116	117	118	118	117	117	119	121
Kottayam	117	117	117	117	118	119	119	120	119	119	120	122
Mundakkayam	116	115	115	115	115	115	116	115	116	116	117	119
Munnar	115	115	115	114	114	114	115	116	115	116	117	119
Ernakulam	118	117	117	117	118	118	119	119	118	118	119	121
Chalakkudy	116	115	115	116	117	118	118	117	118	118	119	121
Thrissur	116	116	116	117	118	119	119	118	117	118	119	119
Palakkad	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	117	116	117	119	122
Malappuram	119	118	118	118	119	120	120	120	119	119	121	124
Kozhikkode	117	116	116	116	117	118	118	117	117	118	120	123
Meppady	113	113	113	113	115	116	116	115	114	115	117	119
Kannur	117	117	117	118	119	120	121	121	120	120	122	125
Kasargod	120	120	120	120	122	123	124	125	124	123	124	128
State	117	117	117	117	118	119	119	119	118	119	120	122

# Indices

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (COST OF LIVING INDEX) NUMBERS AND % VARIATIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

Sl. No	Centre	Linking Factor *	(Base 1970-71 =100)			(Base 1998-99 =100)		
			Aug 03	Aug 04	% Variations	Aug 03	Aug 04	% Variations
1	Thiruvananthapuram	10.39	1320	1320	0.00	124	127	2.42
2	Kollam	10.28	1295	1295	0.00	124	126	1.61
3	Punalur	9.96	1165	1155	-0.86	113	116	2.65
4	Pathanamthitta	-	-	-		119	122	2.52
5	Alappuzha	10.45	1264	1275	0.87	115	122	6.09
6	Kottayam	10.40	1258	1269	0.87	117	122	4.27
7	Mundakkayam	10.12	1204	1225	1.74	115	121	5.22
8	Munnar	10.03	1184	1194	0.84	115	119	3.48
9	Eranakulam	9.92	1200	1200	0.00	117	121	3.42
10	Chalakkudy	10.60	1261	1272	0.87	115	120	4.35
11	Thrissur	10.05	1206	1206	0.00	116	120	3.45
12	Palakkad	10.48	1279	1279	0.00	116	122	5.17
13	Malappuram	10.30	1246	1257	0.88	118	122	3.39
14	Kozhikode	10.08	1210	1210	0.00	116	120	3.45
15	Meppady	10.64	1245	1256	0.88	113	118	4.42
16	Kannur	10.06	1268	1278	0.79	117	127	8.55
17	Kasaragod	-	-	-		120	127	5.83
	State					117	122	4.12

- Linking factors approved in G.O (MS) No.7/2002/Plg. dated 21-03-2002 have been used from October 2001. Base for all centres is 1970 = 100.

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

Centre & State		Sep 03	Oct 03	Nov 03	Dec 03	Jan 04	Feb 04	Ma 04	Apr 04	May 04	Jun 04	Jul 04	Aug 04
<b>Southern Centres</b>													
1	Trivandrum Kerala	425	424	427	431	435	435	433	434	439	445	449	449
2	Calicut Kerala	395	394	396	397	399	399	399	399	400	402	405	408
3	Chennai Tamilnadu	500	501	503	504	506	506	506	506	511	514	520	520
4	Coimbatore Tamilnadu	497	498	499	502	493	494	494	495	499	501	504	504
5	Madurai Tamilnadu	465	468	469	468	468	467	466	468	471	474	473	472
6	Salem Tamilnadu	461	461	463	463	463	461	459	459	459	465	467	471
7	Tiruchirapalli Tamilnadu	450	454	454	454	459	457	456	459	462	462	463	463
8	Hydrabad Andrapradesh	439	439	439	440	441	441	441	443	445	450	455	457
9	Kurnool Andrapradesh	430	426	423	424	427	428	429	432	432	438	439	440
10	Vijayawada Andrapradesh	476	481	480	475	481	485	482	488	492	496	496	495
11	Vishakapattanam Andrapradesh	430	432	434	430	433	432	432	432	435	438	438	440
12	Warangal Andrapradesh	441	441	442	439	441	442	439	441	448	455	451	458
13	Bangalore Karnataka	440	441	443	445	448	449	448	450	453	453	454	456
14	Gulbarga Karnataka	406	406	407	410	419	414	410	414	415	419	425	428
15	Hubli Karnataka	429	431	433	437	444	444	440	441	448	450	452	455
16	Mangalore Karnataka	439	439	439	440	443	444	444	447	451	452	455	455
<b>Northern Centres</b>													
1	Delhi Delhi	429	430	426	424	427	429	429	429	430	434	442	448
2	Mumbai Maharashtra	411	416	417	416	420	420	420	424	428	431	433	436
3	Aurangabad Maharashtra	464	468	473	476	487	485	480	478	480	481	485	485
4	Nagpur Maharashtra	407	411	408	409	410	411	411	413	413	417	418	423
5	Pune Maharashtra	434	439	440	440	442	442	443	445	447	449	449	453
6	Solapur Maharashtra	398	401	403	406	412	410	408	409	409	410	409	412
7	Chandigarh Punjab	531	531	529	528	539	541	539	541	542	545	554	563
8	Kolkatta West Bengal	382	387	387	384	387	390	384	386	391	394	396	398
9	Asansol West Bengal	417	424	423	417	419	413	414	421	428	430	435	446
10	Kharagpur West Bengal	411	414	415	413	410	410	407	411	414	421	427	429
11	Siliguri West Bengal	446	448	447	448	450	450	448	447	449	448	453	455
12	Lucknow Uttarpradesh	406	409	404	399	406	408	411	409	418	424	427	428
13	Agra Uttarpradesh	418	421	416	412	418	421	423	426	429	434	437	441
14	Allahabad Uttarpradesh	450	455	451	448	456	457	459	455	454	455	467	471
15	Kanpur Uttarpradesh	390	396	391	386	389	391	394	393	398	402	408	409
16	Meerut Uttarpradesh	389	391	387	338	391	393	393	392	398	404	403	404
	<b>All India</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>437</b>



Department has given computer training to 16 staff members in the computer division. The classes are handled by Sri. S Anirudhan, Supervisor, Sri. Vimalan, Deputy Director,, Sri. K. K. Basand Kumar , Scrutiny Officer and other staff members of Computer Division.

*L.G. New Note book P. C. introduced.* Four different models (LS 40, LS 50, LM 40, LM 50) are available. Price ranges from Rs.75,000/- to Rs.95,000/-

Virtual science corner known as virtual lady was established in the Science & Technology Museum with the assistance of C-Dit.

## Phone with P.C. and laptop

Reliance purpose to bring out phone with P.C/laptop facility. Price may be about Rs.22,000/-

## Power stat digital camera

Power stat A. digital camera of canon costs Rs.13,000/-.

## Wipro Rural P.C with WPS

Wipro is going to introduce a P.C with U.P.S of 2 hour back up for the use of rural people.

## D.T.H

Direct to Home Digital Transmission of T.V.programme is going to be introduced in India by 'Prasad Bharathi'.

8.BSNL purposes to introduce internet facility in mobile phones through general pack radio service(GPRS) and multimedia messaging

## In House

1. September 16 – Training hall inaugurated by Hon.Vice Chairman Sri.V.Ramachandran in the presence of Sri.S.M.Vijayanand, Secretary, Planning Department, chaired by Sri.M.R.Balakrishnan, Director. Welcome speech by Sri.Gangadhara Murugan, Additional Director(G).
2. September 27 – 1st batch of induction training to 30 persons for one month duration started. Newly recruited R.O's . L.D.I's and promoted R.O's & L.D.I's from all the districts and Head Quarters participated. October 25 – 5 days 1st batch Orientation training at Regional level started at Kottayam, Ernakulam and Kozhikode. IInd batch proposed from 2nd November 04 at Thiruvananthapuram, Kottayam, Ernakulam, and Kozhikode.
3. October 11-15 – 5 days workshop on experience sharing and capacity building on Engendering statistics – organised by Central Statistical Organisation and UNIFEM in association with DES at Muscaut Hotel. Inaugurated by Hon.Vice Chairman of State Planning Board. Sri.V.Ramachandran, key note address by Dr.S.K.Nath, Deputy Director General,Central Statistical Organisation, Welcome address by Sri.M.R.Balakrishnan, Director. Chief Guest Sri.Hari Narayanan, Secretary, Ministry of Programme Implementation, vote of thanks by Dr.G.Raveendran Deputy Director General Central Statistical Organisation participants from different states, UNIFEM and C.S.O.
4. October 18 & 19 – Two days workshop on collection of prices statistics organised by DES and Labour Bureau, Shimla, Chennai & Chandigarh. Participants D.D .P.S.O and price collectors of all districts.
5. 'Women in Kerala – 2004' released on 15.10.2004.
6. 'Prices Statistics 2002' released on 18.10.2004
7. 'An over view of consumption pattern of Kerala' – ready for release.
8. 'Crime Statistics Kerala – 2004' – ready for release

**Promotion Transfer and postings**

1. Sri.N.Aravindakshan – Joint Director appointed as PS to the Minister for transport ( on duputation)
2. Sri.V.J.Issac – Joint Director – Minor Irrigation cell of C.E. office
3. Sri.P.Sivaraman – Joint Director – Directorate of Animal Husbandry
4. Smt.J.Vijayamma – Joint Director – Directorate of Public Instruction.

**Deputy Directors**

1. Smt.C.S.Lathakumari – Manager (E.I), D.I.C. Kottayam
2. Sri.Sahul Hameed – Manager (E.I), D.I.C. Kollam
3. Sri.M.K.Mohanan – Deputy Director, State Land Use Board (on deputation)
4. Sri.N.Ummer – Manager (EI), D.I.C. Palakkad.
5. Sri.V.P.Sharafudeen – Deputy Director, Kozhikode
6. Sri.M.Muraleedharan – Manager (E.I), D.I.C, Wayanad.
7. Sri.P.D.Santhosh Kumar – Deputy Director – Idukki.
8. Sri.Mohammed Iqbal – Manager (E.I), D.I.C. Pathanamthitta
9. Sri.K.Vimalan – Deputy Director ,Directorate
10. Sri.E.Baby – Manager (E.I), D.I.C, Ernakulam

**Assistant Directors**

1. Sri.R.Sreekumar – Assistant Director, Directorate
2. Jyothy J.Winslow – Assistant Director, Planning and Economic Affairs (CPMU) Department
3. Sri.V.Balachandran – Assistant Director –O/O Chief Town Planner
4. Sri.Shajahan – Assistant Director – O/O.C.E.Irrigation
5. Smt.K.G.Geetha – Assistant Director, on deputation
6. Sri.R.Sudharsha – Assistant Director, on deputation
7. Sri.N.Suresh Kumar – Assistant Director, Directorate
8. Sri.Roy Thomas – Assistant Director, Directorate

**Additional District. Officers**

- Sri.C.H. Balakrishnan – Dist office, Kannur
- Sri.C. Venugopalan – Dist office, Kozhikodu
- Sri.M.C. Surendra Nathan – Dist office. Eranakulam
- Sri. M. Mohandas – Dist office, Kannur
- Sri. P.D. Sudhakara Panicker – Dist office, Kollam
- Sri. K Raveendran – S.O, O/o Transport Commissioner, TVPM

മന്ത്രിമാരും വകുപ്പുകളും

മുഖ്യ മന്ത്രി ഉമ്മൻചാണ്ടി	പൊതുഭരണം, ആശുപത്രി സർവ്വീസ്, ഇൻഗ്രഷൻ, പ്ലാനിംഗ് ആന്റ് ഇക്കനോമിക്സ് അഫയേഴ്സ്, ശാസ്ത്രസാങ്കേതിക പരിസ്ഥിതി, ശാസ്ത്രസ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾ, പേഴ്സണൽ ആന്റ് അഡ്മിനിസ്ട്രേറ്റീവ് റിഫോംസ് ഇലക്ഷൻ, ആഭ്യന്തരവും വിജിലൻസും, അഡ്മിനിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ഓഫ് സിവിൽ ആന്റ് ക്രിമിനൽ ജസ്റ്റീസ്, ഫയർ സർവീസ് ജയിൽ, സൈനിക ക്ഷേമം, ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് റിലീഫ്, സ്റ്റേറ്റ് പോസ്റ്റ് ഓഫീസ്, എയർ പോർട്ട്, അന്താരാഷ്ട്ര വിമാനനഗരങ്ങൾ, ഇൻഫർമേഷൻ ആന്റ് പബ്ലിക് റിലേഷൻസ് നോർക്ക, മറ്റേങ്ങും പരാമർശിക്കാത്ത വകുപ്പുകൾ
വകുപ്പ് പുരുഷോത്തമൻ	ധനം, നാഷണൽ സേവിംഗ്സ് സ്റ്റോർ പർച്ചേസ് കോമൺവെൽത്ത് ടാക്സ് അഗ്രികൾച്ചർ, ഇൻകം ടാക്സ് ട്രഷറി ലോട്ടറീസ്, ലോക്കൽ ഓഫീസ്, ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ എൻ്റർപ്രൈസസ്, സ്റ്റേറ്റ് ഇൻഷുറൻസ്, സ്റ്റാമ്പ് ആന്റ് സ്റ്റാമ്പ് ഡ്യൂട്ടീസ്, എക്സൈസ്
ആര്യടൻ മുഹമ്മദ്	വൈദ്യുതി
കെ.പി.വിശ്വനാഥൻ	വനം, വന്യജീവി, പ്രിന്റിംഗും സ്റ്റേഷനറിയും, പോസ്റ്റ് ആന്റ് ടെലിഗ്രാഫ്സ്, റെയിൽവേസ്, കേരള ഫിലിം ഡവലപ്മെന്റ് കോർപ്പറേഷൻ
കെ.കെ. രാമചന്ദ്രൻമാസ്റ്റർ	ആരോഗ്യം, കുടുംബക്ഷേമം, മെഡിക്കൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം, സിദ്ധ ഹോമിയോപ്പതി, നാച്യുറോപ്പതി, ഡ്രഗ്സ് കൺട്രോൾ, പൊല്യൂഷൻ കൺട്രോൾ
തിരുവഞ്ചൂർ രാധാകൃഷ്ണൻ	ജലവിഭവം, കമാന്റ് ഏരിയ വികസന അതോറിറ്റി, ഭൂജലവകുപ്പ്, ജലവിതരണം, ശുചീകരണം, പാർലമെന്ററി കാര്യം
അടൂർ പ്രകാശ്	ക്ഷേമം - സിവിൽസപ്ലൈസ്, കൺസ്യൂമർ പ്രൊട്ടക്ഷൻ
ഡോമിനിക് പ്രസന്നേഷൻ	ഫിഷറീസ്, സ്പോർട്സ്, ന്യൂനപക്ഷക്ഷേമം
കെ.സി.വേണുഗോപാൽ	ടൂറിസം, ദേവസ്വം
എൻ ശക്തൻ	റോഡ് ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ട് മോട്ടോർ വാഹനം, ജലഗതാഗതം
എ.പി.അനിൽകുമാർ	പട്ടികജാതി- പട്ടികവർഗ്ഗ പിന്നോക്ക ക്ഷേമം, യുവജനകാര്യം, സാംസ്കാരികത, മ്യൂസിയം, സ്കൂൾ, ആർക്കൈവ്സും, ആർക്കിയോളജിയും
പി.കെ. കുഞ്ഞാലിക്കുട്ടി	വ്യവസായം (വ്യവസായസഹകരണസംഘം ഉൾപ്പെടെ വാണിജ്യം, മൈനിംഗ് ആന്റ് ജിയോളജി, ഹാൻഡ്ലിംഗ് ആന്റ് ടെക്സ്റ്റൈൽസ് സാമൂഹ്യക്ഷേമം, ഇൻഫർമേഷൻ ടെക്നോളജി, വലംപുറം ഹജ്ജ് തിർത്ഥയാത്രയും
ഇ.ടി. മുഹമ്മദ് ബഷീർ	പൊതു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം, ഉന്നതവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം, സാങ്കേതിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം, കാർഷികസർവകലാശാലകൾ, സർവകലാശാലകൾ, പ്രവേശനപ്പരീക്ഷ, സാക്ഷരതാ പ്രസ്ഥാനം, എൻ.സി.സി
കെ.കുട്ടി അഹമ്മദുകുട്ടി	പഞ്ചായത്ത് മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റിയും കോർപ്പറേഷനും, ടൗൺ പ്ലാനിംഗ്, റീജിയണൽ ഡവലപ്മെന്റ് അതോറിറ്റി, കേരള ഇൻസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂട്ട് ഓഫ് ലോക്കൽ അഡ്മിനിസ്ട്രേഷൻ
ഡോ. എം.കെ.മുനീർ	പൊതു മരമത്ത്
കെ.എം.മാണി	ലാൻ്റ് റവന്യൂ, ലാൻ്റ് റിഫോംസ്, സർവേ ആന്റ് ലാൻ്റ് റിക്കോർഡ്സ്, ലീഗൽ മെട്രോളജി നിയമം, ഹൗസിംഗ്
സി.എഫ്. തോമസ്	രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ, റൂറൽ ഡവലപ്മെന്റ്, ഖാദി ഗ്രാമവ്യവസായ
കെ.ആർ ഗൗരിയമ്മ	കൃഷി, മണ്ണുസംരക്ഷണം, സോയിൽ സർവ്വേ, വെയർഹൗസിംഗ്, കോർപ്പറേഷൻ ക്ഷേമവികസനം, ക്ഷീരസഹകരണസംഘം, കാർഷികസർവകലാശാല, അനിമൽ ഹസക്കബൻഡറി, കയർ
ബാബു ദിവാകരൻ	ലേബർ എംപ്ലോയ്മെന്റ് ആന്റ് ട്രെയിനിംഗ്, പുനരധിവാസം, ഫാക്ടറീസ് ആന്റ് ബോയിലേഴ്സ്, ഇൻഷുറൻസ്, മെഡിക്കൽ സർവീസ്, ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയൽ ട്രിബ്യൂണൽ, ലേബർ കോടതി
എം. വി. രാഘവൻ	സഹകരണം, തുറമുഖം, ഹാർബർ എഞ്ചനീയറിംഗ്

Sl. No.	Name.	Desig	Name of office Dist/sec	Phone no.	Residence Phone no.	EPAB	Mobile Phone no.
1	BALAKRISHNAN.M.R.	DIR.		0471-2305318	0471-2369988	101	9447115318
2	GANGADHARAMURUGAN	ADDL.	GEN.	0471-2304711	0471-2339954	111	9447360926
3	RAJAN.D	ADDL.	Prices	0471-2306039		104	9447411005
4	KOCHUNARAYANAPILLAI.P.	ADDL.	SI.	0471-2306039	0471-2470044	106	04712470030
5	NARAYANAN.K.	JD.	AGC.	0471-2307419	0478-2810892	105	9447467889
6	ASOKAN.K	JD.	TRS.	0471-2307419	0491-2524394	114	04712339276
7	RAJENDRAN.S	JD.	S&D	0471-2307419	0474-2728448	115	04743540712
8	SURENDRAN PILLAI.P.	JD.	P.P.C.	0471-2307419	0471-2446100	105	9447525362
9	GEEETHA KUMARY	AO	ADMN.	0471-2303935	04812568994	103	
10	KUMARI VALSALA.C.M	DD.	VS.	0471-2305552	0471-2324754	109	
11	SURESHKUMAR.C.	DD.	AGC.	0471-2305552	0471-2418470	108	9447206186
12	BHAVANA.T.(Dr.)	DD.	EVA.	0471-2305552	0471-2594318	109	
13	VIMALAN	DD.	COMP.	0471-2303404	04762611519	121	9847259139
14	BABU.P.V.	DD.	TVM.	0471-2330573	0471-2368954		9891297675
15	RAMACHANDRAN.V.	DD.	KLM.	0474-2793418	04702609593		
16	BALAN.R	DD.	PTA.	0468-2322748	0474-2652403		
17	MADUSOODANAN.V.	DD.	ALP.	0477-2252312	0474-2524768		9447340526
18	HARILAL.A.P	DD.	KTM.	0481-2562073	0481-2508621		
19	SANTHOSH KUMAR P.D	DD.	IDK.	0486-2222856	0479-2354820		
20	B. RADHAKRISHNAN	DD in	EKM.	0484-2422533	0484-2518889		
21	GOPINATHAN.N	DD.	TSR.	0487-2361339	0480-2881471		
22	JOSEPH.P.A.	DD.	PLK.	0491-2353106	0471-2432460		
23	GORKEYJOSE.T.	DD.	MLP.	0483-2734939	0483-2731066		9447468390
24	MURALIDHARAN.M.	DD.	KKD.	0495-2370343	0495-2372665		9447276273
25	DAMODARAN.K.	DD.	WYD.	04936-202633	04936-205529		9447081538
26	GOPALAKRISHNAN.V.	DD.	KNR.	0497-2700405	0497-2749539		9847025774
27	SATHIABHAMA.K.	DD.	KSD.	04994-256474	0495-2373560		



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