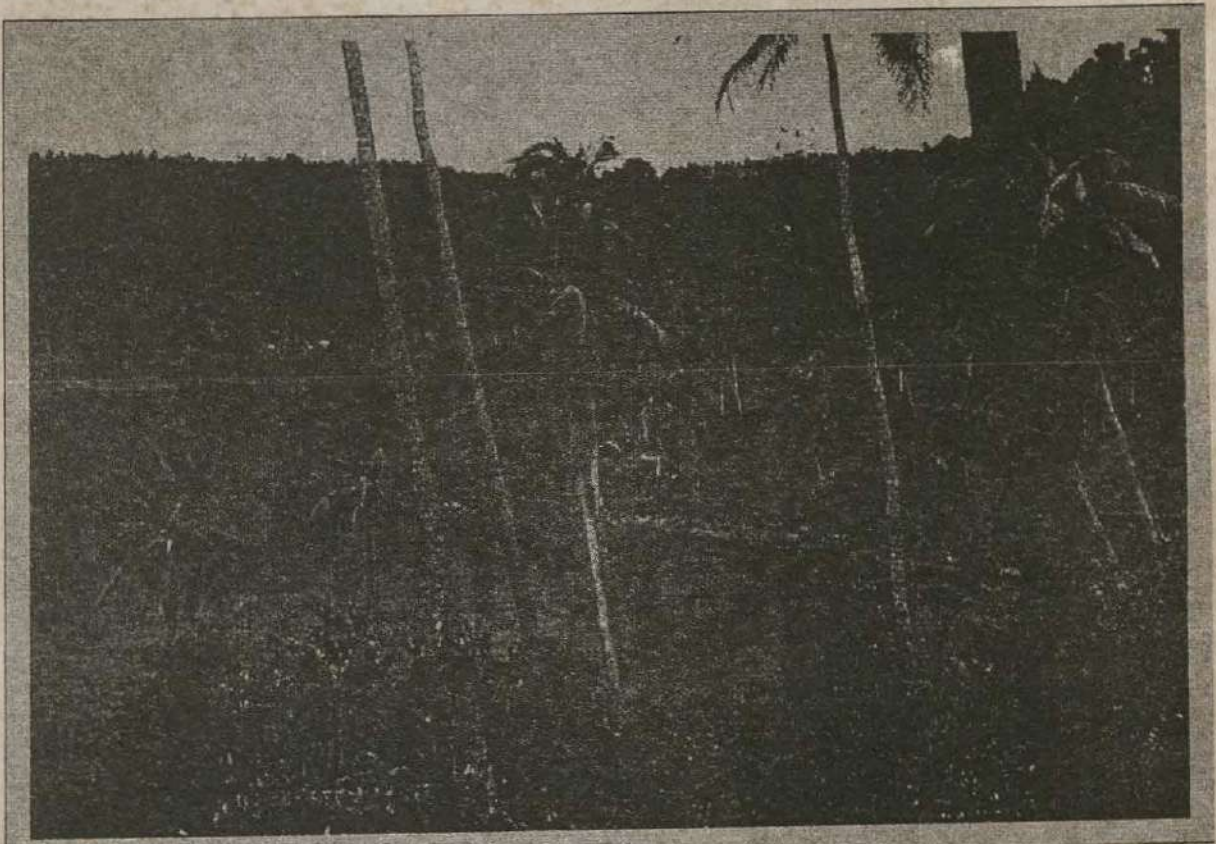




EcoStat News

August 2003
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Department of Economics & Statistics
Government of Kerala

Besides data on various socio-economic indicators, this issue of "eco-stat news" includes thought provoking articles on topics of current interest. This welcome change in the content has been introduced by the editorial board with the extreme hope of promoting the report writing talent of our officials engaged in data management and connected assignments throughout the state. To begin with a lead article on "Employment Scenario in the State" prepared by Sri P. C. Jain, Additional Director is included in this issue. I request all our talented officials to take the initiative in contributing useful articles and analytical reports on socio-economic issues that may attract interest of the public.

The department is now very much keen to provide quality data on time to planners, administrators, scholars and other data users. Restructuring of statistical system of our state on the recommendations of National Statistical Commission is on the anvil. The department is hopeful of a big leap with the co-operation, dedication and hard work of all its officials. Enlargement of the knowledge base and improvements in skills are very vital in this timely attempt to progress with times.

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Table 1: Number of Towns, Percentage and Growth rate of Urban population in India since 1901

Census Year	No of Towns/ Uas	Percent Urban to Total		Annual Expn Gr of Urban
		population	population	population
1901	1827	10.84		-
1911	1815	10.29		0.03
1921	1949	11.18		0.79
1931	2072	11.99		1.75
1941	2250	13.86		2.77
1951	2843	17.29		3.47
1961	2365	17.97		2.34
1971	2590	19.91		3.21
1981	3378	23.34		3.83
1991	3768	25.72		3.09
2001	4368	27.78		2.73

Table 2a: pattern of Internal Migration for males in Urban India, 1961-91

	1961	1971	1981	1991
Urban Male Population	42.8	58.7	84.9	114.9
Urban male Migrants				
a Intercensal	10.2 (23.8)	10.8 (18.5)	14.1 (16.9)	13.3 (11.7)
a1 Intercensal interstate	3.4 (7.9)	3.3 (5.6)	3.7 (4.4)	3.7 (3.3)
b Lifetime	16.1 (37.5)	19.7 (33.6)	27.1 (32.4)	29.6 (26.0)
b1 Lifetime interstate	5.3 (12.3)	6.6 (11.2)	8.4 (10.0)	9.1 (8.0)

Table 2b: Disaggregation of Total Incremental Urban Population into Components

	Percentage Distribution			
	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-01
Total increase	30.18	49.9	57.7	67.7
(a) Natural increase on base year pop and on inter-censal migrants	64.6	51.3	61.3	59.4
(b) Population of new towns less declassified towns	13.8	14.8	9.4	6.2
(c) Net RU migration	18.7	19.6	21.7	21.0
(d) Increase due to expansion in area and merging of towns	2.9	14.2	7.6	13.0

Table 3a: Number of Towns and Percentage of Urban Population in Various Size Categories

Census Year	Number of Towns						Percentage of Urban Population					
	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI
1901	24	43	130	391	744	479	26.00	11.29	15.64	20.83	20.14	6.10
1911	23	40	135	364	707	485	27.48	10.51	16.4	19.73	19.31	6.57
1921	29	45	145	370	734	571	29.70	10.39	15.92	18.29	18.67	7.03
1931	35	56	183	434	800	509	31.20	11.65	16.80	18.00	17.14	5.21
1941	49	74	242	498	920	407	38.23	11.42	16.35	15.78	15.08	3.14
1951	76	91	327	608	1124	569	44.63	9.96	15.72	13.63	12.97	3.09
1961	102	129	437	719	711	172	51.42	11.23	16.94	12.77	6.87	0.77
1971	148	173	558	827	623	147	57.24	10.92	16.01	10.94	4.45	0.44
1981	218	270	743	1059	758	253	60.37	11.63	14.33	9.54	3.58	0.50
1991	300	345	947	1167	740	197	65.20	10.95	13.19	7.77	2.60	0.29
2001	393	401	1151	1344	888	191	68.67	9.67	12.23	6.84	2.36	0.23

Table 3b: Annual Exponential Growth Rates of Urban Population in Various Size Categories

Census Year	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI
1901-11	0.54	-0.73	0.46	-0.55	-0.43	0.72
1911-21	1.57	0.68	0.50	0.03	0.46	1.47
1921-31	2.24	2.89	2.28	1.59	0.89	-1.25
1931-41	4.81	2.59	2.51	1.47	1.50	-2.26
1941-51	5.02	2.10	3.07	2.01	1.97	3.31
1951-61	3.72	3.50	3.05	1.65	-4.05	-11.62
1961-71	4.29	2.93	2.65	1.67	-1.14	-2.32
1971-81	4.34	4.43	2.69	2.43	1.64	5.05
	(3.46)	(3.09)	(3.33)	(3.00)	(3.15)	(3.90)
1981-91	3.84	2.38	2.26	1.02	-0.13	-2.45
	(2.96)	(2.75)	(2.59)	(2.50)	(2.62)	(3.64)
1991-01	3.42	1.76	2.15	1.64	1.93	0.80
	(2.76)	(2.37)	(2.27)	(2.19)	(2.22)	(3.26)

Table 3c: Annual Exponential Growth Rates of Population in Different Categories of Urban Centres

	1981-91	1991-2001
Class I cities	2.96	2.76
Metro cities	3.25	2.88
Capital cities	3.36	2.79
Common towns (excluding new & declassified towns)	2.83	2.56
Urban population	3.09	2.73

Note: The population growth rates in the first three rows have been computed using the base year population for classification of cities.

Table 4: Pattern of Level of Urbanisation and Growth of Urban Population Across States/ Uts

States	Percentage Urban Population				Annual Exponential Growth Rate		
	1971	1981	1991	2001	1971-81	1981-91	1991-01
Andhra Pradesh	19.31	23.25	26.84	27.08	3.94	3.55	1.37
Arunachal Pradesh	3.70	6.32	12.21	20.41	8.32	9.28	7.00
Assam	8.82	9.88	11.09	12.72	3.29	3.29	3.09
Bihar	10.00	12.46	13.17	10.47	4.34	2.65	2.57
Chhatisgarh	NA	NA	NA	20.08	NA	NA	3.09
Delhi	89.70	92.84	89.93	93.01	4.56	3.79	4.14
Goa	26.44	32.46	41.02	49.77	4.37	3.96	3.32
Gujarat	28.08	31.08	34.40	37.35	3.42	2.90	2.8
Haryana	17.66	21.96	24.79	29.00	4.65	3.58	4.11
Himachal Pradesh	6.99	7.72	8.70	9.79	3.02	3.11	2.81
Jammu & Kashmir	18.59	21.05	22.76	24.88	3.80	3.44	3.44
Jharkhand	NA	NA	NA	22.25	NA	NA	2.55
Karnataka	24.31	28.91	30.91	33.98	4.08	2.55	2.53
Kerala	16.24	18.78	26.44	25.97	3.19	4.76	0.74
Madhya Pradesh	16.29	20.31	23.21	26.67	4.46	3.71	2.71
Maharashtra	31.17	35.03	38.73	42.4	3.35	3.27	2.95
Manipur	13.19	26.44	27.69	23.88	9.70	2.98	1.21
Meghalaya	14.55	18.03	18.69	19.63	4.87	3.10	3.16
Mizoram	11.36	25.17	46.2	49.5	11.79	9.57	3.27
Nagaland	9.95	15.54	17.28	17.74	8.49	5.58	5.27
Orissa	8.41	11.82	13.43	14.97	5.21	3.08	2.61
Punjab	23.73	27.72	29.72	33.95	3.62	2.55	3.19
Rajasthan	17.63	20.93	22.88	23.38	4.52	3.31	2.71
Sikkim	9.37	16.23	9.12	11.1	9.55	-3.23	4.83
Tamil Nadu	30.26	32.98	34.2	43.86	2.45	1.76	3.56
Tripura	10.43	10.98	15.26	17.02	3.26	6.19	2.53
Uttar Pradesh	14.02	18.01	19.89	20.78	4.78	3.27	2.84
Uttaranchal	NA	NA	NA	25.59	NA	NA	2.84
West Bengal	24.75	26.49	27.39	28.03	2.75	2.54	1.84
Union Territories:							
A.& N.Islands	22.77	26.36	26.8	32.67	6.38	4.10	4.40
Chandigarh	90.55	93.6	89.69	89.78	5.92	3.07	3.40
D.& N.Haveli	0	6.67	8.47	22.89	-	5.28	14.59
Daman & Diu	-	-	46.86	36.26	-	4.93	1.87
Lakshadweep	0	46.31	56.29	44.47	-	4.46	-0.77
Pondicherry	42.04	52.32	64.05	66.57	4.66	4.92	2.26
All-India	20.22	23.73	25.72	27.78	3.79	3.09	2.73

Source: Economic and Political Weekly, July 2003.

Wages and Earnings

Table 2 (a) - Average Daily Wage Rates for Agricultural Occupations in Rural India during April, 2003 (By States, Age composition & Sex)

Sl No	State	Ploughing			Sowing			Weeding		
		Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	59.59	-	-	47.04	33.59	@	49.95	32.17	@
2	Assam	65.56	-	-	56.14	@	-	56.73	50.40	@
3	Bihar	55.27	-	-	54.52	47.41	38.33	47.95	43.32	39.26
4	Gujarat	66.68	@	-	62.93	52.67	-	52.59	51.10	-
5	Haryana	83.20	-	-	79.63	@	-	80.22	74.88	-
6	Himachal Pradesh	101.00	-	-	101.00	@	-	@	@	-
7	Jammu & Kashmir	130.37	-	-	115.83	-	-	@	-	-
8	Karnataka	58.41	@	@	52.91	35.52	@	51.09	36.26	25.55
9	Kerala	247.14	-	-	175.34	@	-	-	103.99	@
10	Madhya Pradesh	49.72	-	-	48.65	40.00	-	44.07	37.69	@
11	Maharashtra	60.11	@	@	63.79	38.50	-	52.32	33.72	24.50
12	Manipur	60.56	-	-	50.00	-	-	50.00	45.00	-
13	Meghalaya	69.52	-	-	62.86	46.43	@	@	@	@
14	Orissa	58.62	-	-	51.48	-	-	57.92	@	-
15	Punjab	@	-	-	84.60	-	-	83.86	-	-
16	Rajasthan	86.11	-	-	80.71	@	-	-	@	-
17	Tamil Nadu	118.83	-	-	73.33	42.71	-	@	38.55	@
18	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Uttar Pradesh	56.38	-	-	55.91	46.54	@	55.32	46.87	41.67
20	West Bengal	80.25	-	@	52.34	49.11	@	52.16	48.35	@
	All India	72.51	40.00	@	64.00	44.90	35.90	54.46	45.75	38.42

Sl No	State	Transplanting			Harvesting			Winnowing		
		Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Andhra Pradesh	@	34.41	@	51.88	36.93	30.56	46.45	32.57	@
2	Assam	58.89	50.44	-	57.93	51.50	-	@	-	-
3	Bihar	49.15	46.19	38.67	57.53	51.56	41.43	53.02	43.57	43.00
4	Gujarat	50.91	49.00	-	55.33	54.00	-	53.80	50.83	-
5	Haryana	80.29	@	-	91.42	89.09	-	84.50	-	-
6	Himachal Pradesh	@	@	-	@	@	-	-	-	-
7	Jammu & Kashmir	@	-	-	112.00	-	-	@	-	-
8	Karnataka	52.45	38.68	@	51.38	36.31	21.67	47.36	37.67	@
9	Kerala	-	99.65	-	@	95.25	-	-	-	-
10	Madhya Pradesh	@	-	-	43.62	38.97	@	39.64	34.00	@
11	Maharashtra	62.25	43.50	-	58.64	37.82	@	55.71	41.44	@
12	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	@	@	-
13	Meghalaya	@	@	@	@	@	-	@	@	-
14	Orissa	49.83	41.88	@	51.03	41.82	@	57.00	@	-
15	Punjab	81.17	@	-	86.33	@	-	@	-	-
16	Rajasthan	-	-	-	69.11	46.67	-	-	-	-
17	Tamil Nadu	70.58	38.44	-	67.86	49.05	@	67.31	49.08	-
18	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Uttar Pradesh	55.97	44.17	@	57.46	47.43	37.73	54.92	41.88	@
20	West Bengal	53.42	49.46	@	51.33	49.09	@	48.72	46.14	@
	All India	57.45	48.75	33.94	58.64	48.25	32.43	53.34	43.55	35.67

Table 2 (a) - Average Daily Wage Rates for Agricultural Occupations in Rural India during April, 2003 (By States, Age composition & Sex) (Contd.)

Sl No	States	Threshing			Picking			Herdsman		
		Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	Andhra Pradesh	60.68	43.16	@	@	35.55	@	32.14	31.48	27.50
2	Assam	@	-	-	-	-	-	@	-	32.04
3	Bihar	55.78	41.67	@	@	@	-	40.86	@	27.37
4	Gujarat	54.24	53.33	-	60.83	60.00	-	52.14	-	-
5	Haryana	78.79	-	-	@	@	-	@	-	-
6	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Jammu & Kashmir	@	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Karnataka	45.27	34.83	@	44.00	36.80	27.93	44.29	@	31.78
9	Kerala	@	@	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Madhya Pradesh	43.78	37.07	@	35.00	33.57	@	34.92	32.19	22.87
11	Maharashtra	53.86	33.95	@	@	26.67	@	39.09	26.00	25.30
12	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.43	-	-
13	Meghalaya	@	@	@	@	@	-	@	@	@
14	Orissa	55.00	@	-	@	@	-	31.24	@	20.00
15	Punjab	@	@	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Rajasthan	63.33	@	-	-	-	-	43.13	@	@
17	Tamil Nadu	68.47	43.10	-	@	@	-	@	-	-
18	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Uttar Pradesh	61.71	48.46	40.00	@	@	-	@	-	-
20	West Bengal	51.98	50.97	@	@	@	@	@	-	26.61
	All India	56.76	43.84	31.04	53.57	42.02	28.38	40.35	32.20	25.87

Sl No	States	Well digging			Cane crushing		
		Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children
1	2	30	31	32	33	34	35
1	Andhra Pradesh	@	@	-	@	@	-
2	Assam	@	-	-	-	-	-
3	Bihar	56.69	@	-	54.44	-	@
4	Gujarat	73.30	@	-	@	@	-
5	Haryana	@	-	-	@	-	-
6	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Karnataka	75.55	@	-	55.75	42.67	-
9	Kerala	205.42	-	-	-	-	-
10	Madhya Pradesh	51.36	43.06	@	46.00	@	@
11	Maharashtra	69.74	36.67	-	@	@	-
12	Manipur	@	-	-	-	-	-
13	Meghalaya	@	-	-	-	-	-
14	Orissa	@	-	-	-	-	-
15	Punjab	@	-	-	-	-	-
16	Rajasthan	108.81	@	-	@	-	-
17	Tamil Nadu	107.40	48.33	-	70.00	@	-
18	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Uttar Pradesh	76.36	-	-	53.14	@	@
20	West Bengal	@	-	-	-	-	-
	All India	83.33	44.13	@	59.55	44.32	36.47

- = Indicates that the particular category of workers i.e. men/ women/ children, were not engaged in that operation either because of their non-availability; or the activity connected with the occupation was not undertaken in the state, or the activity was out of season in the state, etc. etc.

* = Picking includes picking of cotton, jute, tea and others.

@ = Number of quotations are less than five.

Wages & Earnings

Table 2 (b) - Average Daily Wage Rates for Non-Agricultural Occupations in Rural India during April, 2003 (By States, Age composition & Sex)

Sl No	States	Carpenter			Black smith			Cobbler			Mason		
		Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	79.31	-	-	72.05	-	@	53.03	-	-	96.32	@	-
2	Assam	98.74	-	-	71.79	-	-	66.67	-	-	105.26	-	-
3	Bihar	93.33	-	-	81.32	-	-	68.53	-	@	105.77	-	-
4	Gujarat	124.32	-	-	@	-	-	-	-	-	140.29	-	-
5	Haryana	138.50	-	-	117.1	-	-	87.60	-	-	159.83	-	-
6	Himachal Pradesh	174.44	-	-	158.0	-	-	-	-	-	173.75	-	-
7	Jammu & Kashmir	168.33	-	-	119.7	-	-	-	-	-	174.44	-	-
8	Karnataka	97.76	-	-	78.92	-	-	58.18	-	-	103.29	-	-
9	Kerala	191.43	-	-	169.7	-	-	-	-	-	185.00	-	-
10	Madhya Pradesh	79.49	-	-	65.45	-	-	52.21	-	-	95.74	-	-
11	Maharashtra	95.05	-	-	78.37	-	-	68.41	-	-	106.75	-	-
12	Manipur	77.78	-	-	67.86	-	-	52.78	-	-	79.44	-	-
13	Meghalaya	105.56	-	-	76.25	-	-	62.86	-	-	97.50	-	-
14	Orissa	100.09	-	-	91.67	-	-	-	-	-	109.08	-	-
15	Punjab	155.10	-	-	154.0	-	-	-	-	-	159.37	-	-
16	Rajasthan	152.27	-	-	@	-	-	-	-	-	152.55	-	-
17	Tamil Nadu	117.95	-	@	102.9	-	-	60.28	-	-	132.29	@	@
18	Tripura	90.00	-	-	45.56	-	-	45.00	-	-	90.00	-	-
19	Uttar Pradesh	111.09	-	@	96.92	-	@	63.05	-	@	126.08	-	-
20	West Bengal	87.55	-	-	66.31	-	-	54.75	-	-	92.96	-	-
	All India	106.27	-	@	83.78	-	@	61.73	-	@	117.17	@	@

Sl No	State	Tractor driver			Sweeper			Unskilled labourers (Unspecified)		
		Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Andhra Pradesh	71.99	-	-	@	@	-	49.60	35.83	28.28
2	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	55.96	45.09	34.50
3	Bihar	69.58	-	-	52.14	@	@	48.97	45.04	41.25
4	Gujarat	70.83	-	-	@	@	-	52.26	51.15	@
5	Haryana	96.63	-	-	84.33	83.60	-	87.08	80.83	-
6	Himachal Pradesh	@	-	-	-	-	-	100.00	@	-
7	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	101.11	-	-
8	Karnataka	70.04	-	-	42.97	42.60	-	44.80	33.32	23.69
9	Kerala	@	-	-	-	-	-	142.72	99.55	-
10	Madhya Pradesh	71.55	-	-	45.83	43.21	-	37.80	31.93	21.45
11	Maharashtra	70.00	-	-	@	-	-	48.09	31.10	24.05
12	Manipur	95.63	-	-	-	-	-	46.11	44.38	-
13	Meghalaya	-	-	-	@	@	@	56.67	@	@
14	Orissa	101.83	-	-	-	-	-	46.08	41.29	24.07
15	Punjab	99.00	-	-	@	50.53	-	83.75	@	-
16	Rajasthan	96.55	-	-	-	-	-	69.57	60.52	-
17	Tamil Nadu	102.57	-	-	@	@	-	71.08	48.09	45.81
18	Tripura	90.00	-	-	-	-	-	60.00	@	-
19	Uttar Pradesh	67.26	-	-	63.00	60.60	@	56.68	47.54	37.78
20	West Bengal	107.36	-	-	@	@	-	50.53	45.96	34.17
	All India	78.69	-	-	50.86	50.84	-	58.00	43.60	29.69

- = Indicates that the particular category of workers i.e. men/ women/ children, were not engaged in that operation either because of their non-availability; or the activity connected with the occupation was not undertaken in the state, or the activity was out of season in the state, etc. etc.

@ = Number of quotations are less than five.

Note: The average daily wage rates at all-India level are derived by dividing the sum total of wages by number of quotations of all states taken together.

Source: Indian Labour Journal July 2003

Export of Coir products from India

Q = Quantity in M tonnes

V = Value in Rs. lakhs

Item	June 2003*		June 2003		Apr 2003-June 2003		Apr 2002-June 2003	
	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
Coir fibre	140	14.04	42	3.89	340	35.30	244	23.44
Coir yarn	1114	289.71	677	173.52	3072	810.28	2493	650.23
Coir mats	2804	1767.37	2962	1890.76	10180	6307.20	8518	5431.63
Coir matting	381	248.02	443	288.20	1179	739.24	1332	868.62
Coir rugs & carpet	231	166.32	257	171.77	455	333.22	544	364.03
Coir rope	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	41	10.26
Rubberised coir	33	26.65	35	26.45	84	68.19	114	88.46
Curled coir	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	243	39.58
Coir geotextiles	142	59.91	99	52.31	594	247.39	390	198.41
Coir other sorts	58	20.30	23	6.39	100	43.09	101	42.37
Coir pith	2156	172.52	2070	155.31	6527	502.94	5677	449.54
Total	7059	2764.84	6608	2768.60	22531	9086.81	19697	8166.57

* Provisional value estimated

Source: Coir News, July 2003

Vehicle Statistics

Vehicle Statistics in Kerala

Sl No	Vehicles	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
1	Heavy vehicles, Three wheeler, Tempo etc.	1,63,443	1,73,856	1,84,176	1,95,363
2	Buses	58,888	65,681	71,966	79,613
3	Cars, Taxi cars, Station wagons, Jeeps	3,96,874	4,27,885	4,58,285	4,95,331
4	Autorickshaws, Motorised Bicycles	2,27,953	2,48,408	2,65,830	2,85,212
5	Scooter, Motor cycle	10,20,797	11,51,735	12,89,035	14,48,425
6	Tractor	7782	8177	8459	8702
7	Triller	4763	4763	4979	4979
8	Trailor	1506	1576	1771	1818
9	Others	27107	28680	29697	30334

Source: Mathrubhumi, July 28, 2003.

EMPLOYMENT SCENARIO OF KERALA STATE

P.C.Jain, Additional Director, DES

1. Introduction:

An expanding labour force with shrinking employment opportunities necessitates the persistence of unemployment as a "major menace" of Kerala economy. The National Commission on Labour has rightly described unemployment as a "ticking time bomb". It is true that the economy is expanding showing a "jobless" growth trend. The new economic policies of internal liberalization and globalization have created an atmosphere which is not conducive to the development of job opportunities in the country as a whole. Besides extensive deprivation in agricultural sector the fiscal measure of staff reduction in government sector, shedding of excess labour by private industrial units and induction of sophisticated machinery and automation in many economic activities etc aggravates the unemployment situation in the state. A better understanding of the complexities of employment situation in India is enabled by the employment estimates of National Sample Survey Organization based on the three concepts, the "Usual Status", "Current Weekly

Status" and "Current Daily Status". The above three concepts are based on three different reference periods for ascertaining the activity status of a person. The "Usual Status" refers to last 365 days while "Current Weekly Status" indicates last 30 days and "Current Daily Status" denotes activities for the last 7 days. Since the above concepts are based on "major time spent criterion" quality of work or income does not get reflected in these approaches.

2. Work Participation:

The Census data on work participation rate in the state showed a decreasing trend during the two decades from 1961 to 1971 and an increasing trend thereafter. Workforce is not seen increasing in the same rate as that of population. All India estimates on workforce by the NSS also revealed the reduction in the proportion of work force to total population in rural and urban areas of the country. Table 1 below furnishes the Work Participation Rate of Kerala State as per Census data.

Table:1. Work Participation in Kerala

Year	Work Participation (%)
1951	32.2
1961	33.3
1971	29.1
1981	30.5
1991	31.4
2001	32.3

Source: Kerala Through Plans, May-2003, DES

The District wise data on work participation for 2001 shows that Idukki has the highest and Malappuram has the lowest work participation ratio (WPR). In 1961 Palakkad showed the highest WPR and Kottayam the lowest. But in 1971 the lowest WPR was shown by the district of Malappuram. In 1981 Wayanad showed

the highest WPR. In 1991 onwards the highest WPR is shown by the district of Idukki. Table 2 gives the district wise WPR for four decades since 1961. The first decade from 1961 has been a phase of recession in respect of WPR for almost all the districts in the state and in subsequent decades an increasing trend is seen.

Table: 2. Work Participation in Districts

District	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
Thiruvananthapuram	31.0	28.6	30.21	32.60	32.04
Kollam	31.0	28.6	30.27	32.10	32.10
Pathanamthitta				29.72	29.7
Alappuzha	33.8	28.2	31.93	34.09	34.4
Kottayam	29.1	27.3	29.82	31.22	32.9
Idukki	39.1	34.6	37.77	39.71	43.3
Eranakulam	33.6	28.7	31.68	33.44	36.1
Thrissur	33.1	28.4	29.63	31.96	32.2
Palakkad	40.2	35.9	35.36	35.48	36.2
Malappuram	32.2	27.1	25.17	24.29	24.1
Kozhikode	30.1	26.9	27.1	26.57	27.9
Wayanad			38.04	38.76	39.3
Kannur	35.4	30.2	29.93	28.87	31.8
Kasaragod				33.35	34.7
State	33.3	29.1	30.5	31.43	32.3

Source: Kerala Through Plans, May-2003, DES

Table-3 giving district wise distribution of labour force in male female breakup for 1991 and 2001 indicates that Idukki district tops with highest WPR for men and Malappuram with the lowest.

The district of Wayanad had the highest WPR for men in 1991 but the position shifted to Idukki district in 2001. The lowest WPR for women is shown in the district of Malappuram

Table: 3-District-wise & Sex-wise work Participation Rate 1991 and 2001

District	Male		Female	
	1991	2001	1991	2001
Thiruvananthapuram	50.2	51.5	15.6	14.4
Kollam	47.7	48.5	17.0	16.7
Pathanamthitta	48.0	47.6	12.5	13.2
Alappuzha	46.8	49.7	22.0	20.2
Kottayam	50.4	52.4	12.1	13.9
Idukki	55.2	58.4	23.8	28.1
Eranakulam	51.5	55.4	15.5	17.1
Thrissur	47.2	50.8	17.9	15.1
Palakkad	48.6	52.2	23.1	21.1
Malappuram	40.7	42.8	8.7	6.6
Kozhikode	44.6	48.8	9.0	8.1
Wayanad	53.2	55.7	23.8	22.8
Kannur	44.7	50.0	13.8	15.2
Kasaragod	46.1	49.3	21.0	20.8

Source: Kerala Through Plans, May-2003, DES

National Sample Survey (NSS) also had estimated Work Participation Rate based on the "Usual Status" concept. NSS Data on sex-wise work participation rate in respect of Rural and

Urban Kerala through its "Employment Unemployment Surveys" conducted during 1983 (38th Round) 1987-88 (43rd Round) 1993-94 (50th Round) and 1999-2000 (55th Round) are given in Table 4 below

Table: 4 Sex-wise Work Participation Rate for Rural & Urban Kerala

Year	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
1983	51.0	19.34	52.51	14.76
1987-88	47.0	17.8	49.2	13.6
1993-94	55.5	18.1	58.7	20.1
1999-2000	52.6	19.5	53.4	15.6

Source: NSS Reports for 38th, 43rd, 50th & 55th Rounds

Work participation Rate (WPR) of women in the state continues to be low both in rural and urban areas. Work participation of men in rural areas and women in urban areas was found to be the highest during 1993-94. Compared to the position in 1993-94-work participation of men in rural and urban Kerala has shown a declining trend.

But WPR of women showed an increasing trend in rural areas and a declining trend in urban area of the state.

Age specific work participation rates for 1983, 1993-94 and 1999-2000 are furnished in Tables 5,6 and 7 below.

Table: 5 Age Specific Work Participation Rate (1983)

Age Group	Kerala			
	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
15-29	56.03	20.39	53.52	13.94
30-44	94.03	35.28	92.98	28.07
45-59	90.49	32.03	91.51	25.48
60%Above	55.51	15.91	50.54	12.93
All Ages	51.05	19.34	52.51	14.76

Source: NSS Reports for 38th, 43rd, 50th & 55th Rounds

Work participation of men and women in the age group of 30-59 was found to be the highest and WPR of the aged was found to be the lowest in rural and urban areas during 1983. Work

participation of youth in the age group of 15-29 remained below 60% in rural area and below 25% in urban areas

Table: 6. Age-Specific Work Participation Rate (1993-94)

Age Group	Kerala			
	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
20-24	65.4	15.3	64.5	17.4
25-29	85.8	19.6	87.1	18.5
30-34	94.8	29.3	94.7	20.2
35-39	96.9	33.8	96.3	28.6
40-44	96.0	35.0	98.1	28.9
45-49	96.3	32.0	95.8	33.5
50-54	94.1	21.8	89.5	31.7
55-59	89.2	17.7	75.8	20.9
60-64	63.8	16.3	69.4	12.0
65&Above	53.2	10.3	49.6	10.4
All Age	51.5	15.2	54.2	15.2

Source: NSS Reports for 38th, 43rd, 50th & 55th Rounds

WPR data for 1993-94 shows that work participation of men in the age group of 30-54 and women in the age group of 35-49 were the highest in rural areas. In urban areas work participation of men in the age group of 30-54 and WPR of women

in the age group of 35-54 was found to be the highest. WPR of the aged showed a decrease in urban areas work participation of youth (20-29) showed a remarkable increase.

Table: -7. Age Specific Worker Participation Rate (1999-2000)

Age Group	Kerala					
	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20-24	67.0	16.8	41.5	58.1	13.7	33.3
25-29	88.8	18.8	50.3	90.1	23.5	54.9
30-34	91.8	26.2	56.8	95.1	23.3	56.8
35-39	94.7	37.6	61.9	93.9	33.6	61.3
40-44	97.3	31.9	61.2	97.8	35.8	65.7
45-49	97.5	29.1	61.8	95.4	32.1	61.1
50-54	88.3	31.7	58.0	93.9	29.4	63.5
55-59	77.1	19.7	47.6	74.8	14.1	45.6
60-64	50.8	8.7	27.2	43.6	8.3	24.0
65&Above	52.6	15.9	33.3	53.4	15.6	33.7

Source: NSS Reports for 38th, 43rd, 50th & 55th Rounds

Age specific work participation rate for the year 1999-2000 furnished in Table 7 above reveals that WPR is the highest WPR is maintained by men in the age group of 30-54 and highest the WPR of women has been shifted to age group of 35-39 in rural Kerala. As regards urban areas highest WPR was maintained by men in the age group of 30-54 and for women in the age group of 35-54.

Child Labour:

Census figures for the period from 1971 show the continuance of child labor in the state but with declining trend of child labour in the State. The number of child workers in census record for 1971, 1981 and 1991 are 111801, 92854 and 34800 respectively.

3. Educational Level Classification of Worker Population Ratio:

The education level specific classification of the worker population ratio for 1999-2000 is given in Table 8 below. Among persons of age 15 years and above who are employed in a particular education category per thousand people in that

education category is defined as the education level specific worker population ratio. Among rural persons who are illiterate only 37% were members of the workforce. It is also seen that more than 68% of rural and 55 % of urban illiterate males were members of the work force while only 25.7% of rural and 16.7% of above urban illiterate women were in the workforce. Among rural persons with educational level of Graduation and above less than 50% were in the workforce in rural areas while more than 57% of the above group urban areas were members of the workforce. It is further seen that 72.5% of males and 25.5% of females of the above educational group were found in the labour force in rural Kerala and in case of urban areas the corresponding figures stood at 80.9 % and 31.9% respectively. It is also evident that more than 51% in rural and above 50 % in urban belonging to the category of literate upto the primary were members of the work force

Table: -8. Education Level Specific Worker Population Ratio (1999-2000)

Educational Status	Kerala					
	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Not Literate	68.3	25.7	37.0	54.6	16.7	25.7
Literate up to Primary	80.3	25.9	51.1	78.3	24.3	49.8
Middle	75.8	17.3	46.9	77.7	16.8	47.4
Secondary	63.9	14.9	40.2	64.7	20.0	41.6
Higher Secondary	52.4	13.6	30.9	46.0	16.7	30.7
Graduates and above	72.5	25.5	48.3	80.9	31.9	57.1

Source: NSS Report for 55th Round

4. Industrial Classification of Total Workforce:

Table 9 below gives details of employment by industrial classification. It can be seen that there is a sharp decline in the percentage of persons employed in agriculture sector during the period from 1987-88 to 1999-2000. The decline is very

high in respect of urban areas. The share of mining & quarrying, manufacturing, construction, trade, transport and communication has grown over the period and the overall growth in employment is due to these factors.

Table: -9- Industry classification of Usual Workers

Industry Classification	1987-88		1999-2000	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Agriculture	55.8	17.6	42.3	7.1
Mining & Quarrying	1.5	0.4	1.9	0.4
Manufacturing	10.3	16.1	13.5	21.7
Electricity Gas & water	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.6
Construction	4.9	5.7	10.7	11.7
Trade	10.1	16.2	13.5	28.3
Transport & Communication	4.7	9.5	7.0	9.5
Community Services Etc	10.3	24.9	2.0	4.7
Others	1.9	9.0	8.9	16.0

Source: NSS Reports for 43rd & 55th Rounds

5. Number of Usually Employed Persons in Households:

NSS data of 43rd and 55th round surveys furnished in Table -10 have been used to understand the distribution pattern and growth trend of households in the state based on the number of usually employed persons in the household. Figures given in brackets relate to 44th round data for the year 1987-88. Highest percentage of families in rural (33.2%) and urban (35.8%) had only one usually employed member. The second largest category of households in rural areas (23.5%) had one male and one female usually employed person

in their family. But in urban areas 28.3% belonged to other group in the classification above. It is also found that lion share of women headed families rural areas had only one usually employed female member. It may also be noted that a decreasing trend in the seen in respect of percentage of families with no usually employed persons and families with only one male usually employed person in their families when compared with the corresponding position in 1987-88. The reverse trend observed in respect of other category of families is indicative of the positive changes in the field of employment scenario in the state

Table-10. Distribution of households by number of usually employed persons (1999-2000&1987-88)

Number of Usually Employed persons in the Household	Rural		Urban	
	All Households	Women Headed Household	All Households	Women Headed Household
1	2	3	4	5
None	4.5 (6.4)	11.3 (16.6)	10.2 (12.1)	22.3 (27.4)
Only one male	33.2 (39.9)	14.8 (16.9)	35.8 (41.7)	16.2 (16.7)
Only one female	8.9 (8.8)	32.0 (30.6)	6.7 (7.1)	24.3 (24.2)
Only one male and one female	23.5 (17.8)	17.1 (12.1)	19.0 (13.0)	12.2 (8.0)
Others households	30 (27.1)	24.9 (23.8)	28.3 (26.2)	25.1 (23.6)

Source: NSS Reports for 43rd & 55th Rounds

6. Trend in Employment Generation:

Census figures on the growth of worker population furnished in Table-11 provide the employment generation trend in the state during last five decades. Though employment generation

figures kept an increasing path the average annual growth of employment showed a declining trend during the last decade from 1991 to 2001, the highest annual growth was seen in 1991.

Table-11. Growth in Worker Population in Kerala

Year	Number of Workers (Lakhs)	Percentage of Average Annual Growth
1961	56.30	-
1971	62.16	1.04
1981	69.13	1.21
1991	91.47	3.23
2001	102.92	1.25

Source: Census Reports

7. Major Indicators of Employment Situation:

The NSS data for 1999-2000 showed that the rate of growth of employment in the country on Current Daily Status (CDS) basis declined from

2.7% in 1993-94 to 1.07% pre annum in 1994-2000. The major indicators of employment situation Kerala in comparison with the Indian situation is furnished in Table-12 below.

Table-12. Major Indicators of Employment Situation in Kerala & India

Sl.No	Indicator	Kerala	India
1	Employment (000)	9802	336736
2	Employment Growth Rate (1993-1994 to 1999-2000)	0.07	1.07
3	Unemployment Rate	-	-
	1993-1994	15.1	5.99
	1999-2000	20.97	7.32
4	Employment Elasticity (1993-1994 to 1999-2000)	0.013	0.160
5	GDP Growth Rate (Percentage per annum)	5.5	6.7

Source: Kerala Through Plans, May-2003, DES

8. Employment in Factory Sector:

Employment generation in factory sector in the state furnished in Table-13 below shows a low but steady growth rate over the period since 1978.

Table: -13. Employment Generation in Registered Factory Sector

Year	Number of Factories	Employment in Lakhs
1	2	3
1978	7784	2.88
1980	9106	3.00
1985	11530	2.92
1990	12448	3.56
1992	14608	3.76
1997	17336	4.29
2002 (Provisional)	18602	4.37

Source: Kerala Through Plans, May-2003, DES

9. Employment in Organized Sector:

Employment opportunities in organized public and private sectors of Kerala could only be maintained around 12 lakhs as revealed by the Employment Market Information (EMI) data for

the period from 1978 to 2002 furnished in Table-14 below. Significance growth in employment was not visible.

Table-14. Employment in Public / Private sector

Year	Public sector (Lakhs)	Private sector (Lakhs)	Total (Lakhs)
1978	4.60	4.95	9.55
1980	4.85	5.09	9.94
1985	5.63	5.09	10.72
1990	6.25	4.96	11.21
1992	6.51	5.28	11.79
1997	6.20	5.43	11.63
2002	6.44	5.75	12.19

Source: Kerala Through Plans, May-2003, DES

Table-15-Employment Generation in Organized Public & Private Sectors

According to Industry Division (Lakhs)

Sl. No	Industry Division	Year						
		1978	1980	1985	1990	1992	1997	2002
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Agriculture, Livestock & Forestry	10.3	10.6	9.2	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.0
2	Mining & Quarrying	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
3	Manufacturing	32.2	31.6	29.2	27.1	27.7	27.2	27.1
4	Construction	2.6	2.6	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8
5	Electricity, Gas, Water & Sanitary Services	1.8	1.7	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3
6	Trade, Restaurants & Hotels	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	7.2	7.2	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.3
8	Finance, Insurance, Real Estates & Business Services	3.8	4.4	5.9	6.4	6.8	7.1	7.0
9	Services Sector	40.4	40.2	41.0	43.3	41.7	42.0	40.51
	Total Employment	9.55	9.94	10.72	11.21	11.79	11.63	12.19

Source: Kerala Through Plans, May-2003, DES

Table-20. Un-employment Rate in India (Percentage of Labour Force)

Activity Status	1977-78	1983	1987-88	1993-94	1999-2000
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usual Principal Status	4.23	2.77	3.77	2.56	2.81
Usual Principal & subsidiary Status	2.47	1.90	2.62	1.90	2.23
Current Weekly Status	4.48	4.51	4.80	3.63	4.41
Current Daily Status	8.18	8.28	6.09	6.03	7.32

Source: Report of the National Commission on Labour-2003

15. Un-employment rate in India and some other countries:

The World Employment Report gives the following un-employment rates of India and some other neighboring countries. The figures given in Table-21 below relates to the year 1996.

Table: - 21. Unemployment Rate in India and some other countries

Name of Country	Rate of Un-Employment (1996)
India	4.4
Australia	8.6
Bangladesh	2.5
China	3.0
Indonesia	4.0
Korea	2.0
Malaysia	2.6
Pakistan	5.4
Philippines	7.4
Sri Lanka	11.3

Source: The Report of National Commission on Labour (2003)

16. Un-employment among Major Religious Groups:

The NSS estimate on un-employment among major religious groups in the State in its 55th round of survey on employment and un-employment is given in Table-22 below. The extent of un-employment of rural men and urban female is found to be the highest among the Muslim community in the state, closely followed by Hindus and Christians. The Christians have the highest percentage of un-employed women in rural areas.

Table-22. Un-Employed Persons According to Major Religious Group (1999-2000)

Religion	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hinduism	5.8	12.1	8.2	4.0	18.7	9.2
Islam	9.1	12.2	10.1	10.1	30.5	14.7
Christianity	4.7	20.1	9.4	6.4	17.4	10.0
All	6.2	13.6	8.7	5.7	20.0	10.3

Source: NSS Reports for 55th Round

17. Un-employment among social groups:

Extent of un-employment for males is the highest (5.2%) for Scheduled Tribes in rural areas as per NSS data for 1999-2000 furnished in Table-23 below. Un-employment of rural women is highest (4.9%) among forward communities, closely followed by Scheduled Castes (4.5%) As regards urban males OBCs have the highest un-employment percentage in the state. Un-employment is the highest (8%) for women belonging to Scheduled Cast communities in urban areas of the state.

Table-23-Unemployed according to Usual Status & Social Group (1999-2000)

Social Group	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
ST	5.2	3.3	0.4	5.3
SC	4.8	4.5	4.0	8.0
OBC	4.7	3.7	4.4	5.8
Others	4.6	4.9	3.4	5.0

Source: NSS Reports for 55th Round

18. Un-employment of Educated Persons:

NSS data for 1999-2000 in Table-24 reveals that un-employment among the educated category in rural areas is very high at 25.3%. The

problem is more acute in the case of educated women. 49.1% of educated women in rural areas and 41.9% in urban areas are found to be un-employed.

Table: - 24. Unemployment Rate of Educated Persons (1999-2000)

Activity Status	Kerala					
	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Usual Activity	15.0	49.1	25.3	9.9	41.9	21.2
Current Weekly Status	14.9	42.1	23.5	11.5	36.9	20.7

Source: NSS Reports for 55th Round

19. Un-employment among Youth:

The usual status data on un-employment among youth who are in the age group of 15-29 given in Table-25 shows the extent of un-employment among youth in the state. 25.8 % of youth in rural areas and 28.8% in urban areas are

found to be un-employed. The rate of un-employment is exorbitantly high at 45.1% in rural and 50.8% in urban areas. A high percentage of males in the age group of 15-19 and females in the age group of 20-24 were found to have the highest rate of un-employment.

Table-25 Unemployment Youth (1999-2000)

Age Group	Kerala					
	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15-19	30.0	45.8	34.9	41.4	55.1	45.3
20-24	20.5	52.6	30.1	21.2	60.7	35.3
25-29	9.2	35.6	16.3	6.7	38.5	16.4
Youth	17.8	45.1	25.8	18.4	50.8	28.8

Source: NSS Reports for 55th Round

20. Extent of Underemployment:

The current weekly status of usually employed person has been made use of to measure the extent of under employment prevailing among the usually working people. Table-26 shows that at

least 4.4% of the rural and 3.9 % of urban males, 2.8 % rural and 1.6% of females were found to be un-employed during 7 days preceding the date of survey indicating the extent of underemployment for the usually working category of people in the state.

Table 15 shows that service sector contributed the lion share of employment in public and private sectors of Kerala economy. The declining trend in employment during 1978-80 periods took an increasing trend since 1985 with the exception in 1997 showing a marginal decline. Employment generation in agriculture sector remained stagnant since 1992. The manufacturing sector also showed a stagnant employment generation since 1990.

10. Employment in Un-organized Manufacturing Sector:

Table-16 shows the employment contribution pattern of various categories of

enterprises in the un-organized manufacturing sector in the state. In rural and urban areas own-account manufacturing enterprises (with no hired worker on a regular basis) contributes the major share of employment in un-organized sector. Non-directory manufacturing enterprises (with at least one hired worker and less than 6 total workers) are second in employment generation. The directory manufacturing enterprises (with at least one hired worker and 6 or more total workers) makes the lowest percentage of employment contribution

Table-16 Employment in Un-organized Manufacturing Sector- 2000-2001

Sl.No	Category	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Own-Account Manufacturing Enterprises	4319 (51%)	805 (36%)	5124 (48%)
2	Non-Directory Manufacturing Enterprises	2361 (28%)	776 (35%)	3137 (29%)
3	Directory Manufacturing Enterprises	1802 (21%)	545 (29%)	2347 (23%)
	Total	8482 (100%)	2226 (100%)	10608 (100%)

11. Employment Type of Households:

Table-17 below furnishes classification of households in Kerala according to type of employment. Agricultural labour households, which constitute the highest of household category in rural areas shows a declining trend in percentage. The increasing trend in the percentage

of "other labour households" and "other household" categories is indicative of the necessary shift in employment type by households in Kerala. Percentage of households self-employed in agriculture also showed a declining trend. Self-employment in non-agricultural sector in rural areas remains almost steady 1993-94.

Table: -17 Classifications of Households by Type of Employment (%)

House Hold Type	1983	1987-88	1993-94	1999-2000
1	2	3	4	5
Rural				
Self Employed in Agriculture	23.28	23.8	19.3	18.3
Self Employed in Non-Agriculture	14.99	15.5	16.1	16.5
Agriculture Labour Households	31.69	30.3	29.8	21.8
Other Labour Households	17.60	17.7	18.8	24.7
Other Households	12.44	12.7	16.0	18.7
Urban				
Self employed Households	28.60	31.7	32.0	32.0
Wage /Salaried households	NA	34.6	31.8	30.6
Casual Labour Households	NA	21.2	23.4	24.7
Other Households	71.40	12.5	12.8	12.7

Source: NSS Reports for 38th, 43rd, 50th & 55th Rounds

The urban areas reveal a different picture with the highest percentage of households self-employed during 1993-94 and 1999-2000 closely followed by the wage/salaried group. But during 1987-88 period wage/salaried group of household formed the highest category closely followed by the self-employed group of households. Available data for the period 1983 reveals that the highest participation of urban households was in activities other than self-employment.

12. Unemployment Rates:

For a better understanding of employment unemployment situation, activity status measures of NSSO are used. As per the Usual Activity Status concept it is seen that the rate of un-employment stand reduced from 27.2% in 1993-94 to 10.9% in 1999-2000 in rural areas and from 21.4% to 12.5% in urban areas. The Current Weekly Status estimate also shows the declining trend in un-employment in the state. But the Current daily Status estimate shows an increasing trend in the intensity of un-employment in rural Kerala.

Table-18. Alternative Measures of Unemployment Rate

Activity Status	1993-94		1999-2000	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Usual Activity	27.2	21.4	10.9	12.5
Current Weekly Status	22.3	20.7	12.5	13.8
Current Daily Status	14.7	17.7	21.7	7.0

Source: NSS Reports for 50th & 55th Round

13. Incidence of Un-employment:

The estimates obtained by adopting the current weekly status and current daily status approaches reflects the overall effect caused by intermittent changes in the activity pattern of the population. The current weekly status (cws) of workforce would give the number of the proportion of persons with some work on the average in a

week and the current daily status (cws) estimates would give the proportion of employed person-days on an average in a day during the survey year. An index of the average weekly picture of underemployment is the formula $(cws-cds \times 100/cws)$ for the 1983,1993-94 & 1999-2000 in Table-19 below.

Table-19. Index of Incidence of Un-employment in Kerala

Activity Status	1983				1993-94				1999-2000			
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<i>I</i>	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CWS	48.36	17.95	49.91	11.31	55.7	22.7	58.4	21.9	56.1	22.2	56.9	22.0
CDS	40.44	13.77	43.22	12.14	52.5	17.9	55.7	19.3	53.3	18.3	53.9	19.5
Index of Under Employment	16	23	13	15	5	21	5	11	4	17	5	11

Source: NSS Reports for 43rd, 50th & 55th Rounds

14. Un-employment Rate in India:

Un-employment rate as percentage of labour force from 1977-78 to 1999-2000 is furnished in Table-20. The usual status measures show modest increase in the rate of un-employment in the nineties from 2.56% to 2.81% and from

1.90% to 2.23%. But the current daily status measure shows a sharp increase from 6.03% to 7.32%. The figures show an increase in un-employment rate reversing the earlier trend in 1977 and 1983.

Table-26. Underemployment among Usually Employed Persons based on current weekly status (99-2000)

Current Weekly Status	Kerala			
	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
Employed	90.8	75.8	96.6	81.6
Un-employed	4.4	2.8	3.9	1.6
Not in Labour force	4.8	21.4	4.3	16.8

Source: NSS Reports for 55th Round

21. Job Seekers On the Live Register of Employment Exchanges:

Employment Exchange data since 1978 given in Table-27 below shows that in 2002 there were 42.38 lakh persons registered with various Employment Exchanges in the state. But the Employment Exchange figures are not indicative of the actual extent of un-employment in the state. A recent study conducted by the Department of

Economics & Statistics in 2000 revealed that only 60.25% of persons on the live register are actually un-employed and remain without any income. According to this rate the actual number of un-employed in the state would be around 25.53 Lakhs only. But this figure of 25 Lakhs indicates the strain on the minds of the un-employed in the state.

Table-27. Job Seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges (Lakhs)

Year	General Job Seekers	Professional & Technical Job Seekers	Total Job Seekers
1978	10.21	0.31	10.52
1980	9.40	0.39	15.79
1985	23.93	0.64	24.57
1990	32.04	1.16	33.20
1992	37.19	1.28	38.47
1997	34.12	1.39	35.51
2002	39.53	1.80	42.38

Source: Kerala Through Plans, May-2003, DES

The district wise percentage distribution of registrants according to means of livelihood is furnished in Table-28.

Table-28. Percentage distribution of registrants according to Means of Livelihood

No	District	Total	Manual labour	Self employed in Agrl.Sector	Self employed in NonAgrl.Sector	Permanent Salary	Other income	No Income
1	Kasaragod	100	19.62	4.03	8.60	9.17	14.49	44.09
2	Kannur	100	17.44	1.78	4.91	6.38	6.24	63.24
3	Wayanad	100	14.71	10.07	8.67	6.28	5.66	54.61
4	Kozhikode	100	21.65	1.08	5.55	6.60	8.58	56.54
5	Malappuram	100	23.10	1.31	7.65	9.90	4.93	53.12
6	Palakkad	100	17.45	1.56	9.49	9.23	8.26	54.01
7	Thrissur	100	10.40	0.84	8.53	8.94	6.95	64.33
8	Eranakulam	100	17.57	1.38	6.93	11.54	2.83	59.75
9	Idukki	100	10.38	9.42	7.88	5.22	10.65	56.45
10	Kottayam	100	14.65	1.78	6.64	9.93	6.62	60.39
11	Alappuzha	100	14.96	1.10	10.86	9.66	5.45	57.97
12	Pathanamthitta	100	8.28	0.93	6.30	6.73	7.36	70.39
13	Kollam	100	11.72	1.08	6.46	5.51	7.88	67.34
14	Thiruvananthapuram	100	16.21	0.70	6.74	3.45	10.67	62.23
	State	100	15.74	1.69	7.36	7.65	7.31	60.25

Source: -Report on Activity Status of Registrants on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges-DES, May 2003

As given in Table 29 the above survey also revealed that in total, 67.14% of the registrants were willing to accept any permanent or temporary job through employment exchanges while 10.67% of registrants only preferred job according to their

educational qualifications. It is significantly seen that a portion (0.85%) of registrants were not willing to accept any type of job due to illness, economically well off, family problem, like to continue in self employment etc.

Table-29. Distribution of registrants according to preference of job

No	Preference of job	No. of registrants	Percentage
1	No preference	50502	1.31
2	Any permanent job	627923	16.33
3	Any Perm/temp Job	2581095	67.14
4	Perm/Temp according to Education	410129	10.67
5	Better Perm/Temp	66114	1.72
6	At convenient place	63646	1.66
7	Not willing to accept any job	32710	0.85
8	Others	11988	0.31
	Total	3844107	100

22. The Global Employment Scenario:

The Global employment and un-employment situation according to the "World Employment Report-1998-99" was as follows. The estimated world population in 1997 has been 6 Billion. Half of it (3 Billion) is estimated to be in the labour force. The estimated number of fully un-employed persons in the world worked out to be 160 Million. It is also estimated that 20 to 30% of the employed labour force in the world were under employed. Around 60 Million youth (age group 15-24) in the world were continuously in search of work.

The world trend in employment sector has been one of slow down of economic growth and the consequent growth of employment in the unorganized sector. Casualisation of employment in formal and informal sectors is visible and the share of informal sector in employment has not been declining. The persistence of underemployment

even in the wake of increasing employment has been another remarkable world trend in the field of employment. The incidence of long-term un-employment has been on the increase. Another interesting feature in employment situation in the world over has been the low level of education and skills of the labour force.

23. Conclusion:

Kerala should think of a strategy of creating productive employment for the youth. The "demographic advantage" of our state need be planned for a strong employment market. Self-employment initiatives of the Kudumbasree, Self-help group initiative of Lijjat Pappad, Mushroom growing initiative of MS Swami Nathan Foundation, Motivation initiatives of "Life Achievement Business School" etc can be replicated intensively in our state to find a lasting solution to the problem of un-employment.

Kerala ranks high in inflow of foreign contributions

As many as 1,474 organisations in Kerala received foreign contributions totalling Rs 360.31 crore during 2000-2001.

Kerala ranks third in the country after Delhi and Tamil Nadu in terms of the total number of organisations that have received contributions. Kerala is placed sixth as regards the total amount of

foreign aid received after Delhi, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra, according to the Annual Report 2000-2001 on Receipt of Foreign Contribution by Voluntary Associations brought out by the Foreigners Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Kerala is closely followed by West Bengal with 1,314 associations receiving Rs 256 crore.

Gospel for Asia tops the list of organisations in Kerala having received the highest amount of foreign contribution (Rs 58.10 crore) during 2000-2001, followed by Mata Amritanandamayi Mission (Rs 23.19 crore)

Almost 90 percent of the recipient organisations in Kerala belonged to the Christian community, followed by Muslim (about five percent), Hindu and non-religious organisations. The organisations included missionary agencies, social service organisations, convents, orphanages, hospitals, archdioceses, dioceses, ashrams, seminaries, educational institutions, bala bhavans and charitable trusts.

At the all-India level, 14,598 associations received foreign contributions amounting to Rs 4,535.23 cr during the year. Sri Sathya Sai Central Trust, Andhra Pradesh, received the highest amount

of foreign contribution (Rs 88.18 cr) and Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society India, Maharashtra (Rs 74.88 crore).

Fifty-two associations received foreign contribution in received foreign contribution in excess of Rs 10 crore and Rs 5 crore and 669 associations between Rs 5 crore and Rs 1 crore.

The list of donor countries is headed by USA (Rs 1,492 crore), followed by UK (Rs 677 crore) Germany (Rs 664 crore), Italy (Rs 269 crore) and Netherlands (Rs 227 crore).

The highest amount was received for activities connected with rural development (Rs 547 crore), followed by health care and family welfare (Rs 432 crore), relief for natural calamities (Rs 339 crore), construction/ extension of buildings (Rs 289 crore) and help for the poor, aged and destitute (Rs 235 crore).

Source: *The New Indian Express*, July 26, 2003

CMIE forecasts 6.5 pc growth

Good monsoon rain to boost rural economy

India's stuttering economy is expected to make a good performance this year. A strong rebound in farming after a good monsoon will help the Indian economy grow 6.5 percent in the year to March 2004, up from 4.3 percent the previous year, the Centre for monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) has forecast.

Moreover, India's industrial output rose 5.7 percent in May, helped by strong consumer demand buoyant export orders, data released by the Central Statistical organisation of the Government showed on Friday.

Foreign funds, which have lapped up Indian shares for the past two months, are likely to step up investment in Asia's third largest economy because of improved growth prospects, analysts said.

The Mumbai based independent economic think tank said in its monthly report released on Friday that India's farm sector would expand 7.5 percent despite a slight delay in the monsoon. The farm sector shrunk 3.2 percent last year as the country suffered its worst drought in 15 years after

poor monsoon rainfall, dragging down overall growth.

Under the ideal conditions of good monsoon, agriculture production had the prospects to grow at 15 percent in 2003-2004. however, the delay in monsoon eroded part of this expected rise, CMIE said. There was a lag in the sowing pattern till end of June 2003 and governments of southern states had issued warnings to prepare for worse indicating this was not the ideal weather condition for crop production.

Food production is expected to grow by 11.4 percent and non-food production by 5.8 percent in 2003-2004, it added. But growth of industrial output, which accounts for a quarter of GDP, is likely to dip to five percent from last year's 5.7 percent because rural demand trickles down to other sectors only towards the end of this fiscal year after the harvest in winter.

So the effect of last year's poor harvest will be felt for most of this year, while the expected good farm output this year will boost industrial output next year, economists said.

The services sector, which contributes half of total output, is seen maintaining growth at seven

percent, CMIE said. Exports are projected to grow at nine percent for the year ended March 2004 while the imports would grow at a lower rate of 4.5 percent in the same period. The trade deficit was expected to remain lower at US \$ 7 billion in 2003-2004 as against \$ nine billion in 2002-2003.

CMIE, reviewing the performance of various sectors in 2002-2003, said the projected decline in agricultural sector at 3.2 percent was likely to witness further downward revision.

Inflows from foreign funds have helped India's benchmark Sensex gain 27 percent from a six-month low struck in late April. Investors also hope the successful listing of the country's largest

carmaker, Maruthi Udyog Ltd will inject new life into India's limp privatisation programme. The government diluted its stake in Maruthi through a hugely oversubscribed IPO. "I think global liquidity is chasing high growth, and 6 to 6.5 percent growth is a good rate for foreign fund investment", said an analyst.

With the Indian economy poised to grow at more than six percent, the central bank is likely to hold interest rates steady for some time, economists said.

Source: The New Indian Express, July 12, 2003

Lonely Autumn for the Aged

Over three percent of the total aged people in the State are left to live alone in their houses, according to the latest survey report prepared by the Economics and Statistics Department.

The survey, 'The Aged in Kerala', says that there are 49,578 households in the State where people are left alone to spend the autumn of their lives. Thiruvananthapuram district leads the list with 7,171 households. At the bottom of the list is Kasaragod with 944 households.

According to the survey, over 10 percent of the State's population consist of people aged above 60, with half of them in the 70 plus age group.

An interesting finding in the report is that 10.35 percent of the total households with elderly have their sons/ daughters living abroad. Malappuram has the maximum such houses (19.36 percent) and Idukki the minimum (1.74 percent).

The breaking up of joint family system and the evolution of small families, shift from agriculture-based economy to service sector, migration of a larger section of the youth to other States and countries have led to this situation, the survey points out.

Pathanamthitta district has the highest proportion of aged people - around 15 percent of its total population.

The male-female combination in the state, according to the study, is 1,147 females for every 1,000 males in the 60 plus age group. The sex ratio is maximum in Kannur followed by Thrissur while Idukki is the only district where the males

outnumber the females in the 60 plus age group. Around 55 percent of the female population in the 60 plus age group are widows.

The high proportion of elderly people in the State could be attributed directly to the lower birth and death rate compared to other States. Quality of life, health consciousness and literacy have all contributed to the lengthening of life span which goes well beyond 70, the survey points out.

On the flip side of it, Kerala has the maximum number of old age homes in the country.

Aliamma Thampy of the Help Age has said that she was getting as many as 100 queries a day on old age homes.

Demographic experts also are least amused by the increasing proportion of the aged in the State. Former Director of Economics and Statistics, A. Meera Sahib, who initiated the survey, described the situation as 'alarming'.

"It is high time that the Government understands the gravity of the problem and drafts a population policy. Otherwise, it is only a matter of time for the much-hyped Kerala model to fall flat," he said.

According to S. Irudaya Rajan of CDS, the situation is likely to turn worse. "The aged population had been increasing at a worrying pace and by 2025 one in every 5 will be a senior citizen outnumbering the younger population", he added.

Source: The New Indian Express, July 31, 2003

Expats' money being spent lavishly by kin

A study on migrants and returnees by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, titled 'Activity Status of Migrants and Returnees', has revealed that the per-head expenditure of families of migrants is nearly 35 percent higher than that of others.

While each member of a migrant family spends Rs 650.44 a month, one from a non-migrant family spends only Rs 496.56. In the case of families with both migrants and returnees, it is 584.92 and for families of returnees it is Rs 514.05. Most of the houses of migrants and returnees have modern electrical and electronic equipment. The average family size of families of migrants and returnees is 7.01 members, whereas that of resident families is only 4.79, according to the study.

The study that began in 1999 was carried out through a multi-sampling technique covering families of migrants in all the 14 districts. It was completed in May 2003.

It pointed out that the migrants had invested a major chunk of their earnings on land and building. While 29 percent of the total investments by migrants were on construction and purchase of residential buildings, 24.7 percent was on purchasing land. The other sectors of major spending include marriage and treatment.

Among those who had invested in real estate, 75 percent purchased less than 50 cents and only 1.75 percent purchased above five acres. The maximum area of land was purchased in Kottayam district and the minimum was in Kozhikode.

The study said that among a sample of 1000 migrants, only 39 made capital investments above Rs 5 lakh whereas 644 invested less than Rs

25,000 and 216 invested amounts ranging from Rs 1 lakh to Rs 5 lakh. Among the returnees, 20 per 1000 invested above Rs 5 lakh, 167 per 1000 between Rs 1 lakh and Rs 5 lakh and 704 per 1000 less than Rs 25,000.

The study also pointed out that the number of returnees was increasing every year. Of a total of 5.4 lakh returnees, 91,000 were sent back for various reasons, including the new restriction in that region, 88,000 returned due to ill-health, 81,000 following retrenchment of services and 72,000 due to lack of life security. The maximum number of returnees are from Saudi Arabia, followed by the UAE. Most of the returnees are in the age group of 30-39.

Noting that 34.97 percent of the returnees are unemployed, the study stressed the need for utilising their expertise for the development of the State.

The total number of Kerala migrants outside the country is 13.84 lakh, of which 11.4 lakh are employed. The largest number of migrants is in the UAE (4.09 lakh), followed by Saudi Arabia (4.08 lakh). A major portion of the migrants is not technically qualified and is employed in the category of workers.

Of the 11.4 lakh employed migrants, 4.2 lakh secured job through recruitment agencies and 3.7 lakh through sources like relatives and friends.

A total of 7,333 migrants were reported dead over these years, of which 3,613 due to illness and 3,062 in accidents. As many as 1478 of them were employed as workers. A major section among those dead were in the age group of 30-39.

Source: *The New Indian Express*, July 21, 2003

Industrial production up 5.7 percent in June

Keeping in tune with the economic growth prospects for the current fiscal, India's industrial output registered a 5.7 percent growth in June 2003, against 4.5 percent in the same month last year.

The growth of industrial output in the April-June quarter was 5.3 percent, compared to 4.3 percent in the same period a year earlier, the Index

of Industrial Production (IIP) released today by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) showed.

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and various other institutions have predicted a six percent growth in the gross domestic product (GDP) for 2003-2004.

Manufacturing, which has considerable weightage in the IIP, grew by 5.8 percent in June

against 4.2 percent in the same month. Last year in April-June the sector grew by 5.8 percent, up from 4.2 percent. Mining had a growth rate of 5.9 percent in June down from nine percent last year, while electricity recorded a 4.7 percent growth, up from 3.8 percent in the same month earlier.

In the first quarter, mining output grew by 5.3 percent, down from 6.8 percent, while electricity had a growth of 3.9 percent, marginally higher than the 3.7 percent in April-June 2002.

As many as 11 of 17 two-digit industry groups have shown positive growth during June.

The highest growth rates were recorded by wool, silk and man made fibre textiles (26 percent), followed by transport equipment and parts (25.2 percent) and rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products (17.3 percent).

Negative growth was witnessed by leather and fur products (13.3 percent), followed by a decline of 8.4 percent in cotton textiles and 5.7 percent in metal products and parts, except machinery and equipment.

BPL families excel in information technology, bio-tech sectors

Sunrise sectors of information technology (IT), computers and biotechnology are not areas one associate with below the poverty line (BPL) families, especially when it comes to running successful businesses. Not anymore.

Various units started by BPL families under the guidance of 'Kudumbasree', the Kerala Government aided poverty eradicating mission, have not only established a firm footing in these sectors within a short span of time, but have also become a potential avenue for large-scale employment generation among the youth in the poor families in the future.

Currently, about 67 software and seven hardware units by the BPL families are functioning in the State, garnering a revenues to the tune of Rs 10 crore and Rs 1.5 crore respectively till date. Importantly, a majority of the entrepreneurs in the software firms are women. "The software employees are doing various projects such as data processing, web portal designing, data entry for the transport departments, sub-registrar offices etc.," said T.K. Jose, executive director, Kudumbasree.

The software and hardware units, though separate entities, bid for the tenders as a group and thereby are in a position to grab contracts. The hardware units, for instance, sells the computers under the KCL (Kudumbasree computer links) brand name and by pricing the products Rs 4,000 to Rs 7,000 cheaper compared to their multi-national counterparts, can emerge as a successful venture in the coming years. "It will take sometime for the

units to become profitable," Jose said. As far as the software units are concerned, the notable projects undertaken during the last couple of years include; the work on 35,000 ration cards (from dataentry to issuance stage) for the State Government, computerisation of birth and death certificate registration for the Cochin corporation and computerisation of sub-registrars office, among other things.

"We assist the unit for bidding for contract, besides helping them in getting the required training in computers," explained Kabir B Haroon, Eranakulam district mission co-ordinator, Kudumbasree. For starters, the minimum qualification is graduation and diploma in computer education. The average age is between 25 and 30.

In the bio-technology sector, as a first step, the Kudumbasree along with the Spices board, are training a group of 10 youngsters (8 of them women) in the tissue-culture in vanilla. "After an year long training at Spices Board, the group can establish their own enterprises for tissue culture in vanilla or an become a consultant in tissue-culture", said Kabir.

Those undergoing the training are also entitled for a stipend of Rs 1,500 per month. Though there are occasional incidents like people leaving from these units, the Kudumbasree officials said most people prefer to work in the units where they are "the owner, manager and the employee."

Source: The New Indian Express, July 22, 2003.

Table I - Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural and Rural Laborers

Sl No	State	Linking factor for general Index a	General Index		Food Index		Pan, Supari, Tobacco Intoxicants Index	
			March 2003	April 2003	March 2003	April 2003	March 2003	April 2003
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	4.84	343	345	347	350	365	363
2	Assam	b	329	334	316	323	384	386
3	Bihar	6.22	305	304	293	291	348	347
4	Gujarat	5.34	331	335	334	340	378	378
5	Haryana	*	329	331	334	335	344	356
6	Himachal Pradesh	*	310	315	313	320	400	404
7	Jammu & Kashmir	5.98	348	352	356	361	359	360
8	Karnataka	5.81	330	332	330	333	379	380
9	Kerala	6.56	328	331	320	325	435	433
10	Madhya Pradesh	6.04	316	317	316	317	365	365
11	Maharashtra	5.85	321	322	328	330	352	354
12	Manipur	*	301	302	285	286	359	363
13	Meghalaya	*	340	341	328	329	366	365
14	Orissa	6.05	295	297	274	276	409	401
15	Punjab	c	332	332	331	331	424	427
16	Rajasthan	6.15	325	326	329	329	351	355
17	Tamil Nadu	5.67	354	358	346	350	417	434
18	Tripura	*	322	315	312	299	395	398
19	Uttar Pradesh	6.60	325	325	322	322	395	395
20	West Bengal	5.73	303	305	278	280	389	391
	All India	5.89	324	326	318	319	381	382

Sl No	State	Linking factor for general Index a	Fuel & Light Index		Clothing, Bedding & Footwear Index		Miscellaneous Index	
			March 2003	April 2003	March 2003	April 2003	March 2003	April 2003
1	2	3	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Andhra Pradesh	4.84	331	331	347	347	321	322
2	Assam	b	371	374	385	387	321	321
3	Bihar	6.22	340	340	353	353	348	349
4	Gujarat	5.34	254	253	330	329	350	350
5	Haryana	*	372	375	321	321	288	289
6	Himachal Pradesh	*	227	227	307	307	350	357
7	Jammu & Kashmir	5.98	254	254	378	377	348	346
8	Karnataka	5.81	336	337	323	325	313	312
9	Kerala	6.56	339	339	334	335	331	329
10	Madhya Pradesh	6.04	323	323	324	325	292	293
11	Maharashtra	5.85	311	309	296	296	302	303
12	Manipur	*	417	417	306	311	299	299
13	Meghalaya	*	362	362	417	418	387	387
14	Orissa	6.05	349	349	404	405	362	363
15	Punjab	c	374	376	311	311	313	315
16	Rajasthan	6.15	349	345	318	331	292	291
17	Tamil Nadu	5.67	325	326	337	338	405	406
18	Tripura	*	210	206	415	436	328	332
19	Uttar Pradesh	6.60	305	299	344	344	328	328
20	West Bengal	5.73	356	353	421	420	403	413
	All India	5.89	328	327	339	340	334	335

a - The indices for a given month of old base (1960-61) can be obtained by multiplying the index number of new base (1986-87) of that month by the relevant linking factors which are applicable to Agricultural Laborers only.

b & c - To obtain linking factors for Assam and Punjab, please consult article in February, 1996 issue of the Indian Labour Journal.

* - Indices compiled and published for the first time w.e.f November, 1995.

Consumer Price Index (Cost of Living Index) numbers for Agricultural and Industrial Workers for the month of August 2003

(Base 1998-99 =100)

Sl. No	Centre	Linking Factor *	Index Numbers for		Estimated Indices for	
			July 03	August 03	July 03	August 03
1	Thiruvananthapuram	10.39	124	124	1288	1288
2	Kollam	10.28	124	124	1275	1275
3	Punalur	9.96	113	113	1125	1125
4	Pathanamthitta	-	120	119	-	-
5	Alappuzha	10.45	116	115	1212	1202
6	Kottayam	10.40	117	117	1217	1217
7	Mundakkayam	10.12	116	115	1174	1164
8	Munnar	10.03	115	115	1153	1153
9	Eranakulam	9.92	118	117	1171	1161
10	Chalakkudy	10.60	116	115	1230	1219
11	Thrissur	10.05	116	116	1166	1166
12	Palakkad	10.48	116	116	1216	1216
13	Malappuram	10.30	119	118	1226	1215
14	Kozhikode	10.08	117	116	1179	1169
15	Meppady	10.64	113	113	1202	1202
16	Kannur	10.06	117	117	1177	1177
17	Kasaragod	-	120	120	-	-

- 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.

The Consumer Price Index (Cost of Living Index) Numbers applicable to employees in employment under the Minimum Wages Act (Central Act XI of 1948) for the month of August 2003 as ascertained by the Director of Economics & Statistics under clause (C) of Section 2 of the Act.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

(Base 1982 = 100)

States	Centre	Consumer Price Index Number for the month of											
		Sep 02	Oct 02	Nov 02	Dec 02	Jan 03	Feb 03	Mar 03	Apr 03	May 03	Jun 03	Jul 03	Aug 03
Southern States													
Kerala	1. Aluva	483	486	487	487	489	486	479	488	485	491	490	488
	2. Mundakayam	486	482	482	483	481	479	476	486	489	496	496	490
	3. Kollam	498	501	503	518	518	509	518	513	514	512	534	519
	4. Thiruvananthapuram	544	545	553	554	555	556	553	563	555	569	577	571
	Average	503	504	506	511	511	508	507	513	511	517	524	517
Tamilnadu	1. Chennai	523	526	528	522	523	523	525	536	536	540	538	536
	2. Coimbatore	481	479	491	487	485	490	491	500	497	503	497	490
	3. Coonoor	478	488	490	483	483	489	492	501	509	506	508	499
	4. Madurai	464	470	476	477	470	470	472	481	480	484	485	482
	5. Salem	464	472	475	472	467	465	469	484	485	489	490	487
	6. Tiruchirappalli	548	550	563	573	564	556	541	559	573	572	577	573
Average	493	498	504	502	499	499	498	510	513	516	516	511	
Andhra Pradesh	1. Gudur	458	463	470	467	462	464	466	464	467	469	470	471
	2. Gundur	481	484	490	492	488	495	499	507	510	514	512	511
	3. Hyderabad	471	476	476	478	478	481	487	492	495	505	506	501
	4. Visakhapatnam	473	475	479	479	476	475	475	478	481	491	491	492
	5. Warangal	506	514	517	507	512	523	525	530	536	538	533	529
Average	478	482	486	485	483	488	490	494	498	503	502	501	
Karnataka	1. Bangalore	458	457	460	460	463	465	469	475	475	477	481	476
	2. Belgaum	524	523	524	523	522	523	524	527	530	533	544	542
	3. Hubli Dhanwar	480	481	484	480	481	487	486	491	495	496	498	495
	4. Meccara	463	459	462	463	459	460	460	470	471	474	484	479
Average	481	480	483	482	481	484	485	491	493	495	502	498	
Pondichery	1. Pondicherry	516	521	531	531	529	536	533	544	547	547	546	547

Contd.

Indices

Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (Contd.)

(Base 1982 = 100)

States	Centre	Consumer Price Index Number for the month of											
		Sep 02	Oct 02	Nov 02	Dec 02	Jan 03	Feb 03	Mar 03	Apr 03	May 03	Jun 03	Jul 03	Aug 03
Northern States													
Delhi	1. Delhi	562	563	561	551	555	558	564	568	568	569	577	575
Maharashtra	1. Mumbai	563	563	565	569	574	574	578	585	586	586	589	583
	2. Nagpur	499	500	504	497	493	492	495	496	501	504	510	510
	3. Nasik	518	518	519	521	524	516	524	531	535	534	537	534
	4. Pune	532	534	538	537	540	539	541	553	556	560	563	557
	5. Solapur	499	497	492	489	491	494	494	491	491	498	505	502
	Average	522	522	524	523	524	523	526	531	534	536	541	537
Haryana	1. Faridabad	492	491	487	482	482	486	493	494	494	497	505	501
	2. Yamuna Nagar	459	456	454	446	447	452	454	457	458	458	468	465
	Average	476	474	471	464	465	469	474	476	476	478	487	483
West Bengal	1. Asansol	463	465	467	460	455	453	455	467	471	474	476	478
	2. Darjeeling	420	411	410	405	410	403	404	420	424	427	424	429
	3. Durgapur	567	571	563	554	552	551	561	566	563	559	562	567
	4. Haldia	590	592	590	582	578	575	581	584	584	588	592	590
	5. Howrah	550	554	556	546	542	538	541	557	555	557	557	557
	6. Jalpaiguri	427	429	424	416	404	409	410	411	416	418	427	424
	7. Kolkata	538	543	544	530	527	527	533	545	542	541	545	541
	8. Raniganj	425	424	425	414	408	406	410	419	424	421	433	432
	Average	498	499	497	488	485	483	487	496	497	498	502	502
Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh	525	522	520	514	514	514	516	516	519	519	529	533
Uttar Pradesh	1. Agra	447	444	445	437	445	448	451	449	447	449	457	459
	2. Ghaziabad	489	483	481	478	479	484	488	490	493	493	500	501
	3. Kanpur	471	467	468	456	453	458	464	465	463	465	473	475
	4. Saharapur	439	446	444	439	440	444	446	450	449	448	460	460
	5. Varanasi	499	498	498	489	484	491	502	498	498	503	509	510
	Average	469	468	467	460	460	465	470	470	470	472	480	481
Madhya Pradesh	1. Balaghat	432	445	444	438	432	427	428	433	438	441	449	452
	2. Bhopal	516	517	516	509	508	509	515	520	524	525	534	532
	3. Indore	491	491	494	492	491	492	506	513	514	518	526	514
	4. Jabalpur	472	488	483	471	466	468	473	475	480	482	502	499
	Average	478	485	484	478	474	474	481	485	489	492	503	499
	All India	485	487	489	484	483	484	487	493	494	497	501	499

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AND % VARIATIONS OF INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

State	Centre	CPI for the month of		variation	CPI for the month of		variatio
		Jul-02	Jul-03		Aug-02	Aug -03	
Southern States							
1. Kerala	1. Aluva	489	490	0.20	492	488	-0.81
	2. Mundakayam	476	496	4.20	476	490	2.94
	3. Kollam	504	534	5.95	502	519	3.39
	4. Thiruvananthapuram	557	577	3.59	552	571	3.44
	Average	507	524	3.50	506	517	2.27
2. Tamilnadu	1. Chennai	515	538	4.47	520	536	3.08
	2. Coimbatore	477	497	4.19	482	490	1.66
	3. Coonoor	477	508	6.50	473	499	5.50
	4. Madurai	457	485	6.13	464	482	3.88
	5. Salem	470	490	4.26	467	487	4.28
	6. Tiruchirappalli	530	577	8.87	548	573	4.56
	Average	488	516	5.78	492	511	3.83
3. Andra Pradesh	1. Gudur	457	470	2.84	458	471	2.84
	2. Gundur	480	512	6.67	480	511	6.46
	3. Hyderabad	468	506	8.12	470	501	6.60
	4. Visakhapatanam	470	491	4.47	475	492	3.58
	5. Warangal	503	533	5.96	509	529	3.93
	Average	476	502	5.63	478	501	4.68
4. Karnataka	1. Bangalore	455	481	5.71	456	476	4.39
	2. Belgaum	519	544	4.82	521	542	4.03
	3. Hubli Dhanwar	477	498	4.40	477	495	3.77
	4. Meccara	462	484	4.76	463	479	3.46
	Average	478	502	4.91	479	498	3.91
5. Pondicherry	1. Pondicherry	516	546	5.81	512	547	6.84

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

State	Centre	CPI for the month of		% variation	CPI for the month of		% variation
		Jul-02	Jul-03		Aug-02	Aug-03	
Northern States							
1. Delhi	1. Delhi	561	577	2.85	563	575	2.13
2. Maharashtra	1. Mumbai	560	589	5.18	562	583	3.74
	2. Nagpur	493	510	3.45	496	510	2.82
	3. Nasik	514	537	4.47	519	534	2.89
	4. Pune	532	563	5.83	534	557	4.31
	5. Solapur	486	505	3.91	490	502	2.45
	Average	517	541	4.60	520	537	3.27
3. Haryana	1. Faridabad	487	505	3.70	491	501	2.04
	2. Yamuna Nagar	452	468	3.54	458	465	1.53
	Average	470	487	3.62	475	483	1.79
4. West Bengal	1. Asansol	459	476	3.70	463	478	3.24
	2. Darjeeling	393	424	7.89	412	429	4.13
	3. Durgapur	558	562	0.72	564	567	0.53
	4. Haldia	584	592	1.37	589	590	0.17
	5. Howrah	545	557	2.20	548	557	1.64
	6. Jalpaiguri	421	427	1.43	425	424	-0.24
	7. Kolkata	537	545	1.49	536	541	0.93
	8. Raniganj	419	433	3.34	423	432	2.13
	Average	490	502	2.55	495	502	1.46
5. Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh	514	529	2.92	521	533	2.30
6. Uttar Pradesh	1. Agra	442	457	3.39	447	459	2.68
	2. Ghaziabad	483	500	3.52	486	501	3.09
	3. Kanpur	465	473	1.72	470	475	1.06
	4. Saharapur	436	460	5.50	438	460	5.02
	5. Varanasi	491	509	3.67	495	510	3.03
	Average	463	480	3.54	467	481	2.95
7. Madhya Pradesh	1. Balaghat	428	449	4.91	431	452	4.87
	2. Bhopal	512	534	4.30	515	532	3.30
	3. Indore	496	526	6.05	493	514	4.26
	4. Jabalpur	468	502	7.26	470	499	6.17
	Average	476	503	5.62	477	499	4.61
	All India	481	501	4.16	484	499	3.10

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

Sl. No.	Centre	Base 1986-87 = 100											
		Sept 02	Oct 02	Nov 02	Dec 02	Jan 03	Feb 03	Mar 03	Apr 03	May 03	Jun 03	Jul 03	Aug 03
Southern States													
1	Kerala	325	328	329	330	330	329	328	331	335	341	343	343
2	Tamilnadu	324	327	340	356	355	355	354	358	359	362	356	354
3	Andhrapradesh	338	340	345	343	341	342	343	345	347	352	349	349
4	Karnataka	320	320	322	324	328	329	330	332	334	333	336	335
Northern States													
5	Maharashtra	321	320	321	318	319	320	321	322	325	330	334	333
6	Haryana	333	331	330	325	322	326	329	331	329	332	333	336
7	West Bengal	309	314	310	304	299	300	303	305	308	308	318	321
8	Uttar Pradesh	326	327	324	318	317	323	325	325	322	325	327	328
9	Madhya Pradesh	320	321	321	314	309	312	316	317	320	323	322	320
10	Assam	331	332	331	329	325	326	329	334	336	337	340	342
11	Bihar	298	300	300	296	293	300	305	304	300	301	305	305
12	Gujarat	334	333	332	328	326	327	331	335	336	339	343	341
13	Himachalpradesh	303	307	309	310	308	308	310	315	309	311	320	322
14	Jammu & Kashmir	337	340	342	346	350	349	348	352	353	346	342	344
15	Manipur	299	300	302	300	299	300	301	302	303	305	307	308
16	Meghalaya	343	346	343	343	340	340	340	341	348	345	349	348
17	Orissa	301	302	300	294	292	291	295	297	302	310	316	318
18	Punjab	335	333	333	324	324	324	332	332	330	333	337	341
19	Rajasthan	327	327	327	324	323	323	325	326	328	330	326	324
20	Tripura	328	330	334	334	331	323	322	315	315	320	323	323
	All India	321	322	323	321	320	322	324	326	327	330	331	332

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AND % VARIATIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

[Base 1986-87 = 100]

Sl. No.	Centre	Index for		% Variation	Index for		% Variation
		Jul-02	Jul-03		Aug-02	Aug -03	
	Southern States						
1	Kerala	321	335	4.36	325	341	4.92
2	Tamilnadu	316	359	13.61	319	362	13.48
3	Andhrapradesh	331	347	4.83	334	352	5.39
4	Karnataka	314	334	6.37	314	333	6.05
	Northern States						
5	Maharashtra	308	325	5.52	314	330	5.10
6	Haryana	322	329	2.17	323	332	2.79
7	West Bengal	297	308	3.70	299	308	3.01
8	Uttar Pradesh	309	322	4.21	315	325	3.17
9	Madhya Pradesh	311	320	2.89	314	323	2.87
10	Assam	320	336	5.00	322	337	4.66
11	Bihar	288	300	4.17	290	301	3.79
12	Gujarat	321	336	4.67	325	339	4.31
13	Himachalpradesh	300	309	3.00	301	311	3.32
14	Jammu & Kashmir	338	353	4.44	333	346	3.90
15	Manipur	297	303	2.02	298	305	2.35
16	Meghalaya	348	348	0.00	344	345	0.29
17	Orissa	293	302	3.07	295	310	5.08
18	Punjab	325	330	1.54	328	333	1.52
19	Rajasthan	313	328	4.79	318	330	3.77
20	Tripura	321	315	-1.87	323	320	-0.93
	All India	311	327	5.14	314	330	5.10

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR RURAL LABOURERS

Sl. No.	Centre	Base 1986-87 = 100											
		Sept 02	Oct 02	Nov 02	Dec 02	Jan 02	Feb 02	Mar 03	Apr 03	May 03	Jun 03	Jul 03	Aug 03
Southern States													
1	Kerala	327	329	330	331	331	331	330	333	336	342	344	343
2	Tamilnadu	324	327	339	354	352	352	351	355	356	359	354	352
3	Andhrapradesh	338	340	345	344	341	342	344	345	348	353	350	349
4	Karnataka	321	321	323	325	328	329	331	333	335	334	336	336
Northern States													
5	Maharashtra	321	321	321	319	319	320	322	323	326	330	334	334
6	Haryana	334	333	331	327	324	328	331	332	330	333	333	335
7	West Bengal	312	316	313	307	302	303	305	308	312	312	319	321
8	Uttar Pradesh	330	330	327	322	321	326	328	328	325	328	331	331
9	Madhya Pradesh	325	326	326	319	315	318	321	322	325	327	329	327
10	Assam	331	332	331	329	325	326	329	334	336	337	341	340
11	Bihar	300	302	302	298	295	301	307	306	302	303	305	307
12	Gujarat	335	334	334	330	327	328	332	336	337	341	345	345
13	Himachalpradesh	310	314	314	315	313	312	315	321	316	317	323	325
14	Jammu & Kashmir	329	333	336	338	341	340	340	344	346	340	341	338
15	Manipur	300	301	302	301	299	300	302	303	304	306	307	308
16	Meghalaya	340	343	340	341	338	338	338	339	346	343	343	347
17	Orissa	301	302	300	294	293	291	295	297	303	310	314	316
18	Punjab	340	338	337	330	329	330	337	338	336	338	342	342
19	Rajasthan	328	327	328	325	323	323	325	326	328	329	329	325
20	Tripura	321	323	328	328	326	317	315	306	306	311	313	314
	All India	323	324	326	324	322	324	326	328	329	332	334	333

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AND % VARIATIONS FOR RURAL LABOURERS

[Base 1986-87 = 100]

Sl. No.	Centre	Index for		% Variation	Index for		% Variation
		Jul-02	Jul-03		Aug-02	Aug-03	
	Southern States						
1	Kerala	324	336	3.70	328	342	4.27
2	Tamilnadu	316	356	12.66	319	359	12.54
3	Andhrapradesh	332	348	4.82	335	353	5.37
4	Karnataka	315	335	6.35	315	334	6.03
	Northern States						
5	Maharashtra	309	326	5.50	314	330	5.10
6	Haryana	323	330	2.17	325	333	2.46
7	West Bengal	300	312	4.00	302	312	3.31
8	Uttar Pradesh	312	325	4.17	319	328	2.82
9	Madhya Pradesh	315	325	3.17	318	327	2.83
10	Assam	320	336	5.00	322	337	4.66
11	Bihar	290	302	4.14	293	303	3.41
12	Gujarat	323	337	4.33	326	341	4.60
13	Himachalpradesh	306	316	3.27	308	317	2.92
14	Jammu & Kashmir	331	346	4.53	326	340	4.29
15	Manipur	297	304	2.36	298	306	2.68
16	Meghalaya	345	346	0.29	341	343	0.59
17	Orissa	293	303	3.41	295	310	5.08
18	Punjab	330	336	1.82	332	338	1.81
19	Rajastan	315	328	4.13	319	329	3.13
20	Tripura	315	306	-2.86	317	311	-1.89
	All India	313	329	5.11	317	332	4.73

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

(Kerala State) Base 1998-99=100

Centre	Sep 02	Oct 02	Nov 02	Dec 02	Jan 03	Feb 03	Mar 03	Apr 03	May 03	Jun 03	Jul 03	Aug 03
Thiruvananthapuram	117	117	118	119	120	120	121	122	121	122	124	124
Kollam	118	118	119	121	121	121	121	122	122	122	124	124
Pathanamthitta	113	113	113	113	114	114	113	112	111	112	113	113
Punalur	115	115	116	116	116	117	117	117	118	119	120	119
Alappuzha	113	113	114	114	114	114	114	115	115	116	116	115
Kottayam	115	115	116	116	116	116	115	116	117	117	117	117
Mundakkayam	114	114	114	115	115	115	114	114	114	115	116	115
Munnar	115	115	115	115	114	114	113	114	114	115	115	115
Ernakulam	115	115	116	116	116	116	116	117	117	118	118	117
Chalakkudy	113	113	114	114	114	114	114	115	115	116	116	115
Thrissur	114	114	115	115	115	115	115	116	115	116	116	116
Palakkad	114	114	115	115	115	115	115	116	116	116	116	116
Malappuram	114	114	115	115	116	116	116	117	118	119	119	118
Kozhikkode	113	113	114	114	114	114	113	114	115	116	117	116
Meppady	115	115	115	115	114	114	113	113	112	112	113	113
Kannur	114	114	115	115	115	115	115	116	115	117	117	117
Kasargod	113	114	115	115	115	116	116	118	117	119	120	120
State	114	114	115	115	116	116	115	116	116	117	117	117

Prices

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

Sl. No	Name of Commodity	Unit	Sep 02	Oct 02	Nov 02	Dec 02	Jan 03	Feb 03	Mar 03	Apr 03	May 03	Jun 03	Jul 03	Aug 03
A. RICE - OPEN MARKET														
1	Red - Matta	Kg	12.95	12.93	13.30	13.25	13.29	13.29	13.30	13.13	13.09	13.59	13.71	13.88
2	Red - Chamba	Kg	13.39	12.96	13.04	13.59	13.69	13.65	13.65	13.51	13.27	13.35	13.89	14.45
3	White Andra Vella	Kg	12.03	11.95	12.45	11.52	12.55	12.60	12.50	12.44	12.57	12.80	13.32	13.17
B. PULSES														
4	Green gram	Kg	30.96	30.21	30.54	30.29	29.54	29.64	29.71	29.89	30.43	30.07	29.96	30.08
5	Black gram split w/o husk	Kg	33.13	32.32	31.04	29.79	28.11	27.14	27.25	27.18	27.04	26.39	26.00	26.27
6	Dhall(Tur)	Kg	31.13	31.15	31.15	31.12	30.19	30.77	30.04	30.08	31.04	31.00	30.81	30.29
C. OTHER FOOD ITEMS														
7	Sugar(O.M)	Kg.	14.69	14.49	13.89	13.32	13.30	13.22	13.15	13.08	13.34	13.32	13.94	15.33
8	Milk (Cow's)	Ltr.	13.00	13.04	13.04	13.04	13.04	13.04	13.04	13.04	13.04	13.04	13.04	13.08
9	Egg Hen's (White lagon)	Dozen	15.23	14.38	16.21	16.41	16.01	16.54	14.61	15.47	15.04	18.09	17.80	15.74
10	Mutton with bones	Kg	121.43	122.14	121.43	121.43	123.57	123.57	125.71	125.71	126.43	125.71	125.71	126.43
11	Tea (Kannan Devan)	1/2 kg	71.00	71.07	71.07	71.07	71.21	71.21	71.21	71.21	71.50	71.14	71.00	71.00
12	Coffee Powder (Brook Bond Gr.Label)	1/2 kg	69.20	69.20	69.20	69.20	68.70	66.70	66.70	66.27	65.71	66.21	66.93	67.43
D. OIL AND OIL SEEDS														
13	Coconut oil	Kg	51.04	49.57	56.93	61.61	58.75	62.55	62.11	59.23	58.30	53.88	59.55	62.90
14	Groundnut oil	Kg	56.20	56.38	57.88	59.53	59.13	60.66	64.96	65.96	65.86	66.37	66.03	66.66
15	Refined oil(Postman)	Kg.	65.65	63.87	71.20	76.42	73.87	75.63	74.28	75.88	76.79	80.21	87.54	83.05
16	Gingelly oil	Kg.	56.85	58.05	59.05	60.29	62.39	64.93	68.34	69.63	70.55	69.68	69.66	69.19
17	Coconut without husk	100 nos	480.77	469.64	526.79	576.79	570.36	591.07	597.50	579.29	569.64	531.43	558.93	584.23

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

Sl. No	Name of Commodity	Unit	Sep 02	Oct 02	Nov 02	Dec 02	Jan 03	Feb 03	Mar 03	Apr 03	May 03	Jun 03	Jul 03	Aug 03
E. SPICES AND CONDIMENTS														
18	Corriandar	Kg.	35.00	34.29	36.64	37.86	37.79	38.21	38.54	39.86	43.00	43.89	44.29	43.85
19	Chillies dry	Kg.	45.00	51.93	52.71	52.29	51.29	49.64	50.93	51.29	51.21	51.50	54.21	54.77
20	Onion small	Kg.	16.02	19.27	22.20	21.79	11.36	11.52	11.10	11.41	15.69	15.71	14.71	12.69
21	Tamai ind without seeds loose	Kg.	23.69	24.29	24.86	25.21	24.71	23.07	22.71	22.36	22.64	22.57	22.96	23.58
F. TUBERS														
22	Chenai	Kg.	9.15	8.29	9.07	9.21	9.86	11.86	13.07	14.14	15.77	18.50	14.14	11.23
23	Tapioca Raw	Kg.	5.62	5.82	5.89	5.86	5.96	5.96	5.88	6.13	5.96	5.89	5.71	6.27
24	Potato	Kg.	11.09	11.99	12.13	10.59	9.29	8.46	8.36	9.07	10.56	10.46	10.89	10.31
25	Colocassia	Kg.	14.69	13.29	13.21	12.14	11.71	12.43	12.77	14.36	14.85	15.52	16.69	16.09
G. VEGETABLES														
26	Onion big	Kg.	8.40	8.54	10.31	7.99	6.50	5.95	5.75	6.35	7.57	8.79	8.90	8.77
27	Brinjal	Kg.	9.85	9.64	11.29	11.14	8.64	8.57	8.79	9.29	11.14	12.00	12.00	12.00
28	Cucumber	Kg.	8.23	7.93	9.14	6.57	7.00	7.64	6.50	6.43	7.43	8.07	9.36	9.31
29	Ladies Finger	Kg.	11.15	10.93	10.14	9.57	9.50	10.14	13.64	13.50	11.93	11.79	11.00	11.46
30	Cabbage	Kg.	7.69	8.64	9.14	8.86	8.43	8.21	7.86	7.93	8.71	15.43	13.43	11.08
31	Bittergourd	Kg.	12.85	14.43	14.93	13.21	12.64	12.21	12.14	13.00	14.36	17.00	17.21	16.00
32	Tomatto	Kg.	8.54	9.14	11.93	8.71	7.21	7.21	7.93	13.00	16.07	12.07	19.43	8.46
33	Chillies green	Kg.	14.69	15.00	15.57	14.43	15.57	13.86	13.50	13.00	13.79	20.29	21.86	12.62
34	Banana green	Kg.	11.85	10.96	11.39	10.79	12.68	13.61	12.57	11.86	11.14	12.43	11.57	11.27
35	Plantain green	Kg.	9.46	8.89	9.57	9.07	8.93	9.36	8.57	8.68	8.29	9.00	9.18	9.08
H. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS														
36	Washing Soap (501 Half Bar)	1/2 Bar	7.88	7.91	7.95	7.95	7.96	7.95	7.91	7.91	7.91	7.93	7.93	7.93
37	Toilet Soap Lux	100 gm	11.71	11.86	11.89	11.75	11.79	11.96	12.11	12.21	12.25	12.29	12.32	12.32
38	Toothpaste Colgate	100 gm	29.64	29.64	29.64	29.64	29.64	29.64	29.64	29.64	29.29	27.50	26.07	26.07
39	Cement - Sankar (Ord. Paper Bag)	each	138.67	130.21	142.75	153.32	169.05	171.54	173.79	171.14	176.05	176.21	175.46	172.54

Next – generation internet on the anvil

Japan, China and South Korea will jointly develop the next-generation internet technology IPV6 (Internet Protocol Version 6), aiming to have the global standard for the technology set in Asia, a report said today. US firms now dominate the market for equipment like routers that serve as the infrastructure for the current IPV4-based internet. By working together, the three countries aim to take the lead in developing technologies for a world in which all equipment is connected to the internet, the Business daily Nihon Keizai Shimbun said.

Japanese government and technology company officials were unable to confirm the report. "The Japanese government has discussed IPV6 with China and South Korea at ministers meetings, but I'm not aware of any new development", said a spokesman for Hitachi, one of the Japanese firms mentioned in the report. "Our company has no specific plans in terms of tripartite development", he said.

Nippon Telegraph and Telephone, Hitachi, Fujitsu, NEC, Matsushita Electric, Mitsubishi Research Institute and Internet Initiative Japan, will participate in the effort, the newspaper said.

Source:

Cyber crime

Cyber crime is defined as any criminal activity which uses network access to commit a criminal act. With the exponential growth of the internet and networking, the opportunities to exploit weaknesses in information security are multiplying.

Attacks may be internal or external, with the former being easier to perpetrate. Cyber crime remains a major area of information security risk. The sophistication of these threats is consistently increasing and the methods employed to combat these threats is consistently increasing and the methods employed to combat these threats must match this level of sophistication.

The threat of cyber attacks is growing every day, due in large part to increasing reliance

on e-mail and the internet for conducting business. According to statistics from Carnegie Mellon's CERT Coordination Center, the number of IT security incidents reported has steadily grown from 52,658 in 2001 to 82,094 in 2002, and in just the first quarter of 2003, there were 42,586 reports – setting the pace to double last year's numbers.

Criminals may target organisations information systems and there could be serious financial loss and damage to business operations. Hence it is important to identify the network layout and make sure that the current safeguards are operational. Intrusion detection software should be put in place and there should be access lists to control access to IT infrastructure.

Organisations must work towards minimising the impact of cyber crime by preparing contingency plans and putting in place reasonable safeguards. It is important to put in place mechanisms to collect evidence of malafide actions.

Possible instances of cyber crime could be the targeting of confidential information or defacing organisations websites. Websites of data processing systems could be penetrated and sensitive information may be disclosed. Data could be modified or corrupted. There could be attacks on website, denying services. A malicious code can be sent and replicated, and this can damage systems. Hacking or breaking into an organisations computer system, is another instance of cyber crime.

One can separate today's threats from emerging threats by assigning them to general classes based on how rapidly the threats spread. As we move from class I to III, there is less of a chance that human response can contain the threat. Class I threats spread within days or hours. To date, most threats have been in this category.

Philips Internet TV

Dutch Philips Electronics has unveiled a television set featuring a wireless connection to the Internet and personal computers, enabling it to play music, pictures and videos from the web or PCs. The product was shown at the consumer electronics show in Las Vegas, but is not yet on sale.

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