

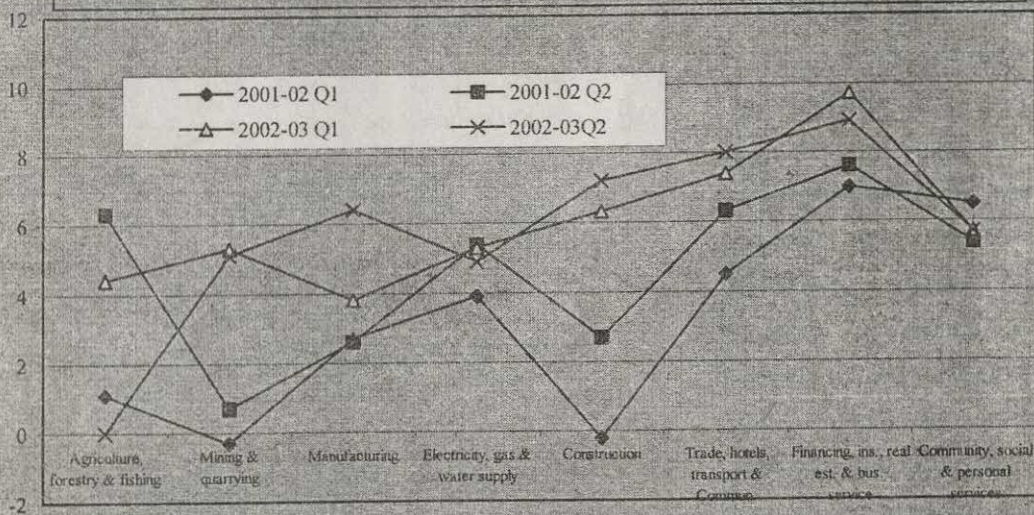
EcoStat News

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DES
013-718

Percentage variation of GDP (quarter wise) over previous year



Inside this issue

- Monetary Policy
- Agriculture & Coir Electricity
- Report Data – Cashew
- News – Tea
- Consumption of fertilizer
- Airport Performance
- Economy
- Indices
- Prices
- Cyber Corner



From Editors Desk

National Statistical Commission (NSC) under the chairmanship of Dr.C.Rangarajan had critically examined the system of Agricultural Statistics in our country and recommended measures for strengthening the system. Some important recommendations pertaining to Crop Statistics are:

(a) *A statistical study should be carried out to explore the feasibility of using the Improvement of Crop Statistics (ICS) data for working out a correction or adjustment factor to be applied to official statistics of crop area to generate alternative estimates of the same. Given the past experience of Land Utilisation Surveys of the NSS and the controversies they created, the Commission is of the view that the objective of redesigning of the ICS, at present, should be restricted to working out a correction factor.*

(b) *Crop estimates below the level of district are required to meet several needs including those of the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS). Special studies should be taken up by the National Statistical Office to develop appropriate "small area estimation" techniques for this purpose.*

(c) *The two series of experiments conducted under the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) and the General Crop Estimation Survey (GCES)*

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should not be combined for deriving estimates of production as the objectives of the two series are different and their merger will affect the quality of general crop estimates.

In pursuance of the National Statistical Commission's (NSC) recommendations on Agricultural Statistics an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of DG&CEO, NSSO has been constituted by Government of India to finalise the technical details for estimating correction factors based on ICS data for improving the official estimates of area and also to formulate suitable methodology for deriving yield estimates below the district level. Eminent Statisticians, Economists & Professors, NSSO officials and State Directors are members in this Committee DES, Kerala is one of the members.

The terms of reference of the Committee will be as follows:-

- i) To review the sampling scheme and other technical details of the ICS scheme for assessing its suitability for estimating correction factor for improving the official estimates of crop area and production in respect of principal crops.
- ii) To suggest modifications in sampling design and sample size if found necessary and the methodology to estimate the correction factor in each season.
- iii) To formulate suitable methodologies for deriving crop estimates for geographical

areas below the district level by using small area estimation techniques.

The first meeting of Expert Committee was held under the chairmanship of Dr.S.Ray, DG & CEO NSSO in Mahalanobis Bhavan, Kolkatta on 30.10.2002. Among other things, committee has decided to examine the results of Farmers Appraisal Survey being conducted on plot basis in six States for taking a firm view on the methodology being tested.

Eventhough one of the objectives of the pilot study is to see the feasibility of estimating the yield at Gram Panchayat level in the long run following the methodology being tested, I hope that the recommendation evolved by this committee would be of immense use for Crop estimates below the level of district to meet the needs of National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) etc.

Our editor in charge Sri.C.C.Cherien Kunju, has retired from service yesterday. On behalf of the editorial board and all members of this department, I would like to extend our wholehearted and profound thanks for the yeoman service rendered by him in bringing out this publication regularly. Wish him a happy and prosperous retired life.

Happy New Year to all readers.

Thiruvananthapuram **A. Meera Sahib**
01-01-2003 **Chief Editor**

DOES MONETARY POLICY HAVE DIFFERENTIAL STATE-LEVEL EFFECTS? AN EMPIRICAL EVALUATION

Contents

Monetary Policy

Agriculture & Coir

Electricity

Report

Data - Cashew

News - Tea

Consumption of fertilizer

Airport Performance

Economy

Indices

Prices

Cyber Corner

Page

4

9

10

11

13

16

17

20

21

22

31

34

DOES MONETARY POLICY HAVE DIFFERENTIAL STATE-LEVEL EFFECTS? AN EMPIRICAL EVALUATION

D M Nachane, Partha Ray, Saibal Ghosh

The paper examines whether monetary policy has similar effects across major states in the Indian polity. Impulse response functions from an estimated Structural Vector Auto Regression (SVAR) reveal two sets of states; a core of states that respond to monetary policy in a significant fashion vis-à-vis others whose response is less significant. The paper attempts to trace the reasons for the differential response of these two sets of states in terms of financial deepening and differential industry mix.

I Introduction

The prevailing paradigm of monetary policy predicates a uniform undifferentiated effect of such policy on the national economy. Such a view ignores the fact that in reality, any nation is composed of diverse albeit interlinked regions, which might respond differently to identical macroeconomic stimuli. For example, the effect of a change in the price of foodgrains might be quite different for a region, which is a dominant producer of that commodity vis-à-vis another region, which is an important consumer. Likewise, a rise in the energy price (for example, fuel) might impact different regions unevenly, in view of differential importance of fuel in the consumption basket of various regions. The idea that monetary policy can likewise have varied effects across regions is a short and logical next step.

In large federal structures like the US, Canada and India, an additional dimension is introduced by the existence of component federal states with their own governments and a measure of policy autonomy. While the concept of an economic region is logically quite distinct from that of a federal state, the latter provides a convenient anchor for studying regional dimensions of macroeconomic policy. This is so because in most countries, data is organized state wise rather than according to economic regions and also over a historical period, states develop distinct economic characteristics (partly due to inherent geographical and environmental features and partly owing to differing economic policies pursued). In the Indian context, although there have been several studies as to the impact of monetary policy on the national economy, there has been little investigation of the interrelationships among sub-national economies and associated feedbacks from policy shocks¹. Consequently, no comprehensive look at state level response to a policy change is available. Also lacking is a systematic analysis of why state economies may respond differently to monetary policy shocks. This is surprising, since state-level data offer a rich avenue for exploring the empirical significance of possible transmission mechanism for monetary policy. The present paper attempts to address this lacuna by presenting a state-level analysis of monetary policy effects. Rather than confining itself to merely identifying differential responses, it also seeks to investigate the reasons for such differential responses. We follow the SVAR methodology that claims as a

major advantage its ability to identify monetary policy shocks adjusted for the influences of other concurrent developments.

Our analysis reveals that the response of different states to monetary policy shocks is, in fact, quite distinct. The size of a state response to a monetary policy shock is positively related to the share of manufacturing in the NSDP (net state domestic product), which may be viewed as evidence favouring an 'interest rate channel'. The analysis also provides support for the fact that certain states, containing a relatively larger concentration of smaller firms, tend to be more responsive to monetary policy shocks than states with a smaller concentration of the same, which, in essence, is testimony to the existence of a 'broad credit channel'.

II Differential Impact of Monetary Policy: *Issues and Empirics*

The literature on the monetary transmission mechanism suggests several reasons why the actions of the authorities might have differential state-level effects. These include, among others (i) state wise differences in the mix of interest sensitive industries, (ii) differences in the mixture of large versus small firms across states, and (iii) the differential financial deepening across states.

Differential Industry Mix

It is, acknowledged that the interest rate elasticities of credit demand differ across industries. These differential elasticities, in conjunction with differing industry mixes across states, may account for differential sub-national effects of monetary policy. It is also a stylized fact that industry is more credit-dependent than either agriculture or services and therefore, relatively industrialised states are likely to be more effected by monetary policy shocks than their less industrialised counterparts.

Differential Mix of Firms

State-level differences in the composition and concentration of industry and sources of credit available to each could also lead to dissimilar responses to monetary policy. The credit view of monetary policy, enunciated by Bernanke and Blinder (1988), contends that monetary policy affects banks by directly affecting their ability to provide loans. Moreover, information costs and transaction costs

require small firms to deal with financial intermediaries, primarily banks, to meet their credit needs. In contrast, large firms usually have greater and varies access to external, non-bank sources of funds. Consequently, activity in a state that has a high concentration of small firms could be especially sensitive to the policy of the monetary authorities.

Differential Financial Deepening

Recent theoretical work on possible credit channels for the transmission of monetary policy actions to economic activity suggests that the mix of large versus small firms and large versus small banks is a crucial determinant of responses to monetary policy. Kashyap and Stein (1997) have pointed out that monetary policy is likely to have a relatively larger impact on countries having comparatively bank-dependent firms and a relatively large percentage of small banks. The credit channel will be weakest in countries with a relatively low percentage of small banks and comparatively few bank-dependent customers. Dornbusch et al (1998) observe that, with exception of the UK, the credit channel is more likely to be important in Europe, where banks provide the bulk of firms' credit. In contrast, financing in the US (and in the UK) is much less bank-centric because capital markets play a central role in the financing of firms. In the Indian context, the process of financial deepening has not been uniform across states. Some states have experienced a significant growth of banking and insurance activities vis-à-vis certain other states which have remained relatively under-banked. It might therefore be possible to envisage a situation wherein adequately banked states are more prone to the effects of a monetary policy shock as compared with those which are not.

Differential Regional Impact of Monetary Policy: The Empirics

Some of the earlier literature in this area had investigated the effects of monetary policy on inter-regional banking flows, as opposed to economic activity. In one of the earliest regional studies for the US, Miller (1978) found that Fed policy actions do not affect regional banking flows differently. Typical of these studies is the use of a reduced form equation that regresses personal income, earning or employment on the federal government revenues and the national money supply. These models are applied at the regional level to test the proposition that monetary policy has an important impact on nominal income. An important study in this context is Garrison and Chang (1979), which examines the effect of monetary policy on income variables in the eight regions² of the US. Their study finds that monetary policy has differential effects across regions, with an especially

large impact in the Rocky Mountain region. In contrast, Garrison and Kort (1983) investigate the impact of monetary policy on state-level employment for the 1960-78 period and find that states comprising the Great Lakes region are relatively more responsive to money supply changes, while states in the Rocky Mountain were the least responsive to such changes.

A major shortcoming of such studies is their attempt to measure monetary policy impact region-by-region, without accounting for feedback effects among regions. More recently, Taylor and Yucel (1996) have attempted to rectify this drawback by using a VAR to incorporate the inter-regional linkages, but their study is confined to a small time period (1982-95) and considers only for four states, which, in a way, limits the empirical appeal of the model. Subsequently, Carlino and Defina (1998, 1999) have attempted to rectify this shortcoming by examining how monetary policy affects real personal income in the each of the 48 contiguous states of the US. The analysis employs SVAR models estimated over the period 1958:1 to 1992:4; these models explicitly allowed for feedback among regions. Impulse response functions from the estimated SVARs revealed a broad pattern in which state real personal income tended to fall after an unanticipated increase of one percentage point in the federal funds rate. Nonetheless, the differences in the state responses are evident, and in some cases, substantial.

In the European context, Ramaswamy and Sloek (1997) found that the full effect of an unanticipated contraction in monetary policy on output in Austria, Belgium, Finland, Germany, Netherlands and UK takes roughly twice as long to occur is twice as deep as in Denmark, France, Italy, Portugal, Spain and Sweden. Using VAR techniques, Gerlach and Smets (1996) found that while the effects of monetary policy shocks were not vastly different across countries in their study, they were somewhat larger in Germany than in France or Italy. Dornbusch et al (1998) have also employed a small model of six European countries and found that the impact effect of a monetary policy shock (changes in short-term interest rates) has a lag of eight months in Italy, Spain, Sweden and UK, nine months in Germany and 12 months in France. In sum, while these studies tend to disagree on an individual country's responsiveness to monetary policy shocks, they are broadly in consonance with the fact that sensitivity to these shocks will differ across European countries.

Similar problems have come to the fore in the context of the European Monetary Union (EMU). Under the EMU, member countries will subject to common monetary policy shocks. Given the diversities in economic and financial structure across the EMU economies, these common monetary shocks can be

reasonably expected to have differential effects. However, little is known about what differences might arise, given the absence of any historical experience in Europe with a common currency. In a pioneering study, Bayoumi and Eichengreen (1992), using a SVAR approach, demonstrated that the incidence of supply disturbances was very different for the countries at the center of the European community (the 'core' countries comprising of Germany, France, Belgium, Netherlands and Denmark) vis-à-vis the other EC members (UK, Italy, Spain, Portugal and Greece). In particular, supply shocks to the 'core' countries were both smaller and correlated across neighboring countries as compared with supply shocks to 'non-core' (or periphery) countries. This would seem to suggest that a uniform monetary policy might not necessarily produce the desired results under an EMU.

Some Indian Issues

The majority of the regional studies in the Indian situation have focused on examining the issue of state finances (Venketaraman 1967; Bagchi et al 1992), widening interstate disparities (Kurian 2000), their macroeconomic performance and differential interstate inequalities (Ahluwalia 2000), the sources of differences in per capita state domestic product (Dasgupta et al 2000), variations in size, income and structural characteristics of states (Shand and Bhide 2000), and dispersion of per capita incomes of states vis-à-vis the national average (Chaudhuri 2000). The Reserve Bank of India has also been bringing out the status of state finances annually since 1950. Since the nation comprises of several states with not only differential growth patterns (Ahluwalia 2000). But also differential abilities to respond to monetary policy shocks, it would be of interest to understand the extent of such reactions at the state-level and this aspect is the predominant concern of our study.

III Some Stylised Facts on Indian States

We have confined our attention to 14 major Indian states, viz, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal (WB), Madhya Pradesh (MP), Uttar Pradesh (UP), Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh (AP), Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. However, the sample contains all the major states of India and it is also in line with the standard practice in comparing the economic performance of Indian states that treats smaller or northern states differently³. The sample period for the study is the 30-year period 1969-70 through 1988-99. As our interest is primarily on regional impact of monetary policy, we did not

consider the pre 1970s (that is, pre bank nationalization) in our sample period.

How far do these states differ structurally?

Table I provides an overview of the structure of net state domestic product (NSDP) at four representative time points encompassing the time period under study (1969-1999). As is evident from the table, at the all-India level, while the degree of industrialisation has increased over the period, certain states have witnessed a greater degree of industrialisation vis-à-vis the all-India average. Illustratively, during 1969-70, while the industrialisation at the all-India level as per cent of NDP was 21.3 per cent, the same for Orissa was merely 12.5 per cent as compared to Maharashtra at 33.8 per cent. Although the extent of industrialisation went up during 1989-90 to 24.7 per cent at the all-India level, states like Orissa and Rajasthan continued to lag behind their more developed counterparts like Maharashtra and Gujarat.

This apart, various state have differing degree of formalism in their economic activity. As regards the role of industry mix, Table 2 shows the share of unregistered manufacturing in NSDP in the concerned states at the four benchmark time points mentioned above. Without loss of generality, unregistered manufacturing would indicate the dominance of small units in a particular state. As compared with the all-India average of 5.5-6.0 percent over the entire time span covered, certain states have a relatively high proportion of such firms. Notable among these include Haryana and West Bengal (especially in the latter half of 1980s and 1990s); among others, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have had a significant proportion of unregistered manufacturing in NSDP, although for the latter, the proportion has declined in the latter half of the eighties. The same for Karnataka has also remained at a high level, albeit with a significant fall in 1989-90.

The evidence is corroborated when we consider the penetration of banking and insurance in the sample states (Table 3). States like Maharashtra, Gujarat and to a lesser extent, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have a significant presence in banking and insurance as evidenced from the share of these sectors in NSDP vis-à-vis the all-India average. For instance, during 1998-99, while the share of banking and insurance in NSDP for Maharashtra was 12.0 per cent, the same for Gujarat, Kerala and Tamil Nadu was 7.2, 7.4 and 9.4 per cent, respectively. As compared to this, the penetration of banking and insurance in states like Rajasthan, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh witnessed a declining trend over the period.

Table 1: Structure of NSDP in Different States
(as per cent of statewise NSDP)

State	Activity	1969-70	1979-80	1989-90	1998-99
Haryana	Agriculture and Allied	66.3	48.0	45.2	35.5
	Industry	14.4	21.6	23.1	24.8
	Services	19.3	30.3	31.7	39.7
Punjab	Agriculture and Allied	59.4	51.6	49.8	42.5
	Industry	15.2	17.1	21.3	21.8
	Services	25.4	31.3	28.9	35.7
Rajasthan	Agriculture and Allied	49.6	47.2	44.8	33.1
	Industry	16.9	19.1	19.8	23.4
	Services	33.6	33.8	35.4	43.4
Bihar	Agriculture and Allied	54.4	44.9	39.3	33.0
	Industry	25.4	25.1	29.6	24.7
	Services	20.2	30.0	31.0	42.3
Orissa	Agriculture and Allied	65.3	55.1	47.2	36.1
	Industry	12.5	18.1	19.5	20.0
	Services	22.2	26.8	33.3	43.9
West Bengal	Agriculture and Allied	42.4	32.3	33.4	32.5
	Industry	25.3	18.7	26.8	22.4
	Services	32.2	49.0	39.8	45.1
Madhya Pradesh	Agriculture and Allied	59.0	41.2	43.5	35.1
	Industry	17.0	26.1	24.5	26.2
	Services	24.1	32.8	32.0	38.6
Uttar Pradesh	Agriculture and Allied	60.6	48.1	42.2	35.7
	Industry	14.3	21.6	20.2	21.3
	Services	25.1	30.3	37.6	43.0
Gujarat	Agriculture and Allied	41.7	38.1	29.1	22.5
	Industry	25.8	26.6	32.0	34.7
	Services	32.5	35.3	38.9	42.8
Maharashtra	Agriculture and Allied	30.1	27.6	24.8	18.2
	Industry	33.8	35.4	34.4	31.5
	Services	36.1	37.0	40.8	50.2
Andhra Pradesh	Agriculture and Allied	54.6	48.6	41.1	30.9
	Industry	15.0	17.4	17.6	22.7
	Services	30.3	34.0	41.4	46.4
Karnataka	Agriculture and Allied	53.3	46.1	37.2	29.5
	Industry	24.4	29.4	23.2	28.1
	Services	22.4	24.5	39.6	42.4
Kerala	Agriculture and Allied	53.8	41.8	33.4	26.8
	Industry	14.3	19.9	25.8	21.3
	Services	31.9	38.3	40.8	51.9
Tamil Nadu	Agriculture and Allied	38.7	29.9	24.0	21.2
	Industry	26.7	34.4	30.6	27.1
	Services	34.6	35.7	45.5	51.6
All India (as per cent of NDP)	Agriculture and Allied	47.6	39.8	34.5	28.5
	Industry	21.3	22.9	24.7	23.7
	Services	31.1	37.3	40.8	47.8

**Table 2: Share of Unregistered manufacturing in NSDP in Different States
(as per cent of statewise NSDP)**

State/ Year	1969-70	1979-80	1989-90	1998-99
Haryana	3.2	4.0	7.7	6.6
Punjab	4.0	5.4	6.6	5.2
Rajasthan	6.7	5.3	5.1	4.8
Bihar	14.1	3.2	7.1	1.9
Orissa	2.8	3.3	4.4	4.8
West Bengal	4.5	3.5	8.4	8.6
Madhya Pradesh	4.5	5.1	5.6	6.6
Uttar Pradesh	4.7	6.7	5.6	5.5
Gujarat	4.4	4.2	6.0	9.2
Maharashtra	5.9	5.7	7.4	8.7
Andhra Pradesh	5.6	5.2	4.1	5.6
Karnataka	7.7	9.5	4.3	9.7
Kerala	3.8	6.9	5.6	6.5
Tamil Nadu	NA	11.8	7.1	7.8
All India (as per cent of NDP)	5.4	6.0	5.9	5.7

**Table 3: Share of Banking and Insurance in NSDP in Different States
(as per cent of statewise NSDP)**

State/ Year	1969-70	1979-80	1989-90	1998-99
Haryana	1.1	2.1	3.3	4.5
Punjab	1.5	2.4	4.3	5.9
Rajasthan	1.3	2.6	4.1	5.4
Bihar	0.8	1.4	3.2	4.2
Orissa	0.7	1.5	3.0	4.7
West Bengal	2.2	3.1	6.7	6.8
Madhya Pradesh	1.2	2.8	5.3	3.9
Uttar Pradesh	1.1	2.2	5.1	4.6
Gujarat	2.4	3.2	7.4	7.2
Maharashtra	2.8	4.4	8.8	12.0
Andhra Pradesh	1.5	2.5	5.9	5.5
Karnataka	1.6	2.3	6.2	6.4
Kerala	1.2	2.6	7.3	7.4
Tamil Nadu	2.1	2.9	5.4	9.4
All India (as per cent of NDP)	1.8	2.7	4.5	7.1

(Will be Contd.. in February Issue)

AREA, PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY OF PADDY AUTUMN (KHARIFF) FOR THE YEAR - 2002-2003

SI No	Name of Districts	Area	Production (Tonnes)	Productivity (Kg/Ha)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	3189	11028	3458
2	Kollam	4626	15405	3330
3	Pathanamthitta	815	2495	3061
4	Alappuzha	3721	14408	3872
5	Kottayam	2497	9943	3982
6	Iddukki	1294	4735	3659
7	Eranakulam	12016	36312	3022
8	Thrissur	9740	30476	3129
9	Palakkad	57583	178565	3101
10	Malappuram	5781	17210	2977
11	Kozhikode	399	884	2216
12	Wayanadu	-	-	-
13	Kannur	6369	18133	2847
14	Kasaragod	4408	15362	3485
	State	112438	354956	3157

EXPORT OF COIR PRODUCTS FROM INDIA

Q = Quantity in M tones

V = Value in Rs. lakhs

ITEM	Sept. 2002 *		Sept. 2001		Apr. 2002-Sept. 2002		Apr. 2001.-Sept. 2001	
	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
Coir fibre	239	23.93	149	20.07	691	68.13	565	70.06
Coir yam	650	194.86	1041	293.58	4443	1200.14	6185	1803.47
Coir mats	3918	2625.09	3134	1916.34	19964	12965.80	15790	9951.03
Coir matting	421	286.49	444	314.59	2423	1601.92	2724	1861.85
Coir rugs & carpet	52	39.08	51	41.32	769	522.54	542	421.25
Coir rope	0	0	0	0	53	12.40	104	28.20
Rubberised coir	22	17.83	17	15.86	202	162.13	181	140.31
Curled coir	0	0	9	1.37	262	42.79	256	37.28
Coir geotextiles	181	81.31	117	53.67	689	337.41	843	376.98
Coir other sorts	152	68.38	12	6.75	327	341.62	98	43.56
Coirpith	1969	157.53	1042	86.64	11025	872.19	6590	477.69
Total	7604	3494.50	6016	2750.19	40848	17927.07	33878	15211.68

* Provisional, value estimated

Source: Coir News, October issue.

**STATEWISE/ MONTHWISE ELECTRICITY GENERATION (in MU) DURING
OCTOBER & NOVEMBER 2002**

Sl No.	State/ UT	Month	
		Oct-02	Nov-02
1	Delhi	778	711
2	Jammu & Kashmir	329	186
3	Himachal Pradesh	531	416
4	Haryana	773	749
5	Rajasthan	1852	2016
6	Punjab	2043	1860
7	Uttar Pradesh	6207	6139
8	Uttaranchal	373	234
9	Gujarat	4615	4322
10	Maharashtra	5867	5657
11	Madhya Pradesh	3187	3172
12	Chhatisgarh	2230	2186
13	Andhra Pradesh	4868	4728
14	Karnataka	1890	1844
15	Kerala	610	549
16	Tamil Nadu	3557	3716
17	Pondicherry	23	19
18	Bihar	395	499
19	Jharkhand	569	591
20	Orissa	1436	1297
21	West Bengal	3012	2754
22	Sikkim	46	29
23	Andoman & Nicobar Island	0	0
24	Assam	226	202
25	Meghalaya	92	73
26	Tripura	79	83
27	Manipur	63	57
28	Nagaland	19	9
29	Arunachal Pradesh	3	0

STATISTICS IN INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS

[A brief report on the International Conference Held in Kochi

Reported by Sri. M. A. Ravendran, Additional District Officer (E & S), Palakkad]

A three day International Conference on the prospects of statistical methods applicable in the fields of industry and business held in Kochi from 1-4 Jan 2003 was one of the highlights of the beginning of the New Year. The conference was financially supported by the Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai; Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi; Coconut Development Board, Kochi; Kerala Chemicals and Proteins Ltd, Kochi; State Bank of India, Kochi and State bank of Travancore, Thrikkakara. Its international sponsors were: (1) Institute for Improvement in Quality and Productivity, University of Waterloo, Canada and (2) The Committee on Statistics in Industry and Business of the International Statistical Institute, Netherlands. The Conference was hosted by Cochin University of Science and Technology. Besides a total number of 68 delegates from all over India, delegates from the U.S.A, Canada, Netherlands, Japan, New Zealand, Mauritius, Australia, Italy and Botswana totaling to 22 also participated in the Conference and contributed to the Proceedings. (But all the 22 were not foreigners – 12 of them were Indians.)

The Conference started with a welcome session. On 1st January a total of 66 papers were presented by the delegates in the 20 hour business span of the following three days.

General Review of the Proceedings

Of all the 66 papers presented, 19 were actually read on 2 Jan 2003; 27 on 3 Jan 2003; 18 on 4 Jan 2003. The remaining two, though in their synoptic form now, are also included in the proceedings. Out of the 19 papers presented in the 2nd day, 3 were on Quality Improvement, 2 on Regression Analysis, 6 on Reliability Parameters, 3 on Time Series Models and one each on themes like Generalised Kernel Tolerance Intervals, Multivariate Power Series and Mahalanobis Distance.

The paper on 'Quality Improvement through Statistical Thinking' by Bavas Abraham was thought provoking on account of its stress on the historical and philosophical aspects of Quality Systems.

Further Advancement in Mahalanobis Distance

T. Arthanari's presentation of Mahalanobis Distance in Multivariate Measurement Systems was strikingly novel. Like the Raman Effect in Physics, Mahalanobis Distance (1928), otherwise known as D^2 Statistics, was a milestone in the evolution of statistical theories, in as much as it takes into account the correlation present in the multivariate data. Genichi Taguchi of Japan found a new use of Mahalanobis Distance recently and evolved a system called the Mahalanobis-Taguchi strategy (MTS) which works in medical diagnosis, quality control and business operations such as market segmentation and the like and he did it reportedly successfully. But some misgivings still persisted amongst corporate statisticians about the validity of MTS as a statistical method. Sri. T. Arthanari of the University of Auckland, New Zealand carried the day by taking a defensive stand on MTS and providing arguments for its better understanding.

Out of the 27 papers presented on the third day, 10 were on specific subjects such as: Monitoring Groundwater well placement, statistical issues on Data Mining, Risk analysis of long-term agreements, Multivariate Spatial Process Models, Analysis of Computer Experiments, Mixture Model for analyzing warranty reliability, Circular Error Probable (for missile/ projectile trajectory), AIDS Information System, Improving quality of forecasting, and Data Mining for market analysis.

The remaining 17 papers highlighted Estimation of Lorenz Curve & Gini Index, Multivariate Minification Process, Competing Risk Models, Linear & Circular Data, Dynamic Linear Models, Estimation of AR(1) Process, Contingency Tables, Auto Regressive Time Series Models, Process Capability Indices, Rank Minimal Schedules, Cauchy Distribution, Robust Design, Conceptual Clustering, Fishers Information, Estimation of Process Capability Indices, Confidence Limits & Tolerance Limits and Reliability Models.

Data Mining

With software data processing getting into vogue, scepticism prevailed about the survival of

statistical methods. The papers on Data Mining allay all fears and instill fresh hope in statisticians of finding new vistas.

Problems of Charting a Spatial plan for Kerala

The paper on Multivariate Spatial Process Models presented by A. Gelfand (Duke University, USA), if extended, may perhaps be of value of planners in rural development and especially those concerned with today's micro-level planning. Even at the time of the NES Blocks, planners in Kerala were aware of the fact that a spatial plan must go hand or parallel with the local-level plan – See "Integrated Rural Development", (1981), by Abdul Thaha jointly with his geographer-wife Mumtaz Thaha. (Mr. Thaha was Chief Town Planner of Kerala in the 1990s). With the emergence of the three-tier Panchayats and the Nagarapalikas, their arguments strengthened and planners started pleading for dove-tailing spatial planning with local level planning. Our Department, too, had risen to the occasion and chalked out a Socio-economic survey which would have generated colossal spatial data. Anyhow, if Kerala's bulky spatial data ever materialize, extension of Gelfand's ideas may somehow be of help in handling them.

Of the 18 papers presented on the 4th day, two of papers presented in the fourth day, two were on Statistical Process Control and the rest were one each of themes like: Chaotic Time Series, Optional Multivariate Control Chart, Geometric stable law, Poisson Data, Design of Market Segment (case study), Bivariate Normal Distribution, ARFIMA Process, Random Infinite Divisibility, Multivariate Process Capability Indices, Default Probabilities, Support Vector Machines for Direct Marketing, Cumulative Sum Control Chart, Quality Control, Cauchy Chart, Quality Control, Cauchy Distribution, Slope Rotatable Designs and Order Statistics.

Of the remaining two papers, which are in their synoptic form yet, one is on Hierarchical Control Chart and the other is on Selection of Sampling Plans.

The ARFIMA process presented by V.A. Reisen, Departamento de Estatística, CCE, UFES, is a new estimation method. Reisen thought out this method when Brazil was inundated in inflation. According to the spokesman, it is useful in predicting

many economic parameters also, such as future inflation rates and the like.

Conclusions

1. Genichi Taguchi made further advancement in D^2 statistics in the best interests of his country, for Japan produces in great surpluses and is hard-pressed to pursue more and more effective marketing strategies.
2. The Thaha's propositions were based on Walter Christler's Centre Place theory. Christler was a German and he propounded this planning theory when Germany was devastated in World War II. As they resurrected Germany (West Germany) in two years, the effectiveness of this theory became a proven truth to planners the world over.

Japan also was ruined in the war. Phoenix-like, she rose from the ashes, and in a shorter time too, wisely planning her land, water and the manpower of her surviving population. And now the Japanese are after quick marketing!

Kerala hasn't undergone any devastation or faced any natural calamities. All we have to suffer is a little drought here and a little flood there; a little sea-erosion along the coastline and a little landslide in the highlands.

All we have to do is to receive the weekend economy and raise the 25 lakhs of families from the Below-poverty line.

The paper on "Quality Improvement through Statistical Thinking" has been commented upon earlier. It plays to recall the same in this connection, for it strikes us as pertinent to our point. There is well-grounded reason to believe that India's granaries are full to the brim owing to the power of statistical thinking. Local-level planning is bestowed on us as a result of statistical thinking. We have to think in ranges spanning from the International to the Ward level and put chance to work. Statistical thinking can work wonders – so says Dr. C.R. Rao in "Statistics and Truth: Putting Chance to Work", (1989, CSIR, New Delhi).

EXPORTS OF CASHEW KERNELS FROM INDIA

Countries	Sep 2001		Apr- Sep 2001		Sep 2002		Apr- Sep 2002	
	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Australia	164	27958	479	78463	197	33457	640	103756
Austria	5	749	21	4385	0	0	0	0
Bahrain	31	5525	93	15519	23	3533	144	23169
Belgium	101	21395	486	107593	149	28884	613	120277
Bosnia-Herzegovina	0	0	0	0	16	3046	16	3046
Brazil	0	0	16	2834	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	17	2937	17	2937
Cambodia	15	4167	15	4167	0	0	0	0
Canada	159	29182	874	151436	68	11378	752	135063
China	32	5709	87	17811	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	0	0	49	11063	16	3766	83	20030
Czech Rep.	0	0	5	913	0	0	0	0
Denmark	16	2301	49	9034	0	0	0	0
Egypt	15	3386	54	12287	20	5171	53	13046
Finland	0	0	16	4272	16	3097	32	4344
France	228	47262	1252	262593	264	49336	1156	229205
Germany	48	7879	550	102394	121	20951	867	94522
Ghana	16	1551	16	1551	0	0	0	0
Greece	63	11372	200	38522	48	9223	295	57181
Hong Kong	48	10106	206	47431	0	0	107	28067
Iceland	0	0	48	10491	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	15	2615	15	2615	0	0	0	0
Iran Islamic Rep.	0	0	18	3620	0	0	0	0
Iraq	0	0	32	3450	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	16	3629	0	0	16	2969
Israel	32	7822	349	80650	79	14609	539	108791
Italy	254	49666	703	136225	66	12934	438	80534
Japan	395	67861	2059	403234	346	67887	2567	504332
Jordan	15	3317	29	6385	31	6867	139	33151
Kazakhstan	15	2776	31	4005	0	0	16	2289
Korea Rep.	24	4181	71	13402	27	5543	48	9689
Kuwait	32	6859	194	40701	93	19106	213	40072
Lebanon	124	20545	250	37951	0	0	33	6390

Contd

Exports of Cashew Kernels from India (Contd..)

Countries	Sep 2001		Apr- Sep 2001		Sep 2002		Apr- Sep 2002	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	16	3106	32	6111
Malaysia	17	4321	56	10242	29	5547	36	6535
Maldives	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	197
Mali	16	2169	16	2169	0	0	0	0
Mauritius	8	1834	9	2034	0	0	5	903
Mexico	16	3636	48	9631	0	0	32	5411
Morocco	0	0	16	3581	0	0	0	0
Nauru RP	0	0	16	2293	0	0	0	0
Netherland	680	124984	5732	1138204	700	129513	5836	1097231
New Zealand	32	6123	82	15676	35	6885	90	16145
Nigeria	0	0	16	3184	0	0	0	0
Norway	64	13245	273	55336	48	9351	238	45637
Oman	66	11739	103	17361	0	0	0	0
Philippines	0	0	70	11214	17	3239	26	4878
Poland	0	0	56	12349	0	0	0	0
Portugal	64	11673	105	22019	17	3346	49	9971
Qatar	0	0	74	15680	34	5809	34	5809
Russia	45	5857	138	18971	32	3533	271	35191
Saudi Arabia	92	16619	760	147415	174	29048	1094	193311
Sierra Leona	0	0	54	1741	0	0	0	0
Singapore	16	2958	175	31072	0	0	102	19276
South Africa	42	6872	101	18564	7	1053	104	17797
Spain	425	81841	985	197488	176	34873	795	161345
Srilanka	0	0	0	0	9	1413	29	4185
Sweeden	0	0	78	15976	0	0	0	0
Syrian Arab Rep.	0	0	15	3492	100	20275	151	30745
Taiwan	16	2301	16	2301	16	3128	32	6726
Thailand	32	7303	32	7303	0	0	0	0
Trinidad	16	3517	48	9*864	16	3236	48	9615
Turkey	0	0	16	3592	0	0	16	3007
United Arab	342	39099	1219	203700	788	135965	2340	412349
United Kingdom	795	147975	3158	615725	446	84862	2661	523300
USA	3782	741556	21035	4381490	4452	853666	27052	5160616
Vietnam	0	0	16	3429	0	0	0	0
Total	8413	1580060	42801	8603722	8709	1639575	49858	9399151
Unit Value (Rs. / KG)	187.81		201.02		188.26		188.52	

Source: Cashew Bulletin, December issue.

PORT WISE EXPORT OF CASHEW NUT SHELL LIQUID FROM INDIA

Ports	Sep 2001		Apr- Sep 2001		Sep 2002		Apr- Sep 2002	
	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cochin	167	22645	3204	43370	48	837	4024	47751
Mangalore	128	1974	351	5732	111	2616	333	7247
Total	1799	24619	3555	49102	159	3453	4357	54998

Source: Cashew Bulletin, December issue.

IMPORT OF RAW CASHEW NUTS INTO INDIA

Countries	Sep 2001		Apr- Sep 2001		Sep 2002		Apr- Sep 2002	
	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Benin	1238	29312	31139	756056	1617	47416	35169	1019727
Gambia	238	6420	1794	33305	1071	36197	5819	194899
Ghana	495	10048	3733	79846	222	8327	5947	167603
Guinea Bissau	27595	722362	50394	1384868	19116	720220	47252	1746027
Indonesia	275	8214	1764	46116	798	30794	1010	35787
Ivory Coast	5137	120557	63641	1507232	6664	193065	76769	2161217
Kenya	0	0	1954	52006	0	0	1341	35938
Madagascar	0	0	0	0	0	0	294	5877
Mozambique	0	0	163	3870	438	8732	1184	27881
Nigeria	386	7641	8941	183893	893	21945	17476	397233
Panama	0	0	0	0	22	537	114	2772
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	279	8262
Senegal	2088	48666	5049	121252	1423	47153	5500	181332
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	4337
Tanzania	4165	88724	17898	421623	0	0	2206	73501
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	466	17698
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	162	5751	162	5751
Total	41617	1041944	186470	4590067	32426	1120137	201167	6085842
Unit Value (Rs / KG)	25.04		24.62		34.55		30.25	

Source: Cashew Bulletin, December issue.

PORT WISE EXPORT OF CASHEW KERNELS FROM INDIA

Ports	Sep 2001		Apr- Sep 2001		Sep 2002		Apr- Sep 2002	
	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cochin	2256	398177	20742	4137301	5574	1045087	31971	5942517
Goa	105	11119	315	58703	48	10760	333	79066
Mangalore	122	23519	651	116552	258	50678	2514	525154
Tuticorin	5817	1124403	19849	3995740	2636	497103	13935	2636222
Visakhapatnam Sea	113	22842	1244	295426	193	35947	1105	216192
Total	8413	1580060	42801	8603722	8709	1639575	49858	9399151

Source: Cashew Bulletin, December issue.

TEA PRODUCTION DECLINES

Tea Production in September 2002 was 1,06,881 tonnes, 1.7 per cent lower than in September 2001. During January-September 2002, production was six lakh tones compared to 6.3 lakh tones during the corresponding period of 2001. North India tea production was 5.5 per cent lower than during January-September 2001, while production in South India declined by 6.7 per cent. Around 75 per cent of total tea production in the country comes from gardens in North India.

While tea production has been falling, prices also have remained weak. Prices in September 2002 were one per cent higher than in the same month of 2001. But the trend is still depressed. The average price during January-September 2002 was Rs. 53.3 per Kg, 15.4 per cent lower than in the corresponding period of the previous year. Prices had recorded a 3.7 per cent increase during January-September 2001. Tea exports during January-July 2002 were 89,467 tonnes, 15.5 per cent lower than during the same period of 2001.

TEA PRODUCTION: JANUARY-SEPTEMBER

	Tonnes		% change	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
Northern India	483008	456478	2.66	-5.49
Assam	339239	315494	1.24	-7.00
West Bengal	137845	135445	6.43	-1.74
Others	5924	5539	0.56	-6.50
Southern India	150822	140790	-1.43	-6.65
Tamil Nadu	98210	92932	1.23	-5.37
Kerala	48817	43697	-6.30	-10.49
Karnataka	3795	4161	-2.34	9.64
India	633830	597268	1.65	-5.77

	Prod'n. (Tonnes)	Prod'n (%) chg.)	Export (Qty) (Tonnes)	Export (Qty) (% chg.)	Export (Val) (Rs. crore)	Export (Val) (%) chg.)	Prices* (Rs./ Kg)	Prices* (% chg.)
Sep 2001	108722	2.94	15880	2.21	148.03	-3.58	59.36	-7.58
Oct 2001	93995	-7.34	17529	30.22	240.02	91.77	49.41	-21.05
Nov 2001	89772	9.78	16751	26.42	148.50	14.14	53.85	-6.75
Dec 2001	36113	-9.17	12549	-33.19	119.61	-36.36	58.78	-2.75
Jan 2002	19092	-8.19	12180	-34.38	114.06	-31.80	50.42	-31.73
Feb 2002	14037	-13.63	12337	-15.01	96.29	-40.44	47.08	-31.74
Mar 2002	36137	-6.58	8971	-34.27	82.26	-37.48	43.39	-22.04
Apr 2002	57324	1.61	13628	68.40	114.83	46.63	47.71	-15.81
May 2002	61017	-15.39	12567	-24.60	99.87	-34.60	56.89	-9.63
Jun 2002	97014	3.27	13885	-10.51	114.57	-21.99	58.95	-3.42
Jul 2002	102447	-8.74	15900	-15.88	163.78	-0.26	59.68	-9.88
Aug 2002	103319	-9.88					56.03	-10.22
Sep 2002	106881	-1.69					59.93	0.96
	Jan-Sep	Jan-Sep	Jan-July	Jan-Jul	Jan-Jul	Jan-Jul	Jan-Sep	Jan-Sep
2001-01	633830	1.65	105903	11.85	1002.55	15.85	63.01	3.65
2002-02	597268	-5.77	89467	-15.52	785.66	-21.63	53.34	-15.35
	Apr- Mar	Apr- Mar	Apr- Mar	Apr- Mar	Apr-Mar	Apr- Mar	Apr- Mar	Apr- Mar
2001-02	847248	-0.13	178940	-4.53	1710.81	-4.36	55.97	-9.97

Monthly figures may not add up to the total due to revisions.

* Average prices in Auction centers.

Source: CMIE November issue.

Consumption of fertilizer

MONTHWISE/ SEASONWISE CONSUMPTION OF FERTILIZER MATERIALS (2001-02) - KERALA

(in Tonnes)

Fertilizer/ Material	April 2001	May 2001	June 2001	July 2001	August 2001	September 2001	Kharif 2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Urea	2560	7127	7456	12335	13765	11715	54958
A.S.	766	1287	2505	1694	1084	733	8069
A.CI.	57	0	117	43	77	51	345
CAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SSP	68	467	503	390	573	372	2373
RP	1559	5168	3165	5178	2876	3090	21036
MOP	1780	6480	10437	15061	8961	11017	53736
SOP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DAP	92	386	1265	983	753	1152	4631
10-26-26	160	265	718	538	604	1218	3503
12-32-16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14-28-14	0	0	5	22	8	7	42
14-35-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-15-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16-20-0	0	12	5	3	8	7	35
17-17-17	360	1038	3059	3099	1308	1948	10812
19-19-19	3	10	105	364	204	141	827
20-20-0	1777	3724	13132	10164	7393	13580	49770
23-23-0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28-28-0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9182	25964	42472	49874	37614	45031	210137

Fertilizer/ Material	October 2001	November 2001	December 2001	January 2002	February 2002	March 2002	Rabi 2001-02	Total 2001-02
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Urea	9840	12512	8225	5376	8480	1725	46158	101116
A.S.	1518	1470	661	505	641	526	5321	13390
A.CI.	50	93	0	9	52	70	274	619
CAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SSP	427	399	212	243	153	391	1825	4198
RP	2790	6171	1049	461	537	3006	14014	35050
MOP	9505	10522	7171	4672	12273	1118	45261	98997
SOP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DAP	1105	934	584	338	1901	338	5200	9831
10-26-26	36	384	138	98	385	453	1494	4997
12-32-16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14-28-14	33	41	1	1	12	0	88	130
14-35-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-15-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16-20-0	6	1	0	0	0	0	7	42
17-17-17	2230	1745	809	78	4332	881	10075	20887
19-19-19	214	267	133	85	449	19	1167	1994
20-20-0	10114	12231	7113	4032	1131	8752	43373	93143
23-23-0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28-28-0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	37868	46770	26094	15898	30348	17279	174257	384394

Source: Fertiliser and Agriculture Statistics - The Fertiliser Association of India, Southern Region.

Consumption of fertilizer

DISTRICTWISE/ SEASONWISE CONSUMPTION OF FERTILIZER MATERIALS (2001-02) – KERALA

(in Tonnes)

District	UREA			AMMONIUM SULPHATE			AMMONIUM CHLORIDE		
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Alappuzha	1554	3117	4671	1612	2272	3884	0	0	0
Ernakulam	5245	4531	9776	249	415	664	0	0	0
Idukki	6951	1735	8686	1080	71	1151	0	0	0
Kannur	2223	1259	3482	64	45	109	0	0	0
Kasargod	934	523	1457	265	125	390	0	0	0
Kollam	1793	854	2647	233	123	356	0	0	0
Kottayam	7160	10006	17166	1259	870	2129	61	0	61
Kozhikode	3864	1801	5665	377	13	390	48	0	48
Malappuram	4020	3489	7509	103	85	188	0	36	36
Palakkad	9962	9163	19125	766	612	1378	89	52	141
Pathanamthitta	1324	1060	2384	113	77	190	0	0	0
Thiruvananthapuram	2215	873	3088	1285	185	1470	0	0	0
Thrissur	3677	6137	9814	399	223	622	147	186	333
Wayanad	4035	1646	5681	266	205	471	0	0	0
State	54957	46194	101151	8071	5321	13392	345	274	619

District	SSP			RP			MOP		
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Alappuzha	166	10	176	156	334	490	2098	4082	6180
Ernakulam	263	589	852	2280	1346	3626	5732	2963	8695
Idukki	63	48	111	1741	1529	3270	5489	2794	8283
Kannur	142	52	194	1247	1387	2634	3086	1880	4966
Kasargod	0	203	203	622	236	858	1138	567	1705
Kollam	19	41	60	883	722	1605	1715	1136	2851
Kottayam	439	562	1001	3368	3098	6466	6978	7178	14156
Kozhikode	158	34	192	1727	925	2652	6038	2414	8452
Malappuram	64	33	97	2445	1259	3704	4191	3280	7471
Palakkad	360	91	451	1706	1244	2950	5352	5642	10994
Pathanamthitta	280	120	400	1123	464	1587	2179	1615	3794
Thiruvananthapuram	158	0	158	582	287	869	2109	1271	3380
Thrissur	30	40	70	791	365	1156	3442	4308	7750
Wayanad	232	1	233	2362	834	3196	4188	3936	8124
State	2374	1824	4198	21033	14030	35063	53735	43066	96801

Contd.

Consumption of fertilizer

DISTRICTWISE/ SEASONWISE CONSUMPTION OF FERTILIZER MATERIALS (2001-02) - KERALA (Contd...)

District	DAP			10-26-26			14-28-14			16-20-0		
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Alappuzha	0	54	54	7	188	195	12	3	15	0	0	0
Ernakulam	454	259	713	727	133	860	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idukki	63	330	393	557	738	1295	0	80	80	0	0	0
Kannur	168	294	462	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	2	2
Kasargod	0	28	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kollam	10	17	27	55	31	86	0	0	0	0	5	5
Kottayam	2238	2344	4582	1222	38	1260	20	4	24	0	0	0
Kozhikode	511	274	785	63	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malappuram	373	373	746	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palakkad	522	324	846	469	110	579	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pathanamthitta	91	110	201	189	13	202	10	1	11	0	0	0
Thiruvananthapuram	0	0	0	18	46	64	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thrissur	178	808	986	187	191	378	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wayanad	23	7	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	35
State	4631	5222	9853	3502	1489	4991	42	88	130	35	7	42

District	17-17-17			19-19-19			20-20-0		
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
1	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Alappuzha	46	180	226	50	10	60	2351	6139	8490
Ernakulam	1253	2245	3498	135	244	379	5705	3169	8874
Idukki	575	913	1488	120	160	280	2852	2817	5669
Kannur	461	557	1018	0	90	90	2603	2819	5422
Kasargod	605	496	1101	0	20	20	1550	1018	2568
Kollam	535	461	996	60	58	118	2805	2540	5345
Kottayam	1087	912	1999	70	90	160	3617	7262	10879
Kozhikode	680	473	1153	0	19	19	2068	1958	4026
Malappuram	371	367	738	0	44	44	3855	3429	7284
Palakkad	1609	1119	2728	130	72	202	7964	8615	16579
Pathanamthitta	593	564	1157	55	17	72	2856	1755	4611
Thiruvananthapuram	471	439	910	59	40	99	4665	3711	8376
Thrissur	442	413	855	70	46	116	3236	5339	8575
Wayanad	2085	1635	3720	78	250	328	3644	2291	5935
State	10813	10774	21587	827	1160	1987	49771	52862	102633

Source: Fertiliser and Agriculture Statistics - The Fertiliser Association of India, Southern Region

Air Port Performance

AIRPORT PERFORMANCE: APRIL- AUGUST 2002-03

	Passenger traffic ('000)	Passenger traffic (% chg)	Share of dom. (%)	Share of int. (%)
Bombay	4910.0	0.9	57.7	42.3
Delhi	3459.4	-4.7	58.2	41.8
Madras	1710.6	2.1	52.1	47.9
Calcutta	1079.6	-0.8	79.7	20.3
Bangalore	1074.3	13.9	87.1	12.9
Hyderabad	783.2	9.0	75.4	24.6
Trivandrum	433.8	1.5	21.8	78.2
Cochin	418.0	13.8	39.4	60.6
Ahmedabad	302.9	-6.7	77.7	22.3
Calicut	261.8	11.2	30.8	69.2
Goa	249.4	-8.9	88.4	11.6
Guwahati	198.5	3.5	98.1	1.9
Pune	167.3	2.1	100.0	0.0
Lucknow	116.7	-6.2	95.1	4.9
Coimbatore	110.4	-3.3	95.5	4.5
Vadodara	109.5	22.5	100.0	0.0
Jaipur	103.6	4.6	81.9	18.1
Srinagar	97.7	-12.6	100.0	0.0
Nagpur	92.3	11.0	100.0	0.0
Mangalore	91.8	-4.2	100.0	0.0
Jammu	73.9	-20.3	100.0	0.0
Amritsar	62.3	26.9	7.2	92.8
Varanasi	47.0	-34.2	97.3	2.7
Tiruchchirappalli	36.3	26.6	24.9	75.1
All airports	17230.2	1.0	65.8	34.2

GDP GROWS 5.8% IN Q2 DESPITE POOR FARM YIELD

Financial-Express-New Delhi-Dec-31.

Despite poor performance of the agriculture sector on account of widespread drought during the kharif season, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the second quarter of the current financial year (July – September 2002-03) went up by 5.8 per cent. This is higher than the growth rate of 5.3 per cent recorded in the second quarter of the previous financial year.

Apart from agriculture and electricity, gas and water supply, all other sectors including manufacturing, trade and hotels and finance posted higher growth rates in July – September this fiscal as compared to the growth rates in second quarter last year.

According to the latest quarterly estimates released by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) on Tuesday, quarterly GDP at factor cost during July-September 2002 was estimated at Rs.2,98,308 crore as

compared to Rs.2,82,084 crore in the corresponding period of the previous fiscal.

Agriculture sector failed to sustain the recovery witnessed in the first quarter by growing at zero per cent in the second quarter as against a healthy 6.3 per cent growth in corresponding period in 2001-02.

The zero growth in agriculture sector was attributed by the department of agriculture and co-operation to sharp decline in production of commercial crops, rice coarse cereals and pulses during the kharif season of the current year.

The production of rice, coarse cereals and pulses fell by 15.8 per cent, 27.8 per cent and 16.7 per cent respectively during the kharif season over the corresponding season in the previous year

Looking Up	Percentage change over previous year			
	2001-02		2002-03	
Industry	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	1.1	6.3	4.4	0.0
Mining & quarrying	-0.3	0.7	5.3	5.1
Manufacturing	2.7	2.6	3.8	6.4
Electricity, gas & water supply	3.9	5.4	5.3	4.9
Construction	-0.2	2.7	6.3	7.2
Trade, hotels, transport & Commun.	4.5	6.3	7.4	8.0
Financing, ins., real est. & bus. service	7.0	7.6	9.7	8.9
Community, social & personal services	6.5	5.4	5.7	5.7
GDP (at factor cost)	3.5	5.3	6.0	5.8

Among commercial crops, oil seed production is expected to decline by 25.1 per cent while production of cotton and sugar cane is expected to fall by 22.3 and 5.4 per cent respectively over their estimated production last year.

As per the data manufacturing sector witnessed a robust 6.4 per cent growth in the second quarter as to compared to 2.6 per cent in the corresponding period in the previous year, while

construction sector grew at an astounding 7.2 per cent as against 2.7 per cent earlier.

Improving its performance, mining and quarrying sector registered a growth rate of 5.1 per cent in the second quarter of the current fiscal against 0.7 per cent in the same period last year, although compared to the first quarter of 2002-03, the growth was marginally lower. Financial Express – Jan. 1 '03

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

(Base 1982 = 100)

States	Centre	Consumer Price Index Number for the month of											
		Jan 02	Feb 02	Mar 02	Apr 02	May 02	Jun 02	Jul 02	Aug 02	Sep 02	Oct 02	Nov 02	Dec 02
Southern States													
Kerala	1. Aluva	471	468	461	463	471	479	489	492	483	486	487	487
	2. Mundakayam	456	454	454	454	457	464	476	476	486	482	482	483
	3. Kollam	464	463	466	495	459	496	504	502	498	501	503	518
	4. Thiruvananthapuram	523	529	528	532	530	546	557	552	544	545	553	554
	Average	479	479	477	486	479	496	507	506	503	504	506	511
Tamilnadu	1. Chennai	500	503	502	501	508	512	515	520	523	526	528	522
	2. Coimbatore	449	451	455	465	471	480	477	482	481	479	491	487
	3. Coonoor	458	458	460	466	469	474	477	473	478	488	490	483
	4. Madurai	454	451	443	445	454	458	457	464	464	470	476	477
	5. Salem	454	454	453	453	461	470	470	467	464	472	475	472
	6. Tiruchirappalli	515	512	512	515	507	522	530	548	548	550	563	573
	Average	472	472	471	474	478	486	488	492	493	498	504	502
Andra Pradesh	1. Gudur	447	438	431	430	440	453	457	458	458	463	470	467
	2. Gundur	466	465	451	453	463	468	480	480	481	484	490	492
	3. Hyderabad	460	459	462	462	466	469	468	470	471	476	476	478
	4. Visakhapatnam	460	456	460	462	466	468	470	475	473	475	479	479
	5. Warangal	496	489	486	487	496	496	503	509	506	514	517	507
	Average	466	461	458	459	466	471	476	478	478	482	486	485
Karnataka	1. Bangalore	448	445	445	445	445	450	455	456	458	457	460	460
	2. Belgaum	502	503	505	507	509	511	519	521	524	523	524	523
	3. Hubli Dhanwar	462	459	460	460	462	469	477	477	480	481	484	480
	4. Meccara	453	452	453	452	456	461	462	463	463	459	462	463
	Average	466	465	466	466	468	473	478	479	481	480	483	482
Pondichery	1. Pondicherry	494	493	494	507	502	505	516	512	516	521	531	531

Contd.

Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (Contd.)

(Base 1982 = 100)

States	Centre	Consumer Price Index Number for the month of											
		Jan 02	Feb 02	Mar 02	Apr 02	May 02	Jun 02	Jul 02	Aug 02	Sep 02	Oct 02	Nov 02	Dec 02
Northern States													
Delhi	1. Delhi	530	529	537	539	545	555	561	563	562	563	561	551
Maharashtra	1. Mumbai	543	550	553	554	555	558	560	562	563	563	565	569
	2. Nagpur	486	589	491	491	495	499	493	496	499	500	504	497
	3. Nasik	511	507	511	508	508	511	514	519	518	518	519	521
	4. Pune	514	517	520	521	530	531	532	534	532	534	538	537
	5. Solapur	481	479	476	477	485	484	486	490	499	497	492	489
	Average	507	528	510	510	515	517	517	520	522	522	524	523
Haryana	1. Faridabad	469	464	468	472	475	480	487	491	492	491	487	482
	2. Yamuna Nagar	431	427	428	434	434	441	452	458	459	456	454	446
	Average	450	446	448	453	455	461	470	475	476	474	471	464
West Bengal	1. Asansol	449	443	449	452	451	452	459	463	463	465	467	460
	2. Darjeeling	394	387	388	387	388	390	393	412	420	411	410	405
	3. Durgapur	540	536	540	544	549	552	558	564	567	571	563	554
	4. Haldia	573	571	579	578	577	579	584	589	590	592	590	582
	5. Howrah	526	528	535	536	541	542	545	548	550	554	556	546
	6. Jalpaiguri	413	406	410	408	409	416	421	425	427	429	424	416
	7. Kolkata	517	514	522	523	528	528	537	536	538	543	544	530
	8. Raniganj	402	404	411	414	416	410	419	423	425	424	425	414
	Average	477	474	479	480	482	484	490	495	498	499	497	488
Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh	513	513	505	505	505	509	514	521	525	522	520	514
Uttar Pradesh	1. Agra	422	423	426	429	428	434	442	447	447	444	445	437
	2. Ghaziabad	463	459	464	466	473	478	483	486	489	483	481	478
	3. Kanpur	444	452	455	448	450	461	465	470	471	467	468	456
	4. Saharapur	428	432	434	434	433	434	436	438	439	446	444	439
	5. Varanasi	474	474	478	474	481	482	491	495	499	498	498	489
	Average	446	448	451	450	453	458	463	467	469	468	467	460
Madhya Pradesh	1. Balaghat	412	408	409	410	413	417	428	431	432	445	444	438
	2. Bhopal	507	501	503	503	504	512	512	515	516	517	516	509
	3. Indore	477	475	482	484	486	492	496	493	491	491	494	492
	4. Jabalpur	461	459	462	459	460	462	468	470	472	488	483	471
	Average	464	461	464	464	466	471	476	477	478	485	484	478
	All India	472	472	468	469	472	476	481	484	485	487	489	484

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AND % VARIATIONS OF INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

(Base 1982 = 100)

State	Centre	CPI for the month of		variatio	CPI for the month of		variatio
		Nov-01	Nov-02		Dec-01	Dec-02	
Southern States							
1. Kerala	1. Aluva	464	487	4.96	469	487	3.84
	2. Mundakayam	455	482	5.93	460	483	5.00
	3. Kollam	460	503	9.35	469	518	10.45
	4. Thiruvananthapuram	507	553	9.07	516	554	7.36
	Average	472	506	7.37	479	511	6.69
2. Tamilnadu	1. Chennai	502	528	5.18	502	522	3.98
	2. Coimbatore	452	491	8.63	453	487	7.51
	3. Coonoor	458	490	6.99	464	483	4.09
	4. Madurai	461	476	3.25	458	477	4.15
	5. Salem	457	475	3.94	461	472	2.39
	6. Tiruchirappalli	515	563	9.32	515	573	11.26
Average	474	504	6.26	476	502	5.64	
3. Andhra Pradesh	1. Gudur	455	470	3.30	447	467	4.47
	2. Gundur	459	490	6.75	460	492	6.96
	3. Hyderabad	447	476	6.49	455	478	5.05
	4. Visakhapatanam	458	479	4.59	456	479	5.04
	5. Warangal	486	517	6.38	483	507	4.97
Average	461	486	5.51	460	485	5.30	
4. Karnataka	1. Bangalore	448	460	2.68	448	460	2.68
	2. Belgaum	502	524	4.38	502	523	4.18
	3. Hubli Dhanwar	469	484	3.20	462	480	3.90
	4. Meccara	456	462	1.32	453	463	2.21
Average	469	483	2.93	466	482	3.27	
5. Pondicherry	1. Pondicherry	496	531	7.06	493	531	7.71

Contd..

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

State	Centre	CPI for the month of		variatio	CPI for the month of		variatio
		Nov-01	Nov-02		Dec-01	Dec-02	
Northern States							
1. Delhi	1. Delhi	541	561	3.70	533	551	3.38
2. Maharastra	1. Mumbai	539	565	4.82	536	569	6.16
	2. Nagpur	495	504	1.82	487	497	2.05
	3. Nasik	505	519	2.77	504	521	3.37
	4. Pune	526	538	2.28	522	537	2.87
	5. Solapur	484	492	1.65	482	489	1.45
	Average	510	524	2.71	506	523	3.24
3. Haryana	1. Faridabad	478	487	1.88	471	482	2.34
	2. Yamuna Nagar	438	454	3.65	430	446	3.72
	Average	458	471	2.73	451	464	3.00
4. West Bengal	1. Asansol	460	467	1.52	456	460	0.88
	2. Darjeeling	410	410	0.00	402	405	0.75
	3. Durgapur	536	563	5.04	532	554	4.14
	4. Haldia	586	590	0.68	580	582	0.34
	5. Howrah	547	556	1.65	538	546	1.49
	6. Jalpaiguri	418	424	1.44	416	416	0.00
	7. Kolkata	540	544	0.74	526	530	0.76
	8. Raniganj	417	425	1.92	415	414	-0.24
	Average	489	497	1.66	483	488	1.09
5. Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh	498	520	4.42	497	514	3.42
6. Uttar Pradesh	1. Agra	432	445	3.01	424	437	3.07
	2. Ghaziabad	472	481	1.91	465	478	2.80
	3. Kanpur	461	468	1.52	449	456	1.56
	4. Saharapur	430	444	3.26	426	439	3.05
	5. Varanasi	493	498	1.01	482	489	1.45
	Average	458	467	2.10	449	460	2.36
7. Madhya Pradesh	1. Balaghat	422	444	5.21	421	438	4.04
	2. Bhopal	510	516	1.18	507	509	0.39
	3. Indore	482	494	2.49	480	492	2.50
	4. Jabalpur	471	483	2.55	467	471	0.86
	Average	471	484	2.76	469	478	1.87
	All India	472	489	3.60	469	484	3.20

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

Sl. No.	Centre	Base 1986-87 = 100]											
		Jan 02	Feb 02	Mar 02	Apr 02	May 02	Jun 02	Jul 02	Aug 02	Sept 02	Oct 02	Nov 02	Dec 02
Southern States													
1	Kerala	319	322	321	321	321	325	328	328	325	328	329	330
2	Tamilnadu	314	313	311	313	316	319	320	321	324	327	340	356
3	Andhrapradesh	324	325	326	329	331	334	335	337	338	340	345	343
4	Karnataka	308	308	309	309	314	314	315	316	320	320	322	324
Northern States													
5	Maharashtra	303	303	303	303	308	314	315	319	321	320	321	318
6	Haryana	320	321	320	320	322	323	328	331	333	331	330	325
7	West Bengal	301	299	301	299	297	299	300	305	309	314	310	304
8	Uttar Pradesh	309	312	312	308	309	315	320	323	326	327	324	318
9	Madhya Pradesh	304	304	305	307	311	314	317	320	320	321	321	314
10	Assam	319	317	319	319	320	322	323	328	331	332	331	329
11	Bihar	291	290	291	292	288	290	293	296	298	300	300	296
12	Gujarat	312	313	316	219	321	325	229	332	334	333	332	328
13	Himachalpradesh	297	299	296	295	300	301	298	303	303	307	309	310
14	Jammu & Kashmir	329	330	330	231	338	333	334	335	337	340	342	346
15	Manipur	300	299	302	299	297	298	295	295	299	300	302	300
16	Meghalaya	351	350	354	354	348	344	341	345	343	346	343	343
17	Orissa	294	286	287	290	293	295	297	300	301	302	300	294
18	Punjab	322	322	320	325	325	328	332	335	335	333	333	324
19	Rajasthan	306	308	310	311	313	318	320	323	327	327	327	324
20	Tripura	313	315	319	327	321	323	327	326	328	330	334	334
	All India	308	308	309	309	311	314	316	319	321	322	323	321

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AND % VARIATIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

Base 1986-87 = 100]

Sl. No.	Centre	Index for		% Variation	Index for		% Variation	
		Nov-01	Nov 02		Dec-01	Dec -02		
Southern States								
1	Kerala	318	329	3.46	322	330	2.48	
2	Tamilnadu	311	340	9.32	316	356	12.66	
3	Andhrapradesh	331	345	4.23	327	343	4.89	
4	Karnataka	311	322	3.54	312	324	3.85	
Northern States								
5	Maharashtra	305	321	5.25	304	318	4.61	
6	Haryana	325	330	1.54	323	325	0.62	
7	West Bengal	311	310	-0.32	307	304	-0.98	
8	Uttar Pradesh	315	324	2.86	311	318	2.25	
9	Madhya Pradesh	312	321	2.88	310	314	1.29	
10	Assam	323	331	2.48	324	329	1.54	
11	Bihar	296	300	1.35	296	296	0.00	
12	Gujarat	320	332	3.75	315	328	4.13	
13	Himachalpradesh	299	309	3.34	296	310	4.73	
14	Jammu & Kashmir	329	342	3.95	326	346	6.13	
15	Manipur	304	302	-0.66	307	300	-2.28	
16	Meghalaya	359	343	-4.46	356	343	-3.65	
17	Orissa	307	300	-2.28	303	294	-2.97	
18	Punjab	328	333	1.52	324	324	0.00	
19	Rajastan	306	327	6.86	305	324	6.23	
20	Tripura	334	334	0.00	315	334	6.03	
	All India	313	323	3.19	312	321	2.88	

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR RURAL LABOURERS

Sl. No.	Centre	Base 1986-87 = 100]											
		Jan 02	Feb 02	Mar 02	Apr 02	May 02	Jun 02	Jul 02	Aug 02	Sept 02	Oct 02	Nov 02	Dec 02
Southern States													
1	Kerala	322	325	324	323	324	328	331	331	327	329	330	331
2	Tamilnadu	314	313	312	313	316	319	320	322	324	327	339	354
3	Anthrapradesh	325	325	327	330	332	335	335	337	338	340	345	344
4	Karnataka	309	309	311	311	315	315	316	317	321	321	323	325
Northern States													
5	Maharashtra	305	304	304	304	309	314	316	319	321	321	321	319
6	Haryana	321	322	321	321	323	325	330	333	334	333	331	327
7	West Bengal	303	301	303	302	300	302	303	308	312	316	313	307
8	Uttar Pradesh	313	315	316	312	312	319	324	327	330	330	327	322
9	Madhya Pradesh	309	308	310	312	315	318	322	325	325	326	326	319
10	Assam	319	317	319	320	320	322	323	328	331	332	331	329
11	Bihar	292	292	292	294	290	293	295	298	300	302	302	298
12	Gujarat	313	315	317	320	323	326	331	334	335	334	334	330
13	Himachalpradesh	301	304	302	302	306	308	305	310	310	314	314	315
14	Jammu & Kashmir	321	323	324	325	331	326	326	328	329	333	336	338
15	Manipur	300	300	303	299	297	298	296	296	300	301	302	301
16	Meghalaya	348	347	350	350	345	341	338	342	340	343	340	341
17	Orissa	294	286	287	290	293	295	297	300	301	302	300	294
18	Punjab	327	327	215	330	330	332	336	339	340	338	337	330
19	Rajasthan	308	310	312	313	315	319	320	324	328	327	328	325
20	Tripura	307	309	313	321	315	317	321	319	321	323	328	328
	All India	311	311	311	312	313	317	319	321	323	324	326	324

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AND % VARIATIONS FOR RURAL LABOURERS

Base 1986-87 = 100

Sl. No.	Centre	Index for		% Variation	Index for		% Variation
		Nov-01	Nov -02		Dec-01	Dec -02	
Southern States							
1	Kerala	321	330	2.80	326	331	1.53
2	Tamilnadu	312	339	8.65	316	354	12.03
3	Andhrapradesh	332	345	3.92	327	344	5.20
4	Karnataka	312	323	3.53	316	325	2.85
Northern States							
5	Maharashtra	306	321	4.90	306	319	4.25
6	Haryana	325	331	1.85	323	327	1.24
7	West Bengal	313	313	0.00	310	307	-0.97
8	Uttar Pradesh	319	327	2.51	315	322	2.22
9	Madhya Pradesh	317	326	2.84	314	319	1.59
10	Assam	324	331	2.16	324	329	1.54
11	Bihar	298	302	1.34	298	298	0.00
12	Gujarat	321	334	4.05	317	330	4.10
13	Himachalpradesh	305	314	2.95	302	315	4.30
14	Jammu & Kashmir	323	336	4.02	320	338	5.63
15	Manipur	305	302	-0.98	308	301	-2.27
16	Meghalaya	356	340	-4.49	354	341	-3.67
17	Orissa	307	300	-2.28	303	294	-2.97
18	Punjab	332	337	1.51	329	330	0.30
19	Rajastan	309	328	6.15	307	325	5.86
20	Tripura	328	328	0.00	308	328	6.49
	All India	316	326	3.16	314	324	3.18

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

Base 1986-87 = 100

(Kerala State) Base 1998-99=100

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

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

Sl. No	Name of Commodity	Unit	Jan 02	Feb 02	Mar 02	Apr 02	May 02	Jun 02	Jul 02	Aug 02	Sep 02	Oct 02	Nov 02	Dec 02
A. RICE - Open Market														
1	Red - Matta	Kg	12.20	12.23	11.96	11.91	11.89	11.91	12.32	12.80	12.95	12.93	13.30	13.25
2	Red - Chamba	Kg	12.25	12.15	12.29	12.36	12.36	11.81	12.20	12.88	13.39	12.96	13.04	13.59
3	White Andra Vella	Kg	12.29	12.34	11.70	11.91	11.82	11.93	12.16	12.15	12.03	11.95	12.45	11.52
B. PULSES														
4	Green gram	Kg	30.57	30.18	30.07	30.93	31.29	31.32	31.14	30.54	30.96	30.21	30.54	30.29
5	Black gram split w/o husk	Kg	34.71	34.04	32.75	32.68	34.25	34.96	34.04	33.32	33.13	32.32	31.04	29.79
6	Dhall(Tur)	Kg	29.12	28.81	28.88	28.92	29.69	30.00	30.31	30.73	31.13	31.15	31.15	31.12
C. OTHER FOOD ITEMS														
7	Sugar(O.M)	Kg.	15.26	15.25	15.30	15.24	15.07	14.74	14.59	14.52	14.69	14.49	13.89	13.32
8	Milk (Cow's)	Ltr.	13.04	13.04	13.04	13.07	13.18	13.00	13.00	12.50	13.00	13.04	13.04	13.04
9	Egg Hen's (White lagon)	Dozen	16.95	16.46	16.00	15.04	14.92	17.14	17.04	14.89	15.23	14.38	16.21	16.41
10	Mutton with bones	Kg	116.43	116.43	116.43	116.43	120.71	120.71	120.00	121.79	121.43	122.14	121.43	121.43
11	Tea (Kannan Devan)	1/2 kg	70.68	70.68	70.68	70.68	71.21	71.14	71.14	71.07	71.00	71.07	71.07	71.07
12	Coffee Powder (Brook Bond Gr.Label)	1/2 kg	69.25	69.25	69.25	69.25	69.13	69.13	69.20	69.20	69.20	69.20	69.20	69.20
D. OIL AND OIL SEEDS														
13	Coconut oil	Kg	43.61	41.79	40.04	44.64	43.86	45.79	52.14	52.64	51.04	49.57	56.93	61.61
14	Groundnut oil	Kg	50.87	50.42	49.87	51.50	52.50	51.48	53.48	53.38	56.20	56.38	57.88	59.53
15	Refined oil(Postman)	Kg.	60.33	59.55	59.40	61.50	62.10	62.74	64.93	65.83	65.65	63.87	71.20	76.42
16	Gingelly oil	Kg.	51.00	50.36	51.18	53.29	53.57	54.79	54.79	54.46	56.85	58.05	59.05	60.29
17	Coconut without husk	100 nos	461.07	442.86	429.64	443.93	440.71	452.50	480.36	482.14	480.77	469.64	526.79	576.79

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

Sl. No	Name of Commodity	Unit	Jan 02	Feb 02	Mar 02	Apr-02	May 02	Jun 02	Jul 02	Aug 02	Sep 02	Oct 02	Nov 02	Dec 02
E. SPICES AND CONDIMENTS														
18	Corriandar	Kg.	37.79	35.71	33.57	33.64	33.14	33.21	33.29	32.93	35.00	34.29	36.64	37.86
19	Chillies dry	Kg.	43.07	41.64	39.36	38.86	39.71	42.07	43.00	43.07	45.00	51.93	52.71	52.29
20	Onion small	Kg.	12.26	10.61	10.74	10.61	11.60	13.85	18.15	15.38	16.02	19.27	22.20	21.79
21	Tamarind without seeds loose	Kg.	24.57	24.07	23.21	22.07	22.71	22.36	22.64	22.79	23.69	24.29	24.86	25.21
F. TUBERS														
22	Chennai	Kg.	7.21	7.43	8.07	9.86	10.00	12.14	12.00	10.36	9.15	8.29	9.07	9.21
23	Tapioca Raw	Kg.	4.68	4.93	4.89	5.21	5.07	4.96	5.32	5.54	5.62	5.82	5.89	5.86
24	Potato	Kg.	11.77	9.21	8.63	9.64	10.44	11.57	11.59	11.98	11.09	11.99	12.13	10.59
25	Colocassia	Kg.	11.71	12.36	13.00	13.82	15.18	14.30	14.00	14.08	14.69	13.29	13.21	12.14
G. VEGETABLES														
26	Onion big	Kg.	7.39	6.69	5.90	5.51	5.36	6.19	6.85	7.96	8.40	8.54	10.31	7.99
27	Brinjal	Kg.	10.46	11.00	10.29	10.93	10.21	10.43	10.29	10.00	9.85	9.64	11.29	11.14
28	Cucumber	Kg.	8.36	7.86	6.14	6.21	5.93	7.93	8.14	6.79	8.23	7.93	9.14	6.57
29	Ladies Finger	Kg.	9.64	11.36	12.14	11.43	10.36	10.43	11.14	11.21	11.15	10.93	10.14	9.57
30	Cabbage	Kg.	8.43	9.21	8.71	8.36	9.14	8.71	9.00	9.50	7.69	8.64	9.14	8.86
31	Bittergourd	Kg.	11.29	11.21	11.86	13.50	12.79	14.46	14.00	12.14	12.85	14.43	14.93	13.21
32	Tomatto	Kg.	8.71	8.14	7.71	8.07	8.64	11.36	9.57	10.71	8.54	9.14	11.93	8.71
33	Chillies green	Kg.	13.00	12.21	14.00	14.29	12.86	17.43	14.57	16.21	14.69	15.00	15.57	14.43
34	Banana green	Kg.	10.18	10.32	10.11	11.61	12.00	11.18	11.61	12.32	11.85	10.96	11.39	10.79
35	Plantain green	Kg.	8.54	8.89	8.54	8.61	8.43	8.46	8.71	8.71	9.46	8.89	9.57	9.07
H. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS														
36	Washing Soap (501 Half Bar)	1/2 Bar	7.70	7.70	7.71	7.73	7.73	7.71	7.80	7.86	7.88	7.91	7.95	7.95
37	Toilet Soap Lux	100 gm	10.96	10.96	11.07	11.32	11.32	11.29	11.46	11.57	11.71	11.86	11.89	11.75
38	Toothpaste Colgate	100 gm	28.75	29.11	29.07	29.79	29.79	29.64	29.64	29.64	29.64	29.64	29.64	29.64
39	Cement - Sankar (Ord. Paper Bag)	each	187.46	189.21	173.69	168.96	164.32	154.77	149.95	151.68	138.67	130.21	142.75	153.32

MONTHLY AVERAGE DOMESTIC PRICE OF SPICES FOR NOVEMBER 2002

SPICE	CENTRE	GRADE	(RS/ KG)
Black Pepper	Cochin	Ungarbled	94.92
		Garbled	98.12
Cardamom (Small) (Auction)	Kumily	-	508.53
	Vandanmettu	-	536.49
	Bodinayakanur	-	498.72
	Saklespur	-	541.35
	Sirsi	-	505.15
Cardamom (Large)	Siliguri	Badadana	177.95
		Chotadana	164.50
Chillies	Virudhunagar	-	39.00
	Guntur	-	38.40
Ginger (Dry)	Cochin	Unbleached	43.65
		Bleached	41.40
Turmeric	Cochin	Alleppey Finger	42.00
	Mumbai	Rajpuri Finger	49.50
Coriander	Mumbai	Indori	29.22
		Kanpuri	30.69
Cumin	Mumbai	-	78.91
Fennel	Mumbai	-	49.06
Fenugreek	Mumbai	-	18.56
Mustard	Delhi	-	17.45
Garlic	Mumbai	-	39.38
Celery	Mumbai	-	27.45
Clove	Cochin	-	357.27
Nutmeg (with shell)	Cochin	-	119.55
Mace	Cochin	-	390.45
Cinnamon	Delhi	-	64.40
Cassia	Chennai	-	62.40

SPICES	SOURCES
Black Pepper	- India Pepper & Spice Trade Association, Cochin .
Cardamom (Small)	- Auction reports received from licenced cardamom auctioneers.
Cardamom (Large)	- Spices Board Regional Office, Gangtok .
Ginger (Dry), Turmeric	- Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Cochin .
Chilliese	- Virudhunagar Chillies Merchant Association, Virudhunagar .
Chillies	- Agricultural Market Committee, Guntur .
Turmeric, Coriander, Cumin, Fennel, Fenugreek, Garlic, Celery	- M/s. Chhaganlal Kalidas Metha, Mumbai .
Cinnamon & Mustard	- Regional Office of the Spices Board, Delhi .
Clove, Nutmeg, Mace	- Indian Express Dially.
Cassia	- Regional Office of the Spices Board, Chennai .

Source: Spice India, December issue.

READY OR NOT, HERE IT IS

Today the hottest topic in IT circles is Linux. There is some speculation and some claims that Linux is not yet ready to be deployed in the enterprise market. But the reality is that it is definitely ready. Linux has been around for more than 10 years now and it is fully developed as enterprise operating system. The largest numbers of Internet servers are Linux servers. It is today doing a host of things for corporates. Linux is being used for services such as email, Web, firewall, proxy, gateway, database, applications, broadcast, file server, printing and many more.

Are large enterprises relying on Linux?

Yes, several in India and abroad run critical applications on Linux. Reliance, Raymonds, Bombay Dyeing, ICICI, IDBI, Asian Paints, Bharat Petroleum and several others in India have adopted Linux. Every major Wall Street firm is now turning to Linux in a big way. This includes Merrill Lynch, Goldman Sachs, Credit Suisse First Boston, Morgan Stanley, E*TRADE and Reuters. At Hollywood Disney, Dream works, Pixar, Industrial Light and Magic are using Linux for movie production.

Is Linux right for India? China, Peru, Brazil, Mexico, Germany, France, Finland and several others have taken advantage of the Linux. This has helped them save millions of tax players dollars by adopting Linux. India has a unique opportunity with Linux thanks to its pool of software talents. With India going the Linux way, software development can become a cottage industry.

Is Linux cost effective? Forget what anyone has to say, Linux is free and nothing can be cheaper than that. With all the free applications not only do you save the cost of the operating system but you also save on the cost of applications.

Typically you end up spending more on the applications than on the operating system.

If you consider the savings, it will be far more with all the applications. If you don't have in house talent you may have to hire a company to help you setup your Linux systems but it will still work out cheaper.

How do I get support on Linux?

There are several companies which will provide you support on Linux today for a fee. Commercial support should be considered by corporates who don't want to spend their time and effort. This also gives you professional support with a maintenance contract. If you want to do it yourself without spending a penny you can get help from the Linux User Groups.

Is Linux ready for the desktop?

If that question was asked two years ago the answer would have been a definite No. Desktop is primarily driven by applications and that is what was lacking.

Today with some many nice applications already available on Linux, Linux is good enough for most desktop users. These applications may not have all the bells and whistles but they are sufficient numbers of features which any user would need. We have Mozilla/ Netscape as the browser, Open Office/Star Office as the office suite, Evolutions as the mail client and Gaim as the Instant Messenger. There are also several other applications to choose from.

Source: Economic Times.

110
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DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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813