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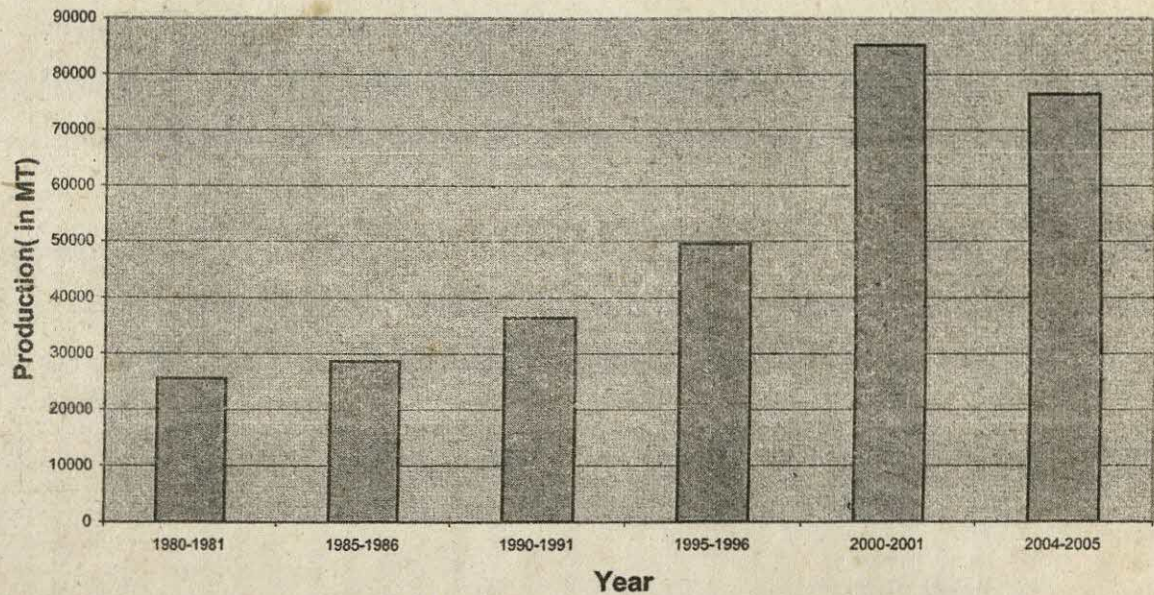


EcoStat News

For Official Use only

February 2006
Volume 6 Issue 1

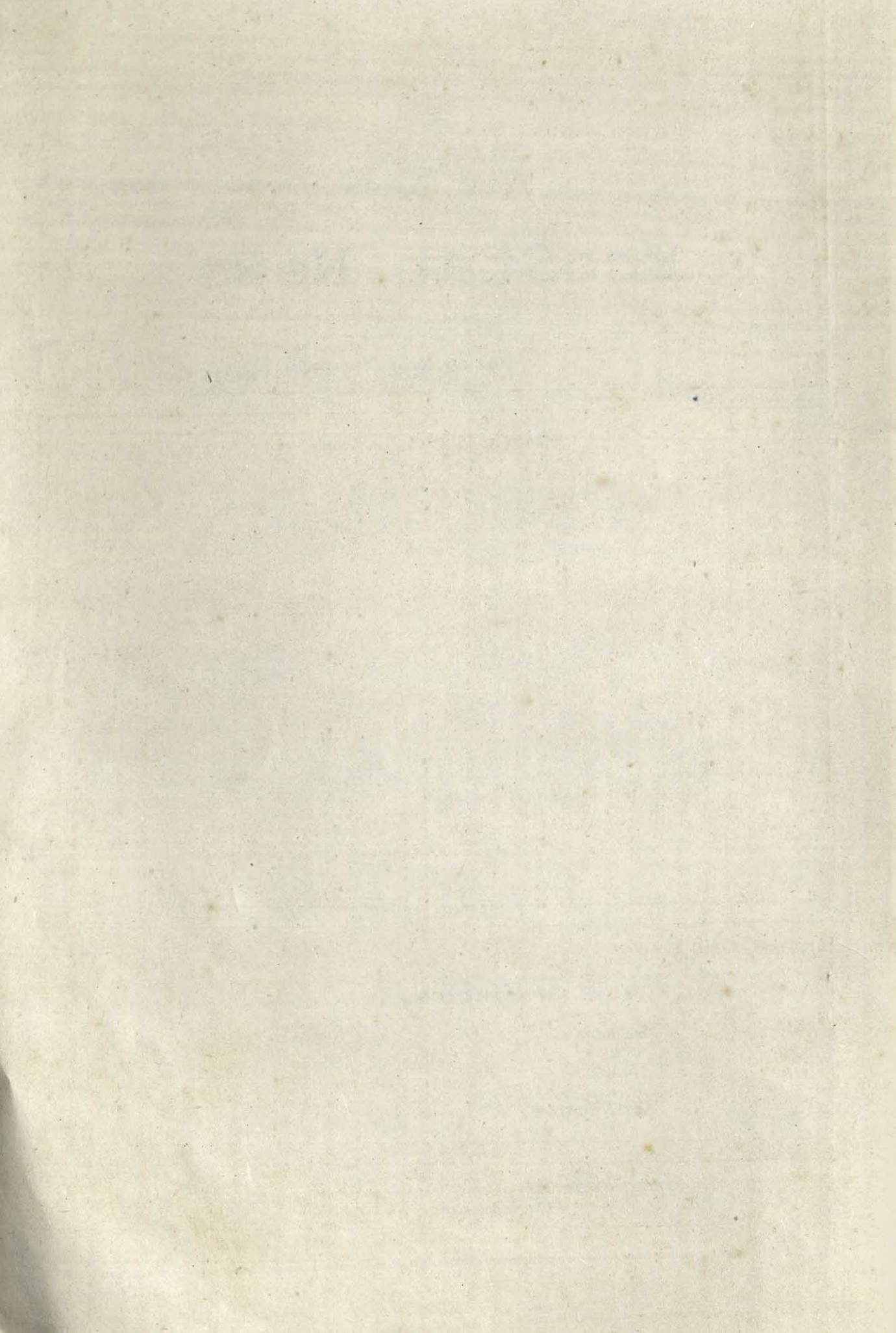
Inland Fish Production in Kerala



Inside this issue

- * Vital Statistics
- * Price
- * News
- * In House

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



We are happy to announce that the department completed the fieldwork of Vth Economic Census within the stipulated time. The field staff, the investigators of the department and supervisory level officers have put a commendable effort to complete the survey in time. I congratulate all of those who are directly or indirectly associated with this venture.

In an economy, one of the indicators of development is the quality of economic and statistical data that its government agencies release from time to time. Government, for its formulation of plan schemes, is using the data generated by this department and other agencies. The fallacies found in the statistics produced will of course affect adversely the decisions taken by the planners and shall bring disgrace to the department. Therefore, all of the field staff and their supervisors should dedicate themselves to canvass more genuine and reliable data and should hold the relevance of the department.

M.R. Balakrishnan
Director

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*Edited Printed & Published for
Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala.*

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Inland Fish Production In Kerala From 1980-1981to 2004-2005

HIGHLIGHTS OF 'SPECIAL FERTILITY & MORTALITY SURVEY 1998

Definitions

$$\text{Crude Birth Rate (CBR)} = \frac{\text{Number of live births during the year}}{\text{Mid-year population during the same year}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Infant mortality rate (IMR)} = \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the same year}} \times 1000$$

Infant mortality rate comprises of two parts viz. Neo-natal mortality rate and post neo-natal mortality rate. The neo-natal mortality rate also comprises of two part viz. Early neo-natal mortality rate and late neo-natal mortality rate.

$$\text{Neo-natal mortality rate (NMR)} = \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths of age less than 29 days during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the same year}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Post neo-natal mortality rate (PNMR)} = \frac{\text{Number of death of age 29 days to less than one year during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the same year}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Under-five mortality Rate (U5MR)} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths (0-4 years) during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the same year}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Maternal Morality Ratio (MMR)} = \frac{\text{Number of maternal deaths to women (15-49 years)}}{\text{Number of live births to women (15-49 years) during the same year}} \times 1000$$

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

CRUDE BIRTH RATE BY RELIGION INDIA -1997

Residence	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Others	Total
Total	26.8	33.2	21.6	21.8	25.7	27.2
Rural	28.6	35.3	23.1	23.4	27.3	28.9
Urban	20.5	28.3	16.7	16.9	19.8	21.5

CRUDE BIRTH RATE BY SCHEDULED CASTE/TRIBE, INDIA -1997

Residence	Scheduled castes	Scheduled tribes	Others	Total
Total	30.6	29.1	26.2	27.2
Rural	31.5	30.2	28.1	28.9
Urban	26.0	20.5	21.0	21.5

Vital Statistics

TYPE OF BIRTH-BY-BIRTH ORDER, INDIA-1997

Birth type	Birth order				
	1	2	3	4+	All
Total	30.8	26.5	18.0	24.7	100
Single	30.5	25.8	17.6	24.0	97.9
Multiple	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.7	2.1

SEX RATIO AT BIRTH BY BIRTH ORDER AND SEX OF PREVIOUS CHILD, INDIA-1997

Birth order	Sex of previous child	% to total births	Sex ratio		
			Rural	Urban	Total
1	-	28.9	873	859	871
2	M	13.4	1101	1101	1102
	F	13.5	762	743	759
3	M, M	4.2	1201	1044	1176
	F, F	5.1	741	611	718
	M, F	8.5	919	842	907
4+	-	26.6	908	935	912
All	-	100	903	878	899

CONDITIONAL SEX RATIO FOR SECOND BIRTH BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF MOTHER, INDIA-1997

Sex of first child	Level of education of mother			
	Illiterate	Below primary	Primary & above, below Grade 10	Grade10+
Male	1114	1003	1111	1066
Female	869	834	755	683

Vital Statistics

CHILDHOOD MORTALITY (INFANT AND UNDER-FIVE) BY RESIDENCE AND RELIGION, INDIA-1997

Residence	Hindus	Muslims	Others	Total
Infant mortality rate				
Total	74	62	46	71
Rural	80	67	49	77
Urban	46	48	34	45
Under five mortality rate				
Total	98	88	69	96
Rural	106	95	76	103
Urban	60	69	41	60

PREVALENCE OF SMOKING HABITS (PER 100000 POPULATION), INDIA -1997

Current smokers		Male	Female	Total
	All ages	18089	1142	9850
	Adults (30+)	43103	2506	23144
Cigarettes	All ages	3358	128	1788
	Adults(30+)	8008	248	4193
Beedi	All ages	12505	605	6720
	Adults(30+)	29365	1276	15556
Others	All ages	2226	408	1342
	Adults(30+)	5730	982	3395

PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOL USE PER 100000 POPULATION), INDIA-1997

Current drinkers		Male	Female	Total
	All ages	7737	731	4331
	Adults (15+)	11762	1069	6524
Daily	All ages	993	113	565
	Adults (15+)	1504	163	847
3-4times/ Week	All ages	1427	153	808
	Adults (15+)	2166	220	1213
Once a week	All ages	5317	465	2958
Or less	Adults (15+)	8092	686	4464

Vital Statistics

DETAILED TABLES

TABLE-1A

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF ESTIMATED POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, SEX AND RESIDENCE, 1998-INDIA

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	10.1	10.3	9.9	10.4	10.6	10.2	9.0	9.1	8.8
5-9	11.7	11.8	11.6	12.2	12.3	12.1	9.8	9.9	9.8
10-14	12.2	12.4	12.0	12.6	12.8	12.4	10.9	10.9	10.8
15-19	10.2	10.5	9.9	10.2	10.5	9.8	10.4	10.5	10.4
20-24	9.7	9.4	9.9	9.5	9.3	9.7	10.2	9.8	10.7
25-29	8.6	8.4	8.7	8.4	8.2	8.5	9.3	9.2	9.3
30-34	7.8	7.5	8.1	7.6	7.3	7.9	8.3	8.2	8.5
35-39	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.2	7.1	7.2	7.0
40-44	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.5	6.3	6.4	6.2
45-49	4.3	4.5	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.9	5.2	4.6
50-54	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	3.9
55-59	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9	3	2.8
60-64	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.5
65-69	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.0
70-74	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.4
75-79	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
80-84	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
85+	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Vital Statistics

TABLE-1B

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF ESTIMATED POPULATION BY BROAD AGE GROUPS, SEX AND RESIDENCE, 1998-INDIA

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	10.1	10.3	9.9	10.4	10.6	10.2	9.0	9.1	8.8
5-9	11.7	11.8	11.6	12.2	12.3	12.1	9.8	9.9	9.8
10-14	12.2	12.4	12.0	12.6	12.8	12.4	10.9	10.9	10.8
0-14	34.0	34.5	33.5	35.2	35.7	34.7	29.7	29.9	29.4
15-59	59.1	59	59.3	57.9	57.6	58.1	63.5	63.7	63.4
60+	6.9	6.5	7.2	6.9	6.6	7.2	6.8	6.4	7.2
15-64	61.7	61.5	62	60.5	60.2	60.9	65.9	66	65.8
65+	4.3	4.0	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.8

TABLE-2

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS AND AGE-GROUP, 1998-INDIA

Age Group	Marital Status								
	Never Married			Married			Widowed/Divorced/Separated		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Below10	21.8	22.1	21.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	12.1	12.3	11.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0
15-19	9.2	10.1	8.2	1.0	0.3	1.7	0	0	0
20-24	5.1	6.8	3.2	4.5	2.6	6.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
25-29	1.9	2.9	0.8	6.5	5.5	7.7	0.2	0.1	0.2
30-34	0.6	0.9	0.3	7.0	6.5	7.5	0.2	0.1	0.3
35-39	0.2	0.3	0.1	6	6.2	5.9	0.3	0.1	0.4
40-44	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.2	5.3	5.0	0.3	0.2	0.5
45-49	0.1	0.1	0	3.9	4.2	3.5	0.4	0.2	0.6
50-54	0	0.1	0	3.2	3.4	2.9	0.5	0.2	0.9
55-59	0	0	0	2.2	2.5	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.8
60-64	0	0	0	1.8	2.1	1.5	0.8	0.3	1.3
65-69	0	0	0	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.3	1.1
70-74	0	0	0	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.9
75-79	0	0	0	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5
80-84	0	0	0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3
85+	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0.2
All Ages	51.2	55.8	46.3	43.5	41.7	45.4	5.3	2.5	8.3

TABLE-3A

CRUDE BIRTH RATE BY RELIGION, 1997-INDIA

Religions	Total	Rural	Urban
Hindu	26.8	28.6	20.5
Muslim	33.2	35.3	28.3
Christian	21.6	23.1	16.7
Sikh	21.8	23.4	16.9
Others	25.7	27.3	19.8
Total	27.2	28.9	21.5

TABLE-3B

CRUDE BIRTH RATE BY SCHEDULED CASTE/TRIBE, 1997-INDIA

Caste	Total	Rural	Urban
Scheduled Caste	30.6	31.5	26
Scheduled Tribe	29.1	30.2	20.5
Others	26.2	28.1	21.0
Total	27.2	28.9	21.5

TABLE-3C

CRUDE BIRTH RATE BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL 1997-INDIA

Educational level	Total	Rural	Urban
Illiterate	31.7	32.2	28.4
All Literate	24	25.9	19.6
Literate, below Primary	28.3	29.6	22.7
Primary & above, below matric	24.6	25.6	21.7
Matric & above	19.6	23.5	16.1
Total	27.2	28.9	21.5

Vital Statistics

TABLE-4

PERCENTAGE OF LIVE BIRTHS BY BIRTH ORDER AND BY AGE OF WOMAN, 1997-INDIA

Present Age of Woman	Birth Order				
	1	2	3	4+	All
	Total				
Below20	84.2	13.0	1.3	1.5	100
20-29	34.7	33.2	19.7	12.4	100
30+	5.3	12.4	18.1	64.2	100
Total	30.8	26.5	18.0	24.7	100
	Rural				
Below20	84.4	12.8	1.3	1.5	100
20-29	33.1	33.1	20.6	13.2	100
30+	4.5	10.8	17.7	67.0	100
Total	29.6	25.8	18.4	26.2	100
	Urban				
Below20	83.5	13.8	1.0	1.7	100
20-29	41.7	33.3	16.1	8.9	100
30+	9.6	21.3	20.3	48.8	100
Total	36.4	29.6	16.3	17.7	100

TABLE 5A

MORTALITY (INFANT, UNDER-FIVE, CRUDE) BY RELIGION, 1997-INDIA

Indicators	Religion	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Infant Mortality Rate	Hindu	74	73	76	80	79	82	46	46	46
	Muslim	62	61	64	67	65	70	48	47	50
	Others	46	45	48	49	47	52	34	36	32
	Total	71	70	73	77	76	79	45	45	45
UnderFive Mortality Rate	Hindu	98	92	105	106	99	114	60	58	62
	Muslim	88	82	96	95	88	103	69	63	76
	Others	69	69	69	76	75	76	41	42	39
	Total	96	90	102	103	97	111	60	57	63
Crude Death Rate (All Ages)	Hindu	9.1	9.4	8.9	9.8	10	9.7	6.6	7.1	6.1
	Muslim	8	8.3	7.8	8.6	8.7	8.6	6.5	7.0	6.1
	Others	7.9	8.5	7.3	8.4	8.9	8	6.3	7.0	5.6
	Total	8.9	9.2	8.6	9.6	9.8	9.4	6.5	7.0	6.0

TABLE-5B

MORTALITY (INFANT, UNDER-FIVE CRUDE) BY SCHEDULED CASTE/TRIBE, 1997-INDIA

Indicators	Scheduled caste/Tribe	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Infant Mortality Rate	Scheduled Caste	85	86	85	89	89	90	64	71	58
	Scheduled Tribe	84	85	84	87	89	86	57	48	67
	Others	66	64	68	72	70	75	41	41	43
	Total	71	70	72.2	77	76	79	45	45	45
Under Five Mortality Rate	Scheduled Caste	118	109	128	123	112	134	87	87	86
	Scheduled Tribe	119	120	118	123	125	121	75	61	89
	Others	87	80	94	95	88	103	55	52	58
	Total	96	90	102	103	97	111	60	57	63
Crude Death Rate (All Ages)	Scheduled Caste	10.7	10.9	10.5	11.1	11.1	11.1	8.6	9.5	7.7
	Scheduled Tribe	10.4	10.9	9.8	10.8	11.4	10.2	7.4	7.3	7.5
	Others	8.3	8.6	8	9.1	9.2	8.9	6.2	6.7	5.7
	Total	8.9	9.2	8.6	9.6	9.8	9.4	6.5	7.0	6.0

TABLE-5C

MORTALITY (INFANT, UNDER-FIVE, CRUDE) BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, 1997-INDIA

Indicators	Educational Level	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Infant Mortality Rate	Illiterate	82	82	84	85	85	87	60	62	60
	All Literate	60	59	63	68	66	70	39	38	41
	Literate, below Primary	74	71	79	77	72	82	63	64	62
	Primary & above, below, below matric	61	60	63	67	66	69	41	41	43
	Matric & above	45	44	47	58	58	60	27	26	30
	Total	71	70	72.2	77	76	79	45	45	45
Under Five Mortality Rate	Illiterate	114	107	122	118	111	126	87	81	93
	All Literate	78	73	83	87	81	94	49	48	51
	Literate, below Primary	99	91	108	103	93	114	76	80	72
	Primary & above, below, below matric	79	75	84	86	81	92	53	51	55
	Matric & above	55	52	59	71	67	76	34	32	36
	Total	96	90	102	103	97	111	60	57	63
Crude Death Rate (All Ages)	Illiterate	11.6	13.0	10.2	11.8	13	10.6	10.2	12.6	7.6
	All Literate	7	6.5	7.5	7.6	7	8.3	5.5	5.5	5.5
	Literate, below Primary	8.5	8.1	9	8.9	8.1	9.8	7	8	6
	Primary & above, below matric	7.1	6.7	7.5	7.5	6.9	8.1	5.8	6.1	5.7
	Matric & above	5.8	5.2	6.4	6.9	6.3	7.6	4.7	4.2	5.3
	Total	8.9	9.2	8.6	9.6	9.8	9.4	6.5	7.0	6

Vital Statistics

TABLE-6

MORTALITY (INFANT, UNDER-FIVE, CRUDE) BY TYPE OF LATRINE, 1997-INDIA

Indicators	Type of Latrine	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Infant Mortality Rate	No Latrine	82	81	85	84	83	86	70	72	68
	Outside	67	66	70	72	70	76	52	54	50
	Within Premises-Dry	55	55	56	61	60	63	42	43	41
	Within Premises-Flush	39	38	40	47	48	47	33	31	37
	Total	71	70	72.2	77	76	79	45	45	45
Under Five Mortality Rate	No Latrine	113	105	121	114	106	123	101	96	107
	Outside	90	84	96	97	90	106	64	63	66
	Within Premises-Dry	72	71	74	78	75	81	57	58	56
	Within Premises-Flush	48	47	50	58	58	58	42	38	46
	Total	96	90	102	103	97	111	60	57	63
Crude Death Rate (All Ages)	No Latrine	10.5	10.7	10.3	10.6	10.7	10.5	9.9	10.7	9.2
	Outside	8.3	8.7	8	8.9	9.1	8.7	6.8	7.4	6.1
	Within Premises-Dry	7.3	7.8	6.8	7.7	8.0	7.4	6.5	7.3	5.7
	Within Premises-Flush	6	6.4	5.5	6.8	7.4	6.1	5.5	5.7	5.2
	Total	8.9	9.2	8.6	9.6	9.8	9.4	6.5	7.0	6.0

TABLE-7

MORTALITY (INFANT, UNDER-FIVE, CRUDE) BY SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER, 1997-INDIA

Indicators	Source of Water	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Infant Mortality Rate	Tap	59	59	61	72	72	72	41	39	45
	Hand pump	83	80	88	85	81	90	62	74	49
	Tube-well/bore well	67	68	66	69	71	68	51	50	53
	Sub-Total	71	69	73	78	76	80	45	44	46
	Open-well	74	76	72	75	77	74	56	62	50
	Others	69	64	75	72	67	79	24	30	17
	Sub - Total	73	73	73	75	75	75	49	55	44
	Total	71	70	72.2	77	76	79	45	45	45
Under Five Mortality Rate	Tap	75	71	79	88	85	92	54	50	59
	Hand pump	115	103	128	117	104	131	93	93	92
	Tube-well/bore well	91	89	94	94	92	97	65	62	68
	Sub-Total	94	88	102	104	96	112	60	56	63
	Open well	101	98	105	104	100	108	73	77	67
	Others	98	95	101	102	98	107	36	50	15
	Sub-Total	101	97	104	103	99	108	65	71	58
	Total	96	90	102	103	97	111	60	57	63
Crude Death Rate (All Ages)	Tap	7.5	8.0	6.9	8.5	9.0	8.0	6.2	6.7	5.6
	Hand pump	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.7	11	8.2	8.8	7.7
	Tube-well/bore well	8.9	9.1	8.6	9.1	9.4	8.9	7	7.3	6.8
	Sub-Total	8.8	9.1	8.5	9.6	9.8	9.5	6.4	6.9	5.9
	Open well	9.3	9.6	8.9	9.4	9.7	9.1	8	8.2	7.8
	Others	9.3	9.6	8.9	9.6	9.8	9.3	6.3	7	5.7
	Sub-Total	9.3	9.6	8.9	9.4	9.8	9.1	7.6	7.9	7.3
	Total	8.9	9.2	8.6	9.6	9.8	9.4	6.5	7.0	6.0

TABLE -8
CHILDHOOD MORTALITY RATE BY MEASURES OF INDOOR AIR POLLUTION,
1997 (STRATIFIED BY PRESENCE OF SEPARATE KITCHEN)-INDIA

Indicators	Type of Primary Cooking Fuel	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Separate Kitchen	No Separate Kitchen	Total	Separate Kitchen	No Separate Kitchen	Total	Separate Kitchen	No separate kitchen	Total
Infant Mortality Rate	Dirty	69	86	77	71	88	79	59	58	58
	Inter-mediate	44	62	52	47	64	54	39	61	49
	Clean	41	57	45	55	70	59	35	48	38
	Total	62	82	71	68	87	77	41	54	45
Under Five Mortality Rate	Dirty	93	119	105	94	121	107	83	85	84
	Inter-mediate	60	86	71	66	92	77	51	76	62
	Clean	51	72	57	64	89	71	44	59	48
	Total	82	113	96	90	119	103	55	72	60

Dirty: Firewood/Dung/Crop residue; "Intermediate" - Biogas/Coal/Lignite; "Clean" - LPG/Electricity/Kerosene

TABLE-9A

RELATIVE MORTALITY RATE FOR FEMALE DEATHS (INFANT, NEONATAL, POST NEONATAL, UNDER-FIVE) BY RELIGION, 1997-INDIA

Indicators	Religion	Total	Rural	Urban
Infant Mortality	Hindu	104	103	101
	Muslim	107	107	106
	Others	110	110	107
	Total	104	104	102
Neonatal Mortality	Hindu	95	95	93
	Muslim	91	93	88
	Others	91	87	144
	Total	94	94	93
Post Neonatal Mortality	Hindu	121	122	114
	Muslim	135	137	53
	Others	141	153	68
	Total	124	126	114
Under Five Mortality	Hindu	114	115	107
	Muslim	117	117	122
	Others	107	107	106
	Total	114	115	110

TABLE-9B

RELATIVE MORTALITY RATE FOR FEMALE DEATHS (INFANT, NEONATAL POST NEONATAL, UNDER-FIVE) BY EDUCATION, 1997-INDIA

Indicators	Education Level	Total	Rural	Urban
Infant Mortality	Illiterate	103	103	96
	All Illiterate	106	106	106
	Literate, below primary	112	114	96
	Primary & above, below matric	104	104	104
	Matric & above	107	102	115
	Total	104	104	102
Neonatal Mortality	Illiterate	92	93	78
	All Literate	96	96	104
	Literate, below Primary	101	103	86
	Primary & above, below matric	94	94	99
	Matric & above	101	95	127
	Total	94	94	93
Post Neonatal Mortality	Illiterate	122	123	127
	All Literate	126	129	106
	Literate, below Primary	132	138	101
	Primary & above, below matric	126	128	112
	Matric & above	117	121	94
	Total	124	126	114
Under Five Mortality	Illiterate	114	114	115
	All Literate	114	116	107
	Literate, below Primary	119	123	91
	Primary & above, below matric	113	114	108
	Matric & above	115	114	110
	Total	114	115	110

Vital Statistics

TABLE-10

ESTIMATED PREVALENCE OF SMOKING HABITS BY SEX AND RESIDENCE-INDIA

Indicators (per 1000000 population)	Age group	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Current smoker	0-14	132	178	82	128	172	80	106	139	69
	15-29	5572	10188	718	5728	10465	742	3722	6798	503
	30-44	20655	39044	1559	20840	39567	1653	15104	28139	988
	45-59	25008	45391	2980	25170	46164	3140	19101	33593	1918
	60-69	22000	40918	3847	22503	41991	3943	15185	27637	2895
	70+	17961	32976	3840	18861	34462	3976	11359	20654	3024
	All ages	9850	18089	1142	9789	17981	1176	7634	13959	816
Cigarette	30+	23144	43103	2506	23539	44071	2643	16869	30840	1665
	0-14	27	35	19	22	27	16	44	60	26
	15-29	1094	2028	113	867	1612	84	1469	2706	175
	30-44	4226	8123	180	3030	5859	132	6493	12210	302
	45-59	4429	8261	288	2918	5476	234	7711	13857	423
	60-69	2476	4735	309	1642	3119	236	4693	8896	544
	70+	1589	2928	330	1028	1868	227	3029	5689	644
	All ages	1788	3358	128	1242	2331	96	3057	5694	216
	30+	4193	8008	248	2929	5619	191	6905	12881	401

Vital Statistics

TABLE-10 Contd..

Indicators (per 1000000 population)	Age group	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Bidi	0-14	92	125	55	92	125	55	56	72	38
	15-29	3800	7045	388	4137	7669	419	1911	3540	206
	30-44	14220	27172	771	15401	29615	837	7572	14233	359
	45-49	17209	31618	1637	18428	34352	1718	9982	17571	982
	60-69	14824	28128	2057	15558	29753	2038	8828	16082	1669
	70+	10876	20343	1973	11471	21381	2016	6423	11838	1567
	All ages	6720	12505	605	7081	13218	628	3959	7281	380
30+	15556	29365	1276	16762	31913	1343	8600	15793	771	
Other	0-14	13	17	9	15	19	9	7	7	5
	15-29	678	1115	218	724	1184	240	342	552	122
	30-44	2208	3749	608	2409	4093	684	1039	1695	328
	45-59	3370	5512	1055	3824	6336	1188	1408	2164	512
	60-69	4700	8056	1480	5303	9120	1669	1664	2660	681
	70+	5496	9705	1537	6362	11213	1733	1906	3126	813
	All ages	1342	2226	408	1466	2431	452	617	984	220
	30+	3395	5730	982	3848	6539	1109	1365	2165	494

Vital Statistics

TABLE-11

ESTIMATED PREVALENCE OF DRINKING BY SEX AND RESIDENCE-INDIA

Indicators (per 100000 population)	Age group	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Current Drinker	0-14	77	93	61	77	91	61	56	75	36
	15-29	2370	4023	632	2402	4055	663	1502	2729	218
	30-44	9785	17893	1365	9797	17959	1434	7458	13961	415
	45-59	11106	19959	1539	11048	20037	1615	9036	16219	519
	60-69	7969	14819	1395	8186	15291	1419	5559	10558	625
	70+	5422	10059	1062	5785	10615	1176	3323	6545	434
	All ages	4331	7737	731	4263	7599	754	3483	6468	265
	15+	6524	11762	1069	6541	11789	1122	4928	9194	361
Daily	0-14	18	21	15	18	20	16	14	20	7
	15-29	254	409	91	263	419	98	152	265	34
	30-44	1223	2209	198	1242	2239	219	890	1668	48
	45-59	1564	2781	248	1536	2744	268	1344	2405	87
	60-69	1232	2264	241	1275	2339	262	807	1539	85
	70+	822	1502	182	888	1597	211	455	906	50
	All ages	565	993	113	560	977	122	449	830	38
	15+	847	1504	163	855	1511	178	632	1176	51
3-4 times/week	0-14	22	24	20	21	24	19	18	19	16
	15-19	445	737	138	463	759	151	228	412	35
	30-44	1825	3321	272	1907	3474	302	1146	2132	77
	45-59	2079	3709	318	2103	3779	345	1521	2721	97
	60-69	1416	2600	279	1469	2713	285	885	1668	112
	70+	969	1764	222	1037	1870	242	529	1006	102
	All ages	808	1427	153	818	1440	164	554	1022	51
	15+	1213	2166	220	1252	2231	240	781	1449	65
Once a week or less	0-14	37	48	26	38	48	26	25	36	13
	15-29	1671	2878	403	1677	2877	414	1122	2051	149
	30-34	6737	12362	895	6648	12246	913	5421	10161	289
	45-59	7464	13469	974	7409	13515	1002	6171	11093	335
	60-69	5321	9955	875	5442	10239	873	3867	7351	428
	70+	3631	6792	658	3860	7148	722	2339	4633	282
	All ages	2958	5317	465	2885	5182	469	2479	4616	176
	15+	4464	8092	686	4434	8048	703	3515	6569	245

(Will be continued in next issue)

Prices

MONTHLY RETAIL PRICES OF CERTAIN ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

Sl. No	Name of Commodity	Unit	Mar 05	April 05	May 05	June 05	July 05	Aug 05	Sep 05	Oct 05	Nov 05	Dec 05	Jan-06	Feb-06
A. RICE - OPEN MARKET														
1	Red - Matta	Kg	13.21	13.46	13.69	13.30	13.66	13.28	13.23	13.29	13.46	13.44	13.71	13.72
2	Red - Chamba	Kg	13.60	13.50	13.44	13.46	13.36	13.53	13.07	13.36	13.59	13.67	13.73	13.73
3	White Andra Vella	Kg	13.73	13.86	14.01	13.87	13.84	13.75	13.82	13.86	13.94	14.11	14.06	14.24
B. PULSES														
4	Green gram	Kg	29.54	31.43	33.79	34.25	34.61	34.64	33.25	32.66	35.25	37.18	37.36	37.64
5	Black gram split w/o husk	Kg	29.75	29.48	31.94	33.32	34.68	35.07	35.61	37.07	43.55	47.07	47.14	47.00
6	Dhall(Tur)	Kg	30.77	31.25	31.60	32.48	33.77	33.89	34.39	34.11	34.95	35.07	33.64	32.79
C. OTHER FOOD ITEMS														
7	Sugar(O.M)	Kg.	18.77	18.79	18.28	18.24	18.63	19.07	18.75	18.63	18.86	18.83	19.29	21.93
8	Milk (Cow's)	Ltr.	14.00	14.00	14.93	14.93	14.93	14.93	14.93	14.93	14.93	14.93	14.93	14.93
9	Egg Hen's (White lagon)	Dozen	18.60	16.96	15.91	18.57	18.86	17.10	16.99	16.76	17.04	20.29	19.18	16.85
10	Mutton with bones	Kg	142.14	143.21	144.64	144.23	144.23	145.42	144.23	145.77	146.54	146.07	148.08	148.85
11	Tea (Kannan Devan)	1/2 kg	72.32	72.14	72.14	72.21	72.21	72.15	71.93	72.21	72.29	72.36	72.31	72.15
12	Coffee Powder (Brook Bond Gr.Label)	1/2 kg	68.86	69.21	69.64	70.29	70.71	71.92	72.36	71.71	72.07	74.14	74.08	74.15
D. OIL AND OIL SEEDS														
13	Coconut oil	Kg	72.92	68.02	63.95	64.41	60.89	59.46	57.95	56.05	54.66	54.86	53.36	53.71
14	Groundnut oil	Kg	68.23	68.90	69.94	68.85	68.10	68.60	68.33	68.60	68.85	68.85	68.50	68.00
15	Refined oil (Postman)	Kg.	85.05	85.75	85.35	85.35	85.35	84.65	84.63	84.43	84.33	84.33	79.30	79.10
16	Gingelly oil	Kg	67.88	67.20	67.46	66.52	64.80	64.36	63.07	63.00	63.43	63.52	62.80	62.59
17	Coconut without husk	100 nos	705.77	649.29	633.57	616.79	591.43	589.29	579.64	561.43	566.43	579.29	566.79	553.21
E. SPICES AND CONDIMENTS														
18	Corriandar	Kg.	30.40	29.80	30.59	30.44	30.71	30.14	30.23	29.88	30.30	32.02	33.16	33.09
19	Chillies dry	Kg.	37.69	35.93	33.50	33.07	32.64	32.50	32.59	33.43	41.11	44.79	43.43	43.36
20	Onion small	Kg.	11.23	13.02	12.26	11.77	12.89	12.31	12.14	14.11	18.39	24.57	17.04	15.68
21	Tamarind without seeds loose	Kg.	36.77	37.50	37.07	35.71	36.00	34.43	34.57	34.57	34.93	34.50	35.07	34.14

Prices

Monthly retail prices of certain essential commodities (Contd.)

Sl. No	Name of Commodity	Unit	Mar 05	April 05	May 05	June 05	July 05	Aug 05	Sep 05	Oct 05	Nov 05	Dec 05	Jan-06	Feb-06
F. TUBERS														
22	Chennai	Kg.	10.54	11.64	11.71	13.86	13.43	11.00	10.21	10.07	10.07	9.86	9.79	9.93
23	Tapioca Raw	Kg.	6.08	6.04	6.11	6.14	6.11	6.57	6.43	6.39	6.43	6.50	6.57	6.43
24	Potato	Kg.	8.15	10.21	10.11	11.89	12.46	11.21	10.43	10.51	12.63	14.80	16.86	13.71
25	Colocassia	Kg.	12.85	14.29	15.21	15.50	16.00	15.31	18.71	16.43	17.29	16.64	15.14	14.07
G. VEGETABLES														
26	Onion big	Kg.	7.52	7.66	7.41	7.61	8.77	9.51	15.06	15.14	20.59	14.23	9.18	7.79
27	Brinjal	Kg.	9.69	11.50	10.71	10.21	10.14	11.00	11.86	11.00	17.93	16.64	14.00	14.00
28	Cucumber	Kg.	6.69	7.00	7.71	8.57	7.64	9.07	9.36	8.36	8.43	9.93	9.86	8.00
29	Ladies Finger	Kg.	8.46	12.21	11.00	12.79	12.36	10.07	11.00	11.29	13.00	13.93	14.79	14.29
30	Cabbage	Kg.	12.85	20.29	19.57	24.50	16.86	17.14	25.14	10.07	11.50	12.57	12.36	11.29
31	Bittergourd	Kg.	12.31	15.29	15.00	17.57	17.21	18.79	17.71	17.43	18.93	18.86	16.36	15.36
32	Tomatto	Kg.	9.08	13.36	14.50	8.14	13.50	10.36	13.43	15.43	16.93	12.18	11.00	8.36
33	Chillies green	Kg.	11.23	14.21	12.93	17.14	20.14	15.00	15.93	13.86	20.14	18.43	17.14	17.29
34	Banana green	Kg.	9.00	12.11	13.07	16.14	13.21	14.36	20.36	15.64	14.07	12.57	15.36	14.93
35	Plantain green	Kg.	9.77	9.79	9.50	9.79	9.71	9.64	10.43	10.00	10.46	9.71	9.86	9.93
H. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS														
36	Washing Soap (501 Half Bar)	1/2 Bar	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.96	7.96	7.96	8.00	8.00	8.00
37	Toilet Soap Lux	100 gm	12.82	12.75	12.82	12.82	12.82	12.88	12.86	12.86	12.86	12.93	12.96	12.96
38	Toothpaste Colgate	100 gm	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.29	25.36	25.46	25.43	25.50	25.64	25.86	25.85	25.92
39	Cement - Sankar (Ord. Paper Bag)	each	181.96	193.12	190.42	190.58	189.77	187.08	185.77	184.50	184.04	182.08	185.73	184.15

Prices

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

(Up to December 2005 Base 1982 = 100, January 2006 onwards Base 2001= 100)

States	Centre	Consumer Price Index Number for the month of											
		Mar 05	April 05	May 05	June 05	July 05	Aug 05	Sep 05	Oct 05	Nov 05	Dec 05	Jan 06	Feb 06
Southern States													
Kerala	1. Aluva	533	538	539	540	548	544	544	542	551	555		
	2. Mundakayam	506	508	5011	512	516	514	514	515	522	535	122	122
	3. Kollam	537	536	538	543	554	545	551	542	546	561	125	124
	4. Thiruvananthapuram	601	586	597	609	610	606	609	621	613	621		
	5. Ernakulam											123	122
	Average	544	542	1671	551	557	552	555	555	558	492	492	492
Tamilnadu	1. Chennai	557	564	565	565	558	558	561	567	584	578	118	116
	2. Coimbatore	504	506	499	501	501	500	507	514	524	522	116	117
	3. Coonoor	499	502	507	508	510	510	512	518	528	527	115	114
	4. Madurai	500	506	514	503	506	500	499	508	537	536	116	115
	5. Salem	475	482	481	479	488	478	469	475	499	500	115	113
	6. Tiruchirappalli	569	562	569	572	571	582	580	588	609	608	122	119
	Average	511	513	518	516	519	518	515	522	543	543	117	115
Andra Pradesh	1. Gudur	504	500	498	492	495	504	502	508	525	515		
	2. Gundur	501	506	506	516	521	529	531	550	554	549	117	117
	3. Hyderabad	517	519	530	533	533	535	537	542	548	548	113	113
	4. Visakhapatnam	513	514	518	529	528	530	529	533	541	530	116	115
	5. Warangal	534	534	554	554	562	557	559	569	579	572	119	118
	6. Godavarikhani											121	121
	7. Vijayawada											116	116
	Average	514	515	521	525	528	531	532	540	549	543	116	116
Karnataka	1. Bangalore	519	521	527	525	535	540	543	546	553	555	121	122
	2. Belgaum	575	571	579	581	590	597	603	602	605	608	121	121
	3. Hubli Dhanwar	528	531	538	538	545	548	555	554	561	561	118	119
	4. Meccara	491	492	495	488	489	492	497	500	505	500	112	111
	5. Mysore											121	121
	Average	525	526	532	531	537	542	546	548	555	556	118	118
Pondichery	1. Pondicherry	570	566	563	562	571	577	581	588	616	617	122	121

Contd.

Prices

Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (Contd.)

(Up to December 2005 Base 1982 = 100, January 2006 onwards Base 2001 = 100)

States	Centre	Consumer Price Index Number for the month of											
		Mar 05	April 05	May 05	June 05	July 05	Aug 05	Sep 05	Oct 05	Nov 05	Dec 05	Jan 06	Feb 06
Northern States													
Delhi	1. Delhi	635	643	640	640	650	650	655	665	666	663	116	117
Maharashtra	1. Mumbai	617	619	589	591	603	607	610	617	619	619	122	121
	2. Nagpur	542	542	543	545	556	564	566	565	564	563	121	121
	3. Nasik	569	570	563	565	557	575	578	585	589	586	120	120
	4. Pune	586	591	574	577	587	590	597	596	602	597	120	120
	5. Solapur	531	526	531	530	537	543	545	548	555	548	116	116
	Average	569	570	560	562	568	576	579	582	586	583	120	120
Haryana	1. Faridabad	538	545	541	539	556	557	559	559	560	557	117	118
	2. Yamuna Nagar	508	518	514	510	523	525	523	535	543	538	124	124
	Average	546	550	544	544	554	558	561	564	569	565	119	120
West Bengal	1. Asansol	493	506	503	511	513	516	516	522	526	521	119	119
	2. Darjeeling	421	425	429	434	439	445	451	453	459	455	116	117
	3. Durgapur	581	593	588	584	596	595	594	607	609	601	116	115
	4. Haldia	614	618	617	616	630	630	629	639	650	631	113	111
	5. Howrah	599	611	607	615	623	625	626	639	659	639	117	116
	6. Jalpaiguri	438	437	439	445	455	459	467	467	473	469	112	112
	7. Kolkata	570	578	572	582	592	592	590	605	621	608	117	115
	8. Raniganj	459	466	467	468	474	474	477	482	491	485	120	118
	9. Siliguri											120	120
	Average	536	542	540	545	555	556	558	566	579	566	116	114
Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh	599	603	600	610	624	624	629	628	631	629	121	122
Uttar Pradesh	1. Agra	503	502	509	505	518	518	525	526	535	533	122	123
	2. Ghaziabad	548	547	543	549	555	554	566	565	567	568	122	123
	3. Kanpur	510	505	505	512	523	530	536	538	541	537	120	123
	4. Saharapur	491	499	499	496	503	510	520	525	521	519		
	5. Varanasi	554	556	559	566	579	581	587	592	590	583	118	118
	6. Lucknow											117	117
	Average	521	522	523	526	536	539	547	549	551	548	121	122
Madhya Pradesh	1. Balaghat	452	45	459	462	476	489	492	495	497	492		
	2. Bhopal	549	552	554	559	565	569	572	574	575	576	120	120
	3. Indore	526	535	533	534	541	543	540	542	552	546	115	117
	4. Jabalpur	529	528	528	531	553	550	549	552	552	554	122	122
	5. Chhindwara											118	119
	Average	515	436	519	522	534	538	540	542	545	543	119	120
	All India	525	529	527	529	538	540	542	548	553	550	119	119

Source: Labour Bureau, Shimla

Prices

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AND % VARIATIONS OF INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

State	Centre	CPI for the month of		% variation
		Feb 05	Feb 06	
Southern States				
1. Kerala	1. Aluva	536		-100.00
	2. Mundakayam	507	122	-75.94
	3. Kollam	540	124	-77.04
	4. Thiruvananthapuram	599		-100.00
	5. Ernakulam		122	
	Average		546	
2. Tamilnadu	1. Chennai	563	116	-79.40
	2. Coimbatore	508	117	-76.97
	3. Coonoor	501	114	-77.25
	4. Madurai	501	115	-77.05
	5. Salem	471	113	-76.01
	6. Tiruchirappalli	570	119	-79.12
	Average		511	115
3. Andhra Pradesh	1. Gudur	509		-100.00
	2. Gundur	498	117	-76.51
	3. Hyderabad	520	113	-78.27
	4. Visakhapatanam	517	115	-77.76
	5. Warangal	542	118	-78.23
	6. Godavarikhani		121	
	7. Vijayawada		116	
	Average		517	116
4. Karnataka	1. Bangalore	516	122	-76.36
	2. Belgaum	573	121	-78.88
	3. Hubli Dhanwar	528	119	-77.46
	4. Meccara	491	111	-77.39
	5. Mysore		121	
	Average		525	118
5. Pondicherry	1. Pondicherry	569	121	-78.73

Prices

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

State	Centre	CPI for the month of		% variation
		Feb 05	Feb 06	
Northern States				
1. Delhi	1. Delhi	633	117	-81.52
2. Maharastra	1. Mumbai	621	121	-80.52
	2. Nagpur	545	121	-77.80
	3. Nasik	577	120	-79.20
	4. Pune	586	120	-79.52
	5. Solapur	536	116	-78.36
	Average	573	120	-79.13
3. Haryana	1. Faridabad	542	118	-78.23
	2. Yamuna Nagar	503	124	-75.35
	Average	548	120	-78.19
4. West Bengal	1. Asansol	488	119	-75.61
	2. Darjeeling	430	117	-72.79
	3. Durgapur	577	115	-80.07
	4. Haldia	609	111	-81.77
	5. Howrah	597	116	-80.57
	6. Jalpaiguri	435	112	-74.25
	7. Kolkata	565	115	-79.65
	8. Raniganj	455	118	-74.07
	9. Siliguri		120	
	Average	532	114	-78.50
5. Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh	599	122	-79.63
6. Uttar Pradesh	1. Agra	500	123	-75.40
	2. Ghaziabad	551	123	-77.68
	3. Kanpur	505	123	-75.64
	4. Saharapur	492		-100.00
	5. Varanasi	553	118	-78.66
	6. Lucknow		117	
	Average	520	122	-76.60
7. Madhya Pradesh	1. Balaghat	450		-100.00
	2. Bhopal	546	120	-78.02
	3. Indore	523	117	-77.63
	4. Jabalpur	529	122	-76.94
	5. Chhindwara		119	
	Average	514	120	-81.84
	All India	525	119	-77.33

Prices

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

Sl. No.	Centre	Base 1986-87 = 100											
		Mar 05	Apr 05	May 05	Jun 05	Jul 05	Aug 05	Sep 05	Oct 05	Nov 05	Dec 05	Jan 06	Feb 06
Southern States													
1	Kerala	349	351	350	352	353	350	350	350	354	358	359	358
2	Tamilnadu	344	345	346	345	347	344	345	349	353	358	360	360
3	Andhrapradesh	354	353	356	359	362	366	366	369	379	375	370	367
4	Karnataka	333	334	337	335	337	342	343	340	342	340	338	337
Northern States													
5	Maharashtra	349	348	351	353	362	366	365	368	368	367	363	364
6	Haryana	359	362	361	363	370	371	374	374	373	372	374	377
7	West Bengal	330	333	336	335	341	341	342	344	349	345	338	334
8	Uttar Pradesh	342	343	343	346	355	356	359	362	368	368	374	378
9	Madhya Pradesh	328	334	337	337	346	348	349	351	349	348	346	348
10	Assam	338	343	345	348	352	356	358	363	367	367	361	358
11	Bihar	323	324	326	331	339	338	343	343	367	347	345	346
12	Gujarat	349	352	352	355	364	366	367	371	372	368	365	363
13	Himachalpradesh	322	328	328	326	330	333	341	343	342	345	343	342
14	Jammu & Kashmir	355	353	352	348	348	350	352	358	360	359	360	362
15	Manipur	305	307	308	312	322	322	325	328	333	326	329	323
16	Meghalaya	358	361	363	366	368	373	374	374	379	383	382	385
17	Orissa	314	318	320	324	331	336	335	337	343	337	332	329
18	Punjab	354	359	356	358	364	368	371	376	378	377	381	383
19	Rajasthan	352	353	356	358	362	364	369	371	373	376	379	384
20	Tripura	326	336	335	335	342	342	344	354	355	351	346	346
	All India	340	341	343	345	350	352	354	356	360	358	357	357

Prices

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR RURAL LABOURERS

Sl. No.	Centre	Base 1986-87 = 100											
		Mar 05	Apr 05	May 05	Jun 05	Jul 05	Aug 05	Sep 05	Oct 05	Nov 05	Dec 05	Jan 06	Feb 06
Southern States													
1	Kerala	350	352	352	353	355	352	352	341	357	361	362	361
2	Tamilnadu	345	347	347	346	348	346	346	349	354	358	360	360
3	Anthrapradesh	354	354	356	360	362	366	367	370	379	375	370	367
4	Karnataka	333	334	337	335	337	341	342	340	342	341	339	337
Northern States													
5	Maharashtra	349	349	351	354	362	366	366	368	369	368	364	364
6	Haryana	361	364	363	365	371	372	375	376	375	374	376	379
7	West Bengal	333	336	339	339	344	344	346	347	352	346	342	338
8	Uttar Pradesh	345	346	346	349	357	359	362	364	370	370	375	379
9	Madhya Pradesh	334	340	343	343	351	353	354	356	355	353	351	354
10	Assam	339	344	348	350	354	357	360	365	369	369	362	360
11	Bihar	325	327	328	333	340	340	344	345	352	348	346	347
12	Gujarat	351	354	354	357	365	368	369	372	373	370	367	365
13	Himachalpradesh	328	334	334	333	337	340	346	348	348	351	348	348
14	Jammu & Kashmir	351	349	349	346	346	349	351	358	359	357	361	362
15	Manipur	305	307	308	312	323	322	326	329	333	327	329	324
16	Meghalaya	356	359	361	364	367	370	371	372	377	380	379	382
17	Orissa	314	319	320	325	332	336	336	337	343	337	333	330
18	Punjab	358	363	361	362	369	372	374	380	381	381	385	387
19	Rajastan	351	352	355	357	360	361	366	368	370	373	376	381
20	Tripura	317	328	327	327	334	335	337	347	348	344	339	339
All India		342	344	345	347	353	354	356	358	362	361	359	359

Prices

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (COST OF LIVING INDEX) NUMBERS FOR AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL WORKERS (Kerala State) Base 1998-99=100

Centre	Mar 05	Apr 05	May 05	Jun 05	Jul 05	Aug 05	Sep 05	Oct 05	Nov 05	Dec 05	Jan 06	Feb 06
Thiruvananthapuram	130	129	131	132	133	132	133	133	134	136	136	136
Kollam	127	126	128	129	132	131	132	132	133	134	135	135
Punalur	118	118	119	120	121	121	123	123	124	125	126	126
Pathanamthitta	122	122	123	125	127	127	127	127	128	129	130	130
Alappuzha	122	121	122	124	125	125	125	125	126	128	129	129
Kottayam	121	121	122	123	125	125	126	126	127	128	128	128
Mundakkayam	120	119	120	121	122	121	122	122	123	124	125	125
Muvvar	119	119	119	121	122	122	122	122	123	124	124	123
Ernakulam	123	123	124	126	127	127	127	127	129	130	131	131
Chalakkudy	121	121	123	124	125	124	124	125	126	127	127	127
Thrissur	120	121	122	123	124	124	124	124	125	127	127	127
Palakkad	122	123	124	125	126	126	126	126	127	128	129	129
Malappuram	124	124	125	126	127	126	126	126	127	128	128	128
Kozhikkode	121	121	122	123	124	124	124	124	126	127	128	128
Meppady	118	119	120	121	122	122	123	123	124	125	126	126
Kannur	125	124	124	125	126	126	126	127	128	129	129	129
Kasargod	127	127	128	128	130	130	131	131	132	133	133	132
State	122	122	123	124	126	125	126	126	127	128	129	129

Prices

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

Sl. No	Centre	Linking Factor *	(Base 1998-99 =100)		
			Feb 05	Feb 06	% Variations
1	Thiruvananthapuram	10.39	130	136	4.62
2	Kollam	10.28	128	135	5.47
3	Punalur	9.96	119	126	5.88
4	Pathanamthitta	-	123	130	5.69
5	Alappuzha	10.45	123	129	4.88
6	Kottayam	10.40	122	128	4.92
7	Mundakkayam	10.12	120	125	4.17
8	Munnar	10.03	120	123	2.50
9	Eranakulam	9.92	125	131	4.80
10	Chalakkudy	10.60	122	127	4.10
11	Thrissur	10.05	121	127	4.96
12	Palakkad	10.48	122	129	5.74
13	Malappuram	10.30	125	128	2.40
14	Kozhikode	10.08	121	128	5.79
15	Meppady	10.64	118	126	6.78
16	Kannur	10.06	126	129	2.38
17	Kasaragod	-	128	132	3.13
State			123	129	4.59

Prices

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

Centre & State		Mar 05	Apr 05	May 05	Jun 05	Jul 05	Aug 05	Sep 05	Oct 05	Nov 05	Dec 05	Jan 05	Feb 06
Southern Centres													
1	Trivandrum Kerala	451	454	459	471	476	478	480	478	478	482	493	490
2	Calicut Kerala	412	411	419	427	427	428	430	433	433	435	433	432
3	Chennai Tamilnadu	524	523	528	532	540	541	543	547	547	552	553	550
4	Coimbatore Tamilnadu	509	508	510	511	515	519	528	531	531	540	545	545
5	Madurai Tamilnadu	477	479	479	485	494	492	496	499	499	507	507	505
6	Salem Tamilnadu	480	479	479	484	488	487	490	494	494	505	499	496
7	Tiruchirapalli Tamilnadu	474	471	473	475	480	479	482	486	486	493	494	489
8	Hydrabad Andrapradesh	464	462	470	482	485	486	489	493	493	500	493	492
9	Kurnool Andrapradesh	440	440	443	455	451	453	453	457	457	466	463	454
10	Vijayawada Andrapradesh	437	496	498	506	512	515	518	523	523	532	524	521
11	Vishakapattanam Andrapradesh	443	442	444	453	460	462	465	471	471	476	475	473
12	Warangal Andrapradesh	457	461	460	469	477	480	481	485	485	492	486	484
13	Bangalore Karnataka	457	458	460	470	474	476	479	482	482	487	490	488
14	Gulbarga Karnataka	431	432	437	443	452	451	454	456	456	458	457	456
15	Hubli Karnataka	460	462	473	486	491	492	493	495	495	499	402	501
16	Mangalore Karnataka	453	453	457	461	476	478	478	477	477	479	483	482
Northern Centres													
1	Delhi Delhi	447	445	458	463	472	473	476	477	477	477	475	476
2	Mumbai Maharashtra	437	435	440	442	448	450	450	453	453	455	453	454
3	Aurangabad Maharashtra	490	488	494	492	497	497	501	502	502	505	505	504
4	Nagpur Maharashtra	423	422	424	429	436	440	441	443	443	445	441	443
5	Pune Maharashtra	457	456	456	467	467	466	470	472	472	477	473	476
6	Solapur Maharashtra	414	414	415	417	422	424	427	429	429	433	431	427
7	Chandigarh Punjab	563	561	578	588	604	604	611	613	613	613	386	387
8	Kolkatta West Bengal	402	396	398	411	420	417	417	421	421	422	417	416
9	Asansol West Bengal	453	445	449	462	467	467	471	470	470	477	464	464
10	Kharagpur West Bengal	428	420	417	434	446	450	455	457	457	460	458	456
11	Siliguri West Bengal	458	457	462	473	476	478	479	481	481	483	476	477
12	Lucknow Uttarpradesh	422	417	418	433	445	439	441	441	441	443	439	439
13	Agra Uttarpradesh	438	432	438	456	470	466	465	463	463	466	464	466
14	Allahabad Uttarpradesh	480	468	477	495	513	517	518	520	520	528	518	520
15	Kanpur Uttarpradesh	404	398	400	412	425	424	423	419	419	423	420	421
16	Meerut Uttarpradesh	406	406	409	407	414	416	418	423	423	425	427	431
All India		439	436	440	448	455	456	458	460	460	463	462	461

TACKLING GLOBAL WARMING

According to the World Meteorological Organisation, 2005 missed becoming the warmest year on record by the merest fraction of a degree Celsius. The past decade, 1996-2005, is the warmest on record (if 1996 is taken out of the calculation). The earth's surface has warmed by about 0.6 degrees C since the late 1800s, and the temperature is expected to increase by another 1.4 degree to 5.8 degrees C by 2100. The culprit is 'greenhouse gases', notably carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide. These are accumulating to unprecedented levels in the atmosphere as a result of profligate burning of fossil fuels, industrial processes, farming activities, and changing land use. The greenhouse gases act like a blanket around the Earth, trapping too much of the heat that would otherwise have escaped into space. If the Earth warmed further by more than one degree C, it would be warmer than it has been in a million years. James Hansen, a doyen of the science of climate change, recently warned that if carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuels continue rising at about two per cent a year (as in the past decade), the additional warming would be two to three degrees C this century, implying changes that would mean practically a different planet. Global warming is likely to trigger disastrous changes in rainfall and snowfall patterns. More violent storms, floods, and droughts could occur. Melting polar icecaps

would raise sea levels and inundate vast areas. Already, there are indications that glaciers in the mountains of all continents, which feed many important rivers, are receding.

There is a growing global consensus about the threat posed by climate change. The disagreement is on how to go about altering human activities that unleash greenhouse gases. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, signed by 189 countries (including India), set the goal of stopping dangerous human interference with the climate system. Under the subsequent Kyoto Protocol, most industrialised countries committed themselves to legally binding cuts in their total greenhouse gas emissions. However, the United States, which emits much greater quantities of greenhouse gases than any other country, and Australia have refused to ratify the Protocol. India, China, and other developing countries have argued they cannot accept binding cuts in their greenhouse gas emissions without being provided suitable technology and adequate financial help. But doing nothing cannot be an option for developing countries, which according to one study will be putting out more greenhouse gases than the wealthy nations by 2020. India can do much more by way of establishing good public transport in all important cities and towns – making the railways the preferred mode for long – distance transport of goods and encouraging the development and adoption of cleaner technologies as well as of renewable energy.

This process of change must receive wholehearted support from the public and the political system.

Source:- THE HINDU * SATURDAY, February 4, 2006

260 MILLION INDIANS STILL BELOW POVERTY LINE

India's first Social Development Report brings out the need to harness the nation's social energy to ensure fair and equitable development.

A large proportion - 26 per cent or about 260 million (193 million in rural areas and 67 million in urban areas)- of Indians are still below the poverty line, according to India's first Social Development Report released in New Delhi on Friday.

The spatial map and social base of poverty have significantly changed over time and poverty is increasingly concentrated in a few geographical locations and among specific social groups. Among the States, Punjab has the lowest incidence of poverty (6.16 per cent as per 1999-2000 figures), followed by Haryana with 8.74 per cent, and Kerala with 12.72 per cent. Orissa has the highest number of people living below the poverty line (47.15 per cent), followed by Bihar (42.60 per cent), and Assam (36.09 per cent). While poverty levels have shown decline, there is huge disparity among the social classes with the percentage of the poor among the Scheduled Tribes being 43.8

per cent, Scheduled Castes 36.2 per cent, and Other Backward Classes 21 per cent.

Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Rajasthan, which account for 45 per cent of the country's population, also account for two-thirds of the infant mortality rate in the country (26 per cent in Uttar Pradesh alone), and two thirds of the maternal mortality rate. Less than 25 per cent of the children in these States are immunized.

Rural Kerala tops the in social indicators followed by Himachal Pradesh. Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, and Haryana figure among the best-per-forming State while Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Orissa are at the bottom. The 21 indicators taken into account while grading the States included demography, health care education, unemployment, poverty and social deprivation.

In the urban scenario, Kerala has been pushed to the third rank. Himachal Pradesh tops the list followed by Punjab, Karnataka, and Assam. At the bottom are Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, and Orissa.

The report, brought out by the Council for Social Development and Oxford, says Kerala has the lowest infant mortality rate of 11 deaths per 1,000 births, followed by Mizoram and Goa 16. Orissa has the highest IMR of 83 deaths per 1,000 births, Madhya Pradesh has 82, and Uttar Pradesh 76.

Among the disadvantaged classes, the IMR is higher among Scheduled Castes (83). It

is 85.2 among the Scheduled Tribes, and 76 among the other disadvantaged classes compared to the rate of 61.8 among the rest of the population. A similar trend is witnessed with regard to the mortality rate of children under five, underweight children, children and women with anaemia.

The report brings out the need to harness the nation's social energy to ensure a fair and equitable process of development, identifies key concerns, and proposes possible intervention measures.

Kerala has the highest literacy rate of 90.92 per cent, followed by Mizoram at 88.49 per cent, and Goa at 82.32 per cent. Bihar has the lowest literacy rate of 47.53 per cent, Jharkhand 54.13 per cent, and Jammu and Kashmir 54.46. However, Mizoram tops the States with the lowest gender gap in literacy with a difference of only 4.56 percentage points.

In Meghalaya it is 5.73 percentage points and 6.34 percentage points in Kerala. Rajasthan has shown a large gap in gender literacy of 32.12 percentage points, Jharkhand 28.56 percentage points, and U.P. 27.25 percentage points.

Ironic as it may sound, Punjab ranks high in the urban social indicators but has the lowest child sex ratio of 798 girls to 1,000 boys. Haryana is slightly better at 819 and Gujarat is at 883. The traditional societies, including tribal communities, have an impressive sex ratio of 975 girls to 1,000 boys (Chhattisgarh),

973 (Meghalaya), and 966 in Tripura – much higher than the national figure of 906.

Source:- THE HINDU * SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 2006

Focus on gender Statistics

The "World's Women 2005: Progress in Statistics," a report brought out by the U. N., reviews the availability of national data useful for addressing gender concerns.

India Figures among the 10 largest countries where civil registration of births is incomplete – there is a shortfall of about 10 per cent. It is also among the 10 largest countries that did not report economic activity by sex and age between 1995 and 2003, according to "The World's Women 2005: Progress in statistics," a report brought out by the United Nations.

Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, and Vietnam are the other countries where registration of birth is incomplete though they represent 54 per cent of the world's population. Economic activity by sex and age has not been reported by China, Congo, Kenya, Myanmar, Nigeria, Sudan, Uganda, Uzbekistan, and Vietnam that account for 44 per cent of the global population.

The focus of the report is on the state of national statistics useful for addressing gender concerns. This focus is necessary to know the extent to which official national statistics, as distinct from internationally prepared estimate, are available to address these concerns. The report reviews the current availability of data

and assesses the progress made in the provision of gender statistics. It also identifies areas such as violence against women, power, and decision-making, and human rights, where figures are particularly difficult to obtain owing to their nature or to a lack of data collection. In addition, it offers suggestions for a way forward in building national statistical capacity, and mainstreaming gender statistics.

The report points to severe handicaps in collecting and reporting gender statistics in countries suffering from conflict or economic privation as well as successes in areas such as national census, birth registration by sex, and economic activity by sex and age. Five indicators were selected as illustrative of national statistical capacity which included population census, birth registration completed, population reported by sex and age, births reported by sex of child, and economic activity reported by sex and age.

There are 81 countries representing 28 per cent of the world's population that completed all five activities and the 10 most populous of these higher capacity countries are Egypt, France, Germany, Iran, Italy, Japan, Philippines, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

The report sets out a blueprint for improvement in the availability of data in the areas of demographics, health, education, work, violence against women, poverty, human rights, and decision-making. Continued improvement in data collection and reporting are key factors not only in charting the situation of the world's

women, but also in advancing their situation. Analysing statistics gathered by 204 countries, the report provides a realistic assessment of national capacities to address these. According to it, perhaps the most critical indicator of statistical capacity at the country level is the conducting of a national census. As many as 26 of the 204 countries surveyed from the report had not been able to carry out a census with in the most recent 10 years period – of these 16 were in sub-Saharan Africa.

The report recommends that the governments conduct at least one census every 10 years and establish, strengthen, and maintain civil registration and vital statistics systems and other administrative recording systems.

A little more than half of all countries provide gender specific data on economic activity, employment and unemployment and roughly a third of all countries do so frequently, the report points out. For many countries, producing even the most basic statistics relating to the labour force remains challenge. Only 127 of the 204 countries – comprising 50 per cent of the world population – reported the number of the economically active population at least once to the international statistical system during 1995-2003. On the brighter side, the number of countries reporting unemployment data by sex has more than doubled in the last 30 years, to 114 from 45 countries.

The report analyses a range of different methods that could be used by governments to collect data on this issue such as specialised

population surveys, police and court and other administrative data such as health records. It encourages countries to develop their capacity to collect, process and disseminate quality data violence against women and improve the quality of administrative data such as police and court records, to provide better information.

In the long term, to improve the lives of women and men, statistical systems and budgets at the national as well as international level must bring about the sustained and institutionalised change needed to ensure the availability of quality gender statistics, it says.

*Source:- THE HINDU * MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 2006*

Now, a databank of civic body representatives

Election Commission's initiative

Election Commission is preparing a databank of elected representatives of local bodies in the State.

A comprehensive list of both public and personal data of all 22, 554 members of five corporations, 53 municipalities, 14 district, 152 block and 991 grama panchayats are being collected and compiled by the commission in what is being described as the first such initiative in the State.

The data thus compiled will be posted on the commission's website where the electorate is free to access the same.

The basic objective behind this voluntary effort from the commission is to make the administrative mechanism more transparent and accountable to the public.

Members of the public will now be in a position to assess the credentials and performance of their elected representatives who have been entrusted to handle a lion's share of the Plan funds apportioned for development ventures.

The commission has drawn up a questionnaire and forwarded the same to the local body institutions for members to provide all details pertaining to their public as well as personal life.

Starting with name, address and marital status, the questionnaire proceeds to seek certain other interesting information too. So each member will now be expected to specify his or her dietary habits.

The members will also be asked to declare their political affiliations and linguistic proficiency, and state whether they are the sole earning members of the family, on the director board of cooperative organizations, involved in criminal cases or tried in any such cases earlier.

Yet another notable feature is that the members would have to declare their financial assests. If they have availed themselves of any loan from any financial institution and defaulted the payments, such details have to be included in the proforma.

It is expected that once the members publish their financial position, they will be more wary in their dealings while on office. This is also expected to help check the tendency to amass wealth, and prevent corruption at pivotal positions at the grass root level.

Along with such personal information, the members should also state the number of times they have run for civic elections and the positions they held, if any, in the local self-government institutions. Such details are expected to help the public make an informed choice by assessing overall performance of members and their political career over the years.

During the last civic elections, the CPI(M) had decided not to field sitting members who have contested thrice in a row. Many other parties have now started thinking along similar lines with a view to infusing young blood in politics.

With the decentralisation of powers, the task of a panchayat member or a municipal councilor has become more demanding.

The notification of the required educational qualifications will attract more educated youth to seriously think of entering politics. This will in turn help raise the level of accountability expected of the members.

Civic bodies in five districts are already learnt to have turned in 90 per cent of the inputs required by the commission. The entire work is

expected to be completed within a month, sources said.

Source:-THE HINDU. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 2006

Inland Fish Production In Kerala From 1980-1981 to 2004-2005

Year	Quantity (In M.T)	Value (Rs.In Lakhs)
1980-1981	25526	1092.91
1981-1982	26059	1301.60
1982-1983	26385	1403.59
1983-1984	27240	1480.68
1984-1985	27617	1567.60
1985-1986	28578	1779.13
1986-1987	28194	2177.09
1987-1988	26932	2423.74
1988-1990	33312	4880.09
1990-1991	36342	5828.68
1991-1992	40365	7584.91
1992-1993	42390	9138.78
1993-1994	45482	9719.71
1994-1995	48192	13094.33
1995-1996	49586	14346.83
1996-1997	52105	15274.06
1997-1998	58215	17018.97
1998-1999	65855	24710.99
1999-2000	74130	30755.32
2000-2001	85234	29995.20
2001-2002	78039	28867.00
2002-2003	75036	30014.00
2003-2004	76279	31890.16
2004-2005	76451	59851.46

Source:- Inland Fisheries Statistics of Kerala-2005.

Dept. of Fisheries

New Arrivals of Publication

February 2006

1. Indian Labour journal Dec. 2005
Govt of India
Ministry of Labour and Employment
Labour Bureau,
Shimla/ Chandigarh.
2. Indian Labour journal Nov. 2005
Govt of India
Ministry of Labour and Employment
Labour Bureau,
Shimla/ Chandigarh.
3. National Bank News Review
January, March 2005, NABARD.
4. Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India 2004-05.
Suppliment to RBI, Bullet in Dec. 2005.
5. Panchayat Raj Dec 2005.
6. RBI Bulletin, Nov. 2005
7. RBI Bulletin, Dec. 2005
8. RBI Bulletin, Jan. 2006
9. Quarterly statistics on Deposits and Credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks September 2005, RBI.
10. Agricultural Situation in India November 2004 ,
Publication Division,
DES,
11. Report on Trend and progress of Banking I India 2004-05.
Suppliment to RBI Bulletin December 2005.
12. Animal Husbandry profile 2005
Prepared by statistical wing
Directorate of Animal Husbandry
Vikas Bhavan, Thiruvananthapuram.

13. Agricultural Situation in India November 2004
Publication Division
Directorate of Agriculture and Co- operation
Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India
14. Agricultural situation in India February 2005
Publication Division
Directorate of Agriculture And Co- operation
Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India
15. Agricultural situation in India December 2004
Publication Division
Directorate of Agriculture And Co- operation
Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India
16. Agricultural situation in India January 2005
Publication Division
Directorate of Agriculture And Co- operation
Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India
17. Cashew Bulletin, January 2006.
18. Household Assets and Liabilities in India (as on 30-06-2002)
NSS, Ministry of Statistics and Programme implementation
Govt. of India.
19. RBI, Bulletin January 2006
20. Household Consumer Expenditure in India
NSS, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Govt. of India.
21. Indian Labour Journal
Govt. of India
Ministry of Labour And Employment Labour Bureau
Shimla / Chandigarh
22. Statistical Abstract
Andhra Pradesh, 2005
Directorate of Economic and statistics
Govt. of Andhra Pradesh.
23. Panchayat Raj January. 2006
24. Spice India Vol. 19 January 2006
Spices Board
Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Govt. of India.
25. Gross fixed capital formation in State Govt. Sector.
Gujarat State 1990-91 to 2003-04
Directorate of Economics and Statistics
Govt. of Andhra Pradesh
Hyderabad.

Promotion, Transfer and postings

1. Sri. V. J Issac, Joint Director, O/o The Irrigation and Administration is promoted as Additional Director and is posted in the Directorate (in the vacancy resultant due to the retirement of Sri. Gangadhara Murugan, Additional Director as per G.O (Rt) No. 33 / 2006 / plg. Dated 28-01-2006.
2. Sri M. Manoj, Deputy Director, District office (E and S). Pathanamthitta is transferred and posted in the Directorate of as per G.O (Rt) No. 16/06/Plg. Dated 12/01/06.
3. Shri. B. Sree Kumar, Deputy Director, District office (E & S) Idukki is transferred and posted as such in the District office (E & S), Pathanamthitta, as per GO (Rt) No. 32/2006 /Plg. Dated 07/01/2006.

As per order No. EB (1) 30281/2005/DES, dated 17/01/2006.

1. Smt. V. A Shobha, Research Assistant, District Office, (E & S), Kozhikode is promoted as Research officer, and is posted in the Directorate of Agriculture.
2. Sri. G. Muralidharan, Statistical Assistant, Medical Directorate, Thiruvananthapuram is promoted as Research Officer and is posted in the office of the Chief Town Planner.
3. Sri. P. G Bhaskaran Nair, Research Assistant, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Thiruvananthapuram is promoted as Research Officer in the CPM unit.

As per Order No EB (1) 600/2006/DES dated 18/01/06.

1. Sri. N. Radhakrishna Pillai, Taluk Statistical Officer, Taluk Statistical Office, Pathanapuram is promoted as Additional District Officer and is posted in the District Office, E & S, Kollam.

New Releases by DES

February 2006

1. Report on Survey of Aged in Kerala

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7	Joint Director, Timely Reporting Survey	jdtrs@ecostatkerala.org
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