

# EcoStat News

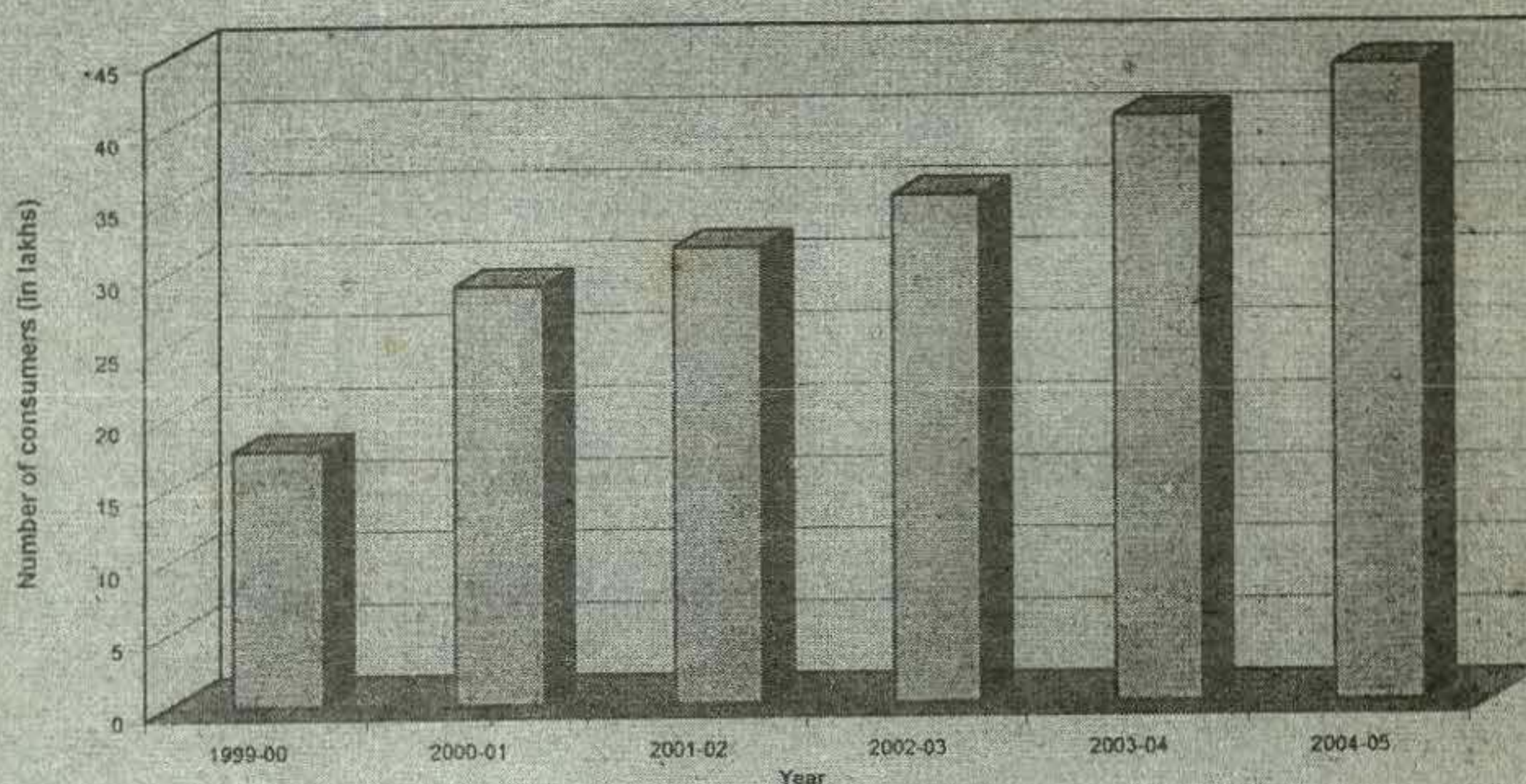
kerala  
2005 **fast  
forward**



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June 2005  
Volume 5 Issue 3

Consumption of LP Gas in Kerala



## Inside this issue

- \* Population
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- \* Prices
- \* Indices
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Department of Economics & Statistics  
Government of Kerala



## 3

I am happy to introduce the 3<sup>rd</sup> issue of EcoStat news which is being published as the Department is undergoing a busy and feverish schedule to finish the V<sup>th</sup> Economic Census. Economic Census, which is being launched by CSO in 1977 with a view to bridge the data gap especially in the unorganized segments of different sections of the economy and in the agricultural sectors; except crop production and plantation. The data can be utilised to assess the growth rate of enterprises both in the organized and unorganized sectors and regional imbalances in the growth of establishment in various sectors can be examined.

The state level training to Deputy Directors of District offices and other officers were inaugurated by Sri. C.V. Padmarajan, Hon'ble Vice Chairman of Kerala State Planning Board on May 2<sup>nd</sup> in the presence of Sri. V.K. Arora, Deputy Director General, CSO, and Sri. S. M. Vijayanand, Secretary Planning & Economic Affairs Department also addressed the officers in the 2 days training programme

## From Editor's Desk

The department is using the services of approximately 5700 enumerators all through the state and the enumerators are supervised by the investigators of the department. The regional training was conducted at Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur and Kannur and District and Taluk Level training were conducted at 75 centers across the state.

As the CSO is using Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) technology as an alternative to manual data entry jobs, the entire data entry jobs can be executed within no time, which results in the quick generation of results

I hope the officers of the department and recruited enumerators would finish the data collection successfully with utmost care and that within the stipulated time. In these circumstances, I request the co-operation of all entrepreneurs by providing the enumerators the right information

**M.R. Balakrishnan**  
Director

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**Selected Indicators of Kerala**

*Prepared by Dr. T. Bhavana, Deputy Director, & Smt K. Haleema Beegam, Research Officer*

**Population**

Population is the total number of people living in a country at a given time. People's participation is essential for the progress of the nation. Population is observed by Census Method. In India Census is conducted once in 10 years. The first Census of India was in 1881. The last Census was in 2001 and the next Census will be 2011.

**Kerala Population**

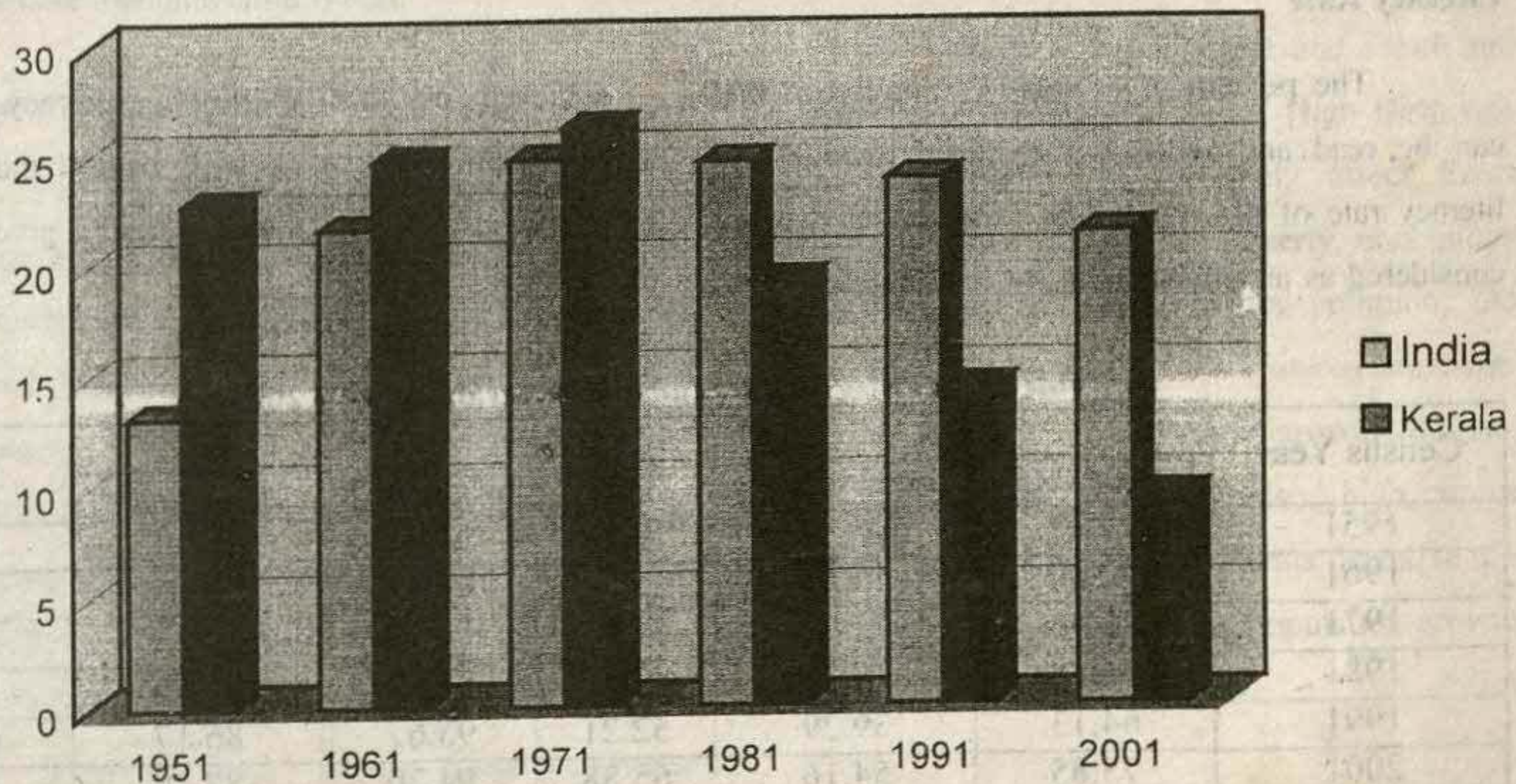
During the period from 1951 to 1971 the growth rate of population of Kerala stood above the national growth rate. After 1971 during the period from 1981 to 2001 the decadal growth rate of Kerala is decreasing. It is recorded as 9.42% in 2001, the lowest in India. In 1971 period, the growth rate of Kerala was the highest (26.29). The following table reveals the population of Kerala and India.

**Table I**

**Table I - Population of Kerala and India**

Census Year	India		Kerala	
	Population (in crores)	Decadal growth (percentage)	Population (in crores)	Decadal growth (percentage)
1951	36.10	13.31	1.35	22.82
1961	43.92	21.64	1.69	24.76
1971	54.82	24.80	2.13	26.29
1981	68.63	24.66	2.55	19.24
1991	84.34	23.86	2.91	14.32
2001	102.70	21.34	3.18	9.42

**Decadal Growth rate – India & Kerala**



As per 2001 Census Kerala's Population was 318.39 lakh consisting of 154.69 lakh males and 163.70 lakh females. The population trend of the state in many respects are far more positive. The average annual growth in population of the state during 1991 - 2001 was only 0.91%.

A significant feature of our population sector is the urbanisation. In the last five decades vast changes occurred in the human settlements. Percentage of urban population increased from 15.1% to 25.9% during 1961-2001.

According to the religion wise distribution of population Hindus occupied the highest percent in the state. The percentage share of this group was 60.8 during 1961. But in 2001 it declined 56.16

percent. During the same period (1961) the second place was to Christians (21.2%). But it also declined to 19.02% during 2001. Whereas the share of Muslims increased from 17.9% to 24.69% during the period under review. When we analyse the percentage share of SC/ST population it is seen that SC share increased from 8.5% to 9.8 during 1961-2001. At the same time ST share decreased from 1.2 to 1.1% during the period under review. Literacy rate also increased in this group.

### Sex Ratio

The number of females per 1000 males in a population. In other words it is the numerical proportion between males and females. Kerala is far ahead in sex ratio. Kerala is the only state where females outnumber males. The sex ratio of Kerala is 1058. The sex ratio of India is 933. A comparison of sex ratio of Kerala and India is presented below.

**Table 2 – Sex Ratio - India – Kerala**

Census Year	India	Kerala
1951	946	1028
1961	941	1022
1971	930	1016
1981	934	1032
1991	927	1036
2001	933	1058

### Literacy Rate

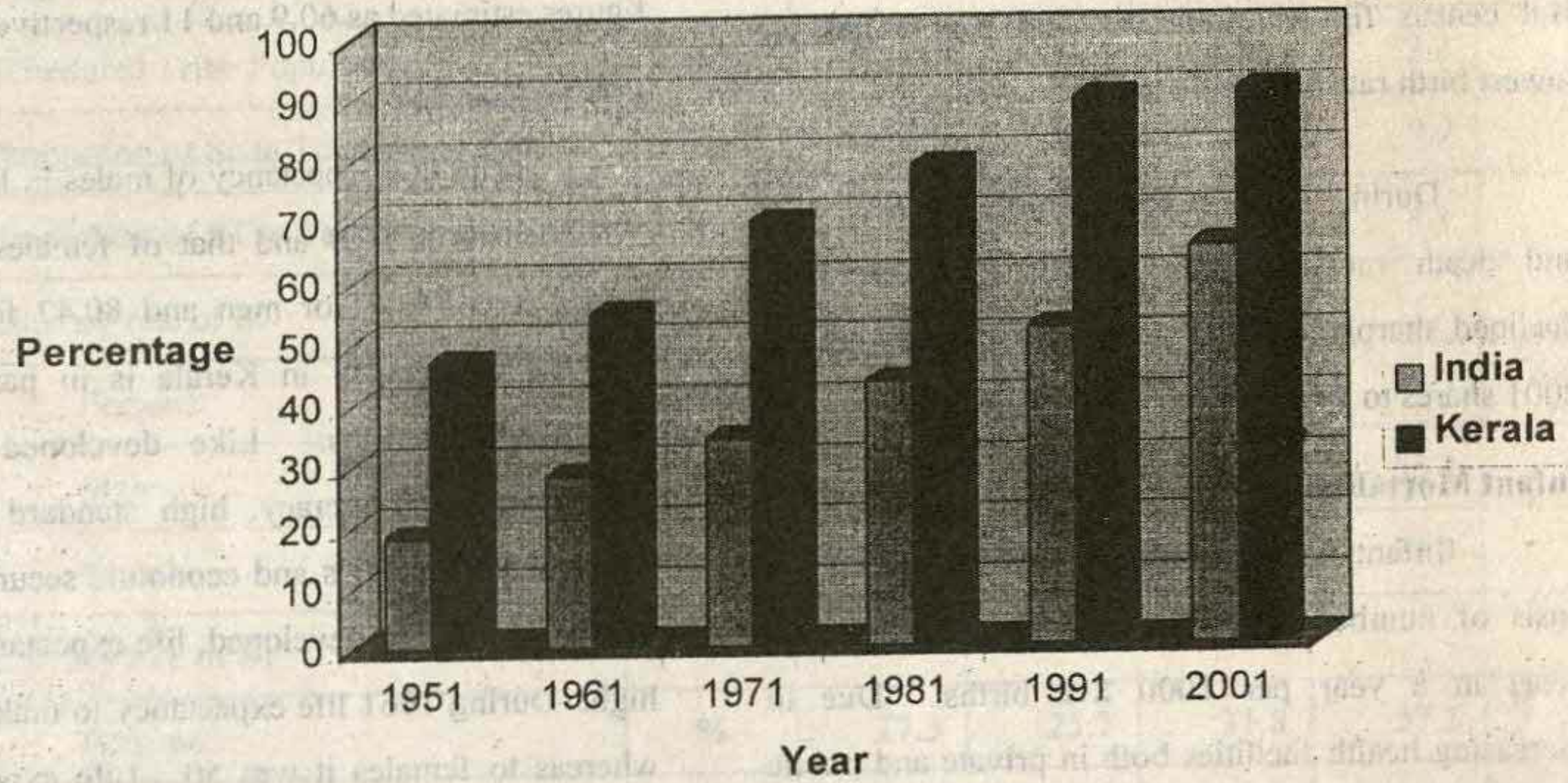
The percent of a country's population that can be read and write is the literacy rate. The literacy rate of the population of a country can be considered as an indicator of the economic progress

achieved by that country. Literacy accelerates economic progress. It will control the population rate also. Details are given below.

**Table 3 – Literacy Rate - India and Kerala - 1951 - 2001.**

Census Year	India		Total	Kerala		Total
	Male (%)	Female (%)		Male (%)	Female (%)	
1951	27.17	08.86	18.33	58.35	36.43	47.18
1961	40.40	15.35	28.30	64.89	45.56	55.08
1971	45.96	21.97	34.45	77.13	62.53	69.75
1981	56.38	29.76	43.57	84.56	73.36	78.85
1991	64.13	39.29	52.21	93.62	86.17	89.81
2001	75.85	54.16	65.38	94.20	87.86	90.92

**Literacy Rate - India and Kerala**



literacy rate also In Kerala is far ahead in India. Kerala is the first Indian State to achieve cent percent literacy in India. Even today Kerala leads the other Indian States in literacy. The literacy rate of India is 65.38% and that in Kerala is 90.92%. Male literacy and female literacy rates are also the highest in Kerala. Since Kerala is a fully literate state, female foeticide child is less.

**Density of Population**

The number of persons living in a square kilometre of any land area. Density of population in India is 324, whereas in Kerala it accounts to 819 as per 2001 Census. State with highest density of population is West Bengal (904/Sq. Km.). State second in density is Bihar (880/sq. km.). Kerala ranks third in density. State with lowest density goes to Arunachal Pradesh (13/sq. km.). Delhi is the Union Territory with highest density (9294/sq. km.). Union Territory with lowest density shares Andaman Nicobar Islands (43/sq. km.).

In Kerala the number of households increased from 29 lakhs in 1961 to 67 lakhs in 2001. But the average size hold declined from 5.8 to 4.73 in the respective period. The rate of increase in density of population is high. It increased from 435 in 1961 to 819 in 2001.

**Birth and Death Rate**

Factors like Birth rate and Death rate are related to Economic Progress. High Birth rate and low Death rate will adversely affect Economic Progress. This will lead to poverty, unemployment, famine death and environmental pollution. As per the present estimate that 29 children are born in a minute in India. The annual growth rate and the decadal growth rate are also high in India. Compared to other states Kerala leads to control birth rate. Kerala has lowest population growth rate (9.42%). In India it is 21.34%.

The growth in population is determined by the difference in birth and death rate. The birth rate in India falls lightly. But the death rate falls sharply. But census figures point out that Kerala has the lowest birth rate and death rate.

During 1961 in Kerala birth rate was 38.9 and death rate accounts to 16.9. These rates declined sharply in 2001. The respective figures in 2001 shares to 17.3 and 6.6 respectively.

### Infant Mortality

Infant Mortality Rate is calculated on the basis of number of deaths of infants (below one year) in a year per 1000 live births. Due to increasing health facilities both in private and public sector Infant Mortality Rate is also low in Kerala.

During 1971 Infant Mortality Rate in rural area was 60 whereas in urban area it accounts to 48. In 2001 it declined to 12 and 9 respectively. Combined figures estimated as 60.9 and 11 respectively.

### Life Expectancy

The life expectancy of males in India as per 2001 census is 63.9 and that of females 66.9. In Kerala it is 74.47 for men and 80.47 for women. The life expectancy in Kerala is in par with the developed countries. Like developed countries Kerala has high literacy, high standard of living, better health facilities and economic security. Since human resource is developed, life expectancy will be high. During 1961 life expectancy to male was 46.2 whereas to females it was 50. Life expectancy of Kerala's people showed an increasing trend.

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Population	Lakhs	169	213	255	291	318
2	No. of Households	Lakhs	29	35	44	55	67
3	Average Size of Household	No	5.8	6	5.8	5.3	4.73
4	Density of Population	KM <sup>2</sup>	435	549	655	749	819
5	Sex ratio	No	1022	1016	1032	1036	1058
6	Literacy rate						
	<i>Persons</i>	%	46.8	60.4	70.4	89.8	90.86
	<i>Male</i>	%	55	66.6	75.3	93.6	94.24
	<i>Female</i>	%	38.9	54.3	65.7	86.2	87.72
7	Decadal increase of Population	%	24.8	26.3	19.2	14.3	9.4
8	Percentage of Urban Population	%	15.1	16.3	18.7	26.4	25.9
9	Religion wise distribution of population						
	<i>Hindus</i>	%	60.8	59.4	58.1	57.3	56.16
	<i>Muslims</i>	%	17.9	19.5	21.3	23.3	24.69
	<i>Christians</i>	%	21.2	21.1	20.6	19.3	19.02
	<i>Others</i>	%	0.1	N	N	0.1	0.12



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	Scheduled Caste Population	Lakhs	14.3	17.7	25.5	28.9	31.2
11	Scheduled Tribe Population	Lakhs	2.1	2.7	2.6	3.2	3.6
12	Proportion of Sc to Total population	%	8.5	8.3	10	9.9	9.8
13	Proportion of ST to Total Population	%	1.2	1.3	1	1.1	1.1
14	Literacy rate of SC						
	Persons	%	24.4	40.2	56	79.7	
	Male	%	31.6	47.1	62.3	85.2	
	Female	%	17.4	33.4	49.7	74.3	
15	Literacy rate of ST						
	Persons	%	17.3	25.7	31.8	57.2	
	Male	%	22.6	32	37.5	63.4	
	Female	%	11.9	19.4	26	51.1	
16	Birth Rates						
	Combined	Per 1000 persons	38.9	31.6	25.6	17.3	17.3
	Rural	"		31.9	26	17.3	17.4
	Urban	"		30.2	23.5	17.2	16.7
17	Death Rates						
	Combined	"	16.9	9.2	6.6	6	6.6
	Rural	"		9.2	6.7	6	6.8
	Urban	"		8.6	5.8	5.8	6.2
18	Infant Mortality Rates						
	Combined	Per 1000 live birth		60.9	37	13	11
	Rural	"		60	40	15	12
	Urban	"		48	24	7	9
19	Expectation of Life at Birth						
	Male	"	46.2	60.5	60.6	66.8	
	Females	"	50	61.1	62.1	72.3	

## Agriculture

The performance of Kerala agriculture since 1956 has been quite significant as against our experience of pre-formation of the state. Data on land use pattern of Kerala after the formation of the state reveals certain peculiar characteristics. Out of a total geographical area of 38.85 lakh hectares the percentage of net sown area has been increased from 49.09 to 56.4 after the formation of the state. As per records proportion of forest area also showed an increasing trend during the period under review.

Crop	Fertilizer	N	P	K
Paddy (kg/ha)	PTB 28,29,30	40	20	30
Coconut kg/palm/annum		0.34	0.17	0.68
Banana (gm/plant)		190	115	300
Cashew (gm/tree/year)		750	325	750

## Agricultural Income

Agricultural sector is of crucial importance in the state's economy. Agriculture provides employment and livelihood to more than 40 percent of the working population and supplies raw materials for most traditional industries. The relative contribution of the agricultural sector has infact coming down from the level of 54 percent in 1960-61 to 32% in 1990-91 and it again decreased to 16.23% in 2000-01. Under agriculture, crop sector accounts for the largest share in the State's agricultural income. The performance of this sector during nineties has not been consistent. During 2000-01 onwards the rate of change showed a negative trend.

## Area

Since the formation of the state the performance of the agricultural sector reveals certain ups and downs. At the time of formation of Kerala state in 1956 about 48 percent of the land was under crop production and the cropping intensity was fairly high at 118.95 percent. The subsequent trend of land utilization reveals peak level

Cropping intensity increased from 122.1% to 134.9%.

Fertilizer consumption per hectare of gross cropped area in the state showed severe threat to the health of the people and environment. Statistics relating fertilizer consumption per hectare of the state also reveals this fact. It increased from 5.1 to 65 during 1961-2003-04. Details of fertilizer recommendation for major crops in the state are as follows.

attainments in early seventies, with land put to crop production and intensity of cropping at 56 percent and 135 percent respectively. During this period it can be seen that the area under all crops in general and cash crops in particular increased. After 1970-71 there has been practically no change in the net or gross cropped area. Since then there has been a gradual but distinct change in the cropping pattern. Since land as a scarce and productive asset it plays an important role not only in the functioning of rural economies but also in the changing fortunes of families and various socio-economic groups of our state.

The area under cultivation in the state can be classified into two broad categories viz. (i) area under wet land cultivation and (ii) area under dry land cultivation. The former consists mainly of paddy while the latter includes such commercial crops as coconut, arecanut, pepper, vegetables etc. Of these paddy and coconut are the principal crops grown by the small formers.

The seventies and Eighties have witnessed a slow but steady fall in the area under two major food crops viz. paddy and tapioca. During the same

period the area under rubber, coconut etc has shown a substantial growth. Area under most of the other major crops, under both food and commercial has not shown any definite trend in their growth pattern. Area under rubber has shown a four-fold increase since the mid-fifties followed by cashew nut with more than three fold increase. However the index of the area under rice has fallen by 13% and tapioca by 8%. This must be viewed in the context of more or less rising gross cropped area since 1950's, which further reduces the comparative share of rice and tapioca. It can be seen that the share of rice in cropped area has decreased significantly since 1956-57. What has become of this area is uncertain. There may be the possibility of conversion of paddy

had to coconut orchards and for other building purposes.

### Production

Kerala was never self-sufficient in food production. The gap between interval demand and production has been widening and it necessitating substantial dependence on external sources. The deficit in the production of food grains in Kerala works out to more than 55 percent of its requirements. The most crucial issue of Kerala agriculture is the rising unit cost of production of almost all crops. The following table illustrates the production of various crops in the state since 1956-57.

	Item	Unit	1956-57	1960-61	1965-66	1970-71	1975-76	1980-81
	1	2	3	4	5	6	-	8
1	Total Geographical Area	'000 hect.		3885	3885	3885	3885	3885
2	Area under Forest	'000 hect.		1056	1055	1055	1082	1082
3	Proportion of forest to total area	%		0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.28
4	Net area sown	'000 hect.		1924	2064	2172	2189	2180
5	Net area sown as % of Geographical area	%		49.9	53.5	56.3	56.3	56.1
6	Gross Cropped area	'000 hect		2349	2555	2933	2981	2885
7	Cropping intensify**			122.1	123.8	135.0	136.2	132.3
8	Operational Holdings	Nos.				2305141	-	4180929
9	Area of Operational Holdings	Hect.				1592788		1805327
10	Area under Rice	'000 hect	759	779	802	875	876	802
11	Area under food grains	"		836	-	-	926	842
12	Fertilizer consumption	Tonnes	3545	12049	39329	56657	62671	97530
13	Fertilizer consumption per hectare of gross cropped area			5.1	15.4	19.3	21.0	33.8
14	Rice	'000 tonnes		1068.0	997.5	1298.0	1364.9	1272.0
15	Tapioca	'000 tonnes		2865.8	3095.7	4617.0	5390.2	4060.9

	Item	Unit	1956-57	1960-61	1965-66	1970-71	1975-76	1980-81
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16	Coconut	Million nuts		3220	3293	3981	3439	3008
17	Arecanut	Million nuts		7737	9681	12738	11387	10805
18	Rubber	'000 Tonnes		23.1	47.0	79	128.8	140.3
19	Tea	'000 tonnes		40.4	39.2	41	43.2	50.7
20	Coffee	'000 tonnes		7.4	9.9	13.6	14.4	23.5
21	Cardamom	'000 tonnes		1.3	1.6	1.5	2.1	3.2
22	Pepper (Black)	'000 tonnes		27.0	27.0	21.7	24.6	28.5
23	Ginger (Dry)	'000 tonnes		11.3	11.2	19.7	28.8	32.0

	Item	Unit	1985-86	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	2003-04
	1	2	9	10	11	12	13
1	Total Geographical Area	'000 hect.	3885	3885	3885	3885	3885
2	Area under Forest	'000 hect.	1082	1082	1082	1082	1082
3	Proportion of forest to total area	%	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28
4	Net area sown	'000 hect.	2191	2247	2265	2206	2190
5	Net area sown as % of Geographical area	%	56.4	57.8	58.3	56.8	56.4
6	Gross Cropped area	'000 hect	2867	3020	3067	3022	2954
7	Cropping intensify**		130.9	134.4	135.4	137.0	134.9
8	Operational Holdings	Nos.	4408485	5418428	-	6656632	-
9	Area of Operational Holdings	Hect.	1766595	1795590	1712223	1569487	-
10	Area under Rice	'000 hect	678	559	471	347	287
11	Area under food grains	"	712	590	503	359	298
12	Fertilizer consumption	Tonnes	141330	244380	203897	173205	192126
13	Fertilizer consumption per hectare of gross cropped area		49.3	80.9	66.5	57.3	65.0
14	Rice	'000 tonnes	1173.1	1086.6	953.0	751.3	570
15	Tapioca	'000 tonnes	3276.9	2803.0	2500.1	2586.9	2540.8
16	Coconut	Million nuts	3377	4232	5155	5536	5876
17	Arecanut	Million nuts	10664	13074	17429	#87.9	#105.5
18	Rubber	'000 Tonnes	184.7	307.5	474.6	579.9	655.1
19	Tea	'000 tonnes	52.6	60.6	64.8	69.1	57.6

	Item	Unit	1985-86	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	2003-04
	1	2	9	10	11	12	13
20	Coffee	'000 tonnes	23.6	20.9	45.0	70.6	63.9
21	Cardamom	'000 tonnes	3.3	3.5	5.4	7.6	8.9
22	Pepper (Black)	'000 tonnes	33.1	46.8	68.6	61.0	69.0
23	Ginger (Dry)	'000 tonnes	44.4	45.7	46.5	42.7	32.9

\* provisional

\*\* percentage of gross cropped area to net area sown

#,000 Tonnes

Rice production rose to 55% during 1956-57 -1971-72. Coconut production showed a 27% increase, where as rubber exhibited an extra ordinary growth rate (317%) during the review period. All most all the crops showed a positive growth trend. After that production of rice and tapioca witnessed a negative growth trend. Rice the common food of our people suffered a lot in the production front (-48%).

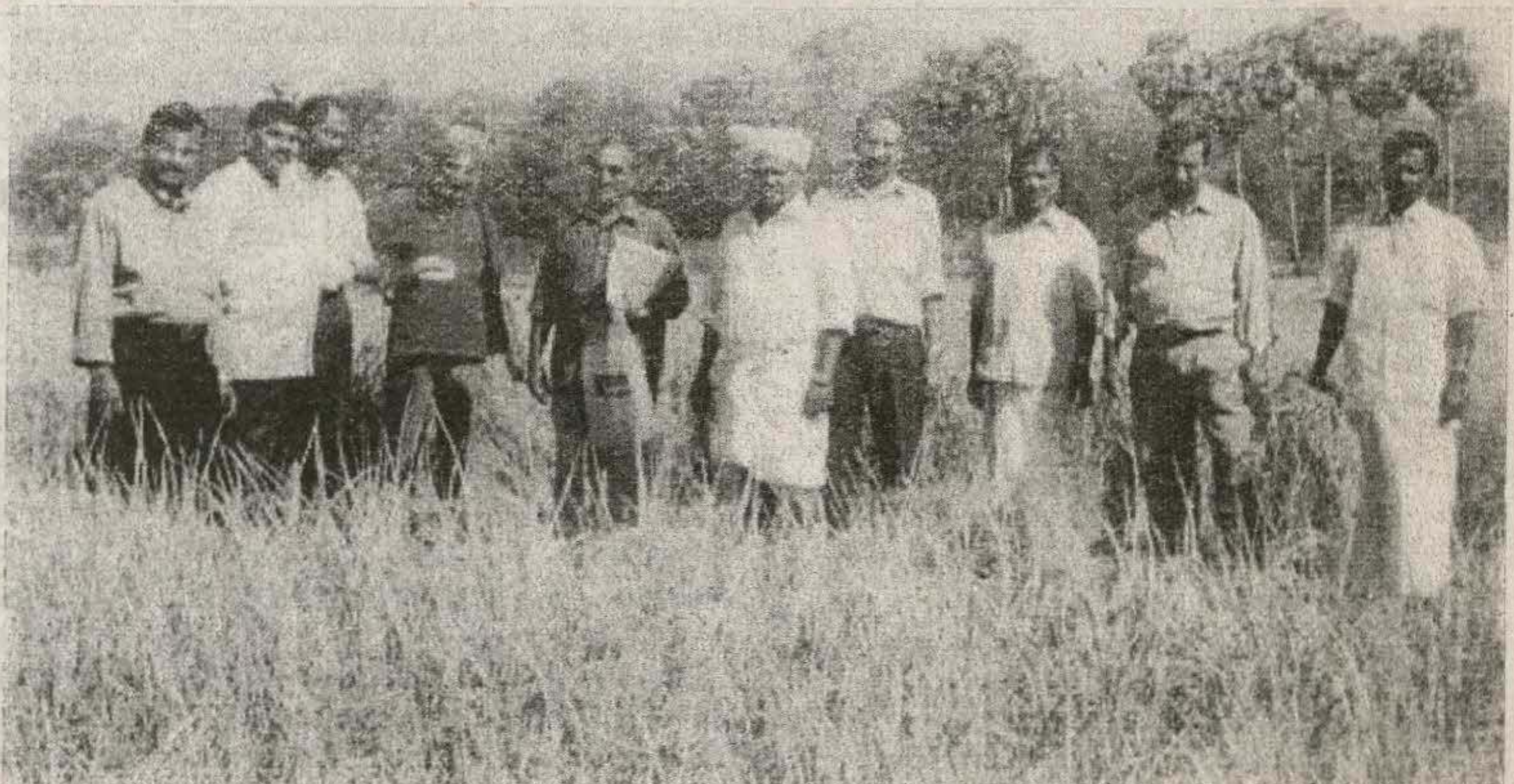
### Productivity

Even through many of the crops has been under cultivation in Kerala from very ancient times the productivity of it per unit area on an average has remained low. Rice is the staple food of our population. But the internal production of it can

feed only less than half of its population. High cost of production, low productivity, low profitability and labour unrest etc were a few problems in this field. Coconut also suffered a lot. Productivity of coconut (decreased from 6832 to 4618 during 1957-58 - 1980-81)(Productivity-Nuts (ha). The average productivity of rice was stagnant at around 2.2MT/ha forth last four years. Even though the state continues to enjoy a near monopoly in area and production of pepper the productivity recorded low in recent years.

During 1998-99 the productivity was 376 kg per hectare. It declined to 275 kg per hectare during 2003-04.

(will be continued .....



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**Summary Results of 3<sup>rd</sup> Census of SSI Units – Kerala  
(Reference Period –2001-02)**

Sl. No	Characteristics	Registered SSI Sector*	Un Registered Sector	Total SSI Sector
1	Size of the Sector (Working Units)	146988	305838	252826
2	Rural Units	98186 (66.80%)	235231 (76.91%)	33341773.63%
3	SSIs	85857 (58.41%)	119727(39.15%)	205584(45.40%)
4	SBEs	61131(41.59)	186111(60.85%)	247242(54.60%)
5	Ancillary among SSIs	5057(3.44%)	5585(1.83%)	10642(2.35%)
6	Tiny units among SSIs	85231(57.99%)	119727(39.15%)	204958(45.26%)
7	Women Emterprises	32989(22.44%)	106236(34.74%)	139225(30.75%)
8	Nature of Activity			
	Manufacturing	85420(58.11%)	118581(38.77%)	204001(45.05%)
	/Assembling/Processing			
Repairing & Maintenance	437(0.30%)	25894 (8.47%)	26331(5.81%)	
Service	61131 (41.59%)	161363(52.76%)	222494 (49.14%)	
9	Type of Organisation			
	Proprietary	136511(92.87%)	291617(95.35%)	428128 (94.55 %)
	Partnership	6953(4.73%)	8545 (2.80%)	15498 (3.42%)
	Pvt.Company	1034(0.71%)	824 (0.27%)	1858 (0.41 %)
	Co-operatives	1313(0.89%)	2516 (0.82%)	3829 (0.85%)
Others	1177(0.80%)	2336 (0.76%)	3513(0.77%)	
10	Units Managed by			
	SC	6232(4.2%)	14991 (4.90%)	21223 (4.69%)
	ST	1361(0.93%)	5122 (1.68%)	6483 (1.43%)
	OBC	74415(50.63)	173268(56.65%)	247683 (54.70%)
others	64980(44.21%)	112457(36.77%)	177437 (39.18%)	
11	Units Managed by women	28960 (19.70%)	108601 (35.51%)	137561 (30.38%)
12	Nature of Operation			
	Perennial	136138(92.62%)	279535(91.40%)	415673(91.79%)
	Seasonal	5884(4.0%)	9043 (2.996%)	14927 (3.30%)
Casual	4966(3.3%)	17260 (5.64%)	22226 (4.91%)	
13	Main source of power			
	No power needed	39273 (26.72%)	156887 (51.03%)	196160 (43.32%)
	Coal	403 (0.275)	1928(0.63%)	2331(0.51%)
	Oil	789 (0.54%)	2524(0.82%)	3313(0.73%)
	LPG	1188(0.81%)	2105(0.69%)	3293(0.73%)
	Electricity	97732 (66.49%)	119899 (39.20%)	217631(48.06%)
	Non- conventional Energy	483(0.33%)	1554(0.51%)	2037(0.45%)
	Traditional Energy/ Firewood	7120 (4.84%)	20941 (6.85%)	28061(6.20%)
Total Employment	540260	574401	1114661	
Male	350621(64.90%)	349909(60.92%)	700530(62.85%)	
Female	189639(35.10)	224492 (39.08%)	414131 (37.15%)	
14	SC	53264 (9.86%)	37985(6.61%)	91249(8.19%)
	ST	11797 (2.18%)	8594 (1.50%)	230391(1.83%)
	OBC	276360 (51.15%)	330938 (57.615)	607298(54.48)
	Others	198839(36.81%)	196884 (34.27%)	395723 (35.50%)

Summary Results of 3<sup>rd</sup> Census of SSI Units - Kerala

15	Per unit Employment	3.68	1.88	2.46
16	Total Original Value of Plant & Machinery (Rs in Lakhs)	163843	73731	237574
17	Per unit Original Value of Plant & Machinery (Rs in Lakhs)	1.11	0.24	0.52
18	Total Fixed Investment (Lakhs)	494328	205155	699483
19	Per unit Fixed Investment	3.36	0.67	1.54
20	Total gross Output (Rs. Laks)	4.39	0.54	1.79
21	Per unit gross output (Rs. Lakks)	4.39	0.54	1.79
22	Exporting units	474	1707	2181
23	Value of exports (Rs Lakhs)	73571	443	74014
24	Units maintaining Accounts	25899(17.62%)	19572 (6.40%)	45471(10.04)
25	Units having outstanding loan as on 31/3/02	49000(33.34%)	40031 (13.09)	19.66%)
26	Units having outstanding loan with institutional source as on 31/3/02	41260(28.07%)	29295(9.58%)	70555(15.58%)
27	Sick Units (with erosion of net worth by more than 50% or delay in repayment of institutional Loan by more than 12 months)	9125(6.21%)	6209(2.03)	15334(3.39%)
28	Incipient Sick Units ( Decline in gross output over three consecutive years)	50582(34.41%)	89140(29.15%)	139722(30.86%)
29	Sick units as per RBI Criteria (Those are sick among units having outstanding loan with institutional sources)	8228(5.60)	4807(1.57%)	13035(2.88%)
30	Sick incipient sick units	54853 (37.32%)	91143 (29.80%)	145996 (32.25%)
31	Reason for sickness/incipient Sickness			
	Lack of demand	40769	73975	114744
	Shortage of working capital	27530	28525	56055
	Non- availability of raw material	7351	15467	22818
	Power shortage	5137	4286	9423
	Labour Problem	2044	2224	4268
	Marketing problem	20654	28434	49088
	Equipment Problem	4564	7705	12269
	Management problem	2227	2880	5107
32	No. of Ecomic activities as per National Industrial Classification 1988 pursued in SSI Sector	609	289	621
33	No. of Products /Services	2729	523	2751
34	No. of reserved products (as per reserve list effective on 31.3.01) produced in SSI Sector	349	51	352

Source: State Level Report on third all-India census of small scale industries 2001-02

Results of 3<sup>rd</sup> Census of SSI Units - Kerala Vs All India

Sl. No	Item	Percentage)					
		Registered Sector		Un Registered Sector		Total Sector	
		Kerala	India	Kerala	India	Kerala	India
1	Working units	66.26	60.77	100.00	100.00	85.82	92.22
2	Working units in rural area	66.80	44.33	76.91	56.85	73.63	55.21
3	Category						
	1. SSIs	58.41	65.55	39.15	38.75	45.40	42.26
	2. SSSBEs	41.59	43.45	60.85	61.25	54.60	57.74
	Ancillaries (% to no. of SSI)	5.89	5.08	4.66	2.44	5.18	2.96
4	Women enterprises	22.44	10.00	34.74	10.13	30.75	10.11
5	Nature of Activity						
	1. Manufacturing / Assembling/ Processing	58.11	63.45	38.77	16.12	45.05	39.69
	2. Repairing & Maintenance	0.30	2.10	8.47	18.50	5.81	16.36
	3. Services	41.59	34.45	52.76	45.38	49.14	43.95
6	Type of organisation						
	1. Proprietary	92.87	88.85	95.35	96.90	94.55	95.84
	2. Partnership	4.73	7.21	2.80	1.13	3.42	1.93
	3. Pvt. Company	0.70	2.42	0.27	0.42	0.41	0.68
	4. Co-operatives	0.89	0.34	0.82	0.11	0.85	0.14
	5. Others	0.80	1.17	0.76	1.44	0.77	1.41
7	Units managed by						
	SC	4.24	7.85	4.90	10.3	4.69	10.00
	ST	0.92	3.53	1.68	5.19	1.43	4.97
	OBC	50.63	38.50	56.65	41.67	54.70	41.26
	Others	44.21	50.12	35.51	9.63	30.38	9.46
8	Units managed by women	19.70	8.32	35.51	9.63	30.38	9.46
9	Source of power						
	No power needed	26.72	26.23	51.30	42.15	43.32	40.07
	Coal	0.27	2.10	0.63	3.23	0.51	3.08
	Oil	0.54	2.94	0.82	6.07	0.73	5.66
	L.P.G	0.81	0.53	0.69	0.60	0.73	0.60
	Electricity	66.49	65.43	39.20	44.01	48.06	46.81
	Non conventional Energy	0.33	0.52	0.51	0.66	0.45	0.64
	Traditional Energy/ Firewood	4.84	2.26	6.85	3.28	6.20	3.14
10	Units maintaining Accounts	17.62	29.43	6.40	6.54	10.04	9.53
11	Exporting units	0.32	0.53	0.56	0.47	0.48	0.48
12	Sick/incipient sick units	37.32	13.98	29.80	6.89	32.25	7.82
13	Employment						
	Male	64.90	84.18	60.92	87.52	62.85	86.6
	Female	35.10	15.82	39.08	12.48	37.15	13.3
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	SC	9.86	14.04	6.62	11.42	8.19	12.07
	ST	2.18	6.84	1.50	5.97	1.83	6.19
	OBC	51.15	36.12	57.61	40.20	54.48	39.19
	Others	36.81	43.00	34.28	42.41	35.50	42.55
	Children	0.08	0.22	0.11	0.31	0.10	0.11
14	Per unit employment (Nos)	3.68	4.48	1.88	2.05	2.46	2.37
15	Per unit fixed investment (Rs. Lakhs)	3.36	6.68	0.67	0.68	1.54	1.47
16							
17	Per unit Gross output (Rs Lakhs)	4.39	14.78	0.54	0.86	1.79	2.68
18	Employment per Rs. One lakh of investment in fixed assets (Nos.)	1.09	0.67	2.80	3.00	1.59	1.62
19	Production per employment (Rs. Lakhs)	1.20	3.30	0.29	0.42	0.73	1.13



3<sup>rd</sup> Census – Percentage share of Kerala to all India (selected items)

(Percentage)

Sl. No	Item	Registered Sector	Un Registered Sector	Total Sector
1	Working units	10.69	3.34	4.30
2	SSI9.52	3.38	4.62	
3	SSSBs	12.91	3.32	4.07
4	Ancillary	11.04	6.46	8.04
5	Women enterprises	23.99	11.47	13.09
6	Units engaged in Manu/Assem/Processing	9.79	3.59	4.89
7	Units engaged in Repairing & Maintenance	1.52	1.53	1.53
8	Units engaged in Service activities	12.91	3.89	4.8
9	Type of organisation			
	1. Proprietary	11.17	3.29	4.25
	2. Partnership	7.01	8.24	7.64
	3. Pvt. Company	3.11	2.16	2.60
	4. Co-operatives	27.85	25.53	26.28
	5. Others	7.32	1.77	2.37
10	Units managed by			
	SC	5.77	1.59	2.02
	ST	2.80	1.08	1.24
	OBC	14.06	4.55	5.71
	Others	9.43	2.87	3.85
	women	25.32	12.33	13.82
11	Original value of P&M	5.57	3.09	4.46
12	Fixed investment	5.40	3.30	4.55
13	Employment	8.77	3.06	4.47
14	Female Employment	19.46	9.58	12.48
15	Gross output	3.19	2.11	2.89
16	Value exports	5.98	0.23	5.21

Comparison of Results – Kerala 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Census

Sl. No	Item	1 <sup>st</sup> Census *(1972)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Census *(1897-88)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Census * (2001-02)
1	Total Units as per Frame list	11427 (as on 30-11-73)	38030 (as on 31-3-88)	221820 (as on 31-3-01)
2	Working Units	6903	25717	146988
3	Working units for which data was tabulated	6205(90)	25717(100%)	146988 (100%)
4	Investment in fixed assets (Rs.in Lakhs)	4408	38751	494328
5	Per Unit investment in fixed assets (Rs.in Lakhs)	0.71	1.51	3.36
6	Per Unit investment in P&M (Rs. Lakhs)	21.93	21120	163843
7	Investment in P&M (Rs. Lakh)	0.35	0.82	1.111
8	Employment (Nos.)	126514	169309	540260
9	Per Unit Employment	20	7	4
10	Gross output (Rs in lakhs)	11565	113691	645676
11	Per unit gross output ((Rs.in Lakhs)	1.86	4.42	4.39

നിക്ഷേപസമാഹരണം ഒറ്റ നോട്ടത്തിൽ

ജില്ല	2004	2005 (പ്രാഥമികണക്ക് തുക കോടിയിൽ)
തിരുവനന്തപുരം	11.45	38.46
കൊല്ലം	105.40	91.97
പത്തനംതിട്ട	46.70	40.63
ആലപ്പുഴ	43.64	26.98
കോട്ടയം	135.70	144.23
ഇടുക്കി	53.75	62.90
എറണാകുളം	212.28	147.41
തൃശ്ശൂർ	98.51	105.90
പാലക്കാട്	43.37	47.15
മലപ്പുറം	155.03	135.34
കോഴിക്കോട്	74.55	87.70
വയനാട്	16.95	13.43
കണ്ണൂർ	151.90	160.48
കാസർഗോഡ്	40.37	39.98
സംസ്ഥാന സഹകരണബാങ്ക്	11.47	9.56
ആകെ	1304.07	1152.12

കമ്പനിരൂപവത്കരണം കേരളത്തിൽ

വർഷം	കമ്പനികൾ	മൂലധനം	ശരാശരി മൂലധനം
2001-2002	694	158.79	22.88
2002-03	723	163.41	22.60
2003-04	949	137.13	14.45
2004-05	1074	342.46	31.89

പാലകവാതക ഉപഭോഗം

വർഷം	ഉപഭോഗം	ഏജൻസികളുടെ എണ്ണം	ഉപഭോക്താക്കളുടെ എണ്ണം (ലക്ഷത്തിൽ)
1999-2000	216927	242	17.67
2000-01	276038	255	28.94
2001-02	314257	283	31.61
2002-03	359611	320	35.15
2003-04	412328	338	40.60
2004-05	481904	362	44.10

## Export of Cashew Kernels from India

Countries	April 2004		Apr 2005	
	Qty (m.t)	Value(000)	Qty (m.t)	Value(000)
Australia	17	2621	163	36527
Bahrain	4	786	36	7319
Belgium	150	26785	208	50383
Bulgaria	0	0	16	3916
Canada	176	28802	79	18605
Congo	Neg	1	0	0
Cyprus	0	0	5	1277
Czech	16	3000	16	3801
Egypt	0	0	71	17575
France	201	35619	298	64133
Germany	144	24845	206	47050
Greece	142	27300	143	35787
Hong Kong	64	13633	64	16117
Indonesia	17	2124	0	0
Israel	32	6249	48	11502
Italy	82	14089	66	10605
Japan	384	74914	396	95108
Jordan	50	8583	47	10701
Korea Rep.	0	0	31	7760
Kuwait	84	14870	15	3819
Latvia	0	0	32	4344
Lebanon	83	15376	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	31	7167
Malaysia	5	730	22	4867
Maldives	Neg	13	0	0
Netherlands	878	152448	1560	365429
New Zealand	17	5861	20	4808
Norway	111	20309	64	15264
Oman	0	0	3	631
Pakistan	0	0	17	3910
Philippines	1	171	8	422
Portugal	17	3180	0	0
Qatar	Neg	9	15	3122
Russia	258	41557	177	38605
Saudi Arabia	374	61799	173	39453
Singapore	79	15161	32	7448
South Africa	0	0	16	3805
Spain	96	18774	110	27838
Sri Lanka	9	1157	0	0
Sweden	1	132	0	0
Syrian Arab Rep	34	6083	31	3952
Thailand	16	2872	0	0
Trinidad	0	0	16	3778
Turkey	0	0	32	7862
Ukraine	0	0	16	3885
United Arab Emirates	645	111837	532	128975
United Kingdom	386	70561	588	138038
USA	3988	727105	5153	1120156
Total	8561	727105	10555	2375744

**Export of Cashew nut shell liquid from India**

Countries	April 2004		Apr 2005	
	Qty (m.t)	Value(000)	Qty (m.t)	Value(000)
Japan	42	421	0	0
Korea Rep	47	1173	16	380
USA	0	0	1300	12776
Total	89	1594	1316	13156
Total	17.98		10.03	

**Import of Raw cashew nut into India**

Countries	April 2004		Apr 2005	
	Qty (m.t)	Value(000)	Qty (m.t)	Value(000)
Benin	2636	85108	8307	338201
Burjinafaso	0	0	134	4734
China	1583	45879	2317	95366
Indonesia	206	6367	1142	48256
Ivory Coast	411	11542	3086	119296
Kenya	1303	39324	1143	43721
Madagascar	49	1359	35	1075
Mozambique	3610	104664	11180	422497
Nigeria	54	1388	2049	65962
Tanzania	584	17986	54	2015
Togo	0	0	1203	40716
Total	10436	313617	30650	1181839

**Port wise export of cashew kernels from India**

Port	April 2004		Apr 2005	
	Qty (m.t)	Value(000)	Qty (m.t)	Value(000)
Cochin	5576	994885	7149	1609876
Goa	15	3042	0	0
Mmangalore	286	51501	486	114328
Tuticorin	2569	467983	2512	566293
Visakhapattanam Sea	115	21947	408	85244
Total	8561	1539358	10555	2375741

**Port wise export of cashew nut shell liquid from India**

Port	April 2004		Apr 2005	
	Qty (m.t)	Value(000)	Qty (m.t)	Value(000)
Cochin	42	421	1300	12776
Mangalore	47	1173	16	380
Total	89	1594	1316	13156

**Port wise import of Raw cashew nut into India**

Port	April 2004		Apr 2005	
	Qty (m.t)	Value (000)	Qty (m.t)	Value (000)
Cochin	6481	190680	12620	459428
Mangalore	219	7253	429	19243
Tuticorin	3736	115685	17601	703168
<b>Total</b>	<b>10436</b>	<b>313618</b>	<b>30650</b>	<b>1181839</b>

**Cashew Bullet June**

**Summary of exports of coir and coir products from India**

Sl No.	State	Coconut production (in million nuts)	Fibre production (in tonnes)	Quantity of husk utilised for fibre production (in millions)	Percentage of utilisation of husk
1	Kerala	5744	164000	2150	37%
2	Tamil Nadu	3293	133000	1450	44%
3	Karnataka	1523	38000	475	31%
4	Andhra Pradesh	1129	24000	280	25%
5	Orissa	142	1000	13	9%
6	Others	990	15000	180	19%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12821</b>	<b>375000</b>	<b>4548</b>	<b>35%</b>

**Summary of exports of coir and coir products from India**

April 2003-March -2004

QTY /Tonnes; VAL/RS Lakhs

Product Name	2002-2003		2003-2004		% Increase	
	QTY	VAL	QTY	VAL	QTY%	VAL%
Curled Coir	492.37	80.05	76.54	14.02	-84.46%	-82.48%
Coir Fibre	1036.87	103.81	1120.75	142.44	8.09%	37.22%
Coir Rugs	1327.08	932.42	1694.56	1071.36	27.69%	14.90%
Coir pith	21064.20	1493.01	29179.35	1975.92	38.53%	32.34%
Coir Rope	332.40	102.05	308.88	111.46	-7.08%	9.22%
Coir other sorts	372.85	138.56	490.21	196.90	31.48%	42.10%
Coir yarn	11482.47	2996.76	12364.43	3498.71	7.68%	16.75%
Geo textiles	2140.69	985.23	2599.54	1184.74	21.43%	20.25%
Handloom mats	33058.75	20711.79	36303.99	22133.69	9.82%	6.87%
Handloom matting	4772.62	3191.44	4545.56	2838.66	-4.76%	-11.05%
Power loom mats	954.85	585.52	1026.28	672.13	7.48%	14.79%
Power loom matting	183.18	111.79	309.04	215.44	68.71%	92.72%
Rubberised Coir	535.22	403.43	461.78	334.67	-13.72%	-17.04%
Tufted mats	6429.03	3434.71	11772.50	6359.52	83.11%	85.15%
<b>Total</b>	<b>84182.56</b>	<b>35270.57</b>	<b>102253.40</b>	<b>40749.67</b>	<b>21.47%</b>	<b>15.53%</b>

Source: Coir news

### ALL TIME RECORD IN EXPORTS OF SPICES

The spices export during 2004-05 has exceeded 3,00,000 tonnes in volume for the first time in the history of spices exports. The total spices export during the current financial year, April- March, 2004-05 is estimated as 335,488 tonnes valued Rs. 2200.00 crores (190.60 Million US \$). Compared to 1st year's final figure of 254,382 tonnes valued Rs. 1911.60 crores (416.56 million US \$), the spices export during 2004-05 has registered an impressive growth of 32% in terms of quantity and 15% in rupee value. In dollar terms, the growth is 18%. The other significant achievement is that the spices export on 2004-05 has reached an all time high in both quantity and value recorded so far. The highest ever spices exports previously recorded is 264,107 tonnes valued Rs 2087 crores in 2002-03.

During 2004-05, Chilli became the highest earner in the Spices Export Basket, contributing a lion's share of 41% in quantity and 23% in value, though chilli exports were threatened due to the Sudan controversy which erupted in 2003. The other major items, which contributed significantly in export earning, are Spice oil and oleoresins (21%), mint+ products (19%), turmeric (7%) and pepper (6%). These five spice items together account for about 76% of the total spices export earnings.

Compared to last year April-March' 2003-04, the export of chilli, ginger, turmeric, coriander, cumin, fennel, fenugreek and spice oils and

oleoresins during April-March'2004-05 have shown significant increase both in terms of quality and value. Spices such as cardamom(large) and vanilla, have shown increase in volume whereas mint products have shown increase in value. The spices that have shown decline in both quality and value are pepper, cardamom (small), celery, garlic, nutmeg and mace, curry powder and other seed spices.

The export of chilli and chilli products during April-March'2004-05 is 138,000 tonnes valued Rs 499.01 crores as against 86,575 tonnes valued Rs.366.88 crores of last year, registering an increase of 59% in quantity and 36% in value. The export of chilli during the year 2004-05 is also an all time record achieved so far. This significant achievement is because of our price competitiveness in the international markets with increased production besides the control system introduced by the Board to eliminate contamination/adulteration, resulting in substantial intake of Indian chilli by major buyers such as USA, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh.

During April-March' 2004-05, 13,000 tonnes of ginger valued Rs. 59.50 crores has been exported as against 4,696 tonnes valued Rs. 22.76 crores of last year, registering an increase of 177% in quantity and 161% in value. The export of spice oils and oleoresins during 2004-05 has been 5,600 tonnes valued at Rs. 463.75 crores as against 5133 tonnes valued at Rs.379.92 crores during 2003-04. During the year, 43,000 tonnes of turmeric valued at Rs. 156.50 crores has been exported as against 37,004

tonnes valued at Rs. 131.12 crores of last year. Coriander exports stood at 33,750 tonnes valued at Rs. 82.66 crores during 2004-05 as against 21,018 tonnes valued at Rs. 72.01 crores during 2003-04. In the case of mint products, export during the year is 9,300 tonnes valued Rs. 407.77 crores as against 10,110 tonnes valued Rs. 394.36 crores in 2003-04. Pepper export suffered this year also and the export has come down to 14,150 tonnes valued Rs. 121.40 crores from 16,635 tonnes valued Rs. 142.77 crores in 2003-04. India with strong domestic demand has become uncompetitive in the international market against the competitive in the international market against the competition from Vietnam with a production of more than 85,000 tonnes and negligible domestic demand. Similarly, the export of cardamom (small) during the current year has declined to 650 tonnes valued Rs. 23.90 crores from 757 tonnes valued Rs. 36.92 crores in 2003-04 because of severe competition from Guatemala. The export of value-added spices during 2004-05 has also increased in value terms in line with the increase in the total export earnings of spices. The export earnings of value-added spices have increased to Rs. 1263.66 crores in 2004-05 from Rs. 1154.64 crores in 2003-04. The average unit value realization of value-added spices has increased by 10% during the current year when compared to last year. The export of value-added spices accounts for 23% in

quantity and 57% in value in the total spices exports during 2004-05. The major items of value-added spices are oils and oleoresins of spices, mint products, curry powder/ paste/ condiments, and spice powders.

Though there is a decline in total pepper exports, the export of value-added products of pepper has increased by 11% in volume and 4% in value during 2004-05 over 2003-04. During 2004-05, 8269 tonnes of value-added pepper products worth Rs. 133.52 crores has been exported as against 7486 tonnes valued Rs. 129.00 crores in 2003-04. The major items of value-added pepper products are pepper oleoresin, pepper oil, pepper powder, milled/crushed pepper and green pepper products.

In terms of the spices export target set for 2004-05, the actual export performance has exceeded the target both in terms of quantity and value. Against the export target of 250,000 tonnes valued Rs. 2000.00 crores (US\$ 450.00 million) for the year, the achievement of 335,488 tonnes valued Rs. 2200.00 crores (US\$ 490.60 million) is 134% in quantity, 110% in rupee value and 109% in dollar terms of value. The statement showing item-wise estimated export of spices from India during 2004-05 compared with the final figures of 2003-04, percentage achievement of target, percentage change in 2004-05 over 2003-04 is given as Annexure- 1

## Estimated export of spices from India during April- March 2004-05 compared with April- March 2003-04 (Qty: Tonnes; value; Rs. Lakhs)

Item	Target for 2004-05		April-March 2004-05		April March 2003-04(*)		% Achievement of Target		% change in 2004-05	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
Pepper	20,000	17000.00	14150	12140.00	16,635	14276.96	71	71	-15	-15
Cardomom (S)	750	4085.00	650	2380.50	757	3691.70	87	58	-14	-35
Cardomom (L)	1400	1960.00	950	1134.00	924	1234.46	68	58	3	-8
Chilli	75000	31500.00	138000	49900.50	86575	36687.81	184	158	59	36
Ginger Fresh/ Dry	7000	3500.00	13000	5950.00	4696	2275.45	186	170	177	161
Turmeric	31000	10850.00	43000	15650.00	37044	13111.73	139	144	16	19
Coriander	18000	5850.00	33750	8266.00	21018	7200.95	188	141	61	15
Cumin	10000	7500.00	13750	10190.00	7957	5883.79	138	136	73	73
Celery	4000	1220.00	4100	1300.50	4815	1520.33	103	107	-15	-14
Fennel	5000	2250.00	7100	2529.50	5007	211.48	142	112	42	14
Fenugreek	10000	2250.00	13750	2660.50	6932	1554.56	138	118	98	71
Other seeds(i)	13000	3250.00	11100	2613.50	14031	3396.85	85	80	-21	-23
Garlic	4000	152.00	2250	260.50	3691	1422.64	56	37	-39	-61
Nutmeg & Mace	1500	3000.00	1250	2235.00	1420	2638.14	83	75	-12	-15
Vanila	50	6500.00	38	2759.00	27	3872.04	76	42	40	-29
Other spices(2)	25000	8750.00	16000	5960.00	19291	5948.75	64	68	-17	0
Curry powder/paste/Condiments	8000	6800.00	7750	6610.00	8318	6805.28	97	97	-7	-3
Mint products	11500	43815.00	9300	40776.50	10110	39435.51	81	93	-8	3
Spice Oil & Oleresins	4800	38400.00	5600	46375.00	5133	37991.76	117	121	9	22
Total	250000	200000.00	335488	220000.00	254382	191160.19	134	110	32	15
Value in Million US\$		450.00		490.60		416.56		109		18

(1) Include Mustard, Aniseed, Bishops weed (Ajwanseed), Dill seed, Poppy seed etc.

(2) Include Tamarind, Asafoetida, Cassia, Saffron etc.

(3) Include Mint Oils, Menthol & Menthol Crystal

Source: Estimate based on DGCI & B. Kolkata, DLE from Customs, Report from Regional Office, Major Exporters

Note: Cumulative figures include late reports of previous months.

(\*) Final figures based on data from DGCIS, Kolkata: Exporters returns and DLE from customs

source Spices market may 05



## MONTHLY RETAIL PRICES OF CERTAIN ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

Sl. No	Name of Commodity	Unit	Jun 04	Jul 04	Aug 04	Sep 04	Oct 04	Nov 04	Dec 04	Jan 05	Feb 05	Mar 05	Apr 05	May 05
<b>A. RICE - OPEN MARKET</b>														
1	Red - Matta	Kg	13.96	13.99	13.99	13.95	13.55	13.43	13.55	13.36	13.65	13.21	13.46	13.69
2	Red - Chamba	Kg	14.75	14.75	14.95	13.71	13.64	13.43	13.64	13.36	13.91	13.60	13.50	13.44
3	White Andra Vella	Kg	13.42	13.35	13.16	13.20	13.02	13.20	13.19	13.21	13.80	13.73	13.86	14.01
<b>B. PULSES</b>														
4	Green gram	Kg	28.14	28.07	28.07	27.83	27.75	27.50	27.79	28.07	28.54	29.54	31.43	33.79
5	Black gramsplit w/o husk	Kg	26.96	27.04	27.46	27.75	28.21	28.43	29.18	29.07	28.89	29.75	29.48	31.94
6	Dhall(Tur)	Kg	34.42	34.07	35.15	36.50	37.27	36.65	35.65	34.19	31.88	30.77	31.25	31.60
<b>C. OTHER FOOD ITEMS</b>														
7	Sugar(O.M)	Kg.	16.75	16.68	17.04	17.29	17.00	17.01	17.99	19.20	18.75	18.77	18.79	18.28
8	Milk (Cow's)	Ltr.	14.04	13.96	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.93
9	Egg Hen's (White lagon)	Dozen	17.13	17.97	18.54	17.66	18.01	19.75	19.23	19.89	20.63	18.60	16.96	15.91
10	Mutton with bones	Kg	134.29	134.29	135.00	135.71	135.71	136.43	138.57	140.00	141.54	142.14	143.21	144.64
11	Tea (Kannan Devan)	1/2 kg	71.29	71.14	71.71	71.71	71.71	72.00	72.36	72.50	72.29	72.32	72.14	72.14
12	Coffee Powder (Brook Bond Gr.Label)	1/2 kg	68.86	68.71	68.71	68.71	68.71	68.79	68.79	68.86	68.86	68.86	69.21	69.64
<b>D. OIL AND OIL SEEDS</b>														
13	Coconut oil	Kg	73.41	72.68	75.86	73.20	72.84	75.39	79.02	76.89	78.48	72.92	68.02	63.95
14	Groundnut oil	Kg	68.72	68.54	67.60	68.53	68.53	68.48	68.49	68.76	68.59	68.23	68.90	69.94
15	Refined oil (Postman)	Kg.	86.06	82.94	80.28	80.17	80.17	80.61	80.61	83.83	85.05	85.05	85.75	85.35
16	Gingelly oil	Kg.	72.01	68.78	68.25	67.08	69.61	69.98	70.79	70.13	69.13	67.88	67.20	67.46
17	Coconut without husk	100 nos	605.36	673.21	708.21	696.79	678.93	704.64	736.07	728.57	745.00	705.77	649.29	633.57
<b>E. SPICES AND CONDIMENTS</b>														
18	Corriandar	Kg.	31.46	31.53	30.89	31.79	30.14	29.21	29.36	30.00	30.26	30.40	29.80	30.59
19	Chillies dry	Kg.	38.50	41.00	40.50	41.21	41.57	41.50	41.64	41.00	40.43	37.69	35.93	33.50
20	Onion small	Kg.	19.99	14.57	12.27	11.71	13.66	18.28	14.47	12.26	12.46	11.23	13.02	12.26
21	Tamarind without seeds loose	Kg.	29.64	32.21	34.71	39.21	42.64	43.93	45.93	44.14	39.21	36.77	37.50	37.07

# Prices

Monthly retail prices of certain essential commodities (Contd.)

Sl. No	Name of Commodity	Unit	Jun 04	Jul 04	Aug 04	Sep 04	Oct 04	Nov 04	Dec 04	Jan 05	Feb 05	Mar 05	Apl 05	May 05
<b>F. TUBERS</b>														
22	Chenai	Kg.	16.25	12.93	10.71	10.57	9.64	10.36	10.36	10.64	10.86	10.54	11.64	11.71
23	Tapioca Raw	Kg.	5.64	5.64	5.61	5.86	5.89	6.04	6.18	5.96	6.04	6.08	6.04	6.11
24	Potato	Kg.	12.36	11.81	12.06	10.66	11.06	12.59	11.37	9.47	8.19	8.15	10.21	10.11
25	Colocassia	Kg.	18.09	17.58	14.70	15.43	15.00	14.36	13.14	12.21	12.50	12.85	14.29	15.21
<b>G. VEGETABLES</b>														
26	Onion big	Kg.	8.38	8.25	8.48	8.39	8.14	8.96	8.21	8.45	7.89	7.52	7.66	7.41
27	Brinjal	Kg.	9.36	10.71	10.14	10.29	11.64	13.86	14.00	12.64	11.57	9.69	11.50	10.71
28	Cucumber	Kg.	7.93	7.36	6.29	6.64	8.79	9.29	7.29	9.93	8.07	6.69	7.00	7.71
29	Ladies Finger	Kg.	12.86	9.50	8.50	7.71	13.14	13.64	11.14	18.14	10.43	8.46	12.21	11.00
30	Cabbage	Kg.	8.93	8.86	8.36	10.29	9.43	9.93	9.43	9.36	14.57	12.85	20.29	19.57
31	Bittergourd	Kg.	20.36	15.57	15.29	13.71	15.79	14.21	15.36	15.64	13.21	12.31	15.29	15.00
32	Tomatto	Kg.	18.79	11.00	15.00	8.79	9.50	11.57	10.64	8.43	7.64	9.08	13.36	14.50
33	Chillies green	Kg.	14.36	17.71	16.79	13.14	12.93	16.64	16.43	14.29	12.71	11.23	14.21	12.93
34	Banana green	Kg.	18.36	17.68	17.82	16.57	14.54	14.50	11.36	10.75	10.21	9.00	12.11	13.07
35	Plantain green	Kg.	11.07	10.93	10.07	10.00	9.82	10.04	9.61	9.79	9.82	9.77	9.79	9.50
<b>H. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS</b>														
36	Washing Soap (501 Half Bar)	1/2 Bar	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.92	7.93	7.93	7.93	8.00	8.00	8.00
37	Toilet Soap Lux	100 gm	12.75	12.75	12.75	14.50	14.50	13.68	12.82	12.82	12.82	12.82	12.75	12.82
38	Toothpaste Colgate	100 gm	25.36	25.00	25.00	22.32	22.32	23.57	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
39	Cement - Sankar (Ord. Paper Bag)	each	180.17	180.17	176.96	170.75	170.75	153.21	168.88	168.21	178.33	181.96	193.12	190.42

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

(Base 1982 = 100)

States	Centre	Consumer Price Index Number for the month of											
		Jun 04	Jul 04	Aug 04	Sep 04	Oct 04	Nov 04	Dec 04	Jan 05	Feb 05	Mar 05	Apr 05	May 05
<b>Southern States</b>													
Kerala	1. Aluva	520	520	519	518	521	524	527	531	536	533	538	539
	2. Mundakayam	504	502	502	501	501	511	510	509	507	506	508	5011
	3. Kollam	535	529	530	536	533	539	550	552	540	537	536	538
	4. Thiruvananthapuram	577	579	568	573	569	583	595	613	599	601	586	597
	Average	534	533	530	532	531	539	546	551	546	544	542	1671
Tamilnadu	1. Chennai	548	555	558	553	559	536	559	565	563	557	564	565
	2. Coimbatore	501	496	496	497	500	511	505	504	508	504	506	499
	3. Coonoor	508	499	502	499	499	512	507	505	501	499	502	507
	4. Madurai	502	502	502	494	494	511	508	500	501	500	506	514
	5. Salem	485	487	490	482	474	484	486	478	471	475	482	481
	6. Tiruchirappalli	542	554	554	551	550	562	555	563	570	569	562	569
	Average	514	516	517	513	504	517	514	512	511	511	513	518
Andhra	1. Gudur	484	489	491	494	498	501	500	511	509	504	500	498
Pradesh	2. Gudur	513	512	512	512	515	513	513	512	498	501	506	506
	3. Hyderabad	511	514	518	520	519	517	517	518	520	517	519	530
	4. Visakhapatnam	502	502	55	507	509	509	509	523	517	513	514	518
	5. Warangal	539	541	536	537	534	536	538	538	542	534	534	554
	Average	510	512	422	514	515	515	515	520	517	514	515	521
Karnataka	1. Bangalore	499	501	508	508	510	516	515	518	516	519	521	527
	2. Belgaum	562	572	570	568	568	569	571	577	573	575	571	579
	3. Hubli Dhanwar	521	529	530	531	531	532	528	536	528	528	531	538
	4. Meccara	497	494	497	497	500	498	499	498	491	491	492	495
	Average	520	522	505	524	525	526	526	530	525	525	526	532
Pondichery	1. Pondicherry	555	558	555	557	571	587	591	576	569	570	566	563

Contd.

# Indices

Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (Contd.)

(Base 1982 = 100)

States	Centre	Consumer Price Index Number for the month of											
		Jun 04	Jul 04	Aug 04	Sep 04	Oct 04	Nov 04	Dec 04	Jan 05	Feb 05	Mar 05	Apr 05	May 05
<b>Northern States</b>													
Delhi	1. Delhi	583	609	617	615	618	613	605	632	633	635	643	640
Maharashtra	1. Mumbai	601	606	610	610	612	613	612	619	621	617	619	589
	2. Nagpur	515	531	539	540	542	537	535	547	545	542	542	543
	3. Nasik	547	558	560	565	572	569	571	583	577	569	570	563
	4. Pune	575	577	583	581	584	852	577	583	586	586	591	574
	5. Solapur	526	527	532	534	534	534	534	541	536	531	526	531
	Average	553	560	565	566	569	621	566	575	573	569	570	560
Haryana	1. Faridabad	525	536	547	547	547	541	535	542	542	538	545	541
	2. Yamuna Nagar	479	490	503	502	505	505	494	507	503	508	518	514
	Average	502	538	546	546	548	611	541	550	548	546	550	544
West Bengal	1. Asansol	489	493	494	496	504	496	493	490	488	493	506	503
	2. Darjeeling	430	433	440	443	439	443	437	434	430	421	425	429
	3. Durgapur	588	583	586	591	600	590	581	581	577	581	593	588
	4. Haldia	602	610	613	618	626	619	603	609	609	614	618	617
	5. Howrah	579	597	593	605	626	610	592	598	597	599	611	607
	6. Jalpaiguri	432	442	447	450	455	448	439	435	435	438	437	439
	7. Kolkata	562	562	567	577	591	578	562	564	565	570	578	572
	8. Raniganj	449	451	454	457	463	462	455	456	455	459	466	467
	Average	516	532	535	541	552	543	530	532	532	536	542	540
Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh	548	568	576	577	576	575	572	572	577	580	600	600
Uttar Pradesh	1. Lucknow	444	466	494	497	494	491	482	498	500	503	502	509
	2. Ghaziabad	513	526	528	527	534	536	529	551	551	548	547	543
	3. Kanpur	481	490	496	501	505	503	490	495	505	510	505	505
	4. Saharapur	457	466	485	489	491	487	474	492	492	491	499	499
	5. Varanasi	522	544	546	550	550	542	535	553	553	554	556	559
	Average	488	502	510	513	515	512	502	518	520	521	522	523
Madhya Pradesh	1. Balaghat	456	465	468	468	470	466	460	459	450	452	45	459
	2. Bhopal	528	535	545	545	544	542	537	546	546	549	552	554
	3. Indore	516	525	530	529	532	523	519	524	523	526	535	533
	4. Jabalpur	504	519	524	522	524	522	512	528	529	529	528	528
	Average	501	509	515	515	517	513	506	515	514	515	436	519
	<b>All India</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>527</b>

Source: Labour Bureau, Shimla

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

State	Centre	CPI for the month of		% variation
		May 04	May 05	
<b>Southern States</b>				
1. Kerala	1. Aluva	515	539	4.66
	2. Mundakayam	498	5011	906.22
	3. Kollam	530	538	1.51
	4. Thiruvananthapuram	570	597	4.74
	Average	528	1671	216.37
2. Tamilnadu	1. Chennai	544	565	3.86
	2. Coimbatore	499	499	0.00
	3. Coonoor	504	507	0.60
	4. Madurai	497	514	3.42
	5. Salem	484	481	-0.62
	6. Tiruchirappalli	535	569	6.36
	Average	511	518	1.42
3. Andhra Pradesh	1. Gudur	479	498	3.97
	2. Gundur	509	506	-0.59
	3. Hyderabad	512	530	3.52
	4. Visakhapatanam	499	518	3.81
	5. Warangal	528	554	4.92
	Average	505	521	3.13
4. Karnataka	1. Bangalore	498	527	5.82
	2. Belgaum	557	579	3.95
	3. Hubli Dhanwar	516	538	4.26
	4. Mercasse	489	495	1.23
	Average	515	532	3.31
5. Pondicherry	1. Pondicherry	543	563	3.68

# Indices

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

State	Centre	CPI for the month of		% variation
		May 04	May 05	
<b>Northern States</b>				
1. Delhi	1. Delhi	585	640	9.40
2. Maharashtra	1. Mumbai	600	589	-1.83
	2. Nagpur	513	543	5.85
	3. Nasik	544	563	3.49
	4. Pune	569	574	0.88
	5. Solapur	525	531	1.14
	Average	550	560	1.78
3. Haryana	1. Faridabad	522	541	3.64
	2. Yamuna Nagar	476	514	7.98
	Average	499	544	9.02
4. West Bengal	1. Asansol	488	503	3.07
	2. Darjeeling	424	429	1.18
	3. Durgapur	574	588	2.44
	4. Haldia	602	617	2.49
	5. Howrah	571	607	6.30
	6. Jalpaiguri	431	439	1.86
	7. Kolkata	560	572	2.14
	8. Raniganj	447	467	4.47
	Average	512	540	5.52
5. Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh	549	600	9.29
6. Uttar Pradesh	1. Agra	469	509	8.53
	2. Ghaziabad	511	543	6.26
	3. Kanpur	479	505	5.43
	4. Saharapur	464	499	7.54
	5. Varanasi	519	559	7.71
	Average	488	523	7.08
7. Madhya Pradesh	1. Balaghat	453	459	1.32
	2. Bhopal	532	554	4.14
	3. Indore	512	533	4.10
	4. Jabalpur	488	528	8.20
	Average	496	519	4.97
	<b>All India</b>	508	527	3.74

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

Sl. No.	Centre	Base 1986-87 = 100]											
		Jun 04	Jul 04	Aug 04	Sep 04	Oct 04	Nov 04	Dec 04	Jan 05	Feb 05	Mar 05	Apr 05	May 05
<b>Southern States</b>													
1	Kerala	347	350	351	349	351	352	355	352	351	349	351	350
2	Tamilnadu	346	345	345	346	348	352	354	350	346	344	345	346
3	Andhrapradesh	352	353	356	357	358	360	360	359	357	354	353	356
4	Karnataka	347	347	348	347	344	340	340	340	338	333	334	337
<b>Northern States</b>													
5	Maharashtra	342	344	349	349	354	352	350	351	350	349	348	351
6	Haryana	349	354	359	362	361	359	355	358	359	359	362	361
7	West Bengal	324	328	330	355	343	336	329	329	329	330	333	336
8	Uttar Pradesh	337	342	345	347	346	344	339	340	343	342	343	343
9	Madhya Pradesh	320	321	327	330	331	330	333	336	329	328	334	337
10	Assam	347	351	350	350	353	356	348	343	339	338	343	345
11	Bihar	313	315	320	326	329	330	324	322	322	323	324	326
12	Gujarat	338	339	346	350	352	352	350	349	348	349	352	352
13	Himachalpradesh	325	322	325	326	328	326	324	323	327	322	328	328
14	Jammu & Kashmir	344	340	342	345	349	347	348	348	353	355	353	352
15	Manipur	311	315	317	315	317	316	306	304	303	305	307	308
16	Meghalaya	352	356	359	361	361	363	361	358	358	358	361	363
17	Orissa	317	318	326	326	325	321	318	312	312	314	318	320
18	Punjab	348	350	354	357	358	355	350	353	352	354	359	356
19	Rajasthan	327	332	338	340	341	341	344	347	350	352	353	356
20	Tripura	339	341	342	343	344	344	337	333	327	326	336	335
	<b>All India</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>343</b>

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR RURAL LABOURERS

Sl. No.	Centre	Base 1986-87 = 100]											
		Jun 04	Jul 04	Aug 04	Sep 04	Oct 04	Nov 04	Dec 04	Jan 05	Feb 05	Mar 05	Apr 05	May 05
<b>Southern States</b>													
1	Kerala	349	351	351	349	351	353	356	352	352	350	352	352
2	Tamilnadu	347	346	346	346	349	353	355	351	347	345	347	347
3	Andhrapradesh	353	354	357	357	358	360	361	359	357	354	354	356
4	Karnataka	347	347	348	347	344	340	340	340	338	333	334	337
<b>Northern States</b>													
5	Maharashtra	342	344	349	349	354	352	350	351	350	349	349	351
6	Haryana	350	355	359	363	362	360	356	359	361	361	364	363
7	West Bengal	327	331	334	338	346	340	332	333	332	333	336	339
8	Uttar Pradesh	340	345	348	350	349	347	342	343	345	345	346	346
9	Madhya Pradesh	327	328	332	335	336	336	333	336	335	334	340	343
10	Assam	349	352	351	351	354	357	348	343	340	339	344	348
11	Bihar	315	317	322	328	331	332	326	324	323	325	327	328
12	Gujarat	340	341	347	352	354	354	352	350	350	351	354	354
13	Himachalpradesh	330	328	331	333	335	332	329	328	331	328	334	334
14	Jammu & Kashmir	339	335	338	341	344	343	343	343	348	351	349	349
15	Manipur	312	316	317	316	318	317	307	304	303	305	307	308
16	Meghalaya	350	353	356	357	358	361	358	356	356	356	359	361
17	Orissa	317	319	326	327	326	322	318	313	313	314	319	320
18	Punjab	352	354	358	360	361	358	354	357	356	358	363	361
19	Rajasthan	327	332	337	339	340	340	343	347	349	351	352	355
20	Tripura	331	333	334	335	337	337	330	325	319	317	328	327
<b>All India</b>		<b>338</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>345</b>



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

Centre	Jun 04	Jul 04	Aug 04	Sep 04	Oct 04	Nov 04	Dec 04	Jan 05	Feb 05	Mar 05	Apr 05	May 05
Thiruvananthapuram	126	127	127	128	127	130	131	132	130	130	129	131
Kollam	129	126	126	127	126	127	128	128	128	127	126	128
Punalur	123	123	122	122	122	123	123	124	119	118	118	119
Pathanamthitta	116	117	116	117	117	119	119	119	123	122	122	123
Alappuzha	121	121	122	122	122	124	124	124	123	122	121	122
Kottayam	122	121	122	122	122	123	122	122	122	121	121	122
Mundakkayam	119	119	121	119	119	121	121	121	120	120	119	120
Munnar	119	118	119	119	119	120	120	120	120	119	119	119
Ernakulam	121	121	121	122	123	123	124	124	125	123	123	124
Chalakkudy	121	119	120	120	119	121	121	121	122	121	121	123
Thrissur	119	120	120	120	120	121	121	121	121	120	121	122
Palakkad	122	122	122	122	122	123	123	123	122	122	123	124
Malappuram	124	121	122	123	122	124	125	125	125	124	124	125
Kozhikkode	123	120	120	120	120	121	121	121	121	121	121	122
Meppadi	119	117	118	118	118	119	119	118	118	118	119	120
Kannur	125	126	127	127	126	127	127	126	126	125	124	124
Kasargod	128	128	127	127	127	127	127	127	128	127	127	128
<b>State</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>123</b>

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

Sl. No	Centre	Linking Factor *	(Base 1998-99 =100)		
			May 04	May 05	% Variations
1	Thiruvananthapuram	10.39	124	131	5.65
2	Kollam	10.28	126	128	1.59
3	Punalur	9.96	121	119	-1.65
4	Pathanamthitta	-	114	123	7.89
5	Alappuzha	10.45	119	122	2.52
6	Kottayam	10.40	120	122	1.67
7	Mundakkayam	10.12	117	120	2.56
8	Munnar	10.03	117	119	1.71
9	Eranakulam	9.92	119	124	4.20
10	Chalakkudy	10.60	119	123	3.36
11	Thrissur	10.05	119	122	2.52
12	Palakkad	10.48	119	124	4.20
13	Malappuram	10.30	121	125	3.31
14	Kozhikode	10.08	120	122	1.67
15	Meppady	10.64	117	120	2.56
16	Kannur	10.06	122	124	1.64
17	Kasaragod	-	124	128	3.23
	<b>State</b>		<b>120</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>2.85</b>

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

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

Centre & State			Jun 04	Jul 04	Aug 04	Sep 04	Oct 04	Nov 04	Dec 04	Jan 05	Feb 05	Ma 05	Apr 05	May 05
<b>Southern Centres</b>														
1	Trivandrum	Kerala	458	456	461	463	445	449	449	447	447	451	454	459
2	Calicut	Kerala	419	420	424	424	402	405	408	406	409	412	411	419
3	Chennai	Tamilnadu	528	527	529	531	514	520	520	520	522	524	523	528
4	Coimbatore	Tamilnadu	508	508	508	508	501	504	504	505	508	509	508	510
5	Madurai	Tamilnadu	479	476	478	483	474	473	472	470	473	477	479	479
6	Salem	Tamilnadu	478	478	479	483	465	467	471	474	477	480	479	479
7	Tiruchirapalli	Tamilnadu	471	472	473	473	462	463	463	463	467	474	471	473
8	Hydrabad	Andrapradesh	469	471	472	475	450	455	457	460	463	464	462	470
9	Kurnool	Andrapradesh	442	444	447	451	438	439	440	437	438	440	440	443
10	Vijayawada	Andrapradesh	497	500	500	501	496	496	495	496	497	497	496	498
11	Vishakapattanam	Andrapradesh	447	448	446	448	438	438	440	442	443	443	442	444
12	Warangal	Andrapradesh	459	457	457	462	455	451	458	457	457	457	461	460
13	Bangalore	Karnataka	461	462	466	468	453	454	456	455	455	457	458	460
14	Gulbarga	Karnataka	437	440	440	438	419	425	428	431	430	431	432	437
15	Hubli	Karnataka	473	475	478	481	450	452	455	456	459	460	462	473
16	Mangalore	Karnataka	459	458	459	459	452	455	455	456	454	453	453	457
<b>Northern Centres</b>														
1	Delhi	Delhi	459	460	462	462	434	442	448	447	449	447	445	458
2	Mumbai	Maharashtra	438	438	439	441	431	433	436	435	438	437	435	440
3	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	491	487	487	491	481	485	485	485	487	490	488	494
4	Nagpur	Maharashtra	423	424	424	426	417	418	423	423	424	423	422	424
5	Pune	Maharashtra	457	458	461	462	449	449	453	453	455	457	456	456
6	Solapur	Maharashtra	415	413	414	416	410	409	412	413	412	414	414	415
7	Chandigarh	Punjab	580	582	583	582	545	554	563	561	563	563	561	578
8	Kolkatta	West Bengal	400	402	405	408	394	396	398	404	408	402	396	398
9	Asansol	West Bengal	452	453	458	459	430	435	446	453	457	453	445	449
10	Kharagpur	West Bengal	417	422	428	433	421	427	429	435	434	428	420	417
11	Siliguri	West Bengal	468	469	468	470	448	453	455	459	460	458	457	462
12	Lucknow	Uttarpradesh	418	420	423	428	424	427	428	428	427	422	417	418
13	Agra	Uttarpradesh	439	441	445	450	434	437	441	438	441	438	432	438
14	Allahabad	Uttarpradesh	483	485	489	489	455	467	471	472	481	480	468	477
15	Kanpur	Uttarpradesh	401	402	402	405	402	408	409	405	408	404	398	400
16	Meerut	Uttarpradesh	407	407	406	403	404	403	404	403	407	406	406	409
<b>All India</b>			<b>440</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>440</b>

## 'Eye in the sky' for development

Tirurangadi to harness space technology for mapping

The Tirurangadi block in Malappuram district will soon have access to a powerful development tool harnessing space technology. A remote sensing satellite hovering 681 km above the earth will provide the cluster of seven panchayats with inputs for micro-level resource management and development planning.

The 'eye in the sky' will also enable the local bodies to monitor the environment and formulate action plans for disaster management. Taken up by the Centre for Earth Science Studies (CESS), the ISRO-funded pilot project utilises high-resolution satellite imagery to prepare village maps. The digitised maps will supply the panchayats with accurate data on terrain characteristics as well as socio-economic conditions and climate in the target areas.

### Utility sectors

The information will help analyse and monitor a range of parameters, including land use pattern, forest cover, soil quality, groundwater resources, population density, rainfall and crop yield. It will also assist the panchayats to prepare plans for watershed management, utilisation of wasteland, coastline protection, monitoring of drought and floods and disaster management.

Project managers are currently working on setting up a Panchayat Resource Information Centre (Prince) under a programme supported by the State Council for Science, Technology and Environment.

### Extension of PRM

The High-resolution Remote Sensing data (HRRS) project is an extension of the Panchayat-level Resource Mapping (PRM) programme initiated by CESS in 1991. PRM failed to achieve its objectives, mainly due to the manual surveying method, which was laborious and time consuming.

The HRRS project uses advanced digital image processing software to convert the cadastral maps available with the Revenue Department into a digital format.

The information generated through this programme is collated into a Geographic Information System.

The CESS director, M Baba, said: "The tremendous changes in land use have exposed the limitations in manual mapping."

The HRRS project is an attempt to demonstrate the potential of satellite data for local level planning. The Tirurangadi block was selected for the pilot project because it covers a wide terrain encompassing coastal to midland areas."

### Data from the U.S.

The project uses one-metre resolution images generated by Ikonos, a satellite owned by a private commercial agency based in the U.S. The images are accessed by CESS through the National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA). ISRO has allocated Rs. 35 lakhs for procurement of the images which cost 28 \$ per square km.

CESS has tied up with Centre for Management Development for the creation of a socio economic database.

Every individual in the target area is assigned an identification number and his name, panchayat, marital status, religion, economic condition, education and health status are plotted in the database.

The cartesian coordinates based on latitude and longitude are charted for each house. The mission team is working on a user-friendly search system for the database. Separate maps will be prepared for wards, contour features and land use.

### Resource centre

The proposed resource information centre is to be equipped with a Linux-based computer system. The project Principal Investigator, K.K. Ramachandran, said the centre was expected to become functional by December.

"We are trying to get the project funded by a consortium of gram panchayats," he said.

The images generated by the Indian Cartosat satellite will be used to update the database on a regular basis. "The project has already demonstrated that satellite data can be integrated into the planning process for quick decision-making and timely intervention. We are sure it will be extended to other districts in due course." Says Dr. Baba.

source: *The Hindu* May 4, 2005

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