

EcoStat News

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Inside this issue

- Population Agriculture Banking Statistics
- Employment Data- Cashew Indices
- Prices News Article Cyber Corner

Department of Economics & Statistics
Government of Kerala

This is the second issue of year 2003. This issue includes very useful articles and data on various socio economic aspects, especially article on Post Iraq War Global Economic scenario and data on Employment.

Twenty first June 2003 was a remarkable day for the department, when the Honorable Chief Minister of Kerala Sri. A. K. Antony launched the official web site "ecostatkerala.org" and released five publications namely Kerala Through Plans, NORKA, Survey on Activity Status of Live Registrants Registered in Employment Exchanges, Quick Report on Aged in Kerala and Agro Climatic Zone with report on important crops in Kerala 2001-2002. I hope that the department web site will help the planners and scholars to have access to on line data for their day to day usage.

The study on NORKA points out the socio-economic condition of migrant families with other families and the impact of foreign remittance on the States economy and the Standard of living of the people.

The preliminary report on Aged in Kerala reveals that 21.61 lakh families have old age persons, which is 31.27% of total households.

I am very happy to appreciate the teamwork of officers of the department for releasing the above publications in time and also expects the corporation of all staff for organising new studies and releasing more publications in the near future.

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Contents

	Page
Population	3
Agriculture	6
Banking Statistics	11
Employment	15
Data – Cashew	16
Indices	19
Prices	29
News	32
Article	47
Cyber Corner	51
In House	55

Table 1 – Area and Population by States (Census 2001)

State/ Union Territory	Area in sq. kms.	Population				
		Males	Females	Persons	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
India (1)	3287263	531277078	495738169	1027015247	741660293	285354954
State:						
Andhra Pradesh	275045	38286811	37440730	75727541	55223944	20503597
Arunachal Pradesh	83743	573951	517166	109117	868429	222688
Assam	78438	13787799	12850608	26638407	25348994	3389413
Bihar	173877	43153964	39724832	82878796	74199596	8679200
Chhatisgarh		10452426	10343530	20795956	16620627	4175329
Goa	3702	685617	658381	1343998	675129	668869
Gujarat	196024	26344053	24252939	50596992	31697615	18899377
Haryana	44212	11327658	9755331	21082989	14968850	6114139
Himachal Pradesh	55673	3085256	2991992	6077248	5482367	594881
Jammu & Kashmir(1)	222236	5300574	4769343	10069917	7564608	2505309
Jharkhand		13861277	13048151	26909428	20922731	5986697
Karnataka	191791	26856343	25877615	52733958	34814100	17919858
Kerala	38863	15468664	16369955	31838619	23571484	8267135
Madhya Pradesh	443446	31456873	28928245	60385118	44282528	16102590
Maharashtra	307713	50334270	46417977	96752247	55732513	41019734
Manipur	22327	1207338	1181296	2388634	1818224	570410
Meghalaya	22429	1167840	1138229	2306069	1853457	452612
Mizoram	21081	459783	431275	891058	450018	441040
Nagaland	16579	1041686	946950	1988636	1635815	352821
Orissa	155707	18612340	18094580	36706920	31210602	5496318
Punjab	50362	12963362	11325934	24289296	16043730	8245566
Rajasthan	342239	29381657	27091465	56473122	43267678	13205444
Sikkim	7096	288217	252276	540493	480488	60005
Tamil Nadu	130058	31268654	30842185	62110839	34869286	27241553
Tripura	10486	1636138	1555030	3191168	2648074	543094
Uttar Pradesh	294411	87466301	78586558	166052859	131540230	34512629
Uttaranchal		4316401	4163161	8479562	6309317	2170245
West Bengal	88752	41487694	38733477	80221171	57734690	22486481
Union Territory:						
A. & N. Islands	8249	192985	163280	356265	239858	116407
Chandigarh	114	508224	392690	900914	92118	808796
D. & N. Haveli	491	121731	98720	220451	169995	50456
Daman & Diu	112	92478	65581	158059	100740	57319
Delhi	1483	7570890	6212086	13782976	963215	12819761
Lakshadweep	32	31118	29477	60595	33647	26948
Pondicherry	492	486705	487124	973829	325596	648233

(1) The 1991 census was not held in J & K. The population of India includes the projected population of J & K as on 1.3.1991 made by the Standing Committee of Experts on Population projections (Oct 1989). The projected population of J & K excludes the population of area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China.

Population

Table II – Estimated Birth Rates, Death Rates and Infant Mortality Rates by Residence
(Per Thousands)

Year/ State/ Union Territory	Birth Rate			Death Rate			Infant Mortality Rate(IMR)		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1991	29.5	30.9	24.3	9.8	10.6	7.1	80	87	53
1992	29.2	30.9	23.1	10.1	10.9	7.0	79	85	53
1993	28.7	30.4	23.7	9.3	10.6	5.8	74	82	45
1994	28.7	30.5	23.1	9.3	10.1	6.7	74	80	52
1995	28.3	30.0	22.7	9.0	9.8	6.6	74	80	48
1996	27.5	29.3	21.6	9.0	9.7	6.5	72	77	46
1997	27.2	28.9	21.5	8.9	9.6	6.5	71	77	45
1998(1)	26.5	28.0	21.0	9.0	9.7	6.6	72	77	45
1999(1)	26.0	27.6	20.8	8.6	9.4	6.3	70	75	44
2000(1)	25.8	27.5	20.7	8.5	9.3	6.3	68	74	43
State: 2000									
Andhra Pradesh	21.3	21.7	20.1	8.2	9.0	5.8	65	74	36
Arunachal Pradesh	22.3	23.1	13.9	6.0	6.3	2.5	44	45	11
Assam	26.9	27.9	18.6	9.6	10.0	6.1	75	78	35
Bihar	31.9	32.8	25.6	8.8	9.1	7.1	62	63	53
Chhatisgarh	26.7	29.2	22.8	9.6	11.2	7.1	79	95	49
Goa	14.3	14.3	14.2	7.4	7.9	6.7	23	24	21
Gujarat	25.2	26.8	21.9	7.5	8.3	5.8	62	69	45
Haryana	26.9	27.9	23.0	7.5	7.9	6.2	67	69	57
Himachal Pradesh	22.1	22.5	16.9	7.2	7.3	5.5	60	62	37
Jammu & Kashmir (1)	19.6	20.3	16.5	6.2	6.3	5.9	50	51	45
Jharkhand	26.5	28.8	19.4	9.0	9.8	6.5	70	74	48
Karnataka	22.0	23.3	19.1	7.8	8.6	5.7	57	68	24
Kerala	17.9	18.0	17.5	6.4	6.5	6.2	14	14	14
Madhya Pradesh	31.2	33.2	23.5	10.2	11.0	7.5	88	94	54
Maharashtra	20.9	21.2	20.3	7.5	8.6	5.7	48	57	33
Manipur	18.3	19.1	16.2	5.6	5.4	6.0	23	23	25
Meghalaya	28.5	31.0	15.3	9.2	10.1	4.6	58	61	32
Mizoram	16.9	18.8	14.5	5.2	6.3	3.7	21	24	15
Nagaland	-	-	12.2	-	-	3.0	-	-	23
Orissa	24.3	24.8	20.1	10.5	11.0	7.0	96	99	66
Punjab	21.5	22.6	18.5	7.3	7.8	5.8	52	56	38
Rajasthan	31.2	32.6	25.0	8.4	8.8	6.5	79	83	58
Sikkim	21.8	22.1	14.8	5.7	5.7	4.0	49	49	36
Tamil Nadu	19.2	19.9	18.0	7.9	8.6	6.4	51	57	38
Tripura	16.5	17.0	14.0	5.4	5.3	5.6	41	42	32
Uttar Pradesh	32.8	34.0	27.2	10.3	10.8	8.0	83	87	65
Uttaranchal	20.2	24.6	17.1	6.9	10.3	4.5	50	73	26
West Bengal	20.6	23.0	14.0	7.0	7.1	6.7	51	54	37
Union Territory:									
A. & N. Islands	19.1	19.0	19.3	5.1	5.7	3.4	23	27	10
Chandigarh	17.5	18.9	17.3	3.9	3.8	3.9	28	28	26
D. & N. Haveli	34.9	35.9	24.0	7.8	8.2	3.5	58	62	14
Daman & Diu	23.7	21.8	25.4	6.6	7.1	6.2	48	38	57
Delhi	20.3	21.4	20.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	32	32	32
Lakshadweep	26.1	27.6	24.6	6.0	7.1	4.9	27	25	29
Pondicherry	17.8	18.4	17.4	6.5	7.2	6.0	23	33	15

(1) Excludes Nagaland (Rural) due to part-receipt of returns.

Note: IMR for smaller States & Union Territories are for three-year period 1996-98.

Table III – Expectation of Life

(Per Thousands)

Year/ States	At Birth		Age 10		Age 20		Age 30	
	Male	female	Male	female	Male	female	Male	female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1990(1)	57.7	58.1	56.7	58.5	47.5	49.7	38.6	41.1
1991(1)	58.1	58.6	57.1	58.8	48.0	49.9	39.0	41.2
1992(1)	58.6	59.0	57.2	58.7	48.0	49.8	39.0	41.1
1993(1)	59.0	59.7	57.1	59.0	47.9	50.0	38.9	41.4
1994(1)	59.4	60.4	57.3	59.3	48.1	50.3	39.1	41.6
1995(1)	59.7	60.9	57.5	59.8	48.3	50.8	39.3	42.2
1996(1)	60.1	61.4	57.7	60.2	48.5	51.2	39.5	42.6
1997(1)	60.4	61.8	57.8	60.4	48.5	51.3	39.5	42.7
1997								
Andhra Pradesh	61.2	63.5	57.1	59.1	47.8	50.0	38.8	41.2
Assam	56.6	57.1	55.0	56.0	45.8	47.2	36.8	38.9
Bihar	60.4	58.4	58.7	58.0	49.5	49.2	40.6	40.8
Gujarat	60.9	62.9	57.2	60.5	47.8	51.2	38.8	42.2
Haryana	63.7	64.6	60.3	63.7	51.0	54.6	42.1	45.8
Himachal Pradesh	64.6	62.2	60.1	61.1	50.6	51.7	42.0	42.7
Karnataka	61.6	64.9	57.3	61.1	47.8	51.9	38.8	43.0
Kerala	70.4	75.9	62.0	67.3	52.3	57.6	42.9	48.1
Madhya Pradesh	55.6	55.2	56.0	56.4	46.9	47.6	38.0	39.0
Maharashtra	64.4	66.6	59.2	61.8	49.7	52.6	40.5	43.6
Orissa	57.1	57.0	56.6	56.3	47.4	47.3	38.8	38.8
Punjab	66.7	68.8	61.4	65.4	52.1	56.3	43.6	47.3
Rajasthan	59.1	60.1	57.2	59.9	47.9	50.7	38.9	41.8
Tamil Nadu	63.2	65.1	57.5	59.8	48.1	50.5	39.2	41.7
Uttar Pradesh	58.1	56.9	56.8	57.0	47.7	47.9	38.7	39.3
West Bengal	62.2	63.6	58.3	60.1	49.0	50.9	39.9	41.7

Human Development Index – 2002

	Index	World	India
1	Life Expectancy at Birth	66.9	62.9
2	Adult Literacy Rate	78.8	55.7
3	GDP per capita	6526	2077
4	Life Expectancy	70	63
5	Education Index	0.7	0.51
6	Human Development Index	0.712	0.563

Source: World Development Report 2002.

Agriculture

Table I – Pattern Of Land Utilisation

(Hectare)

Year/ State/ Union Territory	Reporting area for land utilisation statistics	Classification of reported area					Culturable waste land
		Forests	Not available for cultivation	Permanent pastures & other grazing lands	Land under misc. tree crops & groves (not included in net area sown)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1990-91	304862	67805	40476	11404	3818	14995	
1992-93	304845	67984	40912	11074	3755	14573	
1993-94	304864	68314	40926	10959	3708	14409	
1994-95	304829	68603	41019	11034	3732	14262	
1995-96	304875	68817	41371	11064	3481	14098	
1996-97	304878	68750	41543	11040	3567	13947	
1997-98	305786	69012	42136	11046	3616	13880	
1998-99	306046	68973	42354	11105	3600	13965	
1998-99 (State & Union Territory)							
Andhra Pradesh	27440	6199	4701	686	241	77	
Arunachal Pradesh (1)	5495	5154	48	#	44	#	
Assam (2)	7850	1930	2510	167	236	80	
Bihar	17330	2949	3438	106	344	323	
Goa	361	125	37	1	1	55	
Gujarat (3)	18812	1859	3744	849	4	1980	
Haryana	4394	115	439	24	5	37	
Himachal Pradesh (3)	4531	1077	1148	1493	71	107	
Jammu & Kashmir	4505@	2747\$	582	126	72	140	
Karnataka	19050	3063	2095	987	312	435	
Kerala	3885	1082	362	1	20	63	
Madhya Pradesh	44349	14708	4217	2568	18	1505	
Maharashtra	30758	5366	2940	1341	222	888	
Manipur (4)	2211	602	1445	#	24	#	
Meghalaya	2241@	932	225	-	158	470	
Mizoram	2109	1598	65	-	-	174	
Nagaland	1560	875	65	-	124	65	
Orissa	15571	5606	1456	534	774	445	
Punjab	5033	605	394	4	5	37	
Rajasthan	34265	2557	4308	1718	14	5069	
Sikkim (5)	710	257	270	69	5	1	
Tamil Nadu	12998	2140	2445	123	240	348	
Tripura	1049	606	133	#	27	1	
Uttar Pradesh	29794	5213	3486	296	547	896	
West Bengal	8687	1192	1667	7	73	45	
A&N Islands(3)	793	695	24	4	16	12	
Chandigarh(2)	7	*	4	-	*	*	
D. & N. Haveli	49	20	4	1	-	*	
Daman & Diu (6)	10	-	3	*	1	2	
Delhi	147	1	84	*	1	10	
Lakshadweep (3)	3	-	-	-	-	-	
Pondicherry	49	-	15	*	1	3	

\$ Includes Forest area of 2089 thou. hect. reported by the chief conservator of Forests of the State.

Includes under the head 'Land under Miscellaneous tree crops and groves etc'.

* Below 500 hectares.

& Not available separately, included under cultivable waste.

+ Forecast data has been utilised in estimating gross cropped area.

Table I – Pattern Of Land Utilisation (Contd..)

(Hectare)

Year/ State/ Union Territory	Classification of reported area					Total cropped area
	Fallow land					
	Fallow lands other than current fallows	Current fallows	Net area sown	Area sown more than once		
1	8	9	10	11	12	
1990-91	9662	13703	142999	42743	185742	
1992-93	9675	14155	142717	42983	185700	
1993-94	9832	14381	142335	44245	186580	
1994-95	9969	13250	142960	45093	188053	
1995-96	10016	13831	142197	45274	187471	
1996-97	9892	13326	142813	46779	189592	
1997-98	9748	14265	142083	48487	190570	
1998-99	9914	13533	142598	50021	192619	
1998-99 (State & Union Territory)						
Andhra Pradesh	1528	2333	10978	2647	13625	
Arunachal Pradesh(1)	36	28	185	65	250+	
Assam (2)	82	144	2701	1240	3941+	
Bihar	926	1814	7431	2622	10053	
Goa	&	*	142	29	171	
Gujarat (3)	26	676	9674	1028	10702+	
Haryana	2	143	3628	2692	6320	
Himachal Pradesh (3)	28	57	549	421	970+	
Jammu & Kashmir	8	97	733	348	1081	
Karnataka	401	1266	10489	1822	12311	
Kerala	32	68	2259	658	2917	
Madhya Pradesh	761	733	19839	6172	26011	
Maharashtra	1139	1132	17732	4423	22155	
Manipur (4)	-	-	140	76	216	
Meghalaya	166	69	221	44	265	
Mizoram	163	-	109	7	116	
Nagaland	77	92	261	25	286	
Orissa	336	372	6048	2377	8425	
Punjab	5	44	4238	3879	8117+	
Rajasthan	2287	2238	16073	5328	21401	
Sikkim (5)	9	4	95	32	127+	
Tamil Nadu	1111	956	5635	993	6628	
Tripura	1	4	277	167	444+	
Uttar Pradesh	742	1028	17585	9024	26609+	
West Bengal	33	229	5440	849	9289	
A&N Islands(3)	3	1	38	8	46+	
Chandigarh(2)	1	-	2	2	4	
D.& N.Haveli	1	1	23	4	27	
Daman & Diu (6)	*	*	4	1	5+	
Delhi	7	3	41	19	60	
Lakshadweep (3)	-	-	3	1	4	
Pondicherry	3	1	25	18	43	

(1) As per Agricultural census 1990-91 except total cropped area.

(2) Relates to the year 1993-94.

(3) Relates to the year 1994-95.

(4) As per 1972-73 ad-hoc estimates.

(5) Relates to the year 1985-86.

(6) Relates to the year 1989-90 except total cropped area..

@ Excludes area under the illegal occupation of china.

Table II – Annual Rainfall
(by meteorological sub-divisions)

(millimetre)

Sub-division	1991	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2465.5	3102.1	3165.0	2355.7	2842.9	2103.8	2386.0
2. Arunachal Pradesh	3309.2	2938.9	2589.7	2742.6	3794.0	2739.1	2755.1
3. Assam & Meghalaya	2206.1	2706.1	2635.0	2432.5	2992.6	2599.0	2687.4
4. Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur & Tripura	2513.5	1670.0	1559.4	1830.9	1827.7	1874.3	1991.6
5. Sub-Himalayan, West Bengal & Sikkim	3105.6	2896.3	2531.1	2350.9	3274.5	2897.1	2559.3
6. Gangetic West Bengal	1969.1	1738.6	1399.5	1670.5	1570.4	1842.7	1586.6
7. Orissa	1583.5	1725.9	1042.4	1556.8	1306.2	1527.6	1163.7
8. Jharkand	1505.7	1402.8	1215.8	1494.9	1457.2	1762.7	1361.8
9. Bihar	1024.1	1088.7	1124.0	1347.6	1322.3	1432.7	1302.7
10. Uttar Pradesh East	833.7	904.5	1047.1	1068.0	1137.0	1034.4	1027.6
11. West Uttar Pradesh	644.5	869.5	953.4	938.8	1056.3	847.5	834.1
12. Uttaranchal	856.2	1398.0	1259.2	1450.8	1846.9	1488.7	1955.3
13. Haryana, Chandigarh & Delhi	586.4	1066.6	872.2	875.5	888.4	463.7	538.1
14. Punjab	662.2	877.1	747.0	896.7	837.4	571.1	543.8
15. Himachal Pradesh	1319.9	1458.5	1247.4	1385.1	1349.2	1109.9	1114.6
16. Jammu & Kashmir	1132.3	893.7	1135.8	1045.4	973.7	762.9	812.6
17. Rajasthan West	166.7	458.4	456.7	568.1	376.1	245.8	236.4
18. Rajasthan East	482.9	8.8	942.2	800.0	673.0	532.8	481.3
19. Madhya Pradesh West	839.5	927.1	1142.6	1118.3	910.5	1160.5	626.1
20. East Madhya Pradesh & Chattisgarh	1203.3	1220.8	1125.2	1274.1	1013.2	1311.9	867.5
21. Gujarat region, Daman, Dadra & Nagar Haveli	536.8	881.9	1182.0	1408.7	1399.6	916.7	788.4
22. Saurashtra, Kutch & Diu	299.5	402.9	480.0	660.2	707.0	347.1	316.3
23. Konkan & Goa	2682.5	2692.9	2656.0	2930.0	3251.7	2894.1	3134.5
24. Madhya Maharashtra	781.1	897.8	966.0	1049.1	1142.0	874.2	789.6
25. Marathwada	665.3	864.1	844.1	794.2	1215.2	845.0	863.7
26. Vidarbha	817.4	1089.9	843.6	1068.8	1125.1	1119.2	1024.0
27. Coastal Andhra Pradesh	1185.2	1354.3	1251.4	1093.0	1285.2	848.0	1042.1
28. Telangana	866.3	1246.8	1014.8	864.7	1140.0	865.5	1074.3
29. Rayalaseema	894.0	759.6	1280.1	805.5	963.1	584.5	859.5
30. Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry	969.1	864.9	1231.9	1205.1	1034.7	784.2	873.1
31. Coastal Karnataka	3798.4	3633.5	3121.5	4144.6	4160.3	3972.1	3542.7
32. North Interior Karnataka	855.9	646.5	883.4	750.8	939.3	736.0	746.2
33. South interior Karnataka	1149.6	1024.9	1231.2	1265.8	1221.5	1209.0	1239.8
34. Kerala	2836.7	2888.6	2683.6	3213.9	3116.3	2872.3	2470.3
35. Lakshadweep	1610.6	1747.6	1603.1	1764.3	1977.6	1857.8	1372.3

Note: Figures for the year 1991 are based on observatory data while figures for 1992 onwards are based on Districtwise rainfall monitoring scheme data.

Table I – Statewise Actual Forest Cover and Recorded Forest Area

(Sq.Kms.)

Year/ State/ Union Territory	Data period	Actual Forest Cover	Forest Area	Reserved Area	Protected Area	Unclassified Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1995	1991-93	638879	-	-	-	-
1997	1993-95	633397	765210	416516	223309	125385
1999		637293	765254	416548	223320	125385
1999						
States:						
Andhra Pradesh	Nov98-Jan99	44229	63814	50479	12365	970
Arunachal Pradesh	Dec98-Feb99	68847	51540	15321	8	36211
Assam	Dec1998	23688	30708	18242	3934	8532
Bihar	Dec95-Jan 96	4830	6078	693	5384	1
Chhattisgarh	Oct-Dec96	56693	59285	23966	31107	4212
Goa	Dec95-Jan96	1251	1424	165	-	1259
Gujarat	Oct-Dec.96 & 97	12965	19393	13819	997	4577
Haryana	Nov-Dec96	964	1673	247	1104	322
Himachal Pradesh	Oct-Dec98	13082	35407	1896	31473	2038
Jammu & Kashmir	Oct-Dec96 & 97	20441	20182	20182	-	-
Jharkhand	Oct96, Jan97	21644	23148	4359	18783	6
Karnataka	Dec95, Jan96	32467	38724	28611	3932	69181
Kerala	Jan-Marcch96	10323	11221	11038	183	-
Madhya Pradesh	Oct-Dec96	75137	95212	58734	35571	967
Maharashtra	Oct-Nov96	46672	63842	48373	9350	6119
Manipur	Dec98	17384	15154	1463	4171	9520
Meghalaya	Dec98	15633	9496	981	12	8503
Mizoram	Dec98	18338	15935	7127	3568	5240
Nagaland	Dec98	14164	8629	86	507	8036
Orissa	Nov-Dec95	47033	57184	27087	30080	17
Punjab	Nov-Dec96	1412	2901	44	1107	1750
Rajasthan	Oct-Dec96	13871	31700	11585	16837	3278
Sikkim	Nov98	3118	2650	2261	285	104
Tamil Nadu	Jan, march-sep96	17078	22628	19486	2528	614
Tripura	Dec98	5745	6293	3588	509	2196
Uttaranchal	Oct, Dec96	23260	34662	23827	125	10710
Uttar Pradesh	Oct, Dec96	10756	17001	12598	1374	3029
West Bengal	Dec95-Feb96, Dec96	8362	11879	7054	3772	1053
Union Territory:						
A&N Islands	March97 & Jan-March98	7606	7171	2929	4242	-
Chandigargh	Jan99	7	31	31	-	-
D.& N.Haveli	Nov-Dec98	202	203	198	5	-
Daman & Diu	Oct96	3	1	-	-	-
Delhi	Oct-Nov98	88	85	78	7	-
Lakshadweep(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pondicherry(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) No discernible forestcover.

Source: Statistical Abstract, India, 2001

Agriculture

PRODUCTION OF FOODGRAIN AND MAJOR NON-FOODGRAIN CROPS IN KERALA

(Thousand tonnes)

Year	Rice	Wheat	Coarse Cereals	Pulses	Foodgrains	Oilseeds	Cotton \$	Sugarcane	Jute & Mesta #
KERALA									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1980-81	1272.0	0.0	3.6	22.3	1297.9	15.6	8.3	461.6	0.0
1981-82	1339.7	0.0	3.6	20.8	1364.1	12.1	9.8	479.5	0.0
1982-83	1306.2	0.0	3.1	20.6	1329.9	12.2	9.3	821.4	0.0
1983-84	1207.9	0.0	3.2	20.7	1231.8	12.9	10.0	870.6	0.0
1984-85	1255.9	0.0	3.7	20.2	1279.8	15.4	10.0	427.5	0.0
1985-86	1173.1	0.0	3.6	25.8	1202.5	9.7	9.6	425.6	0.0
1986-87	1133.8	0.0	3.3	20.1	1157.2	9.4	9.0	411.8	0.0
1987-88	1037.1	0.0	3.9	20.0	1061.0	7.7	7.4	562.4	0.0
1988-89	1006.5	0.0	4.8	18.8	1030.1	18.6	8.3	537.7	0.0
1989-90	1073.6	0.0	6.0	18.8	1098.4	11.6	10.4	533.3	0.0
1990-91	1086.6	0.0	6.3	18.2	1111.1	11.02	13.2	542.9	0.0
1991-92	1060.3	0.0	6.3	16.7	1083.3	11.5	13.6	547.1	0.0
1992-93	1084.8	0.0	5.6	20.0	1110.4	12.4	20.0	428.3	0.0
1993-94	1004.0	0.0	7.1	33.3	1044.4	11.1	18.6	447.9	0.0
1994-95	975.1	0.0	6.0	18.8	999.9	15.1	21.8	477.8	0.0
1995-96	953.0	0.0	6.0	14.6	973.6	11.4	19.4	522.9	0.0
1996-97	831.6	0.0	5.8	14.6	852.0	11.8	20.2	548.1	0.0
1997-98	764.6	0.0	5.4	27.6	797.6	10.1	20.0	548.1	0.0
1998-99	726.7	0.0	4.9	22.9	754.5	8.1	24.2	424.3	0.0
1999-00	770.8	0.0	3.4	19.1	793.3	5.8	7.7	578.8	0.0
2000-01	751.3	0.0	3.4	10.6	765.3	3.5	6.2	275.6	0.0
2001-02	715.1	0.0	3.7	10.5	729.3	3.2	3.9	275.6	0.0
ALL INDIA @									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1980-81	53631.7	36312.6	29017.7	10626.8	129588.8	9372.1	7010.0	154248.0	8159.6
1981-82	53248.0	37451.8	31087.8	11507.2	133294.8	12079.5	7883.8	186357.6	8370.3
1982-83	47115.8	42793.9	27752.1	11856.9	129518.7	9995.4	7534.4	189505.6	7171.2
1983-84	60097.3	45476.3	33907.0	12893.4	152374.6	12692.3	6386.5	174076.2	7723.7
1984-85	58336.6	44068.8	31170.7	11962.6	145538.7	12946.1	8506.6	170319.2	7787.0
1985-86	63825.0	47051.8	26202.1	13361.4	150440.3	10832.5	8727.0	170648.1	12646.5
1986-87	60556.8	44322.9	26830.9	11707.2	143417.8	11269.7	6905.2	186089.5	8626.1
1987-88	56862.5	46169.4	26359.5	10962.2	140353.6	12654.8	6382.0	196736.9	6777.9
1988-89	70488.7	54110.2	31473.6	13849.3	169921.8	18033.2	8743.7	203036.4	7859.5
1989-90	73572.6	49849.5	34756.5	12857.8	171036.4	16923.6	11421.8	225569.2	8288.6
1990-91	74291.4	55134.5	32699.1	14265.3	176390.3	18608.7	9842.4	241045.4	9227.5
1991-92	74677.6	55689.5	25991.4	12014.7	168373.2	18599.8	9713.9	253995.1	10285.7
1992-93	72867.7	57210.1	36590.9	12814.5	179483.2	20106.5	11402.5	228033.4	8589.6
1993-94	80298.3	59840.3	30817.0	13304.8	184260.4	21495.5	10740.6	229659.3	8428.4
1994-95	81814.0	65767.4	29876.2	14037.6	191495.2	21336.7	11187.6	275539.9	9076.3
1995-96	76975.3	62097.4	29032.4	12309.9	180415.0	22106.1	12860.7	281099.5	8807.1
1996-97	81736.7	69350.2	34104.9	14243.9	199435.7	24384.5	14231.3	277560.0	11129.8
1997-98	82534.5	66345.0	30399.9	12979.3	192258.7	21324.7	10851.4	279541.4	11016.9
1998-99	86076.7	71287.5	31335.4	14907.3	203606.9	24748.2	12287.1	288722.4	9810.9
1999-00	89682.9	76368.9	30331.4	13418.3	209801.5	20715.5	11529.6	299323.9	10558.1
2000-01	87698.1	69680.9	31081.0	11075.6	199535.6	18436.8	9523.8	295956.2	10556.3
2001-02	93084.5	71814.3	33944.5	13190.6	212033.8	20460.8	10094.1	300096.4	11640.7

\$: Production in thousand bales of 170 kg. each.

: Production in thousand bales of 180 kg. each.

@ : Inclusive of Union Territories

Banking Statistics

SAVINGS DEPOSITS WITH COMMERCIAL BANKS

(Rupees crore)

Last Reporting Friday *	Scheduled Commercial Banks			Non-Scheduled Commercial Banks
	Total (3+4)	Indian Banks	Foreign Banks	
1	2	3	4	5
1970-71	1524	1408	117	6
1971-72	1847	1713	135	4
1972-73	2225	2076	150	5
1973-74	2679	2519	160	6
1974-75	3091	2923	168	7
1975-76	3661	3480	182	9
1976-77	4410	4217	193	6
1977-78	5690	5482	208	5
1978-79	7293	7069	224	4
1979-80	8844	8603	241	5
1980-81	10937	10667	270	4
1981-82	12995	12692	304	5
1982-83	15055	14719	336	5
1983-84	17811	17430	381	6
1984-85	21727	21300	427	7
1985-86	24555	24071	485	9
1986-87	29354	28787	567	11
1987-88	33171	32546	625	15
1988-89	37446	36756	690	20
1989-90	44567	43744	823	0
1990-91	50501	49542	959	31
1991-92	56902	55554	1348	31
1992-93	58573	57256	1317	30
1993-94	71151	69434	1718	19
1994-95	91324	89019	2305	20
1995-96	101861	99347	2514	0
1996-97	115445	112570	2875	0
1997-98	139964	136770	3194	0
1998-99	164725	160889	3836	-
1999-00	191900	187173	4727	-
2000-01	222982	217452	5530	-
2001-02	279107	272119	6988	-

* : Data were of weekly frequency till 1984-85 and changed to fortnightly basis thereafter.

Banking Statistics

AGGREGATE DEPOSITS ON NON-BANKING COMPANIES

(Rupees crore)

Year	Non-bank Financial Companies			Non-bank Non-Financial Companies			Grand Total		
	Regulated Deposits	Exempted Deposits	Total (2+3)	Regulated Deposits	Exempted Deposits	Total (5+6)	Regulated Deposits (2+5)	Exempted Deposits (3+6)	Total (8+9)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1970-71	41.9	107.8	149.7	189.8	229.2	419.0	231.7	337.0	568.7
1971-72	64.7	146.3	211.0	354.7	126.1	480.8	419.4	272.4	691.8
1972-73	54.3	176.1	230.4	319.4	198.0	517.4	373.7	374.1	747.8
1973-74	80.0	224.0	304.0	403.7	320.9	724.6	483.7	544.9	1028.6
1974-75	104.7	337.7	442.4	393.6	360.7	754.3	498.3	698.4	1196.7
1975-76	128.7	332.8	461.5	416.2	387.5	803.7	544.9	720.3	1265.2
1976-77	147.3	549.0	696.3	572.8	465.8	1038.6	720.0	1014.8	1734.9
1977-78	185.1	564.4	749.5	685.5	627.5	1313.0	870.6	1191.9	2062.5
1978-79	155.6	882.9	1038.5	846.6	751.0	1597.6	1002.2	1633.9	2636.1
1979-80	187.3	1425.3	1612.6	884.6	956.4	1841.0	1071.9	2381.7	3453.6
1980-81	215.0	1260.7	1475.7	1142.3	1570.0	2712.3	1357.3	2830.7	4188.0
1981-82	214.0	1531.6	1745.6	1305.7	2440.5	3746.2	1519.7	3972.1	5491.8
1982-83	237.3	2192.9	2430.2	1740.2	5023.9	6764.1	1997.5	7216.8	9194.3
1983-84	275.6	2885.7	3161.3	2058.9	5903.9	7962.8	2334.5	8989.6	11124.1
1984-85	409.5	3946.5	4356.0	2405.8	9378.6	11784.4	2815.3	13325.1	16140.4
1985-86	485.5	4474.1	4959.6	2781.0	10331.5	13112.5	3266.5	14805.6	18072.1
1986-87	832.3	5109.3	5941.6	3244.5	12214.1	15458.6	4076.8	17323.4	21400.2
1987-88	1136.9	6362.8	7499.7	3598.1	13106.5	16704.6	4735.0	19469.3	24204.3
1988-89	1505.9	8979.0	10484.9	3901.2	14218.8	18120.0	5407.1	23197.8	28604.9
1989-90	1773.4	12869.6	14643.0	4223.7	17215.3	21439.0	5997.1	30084.9	36082.0
1990-91	2040.7	15195.5	17236.2	4706.2	22131.1	26837.3	6746.9	37326.6	44073.5
1991-92	2824.1	17614.4	20438.5	4672.4	26073.9	30746.3	7496.5	43688.3	51184.8
1992-93	4287.8	40668.6	44956.4	4890.1	98250.9	103141.0	9177.9	138919.5	148097.4
1993-94	17389.5	39047.9	56437.4	5812.9	123530.4	129343.3	23202.4	162578.3	185780.7
1994-95	25440.5	60054.6	85495.1	7260.7	151250.5	158511.2	32701.2	211305.1	244006.3
1995-96	38710.6	62961.8	101672.4	8040.1	178869.1	186909.2	46750.7	241830.9	288581.6
1996-97	53116.0	71253.7	124369.7	9592.0	214281.1	223873.1	62708.0	285534.8	348242.8

BPL Estimates for Major States in India

State	State Estimate 1977	NSS Estimate 1999-2000 (%)
1 Andhra Pradesh	39.91	11.05
2 Assam	60.00	40.00
3 Bihar	49.64	44.30
4 Gujarat	35.45	13.17
5 Haryana	24.25	8.27
6 Tamil Nadu	29.16	20.55
7 Karnataka	33.99	17.38
8 Kerala	35.56	9.38
9 Punjab	27.90	6.35
10 West Bengal	44.49	31.85
11 Madhya Pradesh	43.87	37.06
12 Maharashtra	35.07	23.72

Source: The Hindu.

KEY DEFICIT INDICATORS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(Rupees crore)

Year	Gross Fiscal Deficit	Net Fiscal Deficit	Gross Primary Deficit	Net Primary Deficit	Revenue Deficit	Primary Revenue Deficit*	Budgetary Deficit #	Net RBI Credit @
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1970-71	1408	780	803	749	-163	-769	285	223
1971-72	1727	1217	1057	1146	100	-570	519	583
1972-73	2179	990	1403	927	15	-761	870	1211
1973-74	1733	772	851	626	-237	-1119	328	630
1974-75	2302	865	1301	640	-765	-1766	720	528
1975-76	3029	1364	1802	1070	-886	-2114	367	-288
1976-77	3802	1572	2314	1189	-298	-1786	131	816
1977-78	3680	1813	2034	1608	-430	-2076	932	-260
1978-79	5710	2126	3726	1569	-292	-2276	1506	2191
1979-80	6392	3133	4100	2201	694	-1598	2433	2650
1980-81	8299	5110	5695	4301	2037	-567	2477	3551
1981-82	8666	4591	5471	3611	392	-2803	1400	3207
1982-83	10627	5973	6689	4887	1308	-2630	1656	3368
1983-84	13030	7770	8235	5643	2540	-2255	1417	3949
1984-85	17416	10972	11442	8961	4225	-1749	3745	6055
1985-86	21858	13544	14346	10627	5889	-1623	5316	6190
1986-87	26342	17036	17096	13143	7777	-1469	8261	7091
1987-88	27044	18431	15793	12935	9137	-2114	5816	6559
1988-89	30923	20770	16645	13473	10515	-3763	5642	6503
1989-90	35632	23722	17875	14439	11914	-5843	10592	13813
1990-91	44632	30692	23134	17924	18562	-2936	11347	14746
1991-92	36325	24622	9729	8961	16261	-10335	6855	55808
1992-93	40173	30232	9098	11644	18574	-12501	12312	4257
1993-94	60257	45994	23516	24331	32716	-4025	10960	260
1994-95	57703	40313	13644	12050	31029	-13031	961	2130
1995-96	60243	42432	10198	10806	29731	-20314	9807	19855
1996-97	66733	46394	7255	9022	32654	-26824	13184	1934
1997-98	88937	63062	23300	22748	46449	-19188	-910	12914
1998-99	113349	79944	35467	32138	66976	-10906	-209	11800
1999-00	104717	89910	14468	33539	67596	-22653	864	-5588
2000-01	118816	107854	19502	40904	85234	-14080	-1197	6705
2001-02	140955	123074	33495	51129	100162	-7298	-1496	-5150
2002-03RE	145466	131697	29803	56605	104712	-10951	5298	-42722**
2003-4BE	153637	141375	30414	57312	112292	-10931		

RE : Revised Estimates.

@ : Variation over the end-March position, as per RBI records after closure of Government Accounts.

(-) : Indicates surplus.

: With the discontinuance of the ad-hoc Treasury bills and 91-day tap Treasury bills, the concept of conventional budget deficit has lost its relevance since April 1, 1997. Thereafter these figures represent draw down on cash balances.

* : Revenue Deficit net of Interest Payments.

** : Upto March 21, 2003.

Note: Since 1999-2000 Gross Fiscal Deficit excludes States' share in Small Savings as per the new system of accounting.

Banking Statistics

NRI DEPOSITS IN DOLLARS – OUTSTANDING

(US \$ million)

Year	NR(E)RA	FCNR(A)	FCNR(B)	NR(NR)RD	FC(B&O)D	FC(O)N	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1991	3618	10103	-	-	265	-	13986
1992	3025	9792	-	-	732	-	13549
1993	2740	10617	-	621	1037	-	15015
1994	3523	9300	1108	1754	533	12	16230
1995	4556	7051	3063	2486	-	10	17166
1996	3916	4255	5720	3542	-	13	17446
1997	4983	2306	7496	5604	-	4	20393
1998	5637	1	8467	6262	-	2	20369
1999	6045	-	7835	6618	-	-	20498
2000	6758	-	8172	6754	-	-	21684
2001	7147	-	9076	6849	-	-	23072
2002	8449	-	9673	7052	-	-	25174

NRI DEPOSITS IN RUPEES – OUTSTANDING

(Rupees crore)

Year	NR(E)RA	FCNR(A)	FCNR(B)	NR(NR)RD	FC(B&O)D	FC(O)N	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1991	7040	19845	-	-	515	-	27400
1992	7833	30576	-	-	1895	-	40304
1993	8616	33163	-	1952	3261	-	46992
1994	11053	29176	3476	5501	1672	38	50916
1995	14348	22207	9648	7831	-	32	54066
1996	13452	14616	19648	12166	-	45	59927
1997	17886	8282	26906	20116	-	14	73204
1998	22267	4	33445	24735	-	9	80460
1999	25629	-	33222	28058	-	-	86909
2000	29465	-	35632	29447	-	-	94544
2001	33357	-	42357	31966	-	-	107680
2002	41205	-	47175	34392	-	-	122772

FCNR(A) : Foreign Currency Non-Resident (Accounts).

FCNR(B) : Foreign Currency Non-Resident (Banks).

NR(E)RA : Non-Resident (External) Rupee Accounts.

NR(NR)RD : Non-Resident (Non-Repatriable) Rupee Deposits.

FC(B&O)D : Foreign Currency (Bank and other) Deposits.

FC(O)N : Foreign Currency(Ordinary) Non-Repatriable Deposits.

Source: Handbook of Statistics on the Indian Economy, Reserve Bank of India.

EMPLOYMENT IN PUBLIC AND ORGANISED PRIVATE SECTORS

(In million)

Year	Public Sector (end-March)	Private Sector (end-March)	Number of Persons on the Live Register (end December)
1	2	3	4
1970-71	11.10	6.73	5.10
1971-72	11.69	6.96	6.90
1972-73	12.40	6.72	8.22
1973-74	12.73	6.75	8.43
1974-75	13.13	6.79	9.33
1975-76	13.63	6.79	9.78
1976-77	14.18	6.95	10.92
1977-78	14.73	7.11	12.68
1978-79	15.58	7.23	14.33
1979-80	15.12	7.24	16.20
1980-81	15.48	7.40	17.84
1981-82	16.28	7.53	19.75
1982-83	16.75	7.39	21.95
1983-84	17.22	7.36	23.55
1984-85	17.58	7.43	26.27
1985-86	17.68	7.37	30.13
1986-87	18.24	7.39	30.25
1987-88	18.32	7.39	30.05
1988-89	18.51	7.45	32.78
1989-90	18.77	7.58	34.63
1990-91 @	19.06	7.68	36.30
1991-92 @	19.21	7.85	36.76
1992-93 @	19.33	7.85	36.28
1993-94 @	19.45	7.93	36.69
1994-95 @	19.47	8.06	36.74
1995-96 @	19.43	8.51	37.43
1996-97 @	19.56	8.69	39.14
1997-98 @	19.42	8.75	40.09
1998-99 @	19.41	8.70	40.37
1999-00	19.31	8.65	41.34
2000-01	19.14	8.65	42.00
2001-02			41.17

@: Data are based on Quarterly Employment Review.

Source: Handbook of Statistics on the Indian Economy, Reserve Bank of India.

Employment Situation

1	Labour Force in the world (98-99)	3 Billion
2	Fully employed persons in the world	160 Million
3	Underemployed in the world	25-30 % of labour force
4	Unemployed youth (15-24) in the world	60 Million
5	Labour force of India (2000)	406 Million
6	Employed labour force of India (2000)	397 Million
7	Employment seekers on the Live register of 939 Electronic exchange in India (2000)	41 Million
8	Fully unemployed labour force in the country (2000)	9 Million

Source: Annual Report of Ministry of labour, Government of India (2002-2003)

Data - Cashew

EXPORTS OF CASHEW KERNELS FROM INDIA

Countries	Mar 2002		Apr- Mar 2002		Mar 2003		Apr- Mar 2003	
	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Australia	76	11542	1191	183181	101	16013	1381	224156
Austria	0	0	21	4385	0	0	0	0
Bahrain	53	7151	254	49023	63	6629	417	63475
Belgium	32	5820	1006	204442	134	26769	1427	283518
Bosnia-Herzegovina	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	3046
Brazil	0	0	16	2834	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	8721
Cambodia	0	0	15	4167	0	0	0	0
Canada	111	19596	1749	305670	159	27064	1502	271629
China	0	0	87	17811	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	0	0	98	21966	32	7113	216	49677
Czech Rep.	0	0	5	913	0	0	16	2902
Denmark	0	0	49	9034	0	0	0	0
Egypt	15	3631	156	36677	0	0	118	27842
Finland	0	0	16	4272	0	0	83	14454
France	152	33394	2517	536370	101	19461	2236	445560
Germany	48	6733	1031	181865	938	26907	2423	230820
Ghana	0	0	16	1551	0	0	0	0
Greece	32	5672	638	127602	127	23472	915	178136
Hong Kong	16	3767	654	139533	16	3735	392	97223
Iceland	0	0	48	10491	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	15	2615	0	0	0	0
Iran Islamic Rep.	0	0	18	3620	0	0	0	0
Iraq	0	0	32	3450	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	32	6818	0	0	16	2969
Israel	95	19742	1064	232523	32	5685	940	186773
Italy	113	19139	1265	239724	161	29353	1070	201704
Japan	459	86343	4783	919651	295	54783	4123	803402
Jordan	24	3512	143	29639	15	2795	349	75833
Kazakhstan	0	0	63	5941	0	0	32	4629
Korea Rep.	0	0	148	27639	11	2146	143	28198
Kuwait	65	13454	469	99255	67	12642	434	83329
Lao P.D.R	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	2786
Latvia	0	0	48	6629	64	10106	143	24020
Lebanon	16	3747	567	105215	16	5492	323	77075
Libya	0	0	0	0	16	2668	16	2668
Lithuania	0	0	16	3352	0	0	111	20155
Malaysia	0	0	71	12486	5	622	40	7156
Maldives	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	570
Mali	0	0	16	2169	1	355	2	543
Mauritius	0	0	13	2996	0	0	12	2438
Mexico	0	0	86	16301	0	0	48	7842
Morocco	0	0	16	3581	0	0	0	0
Nauru RP	0	0	16	2293	0	0	0	0
Netherland	928	173309	13104	2491851	1262	225110	13315	2446917
New Zealand	0	0	316	57330	48	6230	314	50987
Nigeria	0	0	16	3184	0	0	0	0

EXPORTS OF CASHEW KERNELS FROM INDIA (Contd..)

Countries	Mar 2002		Apr- Mar 2002		Mar 2003		Apr- Mar 2003	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value Rs.	Qty	Value	Qty	Value Rs.
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>
Norway	48	9217	464	93603	32	5759	445	85550
Oman	0	0	103	17411	0	0	0	0
Philippines	4	723	92	15054	0	0	35	6538
Poland	0	0	71	15266	16	2854	48	9482
Portugal	0	0	121	25228	0	0	81	16127
Qatar	17	2939	102	20387	17	2819	51	8628
Russia	32	2444	458	54394	112	15469	644	88480
Saudi Arabia	215	36076	1791	332980	407	66156	2501	424617
Sierra Leona	0	0	54	1741	0	0	0	0
Singapore	16	2707	466	82846	16	2728	496	94807
South Africa	0	0	135	22264	32	5204	225	38121
Spain	55	10830	1669	334882	163	31045	1678	335159
Srilanka	8	1159	19	2522	6	908	63	8302
Sweedden	0	0	78	15976	0	0	0	0
Syrian Arab Rep.	17	3158	127	30842	45	10123	278	58122
Taiwan	16	3358	64	11752	0	0	64	12641
Thailand	0	0	32	7303	0	0	0	0
Trininad	32	6028	79	15892	16	2964	79	15634
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	65	10933	96	16816
Turkey	0	0	32	6311	0	0	32	5944
United Arab	308	51251	3251	613729	711	117566	5765	1007983
United Kingdom	588	111867	6551	1251072	352	65935	5195	1007264
USA	4078	737205	44420	8646119	3575	679670	53720	10158871
Vietnam	0	0	16	3429	0	0	0	0
Total	7669	1395514	92087	17741052	9227	1535283	104134	19330239
Unit Value (Rs / Kg)	181.92		192.66		166.39		185.62	

PORT WISE IMPORT OF RAW CASHEW NUT INTO INDIA

Ports	Mar 2002		Apr- Mar 2002		Mar 2003		Apr- Mar 2003	
	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>
Cochin	3736	103953	191579	5024620	5176	144812	249970	7724696
Mangalore	0	0	101	2019	0	0	304	7848
Tuticorin	3195	95346	163876	4473503	2474	74967	150386	4633171
Total	6931	199299	355556	9500142	7650	219779	400660	12365715

PORT WISE EXPORT OF CASHEW NUT SHELL LIQUID FROM INDIA

Ports	Mar 2002		Apr- Mar 2002		Mar 2003		Apr- Mar 2003	
	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>
Cochin	60	698	3365	454640	0	0	6424	75468
Mangalore	128	2110	813	13636	15	622	791	17117
Total	188	2808	4178	59276	15	622	7215	92585

IMPORT OF RAW CASHEW NUTS INTO INDIA

Countries	Mar 2002		Apr- Mar 2002		Mar 2003		Apr- Mar 2003	
	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Benin	0	0	32239	781180	0	0	36905	1066212
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	1148	31734
Burkinafaso	0	0	246	3816	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	0	249	9865	0	0	341	13725
Gambia	0	0	2012	39167	167	3663	6361	209566
Ghana	0	0	3745	80327	0	0	6039	170667
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	382	10418
Guinea Bissau	0	0	70685	1938578	0	0	65750	2413319
Indonesia	3829	111721	42920	1360884	2720	86873	45334	1553253
Ivory Coast	0	0	68875	1664991	0	0	84006	2365923
Kenya	1287	37452	9481	274054	1397	41314	4288	123274
Madagascar	495	11735	1551	33446	467	10838	2328	53729
Monacco	0	0	200	5344	0	0	0	0
Mozambique	232	5609	25655	665326	2610	69494	38767	1009225
Nigeria	0	0	9511	196448	0	0	17619	400436
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	2772
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	279	8262
Senegal	0	0	5448	130943	0	0	7759	264135
Singapore	0	0	200	4732	0	0	159	4337
Tanzania	1088	32782	82539	2311041	289	7597	82432	2641280
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	486	17697
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	163	5751
Total	6931	199299	355556	9500142	7650	219779	400660	12365715
Unit Value (Rs / KG)	28.75		26.72		28.73		30.86	

PORT WISE EXPORT OF CASHEW KERNELS FROM INDIA

Ports	Mar 2002		Apr- Mar 2002		Mar 2003		Apr- Mar 2003	
	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)	Qty (M.T)	Value Rs. (000)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cochin	4994	907152	52295	9994441	6390	999755	66859	12169621
Goa	46	6472	705	113295	26	5366	549	130592
Mangalore	442	87813	2381	456914	372	7189	4967	1018426
Tuticorin	2123	380684	34076	6594726	2248	418956	29398	5538424
Visakhapatnam Sea	64	13393	2628	581674	191	40010	2384	473176
Total	7669	1395514	92087	17741052	9227	1532853	104137	19330239

Source: Cashew Bulletin, June issue.

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

(Base 1998-99 =100)

Sl. No	Centre	Linking Factor *	Index Numbers for		Estimated Indices for	
			February 03	March 03	February 03	March 03
1	Thiruvananthapuram	10.39	120	121	1247	1257
2	Kollam	10.28	121	121	1244	1244
3	Punalur	9.96	114	113	1135	1125
4	Pathanamthitta	-	117	117	-	-
5	Alappuzha	10.45	114	114	1191	1191
6	Kottayam	10.40	116	115	1206	1196
7	Mundakkayam	10.12	115	114	1164	1154
8	Munnar	10.03	114	113	1143	1133
9	Eranakulam	9.92	116	116	1151	1151
10	Chalakkudy	10.60	114	114	1208	1208
11	Thrissur	10.05	115	115	1156	1156
12	Palakkad	10.48	115	115	1205	1205
13	Malappuram	10.30	116	116	1195	1195
14	Kozhikode	10.08	114	113	1149	1139
15	Meppady	10.64	114	113	1213	1202
16	Kannur	10.06	115	115	1157	1157
17	Kasaragod	-	116	116	-	-

- 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 FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

(Base 1982 = 100)

States	Centre	Consumer Price Index Number for the month of											
		Jul 02	Aug 02	Sep 02	Oct 02	Nov 02	Dec 02	Jan 03	Feb 03	Mar 03	Apr 03	May 03	Jun 03
Southern States													
Kerala	1. Aluva	489	492	483	486	487	487	489	486	479	488	485	491
	2. Mundakayam	476	476	486	482	482	483	481	479	476	486	489	496
	3. Kollam	504	502	498	501	503	518	518	509	518	513	514	512
	4. Thiruvanantha puram	557	552	544	545	553	554	555	556	553	563	555	569
	Average	507	506	503	504	506	511	511	508	507	513	511	517
Tamilnadu	1. Chennai	515	520	523	526	528	522	523	523	525	536	536	540
	2. Coimbatore	477	482	481	479	491	487	485	490	491	500	497	503
	3. Coonoor	477	473	478	488	490	483	483	489	492	501	509	506
	4. Madurai	457	464	464	470	476	477	470	470	472	481	480	484
	5. Salem	470	467	464	472	475	472	467	465	469	484	485	489
	6. Tiruchirappalli	530	548	548	550	563	573	564	556	541	559	573	572
Average	488	492	493	498	504	502	499	499	498	510	513	516	
Andra Pradesh	1. Gudur	457	458	458	463	470	467	462	464	466	464	467	469
	2. Gundur	480	480	481	484	490	492	488	495	499	507	510	514
	3. Hyderabad	468	470	471	476	476	478	478	481	487	492	495	505
	4. Visakhapatnam	470	475	473	475	479	479	476	475	475	478	481	491
	5. Warangal	503	509	506	514	517	507	512	523	525	530	536	538
Average	476	478	478	482	486	485	483	488	490	494	498	503	
Karnataka	1. Bangalore	455	456	458	457	460	460	463	465	469	475	475	477
	2. Belgaum	519	521	524	523	524	523	522	523	524	527	530	533
	3. Hubli Dhanwar	477	477	480	481	484	480	481	487	486	491	495	496
	4. Meccara	462	463	463	459	462	463	459	460	460	470	471	474
Average	478	479	481	480	483	482	481	484	485	491	493	495	
Pondichery	1. Pondicherry	516	512	516	521	531	531	529	536	533	544	547	547

Contd.

Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (Contd.)

(Base 1982 = 100)

States	Centre	Consumer Price Index Number for the month of											
		Jul 02	Aug 02	Sep 02	Oct 02	Nov 02	Dec 02	Jan 03	Feb 03	Mar 03	Apr 03	May 03	Jun 03
Northern States													
Delhi	1. Delhi	561	563	562	563	561	551	555	558	564	568	568	569
Maharashtra	1. Mumbai	560	562	563	563	565	569	574	574	578	585	586	586
	2. Nagpur	493	496	499	500	504	497	493	492	495	496	501	504
	3. Nasik	514	519	518	518	519	521	524	516	524	531	535	534
	4. Pune	532	534	532	534	538	537	540	539	541	553	556	560
	5. Solapur	486	490	499	497	492	489	491	494	494	491	491	498
	Average	517	520	522	522	524	523	524	523	526	531	534	536
Haryana	1. Faridabad	487	491	492	491	487	482	482	486	493	494	494	497
	2. Yamuna Nagar	452	458	459	456	454	446	447	452	454	457	458	458
	Average	470	475	476	474	471	464	465	469	474	476	476	478
West Bengal	1. Asansol	459	463	463	465	467	460	455	453	455	467	471	474
	2. Darjeeling	393	412	420	411	410	405	410	403	404	420	424	427
	3. Durgapur	558	564	567	571	563	554	552	551	561	566	563	559
	4. Haldia	584	589	590	592	590	582	578	575	581	584	584	588
	5. Howrah	545	548	550	554	556	546	542	538	541	557	555	557
	6. Jalpaiguri	421	425	427	429	424	416	404	409	410	411	416	418
	7. Kolkata	537	536	538	543	544	530	527	527	533	545	542	541
	8. Raniganj	419	423	425	424	425	414	408	406	410	419	424	421
	Average	490	495	498	499	497	488	485	483	487	496	497	498
Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh	514	521	525	522	520	514	514	514	516	516	519	519
Uttar Pradesh	1. Agra	442	447	447	444	445	437	445	448	451	449	447	449
	2. Ghaziabad	483	486	489	483	481	478	479	484	488	490	493	493
	3. Kanpur	465	470	471	467	468	456	453	458	464	465	463	465
	4. Saharapur	436	438	439	446	444	439	440	444	446	450	449	448
	5. Varanasi	491	495	499	498	498	489	484	491	502	498	498	503
	Average	463	467	469	468	467	460	460	465	470	470	470	472
Madhya Pradesh	1. Balaghat	428	431	432	445	444	438	432	427	428	433	438	441
	2. Bhopal	512	515	516	517	516	509	508	509	515	520	524	525
	3. Indore	496	493	491	491	494	492	491	492	506	513	514	518
	4. Jabalpur	468	470	472	488	483	471	466	468	473	475	480	482
	Average	476	477	478	485	484	478	474	474	481	485	489	492
	All India	481	484	485	487	489	484	483	484	487	493	494	497

Indices

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AND % VARIATIONS OF INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

State	Centre	CPI for the month of		% variation	CPI for the month of		% variatio
		May-02	May-03		Jun-02	Jun-03	
Southern States							
1. Kerala	1. Aluva	471	485	2.97	479	491	2.51
	2. Mundakayam	457	489	7.00	464	496	6.90
	3. Kollam	459	514	11.98	496	512	3.23
	4. Thiruvananthapuram	530	555	4.72	546	569	4.21
	Average	479	511	6.57	496	517	4.18
2. Tamilnadu	1. Chennai	508	536	5.51	512	540	5.47
	2. Coimbatore	471	497	5.52	480	503	4.79
	3. Coonoor	469	509	8.53	474	506	6.75
	4. Madurai	454	480	5.73	458	484	5.68
	5. Salem	461	485	5.21	470	489	4.04
	6. Tiruchirappalli	507	573	13.02	522	572	9.58
	Average	478	513	7.32	486	516	6.10
3. Andra Pradesh	1. Gudur	440	467	6.14	453	469	3.53
	2. Gundur	463	510	10.15	468	514	9.83
	3. Hyderabad	466	495	6.22	469	505	7.68
	4. Visakhapatanam	466	481	3.22	468	491	4.91
	5. Warangal	496	536	8.06	496	538	8.47
	Average	466	498	6.78	471	503	6.92
4. Karnataka	1. Bangalore	445	475	6.74	450	477	6.00
	2. Belgaum	509	530	4.13	511	533	4.31
	3. Hubli Dhanwar	462	495	7.14	469	496	5.76
	4. Meccara	456	471	3.29	461	474	2.82
	Average	468	493	5.29	473	495	4.71
5. Pndicherry	1. Pndicherry	502	547	8.96	505	547	8.32

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

State	Centre	CPI for the month of		% variation	CPI for the month of		% variation
		May-02	May-03		Jun-02	Jun-03	
Northern States							
1. Delhi	1. Delhi	545	568	4.22	555	569	2.52
2. Maharashtra	1. Mumbai	555	586	5.59	558	586	5.02
	2. Nagpur	495	501	1.21	499	504	1.00
	3. Nasik	508	535	5.31	511	534	4.50
	4. Pune	530	556	4.91	531	560	5.46
	5. Solapur	485	491	1.24	484	498	2.89
	Average	515	534	3.73	517	536	3.83
3. Haryana	1. Faridabad	475	494	4.00	480	497	3.54
	2. Yamuna Nagar	434	458	5.53	441	458	3.85
	Average	455	476	4.73	461	478	3.69
4. West Bengal	1. Asansol	451	471	4.43	452	474	4.87
	2. Darjeeling	388	424	9.28	390	427	9.49
	3. Durgapur	549	563	2.55	552	559	1.27
	4. Haldia	577	584	1.21	579	588	1.55
	5. Howrah	541	555	2.59	542	557	2.77
	6. Jalpaiguri	409	416	1.71	416	418	0.48
	7. Kolkata	528	542	2.65	528	541	2.46
	8. Raniganj	416	424	1.92	410	421	2.68
	Average	482	497	3.11	484	498	3.00
5. Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh	505	519	2.77	509	519	1.96
6. Uttar Pradesh	1. Agra	428	447	4.44	434	449	3.46
	2. Ghaziabad	473	493	4.23	478	493	3.14
	3. Kanpur	450	463	2.89	461	465	0.87
	4. Saharapur	433	449	3.70	434	448	3.23
	5. Varanasi	481	498	3.53	482	503	4.36
	Average	453	470	3.75	458	472	3.01
7. Madhya Pradesh	1. Balaghat	413	438	6.05	417	441	5.76
	2. Bhopal	504	524	3.97	512	525	2.54
	3. Indore	486	514	5.76	492	518	5.28
	4. Jabalpur	460	480	4.35	462	482	4.33
	Average	466	489	4.99	471	492	4.41
	All India		472	494	4.66	476	497

Indices

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

Sl. No.	Centre	Base 1986-87 = 100]											
		Jul 02	Aug 02	Sept 02	Oct 02	Nov 02	Dec 02	Jan 03	Feb 03	Mar 03	Apr 03	May 03	Jun 03
Southern States													
1	Kerala	328	328	325	328	329	330	330	329	328	331	335	341
2	Tamilnadu	320	321	324	327	340	356	355	355	354	358	359	362
3	Anthrapradesh	335	337	338	340	345	343	341	342	343	345	347	352
4	Karnataka	315	316	320	320	322	324	328	329	330	332	334	333
Northern States													
5	Maharashtra	315	319	321	320	321	318	319	320	321	322	325	330
6	Haryana	328	331	333	331	330	325	322	326	329	331	329	332
7	West Bengal	300	305	309	314	310	304	299	300	303	305	308	308
8	Uttar Pradesh	320	323	326	327	324	318	317	323	325	325	322	325
9	Madhya Pradesh	317	320	320	321	321	314	309	312	316	317	320	323
10	Assam	323	328	331	332	331	329	325	326	329	334	336*	337
11	Bihar	293	296	298	300	300	296	293	300	305	304	300	301
12	Gujarat	229	332	334	333	332	328	326	327	331	335	336	339
13	Himachalpradesh	298	303	303	307	309	310	308	308	310	315	309	311
14	Jammu & Kashmir	334	335	337	340	342	346	350	349	348	352	353	346
15	Manipur	295	295	299	300	302	300	299	300	301	302	303	305
16	Meghalaya	341	345	343	346	343	343	340	340	340	341	348	345
17	Orissa	297	300	301	302	300	294	292	291	295	297	302	310
18	Punjab	332	335	335	333	333	324	324	324	332	332	330	333
19	Rajastan	320	323	327	327	327	324	323	323	325	326	328	330
20	Tripura	327	326	328	330	334	334	331	323	322	315	315	320
	All India	316	319	321	322	323	321	320	322	324	326	327	330

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AND % VARIATIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

Base 1986-87 = 100]

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

Indices

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR RURAL LABOURERS

Sl. No.	Centre	Base 1986-87 = 100]											
		Jul 02	Aug 02	Sept 02	Oct 02	Nov 02	Dec 02	Jan 02	Feb 02	Mar 03	Apr 03	May 03	Jun 03
Southern States													
1	Kerala	331	331	327	329	330	331	331	331	330	333	336	342
2	Tamilnadu	320	322	324	327	339	354	352	352	351	355	356	359
3	Andhrapradesh	335	337	338	340	345	344	341	342	344	345	348	353
4	Karnataka	316	317	321	321	323	325	328	329	331	333	335	334
Northern States													
5	Maharashtra	316	319	321	321	321	319	319	320	322	323	326	330
6	Haryana	330	333	334	333	331	327	324	328	331	332	330	333
7	West Bengal	303	308	312	316	313	307	302	303	305	308	312	312
8	Uttar Pradesh	324	327	330	330	327	322	321	326	328	328	325	328
9	Madhya Pradesh	322	325	325	326	326	319	315	318	321	322	325	327
10	Assam	323	328	331	332	331	329	325	326	329	334	336	337
11	Bihar	295	298	300	302	302	298	295	301	307	306	302	303
12	Gujarat	331	334	335	334	334	330	327	328	332	336	337	341
13	Himachalpradesh	305	310	310	314	314	315	313	312	315	321	316	317
14	Jammu & Kashmir	326	328	329	333	336	338	341	340	340	344	346	340
15	Manipur	296	296	300	301	302	301	299	300	302	303	304	306
16	Meghalaya	338	342	340	343	340	341	338	338	338	339	346	343
17	Orissa	297	300	301	302	300	294	293	291	295	297	303	310
18	Punjab	336	339	340	338	337	330	329	330	337	338	336	338
19	Rajasthan	320	324	328	327	328	325	323	323	325	326	328	329
20	Tripura	321	319	321	323	328	328	326	317	315	306	306	311
	All India	319	321	323	324	326	324	322	324	326	328	329	332

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AND % VARIATIONS FOR RURAL LABOURERS

Base 1986-87 = 100]

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

Indices

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

(Kerala State) Base 1998-99=100

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

MONTHLY AVERAGE PRICE OF SPICES FOR NOVEMBER 2002

SPICE	CENTRE	GRADE	(RS/ KG)
Black Pepper	Cochin	Ungarbled	72.26
		Garbled	75.74
Cardamom Small (Auction)	Vandanmettu	-	465.72
	Thekkady	-	452.39
	Mumbai	-	457.53
	Saklashpur	-	496.39
	Sirsi	-	468.93
Cardamom (Large)	Siliguri	Badadana	135.15
		Chotadana	122.70
Chillies	Virudhunagar	-	35.25
	Guntur	-	39.00
Ginger (Dry)	Cochin	Unbleached	55.00
		Bleached	50.00
Turmeric	Cochin	Alleppey Finger	48.60
	Mumbai	Rajpuri Finger	56.25
Coriander	Mumbai	Indori	33.75
		Kanpuri	39.70
Cumin 4%	Mumbai	-	68.63
Fennel	Mumbai	-	53.50
Fenugreek	Mumbai	-	19.08
Mustard	Delhi	-	20.58
Garlic	Mumbai	-	17.00
Celery	Mumbai	-	25.97
Clove	Cochin	-	221.18
Nutmeg (with shell)	Cochin	-	101.47
Mace	Cochin	-	292.06
Cinnamon	Delhi	-	54.50
cassia	Chennai	-	55.00

Source: Spice India June 2003.

Prices

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

Sl. No	Name of Commodity	Unit	Jul 02	Aug 02	Sep 02	Oct 02	Nov 02	Dec 02	Jan 03	Feb 03	Mar 03	Apr 03	May 03	Jun 03
A. RICE - Open Market														
1	Red - Matta	Kg	12.32	12.80	12.95	12.93	13.30	13.25	13.29	13.29	13.30	13.13	13.09	13.59
2	Red - Chamba	Kg	12.20	12.88	13.39	12.96	13.04	13.59	13.69	13.65	13.65	13.51	13.27	13.35
3	White Andra Vella	Kg	12.16	12.15	12.03	11.95	12.45	11.52	12.55	12.60	12.50	12.44	12.57	12.80
B. PULSES														
4	Green gram	Kg	31.14	30.54	30.96	30.21	30.54	30.29	29.54	29.64	29.71	29.89	30.43	30.07
5	Black gram split w/o husk	Kg	34.04	33.32	33.13	32.32	31.04	29.79	28.11	27.14	27.25	27.18	27.04	26.39
6	Dhall(Tur)	Kg	30.31	30.73	31.13	31.15	31.15	31.12	30.19	30.77	30.04	30.08	31.04	31.00
C. OTHER FOOD ITEMS														
7	Sugar(O.M)	Kg.	14.59	14.52	14.69	14.49	13.89	13.32	13.30	13.22	13.15	13.08	13.34	13.32
8	Milk (Cow's)	Ltr.	13.00	12.50	13.00	13.04	13.04	13.04	13.04	13.04	13.04	13.04	13.04	13.04
9	Egg Hen's (White lagon)	Dozen	17.04	14.89	15.23	14.38	16.21	16.41	16.01	16.54	14.61	15.47	15.04	18.09
10	Mutton with bones	Kg	120.00	121.79	121.43	122.14	121.43	121.43	123.57	123.57	125.71	125.71	126.43	125.71
11	Tea (Kannan Devan)	1/2 kg	71.14	71.07	71.00	71.07	71.07	71.07	71.21	71.21	71.21	71.21	71.50	71.14
12	Coffee Powder (Brook Bond Gr.Label)	1/2 kg	69.20	69.20	69.20	69.20	69.20	69.20	68.70	66.70	66.70	66.27	65.71	66.21
D. OIL AND OIL SEEDS														
13	Coconut oil	Kg	52.14	52.64	51.04	49.57	56.93	61.61	58.75	62.55	62.11	59.23	58.30	53.88
14	Groundnut oil	Kg	53.48	53.38	56.20	56.38	57.88	59.53	59.13	60.66	64.96	65.96	65.86	66.37
15	Refined oil(Postman)	Kg.	64.93	65.83	65.65	63.87	71.20	76.42	73.87	75.63	74.28	75.88	76.79	80.21
16	Gingelly oil	Kg.	54.79	54.46	56.85	58.05	59.05	60.29	62.39	64.93	68.34	69.63	70.55	69.68
17	Coconut without husk	100 nos	480.36	482.14	480.77	469.64	526.79	576.79	570.36	591.07	597.50	579.29	569.64	531.43

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

Sl. No	Name of Commodity	Unit	Jul 02	Aug 02	Sep 02	Oct 02	Nov 02	Dec 02	Jan 03	Feb 03	Mar 03	Apr 03	May 03	Jun 03
E. SPICES AND CONDIMENTS														
18	Corriandar	Kg.	33.29	32.93	35.00	34.29	36.64	37.86	37.79	38.21	38.54	39.86	43.00	43.89
19	Chillies dry	Kg.	43.00	43.07	45.00	51.93	52.71	52.29	51.29	49.64	50.93	51.29	51.21	51.50
20	Onion small	Kg.	18.15	15.38	16.02	19.27	22.20	21.79	11.36	11.52	11.10	11.41	15.69	15.71
21	Tamarind without seeds loose	Kg.	22.64	22.79	23.69	24.29	24.86	25.21	24.71	23.07	22.71	22.36	22.64	22.57
F. TUBERS														
22	Chenai	Kg.	12.00	10.36	9.15	8.29	9.07	9.21	9.86	11.86	13.07	14.14	15.77	18.50
23	Tapioca Raw	Kg.	5.32	5.54	5.62	5.82	5.89	5.86	5.96	5.96	5.88	6.13	5.96	5.89
24	Potato	Kg.	11.59	11.98	11.09	11.99	12.13	10.59	9.29	8.46	8.36	9.07	10.56	10.46
25	Colocassia	Kg.	14.00	14.08	14.69	13.29	13.21	12.14	11.71	12.43	12.77	14.36	14.85	15.52
G. VEGETABLES														
26	Onion big	Kg.	6.85	7.96	8.40	8.54	10.31	7.99	6.50	5.95	5.75	6.35	7.57	8.79
27	Brinjal	Kg.	10.29	10.00	9.85	9.64	11.29	11.14	8.64	8.57	8.79	9.29	11.14	12.00
28	Cucumber	Kg.	8.14	6.79	8.23	7.93	9.14	6.57	7.00	7.64	6.50	6.43	7.43	8.07
29	Ladies Finger	Kg.	11.14	11.21	11.15	10.93	10.14	9.57	9.50	10.14	13.64	13.50	11.93	11.79
30	Cabbage	Kg.	9.00	9.50	7.69	8.64	9.14	8.86	8.43	8.21	7.86	7.93	8.71	15.43
31	Bittergourd	Kg.	14.00	12.14	12.85	14.43	14.93	13.21	12.64	12.21	12.14	13.00	14.36	17.00
32	Tomatto	Kg.	9.57	10.71	8.54	9.14	11.93	8.71	7.21	7.21	7.93	13.00	16.07	12.07
33	Chillies green	Kg.	14.57	16.21	14.69	15.00	15.57	14.43	15.57	13.86	13.50	13.00	13.79	20.29
34	Banana green	Kg.	11.61	12.32	11.85	10.96	11.39	10.79	12.68	13.61	12.57	11.86	11.14	12.43
35	Plantain green	Kg.	8.71	8.71	9.46	8.89	9.57	9.07	8.93	9.36	8.57	8.68	8.29	9.00
H. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS														
36	Washing Soap (501 Half Bar)	1/2 Bar	7.80	7.86	7.88	7.91	7.95	7.95	7.96	7.95	7.91	7.91	7.91	7.93
37	Toilet Soap Lux	100 gm	11.46	11.57	11.71	11.86	11.89	11.75	11.79	11.96	12.11	12.21	12.25	12.29
38	Toothpaste Colgate	100 gm	29.64	29.64	29.64	29.64	29.64	29.64	29.64	29.64	29.64	29.64	29.29	27.50
39	Cement - Sankar (Ord.Paper Bag)	each	149.95	151.68	138.67	130.21	142.75	153.32	169.05	171.54	173.79	171.14	176.05	176.21

Dynamics of Inflation in Services Consumers Stuck with Inefficiencies and High Costs

Price developments in services need to be analysed on the basis of CPI to study their contribution to inflation in relation to that of goods. At present, services sectors account for almost 50 percent of the aggregate GDP. Higher price increases, rising productivity and increased tradability could create a 'virtuous circle' associated with a higher share of services in GDP. However, reforms and privatisation programmes, if not associated with increased efficiency, may also contribute to a rise in charges and services prices.

The recent dampening of the rate of inflation and its reduced volatility in India, has been mainly due to increased openness and slow growth conditions in industry associated with over capacity and competition faced with weak demand, and not much on account of anchoring of inflationary expectations by the central bank as elsewhere. New trends are reflected in increasing discounts and gifts now part of sales of the manufactured goods. Agricultural prices are not rising as MSPs of rice and wheat are now almost frozen, imports and exports are freer, and prices of perennial crops have shown a downward trend though these are not fully reflected in retail (consumer) prices as illustrated by tea, coffee and tobacco. Tea auction prices at around Rs. 85 per Kg may be compared with a retail price of Rs. 400 per Kg. the gap is indeed 'comprehensible'. 'Fair trade' promotion may only help the situation as is happening in the case of coffee (Oxfam 2002).

Dynamics of Services Prices

The recent observed overall rate of inflation indicated by WPI and CPI (IW) is given in Table 1.

Thus, price developments in services need to be analysed on the basis of the CPI, to study their contribution to inflation in relation to that of, agricultural and manufactured goods. They reveal that CPI inflation rates exceeded WPI inflation rates in 2001-02 and this year so far which may be mainly due to services. The Reserve Bank of India in its annual report (RBI 2002) has reported that the price movements of some services which are included in the CPI could have contributed to the divergence. No further analysis has been reported. The mid-year review (December 2002) of the ministry of finance emphasises the moderation in the CPI inflation rate compared with the previous year, which is due to a comfortable food supply (with weights of 57 percent in the CPI), but omits any analysis of its excess over WPI inflation rate. by the nature of statistic, the WPI does not include services.

There is a need to analyse the dynamics service prices also because the share of services sectors in aggregate GDP (NAS, CSO) is now

around one-half. It was 48.9 percent (excluding construction and electricity) in 2001-02 (COP). The share of services in aggregate exports (credits) and imports (debits) has also increased to 25.2 percent and 20.3 percent respectively, going by the RBI definition and BOP accounts [RBI Bulletin, October 2002]. The higher share is partly explained by software, risen recently at an impressive rate, covered under 'miscellaneous' of services.

It is recognised that services comprise a highly diversified sector covering construction, public utilities like power and transport, financial transactions, infotainment, personal services and public administration guided by totally varied factors and affected most by reforms and competition, on the other hand, and changing demand patterns and lifestyles, on the other. The quality and customer follow-up play a major role in the pricing of services. Unlike products, the increased 'economic openness' only indirectly helps in balancing changes in services prices though may provide crucial inputs. Many services remain non-tradable. Tradability in services is therefore increasing as productivity rises and is reflected in its share in the GDP.

Taxing services has been hazardous. Service tax collection has increased since 1994-95 when it was introduced, mainly due to addition of more and more services every year, the rate remaining 5 percent. The collections worked out to 0.41 percent (Rs. 36 bn) of GDP in 2001-02 against 0.12 percent (Rs. 4.07 bn) in 1994-95 [Mukhopadhyay 2002]. Thus, the incidence of service tax remains low and may not be a cause of the rise in the rate of inflation in services.

Services are a skill and labour-intensive sector and variations in wages play a determining role in price developments. Wages have a tendency to rise but not to roll back and a 'ratchet effect' operates. Thus, prices of services remain high for long unless the labour market is highly competitive like that in the software sector.

Weight of Services in CPI

This is not entirely clear as certain services and products overlap in the present pattern of the index. However, our exercise shows that clearly identifiable services account for a little over 16 percent in the CPI.

1	Medical care – fees and premium	:	1.09
2	Education and recreation fees and tickets	:	1.88
3	Transport and communication – fees/ fare and postages	:	2.21
4	Personal care – barber charges	:	0.57
5	Others – laundry, washing, tailoring charges	:	1.59
6	Housing – rent	:	8.67
	Sub-Total	:	16.01
7	Fuel and light	:	6.28
	Grand Total	:	22.29

The weight goes up to 22.3 percent if fuel and light services and goods are included in services. It goes up to about 25 percent if all services overlapping with products also are included.

The poor also avail of services, they must be paying atleast for housing and, in contingencies, for medical care. Fuel and light remain essential items of expenditure. The latest data (Planning Commission) on per capita expenditure of the poverty class (Annexure I) show that medical care has a very significant and similar weight in both rural and urban areas. Fuel and light have much higher weight common to both the areas (Table 2).

Thus, as expected, the weight of services including fuel and light in the consumption basket of the poor is higher at 22.66 in urban areas compared with 17.55 in rural areas.

Perception of Consumer Price Variations

The indices of prices being statistical have their limitations of coverage, weights and variations in quality. The CPI in vogue has 1982 as base and is under revision. This applies particularly to services in the CPI. The people's perceptions, therefore, need also to be observed. As in products, there have been pluses as well as minuses in price variations ('Price Perceptions', editorial, *Business Standard*, September 28, 2002). The general perceptions about certain services are brought in Table 3

Not all of the items in table 3 are clearly identifiable in the CPI in the details of weights and price developments. What is clear is that variations have been the result of changing conditions like privatisation or resorting more to private providers besides changing costs and margins. The general perception is that there is a trend to reduce costs though the providers are constrained by rigidities particularly those of wage bill and delivery systems prevailing for a long time. Power is a case in point.

reforms have led to a rise in charges as per costs, but due to overstaffing and inefficiencies, costs have yet to be reduced significantly and thus revision of charges in this sector has contributed to a higher rate of CPI inflation.

GDP Deflator of Services

What the aggregate or 'economy-wide (NAS, CSO) [CSO 2001] picture shows is that recently the rate of inflation in the services sectors has indeed risen compared with the previous year and has mostly been higher than the overall rate (Table 4).

Thus, the data of the first quarter of 2002-03 show that the rate of inflation in construction, affecting housing financing, social and personal services has been much higher than in the previous year. They have apparently contributed to the higher rate of CPI inflation compared with WPI rate.

Rate of (CPI) inflation in services

Annexure II shows the indices and the rate of CPI inflation in items on a monthly basis for the period April 2001 to March 2002 and April 2002 to September 2002, the latest available from the labour bureau. When compared with the overall CPI and the rate of inflation, we find that education and recreation, transport and communication, and housing have recorded a rate higher than the overall rate all thorough in the previous year. Transport and communications, housing and 'others' recorded a higher rate for all the six months of 2002-03 for which information is available (Table 5).

The rate of inflation in CPI of the personal care and 'others' group has been higher in only in three months during 2001-02. 'Others' include laundering, washing and tailoring charges. The inflation rate has been lower in medical care in the first six months of 2002.

Table 1: Rate of Inflation

Year	WPI Rate (Percent)	CPI Rate (Percent)
2000-01	7.2	3.8
2001-02	3.6	4.3
2002-03	25.5* (5.2)	4.3* (3.7)

Note: * April-September; parentheses show figures for the corresponding period of the previous year

Table 2: Weights in Per Capita Expenditure of Poverty Classes, 1999-2000

	Rural	urban
Rent	0.07	2.05
Medical	3.97	4.01
Education	1.15	2.32
Sub-Total	5.19	8.38
Others		
Entertainment	0.22	0.59
Conveyance	1.47	2.13
Consumer Services	2.49	2.66
Cumulative Total	9.37	13.76
Fuel and Light	8.18	8.90
Grand Total	17.55	22.66

Table 3: Perception of Services Prices

Due to	Increase in Variations	Decrease in Variations
Reforms and competition	Urban Bus Transport*	Air fares
	Domestic power rates*	Mobile phone revenues
Strong demand, lifestyle and privatisation	Cable charges	House purchases
	Private school education	Travel services and hospitality
	Pharmaceuticals and cosmetics	Personal services
	Premium auto services	Financial services**

Note: * Efficiency effort did not necessarily follow the reforms.

** Charge on bank demand drafts/ transfers of money.

Table 4: GDP Deflators

Sector	2000-01	2001-02	2001-02 Q-1	2002-03 Q-1
Construction	3.4	3.7	1.9	5.5
Trade, Hotels, Transport and Communication	3.8	3.0	1.4	5.0
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	4.3	3.5	1.8	5.4
Community, social and personal services	3.8	3.8	3.0	4.3
Aggregate GDP	3.8	3.5	2.0	4.3

Table 5: Frequency of Higher Rate in Services

Services	Number of Months		
	Weight	April 2001-2002	April-September 2002
Medical care	1.05	5	Lower (5)
Education and recreation	1.88	12	4 (6)
Transport and Communication	2.21	12	6 (6)
Personal care and effects	0.57	3	4 (3)
Others	1.59	3	6 (4)
Housing	8.67	12	6 (6)
Fuel and Light	6.28	9	6 (6)

Note: Figures in parentheses refer to the corresponding months of the previous year.

The average rate of inflation has been higher (than the overall average rate) in education, transport and communication, and housing, and higher also in the case of 'others' in 2002 Table 6.

It is also noteworthy that the overall rate of inflation in 2002 so far has been higher than in the previous year except in case of medical care. The higher rate of inflation in transport may have been mainly due to the upward revisions in fuel prices.

Services Prices at Different Centres

Analysing the rate of inflation according to locations, we find that most centres of reporting with some kind of well-known services orientation have recorded a higher average rate of inflation than the overall average. The centres to be picked up more scientifically require detailed analysis. Annexure III shows the varying rates recorded at such centres in 2001-02 and during April-September 2002, but all higher than the overall rate. This is inline with the observed dynamics of services contributing to the higher (CPI) rate of inflation.

Contribution of different Services Prices in CPI Inflation

The analysis of contribution, as per details in Annexure IV and Annexure V, shows that about one-half of CPI inflation has been contributed by food and fuel, at 47.1 percent in 2001-02 and 50.5 percent in 2002-03 (April-September). Services prices have contributed about the remaining one half of the rate of inflation during both 2001-02 and April-September 2002 (Table 7).

Housing, among services, accounted for a substantial (over one-fifth) share of the CPI inflation in 2001-02 and 2002-03. Elsewhere, housing prices have been rising and much ahead of incomes in most US cities. House prices have risen by nearly a third in real terms, since 1997, in the eight of 50 biggest metropolitan areas. In the Euro area, services prices have recorded high increase since May 2002 and the main inflation components were restaurants, transport and accommodation prices. Among other services, as Table 7 shows, the contribution of transport and communications has risen in India in 2002-03, price revisions in fuel account for the high rate of price rise in case of transport. The contribution of medical care declined in 2002-03 while that of education increased marginally. The contribution of 'others' covering laundry, washing and tailoring charges, has declined substantially in 2002-03. To what extent changes in wages account for the variations in contribution needs further analysis.

Role of Variations in Wages

The ECB analysis [ECB 2002] of price developments in the euro area reveals the importance of wage variations in services prices and the rate of inflation. Services prices had risen in the euro area at the rate of 1.7 percent in 2000 and 2.5 percent in 2001 but have been edging upto 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 percent in the first, second and third quarters of 2002, respectively, highest among the index components. This is mainly due to increases in both air transport services prices and accommodation services prices counteracted in September by a relatively strong increase in restaurant prices. But they reflected past wage developments, indirect effects from past price shocks and, to a small extent, some euro cash changeover effects at the turn of the year. The restaurant services prices also showed a rise due to these developments and led to a rise in perceived inflation by consumers who frequently visit restaurants. Due to no further increase in the annual rate of change of negotiated wages in the second quarter of 2002, ECB expects services price inflation to moderate. Thus, wage rate of variations have a lot to do with the rate of inflation in the euro-zone countries. It is recognised that the levels of wages and social securities are high in these countries making these variations important.

Perceived Inflation in Case of Services

The perceived inflation by consumers depends on the importance attached to price developments in goods and services they buy frequently. Analysis of prices of goods shows that the availability of essential goods of consumption is comfortable and their prices remain steady except for seasonal variation observed recently in edible oils and onions. With the shift in importance of consumption towards items of comfort, leisure and support services, observed in private consumption expenditure (PCE), the perception of inflation in services remains strong, notably in housing. The discounts and gifts are not directly related to MRP by the consumers and are taken as freebies. Indeed, formal MRP or like prices of certain items and of services associated with them are not falling despite a significant decline in raw material or base material prices, for example, tea and coffee. This is mainly due to lack of adequate price information and consumer pressure. The World Bank pink sheets (World Bank 2002) show how average prices of these commodities declined recently (Table 8).

The case of tobacco is similar. Tobacco prices in the country have been declining but a pack of cigarette costs the same today as in the previous year.

Table 6: Average Rate of Inflation in Services

Services	April 2001-2002	April-September 2002
Medical care	4.2	2.5 (5.0)
Education and recreation	6.4	7.5 (6.4)
Transport and Communication	6.8	10.7 (5.9)
Personal care and effects	3.5	4.3 (3.4)
'Others'	4.0	5.0 (3.8)
Housing	10.9	10.2 (9.2)
Fuel and Light	6.4	11.2 (8.5)
Overall	4.3	4.3 (3.7)

Note: Figures in parentheses relate to the same months of the previous year.

Table 7: Contribution of Services Prices in Inflation

Services	2001-2002	2002-03 (April-September)
Medical care	3.3	1.8
Education and recreation	4.2	4.7
Transport and Communication	4.9	7.4
Housing	23.9	22.3
Fuel and Light	10.8	17.0
Others	13.1	9.5
Total	60.2	62.7

Table 8: World Prices of Coffee and Tea

Item	January-December 2000	January-December 2001	January-December 2002
Tea (Kolkatta auction)	180.6	166.1	145.0
Coffee, Arabica	192.0	137.3	132.0
Coffee, Robusta	91.0	60.7	61.5

Production and Export of Cardamom in Guatemala

Year	Production (Tonnes)	Export (Tonnes)
1985	7450	6172
1986	8970	7977
1987	10819	11488
1988	11307	11302
1889	11500	11075
1990	11120	11111
1991	13500	13161
1992	12472	13238
1993	12925	14440
1994	14966	13211
1995	15601	13918
1996	16327	21252
1997	16689	14018
1998	15000	17445
1999	13000	13216
2000	10000	8536
2001	11800	7457

Annexure I
Itemwise Per Capita and Percentage Distribution in Total Expenditure for Poverty Class (1999-2000)

(Rs per month)

Sl no	Item	Rural		Urban	
		Average Consumption	Percentage Distribution	Average Consumption	Percentage Distribution
	I Food	208.03	64.80	278.31	59.99
1	Cereals	99.28	30.93	98.18	21.16
2	Gram	0.35	0.11	0.54	0.12
3	Cereal substitution	0.17	0.05	0.23	0.05
4	Pulses and pulse products	14.17	4.41	18.73	4.04
5	Milk and milk products	16.30	5.08	36.25	7.81
6	Edible oil	13.49	4.20	19.52	4.21
7	Egg, fish and meat	9.55	2.97	17.82	3.84
8	Vegetables	23.16	7.21	31.36	6.76
9	Fruits (fresh)	2.75	0.86	6.29	1.36
10	Fruits (dry)	0.66	0.21	1.29	0.28
11	Sugar	7.33	2.28	11.03	2.38
12	Salt	0.94	0.29	1.16	0.25
13	Spices	9.86	3.07	12.93	2.79
14	Beverages, etc	10.02	3.12	23.0	4.96
	II Non-Food	113.00	35.20	185.62	40.01
1	Paan	1.57	0.49	2.29	0.49
2	Tobacco	5.59	1.74	6.51	1.40
3	Intoxicants	2.65	0.83	3.22	0.69
	Sub-total (1+2+3)	9.81	3.06	12.02	2.59
4	Fuel and Light	26.25	8.18	41.31	8.90
5	Clothing	23.99	7.47	30.55	6.59
6	Footwear	2.96	0.92	5.01	1.08
7	Education	3.69	1.15	10.75	2.32
8	Medical – Institutional	1.66	0.52	2.95	0.64
9	Medical – Non-institutional	11.09	3.45	15.63	3.37
10	Entertainment	0.71	0.22	2.73	0.59
11	Goods personal care and effects	0.61	0.19	0.84	0.18
12	Toilet articles	7.80	2.43	13.77	2.97
13	Sundry articles	6.60	2.06	10.24	2.21
	Sub-total (10+11+12+13)	15.72	4.90	27.58	5.94
14	Consumer services	7.99	2.49	12.34	2.66
15	Conveyance	4.71	1.47	9.88	2.13
	Sub-total (14+15)	12.70	3.96	22.21	4.79
16	Rent	0.24	0.07	9.51	2.05
17	Taxes and cesses	0.29	0.09	2.22	0.48
	Sub-total (16 to 17)	28.94	9.01	61.51	13.26
18	Durable goods	4.61	1.44	5.89	1.27
	Total expenditure (I +II)	321.03	100.00	463.93	100.00

Table 9: Monthly Rates of Inflation

Index	Jan 2002	Feb 2002	March 2002	April 2002	May 2002	June 2002	July 2002	Aug 2002	Sep 2002	Jan-Sep 2002 (av)	April- Sep 2002 (av)
CPI	4.94	5.19	5.17	4.69	4.66	4.16	3.89	3.86	4.30	4.54	4.26
WPI	1.51	1.39	1.76	1.50	1.50	2.43	2.79	3.22	3.64	2.19	2.51

Table 10: Prices of Major Groups

Index	weight	Jan 2002	Feb 2002	March 2002	April 2002	May 2002	June 2002	July 2002	Aug 2002	Sep 2002	Jan-Sep 2002 (av)	April- Sep 2002 (av)
Food Group	57.00	3.3	3.4	3.6	2.9	2.6	2.0	2.3	1.8	3.1	2.8	2.5
Paan, Supari, etc	3.15	4.5	4.2	3.1	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.5	1.8
Fuel & Light	6.28	5.3	7.0	9.7	10.9	11.4	11.5	10.8	11.1	11.2	9.9	11.2
Housing	8.67	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	7.5	7.5	7.6	11.1	10.3
Clothing, Bedding	8.54	6.8	6.8	5.1	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.5	3.9	2.7
Miscellaneous *	16.36	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.3	5.5	6.0	6.1	5.4	6.1	5.4	5.7
Overall	100.00	4.9	5.2	5.2	4.7	4.7	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.5	4.3

Note: * Include medical care, education, telecommunication and transport, personal care and others.

Annexure II
Consumer Price Index (CPI) Numbers for Industrial Workers during 2001-02
(Base 1982=100)

Group / Sub-Group	weight		Apr-01	May-01	Jun-01	Jul-01	Aug-01	Sep-01	Oct-01
Medical care	2.59	Index	530	533	533	534	535	536	537
		Inflation	5.0	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.9
Education, recreation and amusements	3.14	Index	383	383	384	389	394	395	397
		Inflation	7.3	7.0	5.8	6.0	6.5	5.9	5.9
Transport and Communication	2.65	Index	503	503	506	506	506	506	523
		Inflation	7.5	5.2	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.4	7.2
Personal care and effects	3.31	Index	441	442	444	445	446	447	449
		Inflation	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.2
Others	4.67	Index	438	439	440	442	443	445	447
		Inflation	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.7	3.7
Housing group	8.67	Index	479	479	479	517	517	517	517
		Inflation	6.4	6.4	6.4	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
All items	100.00	Index	448	451	457	463	466	465	468
		Inflation	2.3	2.5	3.4	4.0	5.2	4.7	4.2

Annexure II (Contd..)

Group / Sub-Group	weight		Nov-01	Dec-01	Jan-02	Feb-02	Mar-02	Average (Apr-Mar)
Medical care	2.59	Index	537	540	541	542	543	537
		Inflation	4.9	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.6	4.2
Education, recreation and amusements	3.14	Index	399	403	406	4.6	407	396
		Inflation	6.1	6.9	6.8	6.3	6.3	6.4
Transport and Communication	2.65	Index	523	540	540	538	538	519
		Inflation	6.7	9.1	8.4	7.6	7.4	6.8
Personal care and effects	3.31	Index	452	454	454	457	457	449
		Inflation	3.4	3.4	3.2	4.1	4.1	3.5
Others	4.67	Index	449	452	453	455	456	447
		Inflation	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.0
Housing group	8.67	Index	517	517	541	541	541	514
		Inflation	12.1	12.1	12.9	12.9	12.9	10.9
All items	100.00	Index	472	469	467	466	468	463
		Inflation	4.9	5.2	4.9	5.2	5.2	4.3

CPI Numbers for Industrial Workers during 2002-03 (April – September)
(Base 1982=100)

Group / Sub-Group	weight		Apr-02	May-02	Jun-02	Jul-02	Aug-02	Sep-02	Average (Apr-Sep)
Medical care	2.59	Index	544	544	545	548	549	550	547 (534)
		Inflation	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5 (5.0)
Education, recreation and amusements	3.14	Index	409	414	418	420	419	422	417 (388)
		Inflation	6.8	8.1	8.9	8.0	6.3	6.8	7.5 (6.4)
Transport and Communication	2.65	Index	547	549	560	565	566	566	559 (505)
		Inflation	8.7	9.1	1.7	11.7	11.9	11.9	10.7 (5.9)
Personal care and effects	3.31	Index	459	459	463	463	466	469	463 (444)
		Inflation	4.1	3.8	4.3	4.0	4.5	4.9	4.3 (3.4)
Others	4.67	Index	459	461	463	464	466	467	463 (441)
		Inflation	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.2	4.9	5.0 (3.8)
Housing group	8.67	Index	541	541	541	556	556	556	549 (498)
		Inflation	12.9	12.9	12.9	7.5	7.5	7.5	10.2 (9.2)
All items	100.00	Index	469	472	476	481	484	485	478 (458)
		Inflation	4.7	4.7	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.3 (3.7)

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate averages in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Annexure III
Annual Percentage Variation in the CPI (IW) of Major Service-Oriented Centres, 2001-02

State	Weight	Apr-01	May-01	Jun-01	Jul-01	Aug-01	Sep-01	Oct-01
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	1.63	1.2	3.1	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.2
	Warangal	1.54	3.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	6.8	8.6
Gujarat	Surat	0.86	4.0	4.9	7.3	8.9	9.2	8.0
	Vadodara	0.88	3.0	3.9	5.5	5.7	7.4	5.0
Haryana	Faridabad	1.17	5.0	6.4	5.4	6.9	8.1	7.7
Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar	0.22	5.1	6.4	8.0	5.5	17.2	11.4
Karnataka	Belgaum	1.33	-0.8	-0.2	1.9	3.1	5.7	5.7
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	1.37	5.0	6.6	6.2	6.2	8.2	7.9
	Bhopal	1.51	4.0	5.3	6.6	10.3	11.9	11.0
	Indore	1.28	3.5	5.2	6.1	5.6	6.5	5.8
Maharashtra	Mumbai	7.87	4.0	2.5	3.3	4.5	5.3	4.5
	Nasik	2.04	8.0	8.6	9.0	7.0	6.3	4.6
Rajasthan	Ajmer	1.59	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.9	6.0	5.0
	Jaipur	1.25	3.0	2.0	4.0	5.9	6.9	6.1
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	1.30	3.8	4.7	5.2	4.8	5.3	6.0
	Saharanpur	1.68	1.7	4.5	6.0	6.2	5.1	5.1
West Bengal	Asansol	1.00	2.0	2.2	2.7	3.4	8.4	8.5
	Durgapur	0.98	7.7	8.3	7.8	7.2	10.0	7.8
	Haldia	0.83	2.3	2.5	3.4	19.4	19.5	16.1
	Kolkata	4.24	7.1	5.9	7.3	11.6	13.2	9.7
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	0.16	5.5	6.8	6.1	6.3	7.6	6.2
Delhi	Delhi	1.79	1.7	26.1	3.3	2.3	3.1	3.4
	All-India	100.00	2.3	2.5	8.3	4.0	5.2	4.2

Annexure III (Contd..)

State	Weight	Nov-01	Dec-01	Jan-02	Feb-02	Mar-02	Average (Apr-Mar)
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	1.63	4.7	6.8	7.7	8.3	5.2
	Warangal	1.54	9.2	9.0	11.7	10.1	7.2
Gujarat	Surat	0.86	6.8	5.8	5.6	3.5	6.4
	Vadodara	0.88	5.0	4.8	4.6	3.7	5.0
Haryana	Faridabad	1.17	7.2	6.6	5.6	3.6	6.0
Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar	0.22	10.9	9.7	8.6	8.2	9.6
Karnataka	Belgaum	1.33	7.3	6.8	6.1	7.9	4.7
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	1.37	8.2	7.9	4.8	4.1	6.4
	Bhopal	1.51	11.6	10.9	10.0	6.8	9.0
	Indore	1.28	6.4	5.3	5.3	4.9	5.6
Maharashtra	Mumbai	7.87	4.5	4.7	5.0	6.8	4.8
	Nasik	2.04	3.1	3.1	3.0	4.1	5.6
Rajasthan	Ajmer	1.59	5.5	5.2	4.8	5.7	4.8
	Jaipur	1.25	6.3	7.9	6.4	6.4	5.5
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	1.30	7.0	4.9	3.3	3.9	4.8
	Saharanpur	1.68	5.7	5.2	6.2	7.2	5.4
West Bengal	Asansol	1.00	9.5	9.6	10.6	10.5	7.1
	Durgapur	0.98	7.4	8.8	12.3	12.6	9.2
	Haldia	0.83	18.4	19.6	19.1	19.0	14.7
	Kolkata	4.24	12.5	14.1	13.4	14.2	11.1
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	0.16	5.7	5.5	8.7	8.5	6.7
Delhi	Delhi	1.79	4.2	3.9	3.3	3.1	5.1
	All-India	100.00	4.9	5.2	4.9	5.2	4.7

Annual Percentage Variation in the CPI (IW) of Major Service-Oriented Centres, 2002-03 (April-September)

State	Weight	Apr-02	May-02	Jun-02	Jul-02	Aug-02	Sep-02	Average (Apr-Sep)
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	1.63	8.2	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.3
	Warangal	1.54	8.5	8.8	6.7	6.6	7.6	8.1
Gujarat	Surat	0.86	2.8	2.1	1.0	0.6	0.2	1.4
	Vadodara	0.88	4.5	2.7	3.3	3.0	1.7	2.4
Haryana	Faridabad	1.17	1.9	1.5	1.9	0.8	1.7	2.4
Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar	0.22	10.3	9.9	8.0	8.7	0.4	-1.1
Karnataka	Belgaum	1.33	8.1	6.7	5.1	5.1	4.2	5.9
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	1.37	3.3	2.0	1.7	3.4	2.1	2.9
	Bhopal	1.51	7.0	6.1	6.2	2.0	1.8	2.6
	Indore	1.28	3.4	3.6	4.2	4.6	3.4	3.4
Maharashtra	Mumbai	7.87	6.3	5.9	5.3	4.7	5.2	5.4
	Nasik	2.04	4.1	2.8	2.8	2.0	3.0	1.6
Rajasthan	Ajmer	1.59	4.3	3.3	4.7	5.1	4.6	5.1
	Jaipur	1.25	5.5	4.6	3.6	2.3	3.7	5.6
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	1.30	1.4	1.6	2.7	2.4	3.5	3.7
	Saharanpur	1.68	5.9	4.1	2.8	2.3	1.4	1.9
West Bengal	Asansol	1.00	9.4	7.9	7.4	7.0	2.2	2.2
	Durgapur	0.98	10.8	10.2	11.1	10.1	7.0	6.8
	Haldia	0.83	17.7	17.8	17.7	2.1	2.3	2.6
	Kolkata	4.24	12.7	13.5	11.9	7.0	3.9	3.9
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	0.16	5.0	4.3	4.9	4.5	4.8	4.8
Delhi	Delhi	1.79	2.5	3.4	4.1	4.7	5.0	5.2
	All-India	100.00	4.7	4.7	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.3

Household charges in case of power, transport and water are rising due to reforms right 'user pricing', not always associated with efficiency improvements. Thus, the consumers are stuck with high cost in these cases. It is likely that further reforms if not accompanied by reduced inefficiencies, may lead to upward revision in charges and fees of utilities as also in case of railways. They will naturally have a spiralling impact on personal and community services. It is only in telecommunications and airways that privatisation and competition have directly lead to downward revision of charges. These services are, however, confined to elite groups and have little

weight in the CPI. They, however, lead to higher perceived inflation by general consumers.

Latest Inflation Developments

The monthly CPI-based rate of inflation, which includes services, is reported to be higher than the WPI so far in 2002.

Some moderation in the CPI inflation rate from 5.2 percent at the beginning of the year to 3.9 percent in July-August and 4.3 percent in September is mainly explained by one-time increase in charges of utility services like electricity and decline in the rate of rise in housing prices from July 2002 (Table 10).

	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
WPI	3.7	3.5	3.0	3.0
CPI	4.4	4.0	3.5	3.5

The WPI rate is on the rise since June due to upward revision of prices of petroleum products and some pressure on prices of manufactured products like edible oils and steel. The deficit monsoon also had an adverse impact on domestic supplies of essential goods, and thus on prices, notably of edible oils and pulses. The prices of foodgrains are, however steady, with 57 percent weight in the CPI rate down. Annexure VI and Annexure VII show the relatively sustained higher inflation rate (weighted) in services prices compared with overall consumer prices from January 2001 to September 2002. The sustained trend is observed also in the US. The trend is also observed in the euro area since September 2001.

Inflation Forecasts

The IEG-DPC (2002) have forecast the WPI inflation rate at 3.8 percent to 4.0 percent and the CPI rate at 3.7-3.8 percent for the coming months. The prices of FMCGs and commercial vehicles may show a downward trend due to reduced farm income and consumer spending. The hardening rupee vis-à-vis the US dollar, that is, the rupee appreciation may, however, provide a check on prices through cheaper imports, notably essential items such as edible oils and pulses, and metals and fuel. But there has been some rise in global prices of metals, rubber, plastic products and paper, which may reflect in the CPI rate of inflation, and in low degrees, depending on weight, in the WPI rate.

The two inflations rates forecast for the medium term by an international consultancy agency [HSBC 2002] are given in Table 11.

The CPI rate may remain above the WPI rate although both may move in a narrow range. The prospects of convergence are uncertain ('Wholesale, retail inflation set to converge in November', Business Standard, 2002.)

Increasing Tradability and Services Prices

To what extent services prices would contribute to the CPI rate different from the WPI rate of inflation is a matter of further detailed analysis. The details may include the impact of likely reforms and the competitiveness of the services sector, trends in changing consumer behavior as also the emerging scenario of retailing, be it distribution services or financial services. At present, the consumers are stuck with increased services prices due to inefficiencies and high costs of utilities. As some of the services become more tradable, global trends would also need to be analysed, such as in case of communications, recreation and travel.

The higher price increases, rising productivity and increased tradability could create a 'virtuous circle' associated with a higher share of services in GDP. Increasing modernisation and technological upgradations, also competition, may help in raising productivity while increasing sophistication and consumer preference for services associated with products (like electronic items, PCs sanitaryware, automobiles, white goods and construction) may enable service providers to enhance charges and fees. On the other hand, reforms and privatisation of public utilities, if not associated with increased efficiency, may also contribute to rise in charges and thus services prices which may not be part of the 'virtuous circle'.

Annexure IV

Contribution of Groups / Sub-Groups to Total Rate of CPI (IW) - Based Inflation (Annual), 2001-02

Sl No	Group / Sub-Group	weight	Apr-01	May-01	Jun-01	Jul-01	Aug-01	Sep-01	Oct-01
I	Food group Index	57.00	0.00	15.55	38.00	34.83	47.09	40.71	45.00
II	Fuel and light	6.28	25.75	19.98	15.07	13.26	10.10	11.06	0.66
III	Clothing, bedding, Footwear etc.	8.54	4.27	3.88	3.42	2.37	2.60	3.25	3.60
IV	Housing	8.67	25.14	22.86	16.76	26.97	21.11	23.12	25.55
V	Miscellaneous sub-groups (Service items)	16.36	37.63	31.23	22.90	18.18	14.23	15.58	18.08
a.	Medical care	2.59	6.48	6.36	4.32	3.60	2.70	3.08	3.41
b.	Education, recreation and amusements	3.14	8.16	7.14	4.40	3.84	3.28	3.29	3.64
c.	Transport and Communication	2.65	9.28	6.02	4.95	4.12	3.11	3.28	4.88
VI	Others*	11.13	20.92	18.21	13.08	11.01	10.01	12.21	13.26
	Inflation rate in all-items	100.00	2.28	2.50	3.39	4.04	5.19	4.73	4.23

Annexure IV (Contd..)

Sl No	Group / Sub-Group	weight	Nov-01	Dec-01	Jan-02	Feb-02	Mar-02	Average (Apr-Mar)
I	Food group Index	57.00	49.23	49.57	38.86	37.17	39.65	36.31
II	Fuel and light	6.28	0.86	3.55	7.14	8.91	12.67	10.75
III	Clothing, bedding, Footwear etc.	8.54	3.11	5.20	8.15	7.80	5.94	4.47
IV	Housing	8.67	22.07	21.11	24.43	23.37	23.37	22.99
V	Miscellaneous sub-groups (Service items)	16.36	16.36	16.36	16.36	15.65	15.65	19.85
a.	Medical care	2.59	2.94	1.58	1.65	1.46	1.58	3.26
b.	Education, recreation and amusements	3.14	3.28	3.55	3.71	3.28	3.28	4.24
c.	Transport and Communication	2.65	3.98	5.18	5.06	4.38	4.26	4.88
VI	Others*	11.13	14.53	10.26	11.00	13.63	9.25	13.11
	Inflation rate in all-items	100.00	4.89	5.16	4.94	5.19	5.17	4.31

Contribution of Groups/ Sub-Groups to Total Rate of CPI (IW)-Based Inflation (Annual), 2002-03 (April-September)

Sl No	Group / Sub-Group	weight	Apr-02	May-02	Jun-02	Jul-02	Aug-02	Sep-02	Average (Apr-Sep)
I	Food group Index	57.00	35.29	32.57	27.00	34.83	28.50	42.75	33.49
II	Fuel and light	6.28	15.25	15.85	17.85	17.79	18.49	16.64	16.98
III	Clothing, bedding, Footwear etc.	8.54	3.25	3.66	4.05	4.27	4.27	3.42	3.82
IV	Housing	8.67	25.60	25.60	28.29	18.79	18.79	16.91	22.33
V	Miscellaneous sub-groups (Service items)	16.36	18.70	19.48	23.25	25.45	22.72	22.90	22.08
a.	Medical care	2.59	1.73	1.36	1.64	2.01	2.01	1.81	1.76
b.	Education, recreation and amusements	3.14	3.89	4.64	5.62	5.41	4.36	4.24	4.69
c.	Transport and Communication	2.65	5.55	5.80	7.53	8.69	8.83	7.95	7.39
VI	Others*	11.13	9.44	10.52	8.02	8.21	14.75	6.28	9.54
	Inflation rate in all-items	100.00	4.69	4.66	4.16	3.89	3.86	4.30	4.26

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate averages in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Annexure VI
Consumer Prices: All items vis-à-vis Services

India

	Jan 2001	Feb 2001	Mar 2001	Apr 2001	May 2001	June 2001	July 2001	Aug 2001	Sep 2001	Oct 2001	Nov 2001	Dec 2001
All items	3.2	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.5	3.4	4.0	5.2	4.7	4.2	4.9	5.2
Services	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.4	5.3	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.6
	Jan 2002	Feb 2002	Mar 2002	Apr 2002	May 2002	June 2002	July 2002	Aug 2002	Sep 2002			
All items	4.9	5.2	5.2	4.7	4.7	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.3			
Services	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.5	6.6	6.5	6.5			

Eero Area

	Jan 2001	Feb 2001	Mar 2001	Apr 2001	May 2001	June 2001	July 2001	Aug 2001	Sep 2001	Oct 2001	Nov 2001	Dec 2001
All items	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.0
Services	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8
	Jan 2002	Feb 2002	Mar 2002	Apr 2002	May 2002	June 2002	July 2002	Aug 2002	Sep 2002			
All items	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.1			
Services	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3			

United States

	Jan 2001	Feb 2001	Mar 2001	Apr 2001	May 2001	June 2001	July 2001	Aug 2001	Sep 2001	Oct 2001	Nov 2001	Dec 2001
All items	3.7	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.6	3.2	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.6
Services	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.7
	Jan 2002	Feb 2002	Mar 2002	Apr 2002	May 2002	June 2002	July 2002	Aug 2002	Sep 2002			
All items	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.5			
Services	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2			

Source: Economic and Political Weekly, June-July 2003.

Monsoon delay may affect economic recovery: CMIE

The delay in monsoon has adversely affected the prospects of an economic recovery in the current fiscal and raised the risk of drought and water shortages, according to the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE).

The economic think tank in its monthly review today said the prospects for economic recovery in 2003-04 "suffered a blow" as the south west monsoon failed to hit the Kerala coast on June 1.

Rains were late as of end of first week of June, CMIE said adding the water levels in major reservoirs was only 65 percent of the 10-year average level at the end of May 2003.

The delay in monsoon was particularly worrisome because it follows a drought year in which both the kjarif and rabi seasons had witnessed falls in the foodgrain and non-food crops, CMIE said.

"The meteorological Department has identified two out of six instances when the rains have been below normal. While this may be redeeming, the impact on the agriculture is less gratifying and production declined in five of the six instances of delayed monsoons", CMIE said. The below normal rains in the pre-monsoon season and the delay in the onset of south-west monsoon had effected sowing of early kharif cereals and rice, it added. PTI

Monsoon Rainfall (Normal – 196 cm)

Year	Amount (CM)	Date of onset
1992	241	June 5
1993	188	May 28
1994	246	May 28
1995	200	June 8
1996	194	June 3
1997	230	June 9
1998	220	June 3
1999	160	May 25
2000	176	June 1
2001	186	May 23
2002	128	May 29

Rupee closes at two-year high

ENS Economic Bureau

The Indian rupee rose to its highest close in over two years on Friday, helped by a bullish euro, though central bank intervention and importer demand kept it off the day's peak.

The local currency closed at 46.87/ 88 per dollar, the highest level since May 10, 2001. It moved between 46.8050 and 46.9000 during the day. "The rupees strengthening may continue so long as the euro continues its rally, but the pace wont be that much as people are slowly covering, and the mopping up operations continue," said a dealer.

The euro gained against the dollar in the global market despite a half percentage point interest rate cut by the European Central Bank, amid persisting concerns about the health of the US economy.

But importers were still cautious and increasingly covering foreign exchange exposures after a recent bout of volatility, which saw the rupee slide to a three-and-half week intra-day low of 47.25 on Monday from a two-year high of 46.75 eight days earlier.

Traders said importer dem and also triggered a round of covering in the evening, by banks which had gone short earlier in the day. The rupee has gained 0.47 percent over the week, taking its total gains in 2003 to 2.37 percent.

The local currency has benefited from the dollar's global slump and increased investment inflows, with foreign funds stepping up investments in Indian debt, after the drop in forward dollar premiums.

Such debt investments shot up to \$ 400.4 million in May from a combined \$ 264.2 million in the first four months of 2003.

GDP to grow by 5.9 – 6.3 pc: ICRA

The credit rating agency ICRA today pegged India's economic growth rate at 5.9-6.3 percent with agriculture poised to grow by 4.9-6.7 percent while industry and services slated to post over 6 percent during 2003-04.

ICRA's GDP forecast is higher than 6 percent made by Reserve Bank and Asian Development Bank for this fiscal, apart from IMF's projection of 5.1 percent for 2003.

"It is our assessment that provided the south wet monsoon does not turn out to be a failure as that of last year, the growth in 2003-04 is poised to show distinct improvement. We expect that the growth of GDP would range somewhere between 5.9 and 6.3 percent", ICRA said in its report 'Money & Finance'.

It said if the growth estimates for 2002-03 were moved up and closer to a more realistic five percent, the country's GDP growth would be close to six percent.

"If no revision whatsoever is made to the advance estimate for 2002-03, then the growth would be around 6.3 percent", the report said.

In sectoral terms, ICRA said agriculture growth could range between 4.9 and 6.7 percent this fiscal compared to the estimated negative growth of 3.1 percent in 2002-03.

Industry is slated to grow by 5.4 percent this fiscal as against 6.1 percent in 2002-03, while service sector is expected to grow by 6.6 percent this fiscal, compared to 7.1 percent in the last fiscal, it added.

Key infrastructure industries' performance dips to 4 percent

Signalling a downtrend in economic activity, key infrastructure industries performed badly for the second successive month this fiscal with growth plummeting to four percent during May, led by a massive fall in crude oil production.

The growth of six key infrastructure industries – crude petroleum, petroleum products, coal, electricity, cement and finished steel – fell to four percent in May from 5.6 percent during the corresponding month of previous fiscal, according to data released by the government today.

The growth also fell during April-May period from 5.8 percent to four percent with crude production falling by 3.6 percent.

Production of petroleum refinery products dipped marginally by 0.1 percent during May when compared with year ago period.

Cement production reported a fall in growth from 9.7 percent during May last year to 7.8 percent this year. Electricity sector, however,

posted a healthy five percent growth last month, up from 1.8 percent last year.

Coal production improved marginally with growth climbing to 3.5 percent during May 2003 from 3.2 percent a year ago.

Finished steel also reported a fall as performance dipped from 8.7 percent to 7.2 percent in May 2003.

Cumulative growth during the April-May period fell owing to a major fall in crude production which declined by 3.6 percent as compared to a growth of 5.9 percent during the corresponding period last year.

Petroleum products also fell by 4.9 percent in the two-month period to touch 3.2 percent, while cement production declined massively to 2.6 percent from double-digit figures.

Finished steel, however, improved its performance with growth crossing nine percent level as compared to 7.7 percent last year.

Source: Indian Express, June 25, 2003.

Country per capita cigarette consumption per annum

Bangladesh	:	232
Pakistan	:	562
Nepal	:	628
China	:	13115
UK	:	1833
USA	:	2372
Japan	:	2857
India	:	119

Source: Indian Express Daily

'Water management needs to become a mass movement'

The crucial link in India's bid to increase its food production over the next two decades would be water, with increased focus needed on effective water management, according to Dr. S. Nagarajan, director of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI).

"Today family planning or vaccination have become popular as they are perceived to be peoples' movement. A move on similar lines is required for water and water management. There must be greater realisation about the benefits of water harvesting," he added.

He also said that unlike urban centres where municipal authorities had passed rainwater harvesting-related legislation, Dr. Nagarajan said that similar legislation was not necessary in rural India.

"Rural India has always been using techniques like percolation tanks which need to be encouraged. There is a greater need to use local resources more effectively," Dr. Nagarajan said.

Interestingly enough some studies have shown that irrigation projects operate at extremely low efficiency levels. Effective water management assumes significance in that 57% of the country's geographical area is affected by various types of degradation, with water erosion accounting for the bulk of the destruction (149 million hectares or 79%).

It is estimated that by 2020, domestic demand for foodgrains would be around 294 million tonnes, milk (126-183 million tonnes), vegetables (136-181 million tonnes), fruits (68-98 million tonnes) and fish (18.3 million tonnes).

Commenting on the increased use of fertilisers, Dr. Nagarajan said that the compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) of rice productivity in north India has declined to 1.34% in the 90s compared to 3.19% in the 80s, while in the case of wheat it declined to 2.32% compared to 3.1% in the 80s.

While the average in CAGRs is higher than 2% on a pan-India basis, Dr. Nagarajan said that the average was lower than the population growth rate notably in the Indo-Gangetic plains, causing room for concern.

Economic Times, January 14, 2003.

Monetary Policy – Facile Assumption

The monetary policy announced by the governor of the Reserve Bank of India, Mr. Bimal Jalan, is based on facile and fanciful assumptions. It is a case of risk taking which is titally unwarranted in the prevailing domestic and global economic and political environment.

The leadership of NDA government, in particular the Prime Minister, have been driven in the election year to play, under pressure or by inclination, the role of smart by half politicians looking for quick, short-term electoral gains. Their policy preferences political, social and economic are tending to pander to the lobbies of the sectional interests with political clout and bargaining power. They are often ad-hoc and full of roll backs and somersaults.

Mr. Jalan too seems to have fallen under their spell. He is required to help them to achieve their ends, however, farfetched and whimsical they may be. But he is a career bureaucrat who should not make clumsy effort to ape this style of policy-making and is expected to assert his independent position in his capacity as the highest authority in the making of the official monetary policy.

It really makes no sense for him to further cut the interest rates for commercial banks to lend and borrow on sound economic and commercial criteria. The availability of funds of the commercial banks for lending to private corporate sector should be more rationally regulated.

The private corporate sector in India has not been able to raise resources from trade in their stocks and shares on the stock markets. There is no good reason to give them free access to financial resources of the commercial banks. The private business corporations have not made use of bank funds for productive investment and the cheap bank credit drawn upon by them has been used for trading in stocks and shares and acquisitions and mergers for market domination to derive monopoly advantage in segments of industry.

The cheap bank credit has also gone into boosting extravagant consumption, especially of imported goods and services by a thin layer of affluence in Indian society. It has not helped the mass of the people to access the market and satisfy their essential needs for goods and services.

The upshot is that the flow of bank credit to the private business corporations has increased the profitability of corporations by exploiting the labour in their existing production capacities

borrowed funds have not been used for investment to build new production capacity especially for essential goods and services of mass interest.

The cheap credit policy and easy availability of funds of the commercial banks has not resulted in the pick up of economic growth on a broad social and geographical base. Even as sluggish economic growth has tended to assume features of over all economic recession, inflationary pressures have picked up the prices, both wholesale and retail, of essential goods and services have started climbing up and have already touched as high a level as 6.7 percent in the last quarter of last years as against 2.2 percent in the corresponding period in the previous year.

But Mr. Jalan has cavalierly ignored all the red lights in his rush to provide cheap credit and easy availability of funds from commercial banks for the private corporate sector and for boosting the current consumption of rich. These are commended as reform measures to boost the economic growth, which has yet to materialise. But economic growth has decelerated in the last three years even as prime bank rate has been brought down from 11 to 6 percent. The release of funds of the commercial for lending has found few reliable takers in the private corporate sector. They have been investment strike, in spite of many fiscal concession and incentives even while dire reprisals have been threatened for any labour strike.

Mr. Jalan has assumed that the investment strike will end by his latest interest/ CRR cuts and inflationary pressures will become "benign" rather than oppressive for the investors. This assumption seems to be inspired by the idea that the up market of the upper and middle classes has already sufficiently developed in India for business corporations to exploit and garner attractive returns on their investment. Similar crazy ideas have been floated to attract foreign investment too. Such ideas do not work in practice and have failed to yield positive results in terms either of viable investment, sustainable economic growth or social welfare. The logic of market-friendly economic growth is indeed such that access of the mass of the people, including even over middle class to goods and services at affordable prices is barred in order to guarantee attractive returns for investors, Indian and Foreign. But this is also the basis for the optimistic expectation of Mr. Jalan that the price inflation may soon become benign. The temporary fall in oil prices in the international market after the victory of USA in the war on Iraq may too have

inspired this optimism. But control of the USA over the Iraqi oil will only help US oil conglomerates to manipulate the prices of oil for their global business plans. It will not be reliable basis for nursing false expectations about growth and stability of the Indian economy.

At the present level and the nature of the economic and social development in India, misdirected investments and distorted economic growth impair the ability to mobilise resources for productive investment in both the public and private sector. Private investment and productive activity in India has to grow and flourish only in step with planned public investment and development of economic social and cultural infrastructure by such investment. This has been conclusively established by the experience of the last ten years of implementation of so-called economic reforms.

There is clear evidence that bias against public investment and privatisation of public enterprise in the development of industry and infrastructure in the public sector has slowed down private investment too. The upshot of the market-friendly economic growth and structural adjustment of the Indian economy in the name of liberalisation and globalisation has been to push Indian economy deeper and deeper in the mire of stagflation that is uncertain growth and inflationary pressures rocking the economy.

Price movements cannot be controlled by administrative or political fiats. There is the need to curb elitist demand on available resources and step up of investment to augment essential supplies in the economy. It is also necessary to curb the wasteful expenditure of all kinds, including on the military build up in the name of security because it is actually inspired in India by the vain idea of asserting regional hegemony and winning international recognition as a regional superpower.

The road to growth with equity and stability lies in curbs on investment for meeting elitist consumption demands and curbs on the growth of the service sector, which is out of step with the growth of productive sectors – agriculture and industry. Investment in industrial and agricultural growth has to be given a broad social base.

The government must give top priority to controlling inflation. But their effort must not be limited to populist gestures or selective administrative measures. What is needed is a break with the elitist-oriented, socio-economic

development strategy mindlessly conceived and pursued. A strategy of development, which serves the basic need of the people and ensures equitable sharing of the gains of economic growth, has to be evolved and implemented not only for sustainable economic growth but also security.

Post Iraq War Global Economic Scenario

The war of the USA against Iraq is the beginning of the recolonisation of the developing countries by armed force. This blights prospects for peaceful development of the global economy based on principles of equity and reciprocity in economic relations between nation states. World War II led to the winding up of direct colonial rule in under developed countries. But the US war on Iraq is a desperate attempt to reverse the course of history. The siren song of globalisation has suddenly gone mute in the din and destruction of war.

The defeat of fascist rule paved the way for the reconstruction of developed countries devastated by World War II as a global enterprise. The developing countries, after gaining political independence, too found opportunities to embark on the path of self-reliant effort, with high expectations of financial and technological inputs from the developed countries for the growth and modernisation of their economies. All these gains of the World War II are now being attempted to be nullified by US militarists.

A significant development in this context was the passage in the mid-seventies of a resolution of the UN General Assembly, which the USA alone voted against, that asserted the sovereignty of nation states on their natural resources and upheld the claims of the developing countries for unconditional financial and technological support for the development of their economies. But the developed countries, in particular the USA never reconciled to these just and valid demands and claims of the developing countries and free their people from colonial shackles.

After lying low for sometime, the USA and its allies started plotting to find ways to resume exploitation of the developing countries, their resources, labour and consumers under novel forms. They resorted to ideological persuasion and used their stronger military and economic power for their purposes. It seems that repeated cycles of economic recession in the working of the capitalist system has impelled the USA and its junior ally,

Britain, to finally opt for desperate measures to regain their imperialist hegemony over the developing countries. The war on Iraq is not a fortuitous break on multilateral corporation and world peace. It is a part of a design that the US has been building up in the last decade to nullify the political and economic gains of developing countries after independence from colonial yoke.

It is indeed ironic but significant that the destruction in Iraq by USA should be seen by USA and U.K administration as an opportunity for their business corporations in particular those based in the USA to exploit. The US economy is at present passing through a deep recessionary cycle. The US administration seems to have been advised, which it seems to have accepted with alacrity, that it should go to war against Iraq, to be beginning with and follow up with wars against other developing countries on a selective basis to revive its economy. For this scheme to work, the market of all under-developed countries must, be opened to absorb the "production capacity of the US corporations and assure their investment attractive returns. The security of their corporations has also to be ensured by political domination of the developing countries. The US administration as the political representative of the international financial capital will, therefore, find one or another soft target among the developing countries for its war plans.

The increasing imbalances and iniquities are, therefore, dismissed as irrelevant for the overall growth of the capitalist economy in the world. They are treated as inherent in the process of economic growth itself. Globalisation and inter-dependence with multinational corporations holding the centre stage in economic activity and global flows of capital and technology are claimed to be the only basis for sound economic growth policy.

This counter-offensive of a handful of the developed countries with the USA leading the way against demands and claims of the developing countries in the global economic relations gathered strength after the collapse of the block of socialist countries led by USSR which was earlier seen as a countervailing force in the management of international economic and political relations. The USA administration then planned to dictate its terms in international relations by enhancing its armament capability to wage wars against developing countries without fear of retribution. It also felt free to repudiate its international treaty obligations as and when it suited its convenience.

The idea of a unique development model for India came at his point under sharp questioning by the developed countries and their international financial institutions. The Indian big business and its hangers in the intelligentsia and their political representative accepted early in the nineties that they had no option but to accept the abridgement of the sovereign status of Indian Republic.

The critical challenge to be faced by India and all developing countries in these conditions has been the assertion of political sovereignty for safe guarding the autonomy of the national development process itself and ensure steady growth of the economy and equity for the people. The dominant social and economic interests and their political representatives – parties and personalities – in many of these countries are not willing or able, by default or design, to come to grips with this challenge. On the contrary, ruling circles and their publicists in India do not hesitate to deride the very concept of the sovereignty of the Indian State in its relationship with USA.

This brings up for consideration the position of India as regard its economic, in particular industrial development, in the global frame. The fact is that there have been a steady decline in the rate of growth of industrial production from 7.6 percent achieved in the fifties to 6.3 percent in the sixties and 5.2 percent in the seventies. Indian economy has since been passing

through a crisis situation. Norms and principles, which are crucial for any move towards an acceptable world economic and political order and do not become applicable in practice as a result of argument and debate only. There are real clash of interests to be reckoned with. The developing countries and their people must combat unreservedly the outlook and preference of vested interests in the established economic and political order and relations by concerted action. Solidarity of the working people globally, in particular, has to become an active ingredient in the striving for a new and equitable world order. Within the framework of a positive and growth-oriented approach to the structuring of the world order, vested interests in the developed as well as developing countries which constantly contrive a clash of interests between the working people of the developed and developing countries have to exposed and combated. It is only thus that the concept of inter-dependence and common stakes of the developed and developing countries in global economic activity, growth and equity-oriented world order can become relevant. Any interpretation of the concept of globalisation and interdependence, which subordinates the growth and equity needs of the developing countries, is to pervert this concept.

Source: Monthly Commentary of Indian Economic conditions ; Vol. KL IV No. 10, May 2003.

Road Accident Death figures in Kerala (2000)

	No		No
1 Buses	517	6 Two Wheelers	525
2 Truck/ Lorry	202	7 Three Wheelers	208
3 Tempovan	105	8 Bicycle	113
4 Jeeps	244	9 Pedestriants	628
5 Cars	148		

Source: Crime Statistics 2000.

Fertility and Infant Mortality Rates of Social Groups in India (1988-99)

	Fertility rate	Infant Mortality rate
Scheduled Castes	3.15	83
Scheduled Tribes	3.06	84
Other Backward Castes	3.47	76
General Category (Forward Communities)	1.99	62

Source: The National Family Health Survey (98-99).

Indian Software Firms Feel Acquisitions Can be a Risky Way to Fast growth

Software company Infotech enterprises has been on a spending spree. In 1998 it had a Rs. 30 crore war chest for acquisition but it has almost run through the entire amount. The Hyderabad based geographical information systems specialist has bought software companies in the United Kingdom, Germany and Mumbai. Now, the company is wondering whether it should dip into its reserves because it would like to buy another company in the United States. Says Chief Executive and Managing Director B.V.R. Mohan Reddy: "inorganic growth will continue to be an important part of our growth plan".

It was the smartest path to rapid growth when the software boom was at its peak. Every company was scouting the world for smaller companies that could be bought at the right price. Infosys invested about \$9 million in seven companies and it says that it may create a separate fund for acquisitions of new generation technology companies.

But Infosys, like other infotech companies, has learnt that you have to be cautious about investments. It has written off \$3.17 million in two American companies EC Cubed and JASDIC Park. Similarly, Chennai-based SSI has written off its Rs. 20 crore investment in a US company Netfinex and has taken a Rs. 2.2 crore hit on its balance sheet as a result of its purchase of Indigo International.

"Indian IT companies were excited about investments last year as they were looking at them as a easy way to earn money. But the changes in the technology sector and the capital markets have spoiled their plans", said Sachin Mohindra, director and fund manager with Chescor International.

But the appetite for acquisitions and investments hasn't vanished completely. In June, Infosys picked up a 12 percent stake in another American company Workadia. The cost: \$2.2 million. Other strategic investments or acquisitions could also be on the cards. "By strategic investment what we mean is that any investment we make in a company should be able to bring in immediate value added and also at the same time derive tangible benefits," says Infosys board member Phaneesh Murthy.

Delhi-based NIIT has just started a venture capital arm which it believes will contribute 15 percent of turnover over the next two years. The new company NIIT Ventures will make strategic investments and acquisitions. NIIT has already bought a string of small companies in India including Medvarsity, Oneweb Systems and Relativity Technologies. It denies reports that these investments aren't producing the expected returns. "All our investments are doing well and we are expecting our plans to stay on track," says a company spokesman.

Nevertheless, everyone is moving more cautiously in the wake of tech slowdown. Take Silverline Technologies. In November Shanker Iyer, CEO and president of IT services was gung-ho about his third acquisition in a span of barely three months. He had picked up Canadian company CIT, Hong Kong-based SCI and Sera-Nova in the United States. "Acquiring a company enables you to capture a window of opportunities and gain market share and mind experienced. It gives us technological expertise besides giving us a geographical presence," he had said at the time.

Today, analysts say that Silverline paid too high a price for its acquisitions and this has contributed to a fall in profits. Its revenues are down from the heady peaks of last year. In the quarter ended December 2000 it had net profits of Rs. 35 crore on revenues of Rs. 75 crore. That's down to profit of Rs. 18 crore on revenues of Rs. 56 crore. "Most second rung companies have made acquisitions at a high price to gain access to the clients. But today, with no business, many appear to be repenting at leisure," says Aman Chowhan, analyst at Tata-T D Waterhouse Securities.

Source: Monthly Commentary on Indian Economic Conditions, May 2003.

New SGI Line Is Seeking To Bolster Linux Abilities

Don Clark

Silicon Graphics Inc said it has developed hardware and software that significantly extend the ability of the Linux operating system to handle the toughest scientific computing tasks.

The Mountain View, California, computer maker is introducing a family of server systems that allow as many as 64 of Intel Corp's Itanium 2 microprocessor chips to share a single pool of memory, roughly four times as many processors as current Linux-based supercomputers.

Under some circumstances, a pool of data could be shared by multiple 64-processor systems, allowing hundreds or thousands of processors to be clustered together into large supercomputers, SGI said.

Some laboratories now construct supercomputers using huge numbers of Linux-based systems, but the processors typically don't share memory.

As a result, the systems must pass data back and forth in ways that reduce efficiency in completing some scientific calculations, such as global climate prediction and wind tunnel simulation, said Greg Estes, vice president of marketing at SGI.

The company is hoping to recapture market share in supercomputers, where it has lost ground in recent years to rivals including International Business Machines Corp, Armonk, NY, and Hewlett-Packard Co, Palo Alto, Calif.

At prices ranging from \$70,176 to \$1.13 million, Mr. Estes said computers in SGI's Altix 3000 family offer roughly twice the performance of comparable IBM machines for half the price.

Dave Turek, an IBM vice-president in charge of Linux cluster systems, said it would take time to evaluate SGI's claims.

But he said its approach seems to target a small segment of the market that needs shared-memory systems and could include proprietary additions to Linux that users have been reluctant to adopt.

The development is good news for Intel, which has been struggling to find wide acceptance among commercial customers for its Itanium 2 line of chips.

While H-P uses Itanium 2, IBM uses a different chip architecture. Cray Inc. Of Seattle recently agreed to construct a large supercomputer for Sandia National Laboratories in Albuquerque,

NM., using a rival chip from Advanced Micro Devices Inc., Sunnyvale, Calif.

"This is an exciting announcement," said Mark Seager, assistant department head for advanced technology at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in Livermore, Calif., "But SGI is going to face tough competition."

The Wall Street Journal

Financial Express, January 8, 2003.

Apple G5 Computer

Apple Computer Inc has introduced new Macintoshes and its G5 computer Chi, a design by International Business Machines Corp that can handle twice as much data at once as traditional PC microchips. The company also said that its new online music store have sold five million songs since its inception eight weeks ago, or an average of 6,25,000 songs a week or more than 89,000 songs a day.

Intel launches new processors

Intel today introduced, here, as part of its worldwide launch, the new Itanium 2 processors and Intel Xeon processors MP, for high end enterprise computing. Terming the new processors "do more with less" enterprise architectures, the President of Intel India, Ketan Sampath, said more than 85 percent of servers shipped today were based on Intel architecture according to industry analysis. The new products extend Intel's strength in multi-processor, business critical server deployments, the high end of a company's computing data centre. Server with four or more processors accounted for more than 60 percent of the total server market revenue last year. The Intel Xeon processor MP will deliver scalability with price performance for the enterprise application and mid-range data tier.

The Itanium processor family delivers flexibility for large-scale, data centre applications. The Supercomputing Research Centre at IISc here had been using Itanium 2 since April, Mr. Sampath said.

The new processors would be made available in India with OEM partners who include HP, HCL, IBM and Wipro

The ugly face of IT

In the lay mind, information technology (IT) is associated with a clean and safe environment. Actually this is far from the truth.

The manufacture of IT hardware involves the use of more than 1,000 materials. Many of these materials are highly toxic, such as special gases used in semiconductor manufacture, lead and cadmium in computer circuit boards, lead oxide and barium in computer monitors' cathode ray tubes, mercury in switches and flat screens, and brominated flame retardants on printed circuit boards, cables and plastic casing.

Comprehensive health impacts of the mixtures and material combinations in the products are often not known. But international research has revealed that high-tech production workers experience premature death, elevated rates of cancer, neurological disorders, miscarriages and giving birth to children with severe birth defects. In addition, new evidence is revealing that computer recycling employees have high levels on dangerous chemicals in their blood. The IT industry also saps a community's resources. One semiconductor plant alone can require enough electricity to power a electricity of 60,000 and several million gallons of water a day. Thirty years of irresponsible handling of chemicals used in manufacturing have resulted in highly contaminated ground water and severe community health problems in a number of countries including, the US, Japan, Mexico and Scotland.

At least the health and environmental problems associated with the making of IT equipment are limited to the regions around the manufacturing nodes. But a much bigger and more widespread ecological disaster is in the making due to other reason – the universal adoption of IT all over the globe and the rapid obsolescence of IT products. This has led to mountains of obsolete IT products, particularly PCs, monitors and printers occupying landfills, where their highly toxic contents can eventually leach into the soil and groundwater. "E-waste" has become one of the world's fastest growing and most toxic waste streams.

The US National Safety Council predicts that in that country alone between 315 million and 680 million computers will become obsolete within the next few years. The waste will contain more than 2 billion kg of plastic, 0.5 billion kg of lead, 1 million kg of cadmium, 0.5 million kg of chromium, and nearly 200,000 kg of mercury. Environmentalists also worry that with the popularity of new liquid crystal display technology, and increasing number of old monitors using cathode ray tubes are ending up in the trash. Now looming in the horizon is a similar disposal problem regarding the tens o millions of first generation mobile phones.

What is ominous for developing countries is that much of this e-waste is being dumped in their territories due to their lax monitoring of waste imports. In February 2002, the Basel action Network (BAN) and Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition (SVTC) released the ground breaking report, "Exporting Harm: The High-Tech Trashing of Asia," which stated that as much as 80 percent of electronic waste collected for recycling in the US was shipped to Asia, mainly China, India and Pakistan, where environmentally destructive processing and disposal such as open burning, acid baths and plain dumping create environmental and health nightmares.

Significantly, The Basel Convention of 1994 and the Ban Amendment, which was signed by all developed nations except the US, identify e-waste as hazardous and prohibit the shipment of hazardous waste from rich countries to poor ones. After the release of the report, China has clamped down on e-waste imports but India continues to receive the trash.

Amazingly, less than 10 percent of the outdated computer products are refurbished or recycled. In 2001, a national Computer Takeback Campaign (CTBC) was started in the US, which promotes "clean and green" production and extended producer responsibility (EPR). Simply stated, EPR requires companies to take full financial and physical responsibility for their products throughout their life cycle, including end of life recycling, reuse, or disposal. Where countries have enacted environmental regulations the computer

industry has responded by developing sustainable products, accepting their responsibility throughout those products' lifecycles, encouraging reuse of materials, and working toward environmentally sound disposal.

Some significant examples of laws include:

Europe: the European Union's (EU) Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) and reduction of hazardous Substances (RoHS) Directives, both adopted by the EU's parliament in October 2002, require the elimination of certain hazardous materials and set standards for producer responsibility for recycling and takeback.

Japan: the Appliance Recycling Law in 2001, now requires takeback of certain electronic products that will soon include computers. The Pollution Release and Transfer Registry (PRTR), also introduced last year, is driving the disclosure of chemical use in production.

US: While there are no national laws or regulations, California and Massachusetts have banned landfilling cathode ray tube monitors and televisions because of the lead content in the glass. Several other states and municipalities are considering similar legislation.

During the past year, more than 20 states introduced legislation to address electronic waste (e-waste). The National Conference of Environmental legislators has a chart of states with e-waste legislation.

The failure to pass crucial legislation in many countries has allowed the computer industry to resist addressing many criticisms, such as the amount of hazardous material used to make their products and the ever-growing pile of waste that results from the dynamic pace of innovation in the Information Technology (IT) industry. As a result, double standard exists between countries, as well as within companies. For example, one of the world's leading computer companies sells to American consumers, computers containing brominated flame-retardants, used to prevent fires in circuit boards. Some countries prohibit the flame-retardants, which are suspected of blocking hormones and impairing some biological processes. In those countries, this MNC ships machines free of chemicals.

In India, the mountains of e-waste have not yet manifested themselves. This is because of the propensity to not throw away equipment, even though it is obsolete, till it becomes totally unservicable. But, in the younger generation, this attitude is changing and the throwaway culture of the West is slowly permeating into the country. Another factor limiting generation of e-waste in India is that we do not have a sizeable IT hardware manufacturing infrastructure as yet. We also commenced large scale computerisation a bit late in this country, compared to the developed countries or even the ASEAN bunch.

Nevertheless, the problems is going to build up from henceforth. On a rough estimate, we should now be having around 10 million computers ready for junking, and we are going to scrap a million more every year in the future. With mobile telephony zooming off, we can soon see at least a million handsets joining the scrap heap every year in the near future. To this pile, we will start adding a few lakh CRT monitors every year, especially when LCD monitors start coming down in price. Unless the Indian Government comes up with legislation compelling vendors to initiate a take back and recycle mechanism, the Indian IT dream could well end up in an ecological nightmare.

Source: The Hindu June 23, 2003.

Oracle to hire 1,000

Oracle India Pvt. Ltd, the wholly owned subsidiary of Oracle Corporation, has yet set a roadmap of increasing its workforce to 4,000 people by 2004. Currently, the company has over 3,000 people and is one of the largest multinational employers in the country. Oracle has been adding more than 1,000 people per year over the last two years and hopes to add 1,000 people again this year. Oracle has also the largest research and development investment outside of the US and more than 80 percent of its employees in the country are involved in software development work. It has two development centres – Bangalore and Hyderabad. These development centres carry out development work across the entire Oracle product family for the global market.

I. District Office Phone Numbers

Thiruvananthapuram	-	95471	-	2330573
Kollam	-	95474	-	2793418
Pathanamthitta	-	95468	-	2322748
Alappuzha	-	95477	-	2252312
Kottayam	-	95481	-	2562073
Idukki	-	95486	-	2222856
Eranakulam	-	95484	-	2422533
Thrissur	-	95487	-	2361339
Palakkad	-	95491	-	2533106
Malappuram	-	95483	-	2734939
Kozhikode	-	95495	-	2370343
Wayanad	-	954936	-	202633
Kannur	-	95497	-	2700405
Kasaragod	-	954994	-	256474

II. Website Launched

The Official Website 'ecostatkerala.org' launched by the Honourable Chief Minister Sri. A.K. Antony on 21st June 2003.

III. Publications released

The Honourable Chief Minister of Kerala Sri. A.K. Antony released the following five publications on 21st June 2003.

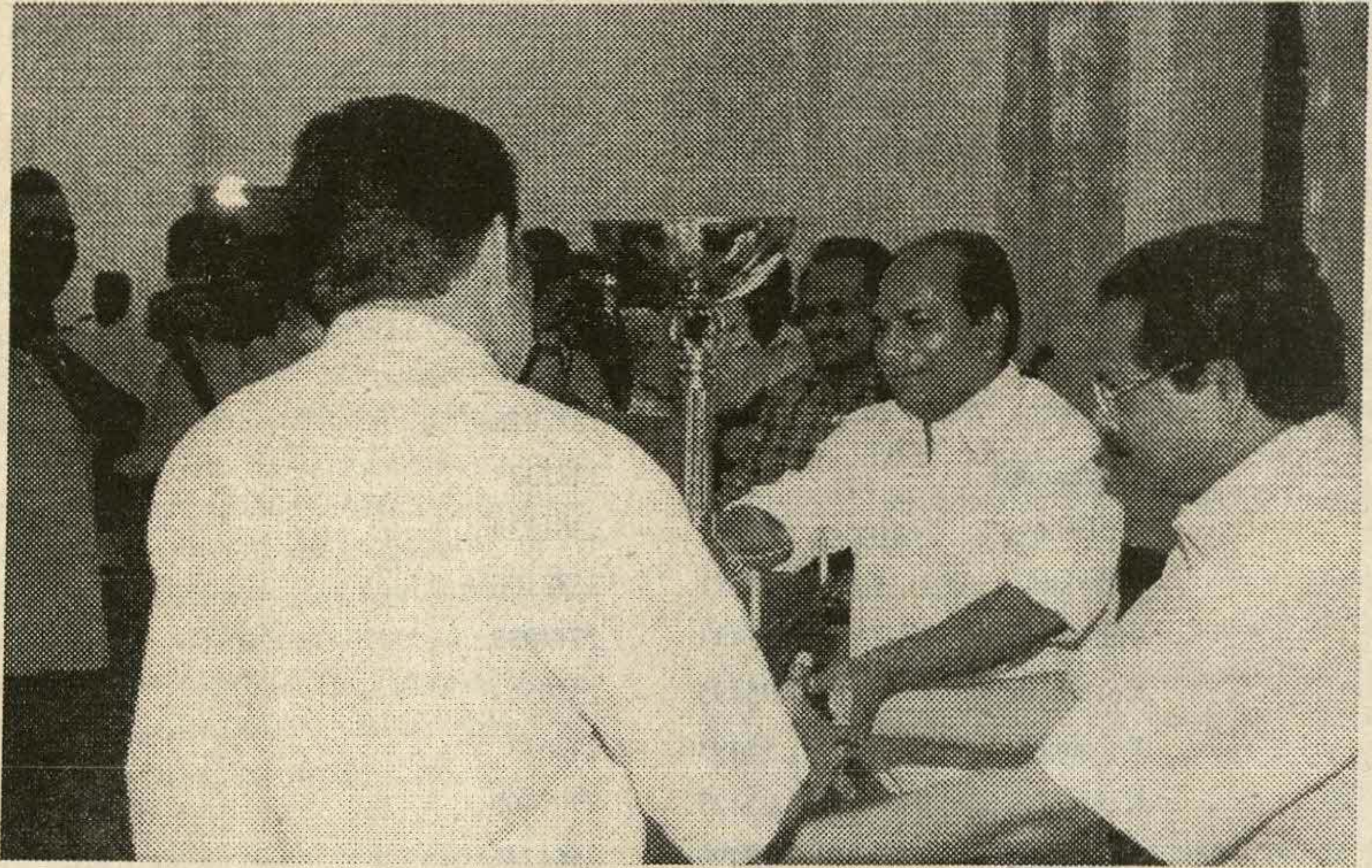
1. *Kerala Through Plans.*
2. *NORKA*
3. *Survey on Activity Status of Live Registrants Registered in Employment Exchanges*
4. *Quick Report on Aged in Kerala*
5. *Agro Climatic Zones*

IV. Retirement

Sri. A. Meera Sahib, Director of Economics and Statistics retired on 31st May 2003.

V. New Charge

Sri. M.R. Balakrishnan, Additional Director (General) took charge as Director of Economics and Statistics with effect from 1st June 2003.



Honourable Chief Minister Sri. A.K. Antony giving Director's trophy to Sri. G. Rajendran, Deputy Director, Kollam for the best district performance during the year 2002-2003.



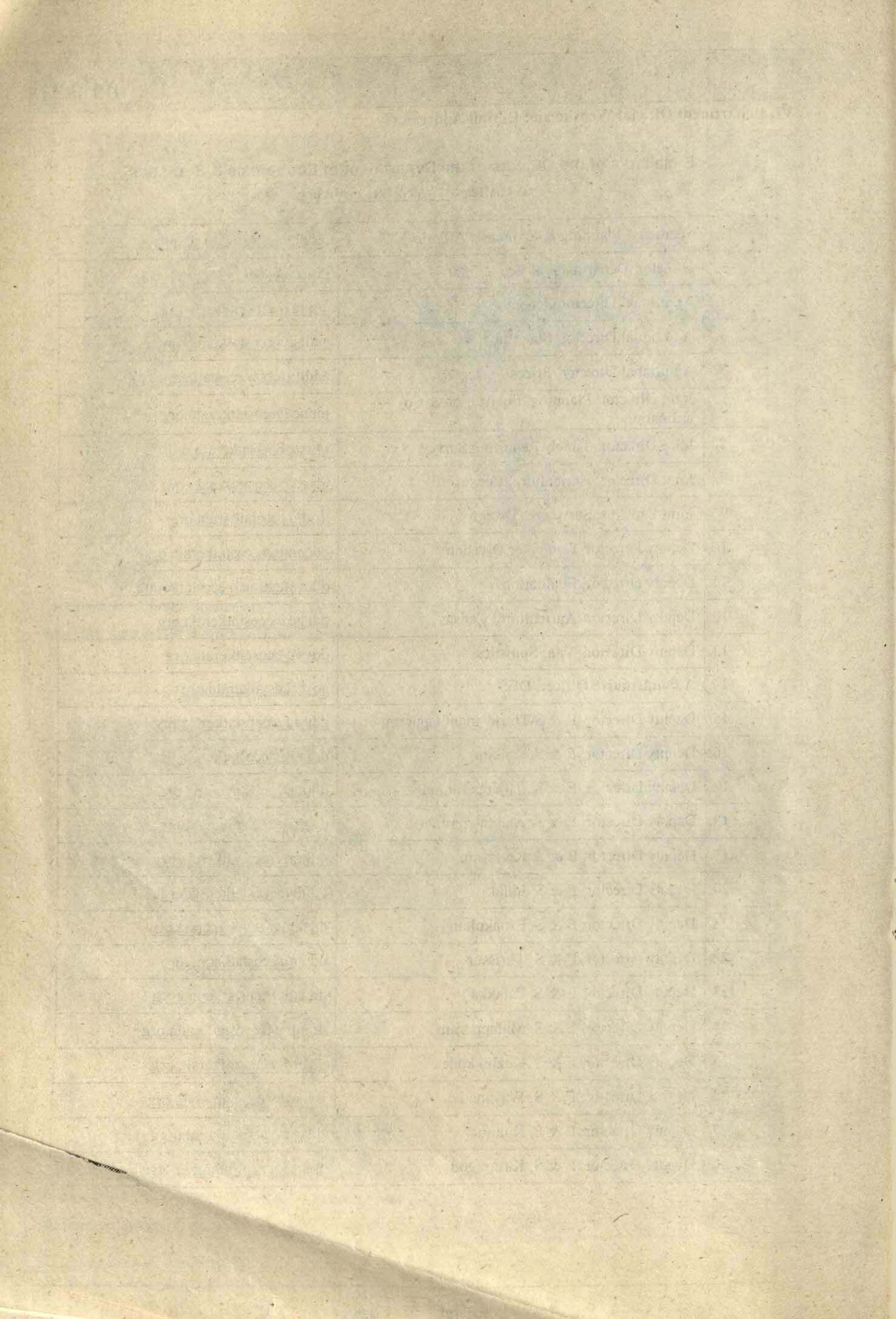
Honourable Chief Minister Sri. A.K. Antony giving Director's trophy to Sri. Rajan, Taluk Statistical Officer, Alathur, Palakkad for the best Taluk performance during the year 2002-2003.

VI. Department Official Website and E-Mail Addresses

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Website: www.ecostatkerala.org

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4.	Additional Director, State Income	addlsi@ecostatkerala.org
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797

