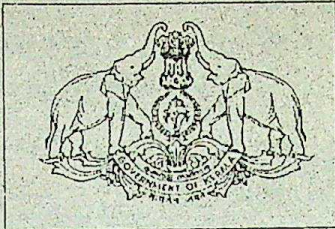


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EcoStat News

August 2004
Volume 4 - Issue - 3&4

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First-ever compendium of environment statistics in State released Startling revelations on environmental degradation

By CHITHRA PAUL

Thiruvananthapuram, July 16: The use of pesticides and chemical fertilisers in the State registered a 100 per cent increase over the last decade, but the iron under cultivation and productivity shrank drastically.

Nearly 90 per cent of the available water resources were wasted as run-off and all the major rivers were brought under the D category - dangerously polluted.

The area under fallow land category went up from 47,000 hectares in 1994 to 70,400 in 2003. About 66 per cent of the significant water breeds mosquito and 35 per cent spreads highly contagious diseases. But none of the towns in the State provide waste water treatment, except Thiruvananthapuram and Ernakulam.

The number of vehicles

has gone up by over three times from 7,01,193 in 1993 to 25,82,171 in 2003.

Of the total 76 species recorded in the State, 14 species are reported to be endemic.

These are some of the shocking revelations made in the first-ever Compendium of Environment Statistics Kerala-2004, an attempt by the Government to have an in-depth assessment of the present environmental situation of the State and the cost of development activities.

The study by the State Economics and Statistics Department is on the lines of the Compendium of Environment Statistics in India, being published by the Central Statistical Organisation. The 83-page compendium was submitted to the Planning Board

accounting should be included in the national accounting as environmental degradation had a great impact on the nation's economy.

The study points out that the cost of development activities can be measured in terms of environmental degradation. According to it, the incidence of such

Category	1997	1993	2003
Use of pesticides	16.11 tonnes	358.19 tonnes	1276.74 tonnes
Use of chemical fertiliser	1,272 tonnes	175.20 tonnes	234.7 tonnes
Number of vehicles	1,5174	88,3672	2,55,2171
Area under cultivation	7,785.13 hectares	3,114.23 hectares	3,072.12 hectares

degradation will be very high in future. Kerala is considered as the God's Own Country. But the present environment situation of the State has not yet been properly assessed. Assessments are required regularly to guide rational and effective decision-making for environment policy formulation.

The compendium also reveals that the cultivation and production of crops, paddy, pulses and cashew nut witnessed a sharp decline in the last decade.

Paradoxically, the number of registered working factories in the State increased by a mere 5000, giving enough indications that the efforts for adequate job creation in the alternative sectors had failed miserably.

The state population in the

State increased by 10 per cent the last decade though the percentage of population under poverty line came down by nearly 5 per cent. The report says that production of all major iron products and marine products has come down drastically in the last decade.

According to the report, the State is 68 per cent short of required power supply.

The density of population, the State has also been on a rise with the urban segment witnessing the maximum growth.

Despite being a preliminary attempt, the result of the study is quite disturbing. Further probing is needed to analyse the larger implications, Kochunayana Pillai said.

Deputy Director Dr T M Vamsi, who carried out the study, said that the department plans to carry out such study annually.

61st socio-economic survey to begin this week

By CHITHRA PAUL

Thiruvananthapuram, July 5: The Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment and Unemployment survey, a determining factor in the Central allocation of funds, will have a relook at the poverty level in the State and consider the expansion of the age limit of labour force.

The 61st socio-economic survey being conducted in the State assumes significance as the results of the last survey held in 1999 had led to a controversy over the poverty estimate dipping to an unprecedented low figure of 8.38 per cent.

The last survey registered nearly 10 per cent fall in the poverty estimate compared to the 1993 survey which had assessed the poverty level at 26 per cent.

Following the controversy, the Plan-

ning Commission had agreed to use the survey results of the 1993 survey as the base for Central fund allocation.

The survey beginning this week is being jointly initiated by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) and the State Economics and Statistics Department.

The survey estimates, to be submitted to the Planning Commission, will be used as the criteria for determining the nature of fund flow from the Centre to the State.

Planning Board Member Secretary S.M. Vijayanand told *The New Indian Express* that one of the highlights of the survey is that it would provide indicators for assessing district-level poverty estimates.

"Till now, we had only State-level poverty estimates. It is for the first time that

we are preparing the district-level estimates. A special theoretical framework will be worked out for this purpose," Vijayanand said.

Another significant factor of the survey is the inclusion of all persons in the age group of 5 years and above in the category of workforce.

Till now, the workforce included only those in the 15-59 age group.

With this expansion of the age limit, pervasiveness of child labour and the potential workforce of those in the 60-75 age group could also be analysed.

It is learnt that all Union Ministries had sought special attention to the work potential of those in the 60-75 age group which is likely to be used for assessing the possibility of raising the pension age.

Under the employment and unemploy-

ment category, information regarding vocational training will also be collected. Against the usual practice of collecting information on skill, information on "seeking or available or suitable for the type of occupation" will be collected from persons below 75 years of age.

Another unique aspect of the survey is the detailed inquiry into the nature of chores of housewives.

Rural indebtedness and various sources of finance in the village areas will also be analysed as part of the survey.

Economics and Statistics Additional Director Kochunayana Pillai told *The New Indian Express* that the one-year survey had been divided into four sub-rounds of three months duration each.

This survey would be completed by June, 2005, he said.

Inside this issue ✕

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- ✕ Agriculture Statistics
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- ✕ Cyber corner
- ✕ In House

Department of Economics & Statistics
Government of Kerala

From Editors Desk

This is the 3rd and 4th edition of Vol IV and 2nd issue of 2004 for June and August Eco-Stat News is entering its 5th year of publication on 1st Aug-2004. On the onset of the issue of 1st edition- the Chief Minister Sri. E.K.Nayanar who was the Minister for Planning Department had his best wishes with the following words "Statistics with its strong abilities to support development activities, has been a source to equip the planners to address all problems. Over the years the ambit of Statistics, the statecraft, has enlarged considerably and statistics portrays not merely figures but also acts as a catalyst for effecting social upliftment through developmental activities. In the days of I.T revolution it is the responsibility of Economists and Statisticians to deliver reliable data as quick as possible."

I express my deep sorrow over his demise.

The new publication on environmental statistics released by this department received very high media attention and that of data users -some more publications especially Crime Statistics' will be released soon

In accordance with the Training policy of Government, the first batch of trainers were

trained at I.M.G. and the department is going ahead with the programme in a big way.

One of the editors Sr. P.C. Jain (Additional Director) Retired from service on 31-5-04. On behalf of the Editorial board I would like to place on record the services rendered by him in enriching this publication and his valuable contributions in generating various reports- especially his continuous efforts and contributions in preparing the TNA report. I wish very happy and prosperous retirement life.

We have received a communication from Ministry of Statistics & programme implementation, Government of India requesting to host a workshop on 'Engendering Statistics at Thiruvananthapuram during October 2004. We are very glad to host such a prestigious workshop with participants both from India and abroad and we take it as a recognition and honor. We have also taken up the matter with Government of Kerala and also hope that the same will materialize. In the workshop the department purposes to bring a special publication on engendering Statistics. Also the next issue is earmarked for highlights of the proceedings of the workshop on engendering statistics

M.R. Balakrishnan
Director & Chief Editor

Editorial Board

M.R. Balakrishnan (Chief Editor) ❖ Gangadharamurugan ❖ D. Rajan ❖ Kochunarayana Pillai. P ❖ Surendran Pillai.P (Associate Editors) ❖ K. Vimalan (Assistant Editor).

Design : K. K. Basand Kumar ❖ Type setting: S. Saseendran

Edited printed & published for
Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala.

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**COMPEMDIUM OF ENVIRONMENT STATISTICS
KERALA, 2004- Released**

Status of natural Resources such as Land, Air Water Bodies, Forests, Flora and Fauna are the most important indicators of the health of the state as well as the Nation as a whole. Degradation of the above Natural Resources in any way will have adverse effect, not only for the present generation but also for the generations to come. Quality of life, even with economic prosperity is primarily dependent on environment

Realizing the importance of the need for preserving the environment an Ecological balance, serious efforts are being taken by the Central and State Governments.

Environment Statistics is very much needed by the Policy makers, Planners, Administrators and Activists whose concern is environment. This publication is an initial step in this direction

Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India have recently published, "The Compendium of Environment Statistics in India". On the same lines, Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala has made earnest effort to collect, compile and publish data on various aspects of environment, related to Kerala.

This publication has been categorized into seven chapters, with the first chapter providing the introduction to environment, its degradation and their impact on human health. Chapter two deals with the Compendium of Environment Statistics in Kerala. Chapter three relates to BIO-Diversity, Biosphere reserves, National Parks, Sanctuaries, Forest covers, Wasteland etc.

Fourth chapter is on Atmosphere, the level of pollution and effects on human health. Energy being an important factor for development has also been dealt here. Transport and industries being a major source of atmosphere pollution, affects the human health directly and noise is also another kind of pollution, which has reached a maximum level. This has also been dealt in chapter four.

The land and soil patterns, pesticides residues that affect the human life by reducing the life span, fertility and resulting the metabolic and genetic disorders. The occurrences of major disasters are death in chapter five

Water resources which is immense value for agriculture, livestock, domestic consumption, industry and power are also an important source of pollution and the marine environment is getting polluted due to the sinks of pollutants and other wastes arising as by products of development activities, are dealt in chapter six

Human and poverty settlements with data of population, poverty, housing, water, sanitation etc. are being high lighted in chapter seven. Safe drinking water and sanitation are closely mixed with human development indicators viz. infant mortality and life expectancy. These are being studied in the last chapter.

There is lot of scope for improvement, which will be taken up in the subsequent publications. Hence suggestions are quite welcome

FINDINGS OF RAPID HOUSEHOLD SURVEY IN THRISSUR DISTRICT ON RURAL COMMUNITY HEALTH PROJECTS

Survey in Thrissur district

Thrissur is one of the districts in central Kerala. Population of the district in 1991 was 27 lakh with an annual growth rate of 1.2 percent during 1981-91 period. 26 percent of the population in the district was urban in 1991. Twelve percent of the population belonged to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

RCH Survey in the district covered 1066 households identifying 877 eligible women out of whom 800 have been interviewed. Twenty four percent of them were resident in urban areas. Fifty seven percent of them belonged to Hindu religion, 27 percent Christians and the remaining Muslims. Eleven percent of eligible women belonged to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Ninety five percent of women were literate and 59 percent had completed 10 and more years of schooling- 54 percent in rural and 72 percent in urban areas

Marriage.

Mean age at first marriage for women who got married since January 1996 was 22.9 years. Nearly 2 percent of boys got married before attaining the age of 21 years and similar percentage of girls got married before attaining the legally prescribed minimum age of 18 years.

Fertility

The estimated annual Crude Birth Rate (CBR) in the district was 19.2-19.5 in rural and 18.1 in urban areas. 13 percent of births were of third or higher order. Mean number of children born to women age 40-44 years has been 2.6-2.7 in rural and 2.2 in urban areas.

Mortality and Morbidity

Four infant deaths were reported in the district during January 1996 to December 1997. a total of 19 cases of tuberculosis were reported from the sample households in the district. Three cases of malaria have been reported during the three months prior to the survey

Knowledge and use of Family Planning

The knowledge of modern method of family planning is universal and 86 percent of the respondents were aware of it. modern methods. Nearly seventy percent of the respondents were currently practicing contraception. Fifty one percent opted for female sterilisation. Eleven per cent of them were practicing traditional methods (periodic abstinence and withdrawal method) and another 6 percent used spacing methods. The unmet need for family planning was estimated at 8.2- 5.8 for limiting and 2.3 for spacing births.

Maternal Health Care

Three-fourths of pregnant women had received complete antenatal services (3 check-ups, 2TT injections and IFA tablets). Institutional deliveries accounted for 99 percent of total deliveries. However, 71 percent of them opted for private hospitals/nursing homes. Nearly 13 percent of women reported their children having below 2500 gms. Weight at the time of birth.

Child Health Care

95 percent of aged 0-4 months were exclusively breast-fed and 45 percent of women gave colostrum to their newly born child. Over 90 percent of children aged 13-36 months were fully protected against six childhood diseases (BCG, 3 DPT, 3 Polio and Measles)

Reproductive Morbidity

Thirty seven percent of women had complications during pregnancy such as swelling of hands and feet, visual disturbances, bleeding, convulsions and abnormal presentations. Twenty nine per cent of them reported post-delivery complications. More IUD users had reported side-effects (27 percent) and 8 percent if female sterilisation acceptors had also reported some side-effects. Sixteen percent of women had reported Reproductive Tract Infections (RTI).

Knowledge of RTI/STI/HIV (AIDS)

About half of the women were aware of Reproductive tract Infections (45 percent) and Sexually Transmitted Infection (52 percent). However, the awareness about HIV (AIDS) was quite high at 97 percent.

Visit by Health Workers

Only 15 percent of rural households were visited by health worker/JPHN during the three months prior to the survey.

Utilization of Government Health Facility

Majority of the respondents received services from the government health facilities for contraception, immunization and abortion. Only 28 percent of women received antenatal services from these institutions. About 30 percent of pregnancy and post-delivery complications were treated by these institutions. Only 29 percent of deliveries were conducted in public institutions. Treatment for diarrhoea and pneumonia episodes were provided to the extent of 24 percent and 16 percent, respectively. Half of complications due to female sterilisation were treated in the Government facilities. 27 percent of RTI cases were treated in public institutions.

(Source : Report on Rapid Household Survey of RCH Project II by population Research distribute - Bangelote;

COIR PITH

Coir pith is collected during extraction of Coir fibre from coconut husk in mechanical methods. Due to its fibrous nature, even in sandy soil, it stores large quantities of water, oxygen and other nutrients. This helps in preventing leaching of vital nutrients. Adding Coir pith to a new lawn helps in retaining large quantities of water during dry seasons. At the same time it permits good drainage and provides vital oxygen to the roots. Coir pith, used as mulch, helps to suppress weeds and retain moisture in the soil. It also protects roots of plants from winter frost and summer heat.

India produces about 5 lakh tones of Coir pith annually in its numerous Coir fiber units. Till recently it was considered as a waste generated in the process of production of Coir fiber. About 90% of Coir fiber units are in rural areas and owned by small scale manufactures. Hence the output is as low as 500 Kgs. To 1000 Kgs. Per unit. These units are spread over in the States of Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andrapradesh. Although, processing of Coir pith for horticultural purposes is not a highly technical venture, individual fibre mills owners cannot afford to invest to a tune of Rs.8 to 10 Lakhs and sell the product in generational market. So far India has utilized only about 10 to 20 % of the potentialities of Coir pith export market due to lack of knowledge as well as capital investment

Coir pith is an excellent organic soil conditioner widely used in western countries for horticulture, floriculture and gardening purposes. It is used even for growing vegetables and lawns. Coir pith can replace all kinds of chemical pith and peat moss. There is great demand for pith products in countries like Holland, France, U.K. Australia, Israel, USA and Gulf countries.

(Source- spice India)

POVERTY & ... PLURAL DEMOCRACY

It is becoming obvious that all large multi-ethnic societies, after attaining beatific status of development, lose interest in removing poverty, especially when poverty is associated with ethnic and cultural group that lack or lose political clout. Particularly in a democracy, number matters and, once the number of poor in a society dwindles to a proportion that can be ignored while forging democratic alliances, political parties are left with no incentive to pursue the case of the poor. Seen thus, the issue of poverty is a paradox of plural democracy when it is wedded to global capitalism. And the paradox is both political economic and moral. Presently the trendy slogan of globalisation can be read as the newest effort to paper over that basic contradiction; globalisation has built into it the open admission that removal of poverty is no longer even a central myth of our public agenda
 Courtesy: Economic & Political weekly

THE POVERTY LINE

Ashis Nandy

*Panting in sweltering summers,
 Shivering in winter nights, drenched in monsoon rains,
 I turned poorer.
 But you were tireless; you come again.
 'Poverty is a meaningless term.....
 You have suffered deprivation all your life
 My suffering was endless
 But you did not forget me;
 This time, hand knotted into a fist, you said in a rousing voice,
 'Wake up, wake up, you the dispossessed of the world
 Many years passed, by now you were cleverer
 You brought a blackboard and carefully chalked a neat, long line on it;
 Your strain showed; wiping sweat from your forehead, you said,
 'This line you see below it, much it you live. 'Fabulous!....
 Thank you for my poverty, deprivation, dispossession
 Above all, thank you for the neat, long line, that luminous gift.
 My profound well wisher, thank you many times over.
 From Tarapada Roy, 'The Poverty Line'.*

Courtesy Economic & Political weekly

മുഖ്യമന്ത്രിമാരും കാലാവധിയും

1	ഇ.എം.എസ് നമ്പൂതിരിപ്പാട്	5.4.1957	-	31.7.59	847 ദിവസം
2	പട്ടം താണുപിള്ള	22.2.1960	-	26.9.1962	947 ദിവസം
3	ആർ. ശങ്കർ	26.9.1962	-	10.9.1964	715 ദിവസം
4	ഇ.എം.എസ് നമ്പൂതിരിപ്പാട്	6.3.1967	-	1.11.1969	971 ദിവസം
5	സി. അച്യുതമേനോൻ	1.11.1969	-	4.8.1970	276 ദിവസം
6	സി. അച്യുതമേനോൻ	4.10.1970	-	25.3.1977	2364 ദിവസം
7	കെ.കരുണാകരൻ	25.3.1977	-	27.4.1977	33 ദിവസം
8	എ.കെ. ആന്റണി	27.4.1977	-	29.10.1978	550 ദിവസം
9	പി.കെ.വി.	29.10.1978	-	12.10.1979	348 ദിവസം
10	സി.എച്ച്. മുഹമ്മദ് കോയ	12.10.1979	-	5.12.1979	54 ദിവസം
11	ഇ.കെ.നയനാർ	25.1.1980	-	21.10.81	635 ദിവസം
12	കെ.കരുണാകരൻ	28.12.1981	-	17.3.1982	74 ദിവസം
13	കെ.കരുണാകരൻ	24.5.1982	-	26.3.1987	1767 ദിവസം
14	ഇ.കെ.നയനാർ	26.3.1987	-	24.6.1991	1551 ദിവസം
15	കെ.കരുണാകരൻ	24.6.1991	-	22.3.1995	1367 ദിവസം
16	എ.കെ. ആന്റണി	22.3.1995	-	20.5.1996	425 ദിവസം
17	ഇ.കെ.നയനാർ	20.5.1996	-	17.5.2001	1823 ദിവസം
18	എ.കെ. ആന്റണി	17.5.2001	-	29.8.2004	1202 ദിവസം
19	ഉമ്മൻചാണ്ടി	31.7.04	-		

ശ്രീദേശവ്യാപാരനയം- പ്രധാനപ്രഖ്യാപനങ്ങൾ 31.8. 2004

ന്യൂഡൽഹി. വിത്തുകൾ കിഴങ്ങുകൾ, നടീൽ വസ്തുക്കൾ എന്നിവയുടെ ഇറക്കുമതി നിയന്ത്രണം പൂർണ്ണമായി ഒഴിവാക്കുകയും സ്വതന്ത്രവ്യാപാരത്തിനായി സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്ന പ്രത്യേകമേഖലകളിൽ 100 ശതമാനം വിദേശനികക്ഷേപം അനുവദിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന വിദേശ വ്യാപാര നയം കേന്ദ്രസർക്കാർ ചൊവ്വാഴ്ച പ്രഖ്യാപിച്ചു.

- പഴം, പച്ചക്കറി, പൂക്കൾ, വനവിഭവങ്ങൾ തുടങ്ങിയവയുടെ കയറ്റുമതി വികസനത്തിന് വിദേശ കൃഷി ഉപാജ്ഞയോജന.
- കാർഷികമേഖലക്കുള്ള പ്രവർത്തന സാമഗ്രഹികൾ ഇറക്കുമതി ചെയ്യുന്നതിന് തീരുവയില്ല.
- ഔഷധച്ചെടികൾക്കും ഉൽപ്പന്നങ്ങൾക്കും കയറ്റുമതി തീരുവയില്ല.
- കരകൗശല ഉൽപ്പന്നങ്ങളുടേയും കൈത്തറി ഉൽപ്പന്നങ്ങളുടേയും കയറ്റുമതി പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് പ്രത്യേക സാത്തികമേഖല
- ഉപയോഗിച്ച യന്ത്രോപകരണങ്ങളുടെ ഇറക്കുമതിക്ക് തീരുവ ഇളവ്
- വിത്ത് കിഴങ്ങുകൾ, നടീൽ വസ്തുക്കൾ എന്നിവയുടെ ഇറക്കുമതി ഉദാരമാക്കി
- ആഗോളവ്യാപാരം പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കാൻ സ്വതന്ത്രവ്യാപാരമേഖലകൾ
- സ്വതന്ത്രവ്യാപാരമേഖലകളിൽ നൂറുശതമാനം വിദേശനികക്ഷേപം
- കയറ്റുമതി സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾക്ക് നക്ഷത്രപദവി
- സേവനദാതാക്കൾക്ക് കയറ്റുമതി വരുമാനത്തിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ തീരുവ ഇളവ്
- ജൈവവൈവിധ്യ വികസനത്തിന് സാങ്കേതിക വിദ്യാപാർക്ക്

AGRICULTURE STATISTICS

LAND UTILISATION

Agricultural Statistics 2002 2003

Table 1 Classification of area under land utilization

(Area in hectares)							
S/No	District	Total Geographical area	Forest	Land put to non agricultural use	Barren and uncultivable land	Permanent pastures and other grazing land	Land under misc. tree crops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Thiruvananthapuram	218600	49861	23542	484	9	104
2	Kollam	251838	81438	23491	242	14	82
3	Pathanamthitta	268750	155214	15304	438	0	74
4	Alappuzha	136058	-	24114	91	0	168
5	Kottayam	219550	8141	26588	1875	1	196
6	Idukki	514962	260907	15270	3690	150	3210
7	Eranakulam	235319	8123	43101	1360	21	216
8	Thrissur	299390	103619	34949	243	17	595
9	Palakkad	438980	136257	53019	3393	8	1451
10	Malappuram	363230	103417	37398	2186	0	563
11	Kozhikode	233330	41386	26664	1682	0	217
12	Wayanad	212560	78787	12490	294	38	720
13	Kannur	296797	48734	31301	3206	3	1511
14	Kasaragod	196133	5625	26110	10396	2	3915
15	State	3885497	1081509	393341	29580	263	13022

S/No	Cultivable waste	Fallow other than current fallow	Current fallow	Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Total cropped area	Remarks
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	323	446	1290	142541	47181	189722	
2	981	570	4327	140693	53326	194019	
3	526	871	4245	92078	24547	116625	
4	7420	4150	5474	94641	28782	123423	
5	2741	2950	5815	171243	48827	220070	
6	2561	334	1341	227499	51675	279174	
7	7101	2430	6353	166614	50111	216725	
8	2953	5730	8169	143115	52769	195884	
9	20123	10110	13280	201339	120693	322032	
10	6451	4913	9464	198838	73547	272385	
11	982	876	1465	160058	62833	222891	
12	1512	613	2279	115827	86244	202071	
13	4640	2260	3874	201268	62513	263781	
14	10952	2928	3422	132783	18799	151582	
15	69266	39181	70798	2188537	781847	2870384	

The estimates are based on survey conducted in the Revenue land (as per Village Records). Therefore the area under cultivation in forestland is not included

Table 2 – Area under Crops 2002–2003

(Area in hectares)

Sl No.	District	Paddy			Total	Jower	Ragi
		Autumn	Winter	Summer			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Thiruvanantha-puram	3189	3231	3	6423		
2	Kollam	4626	6807	24	11457	2	
3	Pathanamthitta	815	2236	2380	5431		
4	Alappuzha	3721	17149	8765	29635		
5	Kottayam	2497	4961	4806	12264		
6	Idukki	1294	2205	286	3785	2	25
7	Eranakulam	12016	13448	6608	32072		
8	Thrissur	9740	19836	7698	37274		
9	Palakkad	57583	53203	5124	115910	2565	1294
10	Malappuram	5781	12260	1637	19678		1
11	Kozhikode	399	3902	784	5085		
12	Wayanad	0	10490	2498	12988	2	
13	Kannur	6369	4636	318	11323		
14	Kasaragod	4408	2640	148	7196		
	State	112438	157004	41079	310521	2571	1320

Sl No.	Other cereals	Total cereals/ millets	Pulses including Tur			Total	Total food grains
			Autumn	Winter	Summer		
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	11	6434	72	93	382	547	6981
2		11459	69	28	354	451	11910
3		5431	0	0	21	21	5452
4	6	29641	6	1	46	53	29694
5	3	12267	20	28	437	485	12752
6	586	4398	15	34	290	339	4737
7	1	32073	54	160	976	1190	33263
8	4	37278	18	50	92	160	37438
9	1494	121263	91	440	10	541	121804
10		19679	26	32	443	501	20180
11		5085	18	22	220	260	5345
12	3	12993	1	1	391	393	13386
13		11323	2	112	476	590	11913
14	13	7209	12	62	159	233	7442
	2121	316533	404	1063	4297	5764	322297

CHILLI VARIETIES FOR KERALA

The Diverse climatic conditions prevailing in different parts of kerala offer scope for cultivation of variety of chillie morphotypes differing in plant growth habit, size, shape colour and pungency of fruits. Though an indispensable spice in every Kerala dishes, commercial cultivation of chillies is limited to Chittoor talul of Palakkad district, certain villages of malappuram and Kasaragod district only. It is mainly grown as an intecrop of ginger in Wayanad and Idukki districts. Market oriented production of the unique chilli cultivar, White Kanthari is prevalent in Trissur and Palakkad district. Highly

pungent bird pepper (Capsicum frutescense) commonly known as 'chuna' is popular in the homesteads or kitchen garden.. Capsicum chinense

type differing in colour and shape of fruits are also grown in the homesteads, of which green and large fruited varieties are gaining popularity as 'mali mulagu'

Jwalamukhi

Jwalasakhi

Both the varieties Jwalamukhi and were Jwalasakhi developed at the Department of Plant breeding, College of africulture, Vellayani and were released specifically for Southern districts of Kerala

Chilli Varieties for Higher Yield

States	Local name
Puncjab	Serhindi, Sanauri Red, Sanuari yellow, Patna Red, Rajpura long red, Jullundur.shokati, Longi
Andhara Pradesh	Mundu,Sadasivpet, Shivai, Nallapadu, Warangal, Lanka chilli, Seema Mirapa
Maharashtra	Dondicha,Achalpur, Malkapuri
Tamil Nadu	Salem, Ramanad, Samba Kodakal, Sattur Samba Elichup NP 34
Karnataka	Javari, Javageal, Coilbel danur, Gouridnur, Byadgi type, Sankeshwar type. Chincholi, Kollegal type . Arsikere, Madhugiri
Bihar	Rahuri, sity patnared, Sobour
Gujarat	Gholar, Patta
Assam	Suryamukhi, Latabh, Tiger
Uttar Predesh	Kalianpur
Kerala	Kandhari

Sl. No	Variety / year of release	Developing Institute/ Agency/ Source	Yield Dry pod) Kg/ha	Salient features
1	Jwalasaghi	Kerala Agricultural University, Vellanikkara, Trichur	20000 (green chilli)	Plant dwarf, pods having low pungency suitable for southern districts of Kerala.
2	Jwalamughi	Kerala Agricultural University, Vellanikkara, Trichur	22500 (green chilli)	Young pods having dark green colour, low pungency, suitable for Southern districts of Kerala
3	Ujjhala	Kerala Agricultural University, Vellanikkara, Trichur	22170 (green chilli)	Plants determinate, bushy, low branching, ideal for close planting beautiful appearance of medium size pods in bunches pods light green in colour, erect fruits in clustes of 8-10, highly pungent and deep red, duration 4 1/2 to 5 months. Adapted for cultivation throughout Kerala Resistant to bacterial wilt, mosaic and leaf roll.
	Anugraha	Kerala Agricultural University, Vellanikkara, Trichur	27000 (green chilli)	Early flowering long, light green pods, dark red at maturity, resistant to bacterial wilt.

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF RICE-2003-2004

Area in hecets and Production in tonnes

NAME OF DISTRICT	SEASON					
	AUTUMN		WINTER		SUMMER	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM	2551	5666	2802	5586	3	4
KOLLAM	3412	7693	6755	14726	61	46
PATHANAMTHITTA	683	1437	2570	5905	1989	6130
ALAPPUZHA	5650	11736	16706	30092	6841	18150
KOTTAYAM	2564	6823	5218	11394	3984	7358
IDUKKY	1201	2844	1950	4580	195	193
ERNAKULAM	11291	20467	12049	22749	6272	10851
THRISSUR	8016	18023	19825	42925	3787	11708
PALAKKAD	52811	114479	48353	68413	4352	9762
MALAPPURAM	5032	10792	10953	20569	1666	4912
KOZHICODE	516	710	3611	5054	657	1094
WAYANAD			10175	23549	1979	4901
KANNUR	5287	10147	3983	6169	147	171
KASARAGODE	3756	9315	2434	4963	98	208
STATE	102770	220132	147384	266674	32031	75488

STATE FINANCE AND BUDGETTING

N. Rajendra prasad
Deputy Director
State Budget

State Budget is the official set of documents in respect of all receipts and disbursements of the State for a financial year approved in the Legislative assembly of the State for making expenditure by The Government, its departments and other Government functionaries who make expenditure from State exchequer. No expenditure through the treasury can be made without proper approved budget provision for the said expenditure except from the contingency fund of the State.

Important Budget Documents

1. Annual Financial Statement
2. Detailed Budget Estimate of Revenue
3. Detailed Estimates on Receipts & Disbursements under Debt
4. Demand for grants
5. Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget Estimates
6. Appendix 1 to the detailed Budget Estimates (Incl Staff details)
7. Annual Programme of Plan Schemes
8. Estimate on Public Works
9. Budget in Brief
10. Budget Speech.
11. Appendix 4 Details Local Bodies fund allotment
12. Economic Review Prepared by State Planning Board
13. Vote on Account If necessary
14. Supplementary Demands for Grants If necessary
15. Review of Public undertakings

Accounts of Government

The Government Account contains three main parts

- i. Consolidated fund
- ii. Contingency fund
- iii. Public Account

Consolidated fund

This part is then divided into two divisions viz Revenue and Capital

Revenue :- Receipts heads and Expenditure heads under Revenue

Capital :- Receipts and Expenditure of capital heads, Public debt and Loans and advances made by Govt.

Contingency Fund

The Transactions connected with the Contingency fund established under Article 267 of the Constitution of India are recorded.

Public Account

The transactions connected Deposits, Advances, Remittances and Suspenses are recorded in this part.

SECTORS IN ACCOUNTS

Revenue

1. Tax Revenue
2. Non - Tax Revenue
3. Grants-in-aids

Expenditure

1. General Services
2. Social Services
3. Economics Services and
4. Grants-in-aids and contributions

Coding Pattern Used in the Budget

There is a Six-tier arrangement of the classification structure in the Govt. accounts

1	Major heads	four digit code
2	Sub Major heads	two digit code 00 to 80
3	Minor heads	three digit code starting from 001
4	Sub heads	two digit code starting from 99
5	Detailed heads	two digit code starting from 01
9	Object heads	one digit number serial number

2202-01-101-99-01-2

2202-GI Education, 01- Elementary education, 101- Govt.Primary Schools, 99-Lower Primary Schools, 01-Salaries and 2-DA

3454-02-111-99-01-2

3454-Census Surveys & statistics, 02- Surveys & Statistics 111- vital Statistics, 01-

Revenue heads Receipts 0020-1601

Revenue heads Expenditure 2011-3604

Capital Heads Receipt 4000

Capital Heads Expenditure 4055-5475

Loans head 6075-7615

Public Accounts 8001->

Example :- For crop husbandry 0401 for revenue receipts, 2401 for revenue expenditure, 4401 for capital expenditure and 6401 for loans

Revenue Surplus/Deficit

The difference between revenue receipts and revenue expenditure is the Revenue Surplus/Deficit (Presented in the 3 day workshop on estimation procedures in May 2004)

Capital Surplus/Deficit

The difference between capital receipts and capital disbursements including internal debt, Loans and Advances from GOI, F Loans, Contingency fund and Public account is the Capital surplus/deficit

Overall Surplus/Deficit

The sum of Revenue Surplus/Deficit and Capital Surplus/Deficit is the overall Surplus/Deficit

Fiscal Surplus/Deficit

The difference between (Revenue receipts + Mis capital receipts + Recovery of Loans and Advances) and (Revenue Expenditure + Capital outlay + Loans and Advances disbursed)

Primary Deficit

The Fiscal Deficit reduced by Interest payments is the Primary deficit.

BCR (Balance of Current Revenue)

Revenue Receipts minus Plan Grants minus Revenue Expenditure is the Balance of Current Revenue

Year wise NRI Deposits in Kerala

Year	No. of branches	Total Deposits (in lakhs)	Total NRI Deposits (in lakhs)
1994-1995	3038	1745791.1	688604.75
1995-1996	3066	2017129.2	810340.09
1996-1997	3108	2335356.2	1017809.2
1997-1998	3147	2755205.5	1273497.8
1998-1999	3189	3153183.1	1332853.8
1999-2000	3224	3861883.32	1872361.19
2000-2001	3281	4485016.21	2143082.03
2001-2002	3318	5165579.21	2453371.19
2002-2003	3363	5939936	2869557
2003-2004	3439	6596111	3010039

Source: State level Banking Committee

RBI Sticks to 5 PC inflation- May 2004

Reserve Bank today stuck to its May credit policy stance of 6.5-7 percent economic growth and 5 percent inflation during 2004-05, despite the rise in international oil prices threatening to push up domestic prices.

"Whatever has been projected in the monetary and credit policy of May, stands." RBI Governor Y.V. Reddy said before a meeting with the new Finance Minister P. Chidambaram.

RBI had projected a GDP growth of 6.5-7 percent for 2004-05 and an inflation of 5 percent in the May credit policy.

The central bank also kept the benchmark bank rate unchanged at 6 percent and repo rate at 4.5 percent

Asked whether the rising oil prices in the international market would put pressure on domestic price level, Reddy said "Oil price hike is known certainly. There fore it cannot be treated as a shock".

"I have assured the Finance Minister that in our assessment, the out look for prices, remain as indicated in the momentary policy. The out look for price level remains at 5 percent which is realistic" Reddy said after meeting Chidambaram-

All India Bank Deposits with Scheduled Commercial Banks from Household Sector-2002-03

Sector	Current		Savings		Term		Total	
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Household sector	60,688 (46.3)	74,718 (48.9)	2,34,849 (87.3)	2,86,670 (86.7)	4,54,885 (62.8)	5,00,192 (60.0)	7,50,402 (66.7)	8,61,580 (65.4)
I. Individuals (including Hindu Undivided families	32,597 (24.9)	40,465 (26.5)	2,13,368 (79.4)	2,48,512 (75.1)	3,85,861 (53.3)	4,02,317 (48.3)	6,31,826 (56.2)	6,91,294 (52.5)
i) Farmers	1,554 (1.2)	1,927 (1.3)	37,445 (13.9)	44,461 (13.4)	69,234 (9.6)	72,971 (8.8)	1,08,233 (9.6)	1,19,359 (9.1)
ii) Businessmen, Traders, Professionals and Self- Employed Persons	20,369 (15.6)	25,191 (16.5)	38,065 (14.2)	44,921 (13.6)	79,404 (11.0)	87,635 (10.5)	1,37,838 (12.3)	1,57,747 (12.0)
iii) Wage and Salary Earners	1,938 (1.5)	2,600 (1.7)	60,009 (22.3)	76,014 (23.0)	93,356 (12.9)	98,417 (11.8)	1,55,303 (13.8)	1,77,031 (13.4)

Sector	Variations			
	Current	Savings	Term	Total
I	10	11	12	13
Household sector	14,050 (64.6)	51,821 (83.7)	45,307 (41.7)	1,22,178 (57.8)
I. Individuals (including Hindu Undivided Families	7,868 (36.2)	35,144 (56.8)	16,456 (15.1)	59,467 (30.9)
i) Farmers	373 (1.7)	7,016 (11.3)	3,737 (3.4)	11,126 (5.8)
ii) Businessmen, Traders, Professionals and Self- Employed Persons	4,823 (22.2)	6,856 (11.1)	8,231 (7.6)	19,909 (10.3)
iii) Wage and Salary Earners	662 (25.9)	16,005 (25.9)	5,061 (4.7)	21,728 (11.3)

Bank Deposits with Scheduled Commercial Banks from Foreign Sector-2002-03

Sector	Current		Savings		Term		Total	
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Foreign Sector	4,377 (3.3)	4,486 (2.9)	14,206 (5.3)	17,406 (5.3)	95,572 (13.2)	1,22,720 (14.7)	1,14,154 (10.2)	1,44,613 (11.0)
1.Foreign Consulates, Embassies, Trade Missions Information Service etc	202 (0.2)	194 (0.1)	111 -	188 (0.1)	856 (0.10)	743 (0.1)	1,169 (0.1)	1124 (0.1)
2. Non-Residents	1,445 (1.1)	11,208 (0.8)	10,948 (4.1)	14,086 (4.3)	84,260 (11.6)	1,10,001 (13.2)	96,653 (8.6)	1,25,295 (9.50)
3. Others	2,730 (2.1)	3,085 (2.0)	3,146 (1.2)	3,131 (0.09)	10,456 (1.4)	11,977 (1.4)	16,332 (1.5)	18,194 (1.4)
Total	1,30,902 (100.0)	1,52,659 (100.0)	2,68,865 (100.0)	3,30,741 (100.0)	7,24,605 (100.0)	8,33,344 (100.0)	11,24,372 (100.0)	13,16,749 (100.0)

Sector	Variations			
	Current	Savings	Term	Total
1	10	11	12	13
Foreign Sector	110 (0.5)	3,200 (5.2)	27,149 (25.0)	30,459 (15.8)
1.Foreign Consulates, Embassies, Trade Missions Information Service etc	-8 -	77 (0.1)	-114 (-0.1)	-45 -
2. Non-Residents	-237 (-1.1)	3,138 (5.1)	25,741 (23.7)	28,642 (14.9)
3. Others	355 (1.6)	-15 -	1,521 (1.4)	1,862 (1.0)
Total	21,757 (100.0)	61,881	1,08,739	1,92,376

Ownership Pattern of Deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks, March 2003

Region/State/ Union Territory	Kerala
Government Sector	2,876 (4.9)
Foreign Sector	24,796 (41.9)
Banks	1,191 (2.0)
Other Financial Institutions	1,096 (1.9)
Other Financial companies	544 (0.9)
Household Sector	281 (0.5)
Total	28,362 (48.0)

FOREIGN TRADE

IMPORTS & EXPORTS (PROVISIONAL) (Unadjusted for late returns) (US \$ Million)		
	March	April-March
Exports		
2002-2003	51.51.37	52741.99
2003-2004	7308.55	61845.10
% grw 2003-2004/2002-2003	41.88	17.26
IMPORTS		
2002-2003*	5890.47	60188.53
2003-2004*	6927.58	75209.06
% grw 2003-2004/2002-2003	17.61	24.96
Trade balance		
2002-2003	-739.10	-7446.54
2003-2004	380.97	-13363.96
* Final figures as given by DGCI&S		

IMPORTS & EXPORTS (PROVISIONAL) (Unadjusted for late returns) (Rs Crores)		
	March	April-March
Exports		
2002-2003	24540.87	255137.29
2003-2004	32901.57	283604.52
% grow 2003-2004/2002-2003	34.07	11.16
IMPORTS		
2002-2003*	28061.92	291132.93
2003-2004*	31891.90	346474.45
% grow 2003-2004/2002-2003	13.65	19.01
Trade balance		
2002-2003	-3521.05	-35995.64

Source: Department Commerce Economic Division

PONDICHERRY

The Union Territory of Pondicherry consists of four regions viz, Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam, which are not geographically contiguous. Pondicherry region is located in the East Coast bounded by Cuddalore and Villupuram Districts of

Tamil Nadu state while Karaikal region, which is also situated in East Coast, bounded by Nagapattinam and Thiruvarur District of Tamil Nadu state. Mahe region is located in the West Coast near Cannanore District of Kerala state while Yanam region is located in the East Godhavari District of Andhra Pradesh State.

Population 2001 Census

Region	Area According to survey of Inex in sq.km)	Males	Females	Total	Density per sq.km
Pondicherry	290	369318	365686	735004	2534
Karaikal	161	84365	86275	170640	1060
Mahe	9	17146	19677	36823	4091
Yanam	20	15876	15486	31362	1568
U.T. of Pondicherry	480	486705	487124	973829	2029

The following table reveals the available working force in U.T of pondicherry as per 2001 Census

Region	Total workers	Agricultural workers(cultivators and Agricultural labourers)	% of Agri. workers to total workers	Net area sown (in Hectares) 2001-02	Per capita net area sown		Density of Agricultural workers per 100 hec. Of the net area sown
					Total Population	Agricultural workers	
Pondicherry	2,65463	61600	23.20	14284	0.019	0.232	431
Karaikal	57462	19066	33.18	8069	0.047	0.423	236
Mahe	9282	235	2.53	635	0.017	2.702	37
Yanam	9894	2478	25.05	698	0.022	0.282	355
U.T. of Pondicherry	342101	83379	24.37	23686	0.024	0.284	352

CLASSIFICATION OF AREA

The total geographical area of the Union Territory of Pondicherry is 480.58 sq.km according to the survey of India and where as it is 48842 hectares according to village paper which is classified in to nine categories

The following table deals with the nine fold classification of land utilization and the area under each land use category with its respective percentage to the total geographical area

Know our Neighbour

Sl.No	Category	2001-2002	
		Area in Hectare	% to total Geographical area
1	Forest	-	-
2	Land put to non-agricultural use	15861	32.47
3	Barren and uncultivable use	108	0.22
4	Permanent pastures and other grazing land	18	0.04
5	Land under misc.tree crops and groves	920	1.88
6	Culturable waste	4363	8.93
7	Other fallow lands	2513	5.15
8	Current fallow	1373	2.81
9	Net area sown	23686	48.50

The table below shows the area irrigated by various sources of irrigation in respect of Union Territory of Pondicherry

Sl.No	Source of irrigation	Net area irrigated (in Hect)	%
1	Canal	7888	37.79
2	Tank	-	-
3	Tube Well	12929	61.95
4	Ordinary well	-	-
5	Other source	55	0.26
	Total	20872	100.00

The cropping patterns in Union Territory of Pondicherry as a whole during 2000-01 and 2001-02 is given below:

Name of the crop	% of area under principal crops to total cropped area	
	200-01	2001-02
Food -Crops		
Paddy	60.39	68.05
Ragi	0.29	0.36
Cumbu	0.43	0.42
Other Millets	0.02	0.03
Pulses	13.72	3.81
Sugarcane	5.69	5.49
Other food-Crops	3.54	4.32
Total Food Crops	84.08	82.48
Non-food Crops		
Cotton	1.04	1.49
Groundnut	2.72	3.19
Gingelly	0.29	0.44
Coconut	5.16	5.91
Casuarina	5.28	3.97
Other Non-food Crops	1.43	2.52
Total Non-food Crops	15.92	17.52

Know our Neighbour

Percentage of area under paddy to the total cropped area in respect of four regions of union Territory of Pondicherry can be seen from the following table

Region	Percentage of area under paddy to total cropped area
Pondicherry	64.38
Karaikal	83.98
Mahe	0.78
Yanam	51.69

TOTAL OUT TURN OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN EACH REGION OF PONDICHERRY STATE 2001-2002

REGION	RJCE				FOOD CROPS						
	I	II	III	Total	Ragi	Cum bu	Chola m	Other Mille ts	Black gram	Green gram	Other pul ses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Pondicherry	12390	20180	14602	47172	325	345	1	8	251	59	86
Karaikal	2095	15531	20	17646	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mahe	2	8	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yanam	1088	952	0	2040	0	0	0	0	16	46	5
State	15575	36671	14622	66868	325	345	1	8	267	105	91

REGION	Food Crops								Non-Food Crops		
	Tapioca	Sugar cane	Oninon	Betel nuts	Chillies	Coria nder	Pepper	Tama rind	Cotto n (in kappa s)	Grou ndnut (Kern els)	Sesa mum
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Pondicherry	15387	19543 2	251	0	15	0	0	467	181	1875	85
Karaikal	0	1980	0	0	0	0	0	63	323	40	4
Mahe	153	0	0	137	0	0	11	0	0	0	0
Yanam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State	15540	197412	251	137	15	1	11	530	504	1915	89

PRICE TRENDS

Coconut oil, rubber prices skyrocketing in State

Price of June 14*Per kg coconut oil	
Retail	Rs 80
Wholesale.....	Rs.68
Rubber	
RSS - 4.....	Rs 63

Farmers delighted, but consumers find it a heavy pull on the purse

Coconut oil and rubber are bucking the trend and scaling new heights in terms of prices when the other agricultural commodities are facing a bad year in Kerala.

Both the coconut oil and rubber areas are inching towards their previous highest prices. While farmers are delighted, the consumers of coconut oil and rubber are finding it a heavy pull on the purse. In the case of coconut oil, the high price is also leading to adulteration.

The coconut oil is retailing at Rs 80 or more, a level, which usually occurs at the time of Onam festival. The wholesale price has been hovering around Rs 68 per kg. The highest wholesale price which was Rs 70,60 per kg. Now seems to be under the threat of being overtaken.

Rubber growers too have a lot to cheer. After going through a rough patch since 1995, they are getting good returns now. The price of RSS-4 touched Rs 63 per kg today. However, the futures are showing a weak trend.

(courtesy The new Indian Express)

STOCK EXCHANGE MOVEMENT

Unprecedented Swing Makes Investors Wary - May 17-21-2004 - By Sandeep Srivastava

This week can rightly be characterised as a record-breaking week wherein the market has witnessed the highest and lowest intra-day movement in the history. It began on an extremely

dismal note on Monday with huge selling across the board. The gravity of situation can be gauged from the fact that the trading was stopped twice on Monday. Though there are technical reasons responsible for such sharp fall, political drama at Centre had its impact on the market sentiments. On a week-on week basis the S&P CNX Nifty index declined by around 1.5 percent to close at 1,560.20 on Friday.

The F&O segment came under tremendous pressure amid high volatility prevailing in the market. Specially, investors having positions in futures contracts faced margin calls and forced liquidation of positions. A number of brokers were barred from trading in F&O segment, which further added to the panic. The foreign institutional investors closed out their positions substantially in index futures and stock futures segment.

Index Futures

The trading volume in Nifty futures on Monday was extremely low but it improved later on and got almost doubled by Friday. The May expiry contract witnessed decline of more than 30,000 contracts in outstanding positions but the build up in June contracts was quite slow. The rollover activity will gain momentum early next week.

The cost of carry remained in the high negative territory throughout the week both for May as well as June contracts and is a cause of concern for the investors. Given these numbers, the market is expected to be bit volatile next week nearing the expiry of May contracts and then it may move in a range-bound fashion for some time. The trading interest in CNX IT futures was extremely low and hence no meaningful signals can be deciphered from it

Trading in Derivative Securities on NSE
(Turnover)

Price

Rs. Crore)	Nifty & CNX IT futures	Nifty & CNX IT options (National Value)	Futures on Individual shares	Options on Individual shares (National Values)	Total
May 17	2330.9	179.3	2251.5	138.9	4900.6
May 18	3314.5	315.1	3269.6	306.9	7206.0
May 19	3932.9	341.4	4006.6	423.5	8704.5
May 20	3306.1	296.7	3749.1	377.2	7729.1
May 21	4909.5	439.5	3780.7	471.6	9601.3

Index Options

This segment witnessed the premiums at extremely high levels. These premiums were reflected adequately in the high-implied volatility figures. On Monday, the implied volatility 80 percent level for the Nifty options at 1,570 strike. Through it declined later during the week, still it remained in excess of 50 per cent

Usually, the option premiums decline significantly in the last 10 days before expiry due to the sharp fall in the time value factor. The trend has been different this time because of the high volatility and caution among the option writers. The put-call ratio for outstanding positions increased marginally. Looking at these numbers the market is expected to witness range bound movement after the expiry of May contracts on Thursday.

Options on Individual shares

Trading interest declined in this segment around 40 percents as compared to the last week. The situation was so precarious that there were

hardly any option writers on Monday and Tuesday because of the sharp movement. The premium level was high across the board.

Futures on Individual Shares

This segment caused maximum worries to the market players and the cost of carry remained negative for more than half the shares.

Out look for Future

The foreign institutional investors have been net sellers while the trend was mixed for the mutual funds. After an extremely eventful week, the market is expected to settle down a bit. A lot depends upon the news pouring in from the government. BY and large, PSUs will get out of favour because Dr Manmohan Singh has already announced that his government will not privatise the companies like Gail and ONGC. Though the medium term outlook continues to be bullish, there is going to be sector switching and pharma, textiles and technology counters may be front runners. (courtesy-New Indian Express)

കേരളത്തിലെ നിരക്കുകൾ

പെട്രോൾ, ഡീസൽ വില

	പെട്രോൾ വില (രൂപയിൽ)			ഡീസൽ വില (രൂപയിൽ)		
	01/08/04 മുതൽ	15/06/04 മുതൽ		01/08/04 മുതൽ	15/06/04 മുതൽ	
തിരുവനന്തപുരം	39.79	38.62	36.50	26.92	25.35	24.24
കൊല്ലം	39.82	38.65	36.52	26.95	25.38	24.27
ആലപ്പുഴ	39.64	38.47	36.34	26.78	25.21	24.09
പത്തനം തിട്ട	39.78	38.61	36.48	26.91	25.34	24.22
കോട്ടയം	39.66	38.49	36.36	26.79	25.22	24.11
ഇടുക്കി	39.86	38.69	36.56	26.94	25.37	24.26
എറണാകുളം	39.54	38.37	36.24	26.67	25.11	24.99
തൃശ്ശൂർ	39.67	38.50	36.37	26.80	25.24	24.12
പാലക്കാട്	39.75	38.58	36.45	26.87	25.31	24.20
മലപ്പുറം	39.90	38.73	36.61	27.02	25.45	24.34
കോഴിക്കോട്	39.80	38.63	36.51	26.93	25.36	24.25
കൽപ്പറ്റ	40.03	38.86	36.73	27.10	25.53	24.42
കണ്ണൂർ	39.74	38.56	36.44	26.86	25.29	24.18
കാസർകോട്	27.06	38.77	36.64	25.49	25.49	24.38
മാവേലി	24.78	34.29	32.36	23.30	23.30	22.26

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

Sl. No	Name of Commodity	Unit	Jul 03	Aug 03	Sep 03	Oct 03	Nov 03	Dec 03	Jan 04	Feb 04	Mar 04	Apl 04	May 04	Jun 04
A. RICE - OPEN MARKET														
1	Red - Matta	Kg	13.71	13.88	13.83	13.78	13.75	13.85	13.74	13.81	13.79	13.71	13.90	13.96
2	Red - Chamba	Kg	13.89	14.45	14.67	14.42	14.50	14.42	14.42	14.42	14.38	14.58	14.70	14.75
3	White Andra Vella	Kg	13.32	13.17	13.13	13.08	12.96	12.86	12.82	13.10	12.89	12.98	13.31	13.42
B. PULSES														
4	Green gram	Kg	29.96	30.08	29.43	28.07	27.43	27.50	28.18	27.89	27.96	27.93	27.93	28.14
5	Black gram split w/o husk	Kg	26.00	26.27	25.29	25.11	25.46	24.96	26.29	26.46	26.29	26.39	26.18	26.96
6	Dhall(Tur)	Kg	30.81	30.29	30.54	31.65	33.03	33.19	34.19	34.15	33.96	33.96	34.17	34.42
C. OTHER FOOD ITEMS														
7	Sugar(O.M)	Kg.	13.94	15.33	14.64	14.63	14.59	14.02	14.02	15.71	15.45	15.74	16.63	16.75
8	Milk (Cow's)	Ltr.	13.04	13.08	13.04	13.04	13.04	14.00	14.04	14.04	14.04	14.04	14.04	14.04
9	Egg Hen's (White lagon)	Dozen	17.80	15.74	16.59	17.59	18.91	19.32	19.91	15.14	14.39	14.19	17.59	17.13
10	Mutton with bones	Kg	125.71	126.43	128.57	127.86	128.57	128.57	130.71	132.14	132.14	134.29	134.29	134.29
11	Tea (Kannan Devan)	1/2 kg	71.00	71.00	71.50	71.29	71.29	71.29	71.43	71.43	71.29	71.29	66.68	71.29
12	Coffee Powder (Brook Bond Gr.Label)	1/2 kg	66.93	67.43	67.36	67.82	67.54	67.86	67.86	67.86	68.36	68.36	68.36	68.86
D. OIL AND OIL SEEDS														
13	Coconut oil	Kg	59.55	62.90	65.68	70.32	74.32	70.43	70.61	68.41	68.09	67.00	66.64	73.41
14	Groundnut oil	Kg	66.03	66.66	64.98	68.14	68.05	67.95	69.68	70.32	69.34	68.81	68.99	68.72
15	Refined oil(Postman)	Kg.	87.54	83.05	89.77	89.95	90.65	90.15	91.50	91.50	90.28	90.39	90.28	86.06
16	Gingelly oil	Kg.	69.66	69.19	67.02	67.38	68.32	69.55	70.63	70.82	73.42	73.06	72.83	72.01
17	Coconut without husk	100 nos	558.93	584.23	615.36	638.21	711.07	684.29	691.43	667.14	666.07	655.00	636.43	695.36
E. SPICES AND CONDIMENTS														
18	Corriandar	Kg.	44.29	43.85	43.43	42.64	40.50	39.00	37.68	36.29	35.79	34.79	32.36	31.46
19	Chillies dry	Kg.	54.21	54.77	54.21	52.50	52.36	53.21	56.43	55.07	47.21	42.86	39.57	38.50
20	Onion small	Kg.	14.71	12.69	11.82	13.85	13.47	13.39	11.41	10.86	11.61	12.63	15.14	19.99
21	Tamarind without seeds loose	Kg.	22.96	23.58	23.86	23.96	24.64	25.14	25.07	25.00	27.36	27.43	28.00	29.64

Prices

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

Sl. No	Name of Commodity	Unit	Jul 03	Aug 03	Sep 03	Oct 03	Nov 03	Dec 03	Jan 04	Feb 04	Mar 04	Apl 04	May 04	Jun 04
F. TUBERS														
22	Chennai	Kg.	14.14	11.23	10.57	10.14	10.43	11.71	12.00	13.07	13.43	14.64	17.36	16.25
23	Tapioca Raw	Kg.	5.71	6.27	6.25	5.71	5.68	5.57	5.64	5.54	5.64	5.88	5.93	5.64
24	Potato	Kg.	10.89	10.31	9.36	9.06	9.13	9.67	9.53	8.70	8.49	8.97	11.79	12.36
25	Colocassia	Kg.	16.69	16.09	17.79	15.57	14.79	14.14	13.36	13.64	14.29	15.58	18.17	18.09
G. VEGETABLES														
26	Onion big	Kg.	8.90	8.77	8.95	12.41	12.04	11.34	12.68	12.19	8.72	8.23	7.74	8.38
27	Brinjal	Kg.	12.00	12.00	15.36	12.86	13.57	14.00	11.00	9.86	9.86	9.50	10.07	9.36
28	Cucumber	Kg.	9.36	9.31	7.43	6.57	7.29	7.43	9.00	7.14	6.79	7.43	8.07	7.93
29	Ladies Finger	Kg.	11.00	11.46	11.86	12.93	13.50	12.00	11.07	9.00	11.86	15.14	16.07	12.86
30	Cabbage	Kg.	13.43	11.08	10.64	10.14	9.07	9.07	8.43	7.64	8.00	8.29	8.36	8.93
31	Bittergourd	Kg.	17.21	16.00	16.43	13.50	13.86	14.43	13.86	13.00	13.50	15.21	17.79	20.36
32	Tomatto	Kg.	19.43	8.46	11.00	10.36	11.93	14.29	11.29	6.86	6.21	6.93	12.36	18.79
33	Chillies green	Kg.	21.86	12.62	18.36	13.21	13.29	14.07	13.79	11.71	12.79	19.36	15.29	14.36
34	Banana green	Kg.	11.57	11.27	14.93	12.21	14.04	14.50	15.39	14.96	13.71	12.57	16.00	18.36
35	Plantain green	Kg.	9.18	9.08	9.54	9.07	9.39	9.14	9.50	9.54	9.71	10.14	10.21	11.07
H. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS														
36	Washing Soap (501 Half Bar)	1/2 Bar	7.93	7.93	7.95	7.95	7.95	7.98	7.96	7.98	7.93	8.00	7.93	8.00
37	Toilet Soap Lux	100 gm	12.32	12.32	12.29	12.36	12.32	12.29	12.29	12.36	12.61	12.79	12.75	12.75
38	Toothpaste Colgate	100 gm	26.07	26.07	26.07	26.07	25.71	25.71	25.71	25.71	25.36	25.00	25.00	25.36
39	Cement - Sankar (Ord. Paper Bag)	each	175.46	172.54	160.04	149.79	166.96	177.68	173.05	172.96	168.75	172.82	183.27	180.17

Consumer Price Index (Cost of Living Index) numbers for Agricultural and Industrial Workers

(Base 1998-99 = 100)

Sl. No	Centre	Linking Factor *	May 03	May 04	Jun 03	Jun 03
1	Thiruvananthapuram	10.39	121	124	122	126
2	Kollam	10.28	122	126	122	129
3	Punalur	9.96	111	114	112	116
4	Pathanamthitta	-	118	121	119	123
5	Alappuzha	10.45	115	119	116	121
6	Kottayam	10.40	117	120	117	122
7	Mundakkayam	10.12	114	117	115	119
8	Munnar	10.03	114	117	115	119
9	Eranakulam	9.92	117	119	118	121
10	Chalakkudy	10.60	115	119	116	121
11	Thrissur	10.05	115	119	116	119
12	Palakkad	10.48	116	119	116	122
13	Malappuram	10.30	118	121	119	124
14	Kozhikode	10.08	115	120	116	123
15	Meppady	10.64	112	117	112	119
16	Kannur	10.06	115	122	117	125
17	Kasaragod	-	117	124	119	128
	State		116	120	117	122

- 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.

Indices

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

(Base 1982 = 100)

States	Centre	Consumer Price Index Number for the month of											
		Jun 03	Jul 03	Aug 03	Sep 03	Oct 03	Nov 03	Dec 03	Jan 04	Feb 04	Mar 04	Apr 04	May 04
Southern States													
Kerala	1. Aluva	491	490	488	488	496	500	499	504	500	505	506	515
	2. Mundakayam	496	496	490	493	491	492	494	492	493	491	494	498
	3. Kollam	512	534	519	526	526	539	530	529	531	527	530	530
	4. Thiruvananthapuram	569	577	571	563	555	566	572	578	573	569	559	570
	Average	517	524	517	518	517	524	524	526	524	523	522	528
Tamilnadu	1. Chennai	540	538	536	536	533	534	535	539	538	536	534	544
	2. Coimbatore	503	497	490	495	495	500	501	504	503	499	492	499
	3. Coonoor	506	508	499	493	492	495	497	498	497	494	493	504
	4. Madurai	484	485	482	485	488	492	492	486	489	485	483	497
	5. Salem	489	490	487	493	486	489	486	480	482	477	473	484
	6. Tiruchirappalli	572	577	573	573	573	583	576	548	535	528	528	535
Average	516	516	511	513	511	516	515	509	507	503	501	511	
Andhra Pradesh	1. Gudur	469	470	471	469	476	476	475	475	472	471	475	479
	2. Gundur	514	512	511	504	501	504	502	503	505	502	505	509
	3. Hyderabad	505	506	501	502	504	503	497	499	506	506	507	512
	4. Visakhapatnam	491	491	492	488	490	488	488	493	492	493	494	499
	5. Warangal	538	533	529	528	520	521	511	512	519	520	517	528
Average		503	502	501	498	498	498	495	496	499	498	500	505
Karnataka	1. Bangalore	477	481	476	480	481	486	485	485	492	490	492	498
	2. Belgaum	533	544	542	544	544	544	544	554	557	552	554	557
	3. Hubli Dhanwar	496	498	495	496	496	498	503	510	506	501	508	516
	4. Meccara	474	484	479	480	478	481	486	482	480	477	484	489
Average		495	502	498	500	500	502	505	508	509	505	510	515
Pondichery	1. Pondicherry	547	546	547	544	544	555	549	549	540	533	538	543

Contd.

Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (Contd.)

(Base 1982 = 100)

States	Centre	Consumer Price Index Number for the month of											
		Jun 03	Jul 03	Aug 03	Sep 03	Oct 03	Nov 03	Dec 03	Jan 04	Feb 04	Mar 04	Apr 04	May 04
Northern States													
Delhi	1. Delhi	569	577	575	573	581	574	576	579	581	583	584	585
Maharashtra	1. Mumbai	586	589	583	583	585	587	589	593	594	596	597	600
	2. Nagpur	504	510	510	509	510	508	506	509	508	510	512	513
	3. Nasik	534	537	534	534	532	534	545	543	542	538	542	544
	4. Pune	560	563	557	556	558	564	566	568	564	565	566	569
	5. Solapur	498	505	502	504	509	515	517	528	530	521	526	525
	Average	536	541	537	537	539	542	545	548	548	546	549	550
Haryana	1. Faridabad	497	505	501	510	511	508	504	510	524	525	528	522
	2. Yamuna Nagar	458	468	465	467	475	476	466	463	468	473	479	476
	Average	478	487	483	489	493	492	485	487	496	499	504	499
West Bengal	1. Asansol	474	476	478	479	487	490	484	484	481	482	488	488
	2. Darjeeling	427	424	429	430	435	436	430	429	419	417	417	424
	3. Durgapur	559	562	567	565	579	576	571	573	565	570	574	574
	4. Haldia	588	592	590	593	602	612	595	600	602	602	601	602
	5. Howrah	557	557	557	552	572	575	565	573	564	561	568	571
	6. Jalpaiguri	418	427	424	429	437	433	429	436	435	431	428	431
	7. Kolkata	541	545	541	535	549	561	547	552	555	554	558	560
	8. Raniganj	421	433	432	435	439	447	443	441	438	439	440	447
	Average	498	502	502	502	513	516	508	511	507	507	509	512
Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh	519	529	533	535	538	538	538	543	545	543	543	549
Uttar Pradesh	1. Agra	449	457	459	460	466	468	464	469	472	473	467	469
	2. Ghaziabad	493	500	501	502	501	495	494	500	506	513	507	511
	3. Kanpur	465	473	475	483	491	485	476	480	480	483	474	479
	4. Saharapur	448	460	460	460	466	461	459	462	461	463	464	464
	5. Varanasi	503	509	510	508	517	517	513	516	516	521	516	519
	Average	472	480	481	483	488	485	481	485	487	491	486	488
Madhya Pradesh	1. Balaghat	441	449	452	449	457	455	452	451	449	450	451	453
	2. Bhopal	525	534	532	532	537	534	531	534	535	532	532	532
	3. Indore	518	526	514	513	515	516	513	517	519	520	512	512
	4. Jabalpur	482	502	499	501	504	506	498	492	494	495	495	488
	Average	492	503	499	499	503	503	499	499	499	499	498	496
All India		497	501	499	499	503	504	502	504	504	504	504	508

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AND % VARIATIONS OF INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

State	Centre	CPI for the month of		% variation
		May 03'	May 04	
Southern States				
1. Kerala	1. Aluva	485	515	6.19
	2. Mundakayam	489	498	1.84
	3. Kollam	514	530	3.11
	4. Thiruvananthapuram	555	570	2.70
	Average	511	528	3.43
2. Tamilnadu	1. Chennai	536	544	1.49
	2. Coimbatore	497	499	0.40
	3. Coonoor	509	504	-0.98
	4. Madurai	480	497	3.54
	5. Salem	485	484	-0.21
	6. Tiruchirappalli	573	535	-6.63
	Average	513	511	-0.55
3. Andra Pradesh	1. Gudur	467	479	2.57
	2. Gundur	510	509	-0.20
	3. Hyderabad	495	512	3.43
	4. Visakhapatnam	481	499	3.74
	5. Warangal	536	528	-1.49
	Average	498	505	1.53
4. Karnataka	1. Bangalore	475	498	4.84
	2. Belgaum	530	557	5.09
	3. Hubli Dhanwar	495	516	4.24
	4. Meccara	471	489	3.82
	Average	493	515	4.52
5. Pondicherry	1. Pondicherry	547	543	-0.73

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

State	Centre	CPI for the month of		% variation
		May 03	May 04	
Northern States				
1. Delhi	1. Delhi	568	585	2.99
2. Maharastra	1. Mumbai	586	600	2.39
	2. Nagpur	501	513	2.40
	3. Nasik	535	54	1.68
	4. Pune	556	569	2.34
	5. Solapur	491	525	6.92
	Average	534	550	3.07
3. Haryana	1. Faridabad	494	522	5.67
	2. Yamuna Nagar	458	476	3.93
	Average	476	499	4.83
4. West Bengal	1. Asansol	471	488	3.61
	2. Darjeeling	424	424	0.00
	3. Durgapur	563	574	1.95
	4. Haldia	584	602	3.08
	5. Howrah	555	571	2.88
	6. Jalpaiguri	416	431	3.61
	7. Kolkata	542	560	3.32
	8. Raniganj	424	447	5.42
	Average	497	512	2.97
5. Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh	519	549	5.78
6. Uttar Pradesh	1. Agra	447	469	4.92
	2. Ghaziabad	493	511	3.65
	3. Kanpur	463	479	3.46
	4. Saharapur	449	464	3.34
	5. Varanasi	498	519	4.22
	Average	470	488	3.91
7. Madhya Pradesh	1. Balaghat	438	453	3.42
	2. Bhopal	524	532	1.53
	3. Indore	514	512	-0.39
	4. Jabalpur	480	488	1.67
	Average	489	496	1.48
	All India	494	508	2.83

Indices

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

Sl. No.	Centre	Base 1986-87 = 100											
		Jul 03	Aug 03	Sep 03	Oct 03	Nov 03	Dec 03	Jan 04	Feb 04	Mar 04	Apr 04	May 04	Jun 04
Southern States													
1	Kerala	343	343	340	339	341	340	340	342	342	342	344	347
2	Tamilnadu	356	354	356	349	350	351	348	346	344	342	343	346
3	Anthrapradesh	349	349	348	347	348	349	346	346	344	344	347	352
4	Karnataka	336	335	334	336	338	341	344	346	344	344	346	347
Northern States													
5	Maharashtra	334	334	333	334	333	334	335	337	335	336	338	342
6	Haryana	332	333	336	339	337	339	343	346	346	345	343	349
7	West Bengal	316	318	321	324	326	320	320	318	319	322	323	324
8	Uttar Pradesh	327	327	328	333	330	327	332	335	336	331	333	337
9	Madhya Pradesh	324	322	320	322	318	315	315	316	315	315	318	320
10	Assam	342	340	342	345	345	344	340	341	340	345	348	347
11	Bihar	303	305	305	311	315	313	315	315	314	314	309	313
12	Gujarat	343	343	341	342	338	337	338	337	337	335	337	338
13	Himachal pradesh	318	320	322	320	320	320	349	350	322	321	322	325
14	Jammu & Kashmir	347	342	344	347	343	343	346	345	347	346	347	344
15	Manipur	306	307	308	308	310	307	308	307	306	306	310	311
16	Meghalaya	345	349	348	350	354	352	349	350	352	354	351	352
17	Orissa	313	316	318	322	320	314	310	306	305	308	313	317
18	Punjab	338	337	341	342	340	341	343	345	345	347	347	348
19	Rajasthan	329	326	324	321	317	319	322	322	323	321	323	327
20	Tripura	321	323	323	324	323	321	318	318	327	337	338	339
All India		331	331	332	333	333	332	332	332	332	331	333	336

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR RURAL LABOURERS

Sl. No.	Centre	Base 1986-87 = 100											
		Jul 03	Aug 03	Sep 03	Oct 03	Nov 03	Dec 03	Jan 04	Feb 04	Mar 04	Apr 04	May 04	Jun 04
Southern States													
1	Kerala	344	343	340	340	342	341	341	344	343	344	346	349
2	Tamilnadu	354	352	354	348	349	350	348	346	344	343	344	347
3	Anthrapradesh	350	349	348	348	348	349	346	347	345	345	348	353
4	Karnataka	336	336	335	337	338	342	344	346	344	344	346	347
Northern States													
5	Maharashtra	334	334	333	334	333	334	336	337	335	336	338	342
6	Haryana	333	335	338	340	338	340	344	347	346	346	344	350
7	West Bengal	319	321	324	327	329	323	323	321	322	325	326	327
8	Uttar Pradesh	331	331	332	336	333	330	335	338	339	334	337	340
9	Madhya Pradesh	329	327	325	327	324	322	322	322	322	321	325	327
10	Assam	341	340	342	345	345	344	341	342	340	345	349	349
11	Bihar	305	307	307	313	317	314	316	316	316	315	311	315
12	Gujarat	345	345	343	344	340	339	340	339	339	337	339	340
13	Himachalpradesh	323	325	327	325	325	324	325	326	327	327	328	330
14	Jammu & Kashmir	341	338	338	343	338	337	340	341	342	341	342	339
15	Manipur	307	308	309	309	311	307	309	308	307	306	310	312
16	Meghalaya	343	347	346	348	352	350	347	348	350	352	349	350
17	Orissa	314	316	318	322	320	314	310	307	306	309	313	317
18	Punjab	342	342	345	347	344	346	347	349	350	351	351	352
19	Rajasthan	329	325	323	320	317	319	322	321	323	321	323	327
20	Tripura	313	314	315	316	314	312	309	309	318	329	331	331
All India		334	333	334	335	335	334	334	335	334	334	335	338

Indices

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

(Kerala State) Base 1998-99=100

Centre	Jul 03	Aug 03	Sep 03	Oct 03	Nov 03	Dec 03	Jan 04	Feb 04	Mar 04	Apr 04	May 03	Jun 03
Thiruvananthapuram	124	124	124	123	123	124	125	125	124	123	124	126
Kollam	124	124	124	123	124	125	126	125	125	125	126	129
Pathanamthitta	113	113	113	113	115	115	116	115	114	113	114	116
Punalur	120	119	119	118	118	119	119	120	119	120	121	123
Alappuzha	116	115	115	115	116	117	118	118	117	117	119	121
Kottayam	117	117	117	117	118	119	119	120	119	119	120	122
Mundakkayam	116	115	115	115	115	115	116	115	116	116	117	119
Munnar	115	115	115	114	114	114	115	116	115	116	117	119
Ernakulam	118	117	117	117	118	118	119	119	118	118	119	121
Chalakkudy	116	115	115	116	117	118	118	117	118	118	119	121
Thrissur	116	116	116	117	118	119	119	118	117	118	119	119
Palakkad	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	117	116	117	119	122
Malappuram	119	118	118	118	119	120	120	120	119	119	121	124
Kozhikkode	117	116	116	116	117	118	118	117	117	118	120	123
Meppady	113	113	113	113	115	116	116	115	114	115	117	119
Kannur	117	117	117	118	119	120	121	121	120	120	122	125
Kasargod	120	120	120	120	122	123	124	125	124	123	124	128
State	117	117	117	117	118	119	119	119	118	119	120	122

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

Centre & State		Apr 03	May 03	Jun 03	Jul 03	Aug 03	Sep 03	Oct 03	Nov 03	Dec 03	January 04	Feb 04	Mar 04
Southern Centres													
1	Trivandrum Kerala	418	418	420	426	424	425	424	427	431	435	435	433
2	Calicut Kerala	393	392	393	394	394	395	394	396	397	399	399	399
3	Chennai Tamilnadu	499	496	501	504	501	500	501	503	504	506	506	506
4	Coimbatore Tamilnadu	487	488	490	498	495	497	498	499	502	493	494	494
5	Madurai Tamilnadu	463	463	465	468	465	465	468	469	468	468	467	466
6	Salem Tamilnadu	458	458	460	465	460	461	461	463	463	463	461	459
7	Tiruchirapalli Tamilnadu	451	454	453	456	450	450	454	454	454	459	457	456
8	Hydrabad Andrapradesh	435	440	443	444	438	439	439	439	440	441	441	441
9	Kurnool Andrapradesh	420	422	427	431	426	430	426	423	424	427	428	429
10	Vijayawada Andrapradesh	468	469	473	480	477	476	481	480	475	481	485	482
11	Vishakapattanam Andrapradesh	419	421	422	426	431	430	432	434	430	433	432	432
12	Warangal Andrapradesh	438	441	447	450	442	441	441	442	439	441	442	439
13	Bangalore Karnataka	435	437	438	441	439	440	441	443	445	448	449	448
14	Gulbarga Karnataka	398	399	400	405	404	406	406	407	410	419	414	410
15	Hubli Karnataka	426	428	429	433	429	429	431	433	437	444	444	440
16	Mangalore Karnataka	434	436	440	442	440	439	439	439	440	443	444	444
Northern Centres													
1	Delhi Delhi	417	416	418	427	426	429	430	426	424	427	429	429
2	Mumbai Maharashtra	411	411	413	415	413	411	416	417	416	420	420	420
3	Aurangabad Maharashtra	455	458	458	466	465	464	468	473	476	487	485	480
4	Nagpur Maharashtra	396	398	406	408	406	407	411	408	409	410	411	411
5	Pune Maharashtra	434	438	443	441	436	434	439	440	440	442	442	443
6	Solapur Maharashtra	394	395	396	403	400	398	401	403	406	412	410	408
7	Chandigarh Punjab	507	506	508	522	523	531	531	529	528	539	541	539
8	Kolkatta West Bengal	373	377	378	381	379	382	387	387	384	387	390	384
9	Asansol West Bengal	404	407	414	416	416	417	424	423	417	419	413	414
10	Kharagpur West Bengal	397	401	407	409	409	411	414	415	413	410	410	407
11	Siliguri West Bengal	436	435	434	443	445	446	448	447	448	450	450	448
12	Lucknow Uttarpradesh	389	390	389	399	400	406	409	404	399	406	408	411
13	Agra Uttarpradesh	403	403	409	419	415	418	421	416	412	418	421	423
14	Allahabad Uttarpradesh	441	439	441	452	450	450	455	451	448	456	457	459
15	Kanpur Uttarpradesh	378	381	384	387	387	390	396	391	386	389	391	394
16	Meerut Uttarpradesh	373	372	375	382	386	389	391	387	338	391	393	393
All India		413	415	417	421	420	420	423	422	421	424	424	424

Indices

Date	BSE	NSE	Rs. Value	Gold (Rs)	Oil
31/10/03			45.40	-	-
10/10/03	4769	1253	45.38	4168	29.41
31/10/03	4907	1556	45.32	4264	27.38
3/1/04	6027	1946	45.70	4576	29.97
2/4/04	5788	1841	43.74	4536	31.66
23/4/04	5926	1892	44.05	4360	33.07
14/5/04	5070	1582	45.60	4272	38.26

Date weekends	BSE	NSE	Gold	Oil	Rs
May 21	4961.57	1560.2	4304	38.06	45.28
June 5	4889	1521	4336	39.96	45.11
June 12	4833	1508	4296	35.22	45.16
June 19	4770	1491	4336	35.91	45.67
July 3	4871	1538	4456	35.16	45.88
July 12	4945	1553	4520	37.23	45.66
July 17	4951	1559	4520	38.21	45.95
July 26	5073	1602	4456	37.28	46.32
Aug 2	5170	1632	4456	39.29	46.47
Aug 9	5197	1633	4528	40.74	46.36
Aug 16	5103	1598	4528	42.11	46.31
Aug 23	5065	1590	4656	43.86	46.32

Date	Inflation-	W.R.I
11/10/03	4.95	175.9
18/11/03	5.01	
13/12/03	5.57	176.4
20/12/03	5.57	176.5
13/2/04	6.30	179.6
20/3/04	4.30	
7/4/04	4.40	
4/4/04	4.40	180.5
24/4/04	2.46	1805
1/5/04	4.20	181.1
		181.1

Date	Inflation	2/10-3.01
May 15	4.63	181.7
May 22	5.02	181.9
May 29	5.03	181.7
June 5	5.55	182.7
June 12	5.89	183.7
June 19	5.87	184.0
June 16	6.09	184.7
July 3	6.16	184.5
July 10	6.52	184.6
July 17	6.52	184.6
July 24	7.51	184.6
July 24	7.51	
July 31	7.61	
August 7	7.96	

Ministers Portfolios

Cabinet Ministers

- Pranab Mukherjee : Defence.
- Arjun Singh: Human Resource Development
- Sharad Pawar: Agriculture Food and Civil Supplies,
Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution
- Laloo Prasad : Railway
- Shivraj Patil : Home
- Ram vilas Paswan : Chemicals and Fertilises, Steel
- GulamNabi Azad: Parliamentary Affairs, urban Development
- Sri Jaipal Reddy : Information and boradcasting culture
- Sis Ram Ola: Labour and Employment
- P.Chidambaram: Finance
- Mahavir Prasad: Small Scale, Agro and Rural.
- P.R.Kyndiah: Tribal Affairs development of North- East
- T.R.Baalu: Road Transport and Highways
- S.Vaghela. Textiles
- Natwar Singh External affairs
- Kamal Nath : Commerce and Industry
- H.R.Bhardwaj: Law and Justice
- P.M. Sayeed : Power
- Raghuvansh Prasad singh Rural Development
- P.R.Dashmunsi: Water Resources
- Mani Sankar Aiyar: Petroleum & Natural Gas, Panchayat Raj
- Sunil dutt: Youth Affairs and Sports
- Shibu Soren: Coal Mines and Minerals
- A.Raja: Enviornment and Forest
- Dayanidhi Maran : Communication and IT
- Meira Kumar: Social Justice and Empowerment
- K.Chandra Sehkar Rao : shipping
- Anbumani Ramdoss: Health and Family welfare.
-

Ministers of State (Independent charge)

- Santhosh Mohan Deb: Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises
- Jagdish Tytler: Non-resident Affairs
- Oscar Fernands: Statistics and Programme implementation
- Renuka choudhary: Tourism
- Subodh Kant Sahai: Food processing
- Kapil sibal: Science and Technology, Ocean development
- Vilas Muttemwar: Non-conventional Energy Sources
- KumarimSelja: Urban employment and Poverty alleviation
- Praful Patel : Civil aviation

PEDESTAL PRINTERS

Printronic Inc. has launched the latest addition to its matrix printer family: the Zero Tear (www.printronic.com/zerotear) pedestal printers. Printronic created the Zero Tear Printers for applications requiring precise accounting for all forms or for forms that are simply too expensive to waste. These models (P5000ZT) allow users to print from the first to the last line on every form and then tear it off without losing any forms in between. The Zero Tear line matrix printers offer a tremendous consumable cost savings over serial matrix printers.

The Zero Tear's spool ribbons are up to 8 times less expensive than the ribbon cartridge found on serial matrix printers. In addition, serial matrix print heads are consumables that need frequent replacements and typically cost \$400 or more, plus the expense of a service call. Adding this to the cost of ribbons, and a serial matrix printer's consumable cost can be up to 12 times more expensive than Printronic's Zero Tear Printer.

For high volume applications, this will give the Zero Tear printers the edge when comparing total cost of ownership. The P5005ZT 500 line per minute (1pm) printer is \$ 820, and the P5005ZT 1,000 1pm printer is \$ 8,275.

CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT

Atlanta-based Spectrum software Inc., a systems designer and developer of software productivity tools, has made available its Spectrums SCM 2.0. This product release provides powerful new features unlike any other peer CM solution currently available. Spectrum SCM is a flexible process based system that can be used to manage the entire project lifecycle. Spectrum SCM provides comprehensive source configuration management for any 'e-Asset' from origination through delivery, maintenance, and support. Spectrum SCM is the

first truly integrated, platform independent, full-featured (Version Control, Issue Tracking, Change Management, Process Management/Control, Workflow, Release Management, Parallel Development) Source configuration management system in the market place that provides full CM functionality with one fully integrated SCM system.

I.T. INITIATIVES OF STATE GOVERNMENT

1. Sales Tax Department-- Department purposes to issue Tax card to all tax payers
2. Norka- Department- NORKA- purposes to issue ID cards to all non-resident Keralities
3. Village office- Computerization of Revenue Department -Village offices and Revenue cards.

Other I.T. News

1. BSNL - Plan to give T.V. Channel through telephone line using digital subscriber loop technology
2. Wipro- 150 crore project at Cochin info park - 5000 employment

Kerala-No. first in mobile growth rate.

Total Mobile connections	(In lakhs)
As on 31-12-03	10.23
As on 31-07-04	
BSNL	4.74
ESCOTEL	4.91
BPL	3.35
ARTEL	2.70
RELIANCE	N.A

DEPARTMENTAL NEWS

Input Survey April 2004

Input survey 2001-2002 state level training conducted and field work started after District level trainings in April 2004.

Modernisation of Government under M.G.P-
Training hall under construction

Economics & Statistics department is one among the initial departments for taking up modernisation under M.G.P. As a part a modern training hall is under construction in the Directorate. The training needs of the Department is being assessed by an expert group formed for the purpose.

Reforming the Statistical system in the State expert
committee formed

As per G.O(Rt)430/03 Plg. Dated 05.11.2003. An expert committee under the Chairmanship of Sri.V.Ramachandran, Vice Chairman State Planning Board and Sri.M.R.Balakrishnan, Director as convenor was formed to recommend suggestions for reforming the statistical system in the state. The following are the members. M.Neelakandan, Deputy Director General, NSSO, Dr.Chandran Mukhrjee, Fellow COS, S.M.Vijayanand, Member Secretary Planning Board, Representative of I.S.I, Calcutta.

The committee had its first meeting during June 2004.

State level workshop on design of Surveys &
Estimation-May-04. -
Report of wage structure
1997-2002—released

A State level workshop on design of surveys & estimation procedure was held from 17

to 19th May at Thiruvananthapuram. All officers upto the level of Research Officers participated in the programme. Sri. Juggopokash Bhattacharjee Joint Director SDRD, NSSO participated in the deliberation. He discussed various methodologies followed by the NSSO for designing of sample surveys and also an estimation with special reference to N.S.S.

The following experts took classes on different topics.

1. Sri.T.K.S.Unnithan (former Reader of Kerala University) Time Series analysis
2. Sri.K.K.Jose (Head of Department of Statistics, St.Thomas College) Statistical Estimation
3. Sri.P.C.Jain, (Additional Director) Monitoring & Evaluation
4. Sri.N.R.Prasad (Deputy Director) Budget & Financing
5. Dr.B.Vijayakumar, Reader in Economics, Kerala University Development Strategy of Indian Economy
6. Sri.Chandraprasad.Sridhar, Faculty of IMG Interpersonal relations
7. Sri.P.Kochunarayana Pillai Additional Director Sri.P.A.Joseph, Deputy Director State Income estimation
7. Sri.V.Subash Chandra Bose, Land Use Board Waters

Annual training conference of TRS conducted
June-04- Awards to best District & Taluks

Annual training conference of EARAS was conducted during July 1,2,3 at Thiruvananthapuram. The training for N.S.S 61th round was also done. A review of all schemes being implemented by the Department also conducted. Awards for the best district and Taluk were given to Kollam and Mannarkad respectively. Compendium of Environmental Statistics 2004 released
Agricultural Statistics 2002-03 published

TNA REPORT GIVEN - Trainer

Development Programme started August 2004

IMG had started trainers training of the Department. 15 persons including 3 retired officers were trained by IMG from 17.08.2004 to 21.08.2004 as resource persons and training co-ordinators based on T.N.A. report. Training need assessment report prepared by the team consisting of Sarvasri Suresh kumar, Sreekumar, and Vimalan, under the supervision of P.Kochunarayana Pillai and P.C.Jain under the guidance of Sri Muraleedharan Pillai of IMG is considered as one of the best report and is approved for implementation.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

1. Agricultural Statistics 2002-03 – published
2. Compendium of Environmental Statistics
3. Report of wage structure - survey – 1997-2002.

PROMOTION & POSTINGS

January 2004

Sri.P.Kochunarayana Pillai is promoted as Additional Director in the retirement vacancy of Smt.Radha.

March 2004

1. Sri.N.Aravindakshan promoted as Joint Director and allowed to continue as Managing Director, Matsya Fed.
2. Sri.S.Rajendran Promoted as Joint Director.
3. Sri.P.Surendran Pillai promoted as Joint Director.

June 2004

1. Sri.D.Rajan promoted as Additional Director.
2. Sri.K.Asokan on return from deputation posted as Joint Director.

Promotion to all vacant posts of ROs ,ADOS , TSOs RAs and UDs made.

GOOD BYE COLLEGUES

December 2003 – Smt.C.Radha, Additional Director

May 2004 – Sri.P.C.Jain, Additional Director,

Sri.Kunjumman, Joint Director.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO FIND BEST TALUK AND BEST DISTRICT OF 2002-03.

A committee was constituted with Sri Gangadhara Murugan (Addl(G), Kochu Narayana Pillai(Addl.(P),Narayanan (Sr.JD),Surendran Pillai(JD(PPC) as members to select the best taluk and the best district for awarding the trophy.Due to other official engagements Sri Gangadharamurugan and Narayanan could not work in the committee. Hence Sri.Asokan (JD) (TRS) was cooperated as a member.

The committee decided to adopt a twofold approach for the selection of best Taluk and the best district. The deputy directors of the district were requested to select one best Taluk in their opinion. The committee visited these Taluk. They were assessed based on the following parameters and graded

Maintenance of office premises, cleanliness, attendance, registers, files & records, completion of TRS, completion of other surveys, submission of schedules, inspection by TSO, inspection by SI, quality of inspection of TSO/SI, performance of correspondence, performance of conferences, TP/TD of TSO, TP/TD of SI, and special actions / Double points were given for completion of TRS, other surveys and for submission of schedules/tables.

Based on the assessment Mannarcadu Taluk of Palakkad Dist was selected as the best Taluk. Sri.M.V. Mohanana Nair was the T.S.O during this period

Based on the secondary records of headquarter on submission of records, schedules, periodicals etc the districts were assessed

Based on the secondary records of head quarters on submission of records, schedules, periodicals etc the district were assured

Based on the assessment Kollam was selected as the best District Sri. S. Rajendran was the D.D during the period

It is observed that quality leadership by the TSO's, joint and concerted efforts of the staff, work with team spirit, determination of completing the departmental works with quality in time etc. are the points which helped the toppers to attain it we congratulate them.

It is observed that there are some very good practices followed by some of the Taluk, which is not even followed in the head quarters, which can be considered by others also. They include

- 1 Well maintained clean office premises
- 2 Records are properly maintained.
- 3 Name boards of officers, Taluk maps, population and other basic details, details of zones, duty charts, time schedules of work, other important work related facts such as npk factors, high yielding varieties etc. neatly exhibited
- 4 Proper maintenance of tour programs, tour diaries, attendance register, cash book and bill book, bill register with full particulars, distribution register, CL register, PR, price registers, periodical register, office order registers etc.
- 5 Proper maintenance of minutes of fortnightly conferences with full review particulars of all items of work.
- 6 Increased no. of inspections of all schemes by Taluk, district and state level officers.
- 7 Effective participation of dist level officers in staff meetings of taluks.
- 8 Library seen maintained
- 9 Forms of recording tour program/diary, cluster wise information regarding area enumeration and crop cutting experiments are seen printed and distributed which made work uniform, more easy and

simplified

10 Conducting of Quality Improvement Programmes

The committee is of the view that care should be taken to avoid the following.

- 1 Minutes not signed, no proper review recorded, attendance, reason for absence, review of previous minutes, recording of important communications etc. not done.
- 2 Inspection conducted on the same cluster is recorded in two consecutive months
- 3 Post harvest inspections rarely seen conducted
- 4 Tour programme/Tour diary/inspection reports were seen kept under custody of concerned officers instead of as part of office record
- 5 Inordinate delay in submitting TP/TD/Ins. Report.
- 6 Un signed TP approved by TSO.
- 7 Signature without date seen in the acquaintance.

Based on the information collected the committee makes the following suggestions.

- 1 The period of review should be made more recent shifting to financial year, as even from head quarters the sections were not able to give full information. More over it may help the districts taluks to work hard for improving and for putting a challenge for the top position next year. Next award may be given based on the performance from July 2003 to March 2005
- 2 AS the trophy now given is riling one winner may be given a token trophy for so that they can keep it as a record.
- 3 Certificates may be given to the winners
- 4 The winners may share their experience with others to improve the quality of service
- 5 The state level inspection may be strengthened.

Directorate will guide them and allot funds for setting up libraries, information centers etc. in districts

PHONE Ns AND OTHER DETAILS OF OFFICERS OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
AS ON 31/8/2004

Sl. No.	Name	Desig	Name of office Dist/sec	Phone no.	Residence Phone no.	EPAB	Mobile Phone no.
1	BALAKRISHNAN.M.R.	DIR.		0471-2305318	0471-2369988	101	9447115318
2	GANGADHARAMURUGAN	ADDL.	GEN.	0471-2304711	0471-2339954	111	9447360926
3	RAJAN.D	ADDL.	Prices	0471-2306039		104	9447411005
4	KOCHUNARAYANAPILLAI.P.	ADDL.	SI.	0471-2306039	0471-2470044	106	04712470030
5	NARAYANAN.K.	JD.	AGC.	0471-2307419	0478-2810892	105	9447467889
6	ASOKAN.K	JD.	TRS.	0471-2307419	0491-2524394	114	04712339276
7	RAJENDRAN.S	JD.	S&D	0471-2307419	0474-2728448	115	04743540712
8	SURENDRAN PILLAI.P.	JD.	P.P.C.	0471-2307419	0471-2446100	105	9447525362
9	NARAYANAN	AA/c.	ADMN	0471-2303935	04712722569	103	
10	KUMARI VALSALA.C.M	DD.	VS.	0471-2305552	0471-2324754	109	
11	SURESHKUMAR.C.	DD.	AGC.	0471-2305552	0471-2418470	108	9447206186
12	BHAVANA.T.(Dr.)	DD.	EVA.	0471-2305552	0471-2594318	109	
13	VIMALAN	AD.	COMP.	0471-2303404	04762611519	121	9847259139
14	BABU.P.V.	DD.	TVM.	0471-2330573	0471-2368954		9891297675
15	RAMACHANDRAN.V.	DD.	KLM.	0474-2793418	04702609593		
16	BALAN.R	DD.	PTA.	0468-2322748	0474-2652403		
17	MADUSOODANAN.V.	DD.	ALP.	0477-2252312	0474-2524768		9447340526
18	HARILAL.A.P	DD.	KTM.	0481-2562073	0481-2508621		
19	MOHAMMED IQBAL.P.K.	DD.	IDK.	0486-222856	0481-2471870		
20	BABY.E	DD.	EKM.	0484-2422533	0484-2323180		3116244
21	GOPINATHAN.N	DD.	TSR.	0487-2361339	0480-2881471		
22	JOSEPH.P.A.	DD.	PLK.	0491-2353106	0471-2432460		
23	GORKEYJOSE.T.	DD.	MPL.	0483-2734939	0483-2731066		9447468390
24	MURALIDHARAN.M.	DD.	KKD.	0495-2370343	0495-2372665		9447276273
25	DAMODARAN.K.	DD.	WYD.	04936-202633	04936-205529		9447081538
26	GOPALAKRISHNAN.V.	DD.	KNR.	0497-2700405	0497-2749539		9847025774
27	SATHIABHAMA.K.	DD.	KSD.	04994-256474	0495-2373560		

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