

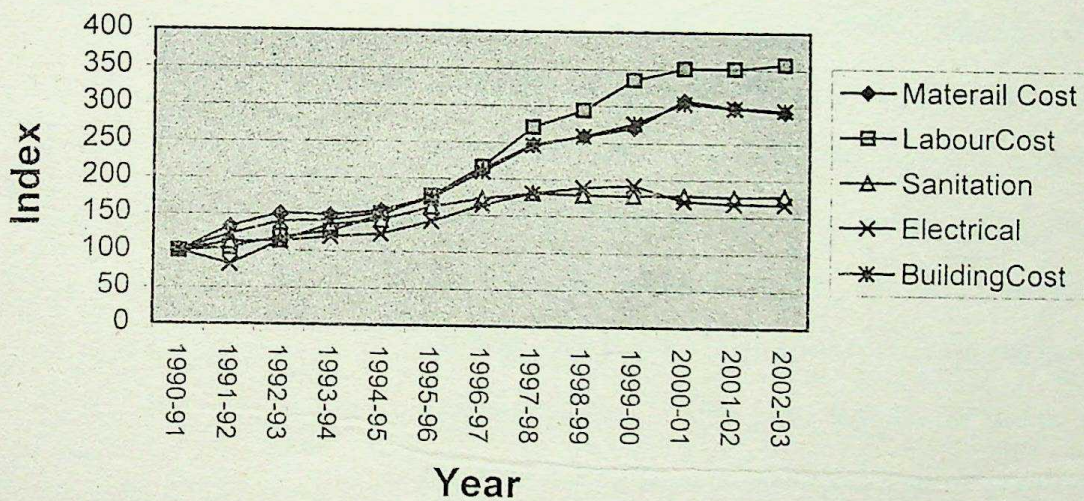
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EcoStat News

April 2004
Volume 4 – Issue – 1&2

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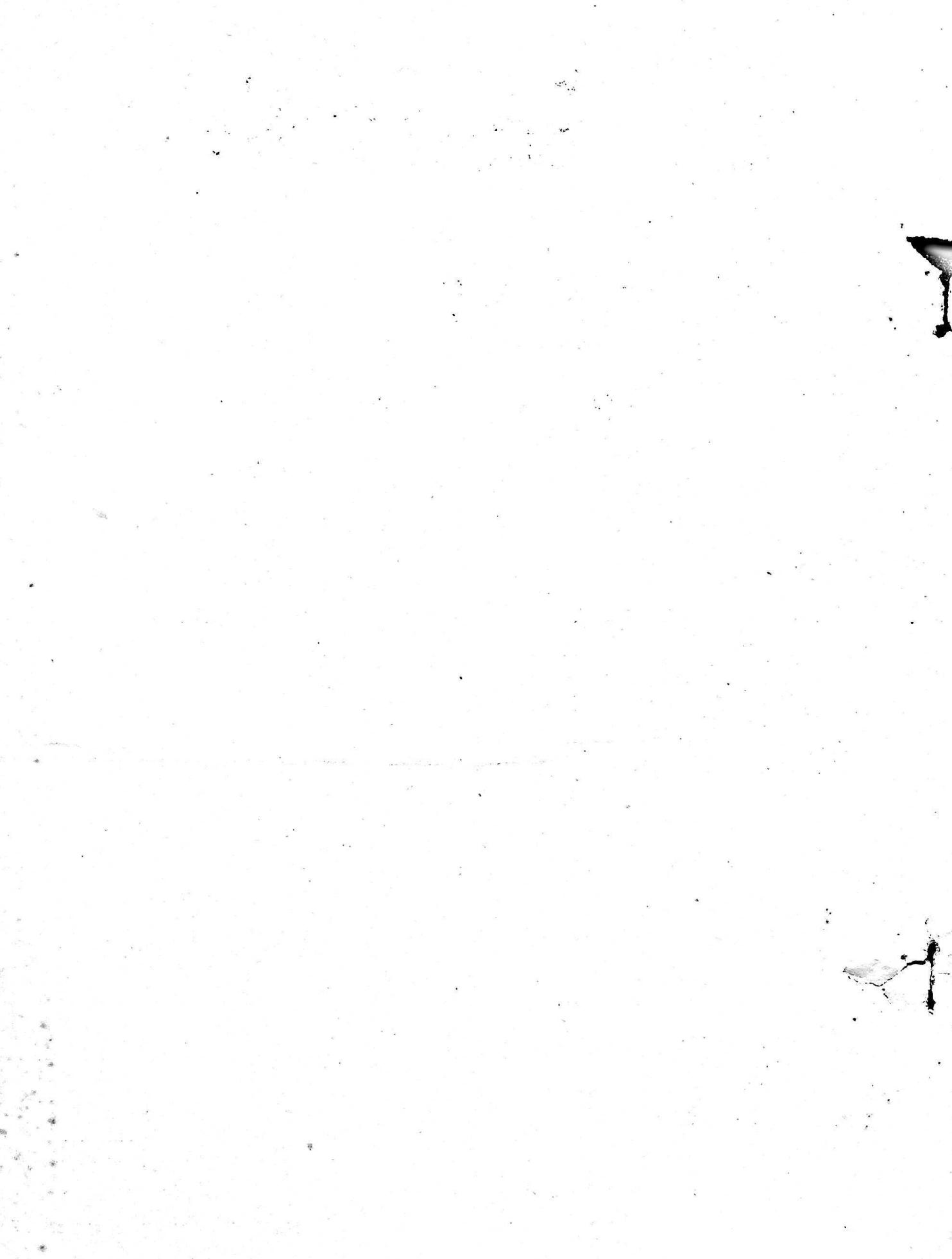
Building Cost Index



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- Watershed management
- Tourism
- Indices
- Key Indicators
- In House

Department of Economics & Statistics
Government of Kerala





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THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

DATE: 30TH October 2000

MESSAGE

I have gone through the first edition of ECOSTAT NEWS, bi-monthly, published by the Department of Economics and Statistics. This publication is a useful one for planners and other data users. This publication would ensure the improvement of the statistical system through the timely deliverance of reliable data. I am also happy to learn that the second edition is planned with Fisheries in the focus. I would like to congratulate the Director and his colleagues in his department for bringing out such a regular publication.

My Good Wishes.

Sd/-
T.K.RAMAKRISHNAN

FROM EDITORS DESK

The response received for the first issue of this publication is really amazing. Taking into consideration of the valuable suggestions received, we are incorporating data from different developmental sectors in the second edition. The focus of this issue is "Fisheries Sector". I am grateful to Sri.P.K Sivanandan, Agricultural Production Commissioner, other senior officers in the Government and members of the Data User Community for their valuable guidance and suggestions. Lack of space precludes naming all of them here, but we would like to thank all of them. I may also request them to continue to patronising this publication by way of offering suggestions for improvement

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A. Meera Sahib (Chief Editor)

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

*A. Meera Sahib,
Director & Chief Editor*

The ideas expressed in "views" are not that of the Department

From Editors Desk

This is the first and second edition of volume 4 and first issue of 2004. We could not bring out the February issue in time, and so this is a combined one for February and April, due to the fact that all officers are busy with conduct of Adhoc surveys on computer institutions private medical institutions, child labour and horticulture. The department was in a busy schedule for preparing the Training Need Assessment (TNA) report which is being completed. Based on the same the department is going for in service training in a big way. A good training hall is set up in the head quarter for the purpose of conducting regular training classes and other quality improvement programmes. Also a series of classes were conducted on various aspects of data collection, data interpretation, etc. for the benefit of officers as a part of quality improvement programme. A number of publications are also being ready. The focus in this issue is "Tourist Statistics prepared by the statistical cell of Tourist Department. Education Statistics is also included. Some statistics on our neighbour-viz-Lakhadeep is also included. One of our editors Smt. C. Radha retired from service on 31.12.2004. I remember with gratitude her services and wish her a happy retired life.

As the country is going for general election to loksabha, statistics on number of persons in the electoral role is an added attraction of this issue

M.R. Balakrishnan (Chief Editor)

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*Edited printed & published for
Department of Economics and Statistics,
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The idea expressed in views/articles etc are not that of the department.

**M.R. Balakrishnan
Director & Chief Editor**

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Constituency wise report of Electors in the Final Roll Kerala- 2004

Constituency		GENERAL ELECTORS			SERVICE ELECTORS			GRAND TOTAL
No	Name	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL	
1	Manjeswar	72709	72532	145241	6	4	10	145251
2	Kasaragod	73839	72121	145960	17	12	29	145989
3	Uduma	79006	86879	165885	51	23	74	165959
4	Hosdurg	85890	95204	181094	184	77	261	181355
5	Trikaripur	85254	94761	180015	293	111	404	180419
6	Irikkur	80364	80408	160772	294	116	410	161182
7	Payyannur	71731	85634	157365	450	189	639	158004
8	Taliparamba	83872	95349	179221	457	200	657	179878
9	Azhikode	59273	72331	131604	170	82	252	131856
10	Kannur	59877	69134	129011	145	64	209	129220
11	Edakkad	72205	84153	156358	434	194	628	156986
12	Thalassery	57773	69548	127321	176	88	264	127585
13	Peringalam	64837	77680	142517	131	67	198	142715
14	Koothuparambu	72396	80500	152896	307	129	436	153332
15	Peravoor	83932	88581	172513	341	154	495	173008
16	North Wayanad	87799	88066	175865	107	46	153	176018
17	Badakara	74313	83340	157653	141	79	220	157873
18	Nadapuram	79896	84363	164259	107	45	152	164411
19	Meppayur	76564	83163	159727	145	64	209	159936
20	Quilandy	77359	90055	167414	379	160	539	167953
21	Perambra	80118	83911	164029	472	186	658	164687
22	Balussery	70796	79365	150161	487	235	722	150883
23	Koduvally	81951	88814	170765	183	52	235	171000
24	Calicut-I	65323	70865	136188	114	37	151	136339
25	Calicut II	69368	74130	143498	70	21	91	143589
26	Beypore	89011	94993	184004	88	32	120	184124
27	Kunnamangalam	77955	82909	160864	199	46	245	161109
28	Thiruvambadi	78870	82795	161665	119	33	152	161817
29	Kalpetta	77230	77999	155229	90	33	123	155352
30	Sulthan Batherry	91079	91206	182285	172	76	248	182533
31	Wandoor	90152	97669	187821	108	47	155	187976
32	Nilambur	91968	102138	194106	151	77	228	194334

Constituency wise report of Electors in the Final Roll Kerala- 2004 (Contd..)

Constituency		GENERAL ELECTORS			SERVICE ELECTORS			GRAND TOTAL
No	Name	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL	
3	Manjeri	87788	90871	178659	75	34	109	178768
34	Malappuram	82084	88524	170608	41	23	64	170672
35	Kondotty	85518	88885	174403	73	34	107	174510
36	Thirurangadi	81389	87437	168826	70	30	100	168926
37	Tanur	80202	90019	170221	21	11	32	170253
38	Tirur	94546	78371	172917	52	26	78	172995
39	Ponnani	70382	82223	152605	38	26	64	152669
40	Kuttippuram	66861	79478	146339	21	13	34	146373
41	Mankada	85138	90704	175842	15	9	24	175866
42	Perinthalmanna	83651	89409	173060	20	11	31	173091
43	Thrithala	70731	81972	152703	104	63	167	152870
44	Pattambi	73291	83537	156828	151	77	228	157056
45	Ottappalam	73007	81987	154994	231	139	370	155364
46	Sreekrishnapuram	84794	94247	179041	244	138	382	179423
47	Mannarkkad	87282	93099	180381	52	21	73	180454
48	Malampuzha	72496	74848	147344	149	58	207	147551
49	Palakkad	74912	77044	151956	205	94	299	152255
50	Chittoor	70647	73162	143809	117	50	167	143976
51	Kollengode	71533	74712	146245	202	117	319	146564
52	Coyalmanam	73592	78920	152512	301	138	439	152951
53	Alathur	72694	77964	150658	206	91	297	150955
54	Chelakkara	70998	81205	152203	142	82	224	152427
55	Wadakanchery	73213	83361	156574	71	44	115	156689
56	Kunnamkulam	73346	84281	157627	61	28	89	157716
57	Cherpu	66432	74841	141273	28	17	45	141318
58	Thrissur	64964	71054	136018	0	0	0	136018
59	Ollur	79958	83927	163885	0	0	0	163885
60	Kodakara	70430	75326	145756	80	41	121	145877
61	Chalakydy	65290	67652	132942	58	30	88	133030
62	Mala	65407	72331	137738	32	20	52	137790
63	Irinjalakuda	68028	79950	147978	54	37	91	148069
64	Manalur	58781	69105	127886	0	0	0	127886
65	Guruvayoor	61464	74747	136211	0	0	0	136211
66	Nattika	56848	70106	126954	0	0	0	126954
67	Kodungallur	68244	80423	148667	32	18	50	148717
68	Angamaly	79438	78466	157904	67	33	100	158004

Constituency wise report of Electors in the Final Roll Kerala- 2004 (Contd..)

Constituency		GENERAL ELECTORS			SERVICE ELECTORS			GRAND TOTAL
No	Name	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL	
69	Vadakkekkara	67336	70995	138331	46	21	67	138398
70	Parur	62861	66496	129357	63	31	94	129451
71	Narakkal	64249	68495	132744	59	40	99	132843
72	Ernakulam	72035	73531	145566	51	42	93	145659
73	Mattanchery	44961	47612	92573	48	38	86	92659
74	Palluruthy	84916	87968	172884	61	54	115	172999
75	Thripunithura	98926	101650	200576	56	37	93	200669
76	Aluva	90332	91342	181674	25	16	41	181715
77	Perumbavoor	74889	73478	148367	61	28	89	148456
78	Kunnathunad	74904	73281	148185	65	29	94	148279
79	Piravom	69857	70632	140489	116	73	189	140678
80	Muvattupuzha	69742	68797	138539	65	43	108	138647
81	Kothamangalam	76278	76035	152313	48	17	65	152378
82	Thodupuzha	83387	83575	166962	68	36	104	167066
83	Devikulam	75556	72673	148229	52	24	76	148305
84	Idukki	79412	77779	157191	107	46	153	157344
85	Udumbanchola	90701	88552	179253	90	53	143	179396
86	Peerumade	65010	65127	130137	81	39	120	130257
87	Kanjirappally	69941	70390	140331	70	38	108	140439
88	Vazhoor	57887	60498	118385	78	31	109	118494
89	Changanacherry	67612	70975	138587	151	85	236	138823
90	Kottayam	70394	72834	143228	106	63	169	143397
91	Ettumanoor	66962	67490	134452	142	82	224	134676
92	Puthupally	73519	75265	148784	95	52	147	148931
93	Poonjar	62548	61191	123739	44	31	75	123814
94	Palai	62464	63359	125823	84	45	129	125952
95	Kaduthuruthy	64874	63156	128030	169	100	269	128299
96	Vaikom	68416	68530	136946	165	94	259	137205
97	Aroor	72098	77258	149356	77	45	122	149478
98	Cherthala	65472	69387	134859	66	40	106	134965
99	Mararikulam	84056	91075	175131	136	62	198	175329
100	Alappuzha	55766	61039	116805	119	50	169	116974
101	Ambalappuzha	62614	67093	129707	285	145	430	130137
102	Kuttanad	53266	55200	108466	380	181	561	109027
103	Haripad	65285	75261	140546	1455	516	1971	142517
104	Kayamkulam	56794	67016	123810	1824	696	2520	126330

Population

Constituency wise report of Electors in the Final Roll Kerala- 2004 (Contd..)

Constituency		GENERAL ELECTORS			SERVICE ELECTORS			GRAND TOTAL
No	Name	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL	
105	Thiruvalla	54185	59615	113800	247	113	360	114160
106	Kallooppara	53093	58481	111574	241	111	352	111926
107	Aranmula	50800	57918	108718	295	147	442	109160
108	Chengannur	54390	63386	117776	681	348	1029	118805
109	Mavelikkara	58178	69736	127914	922	414	1336	129250
110	Pandalam	64232	76652	140884	836	401	1237	142121
111	Ranni	57532	61188	118720	184	79	263	118983
112	Pathanamthitta	54563	63354	117917	322	160	482	118399
113	Konni	57756	66663	124419	447	192	639	125058
114	Pathanapuram	66688	74043	140731	486	120	606	141337
115	Punalur	72570	80783	153353	344	54	398	153751
116	Chadayamagalam	59921	70513	130434	233	97	330	130764
117	Kottarakkara	62355	70336	132691	353	149	502	133193
118	Neduvathoor	63725	71895	135620	353	168	521	136141
119	Adoor	56960	65257	122217	454	107	561	122778
120	Kunnathoor	73811	83150	156961	793	320	1113	158074
121	Karunagappalli	64403	71071	135474	428	174	602	136076
122	Chavara	65244	70594	135838	161	71	232	136070
123	Kundara	59644	66177	125821	414	169	583	126404
124	Kollam	60530	65000	125530	68	39	107	125637
125	Eravipuram	83445	91959	175404	204	86	290	175694
126	Chathanoor	71568	85353	156921	340	143	483	157404
127	Varkala	56946	70758	127704	49	26	75	127779
128	Attingal	52623	66880	119503	70	39	109	119612
129	Kilimanoor	70625	86644	157269	169	68	237	157506
130	Vamanapuram	65973	76393	142366	217	97	314	142680
131	Aryanad	60706	67906	128612	235	113	348	128960
132	Nedumangad	77682	86597	164279	380	170	550	164829
133	Kazhakkuttam	76412	88443	164855	204	109	313	165168
134	TVM-North	88265	96620	184885	326	165	491	185376
135	TVM-West	63428	68574	132002	126	80	206	132208
136	TVM-East	61977	66346	128323	177	91	268	128591
137	Nemom	82197	87870	170067	381	153	534	170601
138	Kovalam	79096	83294	162390	187	77	264	162654
139	Neyyattinkara	75190	81615	156805	351	118	469	157274
140	Parassala	72462	78616	151078	234	99	333	151411
Total		10002584	10829499	20832083	28121	12422	40543	20872626

Source: Election Commission

THE CASE FOR WATER LITERACY CAMPAIGN IN KERALA

(P.C. Jain, Former Additional Director,
Department of Economics & Statistics)

Introduction:

Water is now a topic of live discussion every where. "Water is a scarce resource that is bottled, bought, stored and stolen". Those who know the value of water call it as "Jeevjal". But often we do not fully realise the importance of this natural resource. This "blue gold" is being wasted everywhere- in houses, public places, gardens, and industries. It is estimated that 303 crore liters of water are wasted every day in Kerala. Yes, humanity runs into a serious crisis-the water crisis. If somebody were asked to point out the fingers at the major reason for water crisis, the finger would turn to each one of us. "Kerala is the "Mount Everest of Social Development". Kerala, boasting of 3000mm of average annual rainfall, the land of 44 rivers, 19 fresh water lakes, God's own country with self sustained rain forests, backwaters, with a number of water spreads, ponds, streams, brooks, 250wells per sq.km, do face shortage of drinking water. According to the estimates of Kerala Water Authority, Kerala experiences a water shortage of 179.4 crore liters per day. But the "Keralites worry for water only from January to June". Kerala is paying for its water illiteracy now. There is an urgent need for launching a massive "water literacy campaign" in our state.

Misuse of Water:

The primary objective of water literacy campaign in Kerala should be to highlight the extravagance and indiscipline of "Malayalee" in the use of water. To the average Keralite water is a natural resource that is available in plenty. Keralites are accustomed to use maximum quantity of water for domestic purposes. So we cannot but use a bucket full of water for washing face early in the morning. We never feel the prick of conscious to keep the tap of the wash basin opened throughout when we brush our teeth or take a shave in the morning. Our urban housewives consider it their privilege to maintain uninterrupted flow of treated water through the sink taps while cleaning vessels. The garden pipes are permanently connected through long tubes to enjoy the "watering exercise" in the evening. In cities there exists the need to water a "Maruthi" too. The people of Kerala seem to be ignorant of the basic difference between treated and untreated water, resulting in gross misuse of treated water. Few recognize the fact that treatment of water is an expensive process. An average Indian needs only 135 liters of water per day for his use. Only 15 liters is needed for

drinking and cooking and another 50 liters for bathing. The rest is required for flushing toilets, gardening, etc for which treated water is not necessary. Water conservation efforts should start at our homes. Misuse of water should become a matter of concern for the Keralites. Over drawing of ground water has pushed down the water table in many parts of the state. Economy or self-discipline in use of water has to be a subject of live discussion in 60 lakh households in Kerala. The public could be motivated for judicious use of water through an effective water literacy campaign.

Water Pollution:

"Adam didn't eat the apple core; he threw it in the river which served both as his drinking water and sewer". The history of water pollution started at "Eden Garden". Over the ages societies have experienced epidemics and plagues due to polluted and unsanitary water. Water pollution has reached new crisis proportions in Kerala. It is said that out of 32 major diseases in the world 21 are waterborne diseases. Fertilizers, pesticides, detergents, human waste, industrial sewage, have transformed vast bodies of water and almost all the rivers of the state into cesspools. Pesticides like Furudan, Endo-sulphan etc unscrupulously used by our farmers drain into the water bodies and ground water to spread the menace of water pollution and related health hazards for the people. Prevention of water pollution is interlined to the changes in the cultivation practices of our farmers. Moving towards nature friendly cultivation practices and biodegradable detergents could be popularized in the state only through an effective and participatory water literacy movement.

Ground Water Recharge:

It is true that our water resources are fast getting depleted. Studies have revealed that ground water level in many areas of the state is going down. Over exploitation of ground water may lead to disaster. The geological structure and landform and their hydro-geological characteristics generally control ground water movement and occurrence. Hence a scientific management of ground water in the state has become most essential. Ground water recharge that takes place in a natural condition through infiltration and rainfall is the most applicable source of ground water recharge. Rainfall infiltration depends on duration and intensity of rainfall in each location., soil moisture characteristics, topographic slopes, land use pattern, agronomic practices, depth of water table etc. Artificial recharge accelerates ground water recharge through increased infiltration into the ground to augment ground water resources. A verity of location specific measures like water spreading methods, sub-surface methods, indirect methods etc is available. "What we want in this

country is not big dams, but small water holding pits". The recent announcement of Kerala government to construct one crore rain pits in the state may contain the danger of rain pits being taken in high slope areas also. Hence a water literacy campaign has become inevitable to educate the people of Kerala the scientific approach and methods for ground water recharge- natural and artificial.

Rain Water Harvesting:

Rain is the first form of water in the hydrological cycle and thus the primary source of water for humanity. Rainwater is naturally soft contain no dissolved matters, free of chemical treatment and is the purest form of water for domestic use. Rainwater harvesting is checking the rainwater that goes wasted as run-off and conserving it by recharging the ground water or by storing it in tanks. Due to the slanting topography of our state most of the rain finds its way to the sea within in 44 hours. Our ancestors were harvesting rainwater through various indigenous technologies. The report of Centre for Science & Environment (CES) named "Dying Wisdom" documented a number of traditional rain water harvesting systems of India. Bu it has become a matter of serious concern that rain water harvesting in Kerala is now a day depicted as roof water harvesting in ferro-cement tanks. But ferro-cement tank technology is only one method of rainwater harvesting. A series of structural and vegetative measures are available for rainwater harvesting. Rainwater collected from rooftops could be diverted to percolation pits, which in turn direct the water to acquifers. Rainwater from the terrace could be diverted through pipelines to the percolation pit. Recently this system has become a rule in Tamil Nadu. Kerala Government also made this rule applicable to all new buildings having a plinth area of 100sq.mt and above. The "Antoji Model" of rainwater harvesting in Chellanam Panchayath is a replicable model for coastal areas in the state. Rainwater harvesting teaches us the habit of saving water on those rainy days. A well planned water literacy campaign could educate the people of Kerala the need and the simple methods for rainwater harvesting.

Capacity Building Exercise:

According to the Agriculture Census data for 1995-96 there are 6230426 individual operational holdings in the state. In order to effectively carry out water conservation activities in the 62.3 lakh operational holdings in the state a massive education on the need and location specific methodologies for water conservation becomes inevitable. Interventions for water conservation has to be done in all plots owned by the rich and poor. Hence a well-conceived water literacy campaign is

the best way ensure the required capacity building for farmers and private landholders in the state.

Water Policy of Kerala:

Government of Kerala is now engaged in the preparation of its water policy. In this connection it may be worthwhile to generate public discussion on the following points for evolving a realistic water policy for our state.

- 1) Declaration of the right and ownership of the community on water and other natural resources.
- 2) Inclusion of provision for identifying and numbering of all major water sources (Public & Private) at Grama Panchayath/Municipal/local level and declaring such identified major water sources as permanent and protected social assets. The local bodies could also maintain a documented register of such identified sources. The identification work could be organized through the official network of the Department of Economics & Statistics etc.
- 3) Time bound preparation of a "Water Resource Master Plan" based on the "Watershed Master Plans" being prepared by all the Block Panchayaths in the State. The Master Plan prepared by Preambra Block Panchayath could be model for this initiative.
- 4) To insist by law the use of treated water for drinking and cooking purposes only.
- 5) Inclusion of provision for development of existing water sources, especially wells.
- 6) A crash programme for renovation of all ponds (Public & Private) in the state under the leadership of Panchayath Raj Institutions in the state. The PRIs may be requested to utilize their entire plan funds for one year exclusively for renovation of ponds and protecting water bodies.
- 7) An action plan for a joint programme of Government Departments, PRIs, NGOs and peoples' organizations for rainwater harvesting in all abandoned wells and also for roof water harvesting in Ferro cement tanks etc.
- 8) Immediate construction of rainwater harvesting structures in all government buildings and Schools.
- 9) Legal provisions for effectively preventing filling and conversion of existing paddy fields.
- 10) Detailed study of water use pattern of Kerala to recommend economy in use of water. The activities of Kerala State Land Use Board and other such organizations may also be utilized in this area.

- 11) Acceptance of "watershed based development approach" as the appropriate strategy for water resource development in the state.
- 12) Emphasize on the integrated role of associating department's like Forest, Agriculture, Soil Conservation, Water Authority, Health, PWD, PRIs etc. The activities of the above departments have a crucial role in the conservation, distribution protection, pollution etc of water in the state.
- 13) Plans for a realistic assessment of water holding capacity of rivers in the state with the help of CWRDM. & Other R&D Institutions.
- 14) Location specific strategy in respect of water resource development and management in the state.

Conclusion:

The "Jala, Paristhithi, Swadeshi Sandesha Yathra" organized by the State Land Use Board during 10th to 26th January 2004 in the state revealed the serious concern of the people of Kerala on water and the extreme interest of the public in such a massive awareness campaign on water and environment. Students could be made the primary target group for the water literacy campaign. In Kerala it is better to spread the message of water conservation through children. *The nuclear family obedience of parents' to their children could be the most effective strategy to enforce "water use discipline" in our homes.* The operational strategy of the campaign could be a joint venture of educational institutions, government departments, Panchayath Raj Institutions, Research organizations, NGOs and interested people's institutions in the state. Reputed NGOs in each locality could be made the implementing agency. Government and the public have to mobilize the resources need for organizing such a massive "water literacy campaign"

WATER GRID PROJECT OF INDIA

Introduction

Government of India has decided to constitute a 'national' water grid to shift water from the northern to the southern region. The national water grid or river linking plan is now held to be the preferred solution for combating recurring droughts in the country. The idea of Water Grid of India seems to be endorsed by the President of India, the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition, and even by the judges of the Supreme Court.

The Water Grid of India visualizes transfer of 1,500 cubic metres of water per second from the Ganga during the flood season to the Cauvery through a chain of canals linking the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Pennar with these two. A link between the Brahmaputra and the Ganges is also planned to lessen the Brahmaputra floods. This plan seeks to end the flood problems of the Ganges and the Brahmaputra while at the same time solving the drought in Southern India by diverting the excess waters in these Himalayan rivers to the monsoon-fed peninsular ones.

The need

The rainfall over the country is primarily associated with the monsoon. The summer monsoon accounts for more than 85 per cent of the precipitation. The uncertainty of occurrence of rainfall is a serious problem for the country. Large parts of Haryana, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are not only in deficit in rainfall but also subject to large variations, resulting in frequent droughts and causing immense hardship to the population and enormous loss to the nation. It is now found the one of the most effective ways to increase the irrigation potential for increasing the food grain production, mitigate floods and droughts and reduce regional imbalance in the availability of water is the interlinking of rivers to transfer water from the surplus rivers to deficit areas. Brahmaputra and Ganga "particularly their northern tributaries, Mahanadi, Godavari and West Flowing Rivers originating from the Western Ghats are found to be surplus in water resources. If we can build storage reservoirs on these rivers and connect them to other parts of the country, regional imbalances could be reduced significantly and lot of benefits by way of additional irrigation, domestic and industrial water supply, hydropower generation, navigational facilities etc. would accrue

The history:

The idea of linking of rivers is a very old concept and seen originated by Sir Arthur Cotton who was the first chief engineer of Madras Presidency. Suggestions for a National Water Grid for transferring surplus water available in some regions to water deficit areas have been made from time to time. The two such proposals put forth earlier in the seventies, which attracted considerable attention, were:

National Water Grid by Dr.K.L. Rao (1972)

Garland Canal by Capt. Dastur (1977)

Dr. K.L. Rao's Proposal which had 2640 km. long Ganga - Cauvery link as its main component involved large scale pumping over a head of 550 m. The power requirement for lifting the water was huge. The scheme was also not having any flood control benefit. Dr. Rao had estimated this proposal to cost about Rs. 12,500 crores. The Central Water Commission found it to be economically prohibitive.

Capt. Dastur Proposal envisaged construction of two canals – the first 4200 km. Himalayan Canal at the foot of Himalayan slopes running from the Ravi in the West to the Brahmaputra and beyond in the east; and the second 9300 km Garland Canal covering the central and southern parts, with both the canals integrated with numerous lakes and interconnected with pipelines at two points, Delhi and Patna. The cost estimated by Capt. Dastur was Rs. 24,095 crores. This proposal too was found technically infeasible.

The National Water Development Agency (NWDA) was set up in 1982 to study the suggestions for linking of rivers. The Agency was given the mandate to transfer surplus river basin waters to deficit zones. After 20 years' of work by 200 engineers. NWDA has come up with a Perspective Plan which rejects both KL Rao's and Dastur's ideas of Ganga-Kaveri link and Garland Canal. NWDA came up with a brilliant solution to all the objections raised to earlier ideas

In the matter of Public Interest Litigation Writ Petition (Civil) No. 512 of 2002, the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 31st October, 2002 observed that the programme of completion of interlinking of rivers when drawn up would try and ensure that the link projects are completed within a reasonable time of not more than ten years. The Hon'ble Supreme Court stated that "the process of preparation of Detailed Project Report for an interbasin link need to cover also, Detailed Environmental Impact Assessment, Environmental Management Plan and R&R Plan for project affected persons. We find no substance in the apprehension that the Task Force will not implement the law. We have also no doubt that in case the other experts in the field provide necessary inputs to the Task Force, it will give it due consideration the same deserves. For the present, we would direct posting of the matter after six months".

The Components:

The National Perspective Plan comprises two components;

- (a) Himalayan Rivers Development
- (b) Peninsular Rivers Development.

Himalayan Rivers Development component envisages construction of storage reservoirs on the principal tributaries of Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers in India, Nepal and Bhutan along with inter-linking of river systems to transfer surplus flows of the eastern tributaries of the river Ganga to the west, apart from linking of the main Brahmaputra and its tributaries with Ganga and Ganga with the river Mahanadi.

Peninsular Rivers Development component is divided into four major parts viz. interlinking of Mahanadi-Godavari-Krishna-Cauvery-Vaigai rivers, inter-linking of west flowing rivers, north of Bombay and south of Tapi, Inter-linking of Ken-Chambal rivers and diversion of other west flowing rivers towards eastern side.

Arguments in favour of the project:

The proposal for inter-linking of rivers is presented as a great challenge and an opportunity for a country like India suffering from the miseries of the harmful abundance and acute scarcity of water. It is expected that interlinking of rivers would greatly reduce the regional imbalance in the availability of water in different river basins. Surplus water, which is otherwise flowing waste to sea, would be fruitfully utilized. Normally, all irrigation projects are planned for 75 per cent dependability of water and the same approach has been adopted for the interbasin water transfer projects. Construction of storage dams as proposed will reduce the severity of floods and flood damages considerably. The storage dams proposed for interlinking of rivers would also generate huge hydropower. The total hydropower potential of the entire interlinking of river systems shall be of the order of 34,000 MW installed capacity.

Most of the mega cities and urban centres in our country are already water short. Many of the metropolitan cities depend upon long distance inter basin transfer of water for their domestic and industrial water supply. In the link proposals under study by NWDA, water supply to Mumbai and Delhi cities and many other towns and villages enroute of the link canals are proposed to be augmented. Most of the link canals will be 50 to 100 m wide and more than 6 m deep. That would greatly facilitate inland navigation from the north to

south. Billions were being spent every year to render assistance to the flood affected and the draught affected. Frequent floods and draughts is considered as our failure to manage our water resources. Creation of storage and inter basin transfer of water from surplus to deficit regions is considered as a more judicious potion to achieve equitable distribution of our water wealth.

Implementation of the programme would involve construction of dams/barrages, long canals, tunnels, cross drainage structures, powerhouses' etc. These construction activities will require huge manpower. Increased demand of construction material and machinery/equipment will lead to massive industrialization in the related fields, resulting in enormous increase in employment opportunity. Implementation of ILR programme would increase intensive agricultural activities with higher cropping intensity and keep the agricultural population engaged almost throughout the year. As a result, the usual migration of rural population to urban areas will be reduced with salutary effect on the social harmony of the region. In addition large labour force will be employed during various construction activities and also to some extent in the operation and maintenance of the facilities. That will again give a further boom for generation of employment opportunities.

Irrigated agriculture, which is being made available through interbasin water transfer, will not only increase agricultural production but will also enable the hardy farmers to raise diversified crops, which have high economic value. The thrust of irrigated agriculture will also lead to establish agro-based industries. To fulfill the huge requirement of construction materials such as steel & cement and construction equipments/machinery during construction as well as for operation & maintenance, many industries will setup.

The other benefits of ILR programme like hydropower generation and water supply to domestic & industrial purposes will also lead to further development. To support the increased economic activities, other activities such as transport, marketing, storage, banking and related insurance services will also come up. As a result to the cumulative effect of all these activities, the overall social upliftment of the people of the region will take place

The interlinking of rivers may transfer the surplus flood water, which create havoc in areas of flood and runs waste into the sea, can be transferred

to water short areas, where it can be fruitfully utilized for various purposes. People of both the areas will get benefited. This will increase the inter-dependency between the citizens of the country and will lead to National Integration. The greatest benefit of the project expected by those who are for the project is not financial or economic. It is cultural. Just imagine the expansion of the vision of a child living in Ramanathapuram or Khammam or Nagpur and thinking that the waters he or she lives by comes from the Mount Kailas, Manasarovar. The project will ensure the cultural unity of the nation like no other project can.

Most of the opposition appears to be about the transfer of use of water from one state to another. There is a false impression that water resources will be lost. The data suggests that a state cannot use water beyond a particular point. There is also the flooding issue to be taken note off. Besides, the process will not take away from the state to consider its future needs. The project will not make the state forfeit the right to utilise water in the future. Only 'damaging' water will be optimally utilised.

The Supreme Court of India held the view that interlinking of rivers would greatly reduce the regional imbalance in the availability of water in different river basins. Surplus water, which is otherwise flowing waste to sea, would be fruitfully utilized. Normally, all irrigation projects are planned for 75 per cent dependability of water and the same approach has been adopted for the interbasin water transfer projects. Construction of storage dams as proposed will reduce the severity of floods and flood damages considerably. The storage dams proposed for interlinking of rivers would also generate huge hydropower. The total hydropower potential of the entire interlinking of river systems shall be of the order of 34,000 MW installed capacity. Most of the mega cities and urban centres in our country are already water short. Many of the metropolitan cities depend upon long distance inter basin transfer of water for their domestic and industrial water supply. In the link proposals under study by NWDA, water supply to Mumbai and Delhi cities and many other towns and villages enroute of the link canals are proposed to be augmented. Most of the link canals will be 50 to 100 m wide and more than 6 m deep. That would greatly facilitate inland navigation from the north to south.

Arguments against the project:

A number of States, from Punjab in the north to Kerala in the south, have expressed their opposition to a transfer of river waters from their territory to other States. The latest example is the considerable anxiety in Kerala about including a link between the Pampa and the Achankovil (flowing through Kerala) and the Vaippar (in Tamil Nadu) in the proposed national river grid. This is only one of many reasons why the ambitious, many would say unrealistic, schedules for execution of the project have already been thrown out of gear.

This is not surprising, for while the inter-linking proposal has been spoken about for decades, all the complex engineering, economic, environmental and social issues involved in the project have never been carefully studied. It is, therefore, not an easy task to draw up in a few months even the time lines for implementation. It will also be impossible to complete within a decade (as decreed by the Supreme Court) execution of a project that at first approximation is estimated to cost Rs. 5,60,000 crores, which is twice the size of India's gross domestic product at present.

The first question is, what will be the total costs and benefits of a river grid project in economic, environmental and social terms. The second will be, what are the different options to meet the future requirements of water and is the interlinking proposal the best among them. Answers to these questions will have to address issues in agricultural technology, patterns of water use, extraction of ground and surface water resources, efficiency in consumption of water in crop cultivation, resource mobilisation, human displacement and changes in the environment. A plan on such a scale and of such complexity as the proposal to link the country's rivers can be taken up only after a range of such substantive issues are analyzed threadbare.

The plan requires construction of more than 1000 km of new link canals, 10,000 MW of electricity for lifting water over highlands and over 200 storage reservoirs to enable this water transfer. It is estimated that it would cost about Rs. 5,00,000 crores. The national river-linking plan is costly and politically difficult to operate. Using the

Government data, Dr. Reddy said that a feasible alternative would be proper water use within each river basin which has the potential to irrigate almost all the 140 million hectares of net sown area in the country. At present only 53 million hectares are irrigated.

It is argued that inter-linking of river basins would create a new set of interstate disputes in the country. It is also said that there is no proper project plan, financial plan or social and environment assessment in respect of the river grid project. Feasibility reports of the entire links were not placed in the public domain.

Though the project claimed solving the water problem of draught prone areas two third of the draught affected areas in the country would remain uncovered.

The environmentalists consider linking of rivers with different biological, chemical and ecological systems as interlinking of blood vessels without checking the blood group.

Captain Dastur himself have come out with the argument that linking of rivers as envisaged by the NWDA would submerge the embankments destroying life, property, genepool and the forest wealth of the country.

The Pampa-Achencoi-Vaipar Link Project of Kerala

The Pampa-Achencoi-Vaipar link project proposed by NWDA for Kerala state is aimed at excess water from Pampa-Achencoi rivers of Kerala to the water scarce river of Vaipar river basin of Tamilnadu. First phase of the project is expected to cost Rs.80,000 crores. This project is held to be detrimental to the interest of Kerala State. It would affect the ecology, environment and ground water availability of our state. NWDA has estimated the surplus water available in Pampa-Achencoi rivers as 3127mcm. Hence the project envisages diverting 634mcm of water to the Vaipar basin for irrigation in Tamilnadu. But the study conducted by CWRDM Kozhikode revealed that Pampa-Achencoi rivers are water deficit rivers with a shortage of 3537mcm and 459mcm respectively.

Species – Wise Inland Fish Landings In Kerala

(Qty. in Tonnes)

Sl.No.	Name of Fish	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-03
1	Prawn	16459	18315	16388	16178
2	Etroplus	4860	4963	6998	4394
3	Murrels	4596	4600	4306	4460
4	Mulletts	4607	4930	3462	4249
5	Cat fish	4816	5276	4517	4367
6	Jew fish	3054	3078	2426	2677
7	Tilapia	8510	8336	6868	7449
8	Labeo fimbriatus	3055	2293	3472	1743
9	Barbus	518	569	465	473
10	Mrigal	3605	5259	5065	4503
11	Crabs	719	805	618	701
12	Common carps	5620	7162	7546	6321
13	Catla	4250	7454	6624	6962
14	Gourami	--	--	--	--
15	Chanos	445	486	275	548
16	Eels	55	61	78	53
17	Labeo - Rohitha	4167	7470	5904	6357
18	Miscellaneous	4794	4177	3027	3601
	Total	74130	85234	78039	75036

Year Wise Species Wise Inland Fish Landings In Kerala

(Qty. in Tonnes)

Sl.No.	Name of Fish	2000	2001	2002
1	Prawn	16754	16585	16683
2	Etroplus	4750	7345	4203
3	Murrels	4402	4121	3895
4	Mulletts	4718	3807	4174
5	Cat fish	5050	4465	4468
6	Jew fish	2946	2642	2606
7	Tilapia	8179	7418	7236
8	Labeo fimbriatus	2195	3347	1942
9	Barbus	545	464	482
10	Mrigal	5033	5433	4453
11	Crabs	770	674	681
12	Common carps	7046	8016	6231
13	Catla	7517	7083	6651
14	Gourami	--	--	--
15	Chanos	465	309	411
16	Eels	58	82	51
17	Labeo - Rohitha	7150	6426	6326
18	Miscellaneous	3998	3319	3537
	TOTAL	81576	81536	74033

Inland Fish Production In Kerala (1980-1981 to 2002-2003)

Year	Quantity (In M.T)	Value (Rs. In Lakhs)
1980-1981	25526	1092.91
1981-1982	26059	1301.60
1982-1983	26385	1403.59
1983-1984	27240	1480.68
1984-1985	27617	1567.60
1985-1986	28578	1779.13
1986-1987	28194	2177.09
1987-1988	26932	2423.74
1989-1990	33312	4880.09
1990-1991	36342	5828.68
1991-1992	40365	7584.91
1992-1993	42390	9138.78
1993-1994	45482	9719.71
1994-1995	48192	13094.33
1995-1996	49586	14346.83
1996-1997	52105	15274.06
1997-1998	58215	17018.97
1998-1999	65855	24710.99
1999-2000	74130	30755.32
2000-2001	85234	29995.20
2001-2002	78039	28867.00
2002-2003	75036	30014.00

Source: Inland Fisheries Statistics of Kerala, 2004.

KERALA- TOURISM

Kerala, with the Arabian sea in the west, the Western Ghats towering 500-2700m in the east and networked by forty four rivers, Kerala enjoys unique geographical features that have made it one of the most sought after tourist destination in Asia. Kerala is one of the smallest States having just 1.27 percent of the total area of India.

The ancient history of Keralais shrouded in the mists of tradition . The most popular legend would have it that the land crust that forms the state was raised from the depths of the ocean. Parasurama, the Brahmin avatar (incarnation) of Lord Vishnu , had waged an epic series of vengeful wars on the

Kshatriyas". Came a moment when Parasurama was struck by remorse at the wanton annihilation he had wrought. He offered severe penance atop the mountain heights. In a mood of profound atonment, the sage haved his might axes into the midst of the distant ocean. The waves foamed and frothed as a prawn-shaped land extending from Gokarnam to Kanyakumari surfaced from the depths of the sea to from state and hence the sobirquet- "Gods Own Country"

It is also said that Kerala is named after "Kera" (Coconut Palm), which grows plenty in almost all parts of the state.

MARKET PERFORMANCE OF TOP TEN COUNTRIES 2001& 2002

Country	No. of tourists 2001	Proportion to total	No. of tourists	Proportion to total
U.K	44181	21.16	45252	19.46
U.S.A	21727	10.40	32397	13.93
France	21991	10.53	24634	10.59
Maldives	16782	8.04	18265	7.85
Germany	15689	7.51	17971	7.73
Srilanka	11788	5.64	13183	5.67
Switzerland	6728	3.22	7385	3.18
Italy	6941	3.32	7287	3.13
Netherland	5516	2.64	5658	2.43
Australia	5587	2.68	5604	2.41
Total	156930	75.15	177636	76.38
Others	51900	24.85	54928	23.62
Grand total	208830	100.00	232564	100.00

MONTHWISE ARRIVAL OF FOREIGN TOURISTS – 1998 TO 2002

Month	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
January	27709	31541	24388	31625	29440
February	23075	25624	23268	30862	29105
March	19877	20816	17499	21957	19246
April	16493	14277	13964	17868	18028
May	11355	10398	12923	10653	10794
June	5755	8040	8306	6571	6610
July	5535	10656	8514	7747	8581
August	10024	14487	17764	13611	14226
September	12385	11806	18222	12391	17808
October	12531	13367	17344	11913	20744
November	19208	19007	22592	19310	26190
December	25994	22154	25149	24322	31792
Total	189941	202173	209933	208830	232564

DETAILS OF TOURISTS ARRIVALS 1998-2002

Tourist Arrival	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Tourists	189941	202173	209933	208830	232564
Percentage of variation over previous year	4.12	6.44	3.80	-0.53	11.37
Number of domestic tourists	4481714	4888287	5013221	5239692	5568256
Percentage of variation over previous year	9.52	9.07	2.55	4.52	6.27

FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS DISTRICT WISE

District	No of Tourists		% Variation over 201
	2001	2002	
Thiruvananthapuram	63197	65240	3.23
Kollam	9970	8478	14.96
Pathanamthitta	148	177	19.59
Alappuzha	12871	17261	34.11
Kottayam	17744	20488	15.46
Eranakulam	69972	87357	24.85
Idukki	25385	24692	2.73
Trissur	1950	1979	1.49
Palakkad	809	611	24.47
Malappuram	964	1048	8.71
Wayanad	630	563	10.63
Kozhikode	3232	3076	4.83
Kannur	1197	1014	15.29
Kasaragod	761	580	23.78
TOTAL	208830	232564	11.37

DOMESTIC TOURIST ARRIVALS -DISTRICT WISE

District	No of Tourists		% Variation over 201
	2001	2002	
Thiruvananthapuram	749968	775225	3.37
Kollam	90490	91331	0.93
Pathanamthitta	72267	67514	6.58
Alappuzha	121867	139305	14.31
Kottayam	161828	160269	0.96
Eranakulam	819442	961820	17.37
Idukki	278081	366861	31.93
Trissur	1317797	1369419	3.92
Palakkad	2747169	266438	3.01
Malappuram	285326	272911	4.35
Wayanad	170880	202291	18.38
Kozhikode	424531	442602	4.26
Kannur	326632	317879	2.68
Kasaragod	145867	134391	7.87
TOTAL	5239692	5568256	6.27

TOURIST ARRIVALS TO KERALA FROM 1980-2002 AND EARNINGS FROM FOREIGN TOURISTS

Year	Number of foreign Tourist arrivals to Kerala	Number of foreign Tourist arrivals to India	% Tourist arrivals to Kerala	Number of domestic Tourist arrivals to Kerala	Earnings from foreign Tourists (Rs.in Crores)
1980	21604	800150	2.70	172832	13.01
1981	24315	853148	2.85	194520	20.01
1982	24515	860178	2.85	196120	21.38
1986	25215	884731	2.85	201720	23.51
1984	24292	852503	2.85	194336	8.16
1985	42347	836902	5.06	338776	14.22
1986	50841	1079568	4.71	423756	17.07
1987	51816	1163744	4.45	510619	17.41
1988	52083	1239992	4.20	582050	17.50
1989	62952	1337232	4.71	634248	21.15
1990	66139	1329950	4.97	866525	26.99
1991	69309	1236120	5.61	948991	28.28
1992	90635	1434737	6.32	994140	59.75
1993	95209	1442643	6.60	1027236	105.72
1994	104568	1886433	5.54	1226722	116.11
1995	142972	2123683	6.73	3915656	158.76
1996	176855	2287860	7.73	4403002	196.38
1997	182427	2374094	7.68	4953401	273.20
1998	189941	2358629	8.05	4481714	302.08
1999	202173	2481928	8.15	4888287	416.07
2000	209933	2649378	7.92	5013221	525.30
2001	208830	2537282	8.23	5239692	535.00
2002	232564	2361587	9.85	5568256	705.67

GROWTH ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES OF CLASSIFIED HOTELS

Category of Hotel	Number of of Hotels				Number of Rooms				Number of Beds			
	1999	2000	2001	2002	1999	2000	2001	2002	1999	2000	2001	2002
5 Star Dexlue	1	1	1	2	93	93	93	247	183	183	183	494
5 Star	4	6	6	5	445	594	594	373	843	1141	1141	752
4 Star	9	9	9	10	571	571	571	544	904	904	904	1108
3 Star	24	39	46	60	1010	1555	2094	2374	1872	2892	3867	4571
2 Star	35	36	34	41	938	919	848	1130	1758	1740	1604	2219
1 Star	24	24	24	21	740	728	728	681	1312	1290	1290	1208
Heritage	7	7	7	9	112	112	112	234	290	290	290	423
Total	104	122	127	148	3909	4572	5040	5583	7162	8440	9279	10775

MONTHLY AVERAGE PRICES OF SPICES FOR FEBRUARY 2004

Spice	Centre	Grade	Price:Rs/Kg
Black Pepper	Cochin	Ungarbled	68.33
		Garbled	71.33
Cardamon Small (Auction)	Vandanmettu		341.29
	Thekkady		328.90
	Calicut		306.52
	Pūliyanmala		309.07
	Bodinayakanur		302.32
	Saklashpur		331.94
	Sirsi		304.27
	Mumbai		376.63
Cardamom(L)	Siliguri	Badadaba	133.60
		Chotadana	123.71
Chillies	Virudhunagar		37.08
	Guntur		34.63
Ginger (Dry)	Cochin	Best	95.63
		Medium	90.62
Turmeric	Cochin	Alleppey Finger	48.00
	Mumbai	Rajpuri Finger	58.06
Coriander	Mumbai	Indori	21.19
		Kanpuri	24.18
Cumin 4%	Mumbai	-	71.25
Fennel	Mumbai	-	48.75
Fenugreek	Mumbai	-	15.94
Mustard	Delhi	-	22.27
Garlic	Mumbai	-	17.00
Celery	Mumbai	-	27.39
Clove	Cochin	-	211.67
Nutmeg (with shell)	Cochin	-	105.52
Mace	Cochin	-	349.29
Cinnamon	Delhi	-	58.21
Cassia	Chennai	-	58.06

**AVERAGE INTERNATIONAL SPOT PRICES OF SPICES
FOR FEBRUARY 2003**

Spice	Market	Grade	(USD/KG)	(Rs/KG)
Black pepper	U.S.A	MG-1	1.72	77.85
White Pepper	U.S.A	Muntok	2.60	117.68
Cardomom (small)	Saudi Arabia	Fancy Green	9.90	448.07
		India Asta Extra Bold	10.97	496.50
Chillies	U.S.A	India S4	1.68	76.03
	Chinese Small		1.98	89.61
Ginger (Dry)	U.S.A	Ind/Cochin	2.95	133.52
		Chinese whole peeled	1.98	89.61
Turmeric	U.S.A	AFT 5.50 Curcumin	1.81	81.92
Coriander	U.S.A	Canadian	0.82	37.11
Cumin	U.S.A	Tur/Pakistan	1.32	59.74
		Indian	2.09	94.59
Fennel	U.S.A	India Asta	1.43	64.72
		Egyption fancy	1.39	62.91
Fenugreek	U.S.A	Ind/Turkey	0.75	33.95
Clove	U.S.A	Mad/Zan/Com	2.76	124.92

Exchange Rate : 1 US \$ Rs. 45.26

Source : Spice India March 2004

Note:

- (i) All- India Index is based on 59 Centres including 34 centres mentioned above.
- (ii) The linking factor between All- India CPI base 1984-85=100 and on base 1960=100 is 5.32

Source: Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi

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

Sl. No.	Name of Commodity	Unit	May 03	Jun 03	Jul 03	Aug 03	Sep 03	Oct 03	Nov 03	Dec 03	Jan 04	Feb 04	Mar 04	Apl 04
A. RICE - OPEN MARKET														
1	Red - Matta	Kg	13.13	13.09	13.71	13.88	13.83	13.78	13.75	13.85	13.74	13.81	13.79	13.71
2	Red - Chamba	Kg	13.51	13.27	13.89	14.45	14.67	14.42	14.50	14.42	14.42	14.42	14.38	14.58
3	White Andra Vella	Kg	12.44	12.57	13.32	13.17	13.13	13.08	12.96	12.86	12.82	13.10	12.89	12.98
B. PULSES														
4	Green gram	Kg	29.89	30.43	29.96	30.08	29.43	28.07	27.43	27.50	28.18	27.89	27.96	27.93
5	Black gram split w/o husk	Kg	27.18	27.04	26.00	26.27	25.29	25.11	25.46	24.96	26.29	26.46	26.29	26.39
6	Dhall(Tur)	Kg	30.08	31.04	30.81	30.29	30.54	31.65	33.03	33.19	34.19	34.15	33.96	33.96
C. OTHER FOOD ITEMS														
7	Sugar(O.M)	Kg.	13.08	13.34	13.94	15.33	14.64	14.63	14.59	14.02	14.02	15.71	15.45	15.74
8	Milk (Cow's)	Ltr.	13.04	13.04	13.04	13.08	13.04	13.04	13.04	14.00	14.04	14.04	14.04	14.04
9	Egg Hen's (White lagon)	Dozen	15.47	15.04	17.80	15.74	16.59	17.59	18.91	19.32	19.91	15.14	14.39	14.19
10	Mutton with bones	Kg	125.71	126.43	125.71	126.43	128.57	127.86	128.57	128.57	130.71	132.14	132.14	134.29
11	Tea (Kannan Devan)	1/2 kg	71.21	71.50	71.00	71.00	71.50	71.29	71.29	71.29	71.43	71.43	71.29	71.29
12	Coffee Powder (Brook Bond Gr.Label)	1/2 kg	66.27	65.71	66.93	67.43	67.36	67.82	67.54	67.86	67.86	67.86	68.36	68.36
D. OIL AND OIL SEEDS														
13	Coconut oil	Kg	59.23	58.30	59.55	62.90	65.68	70.32	74.32	70.43	70.61	68.41	68.09	67.00
14	Groundnut oil	Kg	65.96	65.86	66.03	66.66	64.98	68.14	68.05	67.95	69.68	70.32	69.34	68.81
15	Refined oil(Postman)	Kg.	75.88	76.79	87.54	83.05	89.77	89.95	90.65	90.15	91.50	91.50	90.28	90.39
16	Gingelly oil	Kg.	69.63	70.55	69.66	69.19	67.02	67.38	68.32	69.55	70.63	70.82	73.42	73.06
17	Coconut without husk	100 nos	579.29	569.64	558.93	584.23	615.36	638.21	711.07	684.29	691.43	667.14	666.07	655.00
E. SPICES AND CONDIMENTS														
18	Corriandar	Kg.	39.86	43.00	44.29	43.85	43.43	42.64	40.50	39.00	37.68	36.29	35.79	34.79
19	Chillies dry	Kg.	51.29	51.21	54.21	54.77	54.21	52.50	52.36	53.21	56.43	55.07	47.21	42.86
20	Onion small	Kg.	11.41	15.69	14.71	12.69	11.82	13.85	13.47	13.39	11.41	10.86	11.61	12.63
21	Tamarind without seeds loose	Kg.	22.36	22.64	22.96	23.58	23.86	23.96	24.64	25.14	25.07	25.00	27.36	27.43

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

Sl. No	Name of Commodity	Unit	May 03	Jun 03	Jul 03	Aug 03	Sep 03	Oct 03	Nov 03	Dec 03	Jan 04	Feb 04	Mar 04	Apr 04
F. TUBERS														
22	Chennai	Kg.	14.14	15.77	14.14	11.23	10.57	10.14	10.43	11.71	12.00	13.07	13.43	14.64
23	Tapioca Raw	Kg.	6.13	5.96	5.71	6.27	6.25	5.71	5.68	5.57	5.64	5.54	5.64	5.88
24	Potato	Kg.	9.07	10.56	10.89	10.31	9.36	9.06	9.13	9.67	9.53	8.70	8.49	8.97
25	Colocassia	Kg.	14.36	14.85	16.69	16.09	17.79	15.57	14.79	14.14	13.36	13.64	14.29	15.58
G. VEGETABLES														
26	Onion big	Kg.	6.35	7.57	8.90	8.77	8.95	12.41	12.04	11.34	12.68	12.19	8.72	8.23
27	Brinjal	Kg.	9.29	11.14	12.00	12.00	15.36	12.86	13.57	14.00	11.00	9.86	9.86	9.50
28	Cucumber	Kg.	6.43	7.43	9.36	9.31	7.43	6.57	7.29	7.43	9.00	7.14	6.79	7.43
29	Ladies Finger	Kg.	13.50	11.93	11.00	11.46	11.86	12.93	13.50	12.00	11.07	9.00	11.86	15.14
30	Cabbage	Kg.	7.93	8.71	13.43	11.08	10.64	10.14	9.07	9.07	8.43	7.64	8.00	8.29
31	Bittergourd	Kg.	13.00	14.36	17.21	16.00	16.43	13.50	13.86	14.43	13.86	13.00	13.50	15.21
32	Tomatto	Kg.	13.00	16.07	19.43	8.46	11.00	10.36	11.93	14.29	11.29	6.86	6.21	6.93
33	Chillies green	Kg.	13.00	13.79	21.86	12.62	18.36	13.21	13.29	14.07	13.79	11.71	12.79	19.36
34	Banana green	Kg.	11.86	11.14	11.57	11.27	14.93	12.21	14.04	14.50	15.39	14.96	13.71	12.57
35	Plantain green	Kg.	8.68	8.29	9.18	9.08	9.54	9.07	9.39	9.14	9.50	9.54	9.71	10.14
H. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS														
36	Washing Soap (501 Half Bar)	1/2 Bar	7.91	7.91	7.93	7.93	7.95	7.95	7.95	7.98	7.96	7.98	7.93	8.00
37	Toilet Soap Lux	100 gm	12.21	12.25	12.32	12.32	12.29	12.36	12.32	12.29	12.29	12.36	12.61	12.79
38	Toothpaste Colgate	100 gm	29.64	29.29	26.07	26.07	26.07	26.07	25.71	25.71	25.71	25.71	25.36	25.00
39	Cement - Sankar (Ord. Paper Bag)	each	171.14	176.05	175.46	172.54	160.04	149.79	166.96	177.68	173.05	172.96	168.75	172.82

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

(Base 1998-99 =100)

Sl. No	Centre	Linking Factor *	April 03	April 04
1	Thiruvananthapuram	10.39	122	123
2	Kollam	10.28	122	125
3	Punalur	9.96	112	113
4	Pathanamthitta	-	117	120
5	Alappuzha	10.45	115	117
6	Kottayam	10.40	116	119
7	Mundakkayam	10.12	114	116
8	Munnar	10.03	114	116
9	Eranakulam	9.92	117	118
10	Chalakkudy	10.60	115	118
11	Thrissur	10.05	116	118
12	Palakkad	10.48	116	117
13	Malappuram	10.30	117	119
14	Kozhikode	10.08	114	118
15	Meppady	10.64	113	115
16	Kannur	10.06	116	120
17	Kasaragod	-	118	123
	State		116	119

- 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											
		May 03	Jun 03	Jul 03	Aug 03	Sep 03	Oct 03	Nov 03	Dec 03	Jan 04	Feb 04	Mar 04	Apr 04
Southern States													
Kerala	1. Aluva	485	491	490	488	488	496	500	499	504	500	505	506
	2. Mundakayam	489	496	496	490	493	491	492	494	492	493	491	494
	3. Kollam	514	512	534	519	526	526	539	530	529	531	527	530
	4. Thiruvananthapuram	555	569	577	571	563	555	566	572	578	573	569	559
	Average	511	517	524	517	518	517	524	524	526	524	523	522
Tamilnadu	1. Chennai	536	540	538	536	536	533	534	535	539	538	536	534
	2. Coimbatore	497	503	497	490	495	495	500	501	504	503	499	492
	3. Coonoor	509	506	508	499	493	492	495	497	498	497	494	493
	4. Madurai	480	484	485	482	485	488	492	492	486	489	485	483
	5. Salem	485	489	490	487	493	486	489	486	480	482	477	473
	6. Tiruchirappalli	573	572	577	573	573	573	583	576	548	535	528	528
Average	513	516	516	511	513	511	516	515	509	507	503	501	
Andhra Pradesh	1. Gudur	467	469	470	471	469	476	476	475	475	472	471	475
	2. Gundur	510	514	512	511	504	501	504	502	503	505	502	505
	3. Hyderabad	495	505	506	501	502	504	503	497	499	506	506	507
	4. Visakhapatnam	481	491	491	492	488	490	488	488	493	492	493	494
	5. Warangal	536	538	533	529	528	520	521	511	512	519	520	517
Average	498	503	502	501	498	498	498	495	496	499	498	500	
Karnataka	1. Bangalore	475	477	481	476	480	481	486	485	485	492	490	492
	2. Belgaum	530	533	544	542	544	544	544	544	554	557	552	554
	3. Hubli Dhanwar	495	496	498	495	496	496	498	503	510	506	501	508
	4. Meccara	471	474	484	479	480	478	481	486	482	480	477	484
Average	493	495	502	498	500	500	502	505	508	509	505	510	
Pondichery	1. Pondicherry	547	547	546	547	544	544	555	549	549	540	533	538

Contd.

Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (Contd.)

(Base 1982 = 100)

States	Centre	Consumer Price Index Number for the month of											
		May 03	Jun 03	Jul 03	Aug 03	Sep 03	Oct 03	Nov 03	Dec 03	Jan 04	Feb 04	Mar 04	Apr 04
Northern States													
Delhi	1. Delhi	568	569	577	575	573	581	574	576	579	581	583	584
Maharashtra	1. Mumbai	586	586	589	583	583	585	587	589	593	594	596	597
	2. Nagpur	501	504	510	510	509	510	508	506	509	508	510	512
	3. Nasik	535	534	537	534	534	532	534	545	543	542	538	542
	4. Pune	556	560	563	557	556	558	564	566	568	564	565	566
	5. Solapur	491	498	505	502	504	509	515	517	528	530	521	526
	Average	534	536	541	537	537	539	542	545	548	548	546	549
Haryana	1. Faridabad	494	497	505	501	510	511	508	504	510	524	525	528
	2. Yamuna Nagar	458	458	468	465	467	475	476	466	463	468	473	479
	Average	476	478	487	483	489	493	492	485	487	496	499	504
West Bengal	1. Asansol	471	474	476	478	479	487	490	484	484	481	482	488
	2. Darjeeling	424	427	424	429	430	435	436	430	429	419	417	417
	3. Durgapur	563	559	562	567	565	579	576	571	573	565	570	574
	4. Haldia	584	588	592	590	593	602	612	595	600	602	602	601
	5. Howrah	555	557	557	557	552	572	575	565	573	564	561	568
	6. Jalpaiguri	416	418	427	424	429	437	433	429	436	435	431	428
	7. Kolkata	542	541	545	541	535	549	561	547	552	555	554	558
	8. Raniganj	424	421	433	432	435	439	447	443	441	438	439	440
		Average	497	498	502	502	502	513	516	508	511	507	507
Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh	519	519	529	533	535	538	538	538	543	545	543	543
Uttar Pradesh	1. Agra	447	449	457	459	460	466	468	464	469	472	473	467
	2. Ghaziabad	493	493	500	501	502	501	495	494	500	506	513	507
	3. Kanpur	463	465	473	475	483	491	485	476	480	480	483	474
	4. Saharapur	449	448	460	460	460	466	461	459	462	461	463	464
	5. Varanasi	498	503	509	510	508	517	517	513	516	516	521	516
	Average	470	472	480	481	483	488	485	481	485	487	491	486
Madhya Pradesh	1. Balaghat	438	441	449	452	449	457	455	452	451	449	450	451
	2. Bhopal	524	525	534	532	532	537	534	531	534	535	532	532
	3. Indore	514	518	526	514	513	515	516	513	517	519	520	512
	4. Jabalpur	480	482	502	499	501	504	506	498	492	494	495	495
		Average	489	492	503	499	499	503	503	499	499	499	499
	All India	494	497	501	499	499	503	504	502	504	504	504	504

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AND % VARIATIONS OF INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

State	Centre	CPI for the month of		% variation
		April 03	April 04	
Southern States				
1. Kerala	1. Aluva	488	506	3.69
	2. Mundakayam	486	494	1.65
	3. Kollam	513	530	3.31
	4. Thiruvananthapuram	563	559	-0.71
	Average	513	522	1.90
2. Tamilnadu	1. Chennai	536	534	-0.37
	2. Coimbatore	500	492	-1.60
	3. Coonoor	501	493	-1.60
	4. Madurai	481	483	0.42
	5. Salem	484	473	-2.27
	6. Tiruchirappalli	559	528	-5.55
	Average	510	501	-1.89
3. Andra Pradesh	1. Gudur	464	475	2.37
	2. Gundur	507	505	-0.39
	3. Hyderabad	492	507	3.05
	4. Visakhapatanam	478	494	3.35
	5. Warangal	530	517	-2.45
	Average	494	500	1.09
4. Karnataka	1. Bangalore	475	492	3.58
	2. Belgaum	527	554	5.12
	3. Hubli Dhanwar	491	508	3.46
	4. Meccara	470	484	2.98
	Average	491	510	3.82
5. Pondicherry	1. Pondicherry	544	538	-1.10

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

State	Centre	CPI for the month of		% variation
		April 03	April 04	
Northern States				
1. Delhi	1. Delhi	568	584	2.82
2. Maharashtra	1. Mumbai	585	597	2.05
	2. Nagpur	496	512	3.23
	3. Nasik	531	542	2.07
	4. Pune	553	566	2.35
	5. Solapur	491	526	7.13
	Average	531	549	3.28
3. Haryana	1. Faridabad	494	528	6.88
	2. Yamuna Nagar	457	479	4.81
	Average	476	504	5.89
4. West Bengal	1. Asansol	467	488	4.50
	2. Darjeeling	420	417	-0.71
	3. Durgapur	566	574	1.41
	4. Haldia	584	601	2.91
	5. Howrah	557	568	1.97
	6. Jalpaiguri	411	428	4.14
	7. Kolkata	545	558	2.39
	8. Raniganj	419	440	5.01
	Average	496	509	2.65
5. Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh	516	543	5.23
6. Uttar Pradesh	1. Agra	449	467	4.01
	2. Ghaziabad	490	507	3.47
	3. Kanpur	465	474	1.94
	4. Saharapur	450	464	3.11
	5. Varanasi	498	516	3.61
	Average	470	486	3.23
7. Madhya Pradesh	1. Balaghat	433	451	4.16
	2. Bhopal	520	532	2.31
	3. Indore	513	512	-0.19
	4. Jabalpur	475	495	4.21
	Average	485	498	2.52
	All India	493	504	2.23

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

Sl. No.	Centre	Base 1986-87 = 100]											
		May 03	Jun 03	Jul 03	Aug 03	Sep 03	Oct 03	Nov 03	Dec 03	Jan 04	Feb 04	Mar 04	Apr 04
Southern States													
1	Kerala	335	341	343	343	340	339	341	340	340	342	342	342
2	Tamilnadu	359	362	356	354	356	349	350	351	348	346	344	342
3	Andhrapradesh	347	352	349	349	348	347	348	349	346	346	344	344
4	Karnataka	334	333	336	335	334	336	338	341	344	346	344	344
Northern States													
5	Maharashtra	325	330	334	333	333	334	333	334	335	337	335	336
6	Haryana	329	332	333	336	336	339	337	339	343	346	346	345
7	West Bengal	308	308	318	321	321	324	326	320	320	318	319	322
8	Uttar Pradesh	322	325	327	328	328	333	330	327	332	335	336	331
9	Madhya Pradesh	320	323	322	320	320	322	318	315	315	316	315	315
10	Assam	336	337	340	342	342	345	345	344	340	341	340	345
11	Bihar	300	301	305	305	305	311	315	313	315	315	314	314
12	Gujarat	336	339	343	341	341	342	338	337	338	337	337	335
13	Himachalpradesh	309	311	320	322	322	320	320	320	349	350	322	321
14	Jammu & Kashmir	353	346	342	344	344	347	343	343	346	345	347	346
15	Manipur	303	305	307	308	308	308	310	307	308	307	306	306
16	Meghalaya	348	345	349	348	348	350	354	352	349	350	352	354
17	Orissa	302	310	316	318	318	322	320	314	310	306	305	308
18	Punjab	330	333	337	341	341	342	340	341	343	345	345	347
19	Rajasthan	328	330	326	324	324	321	317	319	322	322	323	321
20	Tripura	315	320	323	323	323	324	323	321	318	318	327	337
	All India	327	330	331	332	332	333	333	332	332	332	332	331

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR RURAL LABOURERS

Sl. No.	Centre	Base 1986-87 = 100											
		May 03	Jun 03	Jul 03	Aug 03	Sep 03	Oct 03	Nov 03	Dec 03	Jan 04	Feb 04	Mar 04	Apr 04
Southern States													
1	Kerala	336	342	344	343	340	340	342	341	341	344	343	344
2	Tamilnadu	356	359	354	352	354	348	349	350	348	346	344	343
3	Anthrapradesh	348	353	350	349	348	348	348	349	346	347	345	345
4	Karnataka	335	334	336	336	335	337	338	342	344	346	344	344
Northern States													
5	Maharashtra	326	330	334	334	333	334	333	334	336	337	335	336
6	Haryana	330	333	333	335	338	340	338	340	344	347	346	346
7	West Bengal	312	312	319	321	324	327	329	323	323	321	322	325
8	Uttar Pradesh	325	328	331	331	332	336	333	330	335	338	339	334
9	Madhya Pradesh	325	327	329	327	325	327	324	322	322	322	322	321
10	Assam	336	337	341	340	342	345	345	344	341	342	340	345
11	Bihar	302	303	305	307	307	313	317	314	316	316	316	315
12	Gujarat	337	341	345	345	343	344	340	339	340	339	339	337
13	Himachalpradesh	316	317	323	325	327	325	325	324	325	326	327	327
14	Jammu & Kashmir	346	340	341	338	338	343	338	337	340	341	342	341
15	Manipur	304	306	307	308	309	309	311	307	309	308	307	306
16	Meghalaya	346	343	343	347	346	348	352	350	347	348	350	352
17	Orissa	303	310	314	316	318	322	320	314	310	307	306	309
18	Punjab	336	338	342	342	345	347	344	346	347	349	350	351
19	Rajasthan	328	329	329	325	323	320	317	319	322	321	323	321
20	Tripura	306	311	313	314	315	316	314	312	309	309	318	329
	All India	329	332	334	333	334	335	335	334	334	335	334	334

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

(Kerala State) Base 1998-99=100

Centre	May '03	Jun '03	Jul '03	Aug '03	Sep '03	Oct '03	Nov '03	Dec '03	Jan '04	Feb '04	Mar '04	Apr '04
Thiruvananthapuram	121	122	124	124	124	123	123	124	125	125	124	123
Kollam	122	122	124	124	124	123	124	125	126	125	125	125
Pathanamthitta	111	112	113	113	113	113	115	115	116	115	114	113
Punalur	118	119	120	119	119	118	118	119	119	120	119	120
Alappuzha	115	116	116	115	115	115	116	117	118	118	117	117
Kottayam	117	117	117	117	117	117	118	119	119	120	119	119
Mundakkayam	114	115	116	115	115	115	115	115	116	115	116	116
Munnar	114	115	115	115	115	114	114	114	115	116	115	116
Ernakulam	117	118	118	117	117	117	118	118	119	119	118	118
Chalakkudy	115	116	116	115	115	116	117	118	118	117	118	118
Thrissur	115	116	116	116	116	117	118	119	119	118	117	118
Palakkad	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	117	116	117
Malappuram	118	119	119	118	118	118	119	120	120	120	119	119
Kozhikkode	115	116	117	116	116	116	117	118	118	117	117	118
Meppady	112	112	113	113	113	113	115	116	116	115	114	115
Kannur	115	117	117	117	117	118	119	120	121	121	120	120
Kasargod	117	119	120	120	120	120	122	123	124	125	124	123
State	116	117	117	117	117	117	118	119	119	119	118	119

Consumer Price Index Numbers of certain centres 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

**LABOUR BUREAU'S SERIES OF CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR
AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS**

(Group wise and General) (Base: 1986-87=100)

Sl No	State	Linking factor for general Index ^a	General Index		Food Index		Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicants Index	
			Oct 2003	Nov 2003	Oct 2003	Nov 2003	Oct 2003	Nov 2003
1	Andhra Pradesh	4.84	347	348	352	352	366	364
2	Assam		345	345	334	334	376	384
3	Bihar	6.22	311	315	297	303	365	362
4	Gujarat	5.34	342	338	349	344	387	389
5	Haryana		339	337	343	340	371	367
6	Himachal Pradesh		320	320	324	324	406	406
7	Jammu & Kashmir	5.98	347	343	357	350	368	368
8	Karnataka	5.81	336	338	337	339	389	392
9	Kerala	6.56	339	341	333	335	435	432
10	Madhya Pradesh	6.04	322	318	320	315	370	374
11	Maharashtra	5.85	334	333	344	343	359	357
12	Manipur		308	310	291	294	385	385
13	Meghalaya		350	354	339	344	364	366
14	Orissa	6.05	322	320	307	305	405	405
15	Punjab		342	340	345	340	440	439
16	Rajasthan	6.15	321	317	318	312	362	363
17	Tamil Nadu	5.67	349	350	334	335	422	421
18	Tripura		324	323	310	308	396	394
19	Uttar Pradesh	6.60	333	330	331	325	397	397
20	West Bengal	5.73	324	326	304	306	385	395
	All India	5.89	333	333	327	327	385	386

Sl No	State	Linking factor for general Index ^a	Fuel & Light Index		Clothing, Bedding & Footwear Index		Miscellaneous Index	
			Oct 2003	Nov 2003	Oct 2003	Nov 2003	Oct 2003	Nov. 2003
1	Andhra Pradesh	4.84	335	334	353	354	324	325
2	Assam		383	385	406	404	328	329
3	Bihar	6.22	344	340	363	361	359	359
4	Gujarat	5.34	255	256	335	334	351	352
5	Haryana		373	373	329	329	304	304
6	Himachal Pradesh		227	227	316	318	367	367
7	Jammu & Kashmir	5.98	242	246	364	369	361	362
8	Karnataka	5.81	339	339	331	332	310	311
9	Kerala	6.56	349	344	345	343	334	339
10	Madhya Pradesh	6.04	331	331	334	336	300	300
11	Maharashtra	5.85	318	319	301	300	308	309
12	Manipur		427	427	311	311	305	305
13	Meghalaya		368	367	417	421	401	399
14	Orissa	6.05	355	355	408	409	368	368
15	Punjab		370	378	320	318	316	316
16	Rajasthan	6.15	345	345	339	342	296	296
17	Tamil Nadu	5.67	342	347	342	341	413	414
18	Tripura		206	206	444	440	335	339
19	Uttar Pradesh	6.60	313	313	352	360	332	333
20	West Bengal	5.73	357	357	429	429	417	419
	All India	5.89	334	334	347	348	340	341

Indices

LABOUR BUREAU'S SERIES OF CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR RURAL LABOURERS

(Group wise and General) (Base: 1986-87=100)

SI No	State	General Index		Food Index		Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicants Index	
		Oct. 2003	Nov. 2003	Oct. 2003	Nov. 2003	Oct. 2003	Nov. 2003
1	Andhra Pradesh	348	348	351	352	366	364
2	Assam	345	345	337	337	370	379
3	Bihar	313	317	297	303	369	366
4	Gujarat	344	340	349	344	382	385
5	Haryana	340	338	344	341	376	372
6	Himachal Pradesh	325	325	326	326	425	425
7	Jammu & Kashmir	343	338	354	346	391	391
8	Karnataka	337	338	335	337	385	389
9	Kerala	340	342	333	335	432	429
10	Madhya Pradesh	327	324	320	316	369	372
11	Maharashtra	334	333	343	342	359	358
12	Manipur	309	311	291	294	385	385
13	Meghalaya	348	352	338	343	366	368
14	Orissa	322	320	307	305	401	401
15	Punjab	347	344	345	339	433	432
16	Rajasthan	320	317	316	310	359	360
17	Tamil Nadu	348	349	336	337	423	423
18	Tripura	316	314	308	305	389	387
19	Uttar Pradesh	336	333	332	326	399	399
20	West Bengal	327	329	304	307	383	394
	All India	335	335	328	328	386	387

SI No	State	Fuel & Light Index		Clothing, Bedding & Footwear Index		Miscellaneous Index	
		Oct. 2003	Nov. 2003	Oct. 2003	Nov. 2003	Oct. 2003	Nov. 2003
1	Andhra Pradesh	334	333	361	361	325	326
2	Assam	379	382	393	391	325	325
3	Bihar	344	340	366	364	359	360
4	Gujarat	256	257	345	345	355	356
5	Haryana	374	374	334	334	307	308
6	Himachal Pradesh	231	231	359	361	351	351
7	Jammu & Kashmir	237	241	344	347	351	352
8	Karnataka	339	339	337	338	319	320
9	Kerala	350	345	352	350	338	344
10	Madhya Pradesh	331	331	367	368	299	298
11	Maharashtra	320	321	314	315	311	312
12	Manipur	427	427	312	313	308	308
13	Meghalaya	367	367	342	345	399	397
14	Orissa	354	354	404	402	370	370
15	Punjab	373	381	351	351	317	317
16	Rajasthan	347	347	346	348	291	290
17	Tamil Nadu	342	347	327	327	391	392
18	Tripura	202	202	440	436	310	316
19	Uttar Pradesh	312	311	373	381	328	330
20	West Bengal	364	364	436	436	410	413
	All India	335	335	356	357	340	341

Source: Indian Labour Journal Feb 2004.

Wholesale price indices of coal, liquefied petroleum gas & electricity in India

(1993-94=100)

Year	Coal	Liquefied petroleum gas	Electricity
1	2	3	4
1981-82	28.9	46.8	31.4
1982-83	33.5	48.5	35.0
1983-84	37.0	47.4	37.9
1984-85	44.8	48.2	39.2
1985-86	45.9	55.8	43.9
1986-87	50.4	61.8	48.2
1987-88	52.8	61.8	52.4
1988-89	61.3	61.8	55.5
1989-90	66.9	61.8	59.0
1990-91	67.1	61.8	63.1
1991-92	72.1	70.1	70.0
1992-93	87.0	87.0	78.2
1993-94	100.0	100.0	100.0
1994-95	105.1	109.5	113.6
1995-96	106.2	109.5	127.8
1996-97	131.8	131.4	133.5
1997-98	151.1	150.0	151.8
1998-99	156.1	162.0	157.2
1999-00	156.1	176.1	168.9
2000-01	158.9	248.1	200.0
2001-02	173.2	266.6	224.8
2002-03	173.2	284.0	238.0

BUILDING COST INDEX							
CENTRE: THIRUVANANTHAPURAM				BASE YEAR: 1990-91=100			
Sl.No	Year	Group index				Total Index	Base 1993-94=100
		Material	Labour	Sanitary	Electricals		
Group	Weight	67	27	7	3	100	X
	1990-91	100	100	100	100	100	X
	1991-92	133	104	112	82	123	X
	1992-93	151	119	114	113	140	X
	1993-94	149	127	136	120	142	100
	1994-95	156	149	142	124	152	107
	1995-96	174	176	161	141	173	122
	1996-97	214	217	173	164	210	148
	1997-98	247	271	181	181	246	173
	1998-99	259	294	179	189	259	182
	1999-00	270	335	178	192	276	194
	2000-01	308	351	179	171	304	214
	2001-02	298	351	177	168	298	210

S.S.L.C/ ESLC Examination Results (1947-48 to 1955-56)

Year	Name of Exam	No. of pupils appeared			No. of pupils passed			% of pass		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1947-48	ESLC	11258	4105	15363	5731	2097	7828	50.9	51.1	50.95
1948-49	ESLC	NA	NA	19110	NA	NA	9631	NA	NA	50.40
1949-50	SSLC	5870	3217	9087	3713	1778	5491	63.3	55.3	60.4
	ESLC	17718	6032	23750	10412	3782	14194	58.8	62.7	59.8
1951-52	SSLC	20493	9490	29983	10412	4940	15352	50.8	52.1	51.2
1952-53	SSLC	38935	17489	56424	16651	7108	23759	42.8	40.6	42.1
1953-54	Sept.	12190	5043	17233	3600	1334	4934	29.5	26.5	28.6
	March	32942	16491	49433	15660	7524	23184	47.5	45.6	46.9
1954-55	Sept.	11161	4833	15994	3383	1358	4741	30.3	28.1	29.6
	March	34004	17565	51569	15219	7553	22772	44.8	43.0	44.2
1955-56	Sept.	11793	5470	17263	4358	1956	6314	37.0	35.8	36.6
	March	33156	17855	51011	14839	7910	22749	44.8	44.3	44.6

Remark: 1950-51 details not available.

No. of Schools (1956-57 to 2002-2003)

Year	High Schools				Upper Primary Schools			
	Govt.	Aided	Unaided	Total	Govt.	Aided	Unaided	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1956-57	140	612	10	762	255	1314	20	1589
1957-58	217	609	8	834	456	1253	31	1740
1958-59	242	623	6	871	483	1272	17	1772
1959-60	245	622	10	877	489	1288	12	1789
1960-61	244	640	11	895	530	1400	2	1932
1961-62	276	642	11	929	576	1407	2	1985
1962-63	312	685	16	1013	711	1571	3	2285
1963-64	315	685	20	1020	705	1573	8	2286
1964-65	345	770	31	1146	758	1670	10	2438
1965-66	345	769	37	1151	761	1672	14	2447
1966-67	391	846	38	1275	778	1682	15	2475
1967-68	394	850	38	1282	782	1684	13	2479
1968-69	440	897	44	1381	797	1724	13	2534
1969-70	441	897	44	1382	808	1722	13	2543
1970-71	442	897	45	1384	811	1723	10	2544
1971-72	442	897	54	1393	811	1723	17	2551
1972-73	449	897	54	1400	810	1723	14	2547
1973-74	452	899	53	1404	809	1721	18	2548
1974-75	559	903	50	1512	868	1715	17	2600
1975-76	566	903	52	1521	880	1711	15	2606
1976-77	590	1024	52	1666	883	1815	20	2718
1977-78	594	1024	57	1675	888	1810	20	2718
1978-79	597	1026	57	1680	893	1826	20	2739
1979-80	619	1118	64	1801	885	1852	19	2756
1980-81	789	1122	65	1976	867	1866	20	2753
1981-82	893	1123	64	2080	882	1865	18	2765
1982-83	902	1270	64	2236	884	1869	18	2771
1983-84	912	1347	72	2331	890	1893	39	2822
1984-85	934	1370	93	2397	906	1889	61	2856
1985-86	934	1380	108	2422	915	1890	64	2869
1986-87	938	1383	109	2430	926	1889	69	2884
1987-88	939	1382	110	2431	928	1888	69	2885
1988-89	940	1382	110	2432	933	1886	71	2890
1989-90	941	1379	110	2430	934	1885	73	2892
1990-91	961	1380	111	2452	960	1883	72	2915
1991-92	963	1380	129	2472	960	1883	92	2935
1992-93	963	1380	129	2472	960	1883	88	2931
1993-94	967	1374	127	2468	959	1880	79	2918
1994-95	975	1380	131	2486	958	1876	78	2912
1995-96	976	1394	203	2573	960	1875	129	2964
1996-97	975	1395	210	2580	961	1873	134	2968
1997-98	976	1394	214	2584	962	1870	132	2964
1998-99	976	1394	215	2585	962	1871	133	2966
1999-00	979	1397	220	2596	959	1873	134	2966
2000-01	985	1412	218	2615	960	1873	124	2957
2001-02	986	1415	217	2618	960	1874	125	2959
2002-03	984	1409	215	2608	957	1870	124	2951

Education

No. of Schools (Contd..)

Year	Lower Primary Schools				Training Schools			Grand Total
	Govt.	Aided	Unaided	Total	Govt.	Aided	Total	
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1956-57	1627	4999	73	6699	30	55	87	9137
1957-58	2678	4279	106	7063	32	56	88	9725
1958-59	2549	3685	67	6301	31	49	80	9024
1959-60	2538	3700	44	6282	30	49	79	9027
1960-61	2719	3954	33	6706	30	49	79	9612
1961-62	2835	3901	9	6745	31	49	80	9739
1962-63	2985	3907	12	6904	31	48	79	10281
1963-64	2928	3980	11	6919	31	74	105	10330
1964-65	2898	4004	28	6930	31	74	105	10619
1965-66	2904	4005	45	6954	31	74	105	10657
1966-67	2861	4018	54	6933	31	74	105	10788
1967-68	2864	4013	54	6931	31	74	105	10797
1968-69	2805	4057	54	6916	31	74	105	10936
1969-70	2800	4034	54	6888	31	74	105	10918
1970-71	2823	4014	49	6886	31	74	105	10919
1971-72	2823	4014	49	6886	31	74	105	10935
1972-73	2804	4033	50	6887	31	74	105	10939
1973-74	2926	4046	51	7023	31	74	105	11080
1974-75	2893	4024	48	6965	31	74	105	11182
1975-76	2910	4019	46	6975	31	74	105	11207
1976-77	2883	4061	48	6992	30	62	92	11468
1977-78	2849	4072	48	6969	30	62	92	11454
1978-79	2846	4069	55	6970	30	62	92	11481
1979-80	2854	4100	50	7004	30	62	92	11653
1980-81	2712	4100	49	6861	30	62	92	11682
1981-82	2657	4101	49	6807	30	62	92	11744
1982-83	2651	4092	45	6788	30	62	92	11887
1983-84	2652	4101	89	6842	30	63	93	12088
1984-85	2624	4094	131	6849	30	63	93	12195
1985-86	2617	4083	145	6845	30	63	93	12229
1986-87	2608	4079	141	6828	30	63	93	12235
1987-88	2606	4075	136	6817	31	64	95	12228
1988-89	2607	4073	139	6819	31	64	95	12236
1989-90	2608	4069	135	6812	31	64	95	12229
1990-91	2565	4068	134	6767	31	64	95	12229
1991-92	2565	4067	151	6783	31	64	95	12285
1992-93	2565	4067	147	6779	37	64	101	12283
1993-94	2520	4045	137	6702	37	64	101	12189
1994-95	2520	4041	133	6694	38	64	102	12194
1995-96	2521	4040	167	6728	38	64	102	12367
1996-97	2521	4039	166	6726	38	64	102	12376
1997-98	2516	4041	160	6717	38	64	102	12367
1998-99	2555	4039	161	6755	38	64	102	12408
1999-00	2552	4035	161	6748	38	64	102	12412
2000-01	2565	4035	158	6758	38	64	102	12432
2001-02	2565	4031	158	6754	38	64	102	12433
2002-03	2551	4003	158	6712	38	64	102	12373

Enrolment of Students 1956-57 to 2003-04 (Community wise)

Year	All Communities			Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1956-57	1502781	1206490	2709271	109777	75808	185585	7271	3566	10837
1957-58	1558562	1255141	2813703	114752	79244	193996	8206	4025	12231
1958-59	1673200	1363426	3036626	134761	96244	231005	6381	4334	10715
1959-60	1730292	1402230	3132522	137630	104486	242116	6366	3792	10158
1960-61	1778010	1492291	3270301	150578	114316	264894	7173	4273	11446
1961-62	1876191	1581561	3457752	167071	126838	293909	8452	5034	13486
1962-63	1968179	1653888	3622067	183246	139118	322364	7308	5544	14852
1963-64	2073569	1744867	3818436	204251	155064	359315	10771	6414	17185
1964-65	2173270	1836831	4010101	210451	172585	383036	10835	8347	19182
1965-66	2257772	1910064	4167836	219970	178831	398801	11771	8670	20441
1966-67	2333938	1994700	4328638	226905	189400	416305	12261	9140	21401
1967-68	2392030	2060607	4452637	230398	191986	422384	14110	9779	23889
1968-69	2457091	2158113	4615204	230778	192157	422935	14350	10219	24569
1969-70	2497958	2200687	4698645	235453	193481	428934	14519	10519	25038
1970-71	2551644	2247888	4799532	235942	194256	430198	14666	10660	25326
1971-72	2594560	2341619	4936179	236930	194274	431204	14736	10675	25411
1972-73	2644049	2375895	5019944	236857	194784	431641	14820	10774	25594
1973-74	2695033	2430861	5125894	246236	217319	463555	14386	10671	25057
1974-75	2809723	2549566	5359289	246275	218590	464865	14954	12201	27155
1975-76	2774577	2490774	5265351	252932	227048	479980	15794	12486	28280
1976-77	2804991	2548690	5353681	268709	242961	511670	18932	14233	33165
1977-78	2876311	2617447	5493758	287352	255350	542702	20976	15821	36797
1978-79	2811603	2609026	5420629	301839	274173	576012	18530	14372	32902
1979-80	2894763	2686516	5581279	312751	291127	603878	21421	17257	38678
1980-81	2896774	2706179	5602953	323988	304788	628776	21352	17923	39275
1981-82	2913751	2737047	5650798	326003	310932	636935	22295	19020	41315
1982-83	2901909	2744364	5646273	334547	319582	654129	24174	21412	45586
1983-84	2898071	2750384	5648455	336228	320567	656795	24627	22152	46779
1984-85	2912596	2768480	5681076	330315	316542	646857	26134	23309	49443
1985-86	2920824	2795327	5716151	332553	319095	651648	27964	24708	52672
1986-87	2917394	2800063	5717457	334077	318062	652139	28947	25511	54458
1987-88	2948628	2840028	5788656	334326	318805	653131	29476	26795	56271
1988-89	2988405	2863546	5851951	333806	319963	653769	30864	28735	59599
1989-90	3001711	2881005	5882716	337212	323460	660672	31863	29548	61411
1990-91	3012308	2888793	5901101	339577	323841	663418	34139	31778	65917
1991-92	3011420	2895585	5907005	342160	326133	668293	34128	31612	65740
1992-93	2986502	2895192	5881694	335254	321994	657248	33063	31232	64295
1993-94	2952125	2855980	5808105	330295	317230	647525	33328	31306	64634
1994-95	2901682	2815663	5717345	320149	309442	629591	32734	30743	63477
1995-96	2856581	2771172	5627753	315470	304137	619607	32073	30358	62431
1996-97	2807454	2726770	5534224	307155	295498	602653	31882	30034	61916
1997-98	2759637	2677454	5437091	299747	287853	587600	31530	30127	61657
1998-99	2710383	2625318	5335701	291493	279350	570843	30936	29201	60137
1999-00	2669882	2579165	5249047	285827	271966	557793	31011	28825	59836
2000-01	2660898	2558154	5219052	282054	267006	549060	30136	27930	58066
2001-02	2602750	2499288	5102038	277566	261783	539349	30344	28515	58859
2002-03	2549536	2452225	5001761	274629	258859	533488	31047	28789	59836
2003-04(p)	2489214	2392371	4881585	268705	254131	522836	30865	29106	59971

Source: Educational Statistics since Independence

Key Indicators - Lakshadweep

LAKSHADWEEP

Geographical Area	: 32 (Sq.Km)	Territorial Water Area	: 20000(Sq.Km)
Lagoon Area	: 4200 (Sq.Km)	Exclusive Economic Zone	: 400000(Sq.Km)

State Animal: Butterfly fish (Chaetodon Xanthocephalus)	State Bird: Sooty tern (Anus Solidus Piletus)	State Tree: Bread fruit (Arto Carpus Incisa)
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INHABITED ISLANDS (10 NOS)

SI No	Name	Population	Area (Sq.Km)	Lagoon area (Sq.Km)
1	Minicoy	9495	4.80	30.60
2	Kalpeni	4319	2.79	25.60
3	Andrott	10720	4.90	-
4	Agatti	7072	3.84	17.50
5	Kavaratti	10113	4.22	4.96
6	Amini	7340	2.60	1.50
7	Kadmat	5319	3.20	37.50
8	Kiltan	3664	2.20	1.76
9	Chetlat	2289	1.40	1.60
10	Bitra	264	0.10	45.61
	Total	60595	30.5	166.63

UNINHABITED ISLANDS (17 NOS)

SI No	Name	Area (Sq.Km)	Lagoon area (Sq.Km)
1	Viringli		
2	Cheriyam		
3	Kodithala		
4	Tilakkam (i)		
5	Tilakkam (ii)		
6	Tilakkam (iii)		
7	Pitti (i)		
8	Pitti (ii)		

SI No	Name	Area (Sq.Km)	Lagoon area (Sq.Km)
9	Bangaram		46.25
10	Thinnakara		
11	Parali (i)		
12	Parali (ii)		
13	Parali (iii)		78.96
14	Kalpitti		
15	Suheli Valiya Kara		
16	Suheli Cheriya Kara		
17	Pitti (Birds Island)		
	Total	2.3	125.21

Key Indicators - Lakshadweep

SUBMERGED SAND BANKS (6 NOS)		
Sl No	Name	Lagoon area (Sq.Km)
1	Bassa De Pedra	2474.33
2	Sesostris	388.53
3	Corahdeni	339.45
4	Amini, Pitti	155.09
5	Alikapani	95.91
6	Investigator Bank	141.78
	Total	3595.09

CORAL REEFS (3 NOS)		
Sl No	Name	Lagoon area (Sq.Km)
1	Beliapani	57.46
2	Cheriapani	72.59
3	Perumalpar	83.02
	Total	313.07

GEOGRAPHY

Location			
Latitude		8°12'30" North	
Longitude		71°-74° East	
Distance from mainland		111 to 221 n.miles (220 to 400 Kms)	
Coast line		132 Km	
Climate		2001	2003
Annual rainfall (mms)	Minicoy	1505.3	115.3
	Amini	1252.1	1060.0
Maximum temperature (Av °C)	Minicoy	31.42	31.96
	Amini	31.52	31.71
Minimum temperature (Av °C)	Minicoy	25.30	25.60
	Amini	25.17	25.21
Humidity (%) (Av)			83.08
			81.33

POPULATION

Census Population				
	Year	1981	1991	2001
Male		20377	26618	31118
Female		19872	25089	29477
Total		40249	51707	60595
Sex ratio: (females per 1000 males)		975	943	947
Population density		1258	1616	1894
Growth rate: (Decadal%)		1981-91	1991-2001	
		+28.47	+17.19	

Key Indicators - Lakshadweep

EDUCATION

Literacy Rate	Year	Male	Female	Total
	2001	93.15	81.56	87.52
	1991	73.65	59.95	66.81
Student Enrolment (2002-03)				
I st to IV th standard		3125	2759	5884
V th to VII th standard		2625	2133	4758
VIII th to X th standard		2320	1982	4302
X th to XII th standard		496	440	936
Higher Education (in mainland)		914	610	1524
Total		9480	7924	17404
Educational Institutions (2002-03)				
	No.	Teachers	Students	
Nursery Schools	9	48	1180	
Junior Basic Schools	20	245	6995	
Senior Basic Schools	4	103	3268	
High Schools	9	389	4732	
Senior Secondary Schools	4	43	1272	
Navodaya Vidyalaya, Mincoy	1	14	185	
Kendriya Vidyalaya, Kavaratti	1	8	102	
Total	48	850	17734	
Scholarship distributed:				
In mainland institutions:			99.59 lakhs	
In island institutions:			20.40 lakhs	

**AVERAGE DAILY WAGE RATES FOR AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS
IN RURAL INDIA**

DURING FEBRUARY, 2004 (BY STATE AGE COMPOSITION AND SEX) (in Rupees)

States	Ploughing			Sowing		
	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children
Andhra Pradesh	58.44	25.00		49.83	34.58	34.00
Assam	68.95	-	-	64.00	@	@
Bihar	58.56	-	-	55.53	48.22	40.33
Gujarat	68.75	@	-	65.79	51.33	-
Haryana	84.11	-	-	80.88	@	-
Himachal Pradesh	120.00	-	-	109.00	@	-
Jammy & Kashmir	118.00	-	-	118.00	-	-
Karnataka	59.65	@	@	54.56	36.05	@
Kerala	240.57	-	-	174.93	@	-
Madhya Pradesh	51.81	-	-	50.05	38.33	@
Maharashtra	61.22	@	-	61.96	36.76	-
Manipur	70.56	-	-	60.00	-	-
Meghalaya	82.08	-	-	@	@	@
Orissa	52.00	-	-	52.50	@	-
Punjab	@	-	-	84.60	-	-
Rajasthan	79.44	@	-	78.13	48.09	@
Tamil Nadu	116.24	-	-	75.30	49.07	-
Tripura	80.00	-	-	75.00	-	-
Utta Pradesh	62.28	-	-	59.99	49.79	-
West Bengal	86.83	@	@	30.00	50.47	@
All India	74.08	42.29	@	66.07	45.46	38.30

Rates

Average daily wage rates for agricultural occupations in Rural India (Contd..)

States	Weeding			Transplanting			Harvesting		
	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children
Andhra Pradesh	57.69	35.19	28.63	@	33.66	@	47.71	35.86	24.29
Assam	63.92	50.40	@	63.00	47.75	-	64.25	54.50	-
Bihar	48.71	44.84	44.72	52.29	47.96	@	55.16	50.90	38.50
Gujarat	52.38	51.00	-	50.45	49.50	-	54.58	53.86	-
Haryana	81.33	79.83	-	80.29	71.60	-	92.40	92.40	-
Himachal Pradesh	@	@	-	@	-	-	@	@	-
Jammy & Kashmir	@	-	-	110.00	-	-	107.00	-	-
Karnataka	52.00	36.29	24.39	54.79	40.08	@	51.96	36.36	22.00
Kerala	@	100.12	68.57	-	99.81	-	@	99.58	-
Madhya Pradesh	44.19	37.35	29.00	@	@	-	43.91	38.64	25.00
Maharashtra	51.76	33.94	24.63	66.92	43.62	-	56.99	34.84	@
Manipur	60.00	55.00	-	60.00	55.00	-	60.56	55.56	-
Meghalaya	70.00	49.29	@	87.33	55.33	40.00	87.33	57.33	@
Orissa	@	@	-	50.83	45.28	-	51.16	43.35	@
Punjab	87.43	-	-	87.00	@	-	84.63	@	-
Rajasthan	63.44	48.88	@	@	@	@	63.64	47.58	@
Tamil Nadu	60.00	40.19	38.76	61.97	37.73	-	67.36	50.51	@
Tripura	-	-	-	75.00	-	-	85.00	-	-
Utta Pradesh	57.99	51.47	@	54.92	49.58	@	61.72	55.36	41.88
West Bengal	54.99	51.43	@	53.58	50.29	@	53.81	49.90	@
All India	56.99	46.58	34.28	60.54	49.82	37.81	59.03	48.90	31.74

Average daily wage rates for agricultural occupations in Rural India (Contd..)

States	winnowing			Threshing		
	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children
Andhra Pradesh	46.19	36.63	-	56.30	40.94	@
Assam	@	-	-	40.00	-	-
Bihar	51.53	43.33	-	53.18	45.82	@
Gujarat	53.80	51.00	-	55.12	54.00	-
Haryana	84.40	-	-	84.40	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammy & Kashmir	@	-	-	@	-	-
Karnataka	47.36	37.40	@	48.27	37.33	@
Kerala	-	@	-	@	@	-
Madhya Pradesh	37.14	30.83	@	44.06	36.92	@
Maharashtra	54.38	38.08	@	53.13	35.00	@
Manipur	57.50	51.88	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	@	@	-	@	@	-
Orissa	46.88	@	-	52.33	@	-
Punjab	@	-	-	@	80.00	-
Rajasthan	@	@	-	@	@	-
Tamil Nadu	67.92	53.36	-	66.47	53.28	-
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utta Pradesh	50.50	44.50	@	5.4.	46.00	@
West Bengal	53.47	48.58	@	54.12	50.89	@
All India	52.04	44.75	33.86	55.33	44.89	32.33

Rates

Average daily wage rates for agricultural occupations in Rural India (Contd..)

States	Picking			Herdsman		
	Men	Women	Child-ren	Men	Women	Child-ren
Andhra Pradesh	44.85	34.56	30.22	33.53	28.87	25.24
Assam	-	-	-	@	-	4130
Bihar	21.33	24.00	@	42.48	@	29.66
Gujarat	61.55	59.67	-	58.33	-	-
Haryana	@	@	-	@	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammy & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	42.00	34.13	26.42	47.00	@	32.75
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	37.14	33.57	-	33.58	28.04	23.39
Maharashtra	@	30.56	26.00	39.79	@	24.38
Manipur	-	-	-	56.43	-	-
Meghalaya	@	@	-	65.00	55.00	37.50
Orissa	@	@	-	33.11	22.50	21.88
Punjab	@	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	@	@	-	40.00	@	@
Tamil Nadu	@	@	-	@	-	-
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utta Pradesh	@	@	-	@	-	-
West Bengal	@	@	@	@	-	-
All India	52.59	39.02	28.76	40.00	29.26	23.35
						26.43

Average daily wage rates for agricultural occupations in Rural India (Contd..)

States	Welldigging			Cane Crushing		
	Men	Women	Child-ren	Men	Women	Children
Andhra Pradesh	@	@	-	@	@	-
Assam	80.00	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	61.82	@	-	50.71	-	@
Gujarat	74.50	@	-	@	@	-
Haryana	79.00	-	-	@	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammy & Kashmir	-	-	-	@	-	-
Karnataka	77.60	@	-	55.75	41.83	-
Kerala	203.08	@	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	52.24	43.21	20.00	49.00	@	@
Maharashtra	67.50	32.50	-	@	@	-
Manipur	@	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	@	-	-	-	-	-
Orissa	@	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	@	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	134.50	45.00	-	@	-	-
Tamil Nadu	109.90	48.33	-	83.83	@	-
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utta Pradesh	72.73	-	-	57.17	47.71	@
West Bengal	@	-	-	-	-	-
All India	87.31	4496	@	61.07	45.34	37.71

Rates

AVERAGE DAILY WAGE RATES FOR NON-AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS IN RURAL INDIA

DURING FEBRUARY, 2004 (BY STATE AGE COMPOSITION AND SEX) (in Rupees)

States	Carpenter			Black Smith		
	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children
Andhra Pradesh	80.40	-		72.37	-	@
Assam	100.8	-	-	77.08	-	-
Bihar	97.56	-	-	81.84	-	-
Gujarat	127.21	-	-	@	-	-
Haryana	142.08	-	-	116.57	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	176.67	-	-	160.14	-	-
Jammy & Kashmir	170.00	-	-	125.63	-	-
Karnataka	96.24	-	-	75.41	-	-
Kerala	195.95	-	-	169.14	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	81.59	-	-	68.19	-	-
Maharashtra	99.29	-	-	80.73	-	-
Manipur	85.00	-	-	70.71	-	-
Meghalaya	105.56	-	-	83.33	-	-
Orissa	102.51	-	-	88.00	-	-
Punjab	159.27	-	-	154.00	-	-
Rajasthan	150.67	-		@	-	-
Tamil Nadu	120.04	-	@	103.49	-	-
Tripura	93.33	-	-	51.11	-	-
Utta Pradesh	115.20	-	@	103.76	-	@
West Bengal	87.34	-	-	65.81	-	-
All India	108.91	-	@	85.49	-	@

Average daily wage rates for non-agricultural occupations in Rural India (Contd.)

States	Cobbler			Mason		
	Men	Men	Women	Children	Women	Children
Andhra Pradesh	53.92	99.29	33.00	-		-
Assam	68.75	109.73	-	-		-
Bihar	67.73	110.51	-	-		@
Gujarat	@	141.43	-	-		-
Haryana	92.89	164.58	-	-		-
Himachal Pradesh	-	178.75	-	-		-
Jammy & Kashmir	@	179.71	-	-		-
Karnataka	58.18	102.58	-	-		-
Kerala	@	184.52	-	-		-
Madhya Pradesh	49.85	98.01	-	-		-
Maharashtra	70.81	111.50	-	-		-
Manipur	60.00	83.89	-	-		-
Meghalaya	71.25	94.29	-	-		-
Orissa	-	113.01	-	-		-
Punjab	-	159.81	-	-		-
Rajasthan	-	155.00	-	-		-
Tamil Nadu	51.33	131.06	@	@		-
Tripura	48.33	96.11	-	-		-
Utta Pradesh	62.45	128.65	-	-		@
West Bengal	56.64	95.38	-	-		-
All India	61.57	119.68	@	@	-	@

Rates

Average daily wage rates for non-agricultural occupations in Rural India (Contd..)

States	Tactor driver			sweeper			Unskilled labourers (Unspecified)		
	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children
Andhra Pradesh	69.67	-	-	@	@	-	48.96	35.40	26.91
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	61.40	45.60	34.22
Bihar	71.81	-	-	40.83	48.33	@	51.49	46.96	41.67
Gujarat	78.92	-	-	@	@	-	52.42	50.65	@
Haryana	108.38	-	-	85.33	84.60	-	87.08	82.27	-
Himachal Pradesh	@	-	-	-	-	-	108.89	@	-
Jammy & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	106.67	-	-
Karnataka	69.04	-	-	42.97	38.60	-	45.16	34.22	21.50
Kerala	@	-	-	-	-	-	145.00	105.00	-
Madhya Pradesh	72.24	-	-	48.98	45.74	-	37.96	32.26	21.84
Maharashtra	70.73	-	-	@	-	-	49.89	31.85	24.56
Manipur	97.50	-	-	-	-	-	52.78	49.38	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	@	@	@	58.33	@	@
Orissa	111.67	-	-	-	-	-	46.53	40.39	23.75
Punjab	93.17	-	-	@	50.53	-	83.30	@	-
Rajasthan	101.55	-	-	@	@	-	71.52	62.95	@
Tamil Nadu	102.34	-	-	@	@	-	72.53	49.50	45.81
Tripura	85.71	-	-	-	-	-	68.33	70.00	-
Utta Pradesh	73.10	-	-	60.00	51.00	-	59.69	51.62	39.84
West Bengal	107.11	-	-	@	@	-	51.27	46.96	32.66
All India	81.06	-	-	50.13	48.85	@	59.66	44.51	29.63

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Sri.Gangadharamurukan	Add.Dir (G)	0471-2304711
Sri.P.C.Jain	Add. Dir (Prices)	0471-2306039
Sri.Kochunarayanapillai. P	Add. Dir (SI)	0471-2306039
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Telephonic Abbreviations

WWW. TALK	To whomever-when ever - where ever you can talk	STD	Subscriber Trunk Dialing
SIM	Subscriber Identity Module	ISD	Inter national Subscriber dialing
PIN	Personal Identification Number	Cell one	BSNL mobile service
PUK	Personal Unlock Key	Rim	Reliance India Mobile Service
CLIP	Caller Line Identification Presentation	Escotel	Escotel Mobile Service Now idea
SMS	Short Mail Service	Air Tel	Air Tel Mobile Sevice
VMS	Voice Mail Service	Mot	BPL mobile
IVRS	Inter Active Voice Response System	BSNL	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited

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