

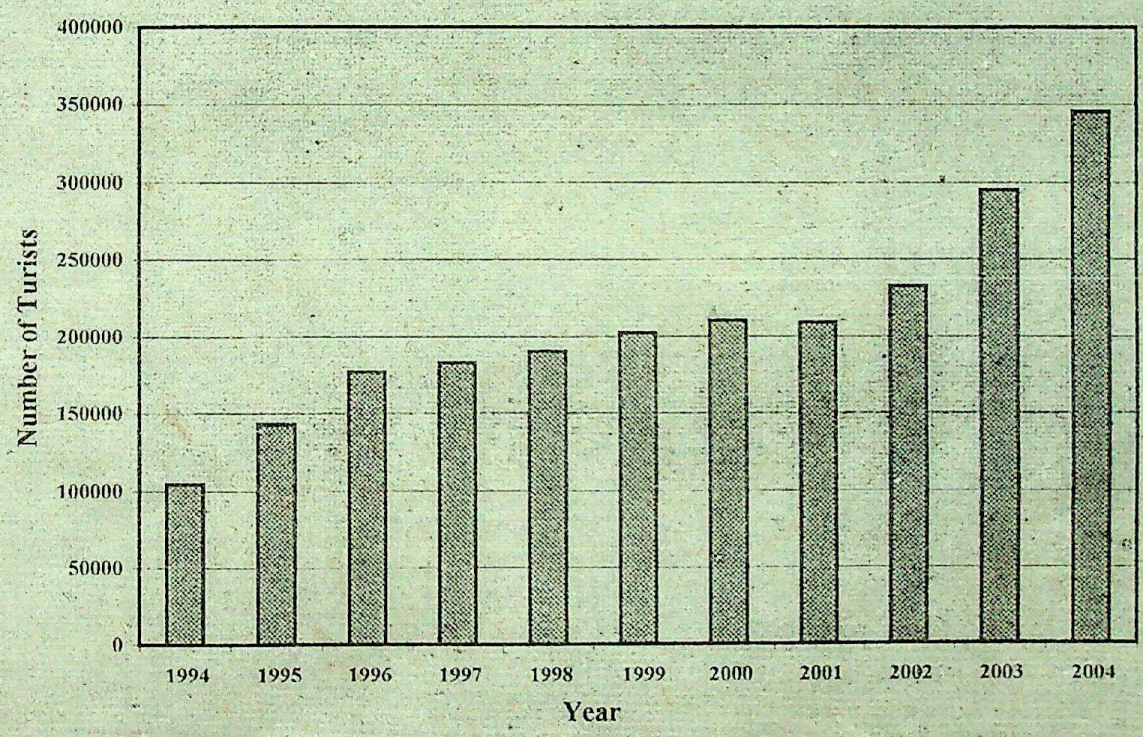
# EcoStat News



For Official Use only

April 2005  
Volume 5 Issue 2

Foreign Tourists Arrived in Kerala



## Inside this issue

- \* State Budgeting
- \* Agriculture
- \* Rubber Statistics
- \* Prices
- \* News
- \* Indices
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Department of Economics & Statistics  
Government of Kerala



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## From Editors Desk

In this edition, I remind all staff of our department to ensure quality of their work regarding the data collection of any Census or Surveys. The quality of the work at any stage can be easily measured now a days by the support of Information Technology. Hence it is imperative to understand the concept, definition, design of schedule, coding, inter relation between parameters etc. while conducting the field operation of Census/Surveys.

I am happy to inform that the department is conducting the Vth Economic Census during the period of May-June 2005. Economic Census (EC) is the complete count of all entrepreneurial units located within the geographical boundaries of the country. This census is being conducted all over India under the aegis of the Central Statistical Organization (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India. In Kerala, it is entrusted with department of Economics & Statistics. All steps have already been taken by the department. The State Level and Regional wise training is completed and the district level training is going on. The State level training

programme was inaugurated by the Honorable Vice Chairman of State Planning Board. The Secretary Planning and Economic Affairs has also addressed the trainees and specified the importance of such a nation wide census works. The unemployed qualified youths are the enumerators for this census.

In this census, the data will be digitized by using the ICR (Intelligent Character Recognition) Technology. The ICR Technology will convert handwritten text and numbers into machine readable form. Hence the filled in schedule is directly scanned and digitized in computer for further data processing. Therefore the scrutiny, validation etc must be done before digitizing the data. In this context I once again remind all staff to be associated with the work in Vth Economic Census, especially enumerators and field supervisors, to ensure the quality of data in order to generate better result regarding the economic activity in unorganized sector of our State.

M.R. Balakrishnan  
Director

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## STATE FINANCE AND BUDGETING

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

### *Important Budget Documents*

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

### *Accounts of Government*

The Government Account contains three main parts

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

### **Consolidated fund**

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

Revenue :- Receipts heads and Expenditure heads under Revenue

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

### **Contingency Fund**

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

### **Public Account**

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

## SECTORS IN ACCOUNTS

### **Revenue**

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

### **Expenditure**

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

### **Coding Pattern used in the Budget**

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

# State Budgeting

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

In 2202-01-101-99-01

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

3454-02-111-99-01

- 3454 Census Surveys & Statistics
- 02 Surveys & Statistics
- 111 Vital Statistics
- 01 Salaries

Revenue heads Receipts 0020-1601

Revenue heads Expenditure 2011-3604

Capital Heads Receipt 4000  
 Capital Heads Expenditure 4055-5475  
 Loans head 6075-7615  
 Public Accounts 8001->

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

## Revenue Surplus/Deficit

The difference between revenue receipts and revenue expenditure is the Revenue Surplus/Deficit

## Capital Surplus/Deficit

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

## Overall Surplus/Deficit

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

## Fiscal Surplus/Deficit

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

## Primary Deficit

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

BCR (Balance of Current Revenue)

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

## TREND IN SALARY EXPENDITURE OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No	Item	Accounts					Budget	
		1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-2005	
							R.E	B.E
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Salary expenditure Revenue heads	3046.12	3019.37	2810.08	3392.24	3327.32	3943.94	4302.6
2	Salary Expenditure Capital head	38.71	40.75	36.97	33.54	34.29	25.04	25.42
3	Total salary expenditure (Revenue + Capital) (Item 1+2)	3084.83	3060.12	2847.05	3425.78	3361.61	3968.98	4328.02
4	Educational Institutions (Schools, Polytechnics & Colleges)	1418.03	1431.49	1353.77	1253.21	1705.48	1891.26	1940.01
5	Total expenditure under salary (Item 3+4)	4502.86	4491.61	4200.82	4678.99	5067.09	5860.24	6268.03
6	Total Revenue	7943.81	8730.85	9056.39	10637.39	11815.37	14310.35	16623.97
7	Total expenditure under revenue	11565.96	11877.91	11662.03	14756.05	15495.67	18875.66	20696.25
8	Total expenditure (Revenue + Capital)	12214.15	12725.79	12381.15	15454.71	16135.38	19495.42	21286.44
9	Salary expenditure under revenue as % of Revenue expenditure	38.35	34.58	31.03	31.89	28.16	27.56	25.88
10	Salary expenditure under Revenue as % of Revenue expenditure	26.34	25.42	24.10	22.99	21.47	20.89	20.79
11	Salary expenditure (Capital + Revenue) as % total expenditure (capital + revenue) (Item 3 as % of 8)	25.26	24.05	23.00	22.17	20.83	20.36	20.33
12	Salary of aided educational institutional as % of Revenue	17.85	16.40	14.95	11.78	14.43	13.22	11.67
13	Total salary expenditure as % of total revenue	56.68	51.45	46.39	43.99	42.89	40.95	37.70
14	Total Salary expenditure as % of total expenditure	36.87	35.30	33.93	30.28	31.40	30.06	29.45

# Indicators

## SELECT FINANCIAL SECTOR INDICATORS: 2002-03 VIS 2003-04

SI No	Financial entity		Indicator	2002-03	2003-04
1	Scheduled Commercial Banks	a)	Growth in Major Aggregates (per cent), Aggregate. Deposits	13.4	17.5
			Non-food Credit,	18.6	18.4
			Investment in Government Securities	27.3	25.1
		b)	Financial Indicators (as percentage of total assets)		
			Operating Profits	2.4	2.7
			Net Profits	1.0	1.1
			Spread	2.8	2.9
		c)	Non-Performing Assets (as percentage of advances)		
			Gross NPAs	8.8	7.2
			Net NPAs	4.4	2.9
2	Urban Co-operative Banks	a)	Growth in Major Aggregates (per cent)		
			Deposits	9.1	7.5
			Credit	4.5	3.4
		b)	Financial Indicators ( as percentage of total assets)		
			Operating Profits	1.5	1.8
			Net profits	1.1	0.6
			Spread	2.0	2.1
		c)	Non-Performing Assets (as percentage of advances)		
			Gross NPAs	19.0	17.6
			Net NPAs	13.0	11.1
3	All-India Financial Institutions	a)	Growth in Major Aggregates (per cent)		
			Sanctions	31.3	65.8
			Disbursements	30.5	24.5
		b)	Financial Indicators (as percentage of total assets)		
			Operating Profits	1.4	1.3
			Net Profits	0.9	0.9
			Spread	0.7	0.2
		c)	Non-Performing Assets (as percentage of advances)		
			Net NPAs	10.6	-
4	Non-banking Financial Copanies	a)	Growth in Major Aggregates (per cent)		
			Public Deposits	6.8	
		b)	Financial Indicators (as percentage of total assets)		
			Net Profits	0.9	
		c)	Non- Performing Assets (as percentage of advances)		
	Net NPAs	2.7			

Source: Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India 2003-04.

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## KISAN CREDIT CARD

In the Union Budget for 1998-99, an announcement was made for formulation of a model Scheme by NABARD for issue of Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) to farmers. The details of the model Scheme were circulated by the Reserve Bank to commercial banks and by NABARD to co-operative banks and RRBS in August 1998, with instructions to introduce the same in their respective area of operation. The KCC Scheme has since been stabilised as a major source of crop loans, but the investment credit requirement of the farmers viz., allied and non-farm activities, remained outside the ambit of the scheme entailing additional cost and time, and procedural inconvenience. Keeping this in view, NABARD revised the KCC Scheme as the 'Scheme to cover term loans for agriculture and allied activities under Kisan Credit Card Scheme' on October 4, 2004.

Beneficiaries covered under the Scheme are issued with a credit card and a pass book or a credit card cum pass book incorporating the name, address, particulars of land holding, borrowing limit, validity period, a passport size photograph of holder, etc., which may serve both as an identity card and facilitate recording of transactions on an ongoing basis. The borrower is required to produce the card cum pass book whenever he/she operates the account. Term credit as well as short term/ working capital credit facilities are provided through the KCC, and three separate records are maintained in the passbook for (i) short term credit/crop loans, (ii) working capital credit for allied activities, and (iii) term credit. Short term credit/ crop loan is in the

form of a revolving cash credit facility involving any number of drawals and repayments within the limit fixed on the basis of operational land holding, cropping pattern and scale of finance. The entire production credit needs for full year plus ancillary activities related to crop production are considered while fixing limits. Sub-limits may be fixed at the discretion of banks. The quantum of limits for term and working capital credit is based on unit cost of asset proposed to be acquired by the farmers, the allied activities already being undertaken on the farm, and the bank's judgement of farmer's repayment capacity. The validity of the KCC has been extended from three years to five years. While short term as well as working capital credit is repayable in 12 months, the term loan is repaid within a maximum period of five years, depending on the type of activity/ investment as per the existing guidelines. Conversion/reschedulement of loans is also permissible in case of damage to crops due to natural calamities. Security, margin, rate of interest and prudential norms are applicable as per RBI/NABARD stipulations.

Major benefits of KCC are minimum paper work and simplification of documentation for drawal of funds from the bank leading to reduction in work load for branch staff. Besides these, other benefits are improvement in recycling of funds and better recovery of loans, reduction in transaction cost to the banks and better Banker-Client relationships.

GIC has agreed that the crop loans disbursed for eligible crops under the Crop Insurance Scheme will be covered under the CCIS.

now under Rashtriya Krishi Bima Yojana (RKBY). However, the banks are expected to maintain all back up records relating to compliance with 'RKBY' and its seasonality discipline, cut-off date for submitting declarations and end use, etc. as in the case of normal crop loans.

The KCC Scheme is being implemented in all the States and Union Territories by all

commercial banks, RRBs, state co-operative banks/central co-operative banks/PACS and scheduled primary co-operative banks. Up to March 31, 2004, these agencies had together issued 414 lakh cards indicating a wider acceptability of the KCC. A summary position of the progress made by various agencies is given in Table

**Agency-wise, Year-wise Number of Kisan cards.**  
(up to March 31, 2004)

Year	(cards in lakh)			
	Co-operative Banks	RRBs	Commercial banks	Total
1998-99	1.56	0.06	6.22	7.84
1999-2000	35.95	1.73	13.66	51.34
2000-01	58.14	6.48	23.90	86.52
2001-02	54.36	8.34	30.71	93.41
2002-03	45.79	9.64	27.00	82.43
2003-04	48.78	12.74	30.94	92.25
Total	242.68	38.99	132.43	414.00
Share in Total(per cent)	59.0	9.0	32.0	100.0

The National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) conducted a national impact assessment survey of KCC scheme. The study has brought out several advantages of the KCC scheme which include *inter alia*, an increase in the flow of credit to the agriculture sector, a substantial reduction in the exclusive borrowing from the informal sector for short-term credit needs, a significant saving in time spent on availment of short-term agricultural loans and an overall reduction in cost of credit delivery. The survey indicates that the KCC scheme has had a positive impact on the cost of borrowings with a reduction in interest cost in both the formal and informal sector.

The survey identified areas where further fine-tuning is needed, viz., restrictions imposed on the issuance of KCCs by security conscious banks; restrictions of the use of KCCs only at card issuing branches; non-availability of incentives/rewards to borrowers for timely repayments; low credit limits to meet the farmers' requirements and low awareness level regarding the provision of the personal accident insurance scheme. With a view to further improving the flow of credit to agricultural sector under the scheme, IBA has been advised to look into these suggestions and take remedial action.

*Source-Report on Trend And Progress of Banking in India 2003-04.*

## CULTURAL REQUIREMENTS OF SPICE CROPS FPR MIXED CROPPING IN COCONUT GARDEN

Crops	Propagation	Planting pits	Spacing	No of plants Per ha.			
Pepper	Rooted cuttings	50x50x50cm	7.5m x 7.5m (at the base of the palm)	175	100	40	140
Clove	Seedlings	60x60x60cm	7.5m x 7.5m (at the centre of four palms)	175	300	250	750
Nutmeg	Grafts	60x60x60cm	7.5m x 7.5m (at the centre of four palms)	175	500	250	1000

## ECONOMICS OF MULTI-STORIED CROPPING

Crop combination	Man days /Year	Total expenditure On cultivation (Rs. Per ha)	Net Profit (Rs. Per Ha)
Coconut monocrop	220	3500	6050
Coconut + Cocoa	300	6200	14300
Coconut + Coco+Pineapple+Pepper	360	7520	17430

Source: Nambiar et al

## COST. AND RETURN STRUCTURE OF MIXED CROPPING SYSTEM OF COCONUT WITH CARDAMOM (RS/HA)

Year	Gross Returns	Cost of cultivation	Net Returns
1990-91	4362.50	39443.00	-35080.50
1991-92	9090.00	18898.00	9808.00
1992-93	18205.00	30854.00	-12614.00
1993-94	87620.00	48046.00	39574.00
1994-95	333990.00	42230.00	291760.00
1995-96	104700.00	39771.50	64928.50
1996-97	152320.00	44397.25	107902.25

## AREA (HA) AND PRODUCTION (T) OF SPICES IN INDIA (2001-02)

Crop	Area(000 ha)	Production(000 MT)	Productivity (MT/ha)
Chilli	881.3	1113.1	1.3
Turmeric	163.0	552.3	3.4
Mustard seed	467.8	410.5	0.9
Garlic	88.1	367.6	4.2
Coriander seed	433.4	318.7	0.7
Ginger	84.6	317.8	3.8
Cumin seed	526.6	206.4	0.4
Tamerind	60.8	184.4	3.0
Fenugreek seed	115.6	136.6	1.2
Black Pepper	216.5	79.1	0.4
Fennel seed	39.9	38.5	1.0
Cardamom	102.7	17.3	0.2
Others	39.7	22.7	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3220.0</b>	<b>3765.0</b>	

Source: National Horticulture Board, Gurgaon

## STATE WISE AREA AND PRODUCTION OF SPICES IN INDIA DURING 2001-02

State	Area (000ha)	Production(000 tonnes)
Andra Pradesh	354.9	887.9
Rajasthan	762.6	616.4
Gujarath	473.5	505.3
Karnadaka	284.7	315.7
Tamilnadu	159.3	250.4
Orissa	253.8	224.0
Madhyapradesh	171.5	152.9
Kerala	288.1	151.6
Maharashtra	121.3	104.3
Uttarpradesh	42.4	100.6
West Bengal	86.4	95.0
Others	225.4	362.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3224.0</b>	<b>3766.0</b>

Source: National Horticulture Board, Gurgaon

## SPICE CROPS GROWN IN DIFFERENT STATES

Sl. No.	State	Crop
1	Andaman & Nicobar	Black Pepper, Chilli, Ginger, Clove, Cinnamon
2	Andrapradesh	Chilli, Ginger, Turmeric, Coriander, Mustard seed, Garlic, Tamerind
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Chilli, Ginger, Turmeric
4	Assam	Chilli, Turmeric
5	Bihar	Chilli, Ginger, Turmeric, Coriander, Mustard seed, Garlic
6	Gujarath	Chilli, Ginger, Turmeric, Cumin, Fennel, Mustard seed, Garlic
7	Himachal Pradesh	Chilli, Ginger, Turmeric, Coriander, Garlic
8	Jammu & Kashmir	Chilli, Ginger, Turmeric, Garlic, Saffron
9	Karnataka	Black Pepper, Cardamom (small), Chilli, Ginger, Turmeric, Coriander, Garlic
10	Kerala	Black Pepper, Cardamom (small), Chilli, Ginger, Turmeric, Tamarind, Clove, Nutmeg, Cinnamon
11	Maharashtra	Chilli, Ginger, Turmeric, Garlic
12	Meghalaya	Chilli, Ginger, Turmeric, Mustard seed, Tejpat
13	Mizoram	Chilli, Ginger, Turmeric, Garlic
14	Manipur	Chilli, Ginger, Turmeric, Mustard seed,
15	Madhya Pradesh	Chilli, Ginger, Turmeric, Coriander, Cumin, Fenugreek, Aniseed, Garlic
16	Nagaland	Black Pepper, Chilli, Ginger, Turmeric, Coriander, Garlic
17	Orissa	Chilli, Ginger, Turmeric, Coriander
18	Panjab	Chilli, Celery, Garlic
19	Rajasthan	Chilli, Ginger, Turmeric, Coriander, Cumin, Fennel, Fenugreek, Ajwan seed, Mustard seed, Garlic
20	Sikkim	Cardamom (large), Ginger, Turmeric
21	TamilNadu	Black Pepper, Cardamom (small), Chilli, Ginger, Turmeric, Coriander, Mustard seed, Garlic, Tamerind, Clove
22	Utter Pradesh	Chilli, Ginger, Turmeric, Coriander, Cumin, Fenugreek, Garlic
23	West Bengal	Cardamom, (large), Chilli, Ginger, Turmeric

Source: SPICE INDIA

## CATEGORY-WISE/YEAR WISE TOTAL PRODUCTION OF TYRES

(000 numbers)

Tyres for	1999-01	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04 P
Truck & Bus	8969	8612	8474	9863	10821
Tractor	2400	2315	2255	2420	2405
Car	6054	6813	7481	8544	9959
Jeep	1283	1155	1247	1384	1440
LCV	1980	2108	2352	2844	3271
Motor Cycles	9275	11196	12275	15655	16688
Scooter	10140	9385	8547	9875	9274
Moped	516	119	135	185	168
A.D.V	589	511	488	456	295
OTR	36	38	46	51	74
Industrial	172	219	214	309	295
Total	41414	42471	43514	51586	54690

Source: Automotive Tyre Manufacturers' Association, New Delhi.

P-Provisional

## ESTIMATED PERCAPITA CONSUMPTION OF NATURAL AND SYNTHETIC RUBBER

(Kilograms)

Country	1890	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003P
USA	11.26	11.43	10.52	12.07	11.84	9.88	10.46	10.22
Canada	11.65	10.65	10.12	10.77	12.46	11.52	12.24	11.61
Germany	9.77	10.05	9.07	7.69	10.84	10.61	10.42	10.56
France	9.84	8.48	9.34	10.32	13.42	12.61	11.76	13.22
U.K	6.77	5.77	6.24	6.06	5.45	4.59	4.75	5.08
Japan	11.23	12.31	14.65	14.19	14.89	14.27	14.48	14.80
Australia	6.87	5.19	5.39	6.37	4.91	3.75	3.50	3.68
Italy	7.44	7.05	7.63	6.93	7.39	7.11	6.80	6.82
Brazil	2.68	2.52	2.76	2.98	3.34	3.13	3.35	3.40
China	0.50	0.62	0.83	1.25	1.99	2.17	2.39	2.79
India	0.32	0.40	0.55	0.70	0.81	0.79	0.83	0.86
World	2.82	2.77	2.82	2.61	2.99	2.84	2.95	3.06

P-Provisional.

Source: Upto 1995, 'Key Rubber Indicators' published by IRSG, London. From 1996 onwards, compiled by the Rubber Board

## AVERAGE INTERNATIONAL SPOT PRICES OF SPICES FOR FEBRUARY 2005

Spice	Market	Grade	USD/KG	(RS/KG)
Black Pepper	U.S.A	MG-1	1.61	70.32
White Pepper	U.S.A	Muntok	2.62	114.44
Cardamom (Small)	Saudi Arabia	Fancy Green	8.82	385.26
		India Asta Extra Bold	11.64	508.44
Chillies	U.S.A	India S4	1.30	56.78
		Chinese Small	2.12	92.60
Ginger (Dry)	U.S.A	Ind/Cochin Future price	3.31	144.58
		Chinese whole peeled	3.20	139.78
Turmeric	U.S.A	AFT 5.50 Curcumin	1.98	86.49
Coriander	U.S.A	Canadian	0.79	34.51
Cumin	U.S.A	Tur/Pakistan	2.07	90.42
		Indian	2.09	91.29
Fennel	U.S.A	India Asta	1.28	55.91
		Egyptian Fancy	1.30	56.78
Fennugreek	U.S.A	Ind/Turkey	0.75	32.76
Clove	U.S.A	Mad/Zan/Com	4.08	178.21

Exchange Rate: 1US \$=Rs.43.68

Source: Spice India, Vol.18 March 2005

## MONTHLY RETAIL PRICES OF CERTAIN ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

Sl. No	Name of Commodity	Unit	Feb 04	Mar 04	Apl 04	May 04	Jun 04	Jul 04	Aug 04	Sep 04	Oct 04	Nov 04	Dec 04	Jan 05
<b>A. RICE - OPEN MARKET</b>														
1	Red - Malta	Kg	13.81	13.79	13.71	13.90	13.96	13.99	13.99	13.95	13.55	13.43	13.55	13.36
2	Red - Chamba	Kg	14.42	14.38	14.58	14.70	14.75	14.75	14.95	13.71	13.64	13.43	13.64	13.36
3	White Andra Vella	Kg	13.10	12.89	12.98	13.31	13.42	13.35	13.16	13.20	13.02	13.20	13.19	13.21
<b>B. PULSES</b>														
4	Green gram	Kg	27.89	27.96	27.93	27.93	28.14	28.07	28.07	27.83	27.75	27.50	27.79	28.07
5	Black gramsplit w/o husk	Kg	26.46	26.29	26.39	26.18	26.96	27.04	27.46	27.75	28.21	28.43	29.18	29.07
6	Dhall(Tur)	Kg	34.15	33.96	33.96	34.17	34.42	34.07	35.15	36.50	37.27	36.65	35.65	34.19
<b>C. OTHER FOOD ITEMS</b>														
7	Sugar(O.M)	Kg.	15.71	15.45	15.74	16.63	16.75	16.68	17.04	17.29	17.00	17.01	17.99	19.20
8	Milk (Cow's)	Ltr.	14.04	14.04	14.04	14.04	14.04	13.96	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
9	Egg Hen's (White lagon)	Dozen	15.14	14.39	14.19	17.59	17.13	17.97	18.54	17.66	18.01	19.75	19.23	19.89
10	Mutton with bones	Kg	132.14	132.14	134.29	134.29	134.29	134.29	135.00	135.71	135.71	136.43	138.57	140.00
11	Tea (Kannan Devan)	1/2 kg	71.43	71.29	71.29	66.68	71.29	71.14	71.71	71.71	71.71	72.00	72.36	72.50
12	Coffee Powder (Brook Bond Gr.Label)	1/2 kg	67.86	68.36	68.36	68.36	68.86	68.71	68.71	68.71	68.71	68.79	68.79	68.86
<b>D. OIL AND OIL SEEDS</b>														
13	Coconut oil	Kg	68.41	68.09	67.00	66.64	73.41	72.68	75.86	73.20	72.84	75.39	79.02	76.89
14	Groundnut oil	Kg	70.32	69.34	68.81	68.99	68.72	68.54	67.60	68.53	68.53	68.48	68.49	68.76
15	Refined oil (Postman)	Kg.	91.50	90.28	90.39	90.28	86.06	82.94	80.28	80.17	80.17	80.61	80.61	83.83
16	Gingelly oil	Kg.	70.82	73.42	73.06	72.83	72.01	68.78	68.25	67.08	69.61	69.98	70.79	70.13
17	Coconut without husk	100 nos	667.14	666.07	655.00	636.43	695.36	673.21	708.21	696.79	678.93	704.64	736.07	728.57
<b>E. SPICES AND CONDIMENTS</b>														
18	Corriandar	Kg.	36.29	35.79	34.79	32.36	31.46	31.53	30.89	31.79	30.14	29.21	29.36	30.00
19	Chillies dry	Kg.	55.07	47.21	42.86	39.57	38.50	41.00	40.50	41.21	41.57	41.50	41.64	41.00
20	Onion small	Kg.	10.86	11.61	12.63	15.14	19.99	14.57	12.27	11.71	13.66	18.28	14.47	12.26
21	Tamarind without seeds loose	Kg.	25.00	27.36	27.43	28.00	29.64	32.21	34.71	39.21	42.64	43.93	45.93	44.14

# Prices

Monthly retail prices of certain essential commodities (Contd.)

Sl. No	Name of Commodity	Unit	Feb 04	Mar 04	Apl 04	May 04	Jun 04	Jul 04	Aug 04	Sep 04	Oct 04	Nov 04	Dec 04	Jan 05
<b>F. TUBERS</b>														
22	Chennai	Kg.	13.07	13.43	14.64	17.36	16.25	12.93	10.71	10.57	9.64	10.36	10.36	10.64
23	Tapioca Raw	Kg.	5.54	5.64	5.88	5.93	5.64	5.64	5.61	5.86	5.89	6.04	6.18	5.96
24	Potato	Kg.	8.70	8.49	8.97	11.79	12.36	11.81	12.06	10.66	11.06	12.59	11.37	9.47
25	Colocassia	Kg.	13.64	14.29	15.58	18.17	18.09	17.58	14.70	15.43	15.00	14.36	13.14	12.21
<b>G. VEGETABLES</b>														
26	Onion big	Kg.	12.19	8.72	8.23	7.74	8.38	8.25	8.48	8.39	8.14	8.96	8.21	8.45
27	Brinjal	Kg.	9.86	9.86	9.50	10.07	9.36	10.71	10.14	10.29	11.64	13.86	14.00	12.64
28	Cucumber	Kg.	7.14	6.79	7.43	8.07	7.93	7.36	6.29	6.64	8.79	9.29	7.29	9.93
29	Ladies Finger	Kg.	9.00	11.86	15.14	16.07	12.86	9.50	8.50	7.71	13.14	13.64	11.14	18.14
30	Cabbage	Kg.	7.64	8.00	8.29	8.36	8.93	8.86	8.36	10.29	9.43	9.93	9.43	9.36
31	Bittergourd	Kg.	13.00	13.50	15.21	17.79	20.36	15.57	15.29	13.71	15.79	14.21	15.36	15.64
32	Tomatto	Kg.	6.86	6.21	6.93	12.36	18.79	11.00	15.00	8.79	9.50	11.57	10.64	8.43
33	Chillies green	Kg.	11.71	12.79	19.36	15.29	14.36	17.71	16.79	13.14	12.93	16.64	16.43	14.29
34	Banana green	Kg.	14.96	13.71	12.57	16.00	18.36	17.68	17.82	16.57	14.54	14.50	11.36	10.75
35	Plantain green	Kg.	9.54	9.71	10.14	10.21	11.07	10.93	10.07	10.00	9.82	10.04	9.61	9.79
<b>H. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS</b>														
36	Washing Soap (50L Half Bar)	1/2 Bar	7.98	7.93	8.00	7.93	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.92	7.93	7.93
37	Toilet Soap Lux	100 gm	12.36	12.61	12.79	12.75	12.75	12.75	12.75	14.50	14.50	13.68	12.82	12.82
38	Toothpaste Colgate	100 gm	25.71	25.36	25.00	25.00	25.36	25.00	25.00	22.32	22.32	23.57	25.00	25.00
39	Cement - Sankar (Ord. Paper Bag)	each	172.96	168.75	172.82	183.27	180.17	180.17	176.96	170.75	170.75	153.21	168.88	168.21



## INDIA RANKS 101 ON ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY INDEX

By Tejas Ewing

India is ranked a disappointing 101<sup>st</sup> out of 146 countries analysed in the recently released Environmental Sustainability Index (ESI). Produced by a team of environmental experts from Yale and Columbia Universities, the 2005 report is the most comprehensive, country by-country environmental ranking system to date.

Using 21 indicators and 76 measurements, including natural resource endowments, past and present pollution levels, and policy efforts, the report creates a 'sustainability score' for each country, with higher scores indicating better environmental sustainability.

The 10 most sustainable countries, as ranked by the ESI, are dominated by wealthy, sparsely-populated nations with an abundance of natural resources. Finland has been ranked first, with Norway, Sweden and Iceland all figuring in the top five. In fact, the only developing nations in the top 10 are Uruguay and Guyana, both of which have relatively low population densities and an abundance of natural resources. Conversely, the only densely-populated countries that have received even above average rankings are Japan, Germany, the Netherlands and Italy, some of the richest countries on the list.

### Environmental Sustainability Index of High Population Density Countries

	ESI Rank	Country	ESI Score
<i>This table shows the overall ESI ranks only of countries and territories in which more than half the land area has a population density above 100 persons/kmsq</i>	30	Japan	57.3
	31	Germany	56.9
	41	Netherlands	53.7
	69	Italy	50.1
	79	Sri Lanka	48.5
	85	Nepal	47.7
	<b>101</b>	<b>India</b>	<b>45.2</b>
	102	Poland	45.0
	106	Rwanda	44.8
	109	Jamaica	44.7
	112	Belgium	44.4
	114	Bangladesh	44.1
	118	El Salvador	43.8
	122	South Korea	43.0
	126	Phillippines	42.3
	129	Lebanon	40.5
130	Burundi	40.0	
139	Trinidad & Tobago	36.3	
141	Haiti	34.8	
145	Taiwan	32.7	
146	North Korea	29.2	

Source: The Hindu, 4/2/2005.

## INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT UP

Industrial production continues to chart a path of robust growth at 8.4 per cent during April-December in the current fiscal, led especially by markedly strong performance by the manufacturing sector.

The data on quick estimates of the index of industrial production (IIP) released by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) here on Friday show that the 8.4 per cent overall growth in the nine months of 2004-05 was substantially higher than the 6.6 per cent growth achieved in the same period in 2003-04. Even for the month of December alone, the overall production growth rate was higher at 7.9 per cent as compared to the 7.4 per cent growth witnessed in December 2003. Here too, this has been possible solely on account of the 8.8 per cent growth achieved by the manufacturing sector. The overall growth during the month could have been higher, but for the comparatively lacklustre showing by the mining sector with a growth rate of 2.9 per cent

(5.6 per cent in December 2003) and 4.4 per cent in electricity (5.4 per cent).

For the nine-month period, however, the performance looked brighter, the cumulative growth rate for mining being 4.8 per cent (4.3 per cent in previous fiscal), manufacturing 9 per cent (7.2 per cent) and electricity 6.4 per cent (3.5 per cent).

Getting into the specifics of the manufacturing sector, the CSO data show that 14 out of the 17 two-digit industry groups showed positive growth in December 2004 as compared to, the same month in 2003. The textile products (including wearing apparel) segment had shown the highest growth of 38.2 per cent, followed by 36.6 per cent in paper, paper products and allied industries and 19 per cent in other manufacturing industries segment.

According to the use based classification, the growth in December 2004 over December 2003 was 6.1 per cent in basic goods, 14.4 per cent in capital goods and 3.1 per cent in intermediate goods.

Source: *The Hindu*, 12/2/2005.

## INDIA WILL OVERTAKE CHINA'S POPULATION BY 2050

NEWDELHI, FEB. 25. India would have surpassed China's population by 2050, the two countries accounting for about 50 per cent of the world's population, the United Nations has projected in its 2004 Revision of the World Population Prospects released today. India's population will swell to 1.592 billion in 2050, while China's will be contained at 1.392 billion.

Agency reports quoting the U.N. demographer, Cheryl Swayer, said the "crossover" would happen around 2030, five years ahead of an earlier U.N. projection that India would overtake China's population in 2035. At the time, India had refuted the projection and said that with the efforts the country was making and the decline in fertility rates in 11 States, the crossover year should be 2040 to 2045. India's 2001 Census put the population at 1.028 billion.

The report of the U.N. Population Division also predicts that by 2050, the world population will soar

by 40 per cent to touch 9.1 billion- an increase equivalent of the combined present day population of India and China. In July this year, the world population will reach 6.5 billion, 5.3 million (or 81 per cent) of whom live in the less developed regions.

### Differing fertility rate

The report projects that according to medium variant, India's population, at 1.103 billion today will rise to 1.592 billion in 2050, while China's will increase to 1.392 billion in 2050 from 1.315 billion today mainly because of the difference in fertility rate (children per women). In addition, three least developed countries - Bangladesh, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Ethiopia - will be among the ten most populous countries.

China's average fertility level, which is at 1.70 today would begin to stabilise at 1.85 from 2015 to 2050, while India's would begin the decline to 1.85 only from 2030. The average fertility rate of 3.07 in 2005 would decline to 2.29 in 2015-20 and to 1.85 between 2030 to 2050.

During 2005-2050 eight countries are expected to account for half of the world's projected population increase: India, Pakistan, Nigeria, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Bangladesh, Uganda, the United States, Ethiopia and China, listed according to the size of their contribution to population growth.

The report projects that between 2005 and 2050, the population of the more developed regions will remain largely unchanged at 1.2 billion inhabitants, but the population of the less developed regions would have risen to 7.8 billion.

#### Surveys

The 2004 revision is the 19<sup>th</sup> round of official U.N. population estimates and projections prepared by the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the U.N. Secretariat.

The Revision incorporates the full results of the 2000 round of national population censuses.

It also takes into account the results of recent specialised surveys carried out in developing countries to provide demographic information and data to assess the progress made in achieving development goals including the U.N.'s Millennium Development Goals.

The report points out that the future population growth is highly dependent on the path that future fertility takes. Because of its low and declining rate of population growth, the the population of developed countries as a whole is expected to remain virtually unchanged between 2005 and 2050, at about 1.2 billion.

In contrast, the population of the 50 least developed countries is projected to more than double, passing from 0.8 billion in 2005 to 1.7 billion in 2050.

Fertility has reached below-replacement levels in 23 developing countries accounting for 25 per cent of the world population.

This group includes China whose fertility during 2000-2005 is estimated at 1.7 children per woman.

Since 1990-1995, fertility decline has been the rule among most developed countries.

The few increase recorded, such as those in Belgium, France, Germany, the Netherlands and the U.S., "have been small".

Global life expectancy at birth, which is estimated to have risen from 46 years in 1950-1955 to 65 years in 2000-2005, is expected to keep on rising to reach 75 years in 2045-2050.

Twenty-five years into the HIV/AIDS epidemic, 60 countries are highly affected by the epidemic and the impact of the disease is evident in terms of increased morbidity and mortality and slower population growth.

"We must take more urgent action to promote access to reproductive health, including family planning, and fight HIV/AIDS to save millions from AIDS and maternal death, as well as to reduce poverty in developing countries", the U.N. Population Fund (UNFPA) executive director, Thoraya Ahmed Obaid, said in a statement after reading the figures.

Source-THE HINDU., Feb 26

Income from Tourism		
Year	No of Foreign Tourists	Earnings (in cores)
1994	1,04,568	116.11
1995	1,42,972	158.76
1996	1,76,855	196.38
1997	1,82,427	273.20
1998	1,89,941	302.08
1999	2,02,173	416.07
2000	2,09,933	525.30
2001	2,08,830	535.00
2002	2,32,564	705.00
2003	2,94,621	983.37
2004	3,45,546	1250.00

## Number of Registered Motor Transport Undertaking during 2002

No	State/Union Territory	Number of Under takings			
		On Register at the beginning of the year	Newly Registered during the year	Removed from the Register during the year	On Register at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24637	1366	4416	21,587
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
3	Goa	961	79	-	1,040
4	Gujarat	145	6	-	151
5	Haryana	41	7	-	48
6	Himachal Pradesh	44	10	-	54
7	Jammu & Kashmir	320	307	2	625
8	Karnataka	1283	171	84	1,370
9	Kerala	4484	1604	77	6,011
10	Maharashtra	961	33	7	987
11	Manipur	-	-	-	-
12	Meghalaya	592	593	-	1,115
13	Orissa	1053	158	23	1,188
14	Punjab	163	2	-	165
15	Rajasthan	5524	87	363	5,248
16	Tamil Nadu	1773	92	3	1,828
17	Tripura	1700	-	-	1,700
18	Utter Pradesh	2507	117	64	2,560
19	Uttaranchal	1099	63	23	1,139
20	A&N Islands	1	-	-	1
21	Chandigarh	11	-	1	10
22	Pondicherry	84	1	-	85
	<b>Total</b>	<b>47,383</b>	<b>4,696</b>	<b>5,097</b>	<b>46,912</b>

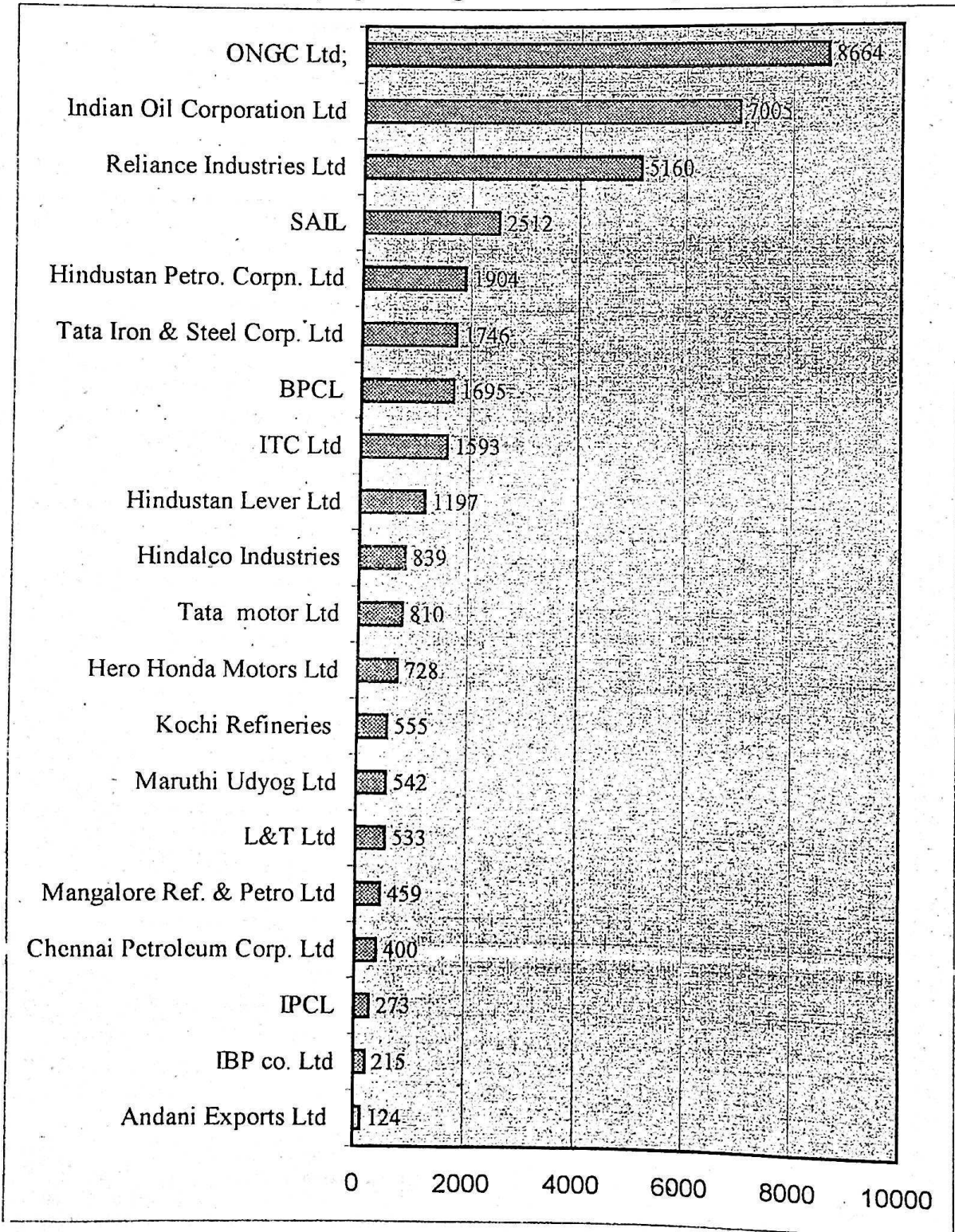
Source: Indian labour journal, Feb 2005

## WARE HOUSES

Central Warehouse		Capacity In Tonnes	
Eranakulam Dist	44095	Thrichur District	32590
Willingdon Island	5030	Kuriachira	10000
Gandhi Nagar	14065	Trivandrum District	10000
Kakkanad	15000	Pallithura P.O., Thumba	5000
Edathala North P.O	10000	Mapalluram District	5000
Kozhikode Dist	12254	Kakkanacherry P.O	15000
West Hill, Beach Road	12254	Palakkad Distict	15000
		Kanjikode	
		<b>Kerala</b>	<b>118939</b>
State Warehouses			
Thiruvnanthapuram	2850	Alangad	642
Attingal	2400	Aluva	6350
Nedumangad	3416	North Paravoor	2250
Neyyattinkara	2700	Kozhikode	1839
Pallichal	2000	Cheruvannur	1089
Kollam	4657	Koilandy	356
Karikode	8108	Vatakara	394
Kottarakara	4125	Thrissur	9950
Karunagappally	3130	Wadakkanchery	2500
Punalur	3000	Chalakudi	3950
Pathanamthitta	5654	Kunnamkulam	2000
Pathanamthitta	3604	Nattika	1500
Parakode	1200	Palakkad	16222
Thiruvalla	850	Palakkad	10122
Alappuzha	13872	Muthalamada	2500
Alappuzha	4150	Alathur	2600
Thakazhy	1422	Kozhinjampara	1000
Cherthala	2300	Malappuram	17250
Haripad	3000	Thirur	650
Mavelikkara	2000	Perinthalmanna	4000
Kayamkulam	1000	Manjeri	6100
Idukki	7636	Nilambur	6500
Thodupuzha	1016	Wayanad	9066
Vandamedu	3820	Kalpetta	6000
Kattappana	2800	Sulthan Battery	1566
Kottayam	16260	Mananthavady	1500
Kotayam	8117	Kannur	17420
Changanaserry	2000	Kannur	4700
Pallickathodu	263	Thalassery	3270
Ponkunnam	1450	Thaliparamba	3400
Ettumanoor	2730	Payyannoor	2750
Pala	1700	Iritty	3300
Eranakulam	26968	KasaraGod	9100
Thripnithura	12300	KasaraGod	2150
Eroor	4400	Nileshwar	1500
Fort Cochi	158	Kanhangad	3750
Muvattupuzha	868	Padannakkad	2000
		<b>Kerala</b>	<b>187923</b>
Private Ware Houses			
Alappuzha	0	Malappuram	350
Eranakulam	150	Palakkad	500
Idukki	300	Pathanamthitta	100
Kannoor	400	Thiruvananthapuram	0
Kasaragod	0	Trissur	500
Kollam	0	Wayanad	250
Kottayam	1400	State	4650
Kozhikode	700		

## TOP 20 PROFIT MAKERS

(Net profit during 2003-2004. Rs. In cores)



Out of these companies eight are in public sector.

### INSURANCE MEDICAL SERVICE

Employee's State Insurance scheme of India is the Country's first integrated multi-dimensional social security scheme for workers in the organized sector. Medical care under this scheme is implemented in the State of Kerala through the Insurance Medical service Department. The Insurance Medical service Department provides total Medical care to the Insured persons and their dependants through a vast and wide spread networks of ESI dispensaries and hospitals within the vicinity of their residential areas in addition for providing inpatient care. It also provides probation to the beneficiaries in contingencies such as sickness, maternity, disablement due to employment injury etc. It is the only health insurance scheme that offers full medical care to workers and their scheme

that offers full medical care to workers and their family members without any ceiling on individual expenditure. ESI scheme in the state fully finance these cases requiring advanced or superspeciality treatment which is not available in the ESI Hospitals

The scheme extends most of the social security benefits to the insured persons as defined by the International Labour organization. It is also provides maternity benefit to women IPS which extends to 12 weeks in case of normal delivery, 6 weeks in case of mis- carriage , extendable by 4 weeks on medical advance. Full wage approximately ie doule the standard benefit rate is given for this period

1. Number of employees (IPS) brought under the purview of ESI ACT in the state of Kerala

Number of employees (IPS) brought under the purview of ESI ACT in the state of Kerala

2001		2002		2003		2004	
Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
214002	201983	209057	207253	170698	228143	156322	178983

District wise distribution of ESI Institutions for the year 21 to 2004

District	Hosp ital	Beds	Hosp ital	Beds	Hosp ital	Beds	Hosp ital	Beds	2001	2002	2003	2004
TVPM	1	152	1	152	1	152	1	152	11	11	11	11
KLM	3	1389	3	389	2	239	2	238	30	30	30	30
PTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3
ALP	1	60	1	60	1	60	1	60	14	14	14	14
KTM	1	65	1	65	1	65	1	65	7	7	7	7
IDK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
EKM	2	220	2	220	2	220	2	220	20	20	20	20
TSR	2	212	2	212	2	212	2	212	15	15	15	15
PKD	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	7	7	7	7
MLP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	5
KOZ	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	12	12	12	12
KNR	1	56	1	56	1	56	1	56	11	11	11	11
KSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Total	13	1304	13	1304	13	1304	12	1153	136	136	136	137

Directorate of IMS

**INFLATION FALLS TO 5.11 PERCENT**

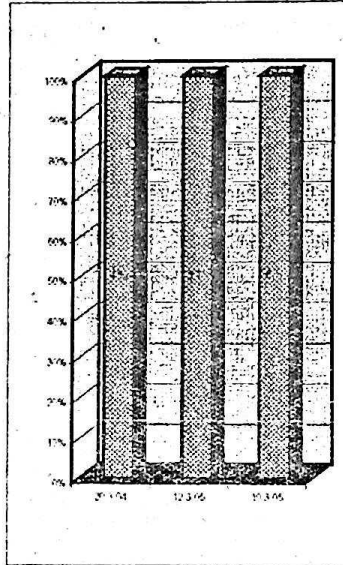
In line with the Centre's expectation of a benign price level inflation fell further to 5.11 percent in the penultimate week of 204-05 fiscal, but was higher than 4.53 percent a year- ago

The widely- tracked wholesale Price Index (WPI) inflation, which had peaked to 8.74 percent in August, came down to 5.11 percent in the week ended March 19 mainly due to cheaper primary articles like food and non-food items and cooking gas (LPG and edibles oils.

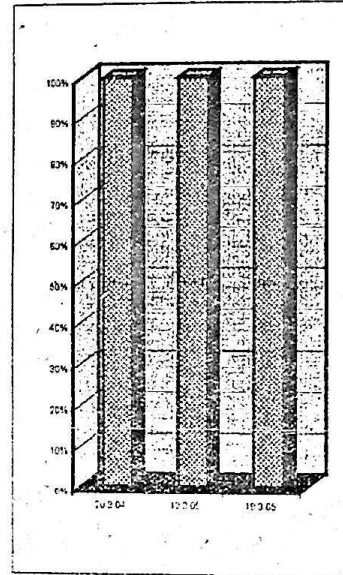
However, vegetables, certain manufactured products and fuel products like naphtha became costlier.

Though global oil prices had crossed \$57 a barrel, oil PSUs had no hiked prices since November 2004, and this market analysts said, could keep the average price level benign during 2004-05 PTI

Rate of Inflation



Wholesale Price Index



Source: Indian express , April 1

**ECONOMIC GROWTH SLIPS TO 6.2 PERCENT**

India's Economic growth slipped to 6.2 percent. In the third quarter of 204-05 from 10.4 percent in the year ago period

The overall growth was also lower at 6.7 percent during April-December 2004-05 as against 8.6 percent in the year ago period, according to figures released by Central Statistical Organisation on Thursday

The GDP, measured in constant prices, till December was at Rs11,13,956 crore while it was Rs 20,61,721 crore in current prices.

The slowdown in GDP growth was mainly due to a 1.1 percent fall in farm output during October-December this fiscal over a handsome 18.2 percent growth in the year ago period

Manufacturing logged double-digit growth of 10.4 percent, while trade, hotel, transport and communication activities grew by 10.5 percent.

Mining and quarrying dropped to 4.8 percent in the third quarter of this fiscal against 5.8 percent in the corresponding period of previous year

Electricity, gas and water supply, however, increased by 43.4 percent against 3 percent. While construction grew by 8 percent against 5.9 percent, financing, insurance, real estate and business services increased by 8.1 percent in Q3 of 2004-05 against 7.3 percent in the corresponding period previous fiscal.

Source: Indian Express April 1



## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

(Base 1982 = 100)

States	Centre	Consumer Price Index Number for the month of											
		Feb 04	Mar 04	Apr 04	May 04	Jun 04	Jul 04	Aug 04	Sep 04	Oct 04	Nov 04	Dec 04	Jan 05
<b>Southern States</b>													
Kerala	1. Aluva	500	505	506	515	520	520	519	518	521	524	527	531
	2. Mundakayam	493	491	494	498	504	502	502	501	501	511	510	509
	3. Kollam	531	527	530	530	535	529	530	536	533	539	550	552
	4. Thiruvananthapuram	573	569	559	570	577	579	568	573	569	583	595	613
	Average	524	523	522	528	534	533	530	532	531	539	546	551
Tamilnadu	1. Chennai	538	536	534	544	548	555	558	553	559	536	559	565
	2. Coimbatore	503	499	492	499	501	496	496	497	500	511	505	504
	3. Coonoor	497	494	493	504	508	499	502	499	499	512	507	505
	4. Madurai	489	485	483	497	502	502	502	494	494	511	508	500
	5. Salem	482	477	473	484	485	487	490	482	474	484	486	478
	6. Tiruchirappalli	535	528	528	535	542	554	554	551	550	562	555	563
	Average	507	503	501	511	514	516	517	513	504	517	514	512
Andhra Pradesh	1. Gudur	472	471	475	479	484	489	491	494	498	501	500	511
	2. Gundur	505	502	505	509	513	512	512	512	515	513	513	512
	3. Hyderabad	506	506	507	512	511	514	518	520	519	517	517	518
	4. Visakhapatnam	492	493	494	499	502	502	505	507	509	509	509	523
	5. Warangal	519	520	517	528	539	541	536	537	534	536	538	538
	Average	499	498	500	505	510	512	522	514	515	515	515	520
Karnataka	1. Bangalore	492	490	492	498	499	501	508	508	510	516	515	518
	2. Belgaum	557	552	554	557	562	572	570	568	568	569	571	577
	3. Hubli Dhanwar	506	501	508	516	521	529	530	531	531	532	528	536
	4. Meccara	480	477	484	489	497	494	497	497	500	498	499	498
	Average	509	505	510	515	520	522	505	524	525	526	526	530
Pondichery	1. Pondicherry	540	533	538	543	555	558	555	557	571	587	591	576

Contd.

# Indices

Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (Contd.)

(Base 1982 = 100)

States	Centre	Consumer Price Index Number for the month of											
		Feb 04	Mar 04	Apr 04	May 04	Jun 04	Jul 04	Aug 04	Sep 04	Oct 04	Nov 04	Dec 04	Jan 05
<b>Northern States</b>													
Delhi	1. Delhi	581	583	584	585	583	609	617	615	618	613	605	632
Maharashtra	1. Mumbai	594	596	597	600	601	606	610	610	612	613	612	619
	2. Nagpur	508	510	512	513	515	531	539	540	542	537	535	547
	3. Nasik	542	538	542	544	547	558	560	565	572	569	571	583
	4. Pune	564	565	566	569	575	577	583	581	584	852	577	583
	5. Solapur	530	521	526	525	526	527	532	534	534	534	534	541
	Average	548	546	549	550	553	560	565	566	569	621	566	575
Haryana	1. Faridabad	524	525	528	522	525	536	547	547	547	541	535	542
	2. Yamuna Nagar	468	473	479	476	479	490	503	502	505	505	494	507
	Average	496	499	504	499	502	538	546	546	548	611	541	550
West Bengal	1. Asansol	481	482	488	488	489	493	494	496	504	496	493	490
	2. Darjeeling	419	417	417	424	430	433	440	443	439	443	437	434
	3. Durgapur	565	570	574	574	588	583	586	591	600	590	581	581
	4. Haldia	602	602	601	602	602	610	613	618	626	619	603	609
	5. Howrah	564	561	568	571	579	597	593	605	626	610	592	598
	6. Jalpaiguri	435	431	428	431	432	442	447	450	455	448	439	435
	7. Kolkata	555	554	558	560	562	562	567	577	591	578	562	564
	8. Raniganj	438	439	440	447	449	451	454	457	463	462	455	456
	Average	507	507	509	512	516	532	535	541	552	543	530	532
Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh	545	543	543	549	548	568	576	577	576	575	572	599
Uttar Pradesh	1. Agra	472	473	467	469	469	486	494	497	494	491	482	498
	2. Ghaziabad	506	513	507	511	513	526	528	527	534	536	529	551
	3. Kanpur	480	483	474	479	481	490	496	501	505	503	490	495
	4. Saharapur	461	463	464	464	457	466	485	489	491	487	474	492
	5. Varanasi	516	521	516	519	522	544	546	550	550	542	535	553
	Average	487	491	486	488	488	502	510	513	515	512	502	518
Madhya Pradesh	1. Balaghat	449	450	451	453	456	465	468	468	470	466	460	459
	2. Bhopal	535	532	532	532	528	535	545	545	544	542	537	546
	3. Indore	519	520	512	512	516	525	530	529	532	523	519	524
	4. Jabalpur	494	495	495	488	504	519	524	522	524	522	512	528
	Average	499	499	498	496	501	509	515	515	517	513	506	515
	All India	504	504	504	508	512	511	516	523	526	525	521	526

Source: Labour Bureau, Shimla

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

State	Centre	CPI for the month of		% variation
		Jan 04'	Jan 05	
<b>Southern States</b>				
1. Kerala	1. Aluva	504	531	5.36
	2. Mundakayam	492	509	3.46
	3. Kollam	529	552	4.35
	4. Thiruvananthapuram	578	613	6.06
	Average	526	551	4.85
2. Tamilnadu	1. Chennai	539	565	4.82
	2. Coimbatore	504	504	0.00
	3. Coonoor	498	505	1.41
	4. Madurai	486	500	2.88
	5. Salem	480	478	-0.42
	6. Tiruchirappalli	548	563	2.74
	Average	509	512	0.46
3. Andhra Pradesh	1. Gudur	475	511	7.58
	2. Gundur	503	512	1.79
	3. Hyderabad	499	518	3.81
	4. Visakhapatanam	493	523	6.09
	5. Warangal	512	538	5.08
	Average	496	520	4.83
4. Karnataka	1. Bangalore	485	518	6.80
	2. Belgaum	554	577	4.15
	3. Hubli Dhanwar	510	536	5.10
	4. Mercasse	482	498	3.32
	Average	508	530	4.36
5. Pondicherry	1. Pondicherry	549	576	4.92

# Indices

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

State	Centre	CPI for the month of		% variation
		Jan 04	Jan 05	
<b>Northern States</b>				
1. Delhi	1. Delhi	579	632	9.15
2. Maharashtra	1. Mumbai	593	619	4.38
	2. Nagpur	509	547	7.47
	3. Nasik	543	583	7.37
	4. Pune	568	583	2.64
	5. Solapur	528	541	2.46
	Average	548	575	4.82
3. Haryana	1. Faridabad	510	542	6.27
	2. Yamuna Nagar	463	507	9.50
	Average	487	550	12.95
4. West Bengal	1. Asansol	484	490	1.24
	2. Darjeeling	429	434	1.17
	3. Durgapur	573	581	1.40
	4. Haldia	600	609	1.50
	5. Howrah	573	598	4.36
	6. Jalpaiguri	436	435	-0.23
	7. Kolkata	552	564	2.17
	8. Raniganj	441	456	3.40
	Average	511	532	4.19
5. Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh	543	599	10.31
6. Uttar Pradesh	1. Agra	469	498	6.18
	2. Ghaziabad	500	551	10.20
	3. Kanpur	480	495	3.13
	4. Saharapur	462	492	6.49
	5. Varanasi	516	553	7.17
	Average	485	518	6.67
7. Madhya Pradesh	1. Balaghat	451	459	1.77
	2. Bhopal	534	546	2.25
	3. Indore	517	524	1.35
	4. Jabalpur	492	528	7.32
	Average	499	515	3.87
	All India	504	526	4.37

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

Sl. No.	Centre	Base 1986-87 = 100]											
		Feb 04	Mar 04	Apr 04	May 04	Jun 04	Jul 04	Aug 04	Sep 04	Oct 04	Nov 04	Dec 04	Jan 05
<b>Southern States</b>													
1	Kerala	342	342	342	344	347	350	351	349	351	352	355	352
2	Tamilnadu	346	344	342	343	346	345	345	346	348	352	354	350
3	Anthrapradesh	346	344	344	347	352	353	356	357	358	360	360	359
4	Karnataka	346	344	344	346	347	347	348	347	344	340	340	340
<b>Northern States</b>													
5	Maharashtra	337	335	336	338	342	344	349	349	354	352	350	351
6	Haryana	346	346	345	343	349	354	359	362	361	359	355	358
7	West Bengal	318	319	322	323	324	328	330	355	343	336	329	329
8	Uttar Pradesh	335	336	331	333	337	342	345	347	346	344	339	340
9	Madhya Pradesh	316	315	315	318	320	321	327	330	331	330	333	336
10	Assam	341	340	345	348	347	351	350	350	353	356	348	343
11	Bihar	315	314	314	309	313	315	320	326	329	330	324	322
12	Gujarat	337	337	335	337	338	339	346	350	352	352	350	349
13	Himachalpradesh	350	322	321	322	325	322	325	326	328	326	324	323
14	Jammu & Kashmir	345	347	346	347	344	340	342	345	349	347	348	348
15	Manipur	307	306	306	310	311	315	317	315	317	316	306	304
16	Meghalaya	350	352	354	351	352	356	359	361	361	363	361	358
17	Orissa	306	305	308	313	317	318	326	326	325	321	318	312
18	Punjab	345	345	347	347	348	350	354	357	358	355	350	353
19	Rajastan	322	323	321	323	327	332	338	340	341	341	344	347
20	Tripura	318	327	337	338	339	341	342	343	344	344	337	333
	<b>All India</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>341</b>

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR RURAL LABOURERS

Sl. No.	Centre	Base 1986-87 = 100]											
		Feb 04	Mar 04	Apr 04	May 04	Jun 04	Jul 04	Aug 04	Sep 04	Oct 04	Nov 04	Dec 04	Jan 05
<b>Southern States</b>													
1	Kerala	344	343	344	346	349	351	351	349	351	353	356	352
2	Tamilnadu	346	344	343	344	347	346	346	346	349	353	355	351
3	Andhrapradesh	347	345	345	348	353	354	357	357	358	360	361	359
4	Karnataka	346	344	344	346	347	347	348	347	344	340	340	340
<b>Northern States</b>													
5	Maharashtra	337	335	336	338	342	344	349	349	354	352	350	351
6	Haryana	347	346	346	344	350	355	359	363	362	360	356	359
7	West Bengal	321	322	325	326	327	331	334	338	346	340	332	333
8	Uttar Pradesh	338	339	334	337	340	345	348	350	349	347	342	343
9	Madhya Pradesh	322	322	321	325	327	328	332	335	336	336	333	336
10	Assam	342	340	345	349	349	352	351	351	354	357	348	343
11	Bihar	316	316	315	311	315	317	322	328	331	332	326	324
12	Gujarat	339	339	337	339	340	341	347	352	354	354	352	350
13	Himachalpradesh	326	327	327	328	330	328	331	333	335	332	329	328
14	Jammu & Kashmir	341	342	341	342	339	335	338	341	344	343	343	343
15	Manipur	308	307	306	310	312	316	317	316	318	317	307	304
16	Meghalaya	348	350	352	349	350	353	356	357	358	361	358	356
17	Orissa	307	306	309	313	317	319	326	327	326	322	318	313
18	Punjab	349	350	351	351	352	354	358	360	361	358	354	357
19	Rajasthan	321	323	321	323	327	332	337	339	340	340	343	347
20	Tripura	309	318	329	331	331	333	334	335	337	337	330	325
<b>All India</b>		<b>335</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>343</b>

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

(Kerala State) Base 1998-99=100

Centre	Feb 04	Mar 04	Apr 04	May 04	Jun 04	Jul 04	Aug 04	Sep 04	Oct 04	Nov 04	Dec 04	Jan 05
Thiruvananthapuram	125	124	123	124	126	127	127	128	127	130	131	132
Kollam	125	125	125	126	129	126	126	127	126	127	128	128
Punalur	120	119	120	121	123	123	122	122	122	123	123	124
Pathanamthitta	115	114	113	114	116	117	116	117	117	119	119	119
Alappuzha	118	117	117	119	121	121	122	122	122	124	124	124
Kottayam	120	119	119	120	122	121	122	122	122	123	122	122
Mundakkayam	115	116	116	117	119	119	121	119	119	121	121	121
Munnar	116	115	116	117	119	118	119	119	119	120	120	120
Ernakulam	119	118	118	119	121	121	121	122	123	123	124	124
Chalakkudy	117	118	118	119	121	119	120	120	119	121	121	121
Thrissur	118	117	118	119	119	120	120	120	120	121	121	121
Palakkad	117	116	117	119	122	122	122	122	122	123	123	123
Malappuram	120	119	119	121	124	121	122	123	122	124	125	125
Kozhikkode	117	117	118	120	123	120	120	120	120	121	121	121
Meppady	115	114	115	117	119	117	118	118	118	119	119	118
Kannur	121	120	120	122	125	126	127	127	126	127	127	126
Kasargod	125	124	123	124	128	128	127	127	127	127	127	127
State	119	118	119	120	122	122	122	122	122	123	123	123

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

Sl. No	Centre	Linking Factor *	(Base 1998-99 = 100)		
			Jan 04	Jan 05	% Variations
1	Thiruvananthapuram	10.39	125	132	5.60
2	Kollam	10.28	126	128	1.59
3	Punalur	9.96	119	124	4.20
4	Pathanamthitta	-	116	119	2.59
5	Alappuzha	10.45	118	124	5.08
6	Kottayam	10.40	119	122	2.52
7	Mundakkayam	10.12	116	121	4.31
8	Munnar	10.03	115	120	4.35
9	Eranakulam	9.92	119	124	4.20
10	Chalakkudy	10.60	118	121	2.54
11	Thrissur	10.05	119	121	1.68
12	Palakkad	10.48	116	123	6.03
13	Malappuram	10.30	120	125	4.17
14	Kozhikode	10.08	118	121	2.54
15	Meppady	10.64	116	118	1.72
16	Kannur	10.06	121	126	4.13
17	Kasaragod	-	124	127	2.42
	<b>State</b>		<b>119</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>3.51</b>

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



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

Centre & State			Feb 04	Ma 04	Apr 04	May 04	Jun 04	Jul 04	Aug 04	Sep 04	Oct 04	Nov 04	Dec 04	Jan 05
<b>Southern Centres</b>														
1	Trivandrum	Kerala	435	433	434	439	445	449	449	447	447	451	454	459
2	Calicut	Kerala	399	399	399	400	402	405	408	406	409	412	411	419
3	Chennai	Tamilnadu	506	506	506	511	514	520	520	520	522	524	523	528
4	Coimbatore	Tamilnadu	494	494	495	499	501	504	504	505	508	509	508	510
5	Madurai	Tamilnadu	467	466	468	471	474	473	472	470	473	477	479	479
6	Salem	Tamilnadu	461	459	459	459	465	467	471	474	477	480	479	479
7	Tiruchirapalli	Tamilnadu	457	456	459	462	462	463	463	463	467	474	471	473
8	Hydrabad	Andrapradesh	441	441	443	445	450	455	457	460	463	464	462	470
9	Kurnool	Andrapradesh	428	429	432	432	438	439	440	437	438	440	440	443
10	Vijayawada	Andrapradesh	485	482	488	492	496	496	495	496	497	497	496	498
11	Vishakapattanam	Andrapradesh	432	432	432	435	438	438	440	442	443	443	442	444
12	Warangal	Andrapradesh	442	439	441	448	455	451	458	457	457	457	461	460
13	Bangalore	Karnataka	449	448	450	453	453	454	456	455	455	457	458	460
14	Gulbarga	Karnataka	414	410	414	415	419	425	428	431	430	431	432	437
15	Hubli	Karnataka	444	440	441	448	450	452	455	456	459	460	462	473
16	Mangalore	Karnataka	444	444	447	451	452	455	455	456	454	453	453	457
<b>Northern Centres</b>														
1	Delhi	Delhi	429	429	429	430	434	442	448	447	449	447	445	458
2	Mumbai	Maharashtra	420	420	424	428	431	433	436	435	438	437	435	440
3	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	485	480	478	480	481	485	485	485	487	490	488	494
4	Nagpur	Maharashtra	411	411	413	413	417	418	423	423	424	423	422	424
5	Pune	Maharashtra	442	443	445	447	449	449	453	453	455	457	456	456
6	Solapur	Maharashtra	410	408	409	409	410	409	412	413	412	414	414	415
7	Chandigarh	Punjab	541	539	541	542	545	554	563	561	563	563	561	578
8	Kolkatta	West Bengal	390	384	386	391	394	396	398	404	408	402	396	398
9	Asansol	West Bengal	413	414	421	428	430	435	446	453	457	453	445	449
10	Kharagpur	West Bengal	410	407	411	414	421	427	429	435	434	428	420	417
11	Siliguri	West Bengal	450	448	447	449	448	453	455	459	460	458	457	462
12	Lucknow	Uttarpradesh	408	411	409	418	424	427	428	428	427	422	417	418
13	Agra	Uttarpradesh	421	423	426	429	434	437	441	438	441	438	432	438
14	Allahabad	Uttarpradesh	457	459	455	454	455	467	471	472	481	480	468	477
15	Kanpur	Uttarpradesh	391	394	393	398	402	408	409	405	408	404	398	400
16	Meerut	Uttarpradesh	393	393	392	398	404	403	404	403	407	406	406	409
	<b>All India</b>		<b>424</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>440</b>

അഞ്ചാമത് സാമ്പത്തിക സെൻസസ്

രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ ഭൂമിശാസ്ത്രപരമായ അതിർത്തിക്കുള്ളിൽ ഉല്പാദന, വിതരണ, സേവന മേഖലകളിൽ പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്ന കാർഷികമോ കാർഷികേതരമോ ആയ സാമ്പത്തിക സംരംഭങ്ങളെ കുറിച്ചുള്ള ഔദ്യോഗികമായ കണക്കെടുപ്പാണ് സാമ്പത്തിക സെൻസസ് കൊണ്ടുദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നത്. എന്നാൽ സ്വന്തം ഉപഭോഗത്തിനുള്ളതും, വിള ഉല്പാദനം, തോട്ടവിളകൃഷി എന്നിവ ഈ സർവ്വേയുടെ പരിധിയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നില്ല.

അഞ്ചാമത് സാമ്പത്തിക സെൻസസ് ഗ്രാമ/പട്ടണപ്രദേശങ്ങളിലെ വീടുകൾ, വ്യാപാര സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾ, മറ്റു സാമ്പത്തിക സംരംഭങ്ങൾ എന്നിവ സന്ദർശിച്ച് ആവശ്യമായ വിവരങ്ങൾ ശേഖരിക്കുന്നു. ജനസംഖ്യാ കാനേഷുമാരി പോലെയെന്ന വ്യാപ്തിയും പ്രാധാന്യവുമുള്ള മഹത്തായ സംരംഭമാണ് സാമ്പത്തിക സെൻസസ്.

നമ്മുടെ സമ്പദ്വ്യവസ്ഥയിൽ അസംഘടിത മേഖലയിൽ പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്ന സംരംഭങ്ങൾക്ക് സർക്കാർ നിയന്ത്രണമില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് അവയെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള യഥാർത്ഥ വിവരം ലഭിക്കുവാനുള്ള ഏക മാർഗം സാമ്പത്തിക സെൻസസാണ്.

ദേശീയ തലത്തിൽ കാർഷിക-കാർഷികേതര മേഖലയിൽ പ്രവർത്തിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന സാമ്പത്തിക സംരംഭങ്ങളുടെ എണ്ണം, അവയുടെ സ്വഭാവ സവിശേഷതകൾ, തൊഴിൽ സാധ്യതകൾ എന്നീ വിവരങ്ങൾ ലഭിക്കുമെന്നതാണ് സർവ്വേയുടെ പ്രധാന നേട്ടം. പ്രസ്തുത വിവരങ്ങൾ ഭാരതത്തെപ്പോലുള്ള വികസന രാജ്യത്ത് ദേശീയ വരുമാനം കണക്കാക്കുന്നതിന് വളരെ ഉപകാരപ്രദമാണ്.

ഈ സർവ്വേ മുഖേന ലഭ്യമാകുന്ന അടിസ്ഥാന വിവരങ്ങൾ രാജ്യപുരോഗതിക്കാവശ്യമായ പഠനങ്ങൾ നടത്തി പദ്ധതികൾ തയ്യാറാക്കാൻ സഹായകരമാണ്.

സാമ്പത്തിക സെൻസസ് മുഖേന ലഭിക്കുന്ന പ്രാഥമിക വിവരങ്ങൾ ഉപയോഗിച്ചു നടത്തുന്ന സാമ്പിൾ സർവ്വേ വഴി വിവിധ സാമ്പത്തിക സംരംഭങ്ങളിലെ പ്രവർത്തന മൂല്യം, ഘടന, നിക്ഷേപം, തൊഴിലവസരങ്ങൾ, ഉല്പാദനം എന്നിവയെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾ ലഭ്യമാകുന്നു.

വിവിധ സാമ്പത്തിക മേഖലകളിൽ കൈവരിച്ച പുരോഗതി നിരീക്ഷിക്കുവാനും അവ തമ്മിലുള്ള താരതമ്യപഠനം അർത്ഥവത്താക്കുവാനും സാമ്പത്തിക സെൻസസ് ഉപകരിക്കുന്നു.

സാമ്പത്തിക വികസനത്തിൽ പ്രാദേശിക അസമത്വങ്ങൾ നിലനിൽക്കുന്ന പ്രദേശങ്ങളെ എടുത്തുകാണിക്കുവാൻ സർവ്വേ സഹായിക്കുന്നു.

അസംഘടിത മേഖലയിലെ സാമ്പത്തിക സംരംഭങ്ങളുടെ ബൃഹത്തായ സ്ഥിതി വിവരക്കണക്ക് തയ്യാറാക്കാൻ സർവ്വേ ഉപകരിക്കുന്നു.

സാമ്പത്തിക സെൻസസ് മുഖേന ക്രോഡീകരിക്കുന്ന വിവരങ്ങൾ ഗവേഷകർക്കും മറ്റു സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾക്കും പഠനം നടത്തുവാൻ ആവശ്യമായ വിവരങ്ങൾ നൽകുവാനും, വിവരങ്ങൾ ലഭ്യമായ മേഖലകളെക്കുറിച്ച് സൂചന നൽകുവാനും സഹായിക്കുന്നു.

രാജ്യത്ത് ദിനംപ്രതി ചെറുതും വലുതുമായ ഒട്ടേറെ സാമ്പത്തിക സംരംഭങ്ങൾ പ്രവർത്തനം ആരംഭിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതിനാലും അവയെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള കണക്കുകൾ ലഭ്യമല്ലാത്തതിനാലും ഇവയുടെ സവിശേഷതകളെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള പഠനം ആസൂത്രണ പ്രക്രിയയ്ക്ക് വളരെ അത്യാവശ്യമായിരിക്കുന്നു.

സാമ്പത്തികരംഗത്ത് നടപ്പാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന പരിഷ്കാരങ്ങളും മറ്റു പദ്ധതികളും താമസംവിനാ വിലയിരുത്തുന്നതിനും ഈ സെൻസസ് ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുന്നു.

വിവിധ മന്ത്രാലയങ്ങളുടേയും വകുപ്പുകളുടേയും ഭാവിപരിപാടികൾ ആസൂത്രണം ചെയ്യുവാനും സാമ്പത്തിക സെൻസസ് വളരെയേറെ സഹായിക്കുന്നു.

അഭ്യസ്ത വിദ്യാരായ തിരികിൽ രഹിതരുടെ സേവനം വിനിയോഗിച്ചുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഫീൽഡു ജോലികൾ നിർവ്വഹിക്കുന്നത്. ഇതിലേക്കായി 5200- ഓളം എന്യൂമറേറ്റർമാരെ രണ്ടു മാസക്കാലം സംസ്ഥാനത്തുടനീളം നിയമിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

ഈ സർവ്വേയിൽനിന്നും ലഭിക്കുന്ന വിവരങ്ങൾ രഹസ്യസ്വഭാവത്തോടുകൂടി സൂക്ഷിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

**RETIREMENT:**

- 1. Sri.P. Surendran Pillai, JD retired on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2005
- 2. Sri. Natarajan Chettiyar, A.A , retired on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2005
- 3. Sri. P. Kochunarayana Pillai, Addl. Director , retired on 30<sup>th</sup> April 2005
- 4. Sri. P.J. Cyriac , JD retired on 30<sup>th</sup> April 2005

**NEW POSTING**

- 1. Sri. P.J. Cyriac , JD, Directorate
- 2 Smt. C.S. Latha Kumary, DD, Land Use Board
- 3 Sri. M.K. Mohanan, Manager, DIC Kollam
- 4 Sri. P.A. Joseph, DD, Directorate of Agriculture, Thiruvananthapuram
- 5 Sri. P.V Augen , Manager, DIC, Kottayam - on leave
- 6 Sri. N. Ramakrishnan, DD, Palakkad
- 7 Sri.P.K. Dasan, AD, Directorate
- 8 Sri. C.V. Govindan Namboothiri,AD, Directorate
- 9 Sri: J.P Govindan kutty, A.D, Directorate
- 10 Smt. R. Renuka Devi, A.A, Directorate

കേരള സർക്കാർ

സാമ്പത്തികസ്ഥിതിവിവരക്കണക്ക് വകുപ്പ്

ഭാരത സർക്കാരിന്റെ നിർദ്ദേശപ്രകാരം

അഞ്ചാമത് സാമ്പത്തിക സെൻസസ്  
2005 (ഏപ്രിൽ - ജൂൺ) നടത്തുന്നു

- രാഷ്ട്രപുരോഗതിക്ക് ആസൂത്രണവും ആസൂത്രണത്തിന് സ്ഥിതിവിവരക്കണക്കുകളും ആവശ്യമാണ്.
- ഉൽപ്പാദന, വിതരണ, സേവനമേഖലകളിൽ പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്ന കാർഷികമോ, കാർഷികേതരമോ ആയ സാമ്പത്തിക സംരംഭങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള കണക്കെടുപ്പാണ് സാമ്പത്തിക സെൻസസ്.
- ദേശീയ ഉൽപ്പാദനം, വരുമാനം എന്നിവ കണക്കാക്കുന്നതിനും നയരൂപീകരണത്തിനും സാമ്പത്തിക സംരംഭങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾ അനിവാര്യമാണ്.
- സത്യസന്ധമായ വിവരങ്ങൾ നൽകി ദേശീയ വികസന പരിപാടികളിൽ പങ്കാളികളാവുക.

ഡയറക്ടർ

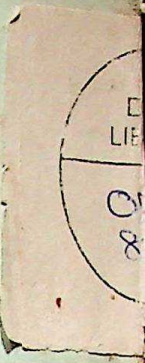
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