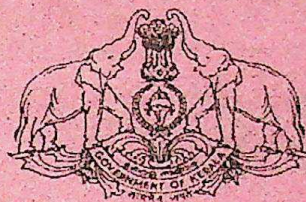


# EcoStat News

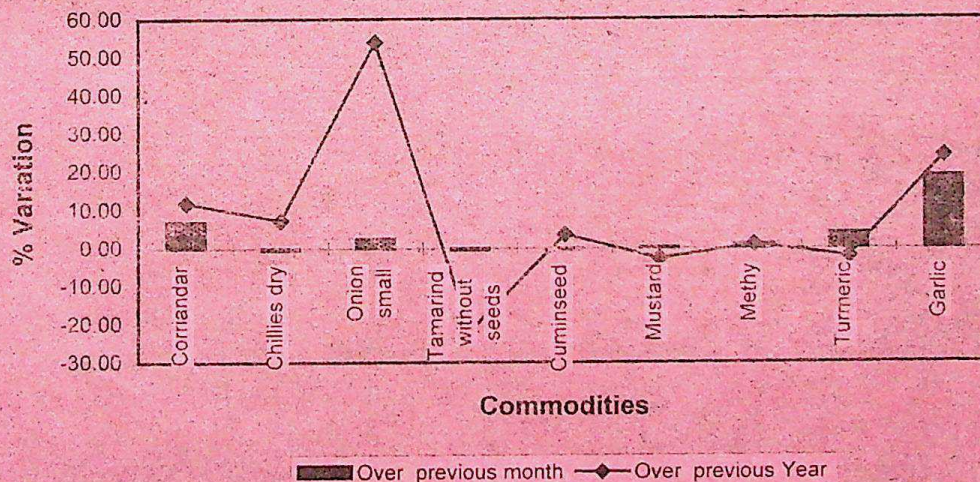
kerala  
2005 **fast  
forward**



*For Official Use only*

December 2005

## Percentage variation of prices of Spices & Condiments



## Inside this issue

- \* *Planning & Monitoring* \* *Vital Statistics* \* *Crime*
- \* *NSS Report* \* *Budget at a Glance* \* *Economic Indicators* \* *Population*
- \* *Price* \* *Review of Retail Prices of Essential Commodities* \* *In House*

Department of Economics & Statistics  
Government of Kerala



*The UN Commission on its report of 1995 on Human Rights enunciated that "freedom will be bereft of all effectiveness if the people have no access to information. Access to information is basic to the democratic way of life. The tendency to withhold information from the people at large is therefore to be strongly checked".*

*This quotation highlights the importance of freedom of information at a number of different levels in itself for the fulfillment of all other rights and as an underpinning of democracy.*

*The right to information is important due to many reasons. Important among these is the contribution it makes towards creating a more open and democratic society, reducing poverty (achieving the Millennium Development Goals) and challenging corruption and enhancing transparency.*

*It has taken India 77 years for transition from the opaque system of governance to one where citizen can demand the right to information and the Right to Information Act 2005 was enacted and published by Central Government in Part II of the Gazette of India on 21<sup>st</sup> June 2005. Accordingly the Government of Kerala has constituted the Kerala State Information Commission to exercise the powers conferred on and to perform the functions assigned to it under the said act.*

*Our department also as per G.O (P) No. 367/2005/GAD dtd. 10.10.2005 has made the Joint Director (PPC) Smt T. Achamma, the State Public Information Officer and the Assistant Director (PPC) Sri. R. Sreekumar, the State Assistant Public Information Officer in the Directorate. The Deputy Directors of all District and Taluk Statistical Officers are respectively the State Public Information Officers and State Assistant Public Information Officers at district level.*

**M.R. Balakrishnan**  
Director

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## MONITORING MECHANISM IN KERALA –ROLE OF CPMU GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

### Introduction

The Central Planning and Monitoring Unit have been established under Planning and Economic Affairs Department in January 1974. This unit is functioning under the direct control of the Secretary, Planning & Economic Affairs. Till 1987, this unit had departmental units in 16 major departments with 12 Research Officers, 7 Man Power Officers with supporting staff as temporary addition to the Department of Economics and Statistics. These units were abolished during 1987 and the work was entrusted the Statistical Units of respective departments/Planning Section.

At Present this Unit is engaged with the monitoring of the following works.

- ❖ Implementation of Plan schemes
- ❖ Pradhan Manthri Gramoday Yojana
- ❖ Twenty Point Programme (TPP)
- ❖ Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)

In addition to the above regular works, this unit is designated as:

- The Nodal unit for implementation of MGP Initiatives
- The Nodal unit for I.T. Activities in Planning Department.
- Monitoring Unit of Newly formed Programme Implementation Department

### 2. Monitoring of Plan Implementation

The preparation of draft five-year plans and annual plans is entrusted with the State Planning

Board and the which statutory authority to prepare the plan documents. The draft plan prepared by the State Planning Board after detailed deliberations and discussions on various parameters and issues after being approved by the Council of Ministers is presented before the Planning Commission, Government of India for approval. On approval of the Planning Commission the plan size will be final. The approved Tenth Plan Outlay of Kerala is Rs.26000 crore and the approved plan outlay for the fourth year of the plan (2005-06) is Rs.5369 crore. The average annual plan expenditure during the ninth plan of the State is Rs.3300 crore and the annual plan expenditure in current tenth plan will comes to more than Rs.4000 crore.

The Finance Minister presents the detailed plan document in the Legislature along the budget presentation. This plan budget document is the base document for the CPM Unit to monitor the implementation of various schemes in a structured manner. The following are the major components of the total plan outlay. The CPM Unit is regularly monitoring the stages of implementation, progress and achievements both in financial and physical terms.

- State Plan Schemes
- Centrally Sponsored Schemes
- Externally Aided Projects.
- Centrally Sponsored Schemes for which Central Share outlay released to implementing department direct.

For the purpose of review at various stages of implementation, this unit is collecting progress reports in the prescribed format from 96 departments and 46 sections of the Govt. Secretariat. The month wise actual expenditure reported by the Implementing Officers and release of amount as grants to institutions are scrutinized with the plan

outlays and posted in minor heads wise working sheets. Next stage is the consolidation of scheme wise expenditure, expenditure on Implementing Officer level and in the sector wise level. The minor head of account level is done separately for State Plan Schemes, Centrally Sponsored Schemes on varying Central share, Externally Aided Projects and the CSS having no outlay in the State budget.

The performance reports received from the Implementing Officers are scrutinized with the plan document and tabulated separately for preparing the Quarterly Progress Reports on physical achievements.

The Monthly Progress Reports is arranged in 54 head of developments in the following 12 sectors.

1. Agriculture and allied services
2. Rural Development
3. Co-operation
4. Irrigation and flood control
5. Power
6. Industry and Minerals
7. Transports and Communication
8. Scientific services and research
9. Social and Community services
10. Economic Services
11. General Services and
12. Local Bodies Plan

## 2.2 Progress Reports/Review notes

- ❖ Monthly Progress Report on financial achievements and brief notes on the progress of implementation separately for State plan, Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Externally Aided Projects is submitted to the Chief Minister by 15<sup>th</sup> of every month.
- ❖ The MPR and Review notes are circulated to all Principal Secretaries/Secretaries to Government in the Secretaries Review meeting convened by Chief Secretary, every month.

- ❖ The statements of progress report are given to Finance Department and State Planning Board for their work.
- ❖ Other reports relating to Plan Expenditure required by Finance Department, State Planning Board and other administrative departments as per their requirement are being prepared regularly.
- ❖ Quarterly Progress Report on the financial and physical components of Plan Schemes are prepared and forwarded to Planning commission.
- ❖ This unit is also reviewing projects with Special Central Assistance for Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan.
- ❖ Monitoring the progress of schemes with Additional Central Assistance

## 2.3 Review Meetings

The Chief Minister will conduct two to three review meetings in a year with Secretaries and Head of Departments implementing plan schemes. The Chairman, State Planning Board will take normally two meetings in a year with the Secretaries and Head of Departments. The Principal Secretary/Secretary, Planning will conduct quarterly review meetings with the Secretaries/Head of Departments. The CPM Unit has to prepare discussion notes, minutes of the review meetings and follow up actions.

## 3.1 Pradhan Manthri Gramoday Yojana (PMGY)

The scheme was launched in the country during 2000-01 with the main objective of attaining sustainable human development. With the introduction of Decentralized Planning in the State, about one third of the Plan outlay is earmarked to Local Governments for implementation of the

programmes. Now, the Local Government Plan gives priority for the implementation of schemes aimed at to provide basic necessities like, Primary Education, Primary Health, Rural Drinking water, Rural Housing and Nutrition.

### 3.2 Monitoring and Evaluation:

The State Government should prepare the periodical reports and returns through which the performance of PMGY in the districts would be closely monitored and obtain reports and returns from the DRDAs/ZPs. The reports and returns would be submitted to the Government of India by the states/UTs in respect of the Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (Gramin Awaas) separately in the prescribed format.

The States/UTs should conduct periodic Evaluation studies on the implementation of PMGY(GA) which can be got conducted by reputed Institutions/Organizations on issues arising out of the Concurrent Evaluation and the studies carried out by the States/UTs Government of India. Copies of the reports of evaluation studies (conducted by states/UTs) would be furnished to the Government of India and remedial steps would be taken by the States/UTs the basis of these Evaluation studies.

### 3.3 Progress Reports

- Progress reports in the prescribed proforma are being collected from five heads of departments.
- The consolidated progress report should reach in Planning Commission with utilization certificate Secretary Planning and Secretary Finance at the end of each half-year so as to enable the release of ACA installments under PMGY schemes in time.

### 4. Twenty Point Programme

Twenty Point Programme is a package of Programmes comprising schemes relating to poverty

alleviation, employment generation and health etc. The original Twenty Point Programme has been in operation since 1975. The Programme was restructured in 1982 and again in 1986. The present Programme known as TPP 86 has been in operation, since April 1987. The details of TPP -86 in terms of its constituent points are as follows:

Point	Name of Scheme
1.	Attack on Rural Poverty
2.	Strategy for Rain fed Agriculture
3.	Better use of Irrigation water
4.	Bigger Harvests
5.	Enforcement of Land Reforms
6.	Special Programmes for Rural Labour
7.	Clear Drinking Water
8.	Health for All
9.	Two child Norm
10.	Expansion of Education
11.	Justice to SC and ST.
12.	Equality for Women
13.	New Opportunities for Youth
14.	Housing for the people
15.	Improvement of Slums
16.	New Strategy for forestry
17.	Protection of the Environment
18.	Concern for the consumer
19.	Energy for the villagers
20.	A Responsive Administration

Government of India monitors the progress of implementation of twenty Programme on monthly basis. In Kerala the following schemes are being implemented now

- Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana
- Distribution of surplus land
- Drinking Water Supply (Villages/Habitations coered)
- Community Health Centres
- Primary Health Centers
- Immunization of Children
- Integrated Child Development Services Blocks Operational
- Anganawadis Operational
- SC Families Assisted
- ST Families Assisted
- Indira Awas Yojana
- Economically Weaker Sections Houses
- Low Income Group Houses
- Slum Improvement
- Tree Plantation on Private Land
- Area Covered (under plantation) Public and Forest Land
- Villages Electrified

- Pump sets energized
- Improved chullas
- Biogas Plants

## 4.2 Progress Reports

- ❖ Progress Reports in the prescribed format are being collected from thirteen departments and 2 sections in the Govt. Secretariat.
- ❖ The consolidated progress report should reach in The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation before 5 PM of 9<sup>th</sup> day of every month.
- ❖ Now the Monthly Progress can be reported in website of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

## 5. Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)

On 23<sup>rd</sup> December 1993, the then Prime Minister announced in Parliament the "Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme" (MPLADS). Initially the Ministry of Rural Development handled the scheme. Now the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is the Implementing as well as Monitoring agency of the scheme.

The Members of Parliament Local Area Development Division is entrusted with the responsibility of implementation of **Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)**. Under the scheme, each MP has the choice to suggest to the District Collector for, works to the tune of Rs.2 Crores per annum to be taken up in his/her constituency. The Rajya Sabha Member of Parliament can recommend works in one or more districts in the State from where he/she has been elected. The Nominated Members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha may select any one or more Districts from anywhere in the Country for implementation of their choice of work under the scheme. Government of India has issued the

guidelines on Scheme Concept, implementation, and monitoring. This Department has initiated all necessary steps to ensure that the scheme is successfully implemented in the field. The progress of the works being implemented under the scheme is monitored on a regular basis.

## 5.2 Salient features of the scheme

1. The funds allotted under this scheme will flow direct to the District Administration and not through the State exchequer,
2. The funds received under the scheme will not come under the Budget of the State Governments and hence the State Governments have no control over the fund.
3. The funds should be deposited in the Nationalized bank of the locality in the name of District Head of Administration and hence there is no problem of withdrawal of funds like Treasury restrictions, monthly ceiling etc.
4. M.Ps can select projects/schemes particularly beneficial to the local felt need recognized by them.
5. The beneficiary committees constituted for the purpose by the Local Body Institutions can under take the works under the scheme, which means the works will be done under their own control and supervision.
6. Undue delay in execution of work can be minimized even in agency works since the funds are readily available in the account of the District Administration.

## 5.3 Monitoring

The Central Planning and Monitoring Unit is designated as the nodal agency for the implementation and monitoring of Member of



Parliament Local area Development Scheme. There are 20 Lok Sabha Members and 8 Rajya Sabha members representing the State. The annual entitlement of the State is Rs.56 crores. The details of work entrusted to this unit are listed below.

- ❖ To collect details in respect of funds released to each MP representing the state, projects sanctioned under the scheme, expenditure incurred and projects completed on a monthly basis from the 14 districts and compile it as reports.
- ❖ As the nodal department, this unit has to answer for queries of District Collectors, District Planning Officers, any other agency or general public based on the guidelines on MPLADS issued by Government of India.
- ❖ The complaints received from the general public and beneficiaries of MPLADS regarding the quality of work, allegations of corruption etc. has to be got inquired by a suitable agency and appropriate action is to be taken on the basis of such enquiry.
- ❖ To arrange and to prepare the statement of facts for the court cases on MPLADS in the state.
- ❖ The court orders relating to MPLADS has to be got implemented.
- ❖ Reply has to be arranged for queries of audit, draft paras, audit paras etc in respect of this scheme.
- ❖ Detailed notes on constituency wise achievement are prepared and presented in the MPs conferences.
- ❖ Follow up action and action taken report on the observations of MPs conference.

- ❖ This department has to issue/arrange clarifications on guidelines on MPLADS issued by
- ❖ Government of India.
- ❖ The queries from Government of India has to be got answered

### 6. Programme Implementation Department

This unit is now entrusted with the work of organizing and monitoring of schemes under the newly constituted "Programme Implementation Department" also. The Programme Implementation Department is headed by a Principal Secretary under the portfolio of Hon. Chief Minister. No additional posts were created for the Programme Implementation department. This Unit is now monitoring the implementation of the following works relating the PI Department.

- Hundred Days Programme and Mass Contact Programme of Hon. Chief Minister.
- One year Action Plan "Kerala Fast Forward"
- Kerala Vision 2010, Five Year Programme starting from 1<sup>st</sup> of November 2005.

### 7. MGP and I.T.

More over this unit is designated as the Nodal section for implementation of MGP and IT activities in Planning Department. The work relating to the official website of Planning and Economic Affairs department is also entrusted in CPMU Department.

*Prepared by*

*N. Rajendra Prasad who is working as Deputy Director in the Centre of Planning & Monitoring Division of Planning & Economic Affairs Department.*

**Monitoring Sex Ratio: April 2005**

Name of district	No. of Live births			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	
Thiruvananthapuram	2574	2388	4962	107.78894
Kollam	1876	1730	3606	108.43931
Pathanamthitta	950	956	1906	99.372385
Alappuzha	1353	1238	2591	109.28918
Kottayam	1086	1035	2121	104.92754
Idukki	675	603	1278	111.9403
Ernakulam*	392	381	773	102.88714
Thrissur	2120	1927	4047	110.01557
Palakkad	1920	1812	3732	105.96026
Malappuram	2878	2695	5573	106.79035
Kozhikode	2601	2555	5156	10.80039
Wayanad	534	508	1042	105.11811
Kannur	1953	1764	3717	110.71429
Kasaragod	878	838	1716	104.77327
<b>Total</b>	<b>21790</b>	<b>20430</b>	<b>42220</b>	<b>106.65688</b>

\* Provisional

**Monitoring Sex Ratio: May 2005**

Name of district	No. of Live births			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	
Thiruvananthapuram	2887	2715	5602	106.33517
Kollam	2084	1894	3978	110.03168
Pathanamthitta	896	837	1733	10.704898
Alappuzha	1374	1326	2700	103.61991
Kottayam	1000	975	1975	102.5641
Idukki	703	660	1363	106.51515
Ernakulam*	445	427	872	104.21546
Thrissur	2203	2031	4234	108.46873
Palakkad	2141	1971	4112	108.62506
Malappuram	3180	2952	6132	107.72358
Kozhikode	2677	2629	5306	101.82579
Wayanad	384	397	781	96.725441
Kannur	2248	2053	4301	109.4983
Kasaragod	902	897	1799	100.55741
<b>Total</b>	<b>23124</b>	<b>21764</b>	<b>44888</b>	<b>106.24885</b>

\* Provisional

## Monitoring Sex Ratio: June 2005

Name of district	No. of Live births			
	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio
Thiruvananthapuram	2810	2573	5383	109.21
Kollam	1956	1870	3826	104.60
Pathanamthitta	889	830	1719	107.11
Alappuzha	1301	1260	2561	103.25
Kottayam	840	822	1662	102.19
Idukki	658	617	1275	106.65
Ernakulam*	596	586	1182	101.71
Thrissur	2198	1965	4163	111.86
Palakkad	1936	1910	3846	101.36
Malappuram	2950	2832	5782	104.17
Kozhikode	2401	2203	4604	108.99
Wayanad	330	359	689	91.92
Kannur	2070	1960	4030	105.61
Kasaragod	846	792	1638	106.82
<b>Total</b>	<b>21781</b>	<b>20579</b>	<b>42360</b>	<b>105.84</b>

\*Provisional

## Sex Ratio at Birth (Consolidated-January 2005 to June 2005)

### Monitoring of Sex Ratio at Birth (State: Kerala)

Name of district	No. of Live births			
	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio
Thiruvananthapuram	16892	15447	32339	109.35
Kollam	11651	11007	22658	105.85
Pathanamthitta	5117	4921	10038	103.98
Alappuzha	7922	7520	15442	105.35
Kottayam	6726	6415	13141	104.35
Idukki	4330	3999	8329	108.28
Ernakulam *	2561	2407	4968	106.40
Thrissur	16730	15730	32470	106.29
Palakkad	12420	11730	24150	10.88
Malappuram	17547	16490	34037	106.41
Kozhikode	14409	14017	28426	102.80
Wayanad	2492	2418	4910	103.06
Kannur	12601	11631	24232	108.34
Kasaragod	5042	4803	9845	104.98
<b>Total</b>	<b>136440</b>	<b>128545</b>	<b>264985</b>	<b>106.14</b>

# Vital Statistics

## Monitoring of Sex Ratio at Birth (State: Kerala)

Year :2005

Month: July

Name of district	No. of Live births			
	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio
Thiruvananthapuram	2642	2436	5078	108
Kollam	1983	1866	3849	106
Pathanamthitta	975	913	1888	107
Alappuzha	1114	1133	2247	98
Kottayam	1078	1042	2120	103
Idukki	638	617	1255	103
Eranakulam *	665	622	1287	107
Thrissur	2198	2036	4234	108
Palakkad	1883	1812	3695	104
Malappuram	3739	3256	6995	115
Kozhikode	2174	2155	4329	101
Wayanad	375	353	728	106
Kannur	1947	1944	3891	100
Kasaragod	753	747	1500	101
<b>Total</b>	<b>22164</b>	<b>20932</b>	<b>43096</b>	<b>106</b>

\*Provisional

## Monitoring of Sex Ratio at Birth (State: Kerala)

Year :2005

Month: August

Name of district	No. of Live births			
	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio
Thiruvananthapuram	2699	2572	5271	105
Kollam	1938	1844	3782	105
Pathanamthitta	847	776	1623	109
Alappuzha	1340	1263	2603	106
Kottayam	1089	1084	2173	100
Idukki	736	689	1425	107
Eranakulam *	670	625	1301	109
Thrissur	2232	1982	4214	113
Palakkad	1984	1833	3817	108
Malappuram	3040	2837	5877	107
Kozhikode	2281	2135	4416	107
Wayanad	333	334	667	100
Kannur	1975	1806	3781	109
Kasaragod	735	741	1476	99
<b>Total</b>	<b>21908</b>	<b>20521</b>	<b>42429</b>	<b>107</b>

\* Provisional

## Monitoring of Sex Ratio at Birth (State : Kerala)

Year : 2005

Month: September

Name of district	No. of Live births			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	
Thiruvananthapuram	2764	2652	5416	104
Kollam	2037	1946	3983	105
Pathanamthitta	869	791	1660	110
Alappuzha	1240	1227	2467	101
Kottayam	1139	1103	2242	103
Idukki	819	757	1576	108
Ernakulam*	744	625	1369	119
Thrissur	2343	2191	4534	107
Palakkad	2091	1911	4002	109
Malappuram	3246	2980	6226	109
Kozhikode	2265	2034	4299	111
Wayanad	401	396	797	101
Kannur	1894	1814	3708	104
Kasaragod	700	691	1391	101
Total	22552	21118	43670	107

Prepared by Vital Statistics Division

\*Provisional

## CRIME IN INDIA 2003

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Introduction:

The Criminal Procedure Code (Cr.P.C) divides all the crimes into two categories.

- (i) Cognizable (Sec.2(c) CrPC).
- (ii) Non- cognizable (sec.2(1) CrPC).

## Cognizable Crimes

All cognizable crimes reported in the country are dealt by the Police in which a police officer may arrest a person without a warrant. In such crimes, the police has a direct responsibility to take immediate action on receipt of a complaint or of credible information, visit the scene of the crime, investigate the facts, apprehend the offender and arraign him before a court of law having jurisdiction over the matter. Cognizable crimes are broadly categorized as those falling either under the Indian Penal Code (IPC).

## Non-Cognizable Offence

Non-Cognizable crimes are generally left to be pursued by the affected parties themselves in Courts. Police does not initiate investigation in non-cognizable crimes except with magisterial permission. The first schedule of the Cr.P.C. gives

the classification of the offences of the IPC into cognizable & Non-cognizable.

The various crimes that are being recorded are broadly grouped under the following categories for Statistical Information System.

## Broad classification of crimes under the Indian Penal Code (IPC)

- i. Crimes Against Body: Murder, Its attempt, Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder, Kidnapping & Abduction, Hurt, Causing Death by Negligence;
- ii. Crimes Against Property: Dacoity, its preparation & assembly, Robbery, Burglary, Theft;
- iii. Crimes Against Public Order: Riots, Arson.
- iv. Economic Crimes: Criminal Breach of Trust, Cheating, Counterfeiting;
- v. Crimes Against Women: Rape, Dowry Death, Cruelty by Husband and Relatives, Molestation, Sexual Harassment and Importation of Girls;
- vi. Crimes Against Children: Child Rape, Kidnapping & Abduction of Children, Procuration of minor girls, Selling/Buying of girls for Prostitution, Abetment of Suicide, Exposure and Asubandonment, Infanticide, Foeticide;

## vii. Other IPC crimes.

### *Crimes under the Special and Local Laws (SLL)*

- i) Arms Act;
- ii) Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act;
- iii) Gambling Act;
- iv) Excise Act;
- v) Prohibition Act;
- vi) Explosives & Explosive Substances Act;
- vii) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act;
- viii) Indian Railways Act;
- ix) Registration of Foreigners Act;
- x) Protection of Civil Rights Act;
- xi) Indian Passport Act;
- xii) Essential Commodities Act;
- xiii) Terrorist & Disruptive Activities Act;
- xiv) Antiquity & Art Treasure Act;
- xv) Dowry Prohibition Act;
- xvi) Child Marriage Restraint Act;
- xvii) Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act;
- xviii) Copyright Act;
- xix) Sati Prevention Act;
- xx) SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act;
- xxi) Forest Act;
- xxii) Other crimes (not specified above) under special and Local Laws including Cyber Laws under Information Technology Act (IT), 2000;

### *Complaints Received by Police*

To assess the quantum of work load of police, the total number of complaints received by police whether oral written distress call or the ones initiated suo-moto by police have been collected since 1999.

A total of 92,97,799 complaints were received by police in the country during the year 2003 as compared to 1,02,88,019 complaints received during 2002 representing a decline of 9.6 percent over 2002. Of these, 26.1 percent were written complaints, 28.7 percent were oral complaints, 41.4 percent complaints were initiated by Police and 3.8 percent were distress calls reported over phones (No.100). It is observed that nearly 59 percent of these complaints were registered as cognizable offences (54,94,814 out of 92,97,799)

## Cognizable crimes

The incidence of cognizable crimes in the country during the decade 1993 to 2003 is presented in Table-1.2. As many as 54,94,814 cognizable crimes were reported in the country during 2003 comprising of 17.2 lakh cases under the IPC and 37.8 lakh cases under the SLL. The ratio of IPC to SLL crimes varied from 1:1.78 in 1999 to 1:2.20 in 2003.

An increasing trend in the rate of cognizable crimes was observed from 497.8 in 1999 to 526 in 2002 followed by a decline to 514.4 in 2003.

### *Population*

Mid-year estimated population is used for calculating crime rate (i.e. number of crimes per on lakh of population). The estimated population of the country as on 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2003 is 10.682 lakhs as compared to 8.838 lakhs in the year 1993. The population of the country in the decade (1993-2003) has increased by 20.9 percent with an annual exponential growth rate of 1.9 percent.

### *Crime Incidence (IPC+SLL) (Incidence...54,94,814)*

Total incident of crime gives an absolute picture of the crime situation in the country or the State. Comparative figures over a period of time indicate increase or decrease in the incidence of crime requiring appropriate crime control efforts by the State police.

As compared to the fast pace of population growth of 20.9 per cent in the decade, the IPC crimes reported a lower growth rate of 5.3 per cent (Table-1.2).

### *Crime Rate (IPC + SLL) (Crime Rate ... 514.4)*

Population is one of the important factors influencing incidence of crime. A positive correlation between the growth in incidence of crime and the population of the country has been observed. Besides population, the other factors influencing the crime situation at a particular place could be growing urbanization leading to migration of population from neighbouring places, unemployment, income inequality etc. However, the present analysis of crime rate is

**Table-1 (A)**  
**Cognizable Crimes registered during 1999-2003**

YEAR	Number of Offences			Ratio (IPC:SLL)	Rate Per (1,00,000 Population)
	IPC	SLL	Total		
1999	17,64,629	31,47,101	49,11,730	1:1.78	497.8
2000	17,71,084	33,96,666	51,67,750	1:1.92	515.7
2001	17,69,308	35,75,230	53,44,538	1:1.02	520.4
2002	17,80,330	37,46,198	55,26,528	1:2.10	526.0
2003	17,16,120	37,78,694	54,94,814	1:2.20	514.4

Restricted to influence of population only. Therefore, the analysis of crime rate of a particular State/UT shouldn't be construed as the sole indicator of crime position of that particular State/UT to relation to others.

The crime rate defined as the number of crimes per 1,00,000 population is universally taken as a realistic indicator since it balances the effect of growth in population. The rate of total cognizable crimes in the country which showed an increasing trend during 1999-2002 (from 497.8 in 1999 to 526 in 2002) has declined to 514.4 in 2003. As compared to 2002, the crime rate has decreased by 2.2 per cent in 2003. The crime rate in respect of IPC crimes has decreased by 5.2 percent from 169.5 in 2002 to 160.7 in 2003 and that for SLL crime has decreased by 0.8 percent from 356.6 in 2002 to 353.7 in 2003.

During the year, nearly two-third (69 per cent of total crimes were accounted for by special Acts & Local Laws and the rest (about 31 percent) by the Indian Penal Code.

The share of most of the violent crimes has remained constant during the last few years. However, share of Property crimes such as Burglary and Theft have decreased during the last five years.

**Crime Incidence-IPC**  
**(Incidence ... 17,16,120)**

A total of 17,16,120 IPC crimes were reported in the country during the year 2003 as against 17,80,330 in 2002 recording a decline of 3.6 percent in 2003. The share of IPC crimes to total cognizable crimes in percentage terms has decreased from 33.1 percent in 2001, 32.2 percent in 2002 to 31.2 percent in 2003. Among State, Uttar Pradesh has reported a decline of 34.9 per cent

while Mizoram has reported an increase of 22.6 percent over the previous year. Madhya Pradesh has accounted for 11 percent of total crimes reported in the country closely followed by Maharashtra 9.6 per cent, Tamil Nadu 9.2 percent and Andhra Pradesh 9.1 percent.

**Crime Rate - IPC**  
**(Crime rate... 160.7)**

During the decade 1993-2003, the IPC crime rate has declined by 12.9 percent from 184.4 in 1993 to 160.7 in 2003 and that during the year 2003, it has declined by 8.7 percent over the quinquennial average (during 1998-2002) rate of 176.1 Pondicherry (449.5), Mizoram (374.4) and Delhi (319.7) have reported higher crime rates as compared to the national average of 160.7

**Trend Analysis**  
**Crimes Against Body (Incidence...4,04,795**  
**Rate...37.9)**

As defined in the beginning of the chapter, these comprise of Murder and its attempt, culpable homicide not amounting to Murder, Kidnapping & Abduction Hurt and causing death by negligence. A total of 1,01,795 crimes were reported under this head in etc...

The country accounting for 23.6 per cent of the total IPC crimes during the year 2003. Crimes Against Body showed a decline of 3.7 percent during 2003 over 2002. Andhra Pradesh's contribution towards these crimes was highest at 35.7 percent compared to national average of 23.6 percent. The rate of such crimes was also second highest in Andhra Pradesh (72 per lakh population) after UT of Pondicherry (130.7) compared to national rate of 37.9

# Crime

## *Crimes Against Property*

*(Incidence ... 3,63,181 Rate ...34.0)*

This comprises of Dacoity its preparation & assembly, Robbery, Burglary and Theft. A total of 3,63,181 such crimes were reported during 2003 as compared to 3,70,629 crimes during 2002 showing a decline of 2.0%. At the national level, the share of these crimes to total IPC crimes was 21.2 percent during the year. North-Eastern state Mizoram (1.816) reported more than half (52.6%) share of these crimes in its IPC component (3,456). The share of such crimes in the country which had fallen in each year from 1999 to 2002 at 23.4%, 22.2%, 21.6% and 20.8% respectively increased marginally to 21.2% in 2003. The average rate of crime in this head in the country during 2003 was 34. Comparatively, Mizoram reported the highest crime rate of 196.7

## *Crimes Against Public Order*

*(Incidence... 66,699 Rate ... 6.2)*

Riots and Arson are the major components of this category of crimes against public which constitute 3.9 percent of the total IPC crimes. The reporting of crimes in the head has declined from 92,056 in 1999 to 90,848 in 2000, 86,756 in 2001 to 80,765 in 2002 and to 66,699 in 2003. The rate of such crimes has also declined proportionately from 9.3 in 1999 to 9.1 in 2000, 8.4 in 2001, 7.7 in 2002 to 6.2 in 2003. The share of these crimes to total IPC component in the year 2003 was highest in Lakshadweep at 19.4 percent compared to 3.9 percent at the national level. The rate of such crime was highest in Kerala at 22.1 as compared to National average of 6.2 percent.

## *Economic crimes*

*(Incidence ...62,965 Rate ...5.9)*

These crimes comprising criminal Breach of Trust, Cheating and Counterfeiting showed an increase of 1.8 per cent in 2003 by reporting 62,965 crimes as compared to 61,820 in 2002. The rate of such crimes, however, lowered around 6.0 during 2001 to 2003. These crimes constituted 3.7 percent of the total IPC crimes. Comparatively, Punjab reported the highest share of nearly 12 percent to its IPC component. Chandigarh has reported the highest crime rate of 25.4 compared to national average of 5.9.

## *Trend Analysis- Major IPC Crimes*

The crime head-wise analysis with 5 and 10 year trends for remaining crimes are discussed below.

## *Burglary*

*(Incidence...92,827 Rate 8.7)*

Burglary offences with 92,827 incidents in 2003 were the lowest since 1993 showing a decline of 3.8 percent as compared to 2002 (96,461).

The trend analysis of Burglary cases reported at the national level revealed that during 2003 there was a decline of such cases by 24.5 percent from 1993 level and a decline of 13.0 percent as compared to the average of last 5 years (1998-2002) (See Table-1.3).

Among States/UTs, Maharashtra reported the maximum number of Burglary cases (13,892) accounting for 15 percent of such incidents at the national level. Uttar Pradesh has reported the maximum decline of 34.4 percent in Burglary cases (4,016) as compared to 6,126 cases in 2002 while Manipur has reported significant increase of 54.6 percent (from 44 cases in 2002 to 68 cases in 2003).

On an average, every 1,00,000 population in the country experienced 9 Burglaries in 2003. The population in urban agglomeration experienced almost double of such crimes. The highest rate of 53 Burglaries per lakh population was reported from Mizoram during the year 2003.

## *Theft*

*(Incidence... 2,45,237 Rate ...23.0)*

Since 1993, Theft cases were lowest during 2003 (2,45,237 cases) with a decline of 23.5 percent as compared to 1993 and a decline of 0.9 percent as compared to 2002 (2,47,462). There was 7.0 percent decline in 2003 as compared to average of such cases during the last 5 years.

Among the States, Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest decline of 29.7 percent of Theft cases over 2002 (from 22,419 cases in 2002 to 15,751 cases in 2003). Contrary to this, Mizoram has reported a significant increase of 30.4 percent in Theft Cases.

Maharashtra has reported 37,098 thefts during the year contributing 15 percent of the total Thefts in the country. There were 23 thefts for every 1,00,000 population in the country. Comparatively, the Urban Agglomerations have reported triple rate with 75 thefts (per one lakh population). Mizoram and Chandigarh have reported a rate of 141 and 129.6 thefts respectively during the year 2003.



# Crime

Auto Theft has accounted for 28 percent of the total theft offences. A total of 69,307 cases of theft of automobiles were reported in the country during 2003 which accounted for an increase of 4.0 percent as compared to 2002(66,608) . As compared to the National rate of 6.5 Auto Thefts per 1,00,000 population, Chandigarh has reported 9 times higher rate of 57.8.

## **Riots**

**(Incidence ...57,334 Rate ...5.4)**

Law Enforcement Agencies have reported a total of 57,334 riot cases in the country during 2003. Overall, riot cases have declined by 16.8 per cent in 2003. As per ten year and 5-year trend analysis, a decline of 38.9 percent in comparison to 1993 and 27.8 per cent as compared to averages of last 5 years (1998-2002) were observed. Bihar has reported the highest number of riot cases accounting for 14 percent at the National level. However, Kerala has reported the highest rate of 20.8 cases per 1,00,000 population in comparison to 5.4 cases at the National level.

## **Criminal Breach of Trust**

**(Incidence ...13,432 Rate ... 1.3)**

A total of 13,432 Criminal Breach of Trust cases were reported in the country during 2003 which was 4.2 percent lower than the 2002 figures of 14, 027 . However, Goa and Sikkim each has reported more than 100 percent increase over the previous year.

As per ten year & 5-year trend analysis, 21.2 percent decline from 1995 level and 10.5 percent decline from the averages of last 5 years were observed.

Uttar Pradesh has reported 1,746 such cases contributing 13.0 percent of total cases at the National level. Union Territory of Daman & Diu has reported high rate of 18 cases as compared to 1.3 at the National level.

///

## **Cheating**

**(Incidence ...47,478 Rate ... 4.4)**

A total of 47, 478 cheating cases were reported in the country during 2003 accounting for 57.8 percent increase from 1993 level and 2.6 percent increases as compared to the previous year. Goa and Gujarat each has reported nearly 36 percent increase over the previous year. Andhra Pradesh has reported the highest number of such case (7,581) accounting for nearly 16 per cent of such crimes in the country. However, Punjab and

Rajasthan each has reported the highest rat of such crimes (12) in comparison to National average of 4.4.

**Counterfeiting( Incidence....2,055 Rate ...0.2)**

A total of 2,055 cases of Counterfeiting were reported during 2003 showing a significant increase of 35.0 percent as compared to previous year (1,522) . As per ten and 5-year trend analysis, no fixed trend with decline to the tune of 4.5 percent from 1993 level and increase of 25 percent from the average of last 5 years (1998-2002), was observed. Gujarat has reported 497.8 percent increase in counterfeiting cases over 2002 (from 46 cases to 275 cases in 2003). Andhra Pradesh (318) and Gujarat (275) have reported higher incidents of such cases during 2003.

## **Hurt**

**(Incidence... 2,61,444 Rate ...24.5)**

During this year, a total of 2,61,444 Hurt case were reported showing a decline of 1.4 per cent over 2002 figures. As per five year trend analysis, and increase of 4.6 percent over the average of last 5 years (1998-2002) was observed. West Bengal has reported and increase of 34 percent as compared to the previous year while Uttar Preadesh has reported a decline of 44.4 percent. Andhra Pradesh has reported highest incidence (41,545) contributing 16 percent of total such crimes reported in the country. It has also reported the highest rate among States at 53.3.

## **Molestation**

**(Incidence ... 32,929 Rate ...3.1)**

A total of 32,929 molestation cases were reported in the country showing a decline of 3.0 percent over 2002. The States of Nagaland and Sikkim have reported increase to the tune of 300 percent and 47 percent respectively as compared to previous year. Madhya Pradesh has reported 6,248 cases accounting for 21 percent of total cases reported in the country. It has also reported the highest rate of 10.8 cases in comparison to the National average of 3.1 only.

## **Sexual Harassment**

**(Incidence ... 12,325 Rate ...1.2)**

A total of 12,325 cases were reported in the country during the year accounting for an increase of 21.4 percent as compared to the previous year (10,155). Five year trend analysis

# Crime

showed consecutive increase over the last 5 years with an average increase of 28.8 per cent during 1998-2002. Uttar Pradesh has reported a significant increase of 163.4 percent over the previous year by reporting 4,970 cases during 2003 as compared to 1,887 cases in 2002. Uttar Pradesh's share for these cases during the year was 40 percent at the National level.

## *Cruelty by Husband & Relative*

*(Incidence ...50,703 Rate ...4.7)*

A total of 50,703 cases were reported in the country during the year with an increase of 3.0% over 2002 and 10.5 percent higher than the average of last 5 years (1998-2002). Significant increase of 800 percent was reported from UT of Delhi over the previous year (from 135 cases in 2002 to 1211 cases in 2003). Nearly 16 percent of such crimes reported in the country was reported from Andhra Pradesh (8,167) only. It has also reported the highest crime rate at 10.5 as compared to National average of 4.7.

## *Importation of girls*

*(Incidence ...46 Rate.... Negligible)*

A total of 46 cases of such crimes were reported in the country during 2003 compared to 76 cases in 2002 accounting for 39.5 percent decline over 2002. Bihar (37) reported the highest number of such cases accounting for 80 percent of such cases at the National level. Jharkhand which had reported 36 cases during the last year didn't report any single case during the year.

## *Causing Death by Negligence*

*(Incidence ...60,672 Rate ...5.7)*

A total of 60,672 cases were reported in the country during 2003 showing a decline of 5.3 percent over 2002 (64,044). Maharashtra has reported the largest number (9,378) of such cases accounting for nearly 15 percent of the total cases. Among the states Tamil Nadu had reported the highest rate of 14.3 against the National average of 5.7 only. North Eastern States of Meghalaya, Sikkim and Tripura have reported significant increase of 241.7 percent, 157.1 percent and 137 percent, respectively over the previous year.

## *Incidence of IPC crimes in Districts and Big Cities:*

There were as many as 693 districts in the country (including Railway Police Districts) during 2003. Of them 12 districts have reported more than 10,000 crimes annually, while 65 districts have

reported crimes between 5,001 and 10,000 and a bulk of them i.e. 616 of them have reported less than 5,000 crimes annually.

The Police Districts which have recorded more than 10,000 IPC crimes during 2003 along with the incidence are as under.

*Table-1 (B)*

*Police Districts registering above 10,000 IPC cases in 2003*

Sl.No.	Name of the District	Incidence
1	Bangalore Commr.	29,260
2	Mumbai	25,686
3	Hyderabad City	20,252
4	Jaipur	18,758
5	Ahmedabad Commr.	16,199
6	Indore	15,998
7	Bhopal	14,689
8	Chennai	11,079
9	Kolkata	10,714
10	Cyberabad	10,305
11	Vijayawada	10,084
12	Jabalpur	10,004

Bangalore Commissionerate of Karnataka State has reported the highest incidence of IPC crime during 2003. Crime head-wise analysis of districts revealed that Patna city of Bihar state reported the highest number of Murder (484), their attempts (680), Robbery (694), Dacoity (124) and Dowry Death (85). Cuttack district of Orissa has reported the highest cases of Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder (138). The highest incidence of Kidnapping & Abduction (301) was reported from the North-West district of N.C.T. of Delhi. Comparatively, Mumbai city has reported the highest incidence of Burglary (2,550), Theft (9,793) (including Auto Theft) and Criminal Breach of Trust (392) while Hyderabad city reported the highest number of Cheating (2,093) and Hurt (4,595) cases. Highest number of Rape cases (137) was reported from Betul in Madhya Pradesh. Jaipur in Rajasthan has reported the highest incidents of Riots (1,459) and Death due to Negligence (794). Samstipur in Bihar reported highest incidence of Importation of Girls (25). Vijayawada city has reported the highest cases of Cruelty by Husband & Relatives (1,208). The highest number of Sexual Harassment (980) was reported from Faridabad of Haryana.

## *Crimes under the special & Local Laws (SLL)* (Incidence ...37,78,694 Rate ...353.7)

Cases under these Acts represent preventive policing i.e. reporting of crime indicate better policing efforts. Mostly the Central Acts on special subjects which are applicable in the whole country are considered for the purpose of Crimes reported under Local Acts which are clubbed together in 'Other SLL' crimes due to their disparity from one place to other.

A total of 37,78,694 SLL crimes were reported in the country during 2003 accounting for an increase of 0.9 percent over 2002 (37,46,198). Ten year and 5 year trend analysis showed 0.7 percent decrease from 1993 level and 3.4 percent increase over the average of last 5 years (1998-2002). The rate of crime has shown a decline of 0.9 per cent as compared to 2002 (356.6).

The State/UT-wise and crime head-wise analysis of SLL crimes for year 2003 as compared to previous year show observed that Meghalaya State has reported a steep increase of 283.7 percent over the previous year as compared to National level increase of only 0.9 per cent.

The crime head-wise percentage distribution of various cognizable crimes under SLL showed that the 21 specified crime heads accounted for 25.4 per cent of the total SLL crimes, while the remaining 74.6 percent were clubbed as 'Other SLL crimes'. The Prohibition Act and Gambling Act, though enforced in only a few states, share 17.0 percent towards total SLL crimes. Next in order were the Excise Act (3.6%), 'Arms Act' (1.9%) and Indian Railways Act (1.1%). The trend of major SLL crimes is discussed as under.

### *Arms Act* (Incidence....72,804 Rate ....6.8)

At the National level, 72,804 cases under Arms Act were reported in the country during 2003 showing an increase of 13.1 percent over the previous year (64,383). Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest incidents (37,840) accounting for more than half (52.0%) of the total such cases reported in the country. The rate of such crime was highest at 39.3 in Delhi as compared to 6.8 only at the National level.

### *Narcotics Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act* (Incidence...27,913 Rate ...2.6)

A total of 27,913 cases of this heinous Act were registered in 2003 showing all time high since last five years and showing an increase of 10.4

percent over previous year (25,279). Ten and 5-year trend analysis showed 32.4 percent increase from 1993 level and 26.0 percent increase from the average of last 5 years (1998-2002). Uttar Pradesh has reported 40.5 percent (11,320) of the total cases reported in the country. Punjab has reported the highest crime rate of 14.1 as compared to the National average of 2.6.

### *Gambling Act* (Incidence ...1,75,298 Rate ...16.4)

Incidence under this Act showed a marginal increase of 0.2 percent over the previous year (1,75,2001). Ten and five year trend analysis also indicated increase of 7.7 percent and 25.9 percent respectively. Nearly 19 percent of the total cases registered in the country were reported from Andhra Pradesh (32,600). The Crime rate was the highest in Goa (93.6) as compared to 16.4 at the National level.

### *Excise Act* (Incidence ...1,37,513 Rate ...12.9)

The incidence under the Excise Act showed an increase of 42.4 per cent over the year 1993 (96,578) and an increase of 10.0 percent over the previous year. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest incidents (33,077) with a share of 24.0 percent of the total cases reported under this Act. Among States, crime rate was the highest in Punjab (61.5) followed by Haryana (56.9). However, it was highest in the UT of A&N Islands (1480.7) as compared to National average of 12.9 only.

### *Prohibition Act* (Incidence ...4,67,216 Rate 43.7)

Cases reported under this Act have accounted for nearly 12.4 percent of total SLL crimes in the country. The incidents under this Act have shown continuous decline with decreases of 22.2 per cent over the year 1993, 10.9 percent over the averages of 5 years (1998-2002) and 4.3 percent over the year 2002 (4,88,189). The highest number of cases under this Act (2,26,120) accounting for 48.4 percent of the total cases registered in the country was reported from Tamil Nadu. The rate was also highest at 355.6 in Tamil Nadu against the National average of 43.7.

### *Explosive & Explosive Substances Act* (Incidence ...3,864 Rate ...0.4)

The incidence under the Explosives & Explosive Substances Act showed a decline of 37.3 percent from 1993 (6,163) level and 16.9 percent

# Crime

over the average of last 5 years (1998-2002). The decline over the previous year was to the tune of 16.6 percent (4,634). The highest number (872) accounting for 22.6 percent of the total cases was reported from Uttar Pradesh. The crime rate was, however, maximum at 2.2 in Jammu & Kashmir against the National average of 0.4 only.

## **Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act** (Incidence ...5,510      Rate ...0.5)

The incidence under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act has declined by 55.9 percent over 1993 level (12,496), 35.9 percent over average (8,593) of last 5 year (1998-2002) and 16.5 percent over previous year (8,593). Tamil Nadu reported 51.5 percent of such cases (2,839) with highest crime rate at 4.5 against the National average of 0.5 only.

## **Indian Railways Act** (Incidence ...40,861      Rate ... 3.8)

Cases registered under this Act showed a continuous decline during the years 2001 to 2003 with decreases of 15.1 percent over 5 year average (1998-2002) and 26.6 percent decline over last year (55,697). Madhya Pradesh has emerged as the major state (37%) where 15,084 such cases were registered. The crime rate was also highest in Madhya Pradesh (23.8) against the National average of 3.8 only.

## **Registration of Foreigners Act** (Incidence ...1,315      Rate...0.1)

Cases registered under this Act have shown a mixed trend during last ten years with a decline of nearly 25 percent over 1993 (1,761) and previous year also (1,757). West Bengal alone has reported 72.0 percent (950) of the total cases reported at the National level while Mizoram has reported the highest crime rate of 14.6 against the National crime rate of .1 only.

## **Protection of Civil Right Act** (Incidence ...671      Rate ...0.1)

The case registered under the protection of Civil Right Act have shown a considerable decline of 86.7 percent over the 1993 level, 29.8 percent over the average of last 5 years and 37.0 percent over previous year (1,065)

Out 671 cases under this Act, 94 percent (634 cases) were reported against the Scheduled Castes while the rest 6 percent (37 cases) were against the Scheduled Tribes.

## **Indian Passport Act** (Incidence...555      Rate ...0.1)

The cases registered under the Indian Passport Act have declined by 64.1 percent over 1993 and increased by 22.8 percent over the quinquennial average of 1998-2002 followed by decrease of 19.9 percent over the previous year (693). The highest incidence (93) accounting for 16.8 percent of the total cases in the country was reported from Punjab during the year. The highest crime rate was in Meghalaya (1.3) against the National average of 0.1 only.

## **Essential Commodities Act** (Incidence ...4,201      Rate ...0.4)

The case registered under the Essential Commodities Act have declined by 35.7 percent, over 1993 and by 12.7 percent when compared to the quinquennial average of 1998-2002. However, it has increased by 16.9 percent over previous year (3,593). The highest incidence (1,132) accounting for 30.0 percent of the total cases were reported from Maharashtra. However, the crime rate was highest in Jammu & Kashmir (8.6) compared to the National average of 0.4.

## **Antiquity & Art Treasure Act** (Incidence ...37)      (Rate... Negligible)

The cases registered under this Act have shown an increase of 105.6 percent over 1993, followed by decline of 11.5 percent over average of five years (1998-2002) and 51.9 percent over previous year (77). West Bengal has reported 32.4 percent of total cases reported at National level (12 out of 37).

## **Dowry prohibition Act** (Incidence...2,684      Rate ...0.3)

The cases registered under the Dowry Prohibition Act have shown a decline of 13.7 percent over the quinquennial average and 4.7 percent over 2002 (2,816) Bihar has registered the highest incidents under this act (706) accounting for 26.3 percent of the total cases reported in the country. The crime rate was however, highest in Orissa (1.1) against the National average of 0.3.

## **Child Marriage Restraint Act** (Incidence ...63)      Rate Negligible)

The cases reported under this Act have declined by 44.2 percent over the previous year 2002 (113). Maharashtra has reported 16 cases accounting for 25.4 percent of the total cases.

## ***Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act (Incidence ...1,043 Rate ...0.1)***

The number of incidents registered under Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act have declined by 58.4 percent over the previous year (2,508). Andhra Pradesh (909) has reported 87.1 percent of the total cases registered in the country. It has also reported the highest crime rate at 1.2 against the national rate of 0.1.

## ***Copy Right Act (Incidence ...5,378 Rate ...0.5)***

The cases registered under the Copy Right Act have shown increasing trend since 1998 with increases of 111.9 percent over the 5 year average (1998-2002) and 33.3 percent increase over the previous year. Maharashtra (with 906 cases) has registered 16.8 percent of the total cases reported in the country.

## ***SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act (Incidence....9,388 Rate .... 0.9)***

The cases reported under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act have shown a decline of 34.6 percent over the average of last five years (1998-2002) and 25.3 percent over the previous year (12,570). Out of 9,388 total cases reported in the country, 8,048 cases accounting for 85.7 percent were reported against the Scheduled castes.

## ***Forest Act (Incidence ...3,707 Rate ...0.3)***

The cases registered under this Act have shown a decline of 21.3 percent over the previous year (4,710). Two states together viz. Uttar Pradesh (1,547) and Rajasthan (1,203) have accounted for 74.2 percent of the total incidents reported in the country during the year. Himachal Pradesh had reported the highest crime rate of 3.3 as against the National crime rate 0.3 only.

*Source: Crime in India 2003  
National Crime Records Bureau,  
Ministry of Home Affairs.*

## ***Cyber Corner Compact and efficient***

Wondering how a CD works? Read on

The capacities seems to have practically replaced the audio and video cassettes. Gone are the days when spools and spools of tape had to be wound and rewound or got entangled in a player.

The CD not only gives you better sound quality, but also better picture quality. Let's take a look at how a CD works.

A CD is only 120m in diameter, but it is capable of holding 5 kilometers of playing track and plays for about an hour. CDs are played only on one side unlike audio tapes and gramophone records. These discs don't get scratched during play or wear out, because no needle or stylus comes into contact with them. Instead, a light beam from a low-powered laser reads the disc from beneath and interprets the microscopic pits and flat areas on the playing track that spirals out from the centre of the disc, much like gramophone records and audio tapes.

Similar to the Morse code, which operates by dots and dashes, the pits and the flat surfaces are a digital code, waiting to be interpreted into sound. Digital codes work by forming patterns using just two digits—0 to 1. Form these two digits, a code can be compiled that represents and infinite richness of patterns and sounds. Any sound within the range of the human hearing capacity, ranging from the beat of a single drum to the crescendo a full orchestra, can be faithfully reproduced on decoding.

As the laser beam scans the rotating disc, the various pits and flat areas affect the reflection of the laser beam which falls on a light sensing photodiode. This device converts the information that falls on it into electrical signals.

These signals are decoded electronically into variable electric current, amplified and then fed into the loudspeakers. The loudspeakers reproduce the sound waves that led to the creation of the pits and the flat places on the disc, to start with.

In the beginning, a CD is a blank glass disc coated with a light sensitive resin that is spun under a laser beam. The coded signals are then fed to the laser as electronic pulses. It emits them as light flashes that cause pattern of pits and flats on the coating. These pits and flats on the coating is chemically treated.

This method gives a far more accurate recording efficiency than with even the best conventional methods. This is the master disc which provides a mould for reproduction on several discs. Each CD is then given a thin aluminum coating to make it highly reflective, and then lacquered as a permanent protect

*Source: The New Indian Express,  
28<sup>th</sup> December 2005*

## Reinforcing predictable trends

The latest survey on consumption expenditure by Indian households conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), covering the first half of 2004, confirms the broad trends captured by previous ones. During the period, the monthly percapita consumption expenditure (MPCE) by urban households was Rs. 1060 while that of rural households at Rs. 565 was a little over 53 per cent of the urban level. Interestingly, the difference between urban and rural households has remained pronounced and practically unchanged in recent times. An earlier survey had put the average MPCE for urban and rural households during 2001-02 at Rs. 933 and Rs. 498 respectively. However, as price levels are higher in real terms. A second finding reinforces earlier trends: the share of food expenses in the average consumption basket of both urban and rural households has continued to decline even while the average consumption expenditure by both categories has increased. However, urban households spend less on food in proportionate terms. For rural households food expenditure at Rs. 305 was around 54 per cent of the average MPCE of Rs. 565. For urban households, on the other hand, non-food expenditure was considerably more, at nearly 58 per cent of the average MPCE. Urban India spent more on items such as fuel and lighting clothing and footwear.

Again, entirely in keeping with past trends and consumption patterns elsewhere in the

developing world, the share of cereals in the food basket has been coming down while incomes keep rising. Cereals accounted for 18 per cent of consumption expenditure in rural India during January – June 2004, sharply lower than the 26 per cent during 1987-88. In urban India it was 10 per cent, down from 15 per cent during 1987-88. Here again there is a dichotomy between rural and urban India with the former consuming more of cereals in proportionate terms, although less in absolute terms compared with the previous years. This development has implications for policy makers in areas such as cropping patterns, food subsidy and even water utilisation. The survey reveals the glaring inequalities in incomes and consumption patterns. In rural India approximately 50 per cent of the population has MPCE below Rs. 470, about 20 per cent below Rs. 340. Among the urban population, 82 per cent had MPCE above Rs. 500 and about 18 per cent above Rs. 1500. The survey records inequality among States: Kerala had the highest MPCE for both urban and rural areas, while several others, including Madhy Pradesh and Bihar, fared poorly in both the segments. The survey also captures some well recognizable trends in the fuel consumption patterns of households. In both, there has been a shift to LPG as a cooking fuel, away from kerosene. However for lighting purposes, kerosene is still the primary sources in rural areas. Both these fuels are subsidized and obviously consumption patterns will aid policy makers in deciding on the future course.

*Source: The Hindu, dated: 29th November 2005*

# Budget at a Glance

State Income  
TABLE A-I  
BUDGET AT A GLANCE

Items	2004-05	2004-05	2004-05	2005-06	2005-06	2006-07
	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimated	Accounts	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimated	Budget Estimate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A Revenue Receipts	14263.96	14310.35	13500.49	16623.97	16596.46	18287.24
1. State Tax Revenue	9732.66	9394.33	8963.65	11106.88	10254.90	11014.67
2. State Non Tax Revenue	977.93	846.06	819.09	843.05	889.44	1022.62
3. Central Govt. Transfer (Tax share x grants)	3553.37	4069.96	3717.75	4674.04	5452.12	6249.95
i) Share of central Taxes	2140.55	2515.34	2404.95	3003.37	2532.51	2912.38
ii) Grant in aid	1412.82	1554.62	1312.80	1670.67	2919.61	3337.57
B. Capital Receipts	5023.18	5105.41	4679.61	5140.94	5694.22	6816.07
1. Recoveries of Loans	75.55	80.56	95.23	74.90	67.76	93.49
2. Other receipts	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
3. Borrowing Other Liabilities	4947.62	5024.85	4584.39	5066.04	5626.46	6722.58
a. Public debt (Net)	2971.52	4280.80	4038.15	4744.48	5120.05	5678.69
b. Public Account (Net)	1976.10	744.05	546.24	321.56	506.40	1043.89
c. Total Receipts (A+B)	19287.14	19415.76	18180.10	21764.91	22290.68	25103.30
d. Non Plan Expenditure	14792.74	15345.60	14094.45	16311.27	16868.45	20102.62
1. On Revenue Account	14784.71	15314.46	14063.39	16298.25	16834.27	20090.39
a. Of which Interest Payments	3711.52	3649.28	3612.54	3883.56	3911.18	4427.81
2. On Capital account	0.92	24.02	24.66	5.40	6.26	3.74
3. On Loan Disbursements	7.12	7.12	6.40	7.62	27.92	8.50
E. Plan Expenditure (including C.S.S)	4889.66	4344.38	3953.18	5558.99	5668.30	5112.65
1. On Revenue Account	4186.38	3561.20	3106.01	4398.00	4255.95	2928.56
2. On Capital Account	703.28	783.18	847.17	1160.99	1412.35	2184.09
F. Total Expenditure (D+E)	19682.41	19689.98	18047.67	21870.26	22536.75	25215.27
1. Revenue Expenditure	18971.09	18875.66	17169.41	20696.25	21090.21	23018.94
2. Capital Expenditure	711.31	814.32	878.23	1174.01	1446.53	2196.33
G. Revenue Surplus (A-F(1))	-4707.13	-4565.31	-3668.92	-4072.28	-4493.75	-4731.71
H Fiscal Deficit (A B(1) - B(2) - F)	-5342.89	-5299.07	-4451.90	-5171.39	-5872.53	-6834.55
I. Primary Deficit (H)-D (1a)	-1631.37	-1649.79	-839.36	-1287.83	-1961.35	-2406.73
* includes F loans disbursement						

## TREND IN OVERALL BUDGET POSITION

Items	2004-05	2004-05	2004-05	2005-06	2005-06	2006-07
	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimated	Actual	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimated	Budget Estimate
A. Opening cash Balance	-493.85	-563.68	-241.64	837.90	-235.25	-481.32
B Consolidated funds (Net)	-2371.37	-1018.27	-488.75	-426.91	-752.47	1155.85
i) Revenue Account (Net)	-4707.13	4565.31	3668.9	-4072.28	-4493.8	-4731.71
ii) Capital expenditure (Net)	-571.32	-615.75	681.72	-59019	-803.66	-1412.24
iii) Public Debt (Net)	2971.52	4280.80	4038.15	4744.68	5120.05	5678.69
iv) Loans and advance by the State Government (Net)	-64.44	-114.00	-101.26	-508.92	575.12	-690.60
v) Inter state settlement (Net)						
vi) Appropriation to contingency fund			-75.00			
C. Contingency fund Net			76.85			
D. Public Account Net	1976.10	744.05	546.24	321.56	506.40	1043.49
E. Total Budgetary transaction Net (B+C+D)	-395.26	-274.22	-134.33	-105.35	-246.07	-111.97
F. Closing cash balance	-889.13	-837.90	-107.31	-943.25	481.32	593.29

## 2.1 Key Economic Indicators of India

Indicator	Unit	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
<b>GDP at Factor Cost</b>						
at Current Price	Rs. Billion	19030	20910	22549	25239**	28305**
at 1993-94	Rs. Billion	11986	12678	1318	14267**	15294**
<b>GDP in Agricultural &amp; Allied Sectors</b>						
at Current Prices	Rs. Billion	4685	5219	5079	5605**	5982**
at 1993-94 Prices	Rs. Billion	2867	3053	2834	3156**	3142**
Population (as on 1st October)	Million	1019	1037	1055	1073	1091
<b>Per Capita National income (Net National Product at Factor Cost)</b>						
at Current Prices	Rs.	16563	17947	19040	20989**	23241**
at 1993-94 Prices	Rs.	10313	10774	11013	11799**	12416**
Food grains Production	Million Tonnes	196.8	212.9	174.8	213.5	204.6\$
<b>Inflation Rate</b>						
WPI based (1993-94=100)						
Point-to-Point	%	4.9	1.6	6.5	4.6	5.0
Average	%	7.2	3.6	3.5	5.4	6.4
CPI-IW based (1982=100)						
Point-to-Point	%	2.5	5.2	4.1	3.5	4.2
Average	%	3.8	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.8
WPI for Agricultural commodities		163.6	169.5	175.3	182.8	186.6
WPI for Non-Agricultural commodities		153.5	159.1	164.4	174.0	187.5
<b>Foreign Trade</b>						
Export	US\$ billion	44.6	43.8	52.7	63.8	79.6
Import	US\$ billion	50.5	51.4	61.4	78.1	106.1
Balance	US\$ billion	-5.98	-7.59	-8.69	-14.31	-26.53



Total Agricultural Imports Rs.Crore	12086.23	16256.61	17608.83	21972.68	22057.49
% to National Imports	5.29	6.63	5.92	6.12	4.59
Total Agricultural Exports Rs.Crore	28657.37	29728.61	34653.94	37266.52	39863.31
% to National Exports	14.23	14.22	13.58	12.70	11.20
<b>External Debt Outstanding US\$ billion (End march)</b>	101.33R	98.84R	105.35R	111.72R	123.31R
<b>Forex Reserves (End March)US\$ billion</b>	42.3	54.1	75.4	104.72	130.87
<b>Exchange Rate (at end of year) Rs/US\$</b>	45.68	47.69	48.40	45.90	44.93

\*\*Revised Estimates

\$ - Fourth Advance Estimates as on 06.07.2005. R-Revised

Source : (i) Central Statistical Organisation  
(ii) Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture  
(iii) Economic Survey 2004-05.

## 2.2 Population and Agricultural Workers

Year	Total Population	Average Annual Exponential Growth Rate(%)	Rural Population	Agricultural Workers		
				Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1951	361.1	1.25	298.6 (82.7)	69.9 (71.9)	27.3 (28.1)	97.2 (100.0)
1961	439.2	1.96	360.3 (82.0)	99.6 (76.0)	31.5 (24.0)	131.1 (100.0)
1971	548.2	2.22	439.0 (80.1)	78.2 (62.2)	47.5 (37.8)	125.7 (100.0)
1981	683.3	2.20	523.9 (76.7)	92.5 (62.5)	55.5 (37.5)	148.0 (100.0)
1991	846.4	2.14	628.9 (74.3)	110.7 (59.7)	74.6 (40.3)	185.3 (100.0)
2001	1028.7	1.95	742.6 (72.2)	127.3 (54.4)	106.8 (45.6)	234.1 (100.0)

Source : Registrar General of India, New Delhi

Notes:

- For 2001, figures include estimated figures for those of the three sub-divisions viz. MaoMaram, Paomota and Purul of Senapati district of Manipur as census results of 2001 Census in these three sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons
- The 1991 Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing in Jammu & Kashmir. Hence the population figures for 1991 of Jammu & Kashmir have been worked out by 'interpolation'. The data on workers in columns 5-7 exclude J&K
- The 1981 census could not be held in Assam. The figures for 1981 for Assam have been worked out by interpolation. The data on workers in col.5-7 exclude Assam
- Figures within parenthesis in column 4 are percentages to the total population
- Figures within parenthesis in column 5 and 6 are percentages to column 7.

# Population

## 2.3: Population, Growth Rate - 2001

Sl. No	India/States/Union territories	Population 2001			Percentage Decadal Growth	
		Persons	Males	Females	1981-1991	1991-2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	INDIA	1,028,737,436	532,223,090	496,514,346	23.87	21.54
1.	Jammu & Kashmir	10,143,700	5,360,926	4,782,774	30.89	29.43
2.	Himachal Pradesh	6,077,900	3,087,940	2,989,960	20.79	17.54
3.	Punjab	24,358,999	12,985,045	11,373,954	20.81	20.10
4.	Chandigarh	900,635	506,938	393,697	42.16	40.28
5.	Uttaranchal	8,489,349	4,325,924	4,163,425	23.13	20.41
6.	Haryana	21,144,564	11,363,953	9,780,611	27.41	28.43
7.	Delhi	13,850,507	7,607,234	6,243,273	51.45	47.02
8.	Rajasthan	56,507,188	29,420,011	27,087,177	28.44	28.41
9.	Uttar Pradesh	166,197,921	87,565,369	78,632,552	25.61	25.85
10.	Bihar	82,998,509	43,243,795	39,754,714	23.38	28.62
11.	Sikkim	540,851	288,484	252,367	28.47	33.06
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,097,968	579,941	518,027	36.83	27.00
13.	Nagaland	1,990,036	1,047,141	942,895	56.08	64.53
14.	Manipur	2,293,896	1,161,952	1,131,944	29.29	24.86
15.	Mizoram	888,573	459,109	429,464	39.70	28.82
16.	Tripura	3,199,203	1,642,225	1,556,978	34.30	16.03
17.	Meghalaya	2,318,822	1,176,087	1,142,735	32.86	30.65
18.	Assam	26,655,528	13,777,037	12,878,491	24.24	18.92
19.	West Bengal	80,176,197	41,465,985	38,710,212	24.73	17.77
20.	Jharkhand	26,945,829	13,885,037	13,060,792	24.03	23.36
21.	Orissa	36,804,660	18,660,570	18,144,090	20.06	16.25
22.	Chhattisgarh	20,833,803	10,474,218	10,359,585	25.73	18.27
23.	Madhya Pradesh	60,348,023	31,443,652	28,904,371	27.24	24.26
24.	Gujarat	50,671,017	26,385,577	24,285,440	21.19	22.66
25.	Daman & Diu	158,204	92,512	65,692	28.62	55.73
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	220,49	121,666	98,824	33.57	59.22
27.	Maharashtra	96,878,627	50,400,596	46,478,031	25.73	22.73
28.	Andhra Pradesh	76,210,007	38,527,413	37,682,594	24.20	14.59
29.	Karnataka	52,850,562	26,898,918	29,951,644	21.12	17.51
30.	Goa	1,347,668	687,248	660,420	16.08	15.21
31.	Lakshadweep	60,650	31,131	29,519	28.47	17.30
32.	Kerala	31,841,374	15,468,614	16,372,760	14.32	9.43
33.	Tamil Nadu	62,405,679	31,400,909	31,004,770	15.39	11.72
34.	Pondicherry	974,345	486,961	487,384	33.64	20.62
35.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	356,152	192,972	163,180	48.70	26.90

Source : Registrar General of India, New Delhi

### Notes:

1. India and Manipur figures include estimated figures for those of the three sub divisions viz. Mao Maranm Paomata and Purul of Senapati district of Manipur as census results of 2001 in these three sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons.
2. The 1991 Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing in Jammu & Kashmir. Hence the decadal growth rates for 1991-2001 are based on the interpolated population figures of 1991 for Jammu & Kashmir
3. The 1981 census could not be held in Assam. Hence the decadal growth rates for 1981-1991 are based on the interpolated population figures of 1981 for Assam.

# Price

## MONTHLY RETAIL PRICES OF CERTAIN ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

Sl. No	Name of Commodity	Unit	Jan 05	Feb 05	Mar 05	April 05	May 05	June 05	July 05	Aug 05	Sep 05	Oct 05	Nov 05	Dec 05
<b>A. RICE - OPEN MARKET</b>														
1	Red - Matta	Kg	13.36	13.65	13.21	13.46	13.69	13.30	13.66	13.28	13.23	13.29	13.46	13.44
2	Red - Chamba	Kg	13.36	13.91	13.60	13.50	13.44	13.46	13.36	13.53	13.07	13.36	13.59	13.67
3	White Andra Vella	Kg	13.21	13.80	13.73	13.86	14.01	13.87	13.84	13.75	13.82	13.86	13.94	14.11
<b>B. PULSES</b>														
4	Green gram	Kg	28.07	28.54	29.54	31.43	33.79	34.25	34.61	34.64	33.25	32.66	35.25	37.18
5	Black gram split w/o husk	Kg	29.07	28.89	29.75	29.48	31.94	33.32	34.68	35.07	35.61	37.07	43.55	47.07
6	Dhall(Tur)	Kg	34.19	31.88	30.77	31.25	31.60	32.48	33.77	33.89	34.39	34.11	34.95	35.07
<b>C. OTHER FOOD ITEMS</b>														
7	Sugar(O.M)	Kg.	19.20	18.75	18.77	18.79	18.28	18.24	18.63	19.07	18.75	18.63	18.86	18.83
8	Milk (Cow's)	Ltr.	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.93	14.93	14.93	14.93	14.93	14.93	14.93	14.93
9	Egg Hen's (White lagon)	Dozen	19.89	20.63	18.60	16.96	15.91	18.57	18.86	17.10	16.99	16.76	17.04	20.29
10	Mutton with bones	Kg	140.00	141.54	142.14	143.21	144.64	144.23	144.23	145.42	144.23	145.77	146.54	146.07
11	Tea (Kannan Devan)	1/2 kg	72.50	72.29	72.32	72.14	72.14	72.21	72.21	72.15	71.93	72.21	72.29	72.36
12	Coffee Powder (Brook Bond Gr.Label)	1/2 kg	68.86	68.86	68.86	69.21	69.64	70.29	70.71	71.92	72.36	71.71	72.07	74.14
<b>D. OIL AND OIL SEEDS</b>														
13	Coconut oil	Kg	76.89	78.48	72.92	68.02	63.95	64.41	60.89	59.46	57.95	56.05	54.66	54.86
14	Groundnut oil	Kg	68.76	68.59	68.23	68.90	69.94	68.85	68.10	68.60	68.33	68.60	68.85	68.85
15	Refined oil (Postman)	Kg.	83.83	85.05	85.05	85.75	85.35	85.35	85.35	84.65	84.63	84.43	84.33	84.33
16	Gingelly oil	Kg.	70.13	69.13	67.88	67.20	67.46	66.52	64.80	64.36	63.07	63.00	63.43	63.52
17	Coconut without husk	100 nos	728.57	745.00	705.77	649.29	633.57	616.79	591.43	589.29	579.64	561.43	566.43	579.29
<b>E. SPICES AND CONDIMENTS</b>														
18	Corriandar	Kg.	30.00	30.26	30.40	29.80	30.59	30.44	30.71	30.14	30.23	29.88	30.30	32.02
19	Chillies dry	Kg.	41.00	40.43	37.69	35.93	33.50	33.07	32.64	32.50	32.59	33.43	41.11	44.79
20	Onion small	Kg.	12.26	12.46	11.23	13.02	12.26	11.77	12.89	12.31	12.14	14.11	18.39	24.57
21	Tamarind without seeds loose	Kg.	44.14	39.21	36.77	37.50	37.07	35.71	36.00	34.43	34.57	34.57	34.93	34.50

# Price

## Monthly retail prices of certain essential commodities (Contd.)

Sl. No	Name of Commodity	Unit	Jan 05	Feb 05	Mar 05	April 05	May 05	June 05	July 05	Aug 05	Sep 05	Oct 05	Nov 05	Dec 05
<b>F. TUBERS</b>														
22	Chennai	Kg.	10.64	10.86	10.54	11.64	11.71	13.86	13.43	11.00	10.21	10.07	10.07	9.86
23	Tapioca Raw	Kg.	5.96	6.04	6.08	6.04	6.11	6.14	6.11	6.57	6.43	6.39	6.43	6.50
24	Potato	Kg.	9.47	8.19	8.15	10.21	10.11	11.89	12.46	11.21	10.43	10.51	12.63	14.80
25	Colocassia	Kg.	12.21	12.50	12.85	14.29	15.21	15.50	16.00	15.31	18.71	16.43	17.29	16.64
<b>G. VEGETABLES</b>														
26	Onion big	Kg.	8.45	7.89	7.52	7.66	7.41	7.61	8.77	9.51	15.06	15.14	20.59	14.23
27	Brinjal.	Kg.	12.64	11.57	9.69	11.50	10.71	10.21	10.14	11.00	11.86	11.00	17.93	16.64
28	Cucumber	Kg.	9.93	8.07	6.69	7.00	7.71	8.57	7.64	9.07	9.36	8.36	8.43	9.93
29	Ladies Finger	Kg.	18.14	10.43	8.46	12.21	11.00	12.79	12.36	10.07	11.00	11.29	13.00	13.93
30	Cabbage	Kg	9.36	14.57	12.85	20.29	19.57	24.50	16.86	17.14	25.14	10.07	11.50	12.57
31	Bittergourd	Kg.	15.64	13.21	12.31	15.29	15.00	17.57	17.21	18.79	17.71	17.43	18.93	18.86
32	Tomatto	Kg.	8.43	7.64	9.08	13.36	14.50	8.14	13.50	10.36	13.43	15.43	16.93	12.18
33	Chillies green	Kg.	14.29	12.71	11.23	14.21	12.93	17.14	20.14	15.00	15.93	13.86	20.14	18.43
34	Banana green	Kg.	10.75	10.21	9.00	12.11	13.07	16.14	13.21	14.36	20.36	15.64	14.07	12.57
35	Plantain green	Kg.	9.79	9.82	9.77	9.79	9.50	9.79	9.71	9.64	10.43	10.00	10.46	9.71
<b>H. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS</b>														
36	Washing Soap (501 Half Bar)	1/2 Bar	7.93	7.93	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.96	7.96	7.96	8.00
37	Toilet Soap Lux	100 gm	12.82	12.82	12.82	12.75	12.82	12.82	12.82	12.88	12.86	12.86	12.86	12.93
38	Toothpaste Colgate	100 gm	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.29	25.36	25.46	25.43	25.50	25.64	25.86
39	Cement - Sankar (Ord. Paper Bag)	each	168.21	178.33	181.96	193.12	190.42	190.58	189.77	187.08	185.77	184.50	184.04	182.08

# Price

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

(Base 1982 = 100)

States	Centre	Consumer Price Index Number for the month of											
		Jan 05	Feb 05	Mar 05	April 05	May 05	June 05	July 05	Aug 05	Sep 05	Oct 05	Nov 05	Dec 05
<b>Southern States</b>													
Kerala	1. Aluva	531	536	533	538	539	540	548	544	544	542	551	555
	2. Mundakayam	509	507	506	508	5011	512	516	514	514	515	522	535
	3. Kollam	552	540	537	536	538	543	554	545	551	542	546	561
	4. Thiruvananthapuram	613	599	601	586	597	609	610	606	609	621	613	621
	Average	551	546	544	542	1671	551	557	552	555	555	558	492
Tamilnadu	1. Chennai	565	563	557	564	565	565	558	558	561	567	584	578
	2. Coimbatore	504	508	504	506	499	501	501	500	507	514	524	522
	3. Coonoor	505	501	499	502	507	508	510	510	512	518	528	527
	4. Madurai	500	501	500	506	514	503	506	500	499	508	537	536
	5. Salem	478	471	475	482	481	479	488	478	469	475	499	500
	6. Tiruchirappalli	563	570	569	562	569	572	571	582	580	588	609	608
	Average	512	511	511	513	518	516	519	518	515	522	543	543
Andra Pradesh	1. Gudur	511	509	504	500	498	492	495	504	502	508	525	515
	2. Gundur	512	498	501	506	506	516	521	529	531	550	554	549
	3. Hyderabad	518	520	517	519	530	533	533	535	537	542	548	548
	4. Visakhapatanam	523	517	513	514	518	529	528	530	529	533	541	530
	5. Warangal	538	542	534	534	554	554	562	557	559	569	579	572
	Average	520	517	514	515	521	525	528	531	532	540	549	543
Karnataka	1. Bangalore	518	516	519	521	527	525	535	540	543	546	553	555
	2. Belgaum	577	573	575	571	579	581	590	597	603	602	605	608
	3. Hubli Dhanwar	536	528	528	531	538	538	545	548	555	554	561	561
	4. Meccara	498	491	491	492	495	488	489	492	497	500	505	500
	Average	530	525	525	526	532	531	537	542	546	548	555	556
Pondichery	1. Pondicherry	576	569	570	566	563	562	571	577	581	588	616	617

Contd.

# Price

Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (Contd.)

(Base 1982 = 100)

States	Centre	Consumer Price Index Number for the month of											
		Dec 04	Jan 05	Feb 05	Mar 05	April 05	May 05	June 05	July 05	Aug 05	Sep 05	Oct 05	Nov 05
<b>Northern States</b>													
Delhi	1. Delhi	632	633	635	643	640	640	650	650	655	665	666	663
Maharashtra	1. Mumbai	619	621	617	619	589	591	603	607	610	617	619	619
	2. Nagpur	547	545	542	542	543	545	556	564	566	565	564	563
	3. Nasik	583	577	569	570	563	565	557	575	578	585	589	586
	4. Pune	583	586	586	591	574	577	587	590	597	596	602	597
	5. Solapur	541	536	531	526	531	530	537	543	545	548	555	548
	Average	575	573	569	570	560	562	568	576	579	582	586	583
Haryana	1. Faridabad	542	542	538	545	541	539	556	557	559	559	560	557
	2. Yamuna Nagar	507	503	508	518	514	510	523	525	523	535	543	538
	Average	550	548	546	550	544	544	554	558	561	564	569	565
West Bengal	1. Asansol	490	488	493	506	503	511	513	516	516	522	526	521
	2. Darjeeling	434	430	421	425	429	434	439	445	451	453	459	455
	3. Durgapur	581	577	581	593	588	584	596	595	594	607	609	601
	4. Haldia	609	609	614	618	617	616	630	630	629	639	650	631
	5. Howrah	598	597	599	611	607	615	623	625	626	639	659	639
	6. Jalpaiguri	435	435	438	437	439	445	455	459	467	467	473	469
	7. Kolkata	564	565	570	578	572	582	592	592	590	605	621	608
	8. Raniganj	456	455	459	466	467	468	474	474	477	482	491	485
		Average	532	532	536	542	540	545	555	556	558	566	579
Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh	599	599	599	603	600	610	624	624	629	628	631	629
Uttar Pradesh	1. Agra	498	500	503	502	509	505	518	518	525	526	535	533
	2. Ghaziabad	551	551	548	547	543	549	555	554	566	565	567	568
	3. Kanpur	495	505	510	505	505	512	523	530	536	538	541	537
	4. Saharapur	492	492	491	499	499	496	503	510	520	525	521	519
	5. Varanasi	553	553	554	556	559	566	579	581	587	592	590	583
	Average	518	520	521	522	523	526	536	539	547	549	551	548
Madhya Pradesh	1. Balaghat	459	450	452	45	459	462	476	489	492	495	497	492
	2. Bhopal	546	546	549	552	554	559	565	569	572	574	575	576
	3. Indore	524	523	526	535	533	534	541	543	540	542	552	546
	4. Jabalpur	528	529	529	528	528	531	553	550	549	552	552	554
		Average	515	514	515	436	519	522	534	538	540	542	545
	All India	526	525	525	529	527	529	538	540	542	548	553	550

Source: Labour Bureau, Shimla

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

State	Centre	CPI for the month of		% variation
		Dec 04	Dec 05	
<b>Southern States</b>				
1. Kerala	1. Aluva	520	548	5.38
	2. Mundakayam	502	516	2.79
	3. Kollam	529	554	4.73
	4. Thiruvananthapuram	579	610	5.35
	<b>Average</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>4.60</b>
2. Tamilnadu	1. Chennai	555	558	0.54
	2. Coimbatore	496	501	1.01
	3. Coonoor	499	510	2.20
	4. Madurai	502	506	0.80
	5. Salem	487	488	0.21
	6. Tiruchirappalli	554	571	3.07
	<b>Average</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>0.63</b>
3. Andhra Pradesh	1. Gudur	489	495	1.23
	2. Gundur	512	521	1.76
	3. Hyderabad	514	533	3.70
	4. Visakhapatnam	502	528	5.18
	5. Warangal	541	562	3.88
	<b>Average</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>3.17</b>
4. Karnataka	1. Bangalore	501	535	6.79
	2. Belgaum	572	590	3.15
	3. Hubli Dhanwar	529	545	3.02
	4. Mercasse	494	489	-1.01
	<b>Average</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>3.04</b>
5. Pondicherry	1. Pondicherry	558	571	2.33

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

State	Centre	CPI for the month of		% variation
		May 04	May 05	
<b>Northern States</b>				
1. Delhi	1. Delhi	609	650	6.73
2. Maharashtra	1. Mumbai	606	603	-0.50
	2. Nagpur	531	556	4.71
	3. Nasik	558	557	-0.18
	4. Pune	577	587	1.73
	5. Solapur	527	537	1.90
	<b>Average</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>1.46</b>
3. Haryana	1. Faridabad	536	556	3.73
	2. Yamuna Nagar	490	523	6.73
	<b>Average</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>3.02</b>
4. West Bengal	1. Asansol	493	513	4.06
	2. Darjeeling	433	439	1.39
	3. Durgapur	583	596	2.23
	4. Haldia	610	630	3.28
	5. Howrah	597	623	4.36
	6. Jalpaiguri	442	455	2.94
	7. Kolkata	562	592	5.34
	8. Raniganj	451	474	5.10
	<b>Average</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>4.21</b>
5. Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh	568	624	9.86
6. Uttar Pradesh	1. Agra	486	518	6.58
	2. Ghaziabad	526	555	5.51
	3. Kanpur	490	523	6.73
	4. Saharanpur	466	503	7.94
	5. Varanasi	544	579	6.43
	<b>Average</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>6.61</b>
7. Madhya Pradesh	1. Balaghat	465	476	2.37
	2. Bhopal	535	565	5.61
	3. Indore	525	541	3.05
	4. Jabalpur	519	553	6.55
	<b>Average</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>4.84</b>
	<b>All India</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>5.35</b>



## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

Sl. No.	Centre	Base 1986-87 = 100]											
		Jan 05	Feb 05	Mar 05	Apr 05	May 05	Jun 05	Jul 05	Aug 05	Sep 05	Oct 05	Nov 05	Dec 05
<b>Southern States</b>													
1	Kerala	352	351	349	351	350	352	353	350	350	350	354	358
2	Tamilnadu	350	346	344	345	346	345	347	344	345	349	353	358
3	Andhrapradesh	359	357	354	353	356	359	362	366	366	369	379	375
4	Karnataka	340	338	333	334	337	335	337	342	343	340	342	340
<b>Northern States</b>													
5	Maharashtra	351	350	349	348	351	353	362	366	365	368	368	367
6	Haryana	358	359	359	362	361	363	370	371	374	374	373	372
7	West Bengal	329	329	330	333	336	335	341	341	342	344	349	345
8	Uttar Pradesh	340	343	342	343	343	346	355	356	359	362	368	368
9	Madhya Pradesh	336	329	328	334	337	337	346	348	349	351	349	348
10	Assam	343	339	338	343	345	348	352	356	358	363	367	367
11	Bihar	322	322	323	324	326	331	339	338	343	343	367	347
12	Gujarat	349	348	349	352	352	355	364	366	367	371	372	368
13	Himachalpradesh	323	327	322	328	328	326	330	333	341	343	342	345
14	Jammu & Kashmir	348	353	355	353	352	348	348	350	352	358	360	359
15	Manipur	304	303	305	307	308	312	322	322	325	328	333	326
16	Meghalaya	358	358	358	361	363	366	368	373	374	374	370	383
17	Orissa	312	312	314	318	320	324	331	336	335	337	343	337
18	Punjab	353	352	354	359	356	358	364	368	371	376	378	377
19	Rajastan	347	350	352	353	356	358	362	364	369	371	373	376
20	Tripura	333	327	326	336	335	335	342	342	344	354	355	351
	<b>All India</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>358</b>

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR RURAL LABOURERS

Sl. No.	Centre	Base 1986-87 = 100]											
		Jan 05	Feb 05	Mar 05	Apr 05	May 05	Jun 05	Jul 05	Aug 05	Sep 05	Oct 05	Nov 05	Dec 05
<b>Southern States</b>													
1	Kerala	352	352	350	352	352	353	355	352	352	341	357	361
2	Tamilnadu	351	347	345	347	347	346	348	346	346	349	354	358
3	Andhrapradesh	359	357	354	354	356	360	362	366	367	370	379	375
4	Karnataka	340	338	333	334	337	335	337	341	342	340	342	341
<b>Northern States</b>													
5	Maharashtra	351	350	349	349	351	354	362	366	366	368	369	368
6	Haryana	359	361	361	364	363	365	371	372	375	376	375	374
7	West Bengal	333	332	333	336	339	339	344	344	346	347	352	346
8	Uttar Pradesh	343	345	345	346	346	349	357	359	362	364	370	370
9	Madhya Pradesh	336	335	334	340	343	343	351	353	354	356	355	353
10	Assam	343	340	339	344	348	350	354	357	360	365	369	369
11	Bihar	324	323	325	327	328	333	340	340	344	345	352	348
12	Gujarat	350	350	351	354	354	357	365	368	369	372	373	370
13	Himachalpradesh	328	331	328	334	334	333	337	340	346	348	348	351
14	Jammu & Kashmir	343	348	351	349	349	346	346	349	351	358	359	357
15	Manipur	304	303	305	307	308	312	323	322	326	329	333	327
16	Meghalaya	356	356	356	359	361	364	367	370	371	372	377	380
17	Orissa	313	313	314	319	320	325	332	336	336	337	343	337
18	Punjab	357	356	358	363	361	362	369	372	374	380	381	381
19	Rajastan	347	349	351	352	355	357	360	361	366	368	370	373
20	Tripura	325	319	317	328	327	327	334	335	337	347	348	344
<b>All India</b>		<b>343</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>361</b>

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

(Kerala State) Base 1998-99=100

Centre	Jan 05	Feb 05	Mar 05	Apr 05	May 05	Jun 05	Jul 05	Aug 05	Sep 05	Oct 05	Nov 05	Dec 05
Thiruvananthapuram	132	130	130	129	131	132	133	132	133	133	134	136
Kollam	128	128	127	126	128	129	132	131	132	132	133	134
Punalur	124	119	118	118	119	120	121	121	123	123	124	125
Pathanamthitta	119	123	122	122	123	125	127	127	127	127	128	129
Alappuzha	124	123	122	121	122	124	125	125	125	125	126	128
Kottayam	122	122	121	121	122	123	125	125	126	126	127	128
Mundakkayam	121	120	120	119	120	121	122	121	122	122	123	124
Munnar	120	120	119	119	119	121	122	122	122	122	123	124
Ernakulam	124	125	123	123	124	126	127	127	127	127	129	130
Chalakkudy	121	122	121	121	123	124	125	124	124	125	126	127
Thrissur	121	121	120	121	122	123	124	124	124	124	125	127
Palakkad	123	122	122	123	124	125	126	126	126	126	127	128
Malappuram	125	125	124	124	125	126	127	126	126	126	127	128
Kozhikkode	121	121	121	121	122	123	124	124	124	124	126	127
Meppady	118	118	118	119	120	121	122	122	123	123	124	125
Kannur	126	126	125	124	124	125	126	126	126	127	128	129
Kasargod	127	128	127	127	128	128	130	130	131	131	132	133
<b>State</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>128</b>

# Price

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

Sl. No	Centre	Linking Factor *	(Base 1998-99 =100)		
			Dec 04	Dec 05	% Variations
1	Thiruvananthapuram	10.39	131	136	3.82
2	Kollam	10.28	128	134	4.69
3	Punalur	9.96	123	125	1.63
4	Pathanamthitta	-	119	129	8.40
5	Alappuzha	10.45	124	128	3.23
6	Kottayam	10.40	122	128	4.92
7	Mundakkayam	10.12	121	124	2.48
8	Munnar	10.03	120	124	3.33
9	Eranakulam	9.92	124	130	4.84
10	Chalakkudy	10.60	121	127	4.96
11	Thrissur	10.05	121	127	4.96
12	Palakkad	10.48	123	128	4.07
13	Malappuram	10.30	125	128	2.40
14	Kozhikode	10.08	121	127	4.96
15	Meppady	10.64	119	125	5.04
16	Kannur	10.06	127	129	1.57
17	Kasaragod	-	127	133	4.72
<b>State</b>			<b>123</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>4.35</b>

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

Centre & State		Jan 05	Feb 05	Ma 05	Apr 05	May 05	Jun 05	Jul 05	Aug 05	Sep 05	Oct 05	Nov 05	Dec 05
<b>Southern Centres.</b>													
1	Trivandrum Kerala	447	447	451	454	459	471	476	478	480	478	478	482
2	Calicut Kerala	406	409	412	411	419	427	427	428	430	433	433	435
3	Chennai Tamilnadu	520	522	524	523	528	532	540	541	543	547	547	552
4	Coimbatore Tamilnadu	505	508	509	508	510	511	515	519	528	531	531	540
5	Madurai Tamilnadu	470	473	477	479	479	485	494	492	496	499	499	507
6	Salem Tamilnadu	474	477	480	479	479	484	488	487	490	494	494	505
7	Tiruchirapalli Tamilnadu	463	467	474	471	473	475	480	479	482	486	486	493
8	Hydrabad Andrapradesh	460	463	464	462	470	482	485	486	489	493	493	500
9	Kurnool Andrapradesh	437	438	440	440	443	455	451	453	453	457	457	466
10	Vijayawada Andrapradesh	496	497	497	496	498	506	512	515	518	523	523	532
11	Vishakapattanam Andrapradesh	442	443	443	442	444	453	460	462	465	471	471	476
12	Warangal Andrapradesh	457	457	457	461	460	469	477	480	481	485	485	492
13	Bangalore Karnataka	455	455	457	458	460	470	474	476	479	482	482	487
14	Gulbarga Karnataka	431	430	431	432	437	443	452	451	454	456	456	458
15	Hubli Karnataka	456	459	460	462	473	486	491	492	493	495	495	499
16	Mangalore Karnataka	456	454	453	453	457	461	476	478	478	477	477	479
<b>Northern Centres</b>													
1	Delhi Delhi	447	449	447	445	458	463	472	473	476	477	477	477
2	Mumbai Maharashtra	435	438	437	435	440	442	448	450	450	453	453	455
3	Aurangabad Maharashtra	485	487	490	488	494	492	497	497	501	502	502	505
4	Nagpur Maharashtra	423	424	423	422	424	429	436	440	441	443	443	445
5	Pune Maharashtra	453	455	457	456	456	467	467	466	470	472	472	477
6	Solapur Maharashtra	413	412	414	414	415	417	422	424	427	429	429	433
7	Chandigarh Punjab	561	563	563	561	578	588	604	604	611	613	613	613
8	Kolkatta West Bengal	404	408	402	396	398	411	420	417	417	421	421	422
9	Asansol West Bengal	453	457	453	445	449	462	467	467	471	470	470	477
10	Kharagpur West Bengal	435	434	428	420	417	434	446	450	455	457	457	460
11	Siliguri West Bengal	459	460	458	457	462	473	476	478	479	481	481	483
12	Lucknow Uttarpradesh	428	427	422	417	418	433	445	439	441	441	441	443
13	Agra Uttarpradesh	438	441	438	432	438	456	470	466	465	463	463	466
14	Allahabad Uttarpradesh	472	481	480	468	477	495	513	517	518	520	520	528
15	Kanpur Uttarpradesh	405	408	404	398	400	412	425	424	423	419	419	423
16	Meerut Uttarpradesh	403	407	406	406	409	407	414	416	418	423	423	425
<b>All India</b>		<b>437</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>463</b>

## REVIEW ON RETAIL PRICES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES DECEMBER 2005

### Introduction

A mixed trend has been observed in the retail prices under report when compared with that of the corresponding period during last year as well as last month. Statement showing the retail prices of essential commodities as on the last Friday of December 2005, November 2005 and December 2004 are attached and also the percentage variation over previous month of current year and current month of previous year are attached. Group wise analysis has been made with reference to current month, previous month, and corresponding of the previous year with suitable pictorial representation

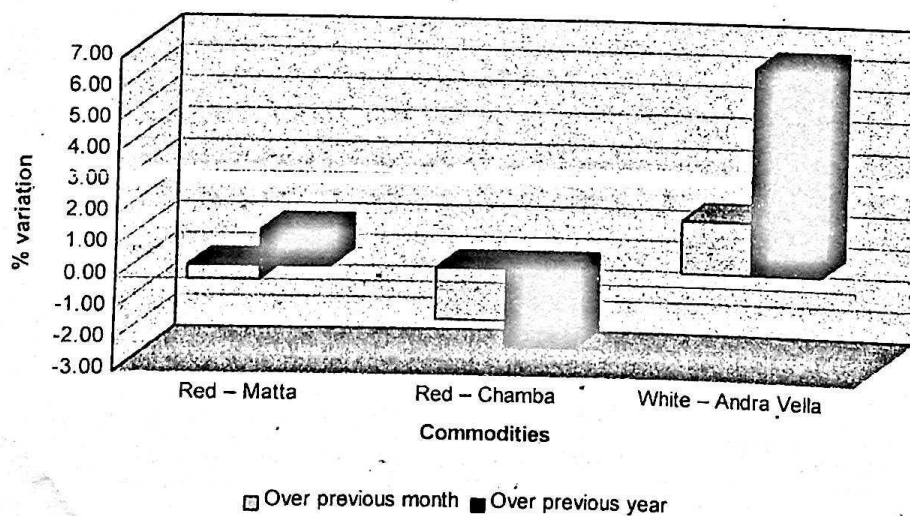
### I Comparison of State Average Retail prices of different varieties of Rice.

A down ward trend has been observed in the retail prices of rice during the period under report when compared with that previous month and previous year. The price of Red Matta and red Chamba has a downward trend when compared with previous month. When compared with previous year the price of red Chamba was down by -2.48% while red Matta and white Andra Vella was up by 1.12% and 6.60% respectively. The following table and diagram represents the percentage variation over previous month and previous year

Table - 1

Sl. No.		Unit	Prices (in Rs.) on			Percentage Of Variation	
			Dec31-04	Nov25-05	Dec30-05	Over month	Over year
1	Red - Matta	Kg	13.43	13.64	13.58	-0.44	1.12
2	Red - Chamba	Kg	14.12	14.00	13.77	-1.64	-2.48
3	White - Andra Vella	Kg	13.19	13.83	14.06	1.66	6.60

Percentage variation of prices of Rice



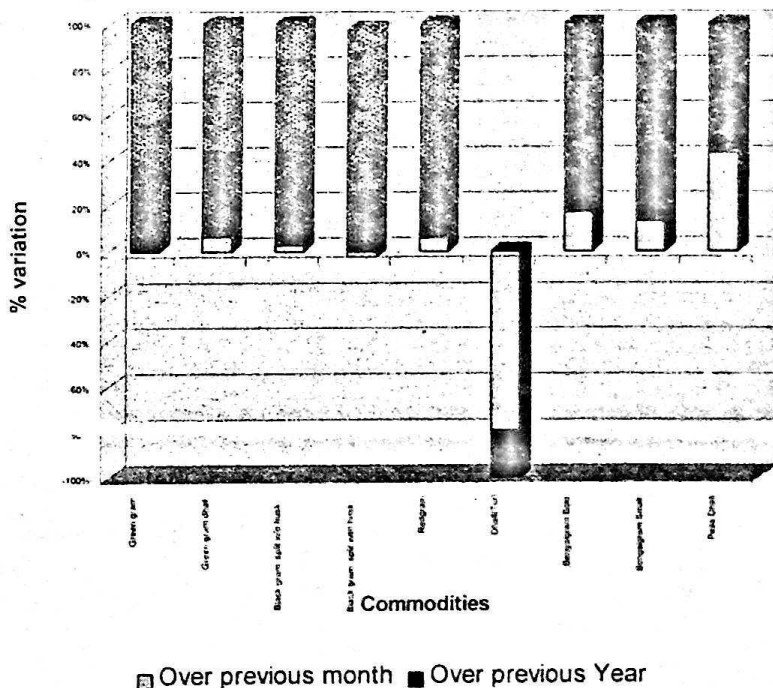
## II. Comparison of state average Retail prices of pulses.

An upward trend has been observed in the retail prices of pulses except for black gram split with husk and dhall (tur) when compared with that of previous month prices of Green gram dhal, black gram split without husk, peas dhal, Bengal gram bold and red gram shows positive variation. Following table and diagram represent these variations

Table 2

Sl. No.	Name of Commodity	Unit	Prices (in Rs.) on			Percentage Of Variation	
			Dec31-04	Nov25-05	Dec30-05	Over previous month	Over previous Year
1	Green gram	Kg	28.11	37.00	37.04	0.11	31.77
2	Green gram dhal	Kg	30.54	38.29	39.00	1.85	27.70
3	Black gram split w/o husk	Kg	29.36	46.07	46.79	1.56	59.37
4	Black gram split with husk	Kg	26.50	42.43	41.81	-1.46	57.77
5	Redgram	Kg	19.36	26.64	27.29	2.44	40.96
6	Dhall (Tur)	Kg	34.15	35.14	33.82	-3.76	-0.97
7	Bengalgram Bold	Kg	28.08	30.65	31.38	2.38	11.75
8	Bengalgram Small	Kg	26.64	28.00	28.25	0.89	6.04
9	Peas Dhall	Kg	23.36	23.64	24.50	3.64	4.88

Percentage variation of prices of Pulses



# Price

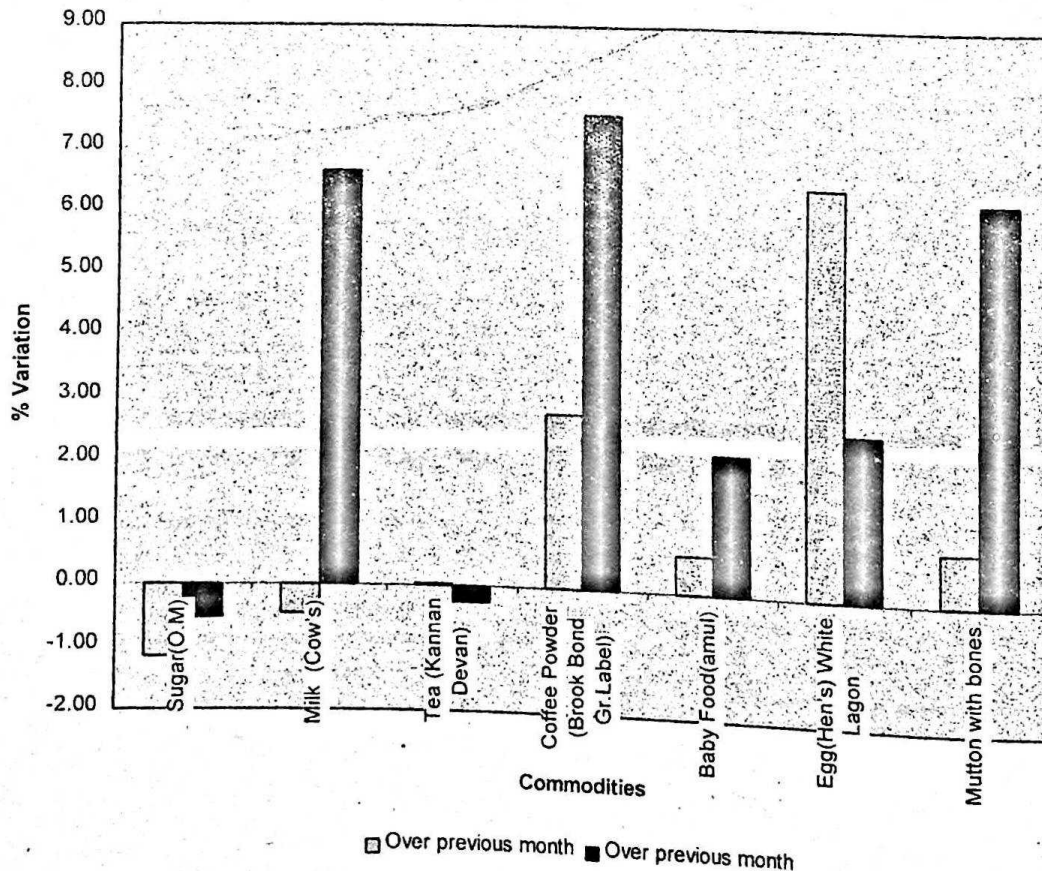
## III Comparison of state average Retail prices of Other Food groups

The price of sugar (OM) and milk (cows) shows down trend and other items in this group shows an upward direction. Majority of this item shows an upward when compared with that of corresponding period during last year except for sugar (OM) and tea (kannen devan). The following table and diagram depicts the percentage variation over previous month and previous year

Table 3

Sl. No.		Unit	Prices (in Rs.) on			Percentage Of Variation	
			Dec31-04	Nov25-05	Dec30-05	Over previous month	Over previous month
1	Sugar (O.M)	Kg.	18.84	18.96	18.74	-1.16	-0.53
2	Milk (Cow's)	Ltr.	14.00	15.00	14.93	-0.47	6.64
3	Tea (Kannan Devan)	500gms	72.50	72.29	72.31	0.03	-0.26
4	Coffee Powder (Brook Bond Gr.Label)	500gms	68.86	72.07	74.08	2.79	7.58
5	Baby Food (amul)	Kg	145.25	147.60	148.50	0.61	2.24
6	Egg (Hen's) White Lagon	Dozen	19.83	19.11	20.35	6.49	2.62
7	Mutton with bones	Kg	138.57	146.07	147.31	0.85	6.31

Percentage Variation prices of Other fooditems





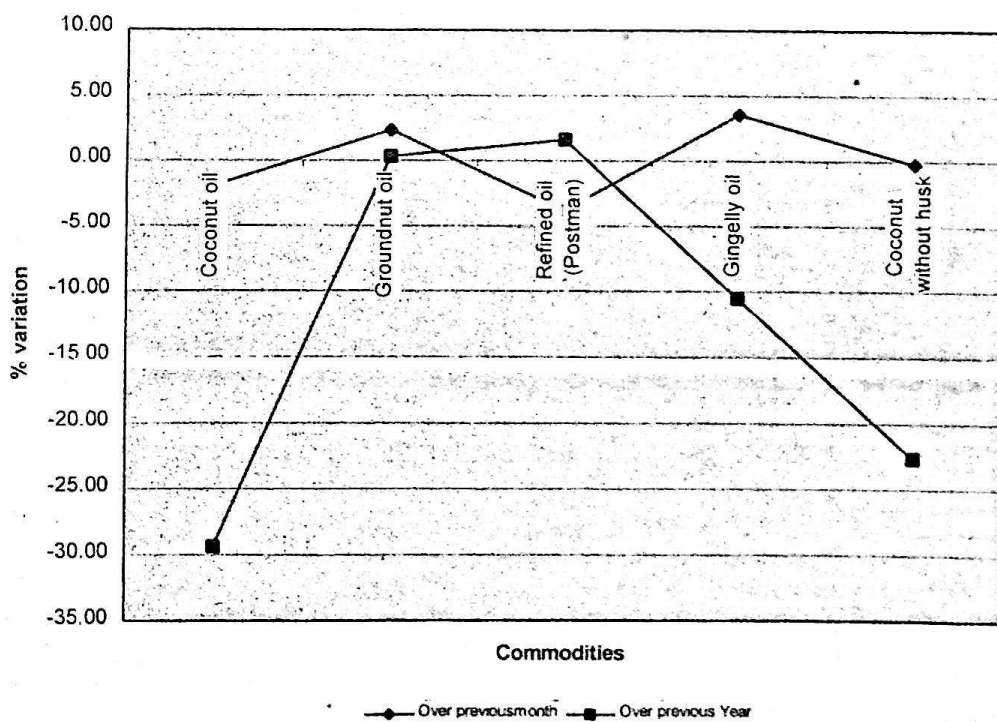
IV Comparison of state average Retail prices of Oil and Oil seed

Comparing with previous month a downward trend can be seen in the price of oil and oilseeds. The percentage variation over previous year lies between -29.36% and 1.64%. The following table and accompanying frequency curve illustrate the percentage variation under this group

Table 4

Sl. No.	Name of Commodity	Unit	Prices (in Rs.) on			Percentage Of Variation	
			Dec31-04	Nov25-05	Dec30-05	Over previous month	Over previous Year
1	Coconut oil	Kg	75.84	54.59	53.57	-1.87	-29.36
2	Groundnut oil	Kg	68.76	67.44	69.02	2.34	0.38
3	Refined oil (Postman)	Kg.	80.61	85.13	81.93	-3.76	1.64
4	Gingelly oil	Kg.	70.29	60.73	62.88	3.54	-10.54
5	Coconut without husk	100 nos	734.29	568.93	567.5	-0.25	-22.71

Percentage variation of prices of Oil & Oil seeds



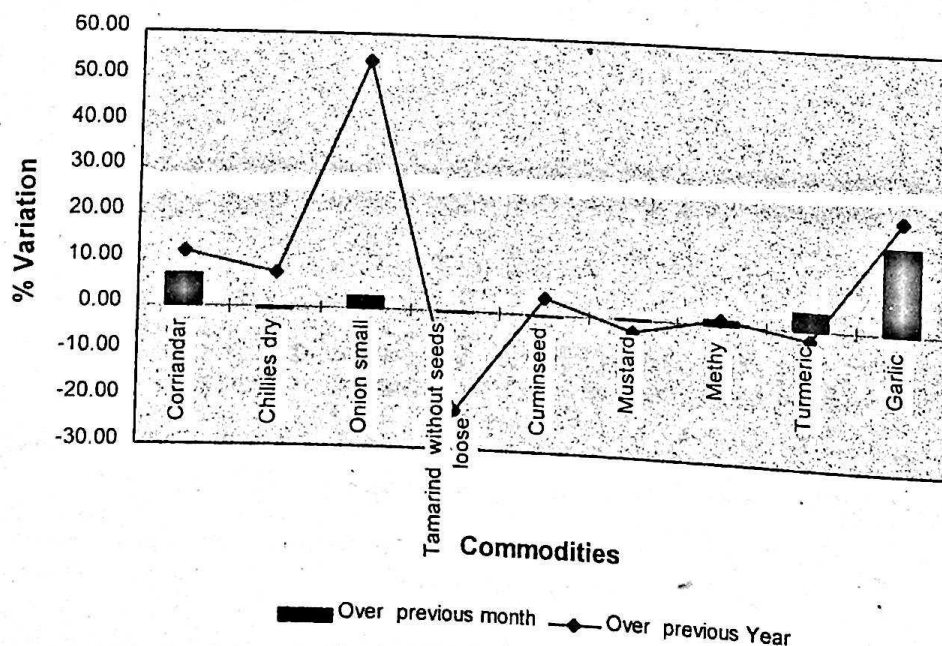
## V Comparison of state average Retail prices of Spices & Condiments

Spices and condiments group most of the item shows an upward variation compared to previous year. Comparing with previous month coriander and garlic was increased by 6.93% and 18.65% over previous month. Following table and diagram represents percentage variation over previous month and year.

Table 5

Sl. No.	Name of Commodity	Unit	Prices (in Rs.) on			Percentage of Variation	
			Dec31-04	Nov25-05	Dec30-05	Over previous month	Over previous Year
1	Corriandar	Kg.	29.50	30.88	33.02	6.93	11.93
2	Chillies dry	Kg.	40.93	44.14	43.93	-0.48	7.33
3	Onion small	Kg.	12.41	18.64	19.11	2.52	53.99
4	Tamarind without seeds loose	Kg.	44.57	35.00	34.86	-0.40	-21.79
5	Cuminseed	Kg.	109.64	113.93	113.57	-0.32	3.58
6	Mustard	Kg.	31.14	30.21	30.29	0.26	-2.73
7	Methy	Kg.	27.79	27.79	28.07	1.01	1.01
8	Turmeric	Kg.	49.79	46.86	48.71	3.95	-2.17
9	Garlic	Kg.	30.00	31.36	37.21	18.65	24.03

Percentage variation of prices of Spices & Condiments



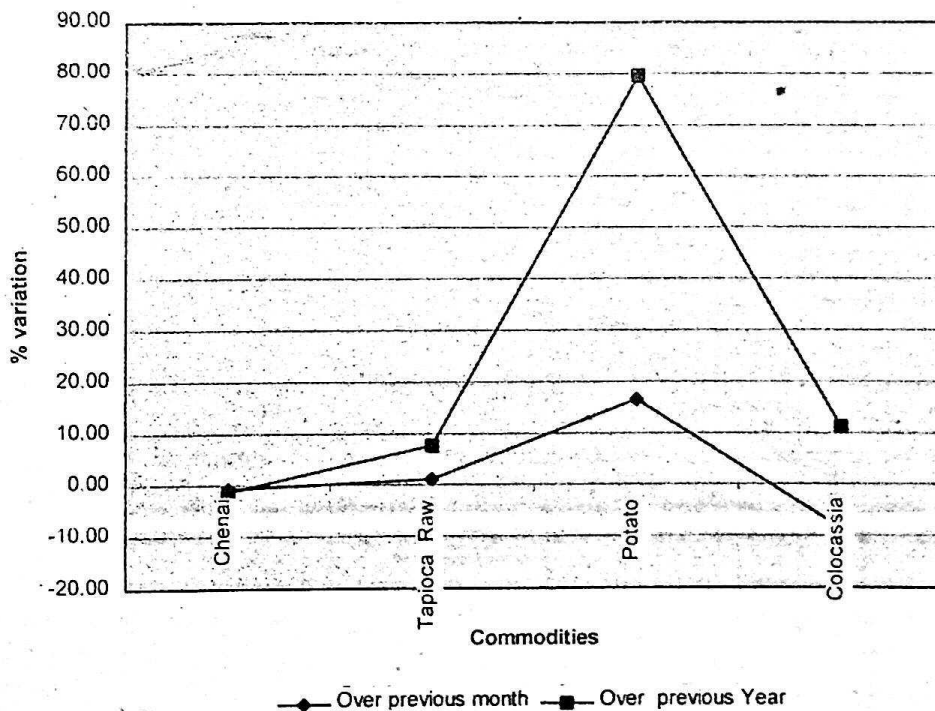
## VI Comparison of state average Retail prices of Tubers

Comparing with previous month a mixed trend has been observed in the group of tubers. The price of potato increased by 16.48% during this month while that of previous year it was 63.03%. Among the group of Tubers a percentage over previous lies between -0.70% and 63.07%. The percentage variation of Tubers is presented in the following table and graph

**Table 6**

Sl. No.	Name of Commodity	Unit	Prices (in Rs.) on			Percentage Of Variation	
			Dec31-04	Nov25-05	Dec30-05	Over previous month	Over previous Year
1	Chennai	Kg.	9.93	9.93	9.86	-0.70	-0.70
2	Tapioca Raw	Kg.	6.04	6.36	6.43	1.10	6.46
3	Potato	Kg.	10.36	14.5	16.89	16.48	63.03
4	Colocassia	Kg.	12.64	16.57	15.14	-8.63	19.78

**Percentage variation of Prices of Tubers**



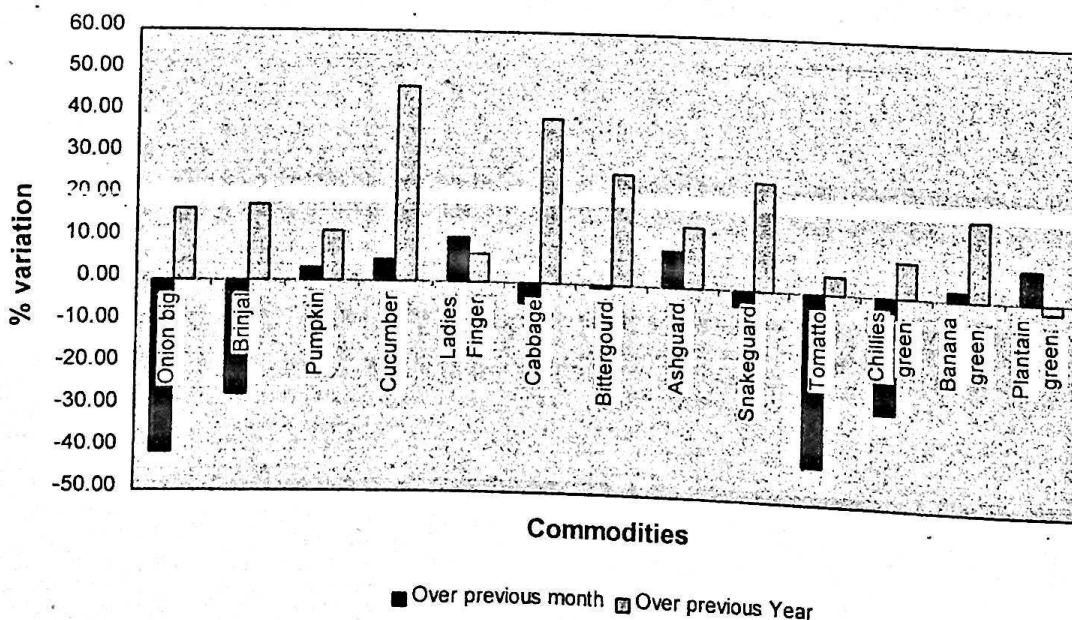
VII. Comparison of state average Retail prices of Vegetable group

Mixed trend has been observed in the retail prices of vegetable group during the period under report when compared to previous Month; an upward variation is shown on previous year. Seasonal variation affects the prices of vegetables. Percentage variation over month lies between -41.01% and 10.41% and over the year it is in between -2.09% and 46.53%. The following table and diagram represent percentage variation of vegetables

Table 7

Sl. No.	Name of Commodity	Unit	Prices (in Rs.) on			Percentage Of Variation	
			Dec 31-04	Nov 25-05	Dec 30-05	Over previous month	Over previous Year
1	Onion big	Kg.	8.61	17.07	10.07	-41.01	16.96
2	Brinjal	Kg.	12.00	19.43	14.14	-27.23	17.83
3	Pumpkin	Kg.	6.64	7.21	7.43	3.05	11.90
4	Cucumber	Kg.	7.07	9.86	10.36	5.07	46.53
5	Ladies Finger	Kg.	12.71	12.29	13.57	10.41	6.77
6	Cabbage	Kg.	8.93	13.07	12.43	-4.90	39.19
7	Bittergourd	Kg.	14.07	17.93	17.79	-0.78	26.44
8	Ashguard	Kg.	6.93	7.29	7.93	8.78	14.43
9	Snakeguard	Kg.	10.07	13.14	12.64	-3.81	25.52
10	Tomatto	Kg.	9.64	17.07	10.07	-41.01	4.46
11	Chillies green	Kg.	14.57	21.79	15.79	-27.54	8.37
12	Banana green	Kg.	10.96	12.71	13.00	2.28	18.61
13	Plantain green	Kg.	10.07	9.14	9.86	7.88	-2.09

Percentage variation of prices of vegetables



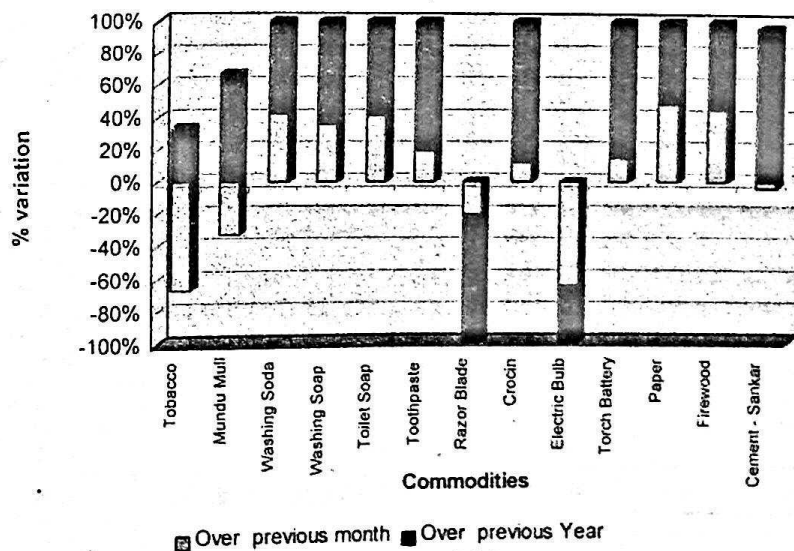
## VIII Comparison of state average Retail prices of Miscellaneous Items

In the table of miscellaneous items we can observed that an upward trend when compared that of previous month. The table and accompanying graph illustrate the percentage variation of the commodities under this group

Table 8

Sl.No	Name of Commodity	Unit	Prices (in Rs.) on			Percentage Of Variation	
			Dec 31-04	Nov 25-05	Dec 30-05	Over previous month	Over previous Year
1	Tobacco	Kg.	51.86	52.07	51.93	-0.27	0.13
2	Mundu Mull	Each	44.00	47.32	46.19	-2.39	4.98
3	Washing Soda	Kg.	19.50	19.57	19.77	1.02	1.38
4	Washing Soap (501 Half Bar)	½ Bar	7.93	7.96	8.00	0.50	0.88
5	Toilet Soap - Lux	100 gm	12.82	12.86	12.96	0.78	1.09
6	Toothpaste - Colgate	100 gm	25.00	25.64	25.85	0.82	3.40
7	Razor Blade (Topaz)	5 nos	6.46	6.27	6.21	-0.96	-3.87
8	Crocin	2 tabs	1.65	1.71	1.72	0.58	4.24
9	Electric Bulb (Philips)	40W	10.82	10.86	10.77	-0.83	-0.46
10	Torch Battery (Eveready)	Each	8.25	8.61	8.69	0.93	5.33
11	Paper	24 Sheets	10.79	10.82	11.27	4.16	4.45
12	Firewood (Local Split)	Quintal	164.00	165.00	170.00	3.03	3.66
13	Cement - Sankar (Old.Paper Bag)	Packet	169.63	182.81	182.27	-0.30	7.45

Percentage variation prices of Miscellaneous items



# Price

Statement Showing The State Average Retail Prices Of Essential Commodities							
For The Month Of December 2005							
Sl. No.	Name of Commodity	Unit	Prices (in Rs.) on			Percentage Of Variation	
			Dec31-04	Nov25-05	Dec30-05	Over month	Over year
<b>A. RICE - Open Market</b>							
1	Red - Matta	Kg	13.43	13.64	13.58	-0.44	1.12
2	Red - Chamba	Kg	14.12	14.00	13.77	-1.64	-2.48
3	White - Andra Vella	Kg	13.19	13.83	14.06	1.66	6.60
<b>B. PULSES</b>							
1	Green gram	Kg	28.11	37.00	37.04	0.11	31.77
2	Green gram dhall	Kg	30.54	38.29	39.00	1.85	27.70
3	Black gram split w/o husk	Kg	29.36	46.07	46.79	1.56	59.37
4	Black gram split with husk	Kg	26.50	42.43	41.81	-1.46	57.77
5	Redgram	Kg	19.36	26.64	27.29	2.44	40.96
6	Dhall (Tur)	Kg	34.15	35.14	33.82	-3.76	-0.97
7	Bengal gram Bold	Kg	28.08	30.65	31.38	2.38	11.75
8	Bengal gram Small	Kg	26.64	28.00	28.25	0.89	6.04
9	Peas Dhall	Kg	23.36	23.64	24.50	3.64	4.88
<b>C. OTHER FOOD ITEMS</b>							
1	Sugar (O.M)	Kg.	18.84	18.96	18.74	-1.16	-0.53
2	Milk (Cow's)	Ltr.	14.00	15.00	14.93	-0.47	6.64
3	Tea (Kannan Devan)	500gms	72.56	72.29	72.31	0.03	-0.26
4	Coffee Powder (Brook Bond Gr.Label)	500gms	68.86	72.07	74.08	2.79	7.58
5	Baby Food (amul)	Kg	145.25	147.60	148.50	0.61	2.24
6	Egg (Hens) White Lagon	Dozen	19.83	19.11	20.35	6.49	2.62
7	Mutton with bones	Kg	138.57	146.07	147.31	0.85	6.31
<b>D. OIL AND OIL SEEDS</b>							
1	Coconut oil	Kg	75.84	54.59	53.57	-1.87	-29.36
2	Groundnut oil	Kg	68.76	67.44	69.02	2.34	0.38
3	Refined oil (Postman)	Kg.	80.61	85.13	81.93	-3.76	1.64
4	Gingelly oil	Kg.	70.29	60.73	62.88	3.54	-10.54
5	Coconut without husk	100 nos	734.29	568.93	567.50	-0.25	-22.71
<b>E. SPICES AND CONDIMENTS</b>							
1	Coriandar	Kg.	29.50	30.88	33.02	6.93	11.93
2	Chillies dry	Kg.	40.93	44.14	43.93	-0.48	7.33
3	Onion small	Kg.	12.41	18.64	19.11	2.52	53.99
4	Tamarind without seedsloos	Kg.	44.57	35.00	34.86	-0.40	-21.79
5	Cuminseed	Kg.	109.64	113.93	113.57	-0.32	3.58
6	Mastard	Kg.	31.14	30.21	30.29	0.26	-2.73
7	Methy	Kg.	27.79	27.79	28.07	1.01	1.01
8	Turmeric	Kg.	49.79	46.86	48.71	3.95	-2.17
9	Garlic	Kg.	30.00	31.36	37.21	18.65	24.03

# Price

F. TUBERS							
1	Chennai	Kg.	9.93	9.93	9.86	-0.70	-0.70
2	Tapioca Raw	Kg.	6.04	6.36	6.43	1.10	6.46
3	Potato	Kg.	10.36	14.50	16.89	16.48	63.03
4	Colocassia	Kg.	12.64	16.57	15.14	-8.63	19.78
G. VEGETABLES							
1	Onion big	Kg.	8.61	17.07	10.07	-41.01	16.96
2	Brinjal	Kg.	12.00	19.43	14.14	-27.23	17.83
3	Pumpkin	Kg.	6.64	7.21	7.43	3.05	11.90
4	Cucumber	Kg.	7.07	9.86	10.36	5.07	46.53
5	Ladys Finger	Kg.	12.71	12.29	13.57	10.41	6.77
6	Cabbage	Kg.	8.93	13.07	12.43	-4.90	39.19
7	Bittergourd	Kg.	14.07	17.93	17.79	-0.78	26.44
8	Ashguard	Kg.	6.93	7.29	7.93	8.78	14.43
9	Snakeguard	Kg.	10.07	13.14	12.64	-3.81	25.52
10	Tomatto	Kg.	9.64	17.07	10.07	-41.01	4.46
11	Chillies green	Kg.	14.57	21.79	15.79	-27.54	8.37
12	Banana green	Kg.	10.96	12.71	13.00	2.28	18.61
13	Plantain green	Kg.	10.07	9.14	9.86	7.88	-2.09
H. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS							
1	Tobacco	Kg.	51.86	52.07	51.93	-0.27	0.13
2	Mundu Mull	Each	44.00	47.32	46.19	-2.39	4.98
3	Washing Soda	Kg.	19.50	19.57	19.77	1.02	1.38
4	Washing Soap (501)	1/2 Bar	7.93	7.96	8.00	0.50	0.88
5	Toilet Soap - Lux	100 gm	12.82	12.86	12.96	0.78	1.09
6	Toothpaste - Colgate	100 gm	25.00	25.64	25.85	0.82	3.40
7	Razor Blade (Topaz)	5 nos	6.46	6.27	6.21	-0.96	-3.87
8	Crocin	2 tabs	1.65	1.71	1.72	0.58	4.24
9	Electric Bulb (Philips)	40W	10.82	10.86	10.77	-0.83	-0.46
10	Torch Battery (Eveready)	Each	8.25	8.61	8.69	0.93	5.33
11	Paper	24 Sheets	10.79	10.82	11.27	4.16	4.45
12	Firewood (Local Split)	Quintal	164.00	165.00	170.00	3.03	3.66
13	Cement - Sankar (Ord. Paper Bag)	Packet	169.63	182.81	182.27	-0.30	7.45

## Transfer and postings

As per G.O.(Rt) No.368/2005/Plg. Dated 21.11.05

1. Shri. B Sreekumar, AD, DES is promoted as DD and posted in the District office Idukki
2. Sri. P.S Sivaprasad AD, DES is promoted as DD and posted in the district office Alappuzha
3. Sri. T.P. Vinodan AD, Directorate of Handloom and Textiles, TVM is promoted as DD and posted as Manager (EI), District Industries centre , Kasaragod.
4. Sri. M. Manoj AD, Directorate of Agriculture is promoted as DD and posted in the District office Pathanamthitta .
5. Sri. G.S. Rajath RO, District office E and S) Kannur is promoted as AD and posted in the office of the chief Engineer, Investigation and Design IDR, TVM
6. Smt. K. Haleema Beegum , RO , DES is promoted as AD and posted in the DES
7. Smt. Merly mol Joseph, RO, District office (E and S) Ernakulam is promoted as AD and posted in the DES.
8. Sri. C.R Viswanathan. RO, Western Ghatt wing, TVM is promoted as AD and posted in the DES.
9. Smt. C.P. Resmi RO, planning and Economic Affairs Dept. is promoted as AD and posted in the Directorate of Agriculture

As per Order No. EB(1) 3028/05/DES dated 27/12/2005

11. Smt. K. Shylamma Research officer in the Directorate of Animal Husbandry is transferred to Planning and Economics Affairs Dept. (CPM Unit ), Thiruvananthapuram
12. Smt. Sincymol Antoy K. Research officer in the office of Chief Town Planner is transferred to the District office , Economics and statistics , Ernakulam
13. Sri. V.Nanda Kumar, Research officer in the DES, TVM is transferred to the District Office, Economics and statistics, Kannur.
14. Sri. S. Abdul Salam, Research officer in the DES is transferred to the district office, Economics and Statistics, Kollam as per Order No. EB(1) 3028/05/Directorate of Economics & Statistics dated: 15/12/2005
15. Smt. Mary George is posted as RO in the DES TVM as per order EB(1) . 5337/05/DES. Dated 15/12/2005.

## Training programmes Attended

Research officer of the State Income section has attended the Regional Training conference on Budget classification and capital formation conducted by the CSO at Hyderabad from 12<sup>th</sup> December 2005 to 16<sup>th</sup> December 2005.

Three Assistant Directors and Two Research Officers of the Directorate has attended the training programme on Agricultural Statistics at CSO New Delhi, from 20/11/2005 to 2/12/2005

Three Assistant Directors of the Directorate has attended the training programme on National Accounts Statistics and National Resource Accounting at CSO New Delhi from 5/12/2005 to 16/12/2005.

## Training Programmers Conducted by DES

Under the control of IMG, TVM, the training division of the Directorate has conducted Orientation training programme for LD/UD compilers and on the job training programmers were conducted for RA/SI.

## New Releases by DES

1. Vital Statistics Bulletin -2003
- 2 Report on wholesale price indices of manufactured commodities for the year 2003-04.
3. The report of Evaluation study on soil conservation in Kerala 2003-04.
4. Building cost indices for the year 2003-04 and 2004-05.



## New Arrivals of publication

### November 2005

1. Monthly Abstract of Statistics , April 2005, CSO Ministry of Statistics and Programmer implementation, Government of India, New Delhi.
2. Monthly Abstract of Statistics , June 2005, CSO Ministry of Statistics and programmer implementation, Government of India, New Delhi.
3. Monthly Abstract of Statistics , July 2005,  
CSO Ministry of Statistics and programme, implementation, Government of India, New Delhi.
4. Agricultural census in Utter Pradesh 1995-96 Summary of Results , Board of Revenue Utter Pradesh, Lucknow.
5. Annual Report 2004-05, Supplement to RBI Bulletin , September 2005, RBI  
RBI, Bulletin September 2005, Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India 2004-05 , RBI, RBI Bulletin October 2005.
6. A Focus on Gender collected paper on Gender using DHS Data, August 2005 ORC Macro Calverton Maryland USA.
7. Indian Labour journal September 2005, Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment , Labour Bureau, Shimla/ Chandigarh.
8. Indian Labour journal October 2005, Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Labour Bureau, Shimla/ Chandigarh.
9. Panchayat Raj October 2005.
10. Spice India November 2005.

### December 2005

1. Maharashtra Quarterly Bulleting of Economics and Statistics. July- September 2004 .Directorate Economics and Statistics, Góvernment of Maharashtra, Mumbai. RBI to Bulletin November 2005.
2. Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India 2004-05 , Supplement to RBI Bulletin September 2005.
3. Report on Analysis of Budgetary Transactions of Government of Delhi, 2005-2006, Directorate Economics and Statistics. Old Secretariat, Delhi.
4. Panchayat Raj November 2005
5. Spice India December 2005

## DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL WEBSITE AND E-MAIL ADDRESSES

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