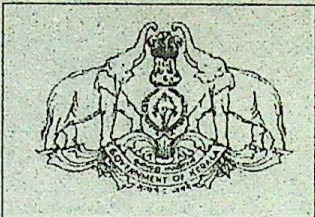


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EcoStat News

December 2004
Volume 4 – Issue – 6

For Official Use only



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Department of Economics & Statistics
Government of Kerala

2001-2002

Oh God! It should never happen to anybody. "Tsunami" the tidal waves hit and washed-out many parts of the south Asian countries. This tragedy was happened in many parts of our country too and lost thousands of lives. The coastal belt of Kerala was very badly affected by this phenomena. In Kerala, around 200 people were dead, more than 1000 injured, thousands were rendered homeless and lakhs of people were shifted to safer places. I express my deep grief over the deaths and loss of property in this natural disaster.

The Indian Economy is brought with record high share market indices, lower petrol prices at International level, record foreign reserve, 24% growth in export, 8.9% expected growth rate in GDP and inflation based on whole sale price indices limited at 6.5%. However at state level, the economy is not so bright 15% cut is announced in plan size. Also the agriculture prices of pepper, coffee etc are not at remunerative level.

Editorial Board

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

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

The idea in News, Articles etc are not that of the Department or Government

From Editor's Desk

The department had facilitated an International workshop on MDG (Millennium Development Goals) indicators from December 13th to 15th 2004 at Thiruvananthapuram. I place on record my appreciation for the staff members who had worked to made it a great success

Established on 1-9-1954 with Prof. U.S. Nair as the first Director, the Department is in its 50th year of service to the Nation. The Department brought out 23 number of publications for meeting the requirement of planners, administrators and other data users during the year 2004. Also we purposes to bring out more publications during the year 2005 which coincides with the 1st year of the new Government.

I request wholehearted co-operation and support from all staff in the department for accomplishing this herculian task.

I wish a happy New Year to all

*M.R. Balakrishnan
Director & Chief Editor*

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

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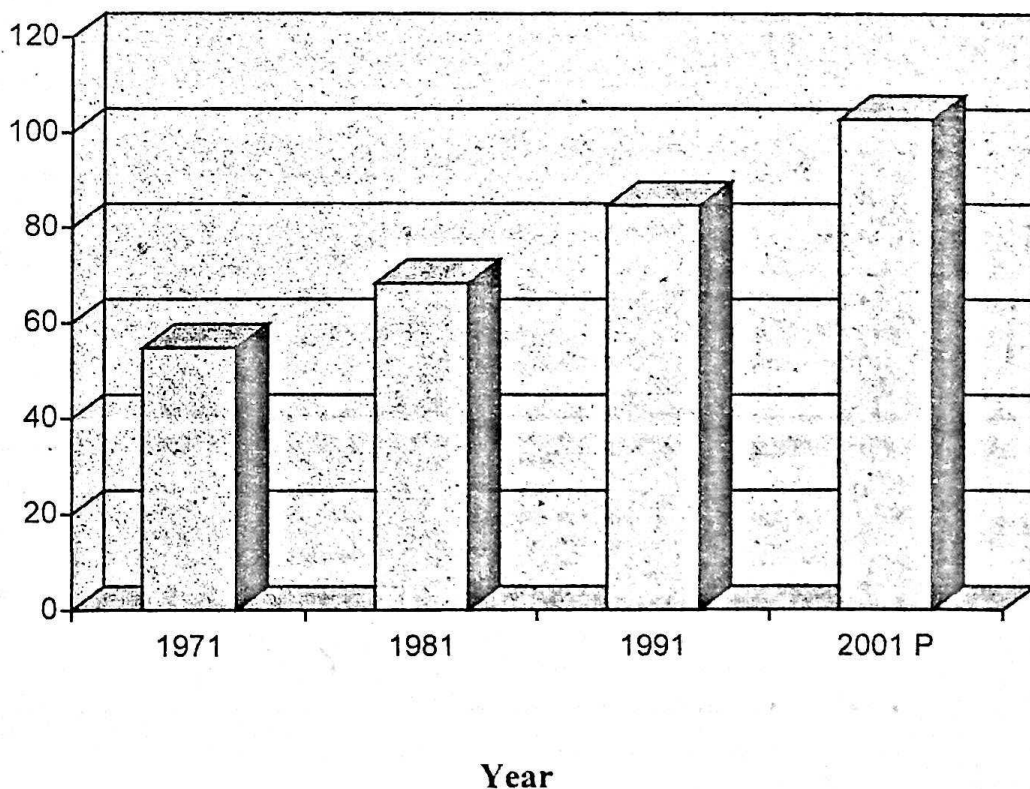
Cover Photograph: Inaugural speech by Shri. Andrew J Falt, Chief of Statistics Division, UNESCAP

Population

Some Demographic facts- India

Item	Unit	1971	1981	1991	2001
Population of India	Crore	54.8	68.3	84.6	102.9
Female population	Percent	48.2	48.3	48.1	48.3
Rural population	Percent	80.1	76.7	74.3	72.2
Birth rate	Per 1000	36.9	33.9	29.5	25.4
Death rate	Per 1000	14.9	12.5	9.8	8.4
Working force	Percent	32.9	36.7	37.5	30.44
Density of population	Persons per sq. km	177	216	267	324
Literacy rate	Percent	29.5	43.7	52.2	65.4
Annual exponential rate of growth	Percent	2.22	2.20	2.14	1.95
Expectation of life at birth	year	45.6	55.4	54.7	62.6

Population of India



State wise Percentage of Population Below the Poverty Line - Combined

State /Union Territories	1973-74	1977-78	1983	1987-88	1993-94	1999-2000
Andra Pradesh	48.86	39.31	28.91	25.86	22.19	15.77
Arunachal Pradesh	51.93	58.32	40.68	36.22	39.35	33.47
Asam	51.23	57.15	40.47	36.21	40.86	36.09
Bihar	61.91	61.55	62.22	52.13	54.96	42.60
Goa	44.26	37.23	18.90	24.52	14.92	4.40
Gujarat	48.15	41.23	32.79	31.54	24.21	14.07
Haryana	35.36	29.55	21.37	16.64	25.05	8.74
Himachal Pradesh	26.39	32.45	16.40	15.45	28.44	7.63
Jammu & Kashmir	40.83	38.97	24.24	23.82	25.17	3.48
Karnataka	54.47	48.78	38.24	37.53	33.16	20.04
Kerala	59.47	52.22	40.42	31.79	25.43	12.72
Madhya Pradesh	61.78	61.78	49.78	43.07	42.52	37.43
Maharashtra	53.24	55.88	43.44	40.41	36.86	25.02
Manipur	49.96	53.72	37.02	31.35	33.78	28.54
Meghalaya	50.20	55.19	38.81	33.92	37.92	33.87
Mizoram	50.32	54.38	36.00	27.52	25.66	19.47
Nagaland	50.81	56.04	39.25	34.43	37.92	32.67
Orissa	66.18	70.07	65.29	55.58	48.56	47.15
Punjab	28.15	19.27	16.18	13.20	11.77	6.16
Rajasthan	46.14	37.42	34.46	35.15	27.41	15.28
Sikkim	50.86	55.89	39.71	36.06	41.43	36.55
Tamil Nadu	54.94	54.79	51.66	43.39	35.03	21.12
Tripura	51.00	56.88	40.03	35.23	39.01	34.44
Uttar Pradesh	57.07	49.05	47.07	41.46	40.85	31.15
West Bengal	63.43	60.52	54.85	44.72	35.66	27.02
Union Territories						
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	55.56	55.42	52.13	43.89	34.47	20.99
Chandigarh	27.96	27.32	23.79	14.67	11.35	5.75
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	46.55	37.20	15.67	67.11	50.84	17.14
Daman & Diu	NA	NA	NA	NA	15.80	4.44
Delhi	49.61	33.23	26.22	12.41	14.69	8.23
Lakshadweep	59.68	52.79	42.36	34.95	25.04	15.60
Pondicherry	53.82	53.25	50.06	41.46	37.40	21.67
All India	54.88	51.32	44.48	38.86	35.97	26.1

Notes:

1. Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.
2. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty Ratio of Goa.
3. Poverty Line of Himachal Pradesh and expenditure distribution of Jammu & Kashmir is used to estimate poverty ratio of Jammu & Kashmir.
4. Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Pondicherry and A & N Islands.
5. Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for both rural and urban Poverty of Chandigarh
6. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra & Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty Ratio of Dadra & Nagar Haveli
7. Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman & Diu

Source: Compendium of Environmental statistics India 2002

INTERNATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING PERSPECTIVES

Maternal Mortality among Teenagers

World wide 70,000 women aged 15-19 die each year of pregnancy and child birth –related causes according to a report published by the international charity save the children¹. In all more than 13 million adolescent females give birth each year- nine in 10 of them in developing countries, where one in three women give birth before their 20th birthday. As a consequence, the main cause of death among women aged 15-19 years in developing countries is complications arising from pregnancy and child birth. Women in this age-group are twice as likely as older women to die of such complications. Younger adolescents face an even greater risk of death: In Bangladesh, for example,

the maternal mortality rate among 10-14 years old is five times that among 20-24 years old. Sub-Saharan Africa has the highest rates of teenage maternal mortality in the world, as well as the highest rates of early marriage and early motherhood. Nothing that limited schooling can be both a cause and an effect of teenage pregnancy and childbearing, the report calls for “ specific interventions and investments to encourage girls to stay in school and delay motherhood until they are both emotionally and physically ready”

1. Save the Children, Children Having children: State of the World's Mothers 2004, 2004 < [http:// www. save the children org/ mothers/ report-2004/2004/ index as >](http://www.save-the-children.org/mothers/report-2004/2004/index.asp), assessed June 8, 2004

SAMPLE REGISTRATION SYSTEM

Table1. Estimated Birth rate, Death rate, Natural rate and Infant mortality rate, 2002

State	Birth rate			Death Rate			Natural growth Rate			Infant mortality Rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
India	25.0	26.6	20.0	8.1	8.7	6.1	16.9	17.9	13.9	63	69	40
Kerala	16.9	17.0	16.4	6.4	6.4	6.2	10.5	10.6	10.2	10	11	8

Infant Mortality rate by sex and Residence, 2002

	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
India	63	62	65	69	67	72	40	40	39
Kerala	10	9	12	11	8	14	8	11	4

Death rate by sex and residence, 2002

	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
India	8.1	8.4	7.7	8.7	9.0	8.4	6.1	6.5	5.6
Kerala	6.4	7.5	5.3	6.4	7.5	5.4	6.2	7.6	5.0

Source: Registrar General of India

Population

POPULATION IN FIVE YEAR AGE-GROUP BY RESIDENCE AND SEX

Age-group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All ages	31841374	15468614	16372760	23574449	11451282	12123167	8266925	4017332	4249593
0-4	2765164	1409487	1355677	2085053	1062041	1023012	680111	347446	332665
5-9	2544181	1295679	1248502	1910571	972851	937720	633610	322828	310782
10-14	2987200	1523842	1463358	2250970	1148380	1102590	736230	375462	360768
15-19	2984506	1484586	1499920	2236959	1113279	1123680	747547	371307	376240
20-24	2983990	1440467	1543523	2214417	1070197	1144220	769573	370270	399303
25-29	2786195	1296905	1489290	2050842	952190	1098652	735353	344715	390638
30-34	2516463	1185807	1330656	1835928	862361	973567	680535	323446	357089
35-39	2466354	1154778	1311576	1810725	845679	965046	655629	309099	346530
40-44	1951284	960397	990887	1415848	695536	720312	535436	264861	270575
45-49	1926144	952021	974123	1405506	692508	712998	520638	259513	261125
50-54	1437520	724701	712819	1033889	520811	513078	403631	203890	199741
55-59	1130244	541668	588576	825769	395076	430693	304475	146592	157883
60-64	1032136	480345	551791	760831	353980	406851	271305	126365	144940
65-69	902015	399671	502344	669045	297855	371190	232970	101816	131154
70-74	613422	273293	340129	454667	204841	249826	158755	68452	90303
75-79	399089	173558	225531	298225	131384	166841	100864	42174	58690
80+	389013	157345	231668	296344	122269	174075	92669	35076	57593
Age not stated	26454	14064	12390	18860	10044	8816	7594	4020	3574

Source: Census of India, 2001

TECHNIQUES OF DATA COLLECTION AND INTERPRETATION

(M.R. Balakrishnan, Director and P. Kochunarayana Pillai, Addl. Director.)

A. TECHNIQUES OF DATA COLLECTION

A statistical survey passes through several steps starting from its conceptualisation to preparation of final survey report. The main stages in the conduct of a statistical survey are –

- Conceptualisation and planning
- Collection of data
- Processing of data collected
- Analysis of data
- Interpretation and conclusions

All these stages are important and any error in any stage will lead to wrong conclusions. Of the different stages, the collection of data is all the more significant as any error at this stage will lead to disastrous results, because –

- It is the most expensive of all the stages of the survey
- Any error in data collection will affect the entire survey and lead to wrong conclusions
- The errors in data due to defective data collection technique cannot be detected and rectified in subsequent stages

DIFFERENT DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUES

Two important techniques are employed in data collection, namely

1. Census technique
2. Sample technique

A **census** is a complete enumeration of each and every unit of the population, whereas in a **sample survey** only a part of the population is studied and conclusions about the population are drawn on the basis of data collected from the selected sample.

In any survey whether census method or sample method or a combination of both techniques should be employed, would depend on a number of factors, such as-

- The availability of resources

- Time factor
- The degree of accuracy required
- Nature and scope of the survey

As regards data, either an original investigation may be undertaken for data collection (**Primary data**), or data gathered from some other agency (**Secondary data**) may be used. In some surveys both primary and secondary data are used. Though the use of secondary data is cheaper and faster, its suitability to the present project with reference to the concept and the definitions adopted has to be ascertained, before it is employed.

The choice between primary and secondary data depends on –

- The nature and scope of enquiry
- Availability of financial and personnel resources
- Availability of time
- Degree of accuracy desired, etc.

DIFFERENT METHODS FOR PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION

For any specified survey, the use of primary data collected specifically for that survey is advisable. The different methods for primary data collection are –

- Direct personal interviews
- Indirect oral interviews
- Data collected through correspondence or representatives
- Data collected through mailed questionnaire
- Schedules canvassed through enumerators

In **direct personal interviews** the investigator personally contacts the person from whom information is to be collected. In this method the response will be more encouraging and the data will be more accurate because the investigator can clear doubts of informants and if any inconsistency is felt he can ask classificatory questions and obtain correct data. Further, during interview general and

supplementary information can be gathered which will be helpful in the preparation of the survey report. Moreover, in tune with the reaction of the informant, questions about which the informant may be sensitive can be diplomatically worded or twisted suitably to elicit the required data, as the situation demands.

The main drawbacks of this technique are that it is expensive and time consuming. Also the interviewers have to be thoroughly trained. Chances for personal bias and chances for non-standardisation are other pitfalls that have to be guarded against.

In **indirect oral interviews**, the data are collected from third parties or agencies knowledgeable about the information. This technique is used when the information to be gathered is complex in nature and when the direct parties are reluctant to furnish the information if approached directly. Also this method is suitable in cases where direct sources do not exist or cannot be relied upon or reluctant to part with the information.

When data of any particular characteristic like time series data, are required in regular or frequent intervals, the data collection is usually entrusted with a local agent or correspondent. Special care is needed to ensure quality of data, as the personal bias of the agent is likely to influence the data collected.

In the **collection of data by mail**, questionnaires are prepared beforehand for getting the required information and sent to the persons from whom information is to be collected. This method is comparatively cheaper especially when the survey has to cover a widely spread area.

The hurdles in employing this technique are –

- Illiteracy of the informants
- High rate of non-response
- Lack of any chance to clarify doubts

SCHEDULES CANVASSED THROUGH ENUMERATORS

Considering the drawbacks and hurdles inherent in employing the techniques mentioned so far, the more popular and frequently accepted

method of data collection is to prepare well-structured schedules and to entrust the job of collection of data to trained enumerators. In this technique, schedules are prepared beforehand, structured in a coherent manner with a view to eliciting all the required information from the informants. The enumerators will be trained in a standardized way to eliminate any chance of personal bias and their doubts cleared. Then they will be sent to contact the informants in person and collect the data required as per the schedule. The enumerators will ask the questions as per the schedule, get replies and record in the schedules.

Though this technique is expensive, by giving proper training to the enumerators and using well-structured schedules-

- The accuracy and reliability of the data can be ensured
- The method can be used even when the informants are illiterate
- It reduces chances of personal bias of the enumerators influencing the data
- It reduces interview time.

The Department of Economics and Statistics is mainly conducting surveys by using the method of sending enumerators with well-structured schedules to contact the informants in person and collect the data.

Under this method, the success of data collection, and of the survey, largely depends on two-things – 1. Proper drafting of the schedule

2. Proper training of the enumerators

Drafting of the schedule requires a great deal of skill and experience. There is no hard and fast rules to be followed in this regard, but the following are some general principles, which will help in drafting/preparing a schedule:

- The name of the Department/Agency and name of the survey should be given
- Questions should be arranged logically
- The number of questions should be kept at a minimum
- Questions should be short and simple to understand

- Ambiguous questions and questions which can generate multiple answers from a single informant should be avoided
- Questions should be objective type wherever possible
- Questions should be of specific information type
- Open-ended questions should be kept to a minimum
- Questions should be worded in an attractive way
- Questions requiring calculations have to be avoided.
- Proper instructions in unambiguous terms about each item should be given in the questionnaire.
- The schedule should be pre-tested before printing.

The enumerators should be sent for field work with the schedules only after proper training. They should be clear about the concepts, definitions and implication of each item included in the schedule and should be thorough so that any doubt raised by any informant can be cleared on the spot.

CONCLUSION:

The theories detailed so far are already framed and well established. But, for generation of reliable quality data in time the following practical aspects should be given more importance.

- The first thing is ensuring quality of training of enumerators. When a State-wide survey is conducted in which training will have to be imparted at multiple levels, such as when the Directorate trains the District Officers and the District Officers train the Taluk Level Officers and they in turn train the enumerators in each taluk etc., care should be taken to ensure that the training process is standardised and that good quality of training is maintained throughout the line.
- The enumerator has to establish proper rapport with the informant before starting collection of data. He should be made

confident of the fact that the data collected is for statistical purposes only, that any information revealed by him will be treated as confidential, that his identity will not be revealed and no information given by him will be used in any manner detrimental to him.

- A prior assessment of the educational and social background of the informant as far as possible will help to put questions in a suitable way so as to elicit correct information.
- Time fixed for contacting the informants and collecting data is important. For example, trying to get data on prices of items from a shopkeeper when there is heavy rush of customers in the shop or data from an office worker in the morning when he is in a hurry to get to the office, will only irritate the informants and generate only partial or unreliable data.
- It may not be necessary to ask all the questions in the questionnaire. Avoid such questions when their answers have already been furnished by the informant in response to some other question.
- It is not necessary to put questions in the same serial order as in the questionnaire. A more practical and tactical approach can be tried depending on the circumstances.
- There may be some items in the questionnaire which the informant may not be willing to divulge in front of the family or of a group of persons, such as details of assets and liabilities, illness and diseases etc. Considering the secret nature of the information such questions should not be asked in front of other persons.

As the final conclusion of any survey and the interpretation of data depend on the reliability and accuracy of the data collected, special care is needed in selecting the technique of data collection.

B. INTERPRETATION OF DATA

In any statistical survey the interpretation of data is of crucial importance. It requires proper skill,

care, judgment and analytical ability. Lack of any one of these qualities may result in the misuse of data to prove things that are not all true or to disprove things that are true. The important stages in any statistical survey are-

- ❑ Conceptualization and planning
- ❑ Collection of data
- ❑ Processing of data collected
- ❑ Analysis of data
- ❑ Interpretation and conclusions

The methods of interpretation of data can be discussed along with the tools employed for data analysis and data presentation. The tools for data analysis are-

- ❑ Tabulation
- ❑ Measures of central values- mean, median, mode etc.
- ❑ Measures of dispersion
- ❑ Correlation and regression
- ❑ Time series analysis
- ❑ Index numbers etc.

The tools for presentation of data are-

- ❑ Tables
- ❑ Diagrams
- ❑ Graphs etc

All these are raw materials that have to be interpreted. In a country like, India where diverse socio-economic conditions exist, it is not possible to lay down any hard and fast rules for interpretation of massive data from statistical surveys. However to avoid any misuse or abuse of data at the interpretation stage, the following guide lines are to be considered.

Source and background of the data:- If the background of the data collected is not fully appreciated, or available, the interpretation of the data may be avoided or the limitation of the data have to be mentioned along with the interpretation.

Methodology:- For proper interpretation of any data, a clear understanding of the methodologies adopted for data collection and the concepts followed is necessary. The level of expertise of the investigators

is another important factor requiring consideration at this stage.

Tools of analysis:- The tools of analysis like mean, median, mode etc are also subject to misuse or abuse, to mislead the public if not properly fitted with the studied phenomena. The unit under study and the sample size is of prime consideration.

Concept and definition:- The concept and definitions followed at various stages should be clearly understood before interpreting any data especially in the case of comparison between two independent units. It is seen in many times that wrong conclusions about comparison of actual prices between different centers based on the index numbers reported in media.

Personal bias:- the pre conceived notions or the personal feelings should not be allowed to influence in the interpretation of any data. If the data is biased or incomplete and if interpretation is made based on the same the matter should be clearly spelled.

Generalisation:- The application of generalizations from any statistical survey should be only after ascertaining the representative capacity of the information collected (sample size) etc. At the same time, any statistical parameter derived from any survey should not be applied to any individual case. If there are technical errors in the data, these should be got clarified and confirmed before generalisation.

A tendency is recently seen to interpret data without having any background about the source or history of data. For example in a comparison between the different states, in matters like crimes registered, death due to different diseases, number of persons below poverty line etc. conclusions are formed and published without enquiring about the method and process of registering crimes, medical facilities, living conditions etc of the respective states. Statistics are convincing when the figures say so and this has lead many people to believe that they can be accepted without question. The credibility of statistics is eroded due to the wrong interpretation of data, often made consciously to deceive the public. If coir is used for committing suicide, it is not the fault of coir; but the blame lies elsewhere Similarly the conscious or unconscious misuse of the statistical tools is not a fault of statistics or its methods.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN INDIA- BEFORE AND AFTER INDEPENDENCE (From lecture given by Dr. B. Vijayakumar)

1. Sriniketan project by Rabindranath Tagore (1921)
 - Creating interest in people to participate in their own development
 - Helping people to develop their own resources
 - Developing leaders from the community
 - Increase agricultural production
 - Upgrade technology
2. Marthandam project by Dr. Spencer Hatch (1921)
 - To provide advice and assistance to villagers to enable them to help themselves
3. Gurgaon project by F.I. Brayne (1927)
 - Incorporating the virtues of hard work self help and natural support and mutual support
4. Baroda project by V.T. Krishnamachari (1932)
 - change the outlook of agriculturist
 - Develop village leadership
 - Impart adult education
5. Sevagram project by Mahatma Gandhi (1934)
 - Service to the less privileged
 - Rebuilding villages
 - Promoting village industries
 - Developing all aspects of human life
6. Firka development scheme (1943)
 - Economic development of villages by promoting Khadi and village industries
7. Nilijeri Project (1948)
 - Rehabilitate the displaced
 - Self sufficiency
8. Etawah project (1948)
 - Developed self reliance in rural area
9. Bhoodan and movement by Acharya Vinobabhawe (1951)
 - Land to the land less
10. Community Development Programme (1952)
 - To secure total development of rural are
11. Intensive Agricultural District Programme (1960) On intensive Agricultural Area Programme (1964)
 - Focused on agricultural production, higher prices for agricultural products modern technology and inputs
12. Small Farmers Development Agency and Marginal Farmers Agricultural Labour Agency (IVth Plan)
 - To reach poor farmers. It is based on the report of All India Rural Credit Review Committee Reoport (1969)
13. Hill area Development Programme (HADP) Vth Plan
 - Restore, Preserve echo system in hill areas
 - Tackel special problems of hill area
 - Invest in infrastruture facilities
 - Supplement efforts of government
14. Integrated Rural Development Programme (VIth plan)
 - Area specific
 - Use of local resources
 - Poverty alleviation

15. National Rural Employment Programme NREP-1980

- additional gainful employment in rural areas
- creation of productive community assets
- Improvement of quality of life

16. Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme RLEGP- 1983

- Employment to at least one member of every land less household upto 100 days
- Create productive durable asset

17. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JR-89-90)

- Continuation of RLEGP and NREP

18. Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)1996

- Provide house at free of cost to SC/ST

19 Million Wells Scheme (MWS) 1996

- Part of NREP, RLEGP
- Provide open irrigation well free of cost to people of MFAL SC/ST, Non SC/ST farmers.

20. Training of Rural Youths for Self Employment (TRYSEM) 1979

- Provide training skill to rural youths

21. Development of Women and Children in Rural Area (DWCRA) 1982-83

- Provide income-generating asset to rural women.

22. Supply of Improved Tool Kits to Rural Artisans (SITRA) 1992

- Enable rural artisans to improve product, quality and productivity

23. Gangakalyam Yojana (GKY) 1997

- Provide Improved irrigation through exploitation of ground water to individuals (Small marginal farmers)

24. National Waste Land Development Board (NWDB-1985)

- Waste land development in non forest area

25. National Waste Mission- 1986 (It is revised as Rajiv Gandhiji Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM)-1991)

- Rural Water Supply, Sanitation

26. National social Assistance Programme (NSAP) 1995

- Provide social assistance to the poor.

Under this 3 programmes included

a. National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS)

- Pension @ Rs.75/- pm for distributives having no income

➤

b. National Family Benefit Scheme

- Lump sum family benefit to households BPL on the death of primary bread winner

c. National Maternity benefit scheme

- Lump sum assistance to women above 19 years old, BPL for first two life births.

27. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)- 1999

- to bring every assisted family above poverty line

28. sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) – 2001

- To provide additional wage employment and food security through creation of assets and infrastructure development in rural areas.

INDEX NUMBERS - The economic barometers

R. Sree Kumar, Assistant Director

Economic phenomenon being dynamic in nature. One wants to know the state of economic activity at a particular time or place as compared to some other period or place. In such a situation, a special type of average is designed which measures the relative changes from time to time or place to place. Being a relative number it is expressed without a unit. Index number besides being used for several purposes, it reveals the rate of inflation or deflation in an economy and hence it is known as economic barometers.

Index number constructed in an economic activity cover a wide range of aspects. Usually constructed index numbers are

- (i) Price Index Numbers
- (ii) Quantity Index Numbers
- (iii) Value Index Numbers

Among these three indices, PRICE INDEX numbers are the mostly used index numbers which measure the general change in the retail or wholesale prices of a commodity or group of commodities at current period as compared to some previous period known as base period.

Consumer price Index numbers are widely used price index used to study the relative change in retail prices a consumer has to pay for a fixed basket of goods and services. CPI is a measure of average percentage change in retail prices at a particular time as compared to a base period for a selection of the population for which it is referred.

Earlier "Cost of Living" was the term used in place of CPI. But on the recommendation of international conference of Labour Statisticians held under the auspices of ILO, the CLI was changed to CPI or Retail Price Index. There is a little difference between the two. Cost of Living is affected by the standard of living, taste, quality of item, types of services utilized etc, where as CPI considers only one major aspect of CLI for consuming a basket from time to time

DES publishes CPI for Agricultural and Industrial workers for 17 centre with base period 1998-99, every month .

Quantity Index Numbers:

Quantity index nos. or volume index numbers measure the changes occurring in the quantity of goods consumed, produced, imported or exported etc. The indices of Industrial production computed by DES shows the relative change in the volume of production in the areas of manufacturing .

In times of inflation, a quantity index provides a more reliable measure of actual output of raw materials and finished goods than the corresponding value index numbers. Similarly, agricultural production is best measured by using a

quantity index because it eliminates misleading effects due to fluctuating prices. We often use a quantity index to measure commodities that are subject to considerable price variation.

Value Index Numbers

A value index is useful in measuring overall changes. e.g. Sales of a company, foreign trade etc. A value index actually measure the combined effects of price and quantity changes and hence it doesn't distinguish between the effects of these two components.

A statistician /economist has to tackle various problems in the construction of Index numbers

The following factors are to be considered before attempting to the construction of Index numbers.

In short they are

- (i) Purpose of Index number
- (ii) Selection of base period
- (iii) Items to be included in the Index
- (iv) Choice of average*
- (v) Choice of formula **

CAVEATS IN INTERPRETING AN INDEX

1. Generalization of a specific index

CPI measures how prices of a particular combination of goods purchased by a group have changed. Despite its specific definition, the CPI is often described as reflecting cost of living of all people together.

2. Quality changes

A Common criticism of Index number is that they don't reflect changes in the quality of item they measure.

e.g. If we construct an index number to reveal the price changes of computers over the last decade the resulting index would understate the actual change due to rapid technological improvement

3. Comparison of Index Numbers

As Index number measures relative changes of price of combination goods, with respect to its base price, of the same place, we cannot go for a comparison of index numbers between 2 places. e.g. During September 2004 the highest CPI[®] was 128 which was for TVPM centre. It doesn't ensure that TVPM was the City with highest cost of living. This is because 128 is the average percentage change of price of a combination of goods & services (with due weightage to different item included) in comparison to the price of the same phenomenon during 1998-99. Remember that the base price fixed

for different centres are different and the weights fixed also are different

It is not possible to say that a particular average is absolutely good for index numbers. Of course, A.M & G.M are frequently used. But G.M is most preferred because

- (i) Index numbers deal with ratio & proportion
- ii) Index numbers give equal weights to equal ratio of changes
- iii) Extreme values do not receive undue weight

A.M. is unduly effected by extreme values. Still it is widely used because of easiness of computation

** Choice of formula completely depends on the purpose of index number & data availability. Generally used formula are Laspeyre's formula and Paasches' formula

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RATES OF SERVICE TAX INCREASED

The Rates of service tax levied by the Govt. of India has been increased to 10% from 10-9-2004 Educational Cess @ 2% on Tax is also to be added. Thus the new effective rate is now 10.2% All service Tax assesses are requested to collect and remit the tax at the new rate from the said date.

TSUNAMI- The Killer wave – death toll 1.5 lakh in South East Asia & Africa – Coasts

Tsunami is Japanese word (pronounced as tsoo-nah -mee) which means harbour wave- which are large waves that are generated when the sea floor is deformed by seismic activities, vertically displacing the overlying water in the ocean.

Huge seismic sea waves, triggered by massive under sea earth quake 8.9 in Richer scale) off Sumatra in Indonesia (257km away from Sumatra) Killed more than 1.5 lakh and caused massive loss to lives and properties in Indonesia, India, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Thailand, Somalia, Tanzania etc. At the morning hours of Sunday 26-12-04. Allappad in Karunagapally is the worst hit place in the State. Carn Nicobar island of Andaman is the most affected part in India with almost half of the island lost. Previous incidents of Tsunami in

India were in 1941 and 1881. The provisional number of persons died as on 27-12-04 as reported is

1	Sri Lanka	3500
2	India	13571
3	Thailand	5187
4	Somalia	200
5	Maldives	80
6	Malaysia	68
7	Tanzania	10
8	Bangladesh	2
9	Indonesia	94081

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SYSTEM IN KERALA (B. Chandran, Research Officer)

Kerala is a consumer state where the requirements of food grains, vegetables and fruits are mainly met from the neighbouring states of Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh etc.

Out of the requirement of 40 lakh tons of rice, only 7 lakh tones is produced in the state. In the case of vegetables, out of the total requirement of 11 lakh tons, only 6.5 lakh tons is produced within the state. The state produce 5.5 lakh tons of fruits against a total requirement of 7 lakh tons.

This shows that Kerala's Agriculture is mostly export oriented and depends on external markets for sale of agricultural produce. The demands of the domestic markets are mainly met from the neighbouring states.

There are 3147 markets in Kerala spread over 991 panchayats, 53 Municipalities and 5 Corporations. In all the markets, the market infrastructure is owned by the concerned local bodies. The Government has no control over these markets. The local bodies collect the market fee from the traders who sell the produce in the markets.

Swasraya Vipani by Vegetable and Fruit Promotion Council of Kerala (VFPCCK)

Vegetable and Fruit Promotion Council of Kerala is helping farmers by promoting direct marketing of farmer's produce to the consumers and traders. Farmers Markets (Swasraya Vipani) are opened in the production centres where the farmers are given infrastructure facilities to sell the produces at reasonable rates. There are 137 Vipanies in Kerala under the control of VFPCCK. Here the farmers get better prices to their produce since middlemen are avoided. These types of markets are a great success. There are more than 40000 farmers involved in the production and marketing of agricultural commodities through these Swasraya Vipanies. Assistance for infrastructure facilities like purchase of land and construction of shed, weighting balance, furniture, telephone and registers are provided by VFPCCK to the selected markets.

Agricultural Marketing and Quality Control Scheme- Under Central Sector

Under the central sector scheme- Agricultural marketing and quality control- development of markets in rural areas are

undertaken. Already 5 village markets have been constructed by providing an assistance of Rs 5 lakhs per unit in Kollam, Ernakulam, Wayanad, Malappuram and Kottayam district. Constructions of ten markets are in progress in Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Palakkad, Thrissur, Wayanad, Kannur, Idukki, Kasaragod and Kozhikode district. The scheme helps to provide infrastructure facilities such as drying yard, cleaning facilities, drainage, godown facilities etc.

Sanghamythri marketing system

Department of Agriculture have formed self-help groups of farmers in each districts with an apex body. These district level apex bodies named as "Sanghamythri" is now stepping forward in the marketing of all agricultural produces.

In this system the apex bodies will collect produces from the farmers, sell it to the consumers/wholesalers/retailers. Direct sales outlets run by the apex bodies have been started a network from Kasaragod to Thiruvananthapuram and the farmers are being helped to earn more income through the sale of their produces at a remunerative prices.

Agricultural Wholesale Markets

Six Agricultural wholesale markets have been constructed with the assistance of European Economic Community. These markets have been started to help the farmers to get better prices for their produce. These markets are located at Anayara, Nedumangad, Sulthan Bathery, Maradu and Vengeri. These markets are build to provide facilities to the farmers to sell their produce directly to wholesalers and this avoid middlemen. Grading facilities are also provided in these markets.

Agmark Laboratories

There are ten Agmark laboratories in the state for grading the Agricultural commodities like Coconut oil, Gingelly oil, Honey, Ground spices, Curry powder, Ghee etc. By 2005 March there will be provision for grading of agricultural commodities in all the districts.

QUARTERLY STATISTICS ON DEPOSIT AND CREDIT OF SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS - 30-6-2004

District and Bank Group- Wise Distribution of The Number of Reporting Offices, Aggregate Deposits and Gross Bank Credit of All Scheduled Commercial Banks- June 2004

Region/State/ District	State bank of India & its Associates			Nationalised Bank			Foreign Banks		
	Offices	Deposits	Credit	Offices	Deposits	Credit	Offices	Deposits	Credit
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
KERALA	792	215,78	109,23	1,190	212,41	111,53	6	4,64	1,62
ALP	70	16,86	8,15	66	13,70	4,61			
EKM	111	30,74	24,61	190	37,45	25,86	5	2,67	31
IDK	38	3,05	2,65	30	1,54	2,02			
KNR	30	10,56	3,59	83	16,66	5,23			
KSD	10	2,32	89	52	6,75	2,46			
KLM	47	14,90	8,57	85	12,20	8,44			
KTM	106	22,28	11,73	58	9,90	8,58			
KOZ	43	10,43	5,87	96	14,09	6,43			
MLP	33	10,89	3,02	63	11,41	2,75			
PKD	50	10,28	4,68	112	13,45	6,70			
PTA	62	26,43	5,98	79	19,13	3,19			
TVPM	115	37,12	21,21	149	30,36	30,71	1	1,98	1,31
TSR	66	19,14	6,69	100	24,51	7,02			
WYD	11	78	1,59	27	1,28	1,54			
LAKSHADWEEP				9	88	7			

	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Kerala	354	15,10	14,53	1,083	208,16	88,08	3,427	656,09	324,98
ALP				79	14,63	4,65	215	45,19	17,41
EKM	12	48	19	189	47,67	29,16	507	119,00	80,13
IDK				31	2,17	1,96	99	6,75	6,64
KNR	75	3,25	2,70	33	4,77	2,62	221	35,25	14,14
KSD	48	1,74	1,86	16	1,20	1,28	126	12,01	6,49
KLM				59	12,34	5,97	191	39,44	22,98
KTM	8	32	15	103	19,20	5,555	275	51,69	22,00
KOZ	67	3,22	3,30	53	6,50	4,59	259	34,24	20,20
MLP	81	3,99	3,66	49	6,03	2,41	226	32,33	11,84
PKD	14	38		82	6,21	3,58	258	30,32	15,34
PTA				100	23,55	3,89	241	69,11	13,06
TVPM				87	25,52	9,46	352	94,97	62,68
TSR	22	1,10	59	195	37,83	12,35	383	82,58	26,65
WYD	27	62	1,68	9	52	61	74	3,20	5,41
LAKSHADWEEP							9	88	7

Source: Quarterly Statistics Reserve Bank of India 2004

POVERTY AND WOMEN IN FIVE YEAR PLAN

Courtesy - IASSI- VOL 22 NO. 2, 2003

Women - so called Goddesses

"Where women are respected God dwells there" (Veda) - "Naaritum shraddha ho" (Women you are only respectable), (Jaishanker Prasad) - "Abla Jeevan Hai teri yehi kahani. Anachal mein hai dudh, aankhom mein paani" (Maithilisharan Gupta) : These statements show the position of women in our society. Women as a mother is a supreme being and a guru yet in each role of mother, Sister, daughter and wife she is discriminated against.

Poverty

Poverty is a universal phenomenon. When a person has less than his/her minimum requirement then he/she can be called a poor person. But it is very difficult to set up such a minimum requirement limit. Poverty is something which is related to the feeling of powerlessness and resourcelessness. Ram Ahuja (1997) describes the minimum requirement for fulfilling the physiological needs as food and nutrition, shelter and preventive and protective health care. And this requires a 'minimum income' to buy necessities and avail of facilities. In March 1997, the planning commission's estimate of the percentage of people below the poverty line in India at present is 35.97 or 320 million people, with a monthly income as low as Rs. 264 (the Hindustan Times: April 16th 1997)

Ahuja (1997) further classified the poor in to four subgroups: the destitute, (who spent less than Rs 137 a month at 1993-94 (prices) extremely poor (who spent less than Rs. 161 a month), very poor (who spent less than Rs. 201 a month) and the poor (spent less than Rs. 246 a month). The important measurements of poverty are malnutrition (below a limit of 2100 to 2400 calories per day) low consumption expenditure below (Rs. 259 per person per month at 1993-94 price level), low income (below Rs. 520 per person per month at 1993-94 price level) chronic illness or poor health, illiteracy, unemployment, underemployment and insanitary housing conditions.

Planning Commission and Poverty

The first Five Year Plan (1951-56) gives priority to agriculture and irrigation. It invested 44.6% of the total budget in this sector. It aimed to reduce agriculture imports. It helped to increase the country's national income by 18% and per capita income by 11%

The Second Five Year Plan (1956-61) emphasised on the industrial sector. It focused on the growth of basic and heavy industries, expansion in employment opportunities and an increase of 25% in the national income. Total amount spent during this period was Rs 4,672 Crores.

The third Five year Plan (1961-66) also accorded agriculture top priority and 35 % to the total budget was allocated to this sector, while 23% for industries and 25% for transport and communications. This total amount spent during this period was Rs. 12,767 crores.

The Fourth Five year Plan (1969-74) was focused on increasing National Income by 5.5 percent, creating economic stability, reducing inequalities in income distribution and achieving social justice. In this Plan agricultural as well as the Industrial sector get importance. The amount spent during this plan was Rs. 22,862 crores

The Fifth Year Plan 1974-79 emphasised on removal of poverty and attainment of self reliance. The aim was to bring larger sections of the poor masses above the poverty line by assuring a minimum income of Rs. 40 per person per month calculated at 1972-73 prices. It also aimed to increase employment opportunities, self-sufficiency, and policy of minimum wages, removal of regional imbalances and encouragement of exports.

The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) emphasised that the most important objective of this plan was the removal of poverty. To attain this objective, the plan stress was laid on economic growth, elimination of unemployment, bringing down of inequality in the distribution of income, self sufficiency in technology, raising the life styles of the weaker sections of society, improving the public distribution system and control of a burgeoning population. The total amount spent during this plan was Rs 1,58,710 Crores. According to the NSS report the proportion of people living below the poverty line declined from 48.3 % in 1977-78 to 36.9 percent in 1984-85

The Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) had priorities for increasing food, work and productivity. It also emphasised on poverty alleviation. The poverty ratio was expected to decline from 37% to 26% by 1990. It had a total allocation of Rs 1,80,000 Crores.

The Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) had a budget of Rs. 7,98,000 Crores. The plan emphasised employment generation as its prime object. No major step was taken towards poverty alleviation during this period

The Ninth Five-Year Plan (1997-02) emphasised on agriculture, employment poverty and infrastructure. It encouraged small-scale labour intensive industrial development with appropriate incentives

Although, at Five Year Plans laid emphasis on removal of poverty and unemployment yet both are continuously increasing. None of the Five-Year Plans focused on women's development and causes

related to poverty among women. The 20 Point Programme in July 1975 had some programmes for welfare and children. A restructured 20 Point programme (1986) also emphasised on equality of women. Many programme were launched for poverty alleviation like IRDP, TRYSEM, NREP, RLEGP, Jawahar Rojgar Yojana Antyodaya Programme, Garibi Hatao and Bakeri Hatao Programmes (Poverty Removal) But these programmes and policies are well away from ground realities. Hence they were not very successful in achieving their goals.

IV Roots of Poverty among Women

The Report of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) presented by Dr. Mhabubul Haq in August 95, just before the Fourth UN Women's Conference shows that women's contribution to the world economy is about eleven lakh Crore Dollars. But this contribution is not identified because this is an honorary work, whereas men get more power with a less contribution. In a 1.3 million Arab population living below the poverty line all over the world, 70 % consists of women only while 34.2 % of the total number of the poor people of the world are in India (The Hindustan Times, 4th August 1992). According to NSS the percentage of population below poverty line in 1999-2000 was 26.1%. In national events also men's contribution is 90% where as women's contribution is only 10%. Even in developed countries like America, which is leading in women's equality, meant get more emoluments, more prestige and better service opportunities than women. To some extent this worldwide inequality of women leads to women's poverty as follows:

1 Dependent Mentality of women: Generally women depend on their husband's position. They do not want to take their own decisions. An individual is responsible for this/her own condition. Hence unless women are made aware of their rights, their conditions will remain so in society.

2 Culture of Poverty: Ram Ahuja (1997) describes the concept of culture of poverty which suggests that despite economic changes the poor have remained so because of their culture or subculture Oscar lewis popularized the notion of culture of poverty in 1959. The culture of the poor fosters behavior and values associated with poverty. Also it has kept the poor out of the mainstream of industrial society and the same culture kept women out of the mainstream.

3 Unfavourable Social and Economic Conditions: Lack of skills and abilities in women prevents them from finding good employment and thereby increasing their income. Achieving skills and abilities depends more on the availability and accessibility of opportunities. Women, however, belong to such a social and economic environment that they fail to get the required opportunities and

they remain unskilled which, in turn, affects their development.

2 Low Level of Health Facility: A healthy person has more efficiency and can do more work than a sickly individual. A large number of women in the country suffer from chronic malnutrition and many diseases, which make them incapable of working hard and earning. Generally women do not care about their own health and therefore their families also do not get proper medical facilities

5 Large Family Size: A large family is responsible for poverty in general and women's poverty in particular. Since the larger the family, the lower the per capita income and the lower the standard of living. The average size of an Indian family is estimated to be 4.2 at present. Only women have to manage with the children, husbands and other family members. Hence if the number of children is less then alone can women find the wherewithal do something for their own betterment.

6 Low Literacy Rate: According to the 1991 census the literacy rate is 52.1% in India, 64.13% for males and 39.29% for females. The low literacy rate in females also leads to their poverty.

7 Lack of Ambition: Lack of ambition in women also leads to poverty. Generally women do not have any significant goal or ambition in life. They are only limited to their dreams related to marriage. That is why women do not have any significant role in national development.

8 Unpayable Work of Women: Economic A.C.Pigou said that if a bachelor were to marry his female servant then there would be a decrease in national income, as in such circumstances, this servant turned wife would get nothing as a salary but do everything (Vishnudatt Nagar in Amar Ujala). According to the UN Human Development Report 1995, significant work of women in the house and outside the house is unpaid. In the whole world women do work worth 11 billion dollars which is non-capital work. Such labour does no get an appropriate position in national income. As far as working hours are concerned, after studying 14 developed, 9 developing and 8 Eastern Bloc socialist countries the report concludes that in developing countries women work 13% more than men and in developed countries 6 percent more than men. The Report also concludes that in developing countries women get 53% of the total workload whereas men get 47%. In developed countries it is 2% less as compared with developing countries (Vishnudatt Nagar in Amar Ujala, 1999). In India the total main workers are 28,59,32,493 in which only 6,42,73,909 are women. These figures include cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industries, marginal workers and others. according to the 1991 census. (Statistical Abstract India, 1997-Vol. I)

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

UNSIAP (United Nations Statistical Institute for the Asia and the Pacific in collaboration with the Ministry of Statistics and Programme implementation, Government of India and Department of Economics and Statistics, government of Kerala organized an Inception Seminar on MDG (Millennium Development Goals) during 13-15- December 2004. The representatives of 19 countries, the MDG focal points in these countries and Economic and social commission for Asia and Pacific are participating in the workshop. The countries include India, China, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Japan, Maldives, Iran, Mongolia, Philippines etc. The primary objectives and expected results of the workshop were as follows.

- To strengthen commitment of National Statistical Officers (Timely, relevant and reliable statistics for producing indicators for monitoring progress in the attainment of MDG)
- Provides a forum for enhancing co-ordination linkages between NSOs and UNDP MDG goal points for the MDG report preparation process.
- Increase knowledge and appreciation of main statistical challenges related to the targets and indicators and reporting process.
- Identify benefits and priorities needs of their respective national statistical system in relation to production of statistics for MDG indicators.
- Agree on measures to enhance co-ordination linkages between NSOs and UNDP MDG focal point.

- Put in place key elements of an action plan for improving the availability of MDG indicators including the levels of desegregation as well as their reliability.

The Millennium Development Goals (MDG) commit the international community to a comprehensive vision of development- one that place human development at the centre piece of social and economic progress and puts great value on global partnerships for development. This is first workshop being organized for capacity upgradation in the compilation of relevant statistical indicators

The Millennium Development Goals are

- Eradication of extreme poverty and hunger
- Achieve universal primary education
- Promote gender equality and empower women
- Reduce child mortality
- Improve maternal health
- Combat HIV/AIDS malaria and other diseases
- Ensure environmental sustainability
- Develop a global partnership for development

The statistical institute for Asia and Pacific was established in June 1970 as a centre for statistical training for developing countries in the Pacific region. In 1995 it became a subsidiary of ESCAP.

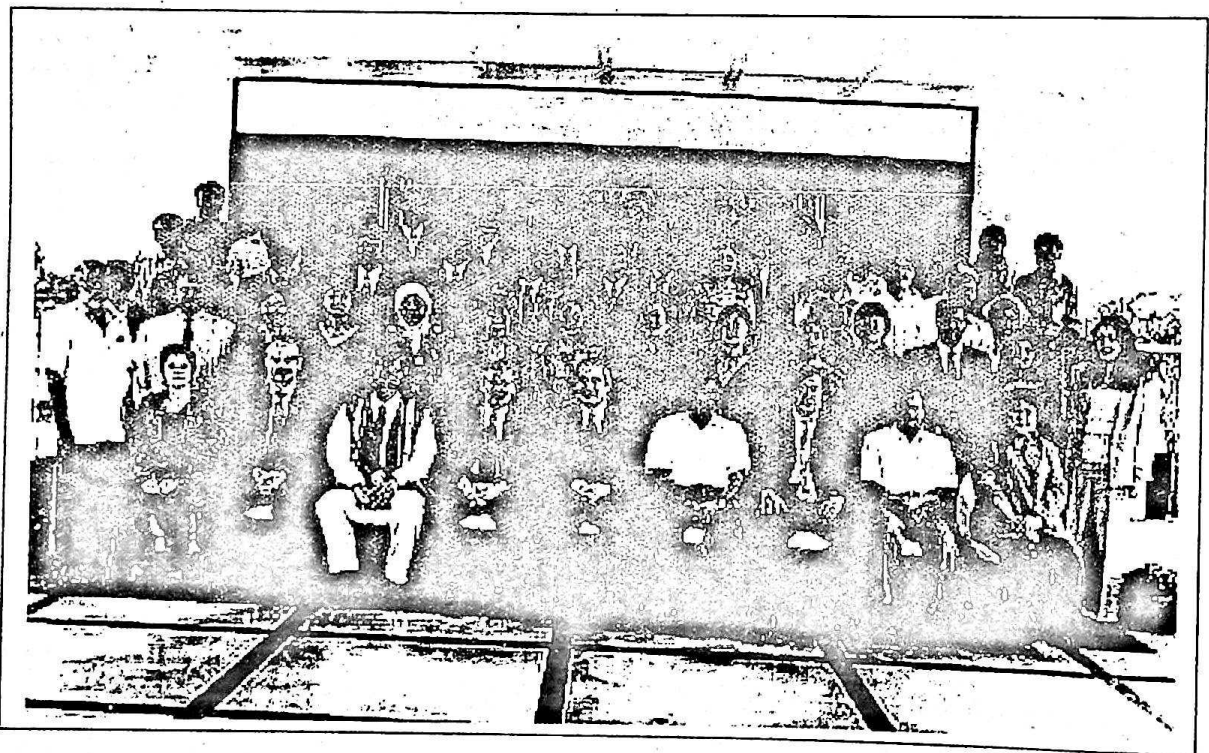
UNSIAP aim to strengthen the capability of national statistical training capabilities and related activities at the country level through practically oriented training of official statisticians in order to produce timely and high quality statistics that be utilized for economic and social development planning

The Director SIAP, ESCAP and Senior Government of India Officials participated in the workshop. The programme was inaugurated

at 9.00 AM at Mascot Hotel By Shri Andrew J Flat, Chief of Statistics Division, UNESCAP. The inaugural session was chaired by Shri. S.M. Vijayanand, Secretary, Planning and Economic Affairs Department Kerala. Dr. G. Raveendran, Addl. Director CSO welcomed the gathering

Tomas P. AFRICA Director UNSIAP explained the goals. Sri. M.R. Balakrishnan, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Kerala delivered vote of thanks.

The three days workshop discussed the various issues related for preparation of indicators for MDG's



Participants of UNSIAP

Bid to regulate Processions

A study conducted by the National Transportation Planning and Research Centre (Natpac) has found that a loss of Rs. 15.06 crores is incurred in a year owing to the processions and protest marches taken out by various organisations, including political parties, in the capital

**INTERSTATE COMPARISON OF GSDP OF MAJOR STATES & GDP OF ALL INDIA
(1993-94 TO 2002-03)**

PERCAPITA INCOME OF MAJOR STATES AND ALL INDIA AT CURRENT (1993-94) PRICES

Sl.No	Name of the State	1993- 94	1994- 95	1995- 96	1996- 97	1997- 98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	7416	7711	8071	8514	8191
2	Assam	5715	5737	5760	5793	5796
3	Bihar	3037	3306	2728	3338	3100
4	Gujarat	9796	11535	11649	13206	13018
5	Haryana	11079	11598	11545	12591	12389
6	Karnataka	7838	8097	5368	8990	9416
7	Kerala	7938	8516	8748	8987	9079
8	Madhya Pradesh	6584	6550	6790	7089	7301
9	Maharashtra	12183	12158	13221	13464	13925
10	Orissa	4896	5054	5204	4773	5382
11	Punjab	12710	12784	13008	13705	13812
12	Rajasthan	6182	7134	7216	7862	8601
13	Tamilnadu	8955	9932	10147	10451	11260
14	Uttar Pradesh	5066	5209	5256	5706	5518
15	West Bengal	6756	7094	7492	7880	8408
	ALL INDIA	7690	8070	8489	9007	9244

Sl.No	Name of the State	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01®	2001-02(P)	2002-03 (Q)
1	2	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	9144	9445	10195	10590	10633
2	Assam	5664	5785	5943	6059	6220
3	Bihar	3210	3281	3879	3554	4048
4	Gujarat	13735	13490	12699	13684	13715
5	Haryana	12728	13308	13902	14250	14757
6	Karnataka	10549	10912	11900	11516	11799
7	Kerala	9619	10178	10510	10832	11388
8	Madhya Pradesh	7621	8248	7141	7699	7038
9	Maharashtra	14132	15186	14366	14892	15484
10	Orissa	5471	5735	5562	5927	5836
11	Punjab	14333	14809	15145	15210	15216
12	Rajasthan	8754	8555	8104	8571	7608
13	Tamilnadu	11592	12181	13017	12717	12839
14	Uttar Pradesh	5432	5674	5570	5687	5610
15	West Bengal	8814	9320	9796	10375	10952
	ALL INDIA	9650	10071	10313	10774	10964

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE NEW FOREIGN TRADE POLICY (2004-2009)

HIGHLIGHTS

- To double India's percentage share of global merchandise trade by 2009.
- Unshackling of controls
- Simplifying procedures and bringing down transactions costs
- Sectors with significant export prospects coupled with potential for employment generation in semi-urban and rural areas have been identified as thrust sectors, and specific sectors strategies have been prepared
- The threshold limit of designated 'Towns of Export Excellence' is reduced from Rs. 1000 crores to Rs 250 crores in these thrust sectors Aroor and Kannur in Kerala.
- A new scheme called Vishesh Krishi Upaji Yojana has been introduced to boost exports fruits, vegetables, flowers, minor forest produce and their value added products
- Duty free import of commercial samples of jewellery increased to Rs. 1 lakh.
- Import of Gold of 18 carat and above shall be allowed under the replenishment scheme.
- Duty free import of trimmings and embellishments for Handlooms & Handicrafts sector increased to 5% of FOB value of exports.
- Handy craft Export Promotion Council authorized to import trimmings, embellishments and samples for small manufacturers.
- A new Handicraft Special Economic Zone shall be established
- Vishesh Krishi Upaj Yojana has been introduced to boost exports of fruits, vegetables, flowers, minor forest produce and their value added products
- Individual service providers who earn foreign exchange of at least Rs. 5 lakhs and other service providers who earn foreign exchange of at least Rs.10 lakhs will be eligible for a duty credit entitlement of 10% a total foreign exchange earned by them. In the case of stand-alone restrict, the entitlement shall be 20%, where as in the case hold, it shall be 5 %. Hotels and Restaurants can use their duty credit entitlement for import of food items and alcoholic beverages.
- Import of fuel under DFRC entitlement shall be allowed to be transferred to marketing agencies authorized by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.
- A new rationalized scheme of categorization of status holders s Star Export Houses has been introduced as under:

Category	Total performance over three years
One Star Export House	15 Crores
Two Star Export House	100 Crores
Three Star Export House	500 Crores
Four Star Export House	1500 Crores
Five Star Export House	5000 Crores
- A new scheme to establish Free Trade and Ware-housing Zone has been introduced to create trade related infrastructure to facilitate the import and export of goods and service with

Foreign Trade Policy s

- freedom to carry out trade transactions in free currency. This is aimed at making India in a global trading hub.
- EOU's shall be exempted from Service Tax. Import of capital goods shall be one self certification basis of EOU's
- Government shall promote the establishment of Common Facility Centres for use by home based service providers, particularly in areas like Engineering & Architectural design, Multi-media operations, software developers etc., in State and District – level towns, to drawn in a vast multitude of home- based professionals into the services export arena.
- Import of second- hand capital goods shall be permitted without any age restrictions.
- Minimum depreciated value for plant and machinery to be re-located in to India has been reduced from Rs.50 crores to Rs.25 crores.
- All exporters with minimum turnover of Rs. 5 crores and good track record shall be extend from furnishing Bank Guarantee in any of the scheme, so as to reduce their transaction costs.
- Validity of all licences/ entitlements issued under various schemes has been increased to uniform 24 months
- Number of returns and forms to be filed have been reduced. This process shall be continued in consultation with Customs & Excise
- Enhanced delegation of powers to Zonal and Regional officers of DGFT for speedy and less cumbersome disposal of matters
- Time bound introduction of Electronic Data Interface (EDI) for export transactions. 75% of all export transactions to be EDI within six months
- In order to showcase our industrial and trade prowess to its best advantage and average existing facilities, Pragati Maidan will be transformed into a world – class compelled. There shall be convention centre to accommodate 10, 000 delegates with flexible hall spaces, auditorium and meeting rooms with high-tech equipment, as well as multi-level car parking for 9,000 vehicles will be developed within the envelope of Pragati Maidan.
- Financial assistance would be provided to deserving exporters, on the recommendation of Export Promotions Councils, for meeting the costs of legal expenses connected with trade-related matters.
- Rates of service tax increased
- The Rates of service tax levied by the Govt. of Indian has been increased to 10% from 10-9-2004. Educational Cess @ 2% on Tax is also to be added. Thus the new effective rate is now 10.2%. All service Tax assesses are requested to collect and remit the tax at the new rate from the said date.

Primary sources of Energy (Production)

Source	1990-91	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Coal (Tone)	214057	313696	327787	341272
Lignite (Tone)	14074	24247	24813	26018
Natural Gas (MCM)	17995	29477	29714	31395
Crude Petroleum (TMT)	33021	32426	32032	33042
Petroleum Products (TMT)	48562	95614	100004	104140

Prices

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

Sl. No.	Name of Commodity	Unit	Nov 03	Dec 03	Jan 04	Feb 04	Mar 04	Apl 04	May 04	Jun 04	Jul 04	Aug 04	Sep 04	Oct 04
A. RICE - OPEN MARKET														
1	Red - Matta	Kg	13.75	13.85	13.74	13.81	13.79	13.71	13.90	13.96	13.99	13.99	13.95	13.55
2	Red - Chamba	Kg	14.50	14.42	14.42	14.42	14.38	14.58	14.70	14.75	14.75	14.95	13.71	13.64
3	White Andra Vella	Kg	12.96	12.86	12.82	13.10	12.89	12.98	13.31	13.42	13.35	13.16	13.20	13.02
B. PULSES														
4	Green gram	Kg	27.43	27.50	28.18	27.89	27.96	27.93	27.93	28.14	28.07	28.07	27.83	27.75
5	Black gram split w/o husk	Kg	25.46	24.96	26.29	26.46	26.29	26.39	26.18	26.96	27.04	27.46	27.75	28.21
6	Dhall(Tur)	Kg	33.03	33.19	34.19	34.15	33.96	33.96	34.17	34.42	34.07	35.15	36.50	37.27
C. OTHER FOOD ITEMS														
7	Sugar(O.M)	Kg.	14.59	14.02	14.02	15.71	15.45	15.74	16.63	16.75	16.68	17.04	17.29	17.00
8	Milk (Cow's)	Ltr.	13.04	14.00	14.04	14.04	14.04	14.04	14.04	14.04	13.96	14.00	14.00	14.00
9	Egg Hen's (White lagon)	Dozen	18.91	19.32	19.91	15.14	14.39	14.19	17.59	17.13	17.97	18.54	17.66	18.01
10	Mutton with bones	Kg	128.57	128.57	130.71	132.14	132.14	134.29	134.29	134.29	134.29	135.00	135.71	135.71
11	Tea (Kannan Devan)	1/2 kg	71.29	71.29	71.43	71.43	71.29	71.29	66.68	71.29	71.14	71.71	71.71	71.71
12	Coffee Powder (Brook Bond Gr.Label)	1/2 kg	67.54	67.86	67.86	67.86	68.36	68.36	68.36	68.86	68.71	68.71	68.71	68.71
D. OIL AND OIL SEEDS														
13	Coconut oil	Kg	74.32	70.43	70.61	68.41	68.09	67.00	66.64	73.41	72.68	75.86	73.20	72.84
14	Groundnut oil	Kg	68.05	67.95	69.68	70.32	69.34	68.81	68.99	68.72	68.54	67.60	68.53	68.53
15	Refined oil(Postman)	Kg.	90.65	90.15	91.50	91.50	90.28	90.39	90.28	86.06	82.94	80.28	80.17	80.17
16	Gingelly oil	Kg.	68.32	69.55	70.63	70.82	73.42	73.06	72.83	72.01	68.78	68.25	67.08	69.61
17	Coconut without husk	100 nos	711.07	684.29	691.43	667.14	666.07	655.00	636.43	695.36	673.21	708.21	696.79	678.93
E. SPICES AND CONDIMENTS														
18	Corriandar	Kg.	40.50	39.00	37.68	36.29	35.79	34.79	32.36	31.46	31.53	30.89	31.79	30.14
19	Chillies dry	Kg.	52.36	53.21	56.43	55.07	47.21	42.86	39.57	38.50	41.00	40.50	41.21	41.57
20	Onion small	Kg.	13.47	13.39	11.41	10.86	11.61	12.63	15.14	19.99	14.57	12.27	11.71	13.66
21	Tamarind without seeds loose	Kg.	24.64	25.14	25.07	25.00	27.36	27.43	28.00	29.64	32.21	34.71	39.21	42.64

Prices

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

Sl. No	Name of Commodity	Unit	Nov 03	Dec 03	Jan 04	Feb 04	Mar 04	Apl 04	May 04	Jun 04	Jul 04	Aug 04	Sep 04	Oct 04
F. TUBERS														
22	Chennai	Kg.	10.43	11.71	12.00	13.07	13.43	14.64	17.36	16.25	12.93	10.71	10.57	9.64
23	Tapioca Raw	Kg.	5.68	5.57	5.64	5.54	5.64	5.88	5.93	5.64	5.64	5.61	5.86	5.89
24	Potato	Kg.	9.13	9.67	9.53	8.70	8.49	8.97	11.79	12.36	11.81	12.06	10.66	11.06
25	Colocassia	Kg.	14.79	14.14	13.36	13.64	14.29	15.58	18.17	18.09	17.58	14.70	15.43	15.00
G: VEGETABLES														
26	Onion big	Kg.	12.04	11.34	12.68	12.19	8.72	8.23	7.74	8.38	8.25	8.48	8.39	8.14
27	Brinjal	Kg.	13.57	14.00	11.00	9.86	9.86	9.50	10.07	9.36	10.71	10.14	10.29	11.64
28	Cucumber	Kg.	7.29	7.43	9.00	7.14	6.79	7.43	8.07	7.93	7.36	6.29	6.64	8.79
29	Ladies Finger	Kg.	13.50	12.00	11.07	9.00	11.86	15.14	16.07	12.86	9.50	8.50	7.71	13.14
30	Cabbage	Kg	9.07	9.07	8.43	7.64	8.00	8.29	8.36	8.93	8.86	8.36	10.29	9.43
31	Bittergourd	Kg.	13.86	14.43	13.86	13.00	13.50	15.21	17.79	20.36	15.57	15.29	13.71	15.79
32	Tomatto	Kg.	11.93	14.29	11.29	6.86	6.21	6.93	12.36	18.79	11.00	15.00	8.79	9.50
33	Chillies green	Kg.	13.29	14.07	13.79	11.71	12.79	19.36	15.29	14.36	17.71	16.79	13.14	12.93
34	Banana green	Kg.	14.04	14.50	15.39	14.96	13.71	12.57	16.00	18.36	17.68	17.82	16.57	14.54
35	Plantain green	Kg.	9.39	9.14	9.50	9.54	9.71	10.14	10.21	11.07	10.93	10.07	10.00	9.82
H. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS														
36	Washing Soap (501 Half Bar)	1/2 Bar	7.95	7.98	7.96	7.98	7.93	8.00	7.93	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
37	Toilet Soap Lux	100 gm	12.32	12.29	12.29	12.36	12.61	12.79	12.75	12.75	12.75	12.75	14.50	14.50
38	Toothpaste Colgate	100 gm	25.71	25.71	25.71	25.71	25.36	25.00	25.00	25.36	25.00	25.00	22.32	22.32
39	Cement - Sankar (Ord. Paper Bag)	each	166.96	177.68	173.05	172.96	168.75	172.82	183.27	180.17	180.17	176.96	170.75	170.75

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

(Base 1982 = 100)

States	Centre	Consumer Price Index Number for the month of											
		Sep 03	Oct 03	Nov 03	Dec 03	Jan 04	Feb 04	Mar 04	Apr 04	May 04	Jun 04	Jul 04	Aug 04
Southern States													
Kerala	1. Aluva	488	496	500	499	504	500	505	506	515	520	520	519
	2. Mundakayam	493	491	492	494	492	493	491	494	498	504	502	502
	3. Kollam	526	526	539	530	529	531	527	530	530	535	529	530
	4. Thiruvananthapuram	563	555	566	572	578	573	569	559	570	577	579	568
	Average	518	517	524	524	526	524	523	522	528	534	533	530
Tamilnadu	1. Chennai	536	533	534	535	539	538	536	534	544	548	555	558
	2. Coimbatore	495	495	500	501	504	503	499	492	499	501	496	496
	3. Coonoor	493	492	495	497	498	497	494	493	504	508	499	502
	4. Madurai	485	488	492	492	486	489	485	483	497	502	502	502
	5. Salem	493	486	489	486	480	482	477	473	484	485	487	490
	6. Tiruchirappalli	573	573	583	576	548	535	528	528	535	542	554	554
Average	513	511	516	515	509	507	503	501	511	514	516	517	
Andhra Pradesh	1. Gudur	469	476	476	475	475	472	471	475	479	484	489	491
	2. Gundur	504	501	504	502	503	505	502	505	509	513	512	512
	3. Hyderabad	502	504	503	497	499	506	506	507	512	511	514	518
	4. Visakhapatnam	488	490	488	488	493	492	493	494	499	502	502	55
	5. Warangal	528	520	521	511	512	519	520	517	528	539	541	536
Average	498	498	498	495	496	499	498	500	505	510	512	422	
Karnataka	1. Bangalore	480	481	486	485	485	492	490	492	498	499	501	508
	2. Belgaum	544	544	544	544	554	557	552	554	557	562	572	570
	3. Hubli Dhanwar	496	496	498	503	510	506	501	508	516	521	529	530
	4. Meccara	480	478	481	486	482	480	477	484	489	497	494	497
Average	500	500	502	505	508	509	505	510	515	520	522	505	
Pondichery	1. Pondicherry	544	544	555	549	549	540	533	538	543	555	558	555

Contd.

Indices

Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (Contd.)

(Base 1982 = 100)

States	Centre	Consumer Price Index Number for the month of											
		Sep 03	Oct 03	Nov 03	Dec 03	Jan 04	Feb 04	Mar 04	Apr 04	May 04	Jun 04	Jul 04	Aug 04
Northern States													
Delhi	1. Delhi	573	581	574	576	579	581	583	584	585	583	609	617
Maharastra	1. Mumbai	583	585	587	589	593	594	596	597	600	601	606	610
	2. Nagpur	509	510	508	506	509	508	510	512	513	515	531	539
	3. Nasik	534	532	534	545	543	542	538	542	544	547	558	560
	4. Pune	556	558	564	566	568	564	565	566	569	575	577	583
	5. Solapur	504	509	515	517	528	530	521	526	525	526	527	532
	Average	537	539	542	545	548	548	546	549	550	553	560	565
Haryana	1. Faridabad	510	511	508	504	510	524	525	528	522	525	536	547
	2. Yamuna Nagar	467	475	476	466	463	468	473	479	476	479	490	503
	Average	489	493	492	485	487	496	499	504	499	502	538	546
West	1. Asansol	479	487	490	484	484	481	482	488	488	489	493	494
Bengal	2. Darjeeling	430	435	436	430	429	419	417	417	424	430	433	440
	3. Durgapur	565	579	576	571	573	565	570	574	574	588	583	586
	4. Haldia	593	602	612	595	600	602	602	601	602	602	610	613
	5. Howrah	552	572	575	565	573	564	561	568	571	579	597	593
	6. Jalpaiguri	429	437	433	429	436	435	431	428	431	432	442	447
	7. Kolkata	535	549	561	547	552	555	554	558	560	562	562	567
	8. Raniganj	435	439	447	443	441	438	439	440	447	449	451	454
		Average	502	513	516	508	511	507	507	509	512	516	532
Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh	535	538	538	538	543	545	543	543	549	548	568	576
Uttar Pradesh	1. Agra	460	466	468	464	469	472	473	467	469	469	486	494
	2. Ghaziabad	502	501	495	494	500	506	513	507	511	513	526	528
	3. Kanpur	483	491	485	476	480	480	483	474	479	481	490	496
	4. Saharapur	460	466	461	459	462	461	463	464	464	457	466	485
	5. Varanasi	508	517	517	513	516	516	521	516	519	522	544	546
		Average	483	488	485	481	485	487	491	486	488	488	502
Madhya Pradesh	1. Balaghat	449	457	455	452	451	449	450	451	453	456	465	468
	2. Bhopal	532	537	534	531	534	535	532	532	532	528	535	545
	3. Indore	513	515	516	513	517	519	520	512	512	516	525	530
	4. Jabalpur	501	504	506	498	492	494	495	495	488	504	519	524
		Average	499	503	503	499	499	499	499	498	495	501	509
	All India	499	503	504	502	504	504	504	504	508	512	511	516

Source: Labour Bureau, Shimla

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AND % VARIATIONS OF INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

State	Centre	CPI for the month of		% variation
		Aug 03	Aug 04	
Southern States				
1. Kerala	1. Aluva	488	519	6.35
	2. Mundakayam	490	502	2.45
	3. Kollam	519	530	2.12
	4. Thiruvananthapuram	571	568	-0.53
	Average	517	530	2.47
2. Tamilnadu	1. Chennai	536	558	4.10
	2. Coimbatore	490	496	1.22
	3. Coonoor	499	502	0.60
	4. Madurai	482	502	4.15
	5. Salem	487	490	0.62
	6. Tiruchirappalli	573	554	-3.32
	Average	511	517	1.14
3. Andhra Pradesh	1. Gudur	471	491	4.25
	2. Gundur	511	512	0.20
	3. Hyderabad	501	518	3.39
	4. Visakhapatanam	492	55	-88.82
	5. Warangal	529	536	1.32
	Average	501	422	-15.65
4. Karnataka	1. Bangalore	476	508	6.72
	2. Belgaum	542	570	5.17
	3. Hubli Dhanwar	495	530	7.07
	4. Meccara	479	497	3.76
	Average	498	505	1.50
5. Pondicherry	1. Pondicherry	547	555	1.46

Indices

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

State	Centre	CPI for the month of		% variation
		Aug 03'	Aug 04	
Northern States				
1. Delhi	1. Delhi	575	617	7.30
2. Maharastra	1. Mumbai	583	610	4.63
	2. Nagpur	510	539	5.69
	3. Nasik	534	560	4.87
	4. Pune	557	583	4.67
	5. Solapur	502	532	5.98
	Average	537	565	5.14
3. Haryana	1. Faridabad	501	547	9.18
	2. Yamuna Nagar	465	503	8.17
	Average	483	546	13.04
4. West Bengal	1. Asansol	478	494	3.35
	2. Darjeeling	429	440	2.56
	3. Durgapur	567	586	3.35
	4. Haldia	590	613	3.90
	5. Howrah	557	593	6.46
	6. Jalpaiguri	424	447	5.42
	7. Kolkata	541	567	4.81
	8. Raniganj	432	454	5.09
	Average	502	535	6.48
5. Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh	533	576	8.07
6. Uttar Pradesh	1. Agra	459	494	7.63
	2. Ghaziabad	501	528	5.39
	3. Kanpur	475	496	4.42
	4. Saharapur	460	485	5.43
	5. Varanasi	510	546	7.06
	Average	481	510	5.99
7. Madhya Pradesh	1. Balaghat	452	468	3.54
	2. Bhopal	532	545	2.44
	3. Indore	514	530	3.11
	4. Jabalpur	499	524	5.01
	Average	499	515	3.23
	All India	499	516	3.50

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

Sl. No.	Centre	Base 1986-87 = 100]											
		Nov 03	Dec 03	Jan 04	Feb 04	Mar 04	Apr 04	May 04	Jun 04	Jul 04	Aug 04	Sep 03	Oct 03
Southern States													
1	Kerala	341	340	340	342	342	342	344	347	350	351	349	351
2	Tamilnadu	350	351	348	346	344	342	343	346	345	345	346	348
3	Andhrapradesh	348	349	346	346	344	344	347	352	353	356	357	358
4	Karnataka	338	341	344	346	344	344	346	347	347	348	347	344
Northern States													
5	Maharashtra	333	334	335	337	335	336	338	342	344	349	349	354
6	Haryana	337	339	343	346	346	345	343	349	354	359	362	361
7	West Bengal	326	320	320	318	319	322	323	324	328	330	355	343
8	Uttar Pradesh	330	327	332	335	336	331	333	337	342	345	347	346
9	Madhya Pradesh	318	315	315	316	315	315	318	320	321	327	330	331
10	Assam	345	344	340	341	340	345	348	347	351	350	350	353
11	Bihar	315	313	315	315	314	314	309	313	315	320	326	329
12	Gujarat	338	337	338	337	337	335	337	338	339	346	350	352
13	Himachalpradesh	320	320	349	350	322	321	322	325	322	325	326	328
14	Jammu & Kashmir	343	343	346	345	347	346	347	344	340	342	345	349
15	Manipur	310	307	308	307	306	306	310	311	315	317	315	317
16	Meghalaya	354	352	349	350	352	354	351	352	356	359	361	361
17	Orissa	320	314	310	306	305	308	313	317	318	326	326	325
18	Punjab	340	341	343	345	345	347	347	348	350	354	357	358
19	Rajasthan	317	319	322	322	323	321	323	327	332	338	340	341
20	Tripura	323	321	318	318	327	337	338	339	341	342	343	344
	All India	333	332	332	332	332	331	333	336	338	341	343	345

Indices

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR RURAL LABOURERS

Sl. No.	Centre	Base 1986-87 = 100]											
		Nov 03	Dec 03	Jan 04	Feb 04	Mar 04	Apr 04	May 04.	Jun 04	Jul 04	Aug 04	Sep 04	Oct 04
Southern States													
1	Kerala	342	341	341	344	343	344	346	349	351	351	349	351
2	Tamilnadu	349	350	348	346	344	343	344	347	346	346	346	349
3	Anthrapradesh	348	349	346	347	345	345	348	353	354	357	357	358
4	Karnataka	338	342	344	346	344	344	346	347	347	348	347	344
Northern States													
5	Maharashtra	333	334	336	337	335	336	338	342	344	349	349	354
6	Haryana	338	340	344	347	346	346	344	350	355	359	363	362
7	West Bengal	329	323	323	321	322	325	326	327	331	334	338	346
8	Uttar Pradesh	333	330	335	338	339	334	337	340	345	348	350	349
9	Madhya Pradesh	324	322	322	322	322	321	325	327	328	332	335	336
10	Assam	345	344	341	342	340	345	349	349	352	351	351	354
11	Bihar	317	314	316	316	316	315	311	315	317	322	328	331
12	Gujarat	340	339	340	339	339	337	339	340	341	347	352	354
13	Himachalpradesh	325	324	325	326	327	327	328	330	328	331	333	335
14	Jammu & Kashmir	338	337	340	341	342	341	342	339	335	338	341	344
15	Manipur	311	307	309	308	307	306	310	312	316	317	316	318
16	Meghalaya	352	350	347	348	350	352	349	350	353	356	357	358
17	Orissa	320	314	310	307	306	309	313	317	319	326	327	326
18	Punjab	344	346	347	349	350	351	351	352	354	358	360	361
19	Rajastan	317	319	322	321	323	321	323	327	332	337	339	340
20	Tripura	314	312	309	309	318	329	331	331	333	334	335	337
	All India	335	334	334	335	334	334	335	338	340	343	345	347

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (COST OF LIVING INDEX) NUMBERS FOR
AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL WORKERS
(Kerala State) Base 1998-99=100**

Centre	Nov 03	Dec 03	Jan 04	Feb 04	Mar 04	Apr 04	May 04	Jun 04	Jul 04	Aug 04	Sep 04	Oct 04
Thiruvananthapuram	123	124	125	125	124	123	124	126	127	127	128	127
Kollam	124	125	126	125	125	125	126	129	126	126	127	126
Pathanamthitta	115	115	116	115	114	113	114	116	117	116	117	117
Punalur	118	119	119	120	119	120	121	123	123	122	122	122
Alappuzha	116	117	118	118	117	117	119	121	121	122	122	122
Kottayam	118	119	119	120	119	119	120	122	121	122	122	122
Mundakkayam	115	115	116	115	116	116	117	119	119	121	119	119
Munnar	114	114	115	116	115	116	117	119	118	119	119	119
Ernakulam	118	118	119	119	118	118	119	121	121	121	122	123
Chalakkudy	117	118	118	117	118	118	119	121	119	120	120	119
Thrissur	118	119	119	118	117	118	119	119	120	120	120	120
Palakkad	116	116	116	117	116	117	119	122	122	122	122	122
Malappuram	119	120	120	120	119	119	121	124	121	122	123	122
Kozhikkode	117	118	118	117	117	118	120	123	120	120	120	120
Meppady	115	116	116	115	114	115	117	119	117	118	118	118
Kannur	119	120	121	121	120	120	122	125	126	127	127	126
Kasargod	122	123	124	125	124	123	124	128	128	127	127	127
State	118	119	119	119	118	119	120	122	122	122	122	122

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

Sl. No	Centre	Linking Factor *	(Base 1970-71 =100)			(Base 1998-99 =100)		
			Sept 03	Sep 04	% Variations	Oct 03	Oct 04	% Variations
1	Thiruvananthapuram	10.39	124	128	3.23	124	127	2.42
2	Kollam	10.28	124	127	2.42	124	126	1.61
3	Punalur	9.96	113	117	3.54	113	116	2.65
4	Pathanamthitta	-	119	122	2.52	119	122	2.52
5	Alappuzha	10.45	115	122	6.09	115	122	6.09
6	Kottayam	10.40	117	122	4.27	117	122	4.27
7	Mundakkayam	10.12	115	119	3.48	115	121	5.22
8	Munnar	10.03	115	119	3.48	115	119	3.48
9	Eranakulam	9.92	117	122	4.27	117	121	3.42
10	Chalakkudy	10.60	115	120	4.35	115	120	4.35
11	Thrissur	10.05	116	120	3.45	116	120	3.45
12	Palakkad	10.48	116	122	5.17	116	122	5.17
13	Malappuram	10.30	118	123	4.24	118	122	3.39
14	Kozhikode	10.08	116	120	3.45	116	120	3.45
15	Meppady	10.64	113	118	4.42	113	118	4.42
16	Kannur	10.06	117	127	8.55	117	127	8.55
17	Kasaragod	-	120	127	5.83	120	127	5.83
	State		117	122	4.27	117	122	4.12

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

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

Centre & State		Sep 03	Oct 03	Nov 03	Dec 03	Jan 04	Feb 04	Ma 04	Apr 04	May 04	Jun 04	Jul 04	Aug 04
Southern Centres													
1	Trivandrum Kerala	425	424	427	431	435	435	433	434	439	445	449	449
2	Calicut Kerala	395	394	396	397	399	399	399	399	400	402	405	408
3	Chennai Tamilnadu	500	501	503	504	506	506	506	506	511	514	520	520
4	Coimbatore Tamilnadu	497	498	499	502	493	494	494	495	499	501	504	504
5	Madurai Tamilnadu	465	468	469	468	468	467	466	468	471	474	473	472
6	Salem Tamilnadu	461	461	463	463	463	461	459	459	459	465	467	471
7	Tiruchirapalli Tamilnadu	450	454	454	454	459	457	456	459	462	462	463	463
8	Hydrabad Andrapradesh	439	439	439	440	441	441	441	443	445	450	455	457
9	Kurnool Andrapradesh	430	426	423	424	427	428	429	432	432	438	439	440
10	Vijayawada Andrapradesh	476	481	480	475	481	485	482	488	492	496	496	495
11	Vishakapattanam Andrapradesh	430	432	434	430	433	432	432	432	435	438	438	440
12	Warangal Andrapradesh	441	441	442	439	441	442	439	441	448	455	451	458
13	Bangalore Karnataka	440	441	443	445	448	449	448	450	453	453	454	456
14	Gulbarga Karnataka	406	406	407	410	419	414	410	414	415	419	425	428
15	Hubli Karnataka	429	431	433	437	444	444	440	441	448	450	452	455
16	Mangalore Karnataka	439	439	439	440	443	444	444	447	451	452	455	455
Northern Centres													
1	Delhi Delhi	429	430	426	424	427	429	429	429	430	434	442	448
2	Mumbai Maharashtra	411	416	417	416	420	420	420	424	428	431	433	436
3	Aurangabad Maharashtra	464	468	473	476	487	485	480	478	480	481	485	485
4	Nagpur Maharashtra	407	411	408	409	410	411	411	413	413	417	418	423
5	Pune Maharashtra	434	439	440	440	442	442	443	445	447	449	449	453
6	Solapur Maharashtra	398	401	403	406	412	410	408	409	409	410	409	412
7	Chandigarh Punjab	531	531	529	528	539	541	539	541	542	545	554	563
8	Kolkatta West Bengal	382	387	387	384	387	390	384	386	391	394	396	398
9	Asansol West Bengal	417	424	423	417	419	413	414	421	428	430	435	446
10	Kharagpur West Bengal	411	414	415	413	410	410	407	411	414	421	427	429
11	Siliguri West Bengal	446	448	447	448	450	450	448	447	449	448	453	455
12	Lucknow Uttarpradesh	406	409	404	399	406	408	411	409	418	424	427	428
13	Agra Uttarpradesh	418	421	416	412	418	421	423	426	429	434	437	441
14	Allahabad Uttarpradesh	450	455	451	448	456	457	459	455	454	455	467	471
15	Kanpur Uttarpradesh	390	396	391	386	389	391	394	393	398	402	408	409
16	Meerut Uttarpradesh	389	391	387	338	391	393	393	392	398	404	403	404
All India		420	423	422	421	424	424	424	425	427	431	434	437

Stock Exchange indices and Bullion rates

weekends	BSE Sensex	NSE Nifty	Gold (Rs)	Oil \$	Rs
13/11/2004	5964	1873	4800	45.89	45.18
20/11/2004	5962	1872	4856	42.77	45.08
11/12/2004	6234	1969	4744	39.45	44.79
18/12/2004	6346	2012	4768	41.41	43.96
24/12/2004	6498	2063	4768	41.58	43.81
21/12/2004	6603	2081	4744	39.90	43.47

Human Development Index for India – Combined

States/UTs	1981	1981	1991	1991	2001	2001
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Andhra Pradesh	0.298	9	0.377	9	0.416	10
Assam	0.272	10	0.348	10	0.386	14
Bihar	0.237	15	0.308	15	0.367	15
Gujarat	0.360	4	0.431	6	0.479	6
Haryana	0.360	5	0.443	5	0.509	5
Karnataka	0.346	6	0.412	7	0.478	7
Kerala	0.500	1	0.591	1	0.638	1
Madhya Pradesh	0.245	14	0.328	13	0.394	12
Maharashtra	0.363		0.452	4	0.523	4
Orissa	0.267	3	0.345	12	0.401	11
Punjab	0.411	11	0.475	2	0.537	2
Rajasthan	0.256	2	0.347	11	0.424	9
Tamil Nadu	0.343	12	0.466	3	0.531	3
Uttar Pradesh	0.255	7	0.314	14	0.388	13
West Bengal	0.305	13	0.404	8	0.472	8
All India	0.302	8	0.381		0.472	

Human poverty Index

States/Uts	Human poverty Index 1981		Human Poverty Index- 1991 (comparable with 1981)	
	Combined		Combined	
	Value	Rank		
Andra Pradesh	50.09	20	39.78	19
Arunachal Pradesh	59.86	32	49.62	30
Assam	56.00	29	48.95	27
Bihar	57.57	30	52.34	32
Goa	29.25	5	37.71	18
Gujarat	37.31	10	29.46	13
Haryana	38.97	13	28.55	10
Himachal Pradesh	34.05	8	26.21	8
Jammu & Kashmir	46.94	16	34.19	16
Karnataka	43.96	15	32.70	15
Kerala	32.10	6	19.93	4
Madhya Pradesh	52.15	23	43.47	23
Maharashtra	38.63	12	29.25	11
Manipur	50.82	21	41.63	21
Meghalaya	54.02	26	49.19	28
Mizoram	47.97	18	32.20	14
Nagaland	49.37	19	42.07	22
Orissa	59.34	31	49.85	31
Panjab	33.00	7	25.06	7
Rajasthan	54.16	27	46.67	25
Sikkim	52.76	25	34.84	17
Tamil Nadu	42.05	14	29.28	12
Tripura	51.86	22	44.89	24
Uttar Pradesh	54.84	28	48.27	26
West Bengal	47.64	17	40.48	20
Andaman & Nicobar Island	38.58	11	27.09	9
Chandigarh	17.28	1	14.49	1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	52.53	24	49.59	29
Daman & Diu	28.16	4	22.30	5
Delhi	19.27	2	17.01	3
Lakshadweep	26.82	3	15.88	2
Pondicherry	35.79	9	24.16	6
All India	47.33		39.36	

Publications to be released in January 2005.

- 1 An over view of Consumption Pattern of Kerala
- 2 Crime Statistics-2004
- 3 District Hand Book 2004 Thrissur

Seminars & Surveys

- 1 United Nations Statistical Institute for ASEC & Pacific (UNSIAP had organized 3 days workshop on Millennium Development Goals from December 13 to 15. In association with C.S.O and DES at Muscat Hotel , Thiruvananthapuram
- 2 Irrigation census – started state level training 16-17-, September 2004
District level training held in the first week of November 2004 and the fieldwork is going on
- 3 State level training on software developed by the Department- The soft ware included
1. C.R.S Data entry, 2. Computer survey, 3. Private Medical Institution Survey.
- 4 Tribal survey started. A team of officers camped at Podiyam Settlement in Peppara Wild Life Sanctuary to collect details from Nov 29th to Dec 3rd 2004
- 5 District level Review meeting proposed to be held on 6th & 7th January 2005
- 6 One day training programme on A.S.I held on 10-12-04 in association with NSSO
- 7 The first meeting of weather watch group held on 17-12-04. (weather watch group constituted vide G.O (MT) 340/04/Pig dated 14-9-04
- 8 The first meeting of Irrigation Statistics Co-ordination Committee held on 18/12/04
- 9 The IVth Economic Census is proposed to be held in 2005. National meeting of the same was held at New Delhi on 22-12-04. Regional training was held at Bangalore on 23 & 24 December 04 . The first release of Rs. 148.10 lakhs received from Government of India.
- 10 Malayalam Week celebration – Nov 1 st week

2004 ലെ മലയാള ദിനാഘോഷവും ഭരണഭാഷാവാരാഘോഷവും

മലയാള ദിനമായ നവംബർ 1 ന് രാവിലെ 11 മണിക്ക് ഇക്കണോമിക്സ് ആന്റ് സ്റ്റാറ്റിസ്റ്റിക്സ് ഡയറക്ടർ ശ്രീ. എം. ആർ. ബാലകൃഷ്ണന്റെ അധ്യക്ഷതയിൽ യോഗം ചേരുകയും ഡയറക്ടർ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥർക്ക് ഭരണഭാഷ പ്രതിജ്ഞ ചൊല്ലിക്കൊടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. മലയാളത്തിൻ്റെ ഫലമധ്യകൾ കൈകാര്യം ചെയ്യുവാൻ അദ്ദേഹം ജീവനക്കാരെ അഹ്വാനം ചെയ്യുകയുണ്ടായി

ഭരണഭാഷാവാരാഘോഷങ്ങളോടനുബന്ധിച്ച് വിവരപൊതുജനസമ്പർക്ക വകുപ്പ് അച്ചടിച്ച പോസ്റ്ററുകൾ ഓഫീസിൻ്റെ നോട്ടീസ് ബോർഡിൽ പ്രദർശിപ്പിച്ചു.

നവംബർ 1 മുതൽ 6 വരെയുള്ള 6 പ്രവൃത്തി ദിനങ്ങളിലും 6 ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് പദങ്ങളും അവയ്ക്ക് സമാനമായ മലയാള പദങ്ങളും എഴുതിയ ബോർഡും പ്രദർശിപ്പിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി.

സംസ്ഥാനതല ആഘോഷങ്ങളോടനുബന്ധിച്ച് നവംബർ ആദ്യവാരം വി.ജെ.റ്റി ഹാളിൽ അനുവദിച്ചുകിട്ടിയ സ്റ്റാളിൽ വകുപ്പിൻ്റെ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണങ്ങളും സ്ഥിതിവിവര സംബന്ധമായ ചാർട്ടുകളും പ്രദർശിപ്പിച്ചു. കൂടാതെ സാമ്പത്തിക സ്ഥിതിവിവരക്കണക്ക് -2004 - ഒറ്റ നോട്ടത്തിൽ എന്ന ലഘുലേഖയും വകുപ്പിൻ്റെ മറ്റു ചില പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണങ്ങളും സ്റ്റാൾ സന്ദർശിച്ചവർക്ക് വിതരണം ചെയ്യുകയുണ്ടായി.

Promotion and Postings

1. Sri. Sharafudeen V.P Deputy Director is posted as Manager (DIC) Wayanad
2. Sri. Cyrice.PJ Deputy Director is posted in District office Idukki
3. Santhosh Kumar P.D, Deputy Director is posted in District Office Ernakulam

WHO IS WHO IN DIRECTORATE AND DISTRICTS OF DES AS ON 31-12-04

Sl. No.	Name	Desig	Name of office Dist/ sec	Phone no.	Residence Phone no.	EPABX	Mobile Phone no.
1	BALAKRISHNAN.M.R.	DIR.		0471-2305318	0471-2369988	101	9447115318
2	GANGADHARAMURUGAN	ADDL.	GEN.	0471-2304711	0471-2339954	111	9447360926
3	RAJAN.D	ADDL.	Prices	0471-2306039		104	9447411005
4	KOCHUNARAYANAPILLAI.P.	ADDL.	SI.	0471-2306039	0471-2470044	106	9447021755
5	NARAYANAN.K.	JD.	AGC.	0471-2307419	0478-2810892	105	9447467889
6	ASOKAN.K	JD.	TRS.	0471-2307419	0491-2524394	114	04712339276
7	RAJENDRAN.S	JD.	S&D	0471-2307419	0474-2728448	115	9387940712
8	SURENDRAN PILLAI.P.	JD.	P.P.C.	0471-2307419	0471-2446100	105	9447525362
9	GEETHA KUMARY	AO	ADMN.	0471-2303935	04812568994	103	
10	KUMARI VALSALA.C.M	DD.	VS.	0471-2305552	0471-2324754	109	
11	SURESHKUMAR.C.	DD.	AGC.	0471-2305552	0471-2418470	108	9447206186
12	BHAVANA.T.(Dr.)	DD.	EVA.	0471-2305552	0471-2594318	109	
13	VIMALAN	DD.	COMP.	0471-2303404	04762611519	121	9847259139
14	BABU.P.V.	DD.	TVM.	0471-2330573	0471-2368954		9891297675
15	RAMACHANDRAN.V.	DD.	KLM.	0474-2793418	04702609593		
16	BALAN.R	DD.	PTA.	0468-2322748	0474-2652403		
17	MADUSOODANAN.V.	DD.	ALP.	0477-2252312	0474-2524768		9447340526
18	HARILAL.A.P.	DD.	KTM.	0481-2562073	0481-2508621		
19	CYRIAC .P.J	DD.	IDK.	0486-2222856	0485-257839		
20	SANTHOSH KUMAR P.D	DD	EKM.	0484-2422533	0479-2354820		
21	GOPINATHAN.N	DD.	TSR.	0487-2361339	0480-2881471		
22	JOSEPH.P.A.	DD.	PLK.	0491-2353106	0471-2432460		
23	GORKEYJOSE.T.	DD.	MLP.	0483-2734939	0483-2731066		9447468390
24	MURALIDHARAN.M.	DD.	KKD.	0495-2370343	0495-2372665		9447276273
25	DAMODARAN.K.	DD.	WYD.	04936-202633	04936-205529		9447081538
26	GOPALAKRISHNAN.V.	DD.	KNR.	0497-2700405	0497-2749539		9847025774
27	SATHIABHAMA.K.	DD.	KSD.	04994-256474	0495-2373560		

STATISTICS DEPARTMENT-2004

AN OVERVIEW OF EVENTS

we express our deep sorrow over loss of lives and properties due to the tsunami killer wave in the shores of

South East Asia on Sunday 26-12-04

TRAINING TO RO'S AND AD'S

- Training Arranged at Vikas Bhavan Conference Hall - 5 Classes held- Jan To-April

INPUT TRAINING-APRIL-26

WORKSHOP ON SURVEY DESIGN AND ESTIMATION - May-17

- -Experts from Kolkotta -Experts from Outside
- Compendium of Environmental Statistics &
- Report On Wage Structure Survey-1997-2002 -Released

TNA-REPORT-JAN TO JULY

ANNUAL TRAINING- EARAS, NSS ETC.-JULY -1,2,3

- Award Given - Best Taluk -2003-Mannarkad-Palakad - Best District -Kollam
- Agricultural Statistics - 2002-03 Released

TRAINING HALL ARRANGED-INAUGURATED 16-9-04

BY PLANNING BOARD VICE CHAIR MAN- IN PRESENCE OF SECRETARY PLANNING

MINOR IRRIGATION CENSUS TRAINING-15-9-04

MGP-TRAINING-INAUGURATION-27-9-04

SERIES OF TRAINING FROM SEPT. DEC. AT TVPM, KTM, EKM & KKD.

SRS-TRAINING AT POONKULAM-BY CENSUS DEPT.

COMPUTER TRAINING TO STAFF AT COMP. DIVN. - SEPT

UNIFEM WORKSHOP ENGENDERING STATISTICS-11TH- 15TH OCTOBER

MASCOT HOTEL, CSO-DR.NATH, DR.REVEENDRAN-FECILITATED

- Percipients from States of J & K To Kerala-Women in Kerala 2004 -Released Workshop on Price Collection -Oct.-18
- Labour Bureau Chennai - Price Statistics-2002-Released

MALAYALA BHASHA CELEBRATION-NOV-1ST -7TH -V J T HALL -STALL SET UP

NEW SOFTWARES -TRAINING- NOVEMBER -2004

CRS, COMPUTER INSTITUTIONS, MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

TRIBAL SURVEY-DECEMBER-04

ASI-TRAINING-DEC.10- NSSO ASSOCIATED

UN SIAP-WORKSHOP ON MDG, DEC.13-15 MASCOT HOTEL-FACILITATED

- CSO- Dr. G. Reveendran - S.P.Guptha 18-South East Asian Countries

OTHER ACTIVITIES-ACHIEVEMENTS

- Promotion to All Vacant Posts
- Training - Outside - 23 (Cso-18,Nird-3, Shimla-2) Training - IMG-88
- (Official Language-69,Computer-8.Others-11) Archivesdept-2

Happy New Year-005

STATISTICS DEPARTMENT
PUBLICATIONS-2004
(SOFT COPIES)

- DISTRICT HAND BOOK-TRISSUR
- GENERAL EDUCATION AN OVERVIEW
- AN OVERVIEW OF CONSUMPTION PATTERN OF KERALA
- CRIME STATISTICS-2004
- COMPENDIUM OF ENVIRONMENTAL STATISTICS
- WOMEN IN KERALA 2004
- REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL CENSUS 95-96
- REPORT ON MATERNITY BENEFIT ACT
- ANALYSIS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF FACTORIES ACT
- RESIDENTIAL VITAL RATES-2001
- REPORT ON WAGE STRUCTURE SURVEY-97-02
- PRICES STATISTICS-2002
- DISTRICT HAND BOOK KOLLAM
- EVALUATION STUDY OF SOIL CONSERVATION 01-02
- REPORT ON COST OF CULTIVATION OF IMPORTANT CROPS-01-02
- REPORT ON COST OF CULTIVATION OF IMPORTANT CROPS 02-03
- AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS 2002-03
- KERALAM OTTANOTTATHIL-2004
- ECOSTAT NEWS(BI MONTHLY) ALL EDITIONS UP TO DECEMBER
- REPORT ON MCCD 2000
- REPORT ON INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION 02-03

REPORTS PRINTED

- STATE REPORT OF NSS 54TH ROUND
- WAGE STRUCTURE SURVEY 97-02
- AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS 02-03
- SEASON AND CROP REPORT 95-00
- BUILDING MATERIAL PRICE 95-00
- WPI MANUFACT.COMMOD.02-03
- E&P CLASS.BUDGET 99-01
- DIST.HAND BOOK-KOLLAM
- KERALM OTTANOTTATHIL
- ECOSTAT NEWS-EDITIONS UP TO OCTOBER
- KERALA ECONOMY 2003
- SAMPLE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS & DEATHS 2000
- VITAL STATISTICS BULLETIN 2001

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