



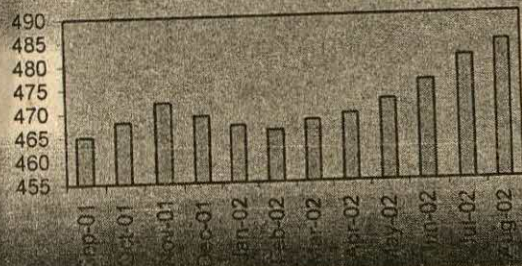
EcoStat News

August/ October 2002
Volume - 2 Issue - 4 & 5

For Official Use only

DES
013-717

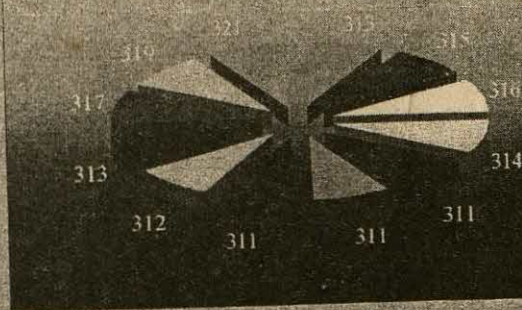
Consumer Price Index Numbers (All India) for Industrial Workers



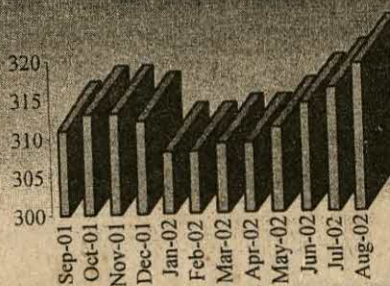
Consumer Price Index (All India) for Urban Non Manual Workers



Consumer Price Index (All India) for Rural Laboures



Consumer Price Index (All India) for Agricultural Laboures

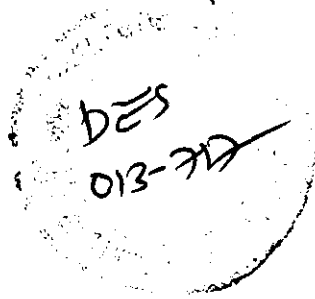


Inside this issue

- Workers in Census 2001
- Employment & Unemployment Situation
- Indices
- Prices



4&5



Editorial Board

A. Meera Sahib (Chief Editor)

M.R. Balakrishnan

S. Indira

Gagadharamurugan

C.C. Cherian Kunju (Editor in Charge)

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

Contents

| | Page |
|----------------------------------------|------|
| Workers in Census 2001 | 3 |
| Employment & Unemployment Situation | 7 |
| Indices | 17 |
| Prices | 28 |

WORKERS IN CENSUS 2001

Sanjay Kumar, N.K. Sharma -

Some Pertinent Issues

The recently released Census 2001 data on the number of workers has thrown up several issues which impinge on the estimation of the workforce in the country and its structure.. While the growth of all workers overall is quite close to the approximations of the Planning Commission for the Ninth Plan, disaggregated for main and marginal workers, the data show startling variations.

As per the census 2001, the total number of workers was 402.51 million, consisting of 313.17 million main workers and 89.34 million marginal workers whereas in census 1991, the corresponding

numbers were 314.13 million, 285.93 million and 28.20 million, respectively, giving an annual growth of 2.51 percent (total), 0.91 percent (main) and 12.22 percent (marginal). Table 1 gives the inter census annual growth rates of main and marginal workers in rural/ urban sectors:-

From Table 1, it may be seen that the main contributor to the overall growth in workforce is the significantly higher growth in the marginal workers, particularly males in both rural as well as urban areas. The issue is whether the growth rate of marginal workers is real or it is due to underreporting/ omission of workers in 1991 Census.

Table 1: Intercensus (1991-2001)

Growth Rate of Workers

| Sector | Annual Growth during 1991-2001 in workers | | |
|---------|-------------------------------------------|------|----------|
| | Total | Main | Marginal |
| Total | | | |
| Persons | 2.51 | 0.91 | 12.22 |
| Males | 2.07 | 0.82 | 29.16 |
| Females | 3.53 | 1.23 | 7.87 |
| Rural | | | |
| Persons | 2.24 | 0.33 | 11.72 |
| Males | 1.68 | 0.18 | 29.20 |
| Females | 3.32 | 0.75 | 7.66 |
| Urban | | | |
| Persons | 3.50 | 2.75 | 19.06 |
| Males | 3.18 | 2.55 | 28.93 |
| Females | 5.26 | 4.05 | 11.96 |

Visaria (1998) had observed that the probability of undercount of female workers in 1991 Census, particularly in rural areas could not be ruled out; in view of the fact that in 1991, in 7.5 percent

villages, no female was listed either as main or as marginal worker. But, the Census 2001 results indicate the growth is higher in males in comparison to females in both areas. Also, the overall growth of marginal

Workers in Census 2001

workers is more in urban areas which are predominantly non-agriculture. Further, if it is assumed that the coverage of workers was better in Census 2001 than that in 1991, due to intensive training of enumerators and more stress on capturing the marginal workers in the Census schedule itself, then the actual growth of workers should be lower than 2.5 percent shown.

However, the assumption of higher growth rate of marginal workers (i.e, under implicit assumption that absolute number of marginal workers in Census 2001 is correct) in 2001 due to better coverage (i.e, in comparison to 1991) gets diluted when the results of 2001 Census are compared with other concurrent trends. From Table 2, it may be seen that the relative shares of marginal workers in the

1991 census was compatible, albeit slightly lower, with the 43rd round results (pertaining to 1987-88). The share of marginal workers in Census 1991 may have been slightly lower on account of the perceived omission underreporting. The overall share of marginal workers was almost same in 43rd (1987-88) and 50th round (7993-94); but the declining trend of share of marginal workers during 1993-94 to 1999-2000 has been observed in respect of both the urban and rural sectors for male as well as female. Therefore, the share of marginal workers in Census 2001 is comparable neither with Census 1991 nor with the NSS surveys pertaining to almost same time frame. The trends indicated by the two data sets are also diametrically opposite. The implication of these trends shall be discussed later.

Table 2: Percentage Share of Marginal Workers from different Surveys/ Censuses

| Sector | Share of Marginal Workers* in Total in | | | | |
|--------------|----------------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Census | | NSS Rounds** (using the WPRs) | | |
| | 2001 | 1991 | 43 rd (1987-88) | 50 th (1993-94) | 55 th (1999-2000) |
| Total | | | | | |
| Persons | 22.20 | 8.97 | 10.32 (10.46) | 10.58 (10.71) | 7.66 (7.87) |
| Males | 12.69 | 1.20 | 3.66 (3.71) | 2.34 (2.36) | 1.44 (1.46) |
| Females | 42.81 | 28.42 | 23.83 (23.85) | 27.69 (27.77) | 21.52 (21.66) |
| Rural | | | | | |
| Persons | 26.07 | 10.71 | 11.33 (11.36) | 11.96 (12.00) | 8.88 (8.98) |
| Males | 14.99 | 1.36 | 4.15 (4.15) | 2.65 (2.65) | 1.64 (1.64) |
| Females | 45.86 | 30.38 | 24.03 (24.03) | 28.70 (28.70) | 22.58 (22.58) |
| Urban | | | | | |
| Persons | 9.10 | 2.25 | 6.44 (6.53) | 5.70 (5.72) | 3.85 (3.85) |
| Males | 6.66 | 0.72 | 2.14 (2.14) | 1.45 (1.45) | 0.93 (0.93) |
| Females | 21.03 | 11.43 | 22.49 (22.49) | 21.62 (21.62) | 15.71 (15.71) |

Notes * Due to definitional differences in classifying a worker as main/ marginal in census and principal/ subsidiary in NSS, the share of subsidiary workers in NSS should be slightly lower than marginal workers in Census (though in this paper these two terms are being used interchangeably). Also, some persons (e.g. engaged in production of agriculture produce for own consumption including forestry, gathering of uncultivated crops, hunting, fishing, collection of firewood, etc.) are treated as workers whereas in census, such persons are not treated as workers. Therefore, the shares of marginal workers in census are not strictly comparable with those of NSS; the two data sets may differ marginally - either side. Yet, the broad conclusions would not be effected by such differences in concept and coverage.

** Figures within the parentheses are those based on NSS published results.

Earlier, there was a prominent opinion that the number of workers in census was lower than that of NSS quinquennial rounds on account of incomplete capturing of workers in the census round and particularly in the case of females. It is important to note that these comparisons were not based on the workers as published by NSS. The comparisons were made by estimating the workers by applying the WPRs from NSS on the population figures from RGI,

the implicit assumption being that the level of underestimation of workers as well as population in the NSS was uniform.

Now, the estimate of workers (based on WPRs of 55th round and the annual growth) as on April 1, 2001 at 395.64 million was quite close to the Census 2001 figures of 402.51 million. However, the variations in the two data sets in different sectors are seen to be varying significantly (Table 3). In 1993-94, the estimates of main workers from RGI data were lower by 9.84 percent (5.08 percent among male and 23.19 percent among female) than NSS, the difference has increased to 14.74 percent (11.11 percent among male and 24.91 percent among female) in 2001, even though the overall difference had narrowed down to a mere 1.74 percent in Census 2001 as against -11.49 percent in 1993-94. The inference that though the difference of total workers in the census is increasing in positive direction the difference in main workers has increased in opposite direction, is seen to hold true even if the published NSS estimates are used (without any adjustment for population). This indicates that the gap between these two data sets has substantially narrowed down as far as absolute number of workers in the Census and NSS (adjusted for population) are concerned; but may have further widened if we see from the point of view of man days worked.

Table 3: Percent Difference in Workers in NSS vis-à-vis RG

| | Adjusted for Population | | | Crude (i.e, NSS Published Results) | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| | Total | Main/ Principal | Marginal/ Subsidiary | Total | Main/ Principal | Marginal/ Subsidiary |
| In 1993-94 | | | | | | |
| Persons | -11.49 | -9.84 | -25.42 | 1.52 | 3.57 | -15.56 |
| Males | -6.17 | -5.08 | -51.86 | 8.24 | 9.52 | -44.94 |
| Females | -22.52 | -23.19 | -20.78 | -12.19 | -12.86 | -10.46 |
| In 2001 | | | | | | |
| Persons | 1.74 | -14.74 | 215.54 | 7.61 | -9.71 | 223.51 |
| Males | 0.48 | -11.11 | 880.57 | 7.53 | -4.90 | 934.03 |
| Females | 4.56 | -24.91 | 119.79 | 7.76 | -22.66 | 124.32 |

Workers in Census 2001

As all the subsidiary workers within the labour force are unemployed as per the usual status concept of NSS, therefore to examine the implications of the increased share of marginal workers in Census, we have analysed the relationship of the subsidiary

workers with the unemployment based on various NSS quinquennial rounds. These results (Table 4) indicate that quite a significant share of marginal workers, particularly males, is in the labour force.

Table 4: Percentage of subsidiary Workers in NSS 43rd, 50th and 55th Rounds

| Sector | Item | 55 th (1999-2000) | | 50 th (1993-94) | | 43 rd (1987-88) | |
|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|--------|----------------------------|--------|
| | | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Rural | Share of marginal workers included in labour force to total marginal workers | 21.60 | 0.57 | 18.66 | 0.75 | 23.66 | 1.86 |
| | Share of marginal workers included in labour force to total unemployed | 16.85 | 10.98 | 25.39 | 21.42 | 34.68 | 16.16 |
| Urban | Share of marginal workers included in labour force to total marginal workers | 31.25 | 2.19 | 2.62 | 1.64 | 41.47 | 5.12 |
| | Share of marginal workers included in labour force to total unemployed | 5.83 | 5.39 | 10.09 | 5.06 | 14.06 | 15.46 |

To have an idea of the unemployment scenario on the basis of the Census 2001 marginal workers, we have estimated the unemployment rates by using the ratio of 55th round. The unemployment rate is seen to be 22.13 percent, 4.35 percent, 36.42 and 10.07 percent in rural-male, rural-female, urban-male, urban-female respectively. All these figures are much much higher than the NSS results and totally in contrast to the generally accepted overall unemployment rate of around 2-3 percent. It may be reiterated that this is not an attempt to provide estimates of unemployment. However, it does give a broad idea of the extent of unemployment.

In spite of the fact that the absolute number of workers as per Census 2001 and estimated by NSS are quite close, the structure of workforce and growth rate of workers is quite different. Further, as estimates based on WPRs of NSS itself may not be considered

as reliable (Kumar and Sharma 2001), users should be very cautious before drawing any inference about the impact of economic policies on the unemployment levels as well as on growth of workers.

This enigma may be explained if at the time of detailed results it is found that the growth in number of marginal workers came about due to phenomenal increase in the marginal workers outside the labour force. However, the probability of such a result is quite remote in a developing country like ours. Till RGI comes out with some plausible explanations about the increased share of marginal workers, the problem in the interpretation of these result will persist.

Employment & Unemployment Situation

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN 1990S

Indira Hirway

How Good Are NSS Data

The concepts and methods used by NSSO to net work and workers are not able to capture the work of the poor, particularly of women, satisfactorily. Since that part of the workforce which is not captured by the NSS survey is not likely to remain stagnant and is subject to increases and declines, depending on the specific situation, it is possible that an increase in this part of the workforce may explain the decline in the worker-population ratio (WPR) in the nineties. The Work force in these 'difficult to measure sectors', such as subsistence work, home-based work or informal work, can be better captured through time use surveys. Using data from the pilot time use survey (1998-99), this paper shows that (a) this survey technique is capable of getting more realistic estimates of workforce and (b) some of the work not captured in the NSS surveys but captured in the time use surveys is likely to explain the changes in the employment situation in the nineties to a considerable extent.

1

Background

The results of the employment and unemployment survey, 1999-2000 have generated considerable debate among scholars and policy-makers with regard to the trends in employment and unemployment in the nineties. The survey results show that (a) there has been considerable decline in the crude worker population ratios (WPRs) in all the four segments of the population, namely, males and females in rural and urban areas, during 1993-94 and 1999-2000 and (b) this decline has been much steeper in the case of women than in the case of men. Since the decline has been experienced by all the age groups, it is clear that the decline is not due to the shifts in the age structure of the population. This decline in the growth of employment also has been accompanied by any significant increase in unemployment rates, which implies that there has been a decline in the labour force population ratio during the nineties. That is, the percentage of the population offering for work, successfully or otherwise, or is willing to take up work or extra work has also declined in the nineties.

What could be reasons for this decline in both WPRs and LPRs? Sundaram (2001 a and 2001 b) has the following explanations;

- (1) To a significant extent, the reduction in WPRs reflects a beneficial rise in the student population ratios - not only in the 5-9 and 10-14 age groups covering the primary and the middle school system, but also in the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups indicating a rising participation in secondary and higher level education.
- (2) In respect of the decline in WPRs in the age groups 25 years and above, where there are not offsetting increase in participation in education, at least for rural women the decline in the WPRs on the usual principal plus subsidiary status categorization in the 25 and above age groups (except 50-54) is due entirely to declines in WPRs on the subsidiary status.
- (3) The decline in the WPRs in the 1990s is getting exaggerated by the fact that in a number of cases, the 1993-94 levels are outliers when seen against WPRs from the earlier quinquennial surveys (Sundaram 2001b). That is, the long-term decline in the employment levels is not that significant.

Though the above arguments do seem to explain, to an extent, the decline in the WPRs during the nineties, they do not explain the entire decline. To start with, the arguments that the rising student population ratios up to the age group 20-24 explain, to a significant extent, the decline in the WPRs does not seem to be fully valid.

The table shows that the highest decline has been experienced by rural women in the age groups 15-19 (by 60 points) and 20-24 (by 47 points). If this decline is due to an increase in the student population ratio, it means that (a) rural women have experienced the highest growth rates in the post-higher secondary education (in the age group 20-24) than rural males, urban males and urban females; (b) rural women have shown a higher growth rate in higher secondary education (in the age group 15-19) than urban males and urban females; and (c) rural females have experienced higher growth rates in higher secondary and post-higher secondary education than in primary and secondary education.

Employment & Unemployment Situation

Table 1 Age Specific Usual Status (PS+SS) Worker Population Ratios (up to 24 Years) by Residence, 1991 and 2001

| Age Group change | Rural males | | | Rural Females | | | Urban males | | | Urban Females | | |
|------------------|-------------|------|---------------|---------------|------|---------------|-------------|------|---------------|---------------|------|---------------|
| | 50th | 55th | Points change | 50th | 55th | Points change | 50th | 55th | Points change | 50th | 55th | Points change |
| 5-9 | 11 | 6 | -5 | 14 | 7 | -7 | 5 | 3 | -2 | 5 | 2 | -3 |
| 10-14 | 138 | 91 | -47 | 141 | 96 | -45 | 66 | 49 | -17 | 45 | 36 | -9 |
| 15-19 | 577 | 503 | -74 | 364 | 304 | -60 | 356 | 314 | -40 | 123 | 105 | -18 |
| 20-24 | 859 | 844 | -15 | 456 | 409 | -47 | 674 | 658 | -16 | 180 | 155 | -25 |

Source : Provisional Population Total, National Survey Organization .

These implications are do not seem to be acceptable if we consider the fact that the female literacy rate in India is 45.84 (Census of population 2001) and about 90 percent of literate women in the late nineties are educated up to less than secondary level (28 percent are literate without any formal education, 60 percent up to primary education) [Hirway and Mahendra Dev 2001]

The WPR of urban women has shown higher decline in the group 20-24 than in the younger age groups, 5-9 10-14 and 15-19. Once again this does not seem to be entirely due to increased student population ratio of urban women as the rates of increase are likely to be higher in lower age groups, and lower in higher age groups at this level of female literacy. Empirical evidence shows that the student population ratio increases faster in the younger age groups particularly up to age 14 at a low level of literacy

In other words, the decline in the WPRs in the age groups 15-19 and 20-24, particularly for women, can be only partly explained by the rising student population ratios. One has to look for other explanations to understand the entire decline in the RPRs.

The other explanation given by Sundaram for the decline in the WPR above the age groups 25 and above, at least for rural women is the decline in WPRs on the subsidiary status. However, the fact remains that this explanation is not applicable to urban females or to rural and urban males. That is even though there is an explanation for the decline in the WPR of rural women , we do not have any

suitable explanation for urban women and for rural and urban men. One has to look for some other explanation.

The third explanation by Sundaram is that the 1993-94 levels are outliers when seen against WPRs of the earlier surveys, and therefore the long-term decline in employment level is not that significant. Table 2 which presents the age specific WPRs for the past four quinquennial surveys as well as the Charts 1-4 that depict the movements of the male and female WPRs in rural and urban areas in these past four surveys shows that :

- (1) In the case of rural and urban males 1993-94 is an outlier. In the case of rural males , the decline in the WPR is much less (by 8 points) if measured from 1983 than if measured from 1993-94 (21 points). Similarly, the case of urban males, the long term WPR shows an increasing trend which is not seen well if viewed only from 1993-94
- (2) In the case of rural women , however the year 1993-94 WPR is not really an outlier. If one views the long-term trend from 1983 (we ignore the WPR of 1987-88 as it was an abnormal year), the decline is much more (41 points) than viewed from 1993-94.
- (3) In case of urban female also the 1993-94 WPR is not much of an outlier. The long -term decline (from 1983) in the WPR is only marginally lower (by 12 points) than the same from 1993-94 (by 15 points). In fact, in the case of the urban female WPR, the declining trend is observed from 1977-78 wherefrom the rate declined by 17 points up to 1999-2001.

Employment & Unemployment Situation

In short, the argument of the "the outlier 1993-94" is not applicable to all the segments of the workforce, particularly in the case of women and specially rural women.

To sum up, though the explanations given by Sundaram are valid, they are not adequate to explain the decline in the WPRs in the nineties. There is a need for further investigation in this area.

In this context, we would like to argue that part of the explanation lies in the limited ability of the NSS surveys to capture the work and workers in the economy. It seems to us that the concepts and methods used by NSSO to net work and workers are not able to capture the work of the poor, and particularly of women, satisfactorily. Since the part of the workforce, which is not netted by the NSS surveys is not likely to remain stagnant and is likely to increase and decline depending on the specific situation, it is possible that an increase in this part of the workforce may result a decline in NSS-based WPRs. It is therefore possible that the decline in the WPRs in the nineties is due to the expansion of non-reported (by the NSSO) part of the workforce which is employed in what is known as "difficult to measure sectors" (such as subsistence work, home-based work or informal work) of the economy.

It is possible to capture the workforce in these "difficult to measure sectors" through time use surveys. In Section II we argue that the time use survey technique, as has been developed in the recent years, can capture paid and unpaid work of men and women fairly accurately. Using the recent data of the pilot time use surveys of India (1998-99), the paper shows that (a) this survey technique is capable of getting more realistic estimates of workforce, and (b) some of the work not captured in the NSS surveys, but captured in the time use surveys is likely to explain the changes in the employment situation in the nineties to a considerable extent.

Section II discusses the advantages of the time use survey technique over the conventional surveys and presents the relevant results of the time use survey, while Section III explain the implications of the time use data for understanding changes in the

size of the workforce. It also infers implications of the discussion for improving workforce data in India

Time Use Studies and Workforce Estimates

Conceptually speaking, the total workforce in any economy covers all those who contribute to the gross domestic product (GDP) of the economy. That is, there is always a correspondence between the GDP generated in the economy and the total workforce that contributes to its generation. One major function of the workforce statistics therefore is to net comprehensively all the workers who participate in the production of goods and services covered under the national product statistics. Somehow, this simple looking task is not performed satisfactorily, particularly in developing countries, due to various conceptual and methodological problems.

One important aspects of the history of labour statistics in India is the continuous efforts made for netting comprehensively the workforce and labour force in the country. As is well known, there are two major sources of workforce/ labourforce statistics in India, the decennial Census of population and the quinquennial Surveys of the NSSO. In the case of Census of Population, the term 'work' has been defined as "any productive work for which remuneration is paid and is market oriented", and 'worker' is a person engaged in 'work'. If a person has worked for a major part of the reference year, he /she is a 'main worker', and if a person has worked for less than half a year he/she is a marginal worker. In the case of the NSSO surveys a person is a worker if he/she is engaged in any 'economically meaningful activity'. This also includes general activities of women done within the sphere of household activities, such as, looking after live-stock, fodder collection, foodgrains processing etc. A census investigator is expected to ask a respondent whether he is worker or not, while the NSS investigator asks about the activity that the person is engaged in. The NSSO is therefore known to be capturing 'workers' in a much better way than the census, and the size of the workforce as well as the workforce participation rates under the NSSO are higher than the same under the Census of population.

Employment & Unemployment Situation

The census authorities made special attempts to capture work and workers in the 1991 Census as also in the 2001 Census. The 2001 Census data on workforce are not yet out, but the 1991 Census data were examined carefully by scholars to see whether they provided better/more realistic estimates of the workforce [Premi and Raju 1993; Hirway 1993]. These studies revealed that in spite of the changes introduced in the census enumeration as well as the training and extension work undertaken by the central and state governments and NGOs, the census failed to provide better or more comprehensive estimates of the workforce in the country. Through some pockets/regions showed a jump in the female WPR, the macro-data could not show any significant increase. This was because:

- (1) It was difficult to raise awareness among 400 m and odd women about their work status- the efforts made were not adequate.
- (2) It was also difficult to change the biases of investigators/enumerators (about 1m in number) regarding women's work.

The NSSO also has tried persistently to collect accurate data on workforce/labour force in the country. A major landmark in this context was 1972-73 when the NSSO introduced the three concepts of usual status, current weekly status and daily status of employment along with four rounds of employment surveys to capture seasonal changes. IN the 32nd Round (1977-78), the NSSO introduced probing question for the first time for all those respondents who reported activity status code 92 (domestic work) and 93 (domestic work with free collection) as their main activity. These questions tried to find out women's productive activities as well as their accurate labour market status. In the later rounds also the NSSO continued these efforts and even included collection of time use data. However, these time use data were not somehow analysed by the NSSO.

In order to capture the data on the strength of the informal sector and the workers engaged in it, Economic Census was conducted for the first time in 1977. This census attempted to capture details of small non-agricultural enterprises in the non-agricultural sector. This first Economic Census was

followed by (a) Survey on Unorganised Manufacturing Enterprises 1978-79 (NSS 33rd Round) and (b) Survey of

Enterprises covering Trade, Hotels and Restaurants, Transport and Services Sector (1979-80). The Second Economic Census was carried out in 1980, and the third in 1990. Both these census were followed by Enterprise Surveys in manufacturing, trade hotels, mining etc.

This Economic Census has been conducted during 1998-99 independently by the CSO in collaboration with Directorate of Economics and Statistics of States and Union Territories. It has been delinked from the Population Census mainly with a view to building up a time series with shorter intervals, which is suitable for unorganised activities. The fourth Economic Census is expected to generate frames separately for different types of membership, viz. private non-profit institutions, private, others and cooperatives giving activity wise information on number of enterprises as well as employment for each primary unit i.e., village and UFS block.

The 55th Round of the NSSO is another important survey on employment, unemployment. This Round collected data on informal sector using (1) employment, unemployment survey and (2) enterprise surveys. All unincorporated enterprises, which operate on either proprietary or partnership basis, are considered to contribute to 'informal sector'. This survey is expected to provide more realistic estimates of workforce/labour force than before. The results of the survey show that somehow this has not happened, and as Sundaram states, there seems to be an unresolved puzzle behind it

Why is there an underestimation of workforce/labour force in India? There seems to be three major factors responsible for this: Firstly, work in India is frequently seasonal, intermittent and uncertain. Also, household work and economic work frequently get mixed with the result that it is difficult to demarcate between the two at the conceptual level as well as at the operational level (for example, cooking for family and cooking for hired workers). The available methods fail to net this type of work and workers. Secondly, under the prevailing socio-cultural values, many times women are not expected to get engaged in paid

Employment & Unemployment Situation

employment outside the home and working women are held in low esteem in the society. The highest prestige is assigned to conventional domestic work for the family and the lowest to women's manual work outside home. As a result, women tend to under report their work. Thirdly, women themselves believe many times that their work is not important enough to be recorded as 'work'. For example, a weaver may report himself as a worker, but the female members of the household, who starch the yarn, prepare the loom, etc, may not report as workers. And fourthly investigators also tend to be biased while reporting women's work. They tend to view women's work as household work and thereby underestimate women's work [Hirway 1999].

In short the conventional surveys like the Census of Population or NSSO surveys tend to fail to net work of the poor, and particularly of (poor) women. It has been observed that the major problem

sectors are subsistence sector, informal work and home-based work. Though the 1993 UN Systems of National Accounts includes production of goods for self-consumption (i.e. subsistence sector) under the purview of national income, the workers (and some time output) of this sector are excluded from the official workforce data. In the same way workers in the informal sector and home based workers are also sometimes excluded from the conventional estimates of the workforce. In addition the activities like collection of fuel wood, fetching water, etc. which are recognised as a part of national accounts system and are now included in the NSS definition of work are also frequently excluded from the official data on work force.

Table 2: Age Specific Usual Status (PS+SS) Worker Population Ratios by Rural-Urban Residence and Gender, 1983 to 1999-2000

Table 2. Age specific usual status (ps+ss) worker population Ratios by Rural - Urban Residence and Gender, 1983 to 1999 - 2000

| Age Group | Rural Males | | | | Rural Females | | | |
|-----------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1983 | 1987-88 | 1993-94 | 1999-00 | 1983 | 1987-88 | 1993-94 | 1999-00 |
| 5-9 | 25 | 23 | 11 | 6 | 23 | 24 | 14 | 7 |
| 10-14 | 238 | 140 | 138 | 91 | 224 | 182 | 141 | 96 |
| 15-19 | 644 | 600 | 577 | 503 | 433 | 399 | 364 | 304 |
| 20-24 | 884 | 872 | 859 | 844 | 483 | 465 | 456 | 409 |
| 25-29 | 963 | 959 | 957 | 950 | 540 | 523 | 525 | 491 |
| 30-34 | 985 | 982 | 983 | 979 | 577 | 57 | 585 | 555 |
| 35-39 | 987 | 986 | 989 | 984 | 606 | 595 | 608 | 579 |
| 40-45 | 982 | 979 | 987 | 983 | 611 | 610 | 606 | 586 |
| 45-49 | 980 | 978 | 983 | 980 | 589 | 580 | 594 | 566 |
| 50-54 | 957 | 959 | 970 | 953 | 526 | 523 | 542 | 515 |
| 55-59 | 921 | 928 | 942 | 929 | 476 | 459 | 467 | 450 |
| 60+ | 662 | 668 | 699 | 639 | 227 | 218 | 241 | 218 |
| All | 543 | 539 | 553 | | 330 | 323 | 328 | |
| (564) | (546) | | | (346) | (333) | | | |

Employment & Unemployment Situation

Table 2. Age specific usual status (ps+ss) worker population Ratios by Rural - Urban Residence and Gender, 1983 to 1999 - 2000 (Contd..)

| Age Group | Urban Males | | | | Urban Females | | | |
|-----------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1983 | 1987-88 | 1993-94 | 1999-00 | 1983 | 1987-88 | 1993-94 | 1999-00 |
| 5-9 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 2 |
| 10-14 | 106 | 85 | 66 | 49 | 64 | 65 | 45 | 36 |
| 15-19 | 398 | 355 | 356 | 314 | 144 | 146 | 123 | 105 |
| 20-24 | 710 | 674 | 674 | 658 | 182 | 185 | 180 | 155 |
| 25-29 | 913 | 914 | 904 | 883 | 222 | 223 | 224 | 194 |
| 30-34 | 964 | 696 | 964 | 960 | 290 | 309 | 301 | 235 |
| 35-39 | 981 | 981 | 983 | 975 | 290 | 309 | 301 | 285 |
| 40-45 | 978 | 983 | 981 | 974 | 305 | 308 | 320 | 283 |
| 45-49 | 972 | 973 | 973 | 969 | 283 | 306 | 317 | 267 |
| 50-54 | 939 | 938 | 942 | 935 | 269 | 268 | 286 | 262 |
| 55-59 | 837 | 845 | 856 | 809 | 230 | 234 | 226 | 207 |
| 60+ | 508 | 480 | 442 | 402 | 124 | 123 | 113 | 94 |
| All | 510 | 506 | 521 | | 146 | 152 | 155 | |
| (564) | (538) | (526) | | | (155) | (159) | | |

Note: Figures in parentheses shows the crude WPRS that would have been observed if the age distribution of the surveyed population in 1983 and 1987-88 had been the same as was reported by the 1993-94 survey.

For 1983, 1987-88 and 1993 -94 Surveys: P Visaria, 'Employment and Workforce in India: Implications for National Income Estimates,' mimeo, July 1998.

For 1999-2000: NSSO, Employment and Unemployment in India 1999-2000 Key Results, NSS 55th Round July 1999-June 2000, December 2000

Time Use Survey for Better Estimates of Workforce

Time use surveys is a relatively new survey tool being used by several developed and a few developing countries to get better measures of well-being as well as workforce. Historically speaking, the time use survey technique was first used in the early years of the 20th century as a means of understanding lifestyle of people, including their social life. These surveys were thus designed to understand that part of life of people for which no information was available from conventional data

sources, such as national income statistics, labour and employment statistics, population statistics, etc. In the second part of the 20th century, and particularly during the last few decades of the century, however, a need was felt to measure the invisible unpaid work of men and women to estimate the contribution of unpaid work to human welfare. Since the need was first expressed by some feminist groups in industrialized countries in the north, several of these countries like Finland, Canada, Norway, Australia, the US, Japan etc, started conducting these surveys to make invisible domestic work of women in these countries visible [Ironmonger 1999; Harvey 1996; Goldschmidt 1995].

With the emergence of developing countries on the scene in the last decade of the 20th century, however, time use surveys have acquired a new focus as these countries have seen several additional uses of time use surveys- in netting economic work of women and thereby improving workforce statistics and national income statistics. It is now gradually getting accepted that time use survey is a survey technique (in fact, the only survey technique that is available to us at present) that provides a comprehensive information on how

individuals spend their time on a daily and weekly basis, and reveals the details of an individual's daily life with a combination of specificity and comprehensiveness not achieved in any other social survey. Data collection under a time use survey does not have any socio-cultural bias as the information collected refers only to how individuals spend their time. Since the information is collected about all the 24 hours, no activity is likely to be missed out. As a result, a proper coding and a suitable system of classification of activities can generate fairly accurate data on workforce. In other words, the time use method can remove the methodological hurdles in data collection and with a proper classification of time use activities; it can also remove conceptual hurdles and as a result can generate reliable estimates of workforce [Hirway 1999].

Time use studies provide data on the following.

- (1) Allocation of time by men and women between SNA2 extended SNA3 and non SNA activities;⁴
- (2) Detailed classification of these activities (up to 3 digits) that provide details about participation of men and women in these activities and time spent on them [Indira Hirway 1999 op cit for details];
- (3) Context variables in time use surveys provide additional details regarding the time spent on different activities : These variable could be (a) paid and unpaid activities, (b) location (inside or outside home of activities, (c) for whom is the activities conducted, and (d) with whom the activities are conducted: and
- (4) Background schedules provide useful details about individual and household characteristics of the persons whose time use is reported. Individual characteristics like age, sex,

education, occupation, etc, and household characteristics like income and consumption expenditure, cast/race, 'main occupation', etc can be related to time use patterns.

The first pilot Indian time use survey was conducted in 1998-99 in six major states selected from the six major regions of the country⁵. The objective behind selecting the six states was to test the concepts and methods in these six different socio-economic situations. Though the results of the combined state are not strictly representative of the entire country, they broadly represent the all-India situation. We have therefore used the combined states data as well as state data for the purpose of presenting WPRs.

It needs to be added that the activity classification classifies the time use activities in the SNA framework. That is the activities are classified into in SNA activities-activities covered under the national accounts system, and falling within the SNA Production Boundary; extended SNA activities- activities that fall outside the SNA production Boundary, but fall within the General production Boundary, consisting mainly of unpaid services, and Non SNA activities or personal services which cannot be delegated to others, like sleeping, eating etc. there are further classified into broad sectors (1st digit), sub sectors (2nd digit) and actual activities (3rd digit).⁶ The data collected in the survey provide information about how many people spent time on each of the activities during the reference day and how much time did they spend on these activities.

Computation of WPRS Using Time Use Data and Their Comparability with NSS WPRs

The time use survey collected data on how people spent the last 24 hours of a normal (working) day and of the weekly variant day during the last week.⁷ This information was collected using one day recall method

Employment & Unemployment Situation

according to which the investigator asked the respondent the details by minutes, in an hourly timeslot, on how he/she spend the day before. The details of the time use activities were then classified as per the activity classification to arrive at the data on the time spent by respondents on different SNA, extended SNA and non-SNA activities.

The selection of the normal day for the survey was done randomly, implying each week day of the reference week had an equal chance of getting selected. The total selected days, thus do represent the reference week. Also the inclusion of weekly variant day gave information on how the respondents spent the weekly variant day. However, it was observed that the concept of weekly holiday does not exist in most places (people work throughout the week), with the result of the weekly estimates of the time use pattern were made by using 6.5 normal days and 0.5 weekly variant day in the reference week.

In the case of the NSSO, on the other hand, there are three reference periods, namely, one year, one week and each day of the week, and workforce estimates are made for each of the reference period. For classification of persons according to current weekly status approach, they are assigned a unique activity status with reference to a period of seven days proceeding the date of the survey. This is easily done in the case of persons having only one status during

the reference week. But for the persons pursuing more than one activity, a priority-cum -major time rule is applied to obtain a unique activity status. Under the priority rule, the status of working gets a priority over the status of not working but seeking/available for work. Within the broad category of working and non-working, the detailed activity category assigned by major time spent criterion Using this procedure in the current weekly status, a person is considered working or employed if the person was engaged for at least one hour a day on any one day of the previous week in any economic activity. A person who has not worked for even one hour on any day of the week, but had been seeking or had been available for work any time for at least one hour during the week was considered seeking/available for work. Others were considered 'not available for work' or 'out of labour force' (see NSSO 2000).

One can thus say that both the NSSO and the TUS had a common reference period of one week.. In order to make the TUS work force data comparable to the NSSO weekly status data, those who spent at least one hour on work during the reference week under the TUS were estimated, and using these estimates comparable WPRs (with the NSS-based WPRs) were computed.

Table 3 presents data on WPRS as per the TUS (1998-99) and the NSSO current weekly status (1993-94 and 1999-2000). The table shows that:

| States | NSSO, 1993-94 | | | NSSO 1999-2000 | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------|--------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| | | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
| | Male | Female | Person | Male | Female | Person | Male | Female | Person |
| Haryana | 45.6 | 18.8 | 33.1 | 46.2 | 17.7 | 32.8 | 50.2 | 10 | 31.3 |
| MP | 52.5 | 27.17 | 40.42 | 51.2 | 30.7 | 41.3 | 47.3 | 12.1 | 30.5 |
| Gujarat | 54.6 | 26.39 | 41.1 | 57.1 | 35.5 | 46.4 | 52.9 | 12.5 | 33.6 |
| Orissa | 52.9 | 20.48 | 36.86 | 52.7 | 23.3 | 37.9 | 45.7 | 11.6 | 29.3 |
| TamilNadu | 56.6 | 34.2 | 45.38 | 56.6 | 38.1 | 47.4 | 55.2 | 20.1 | 38.1 |
| Meghalaya | 59.1 | 42.88 | 51.17 | 55.6 | 42 | 48.7 | 39.3 | 19.7 | 29.7 |
| Combinated states/all India states/all -india | 52.6 | 23.41 | 38.53 | 51 | 25.3 | 38.4 | 50.9 | 12.8 | 32.7 |

| State | TUS 1998-99 | | | Difference between TUS-WPR and NSS-WPR (1993-94) | | | Difference between TUS-WPR and NSS-WPR (1999-2000 Rural) | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------|--------|--------|--------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|----------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Person | Male | Female | Person | Male | Female | Person |
| Haryana | 57.3 | 56.16 | 59.79 | 11.7 | 37.36 | 26.69 | 11.1 | 38.46 | 26.99 |
| MP | 60.5 | 49.43 | 55.28 | 7.96 | 22.26 | 14.86 | 9.27 | 18.73 | 13.98 |
| Gujarat | 60 | 44.17 | 52.5 | 5.42 | 17.78 | 11.4 | 2.92 | 8.67 | 6.1 |
| Orissa | 59.9 | 55.47 | 57.67 | 7 | 34.99 | 20.81 | 7.18 | 32.17 | 19.77 |
| TamilNadu | 66.1 | 50.25 | 58.18 | 9.47 | 16.05 | 12.8 | 9.5 | 12.15 | 10.78 |
| Meghalaya | 56.2 | 52.45 | 54.34 | -2.83 | 9.57 | 3.17 | 0.62 | 10.45 | 5.64 |
| Combinated states/all India states/all -india | 61.3 | 50.32 | 56.01 | 8.73 | 26.91 | 17.48 | 10.32 | 25.02 | 17.61 |

Note * The data refer to current weekly status of workers.

**The data refer to the WPRs computed using the time use data the reference period is one week.

Source : NSSO Rounds, RN Pandey, Estimating Workforce Participation Rates Using Time Use Survey Data and its comparison with the Usual Labour Force

Survey - Indian Experience: NSSO Rounds, National Sample Survey Organisation, New Delhi.

The table shows that

(1) The WPRs based on the TUS are higher than the same of the NSS, for males and females both, which implies that the TUS has been able to get better estimates of workforce for men as well as women.

(2) The differences between the two sets of WPRs are higher in the case of women than in the case of men. While differences between the male WPRs go up to 11.7 per cent points (in the case of Haryana), the differences between the female WPRs go up to 38.4 percent points (again in the case of Haryana). This indicates that women's economic work is more underestimated in the NSSO than that of men. This seems to be due to the fact that women predominate as unpaid workers or subsistence workers in 'difficult to measure' sectors.

(3) The difference in the NSSO base WPRs and TUS-based WPRs are the largest in the case of Haryana (26.99 points for persons, 11.1 points for men and 38.46 for women) and the lowest in Meghalaya (5.64 points for persons, 0.82 points for men and 10.45 points for women), followed by Gujarat (6.1 points for persons, 2.92 points for men and 8.67 points for women). This

Employment & Unemployment Situation

indicates that the extent of underestimation of the workforce under NSS rounds is not the same across all the states. The underestimation does not seem to be related to the level of economic growth either, as Haryana and Gujarat both fall in the top five richest states in India, but the extent of underestimation in Haryana seems to be much more than the same in Gujarat. The underestimation of workforce under the NSSO therefore needs a careful investigation.

The higher WPRS under the time use survey raises a basic question regarding the validity and accuracy of the WPRs of the conventional surveys. The conventional estimates of workforce seem to

leave out a significant portion due to the inadequacies of the concepts and methods used. The time use surveys results show that the part of the workforce underestimated under the NSSO is not the same in all the states, implying that the extent of underestimation is likely to change from situation to situation.

It is therefore possible that the decline in the NSSO-based WPRs between 1993

-94 and 1999-2000 is due to the expansion of the 'difficult to measure' sectors like subsistence sector, home-based work or other informal sector activities.

Table 4: State wise Distribution of Time Spend (in Hours) in SNA Activities by Mode of Payment and Sex (Participants)

| States | Male | | | Female | | | Total | | |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Paid | Unpaid | PerCent Time on Unpaid Activities | Paid | Unpaid | PerCent Time on Unpaid Activities | Paid | Unpaid | PerCent Time on Unpaid Activities |
| Haryana | 33.09 (1152) | 18.12 (1347) | 35.38 | 4.13 (215) | 25.34 (1494) | 85.99 | 20.06 (1367) | 21.37 (2841) | 51.58 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 29.41 (5247) | 23.34 (6311) | 44.25 | 14.31 (3072) | 15.75 (4391) | 52.40 | 22.99 (8319) | 20.12 (10702) | 46.67 |
| Gujarat | 44.37 (3959) | 14.17 (3897) | 24.21 | 17.18 (1747) | 13.87 (2541) | 44.67 | 33.26 (5706) | 14.05 (6438) | 29.70 |
| Orissa | 31.25 (2103) | 22.42 (2589) | 41.77 | 8.00 (583) | 18.18 (32.35) | 69.44 | 20.55 (26.86) | 20.47 (5824) | 49.90 |
| Tamil Nadu | 41.42 (5633) | 13.36 (4863) | 24.39 | 21.8 (3034) | 10.32 (4280) | 32.45 | 32.74 (8667) | 12.04 (9143) | 26.89 |
| Mehhalaya | 17.34 (374) | 35.39 (740) | 67.12 | 7.83 (196) | 25.34 (692) | 76.39 | 12.65 (570) | 30.44 (1432) | 70.64 |
| Combined states | 36.54 (18468) | 18.12 (19747) | 33.15 | 14.87 (8847) | 15.18 (16633) | 50.52 | 27.16 (27315) | 16.85 (36380) | 38.29 |

Source : Report of the Time use survey, Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India (2000)

(will be continued on next issue)

Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers

(Base 1982 = 100)

| States | Centre | Consumer Price Index Number for the month of | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | Nov 01 | Dec 01 | Jan 02 | Feb 02 | Mar 02 | Apr 02 | May 02 | Jun 02 | Jul 02 | Aug 02 | Sep 02 | Oct 02 |
| Southern States | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kerala | 1. Aluva | 464 | 469 | 471 | 468 | 461 | 463 | 471 | 479 | 489 | 492 | 483 | 486 |
| | 2. Mundakayam | 455 | 460 | 456 | 454 | 454 | 454 | 457 | 464 | 476 | 476 | 486 | 482 |
| | 3. Kollam | 460 | 469 | 464 | 463 | 466 | 495 | 459 | 496 | 504 | 502 | 498 | 501 |
| | 4. Thiruvananthapuram | 507 | 516 | 523 | 529 | 528 | 532 | 530 | 546 | 557 | 552 | 544 | 545 |
| | Average | 472 | 479 | 479 | 479 | 477 | 486 | 479 | 496 | 507 | 506 | 503 | 504 |
| Tamilnadu | 1. Chennai | 502 | 502 | 500 | 503 | 502 | 501 | 508 | 512 | 515 | 520 | 523 | 526 |
| | 2. Coimbatore | 452 | 453 | 449 | 451 | 455 | 465 | 471 | 480 | 477 | 482 | 481 | 479 |
| | 3. Coonoor | 458 | 464 | 458 | 458 | 460 | 466 | 469 | 474 | 477 | 473 | 478 | 488 |
| | 4. Madurai | 461 | 458 | 454 | 451 | 443 | 445 | 454 | 458 | 457 | 464 | 464 | 470 |
| | 5. Salem | 457 | 461 | 454 | 454 | 453 | 453 | 461 | 470 | 470 | 467 | 464 | 472 |
| | 6. Tiruchirappalli | 515 | 515 | 515 | 512 | 512 | 515 | 507 | 522 | 530 | 548 | 548 | 550 |
| | Average | 474 | 476 | 472 | 472 | 471 | 474 | 478 | 486 | 488 | 492 | 493 | 498 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 1. Gudur | 455 | 447 | 447 | 438 | 431 | 430 | 440 | 453 | 457 | 458 | 458 | 463 |
| | 2. Gundur | 459 | 460 | 466 | 465 | 451 | 453 | 463 | 468 | 480 | 480 | 481 | 484 |
| | 3. Hyderabad | 447 | 455 | 460 | 459 | 462 | 462 | 466 | 469 | 468 | 470 | 471 | 476 |
| | 4. Visakhapatnam | 458 | 456 | 460 | 456 | 460 | 462 | 466 | 468 | 470 | 475 | 473 | 475 |
| | 5. Warangal | 486 | 483 | 496 | 489 | 486 | 487 | 496 | 496 | 503 | 509 | 506 | 514 |
| | Average | 461 | 460 | 466 | 461 | 458 | 459 | 466 | 471 | 476 | 478 | 478 | 482 |
| Karnataka | 1. Bangalore | 448 | 448 | 448 | 445 | 445 | 445 | 445 | 450 | 455 | 456 | 458 | 457 |
| | 2. Belgaum | 502 | 502 | 502 | 503 | 505 | 507 | 509 | 511 | 519 | 521 | 524 | 523 |
| | 3. Hubli Dhanwar | 469 | 462 | 462 | 459 | 460 | 460 | 462 | 469 | 477 | 477 | 480 | 481 |
| | 4. Meccara | 456 | 453 | 453 | 452 | 453 | 452 | 456 | 461 | 462 | 463 | 463 | 459 |
| | Average | 469 | 466 | 466 | 465 | 466 | 466 | 468 | 473 | 478 | 479 | 481 | 480 |
| Pondicherry | 1. Pondicherry | 496 | 493 | 494 | 493 | 494 | 507 | 502 | 505 | 516 | 512 | 516 | 521 |

Contd.

Indices

Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (Contd.)

(Base 1982 = 100)

| States | Centre | Consumer Price Index Number for the month of | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | Nov 01 | Dec 01 | Jan 02 | Feb 02 | Mar 02 | Apr 02 | May 02 | Jun 02 | Jul 02 | Aug 02 | Sep 02 | Oct 02 |
| Northern States | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Delhi | 1. Delhi | 541 | 533 | 530 | 529 | 537 | 539 | 545 | 555 | 561 | 563 | 562 | 563 |
| Maharashtra | 1. Mumbai | 539 | 536 | 543 | 550 | 553 | 554 | 555 | 558 | 560 | 562 | 563 | 563 |
| | 2. Nagpur | 495 | 487 | 486 | 589 | 491 | 491 | 495 | 499 | 493 | 496 | 499 | 500 |
| | 3. Nasik | 505 | 504 | 511 | 507 | 511 | 508 | 508 | 511 | 514 | 519 | 518 | 518 |
| | 4. Pune | 526 | 522 | 514 | 517 | 520 | 521 | 530 | 531 | 532 | 534 | 532 | 534 |
| | 5. Solapur | 484 | 482 | 481 | 479 | 476 | 477 | 485 | 484 | 486 | 490 | 499 | 497 |
| | Average | 510 | 506 | 507 | 528 | 510 | 510 | 515 | 517 | 517 | 520 | 522 | 522 |
| Haryana | 1. Faridabad | 478 | 471 | 469 | 464 | 468 | 472 | 475 | 480 | 487 | 491 | 492 | 491 |
| | 2. Yamuna Nagar | 438 | 430 | 431 | 427 | 428 | 434 | 434 | 441 | 452 | 458 | 459 | 456 |
| | Average | 458 | 451 | 450 | 446 | 448 | 453 | 455 | 461 | 470 | 475 | 476 | 474 |
| West Bengal | 1. Asansol | 460 | 456 | 449 | 443 | 449 | 452 | 451 | 452 | 459 | 463 | 463 | 465 |
| | 2. Darjeeling | 410 | 402 | 394 | 387 | 388 | 387 | 388 | 390 | 393 | 412 | 420 | 411 |
| | 3. Durgapur | 536 | 532 | 540 | 536 | 540 | 544 | 549 | 552 | 558 | 564 | 567 | 571 |
| | 4. Haldia | 586 | 580 | 573 | 571 | 579 | 578 | 577 | 579 | 584 | 589 | 590 | 592 |
| | 5. Howrah | 547 | 538 | 526 | 528 | 535 | 536 | 541 | 542 | 545 | 548 | 550 | 554 |
| | 6. Jalpaiguri | 418 | 416 | 413 | 406 | 410 | 408 | 409 | 416 | 421 | 425 | 427 | 429 |
| | 7. Kolkata | 540 | 526 | 517 | 514 | 522 | 523 | 528 | 528 | 537 | 536 | 538 | 543 |
| | 8. Raniganj | 417 | 415 | 402 | 404 | 411 | 414 | 416 | 410 | 419 | 423 | 425 | 424 |
| | Average | 489 | 483 | 477 | 474 | 479 | 480 | 482 | 484 | 490 | 495 | 498 | 499 |
| Chandigarh | 1. Chandigarh | 498 | 497 | 513 | 513 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 509 | 514 | 521 | 525 | 522 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 1. Agra | 432 | 424 | 422 | 423 | 426 | 429 | 428 | 434 | 442 | 447 | 447 | 444 |
| | 2. Ghaziabad | 472 | 465 | 463 | 459 | 464 | 466 | 473 | 478 | 483 | 486 | 489 | 483 |
| | 3. Kanpur | 461 | 449 | 444 | 452 | 455 | 448 | 450 | 461 | 465 | 470 | 471 | 467 |
| | 4. Saharapur | 430 | 426 | 428 | 432 | 434 | 434 | 433 | 434 | 436 | 438 | 439 | 446 |
| | 5. Varanasi | 493 | 482 | 474 | 474 | 478 | 474 | 481 | 482 | 491 | 495 | 499 | 498 |
| | Average | 458 | 449 | 446 | 448 | 451 | 450 | 453 | 458 | 463 | 467 | 469 | 468 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1. Balaghat | 422 | 421 | 412 | 408 | 409 | 410 | 413 | 417 | 428 | 431 | 432 | 445 |
| | 2. Bhopal | 510 | 507 | 507 | 501 | 503 | 503 | 504 | 512 | 512 | 515 | 516 | 517 |
| | 3. Indore | 482 | 480 | 477 | 475 | 482 | 484 | 486 | 492 | 496 | 493 | 491 | 491 |
| | 4. Jabalpur | 471 | 467 | 461 | 459 | 462 | 459 | 460 | 462 | 468 | 470 | 472 | 488 |
| | Average | 471 | 469 | 464 | 461 | 464 | 464 | 466 | 471 | 476 | 477 | 478 | 485 |
| | All India | 472 | 472 | 472 | 472 | 468 | 469 | 472 | 476 | 481 | 484 | 485 | 487 |

Consumer Price Index and % Variations of Index for Industrial Workers

| State | Centre | CPI for the month of | | variatio | CPI for the month of | | variatio |
|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------|----------|----------------------|--------|----------|
| | | Sept-01 | Sept-02 | | Oct-01 | Oct-02 | |
| Southern States | | | | | | | |
| 1. Kerala | 1. Aluva | 458 | 483 | 5.46 | 465 | 486 | 4.52 |
| | 2. Mundakayam | 447 | 486 | 8.72 | 449 | 482 | 7.35 |
| | 3. Kollam | 457 | 498 | 8.97 | 456 | 501 | 9.87 |
| | 4. Thiruvananthapuram | 505 | 544 | 7.72 | 509 | 545 | 7.07 |
| | Average | 467 | 503 | 7.71 | 470 | 504 | 7.18 |
| 2. Tamilnadu | 1. Chennai | 491 | 523 | 6.52 | 497 | 526 | 5.84 |
| | 2. Coimbatore | 442 | 481 | 8.82 | 446 | 479 | 7.40 |
| | 3. Coonoor | 448 | 478 | 6.70 | 453 | 488 | 7.73 |
| | 4. Madurai | 436 | 464 | 6.42 | 446 | 470 | 5.38 |
| | 5. Salem | 444 | 464 | 4.50 | 450 | 472 | 4.89 |
| | 6. Tiruchirappalli | 500 | 548 | 9.60 | 511 | 550 | 7.63 |
| Average | 460 | 493 | 7.14 | 467 | 498 | 6.49 | |
| 3. Andra Pradesh | 1. Gudur | 446 | 458 | 2.69 | 446 | 463 | 3.81 |
| | 2. Gundur | 451 | 481 | 6.65 | 456 | 484 | 6.14 |
| | 3. Hyderabad | 443 | 471 | 6.32 | 446 | 476 | 6.73 |
| | 4. Visakhapatnam | 446 | 473 | 6.05 | 454 | 475 | 4.63 |
| | 5. Warangal | 468 | 506 | 8.12 | 479 | 514 | 7.31 |
| | Average | 451 | 478 | 5.99 | 456 | 482 | 5.74 |
| 4. Karnataka | 1. Bangalore | 440 | 458 | 4.09 | 443 | 457 | 3.16 |
| | 2. Belgaum | 495 | 524 | 5.86 | 499 | 523 | 4.81 |
| | 3. Hubli Dhanwar | 455 | 480 | 5.49 | 457 | 481 | 5.25 |
| | 4. Meccara | 458 | 463 | 1.09 | 459 | 459 | 0.00 |
| | Average | 462 | 481 | 4.17 | 465 | 480 | 3.34 |
| 5. Pndicherry | 1. Pndicherry | 482 | 516 | 7.05 | 496 | 521 | 5.04 |

Contd.

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

| State | Centre | CPI for the month of | | % variatio | CPI for the month of | | % variatio |
|------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------|------------|----------------------|--------|------------|
| | | Sept-01 | Sept-02 | | Oct-01 | Oct-02 | |
| Northern States | | | | | | | |
| 1. Delhi | 1. Delhi | 534 | 562 | 5.24 | 540 | 563 | 4.26 |
| 2. Maharashtra | 1. Mumbai | 534 | 563 | 5.43 | 536 | 563 | 5.04 |
| | 2. Nagpur | 488 | 499 | 2.25 | 490 | 500 | 2.04 |
| | 3. Nasik | 503 | 518 | 2.98 | 505 | 518 | 2.57 |
| | 4. Pune | 518 | 532 | 2.70 | 520 | 534 | 2.69 |
| | 5. Solapur | 480 | 499 | 3.96 | 479 | 497 | 3.76 |
| | Average | 505 | 522 | 3.49 | 506 | 522 | 3.24 |
| 3. Haryana | 1. Faridabad | 480 | 492 | 2.50 | 478 | 491 | 2.72 |
| | 2. Yamuna Nagar | 433 | 459 | 6.00 | 433 | 456 | 5.31 |
| | Average | 457 | 476 | 4.16 | 456 | 474 | 3.95 |
| 4. West Bengal | 1. Asansol | 453 | 463 | 2.21 | 458 | 465 | 1.53 |
| | 2. Darjeeling | 396 | 420 | 6.06 | 404 | 411 | 1.73 |
| | 3. Durgapur | 531 | 567 | 6.78 | 540 | 571 | 5.74 |
| | 4. Haldia | 575 | 590 | 2.61 | 577 | 592 | 2.60 |
| | 5. Howrah | 528 | 550 | 4.17 | 536 | 554 | 3.36 |
| | 6. Jalpaiguri | 415 | 427 | 2.89 | 421 | 429 | 1.90 |
| | 7. Kolkata | 518 | 538 | 3.86 | 531 | 543 | 2.26 |
| | 8. Raniganj | 404 | 425 | 5.20 | 413 | 424 | 2.66 |
| | Average | 478 | 498 | 4.19 | 485 | 499 | 2.81 |
| 5. Chandigarh | 1. Chandigarh | 501 | 525 | 4.79 | 496 | 522 | 5.24 |
| 6. Uttar Pradesh | 1. Agra | 421 | 447 | 6.18 | 427 | 444 | 3.98 |
| | 2. Ghaziabad | 473 | 489 | 3.38 | 470 | 483 | 2.77 |
| | 3. Kanpur | 454 | 471 | 3.74 | 457 | 467 | 2.19 |
| | 4. Saharapur | 431 | 439 | 1.86 | 431 | 446 | 3.48 |
| | 5. Varanasi | 486 | 499 | 2.67 | 493 | 498 | 1.01 |
| | Average | 453 | 469 | 3.53 | 456 | 468 | 2.63 |
| 7. Madhya Pradesh | 1. Balaghat | 420 | 432 | 2.86 | 422 | 445 | 5.45 |
| | 2. Bhopal | 503 | 516 | 2.58 | 506 | 517 | 2.17 |
| | 3. Indore | 475 | 491 | 3.37 | 477 | 491 | 2.94 |
| | 4. Jabalpur | 466 | 472 | 1.29 | 471 | 488 | 3.61 |
| | Average | 466 | 478 | 2.52 | 469 | 485 | 3.46 |
| | All India | | 465 | 485 | 4.30 | 468 | 487 |

Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers

| Sl. No. | Centre | Base 1986-87 = 100] | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | Nov 01 | Dec 01 | Jan 02 | Feb 02 | Mar 02 | Apr 02 | May 02 | Jun 02 | Jul 02 | Aug 02 | Sept 02 | Oct 02 |
| Southern States | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Kerala | 318 | 322 | 319 | 322 | 321 | 321 | 321 | 325 | 328 | 328 | 325 | NA |
| 2 | Tamilnadu | 311 | 316 | 314 | 313 | 311 | 313 | 316 | 319 | 320 | 321 | 324 | NA |
| 3 | Andhrapradesh | 331 | 327 | 324 | 325 | 326 | 329 | 331 | 334 | 335 | 337 | 338 | NA |
| 4 | Karnataka | 311 | 312 | 308 | 308 | 309 | 309 | 314 | 314 | 315 | 316 | 320 | NA |
| Northern States | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Maharashtra | 305 | 304 | 303 | 303 | 303 | 303 | 308 | 314 | 315 | 319 | 321 | NA |
| 6 | Haryana | 325 | 323 | 320 | 321 | 320 | 320 | 322 | 323 | 328 | 331 | 333 | NA |
| 7 | West Bengal | 311 | 307 | 301 | 299 | 301 | 299 | 297 | 299 | 300 | 305 | 309 | NA |
| 8 | Uttar Pradesh | 315 | 311 | 309 | 312 | 312 | 308 | 309 | 315 | 320 | 323 | 326 | NA |
| 9 | Madhya Pradesh | 312 | 310 | 304 | 304 | 305 | 307 | 311 | 314 | 317 | 320 | 320 | NA |
| NA | NA | 323 | 324 | 319 | 317 | 319 | 319 | 320 | 322 | 323 | 328 | 331 | NA |
| NA | NA | 296 | 296 | 291 | 290 | 291 | 292 | 288 | 290 | 293 | 296 | 298 | NA |
| NA | NA | 320 | 315 | 312 | 313 | 316 | 219 | 321 | 325 | 229 | 332 | 334 | NA |
| NA | NA | 299 | 296 | 297 | 299 | 296 | 295 | 300 | 301 | 298 | 303 | 303 | NA |
| 14 | Jammu & Kashmir | 329 | 326 | 329 | 330 | 330 | 231 | 338 | 333 | 334 | 335 | 337 | NA |
| 15 | Manipur | 304 | 307 | 300 | 299 | 302 | 299 | 297 | 298 | 295 | 295 | 299 | NA |
| 16 | Meghalaya | 359 | 356 | 351 | 350 | 354 | 354 | 348 | 344 | 341 | 345 | 343 | NA |
| 17 | Orissa | 307 | 303 | 294 | 286 | 287 | 290 | 293 | 295 | 297 | 300 | 301 | NA |
| 18 | Punjab | 328 | 324 | 322 | 322 | 320 | 325 | 325 | 328 | 332 | 335 | 335 | NA |
| 19 | Rajasthan | 306 | 305 | 306 | 308 | 310 | 311 | 313 | 318 | 320 | 323 | 327 | NA |
| 20 | Tripura | 334 | 315 | 313 | 315 | 319 | 327 | 321 | 323 | 327 | 326 | 328 | NA |
| | All India | 313 | 312 | 308 | 308 | 309 | 309 | 311 | 314 | 316 | 319 | 321 | 322 |

Consumer Price Index and % Variations for Agricultural Labourers

Base 1986-87 = 100]

| Sl. No. | Centre | Index for | | % Variation | Index for | | % Variation |
|---------|------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| | | Aug-01 | Aug-02 | | Sept-01 | Sept-02 | |
| | Southern States | | | | | | |
| 1 | Kerala | 323 | 328 | 1.55 | 316 | 325 | 2.85 |
| 2 | Tamilnadu | 304 | 321 | 5.59 | 304 | 324 | 6.58 |
| 3 | Andhrapradesh | 326 | 337 | 3.37 | 327 | 338 | 3.36 |
| 4 | Karnataka | 307 | 316 | 2.93 | 307 | 320 | 4.23 |
| | Northern States | | | | | | |
| 5 | Maharashtra | 309 | 319 | 3.24 | 305 | 321 | 5.25 |
| 6 | Haryana | 322 | 331 | 2.80 | 324 | 333 | 2.78 |
| 7 | West Bengal | 305 | 305 | 0.00 | 306 | 309 | 0.98 |
| 8 | Uttar Pradesh | 313 | 323 | 3.19 | 314 | 326 | 3.82 |
| 9 | Madhya Pradesh | 316 | 320 | 1.27 | 315 | 320 | 1.59 |
| 10 | Assam | 318 | 328 | 3.14 | 319 | 331 | 3.76 |
| 11 | Bihar | 285 | 296 | 3.86 | 287 | 298 | 3.83 |
| 12 | Gujarat | 329 | 332 | 0.91 | 324 | 334 | 3.09 |
| 13 | Himachalpradesh | 303 | 303 | 0.00 | 299 | 303 | 1.34 |
| 14 | Jammu & Kashmir | 332 | 335 | 0.90 | 329 | 337 | 2.43 |
| 15 | Manipur | 312 | 295 | -5.45 | 308 | 299 | -2.92 |
| 16 | Meghalaya | 348 | 345 | -0.86 | 350 | 343 | -2.00 |
| 17 | Orissa | 313 | 300 | -4.15 | 312 | 301 | -3.53 |
| 18 | Punjab | 331 | 335 | 1.21 | 329 | 335 | 1.82 |
| 19 | Rajasthan | 311 | 323 | 3.86 | 308 | 327 | 6.17 |
| 20 | Tripura | 323 | 326 | 0.93 | 324 | 328 | 1.23 |
| | All India | 312 | 319 | 2.24 | 311 | 321 | 3.22 |

Consumer Price Index for Rural Labourers

| Sl. No. | Centre | Base 1986-87 = 100] | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | Nov 01 | Dec 01 | Jan 02 | Feb 02 | Mar 02 | Apr 02 | May 02 | Jun 02 | Jul 02 | Aug 02 | Sept 02 | Oct 02 |
| Southern States | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Kerala | 321 | 326 | 322 | 325 | 324 | 323 | 324 | 328 | 331 | 331 | 327 | NA |
| 2 | Tamilnadu | 312 | 316 | 314 | 313 | 312 | 313 | 316 | 319 | 320 | 322 | 324 | NA |
| 3 | Anthrapradesh | 332 | 327 | 325 | 325 | 327 | 330 | 332 | 335 | 335 | 337 | 338 | NA |
| 4 | Karnataka | 312 | 316 | 309 | 309 | 311 | 311 | 315 | 315 | 316 | 317 | 321 | NA |
| Northern States | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Maharashtra | 306 | 306 | 305 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 309 | 314 | 316 | 319 | 321 | NA |
| 6 | Haryana | 325 | 323 | 321 | 322 | 321 | 321 | 323 | 325 | 330 | 333 | 334 | NA |
| 7 | West Bengal | 313 | 310 | 303 | 301 | 303 | 302 | 300 | 302 | 303 | 308 | 312 | NA |
| 8 | Uttar Pradesh | 319 | 315 | 313 | 315 | 316 | 312 | 312 | 319 | 324 | 327 | 330 | NA |
| 9 | Madhya Pradesh | 317 | 314 | 309 | 308 | 310 | 312 | 315 | 318 | 322 | 325 | 325 | NA |
| 10 | Assam | 324 | 324 | 319 | 317 | 319 | 320 | 320 | 322 | 323 | 328 | 331 | NA |
| 11 | Bihar | 298 | 298 | 292 | 292 | 292 | 294 | 290 | 293 | 295 | 298 | 300 | NA |
| 12 | Gujarat | 321 | 317 | 313 | 315 | 317 | 320 | 323 | 326 | 331 | 334 | 335 | NA |
| 13 | Himachalpradesh | 305 | 302 | 301 | 304 | 302 | 302 | 306 | 308 | 305 | 310 | 310 | NA |
| 14 | Jammu & Kashmir | 323 | 320 | 321 | 323 | 324 | 325 | 331 | 326 | 326 | 328 | 329 | NA |
| 15 | Manipur | 305 | 308 | 300 | 300 | 303 | 299 | 297 | 298 | 296 | 296 | 300 | NA |
| 16 | Meghalaya | 356 | 354 | 348 | 347 | 350 | 350 | 345 | 341 | 338 | 342 | 340 | NA |
| 17 | Orissa | 307 | 303 | 294 | 286 | 287 | 290 | 293 | 295 | 297 | 300 | 301 | NA |
| 18 | Punjab | 332 | 329 | 327 | 327 | 215 | 330 | 330 | 332 | 336 | 339 | 340 | NA |
| 19 | Rajastan | 309 | 307 | 308 | 310 | 312 | 313 | 315 | 319 | 320 | 324 | 328 | NA |
| 20 | Tripura | 328 | 308 | 307 | 309 | 313 | 321 | 315 | 317 | 321 | 319 | 321 | NA |
| | All India | 316 | 314 | 311 | 311 | 311 | 312 | 313 | 317 | 319 | 321 | 323 | 324 |

Consumer Price Index and % Variations for Rural Labourers

Base 1986-87 = 100]

| Sl. No. | Centre | Index for | | % Variation | Index for | | % Variation |
|---------|------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| | | Aug-01 | Aug-02 | | Sept-01 | Sept-02 | |
| | Southern States | | | | | | |
| 1 | Kerala | 326 | 331 | 1.53 | 320 | 327 | 2.19 |
| 2 | Tamilnadu | 305 | 322 | 5.57 | 304 | 324 | 6.58 |
| 3 | Andhrapradesh | 327 | 337 | 3.06 | 327 | 338 | 3.36 |
| 4 | Karnataka | 309 | 317 | 2.59 | 309 | 321 | 3.88 |
| | Northern States | | | | | | |
| 5 | Maharashtra | 310 | 319 | 2.90 | 306 | 321 | 4.90 |
| 6 | Haryana | 323 | 333 | 3.10 | 325 | 334 | 2.77 |
| 7 | West Bengal | 307 | 308 | 0.33 | 308 | 312 | 1.30 |
| 8 | Uttar Pradesh | 316 | 327 | 3.48 | 318 | 330 | 3.77 |
| 9 | Madhya Pradesh | 319 | 325 | 1.88 | 318 | 325 | 2.20 |
| 10 | Assam | 318 | 328 | 3.14 | 319 | 331 | 3.76 |
| 11 | Bihar | 287 | 298 | 3.83 | 289 | 300 | 3.81 |
| 12 | Gujarat | 330 | 334 | 1.21 | 326 | 335 | 2.76 |
| 13 | Himachalpradesh | 309 | 310 | 0.32 | 305 | 310 | 1.64 |
| 14 | Jammu & Kashmir | 326 | 328 | 0.61 | 323 | 329 | 1.86 |
| 15 | Manipur | 312 | 296 | -5.13 | 309 | 300 | -2.91 |
| 16 | Meghalaya | 346 | 342 | -1.16 | 347 | 340 | -2.02 |
| 17 | Orissa | 313 | 300 | -4.15 | 312 | 301 | -3.53 |
| 18 | Punjab | 334 | 339 | 1.50 | 333 | 340 | 2.10 |
| 19 | Rajastan | 311 | 324 | 4.18 | 309 | 328 | 6.15 |
| 20 | Tripura | 319 | 319 | 0.00 | 319 | 321 | 0.63 |
| | All India | 314 | 321 | 2.23 | 313 | 323 | 3.19 |

Consumer Price Index for Industrial & Agricultural Workers

(Kerala State)

| Centre | 1970= | Base 1998-99=100 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 100 | Nov 01 | Dec 01 | Jan 02 | Feb 02 | Mar 02 | Apr 02 | May 02 | Jun 02 | Jul 02 | Aug 02 | Sep 02 | Oct 02 |
| Thiruvananthapuram | 114 | 114 | 115 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 115 | 116 | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| Kollam | 115 | 115 | 115 | 114 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 116 | 117 | 117 | 118 | 118 | 118 |
| Pathanamthitta | 113 | 113 | 113 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 113 | 113 | 114 | 115 | 113 | 113 |
| Punalur | 114 | 114 | 114 | 113 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 115 | 115 |
| Alappuzha | 114 | 114 | 114 | 113 | 113 | 112 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 |
| Kottayam | 115 | 115 | 115 | 114 | 114 | 113 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 |
| Mundakkayam | 113 | 113 | 113 | 112 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 112 | 113 | 114 | 114 | 114 |
| Munnar | 115 | 115 | 115 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 115 | 116 | 116 | 115 | 115 |
| Ernakulam | 115 | 115 | 115 | 114 | 114 | 113 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 |
| Chalakkudy | 114 | 114 | 114 | 113 | 113 | 112 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 |
| Thrissur | 115 | 115 | 115 | 114 | 114 | 113 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 |
| Palakkad | 112 | 112 | 112 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 112 | 113 | 114 | 114 | 114 |
| Malappuram | 113 | 113 | 114 | 113 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 113 | 114 | 115 | 114 | 114 |
| Kozhikkode | 115 | 115 | 115 | 114 | 113 | 112 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 |
| Meppady | 115 | 115 | 115 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 115 | 115 | 116 | 115 | 115 |
| Kannur | 115 | 115 | 115 | 114 | 114 | 113 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 115 | 114 | 114 |
| Kasargod | 114 | 114 | 114 | 113 | 112 | 112 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 114 |
| State | 114 | 114 | 114 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 114 | 114 | 115 | 114 | 114 |

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

[Base 1984-85=100]

| Sl.No | Centre | State | Index for the month of | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--|
| | | | Nov 01 | Dec 02 | Jan 02 | Feb 02 | Apr-02 | May-02 | Jun-02 | Jul-02 | Aug 02 | Sep 02 | Oct 02 | |
| Southern Centres | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Trivandrum | Kerala | 386 | 386 | 391 | 392 | 395 | 400 | 402 | 406 | 408 | 405 | NA | |
| 2 | Calicut | Kerala | 374 | 374 | 375 | 376 | 375 | 376 | 378 | 380 | 383 | 383 | NA | |
| 3 | Chennai | Tamilnadu | 462 | 466 | 471 | 472 | 475 | 478 | 482 | 487 | 486 | 485 | NA | |
| 4 | Coimbatore | Tamilnadu | 455 | 462 | 460 | 460 | 462 | 463 | 466 | 471 | 473 | 474 | NA | |
| 5 | Madurai | Tamilnadu | 448 | 448 | 447 | 448 | 449 | 452 | 455 | 453 | 453 | 454 | NA | |
| 6 | Salem | Tamilnadu | 434 | 434 | 434 | 433 | 438 | 440 | 444 | 445 | 449 | 448 | NA | |
| 7 | Tiruchirapalli | Tamilnadu | 418 | 421 | 426 | 429 | 431 | 432 | 434 | 439 | 441 | 441 | NA | |
| 8 | Hydrabad | Andrapradesh | 413 | 411 | 412 | 411 | 417 | 420 | 425 | 427 | 426 | 429 | NA | |
| 9 | Kurnool | Andrapradesh | 411 | 408 | 413 | 411 | 408 | 409 | 410 | 412 | 413 | 414 | NA | |
| 10 | Vijayawada | Andrapradesh | 434 | 431 | 434 | 433 | 438 | 442 | 447 | 454 | 457 | 456 | NA | |
| 11 | Vishakapattanam | Andrapradesh | 406 | 406 | 404 | 402 | 406 | 408 | 412 | 416 | 416 | 416 | NA | |
| 12 | Warangal | Andrapradesh | 426 | 427 | 424 | 420 | 417 | 420 | 428 | 426 | 426 | 426 | NA | |
| 13 | Bangalore | Karnataka | 416 | 415 | 415 | 416 | 416 | 419 | 421 | 421 | 422 | 424 | NA | |
| 14 | Gulbarga | Karnataka | 385 | 386 | 386 | 389 | 387 | 389 | 392 | 392 | 392 | 395 | NA | |
| 15 | Hubli | Karnataka | 402 | 403 | 400 | 400 | 402 | 404 | 407 | 410 | 413 | 415 | NA | |
| 16 | Mangalore | Karnataka | 387 | 387 | 389 | 389 | 391 | 395 | 397 | 400 | 407 | 410 | NA | |
| Northern Centres | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Delhi | Delhi | 405 | 402 | 399 | 399 | 399 | 401 | 405 | 411 | 413 | 419 | NA | |
| 2 | Mumbai | Maharashtra | 397 | 396 | 397 | 396 | 402 | 405 | 406 | 408 | 407 | 407 | NA | |
| 3 | Aurangabad | Maharashtra | 423 | 425 | 430 | 428 | 428 | 431 | 433 | 442 | 440 | 442 | NA | |
| 4 | Nagpur | Maharashtra | 379 | 376 | 375 | 372 | 378 | 381 | 386 | 386 | 388 | 389 | NA | |
| 5 | Pune | Maharashtra | 406 | 404 | 405 | 404 | 409 | 413 | 419 | 421 | 421 | 421 | NA | |
| 6 | Solapur | Maharashtra | 374 | 373 | 371 | 370 | 373 | 377 | 379 | 384 | 386 | 389 | NA | |
| 7 | Chandigarh | Punjab | 465 | 463 | 466 | 469 | 335 | 337 | 341 | 478 | 481 | 482 | NA | |
| 8 | Kolkatta | West Bengal | 359 | 356 | 352 | 352 | 356 | 358 | 363 | 366 | 367 | 367 | NA | |
| 9 | Asansol | West Bengal | 403 | 401 | 396 | 398 | 406 | 412 | 414 | 408 | 410 | 415 | NA | |
| 10 | Kharagpur | West Bengal | 382 | 382 | 374 | 374 | 381 | 384 | 391 | 396 | 400 | 400 | NA | |
| 11 | Siliguri | West Bengal | 424 | 420 | 421 | 418 | 422 | 424 | 425 | 430 | 430 | 432 | NA | |
| 12 | Lucknow | Uttarpradesh | 373 | 366 | 365 | 362 | 370 | 373 | 374 | 386 | 388 | 390 | NA | |
| 13 | Agra | Uttarpradesh | 389 | 384 | 385 | 382 | 387 | 393 | 395 | 403 | 405 | 406 | NA | |
| 14 | Allahabad | Uttarpradesh | 415 | 410 | 411 | 414 | 416 | 414 | 418 | 429 | 433 | 435 | NA | |
| 15 | Kanpur | Uttarpradesh | 365 | 360 | 357 | 358 | 360 | 364 | 372 | 374 | 381 | 378 | NA | |
| 16 | Meerut | Uttarpradesh | 347 | 345 | 354 | 355 | 360 | 360 | 366 | 370 | 373 | 371 | NA | |
| | All India | | 395 | 394 | 393 | 392 | 396 | 398 | 402 | 406 | 407 | 408 | 408 | |

**Consumer Price Index Numbers and % Variations of certain centres
for Urban non-manual employees**

[Base 1984-85=100]

| Sl. No | Centre | State State | Index for | | % Increase | Index for | | % Increase |
|--------|-----------------------|--------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| | | | Jul-02 | Aug-02 | | Aug-02 | Sept-02 | |
| | Southern State | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Trivandrum | Kerala | 406 | 408 | 0.49 | 408 | 405 | -0.74 |
| 2 | Calicut | Kerala | 380 | 383 | 0.79 | 383 | 383 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Chennai | Tamilnadu | 487 | 486 | -0.21 | 486 | 485 | -0.21 |
| 4 | Coimbatore | Tamilnadu | 471 | 473 | 0.42 | 473 | 474 | 0.21 |
| 5 | Madurai | Tamilnadu | 453 | 453 | 0.00 | 453 | 454 | 0.22 |
| 6 | Salem | Tamilnadu | 445 | 449 | 0.90 | 449 | 448 | -0.22 |
| 7 | Tiruchirapalli | Tamilnadu | 439 | 441 | 0.46 | 441 | 441 | 0.00 |
| 8 | Hydrabad | Andrapradesh | 427 | 426 | -0.23 | 426 | 429 | 0.70 |
| 9 | Kurnool | Andrapradesh | 412 | 413 | 0.24 | 413 | 414 | 0.24 |
| 10 | Vijayawada | Andrapradesh | 454 | 457 | 0.66 | 457 | 456 | -0.22 |
| 11 | Vishakapattanam | Andrapradesh | 416 | 416 | 0.00 | 416 | 416 | 0.00 |
| 12 | Warangal | Andrapradesh | 426 | 426 | 0.00 | 426 | 426 | 0.00 |
| 13 | Bangalore | Karnataka | 421 | 422 | 0.24 | 422 | 424 | 0.47 |
| 14 | Gulbarga | Karnataka | 392 | 392 | 0.00 | 392 | 395 | 0.77 |
| 15 | Hubli | Karnataka | 410 | 413 | 0.73 | 413 | 415 | 0.48 |
| 16 | Mangalore | Karnataka | 400 | 407 | 1.75 | 407 | 410 | 0.74 |
| | Northern State | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Delhi | Delhi | 411 | 413 | 0.49 | 413 | 419 | 1.45 |
| 2 | Mumbai | Maharashtra | 408 | 407 | -0.25 | 407 | 407 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Aurangabad | Maharashtra | 442 | 440 | -0.45 | 440 | 442 | 0.45 |
| 4 | Nagpur | Maharashtra | 386 | 388 | 0.52 | 388 | 389 | 0.26 |
| 5 | Pune | Maharashtra | 421 | 421 | 0.00 | 421 | 421 | 0.00 |
| 6 | Solapur | Maharashtra | 384 | 386 | 0.52 | 386 | 389 | 0.78 |
| 7 | Chandigarh | Punjab | 478 | 481 | 0.63 | 481 | 482 | 0.21 |
| 8 | Kolkatta | West Bengal | 366 | 367 | 0.27 | 367 | 367 | 0.00 |
| 9 | Asansol | West Bengal | 408 | 410 | 0.49 | 410 | 415 | 1.22 |
| 10 | Kharagpur | West Bengal | 396 | 400 | 1.01 | 400 | 400 | 0.00 |
| 11 | Siliguri | West Bengal | 430 | 430 | 0.00 | 430 | 432 | 0.47 |
| 12 | Lucknow | Uttarpradesh | 386 | 388 | 0.52 | 388 | 390 | 0.52 |
| 13 | Agra | Uttarpradesh | 403 | 405 | 0.50 | 405 | 406 | 0.25 |
| 14 | Allahabad | Uttarpradesh | 429 | 433 | 0.93 | 433 | 435 | 0.46 |
| 15 | Kanpur | Uttarpradesh | 374 | 381 | 1.87 | 381 | 378 | -0.79 |
| 16 | Meerut | Uttarpradesh | 370 | 373 | 0.81 | 373 | 371 | -0.54 |
| | All India | | 406 | 407 | 0.25 | 407 | 408 | 0.25 |

Prices

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

| Sl. No | Name of Commodity | Unit | Nov 01 | Dec 01 | Jan 02 | Feb 02 | Mar 02 | Apr 02 | May 02 | Jun 02 | Jul 02 | Aug 02 | Sep 02 | Oct 02 |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| A. RICE - Open Market | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Red - Matta | Kg | 12.16 | 12.20 | 12.20 | 12.23 | 11.96 | 11.91 | 11.89 | 11.91 | 12.32 | 12.80 | 12.95 | 12.93 |
| 2 | Red - Chamba | Kg | 12.13 | 12.30 | 12.25 | 12.15 | 12.29 | 12.36 | 12.36 | 11.81 | 12.20 | 12.88 | 13.39 | 12.96 |
| 3 | White Andra Vella | Kg | 12.05 | 12.15 | 12.29 | 12.34 | 11.70 | 11.91 | 11.82 | 11.93 | 12.16 | 12.15 | 12.03 | 11.95 |
| B. PULSES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Green gram | Kg | 30.93 | 30.43 | 30.57 | 30.18 | 30.07 | 30.93 | 31.29 | 31.32 | 31.14 | 30.54 | 30.96 | 30.21 |
| 5 | Black gram split w/o husk | Kg | 36.46 | 35.00 | 34.71 | 34.04 | 32.75 | 32.68 | 34.25 | 34.96 | 34.04 | 33.32 | 33.13 | 32.32 |
| 6 | Dhall(Tur) | Kg | 30.15 | 29.69 | 29.12 | 28.81 | 28.88 | 28.92 | 29.69 | 30.00 | 30.31 | 30.73 | 31.13 | 31.15 |
| C. OTHER FOOD ITEMS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Sugar(O.M) | Kg. | 15.25 | 15.18 | 15.26 | 15.25 | 15.30 | 15.24 | 15.07 | 14.74 | 14.59 | 14.52 | 14.69 | 14.49 |
| 8 | Milk (Cow's) | Ltr. | 12.96 | 12.96 | 13.04 | 13.04 | 13.04 | 13.07 | 13.18 | 13.00 | 13.00 | 12.50 | 13.00 | 13.04 |
| 9 | Egg Hen's (White lagon) | Dozen | 16.20 | 16.00 | 16.95 | 16.46 | 16.00 | 15.04 | 14.92 | 17.14 | 17.04 | 14.89 | 15.23 | 14.38 |
| 10 | Mutton with bones | Kg | 115.00 | 115.00 | 116.43 | 116.43 | 116.43 | 116.43 | 120.71 | 120.71 | 120.00 | 121.79 | 121.43 | 122.14 |
| 11 | Tea (Kannan Devan) | 1/2 kg | 69.96 | 71.21 | 70.68 | 70.68 | 70.68 | 70.68 | 71.21 | 71.14 | 71.14 | 71.07 | 71.00 | 71.07 |
| 12 | Coffee Powder (Brook Bond Gr.Label) | 1/2 kg | 69.30 | 69.20 | 69.25 | 69.25 | 69.25 | 69.25 | 69.13 | 69.13 | 69.20 | 69.20 | 69.20 | 69.20 |
| D. OIL AND OIL SEEDS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | Coconut oil | Kg | 36.54 | 48.61 | 43.61 | 41.79 | 40.04 | 44.64 | 43.86 | 45.79 | 52.14 | 52.64 | 51.04 | 49.57 |
| 14 | Groundnut oil | Kg | 49.87 | 50.31 | 50.87 | 50.42 | 49.87 | 51.50 | 52.50 | 51.48 | 53.48 | 53.38 | 56.20 | 56.38 |
| 15 | Refined oil(Postnan) | Kg. | 60.18 | 60.33 | 60.33 | 59.55 | 59.40 | 61.50 | 62.10 | 62.74 | 64.93 | 65.83 | 65.65 | 63.87 |
| 16 | Gingelly oil | Kg. | 50.29 | 50.14 | 51.00 | 50.36 | 51.18 | 53.29 | 53.57 | 54.79 | 54.79 | 54.46 | 56.85 | 58.05 |
| 17 | Coconut without husk | 100 nos | 386.07 | 474.64 | 461.07 | 442.86 | 429.64 | 443.93 | 440.71 | 452.50 | 480.36 | 482.14 | 480.77 | 469.64 |

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

| Sl. No | Name of Commodity | Unit | Nov 01 | Dec 01 | Jan 02 | Feb 02 | Mar 02 | Apr-02 | May 02 | Jun 02 | Jul 02 | Aug 02 | Sep 02 | Oct 02 |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| E. SPICES AND CONDIMENTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Corriandar | Kg. | 40.86 | 39.57 | 37.79 | 35.71 | 33.57 | 33.64 | 33.14 | 33.21 | 33.29 | 32.93 | 35.00 | 34.29 |
| 19 | Chillies dry | Kg. | 48.00 | 45.00 | 43.07 | 41.64 | 39.36 | 38.86 | 39.71 | 42.07 | 43.00 | 43.07 | 45.00 | 51.93 |
| 20 | Onion small | Kg. | 12.31 | 16.89 | 12.26 | 10.61 | 10.74 | 10.61 | 11.60 | 13.85 | 18.15 | 15.38 | 16.02 | 19.27 |
| 21 | Tamarind without seeds loose | Kg. | 24.50 | 24.71 | 24.57 | 24.07 | 23.21 | 22.07 | 22.71 | 22.36 | 22.64 | 22.79 | 23.69 | 24.29 |
| F. TUBERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | Chennai | Kg. | 7.29 | 7.86 | 7.21 | 7.43 | 8.07 | 9.86 | 10.00 | 12.14 | 12.00 | 10.36 | 9.15 | 8.29 |
| 23 | Tapioca Raw | Kg. | 4.84 | 4.71 | 4.68 | 4.93 | 4.89 | 5.21 | 5.07 | 4.96 | 5.32 | 5.54 | 5.62 | 5.82 |
| 24 | Potato | Kg. | 12.29 | 13.27 | 11.77 | 9.21 | 8.63 | 9.64 | 10.44 | 11.57 | 11.59 | 11.98 | 11.09 | 11.99 |
| 25 | Colocassia | Kg. | 13.57 | 13.07 | 11.71 | 12.36 | 13.00 | 13.82 | 15.18 | 14.30 | 14.00 | 14.08 | 14.69 | 13.29 |
| G. VEGETABLES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Onion big | Kg. | 11.49 | 9.94 | 7.39 | 6.69 | 5.90 | 5.51 | 5.36 | 6.19 | 6.85 | 7.96 | 8.40 | 8.54 |
| 27 | Brinjal | Kg. | 10.71 | 11.00 | 10.46 | 11.00 | 10.29 | 10.93 | 10.21 | 10.43 | 10.29 | 10.00 | 9.85 | 9.64 |
| 28 | Cucumber | Kg. | 7.21 | 8.36 | 8.36 | 7.86 | 6.14 | 6.21 | 5.93 | 7.93 | 8.14 | 6.79 | 8.23 | 7.93 |
| 29 | Ladies Finger | Kg. | 11.71 | 10.71 | 9.64 | 11.36 | 12.14 | 11.43 | 10.36 | 10.43 | 11.14 | 11.21 | 11.15 | 10.93 |
| 30 | Cabbage | Kg. | 8.71 | 9.07 | 8.43 | 9.21 | 8.71 | 8.36 | 9.14 | 8.71 | 9.00 | 9.50 | 7.69 | 8.64 |
| 31 | Bittergourd | Kg. | 12.29 | 12.79 | 11.29 | 11.21 | 11.86 | 13.50 | 12.79 | 14.46 | 14.00 | 12.14 | 12.85 | 14.43 |
| 32 | Tomatto | Kg. | 10.64 | 19.21 | 8.71 | 8.14 | 7.71 | 8.07 | 8.64 | 11.36 | 9.57 | 10.71 | 8.54 | 9.14 |
| 33 | Chillies green | Kg. | 13.14 | 16.57 | 13.00 | 12.21 | 14.00 | 14.29 | 12.86 | 17.43 | 14.57 | 16.21 | 14.69 | 15.00 |
| 34 | Banana green | Kg. | 13.04 | 11.14 | 10.18 | 10.32 | 10.11 | 11.61 | 12.00 | 11.18 | 11.61 | 12.32 | 11.85 | 10.96 |
| 35 | Plantain green | Kg. | 8.68 | 8.86 | 8.54 | 8.89 | 8.54 | 8.61 | 8.43 | 8.46 | 8.71 | 8.71 | 9.46 | 8.89 |
| H. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | Washing Soap (501 Half Bar) | 1/2 Bar | 7.73 | 7.73 | 7.70 | 7.70 | 7.71 | 7.73 | 7.73 | 7.71 | 7.80 | 7.86 | 7.88 | 7.91 |
| 37 | Toilet Soap Lux | 100 gm | 11.00 | 11.00 | 10.96 | 10.96 | 11.07 | 11.32 | 11.32 | 11.29 | 11.46 | 11.57 | 11.71 | 11.86 |
| 38 | Toothpaste Colgate | 100 gm | 27.50 | 28.93 | 28.75 | 29.11 | 29.07 | 29.79 | 29.79 | 29.64 | 29.64 | 29.64 | 29.64 | 29.64 |
| 39 | Cement - Sankar (Ord. Paper Bag) | each | 183.68 | 182.95 | 187.46 | 189.21 | 173.69 | 168.96 | 164.32 | 154.77 | 149.95 | 151.68 | 138.67 | 130.21 |

8/4

