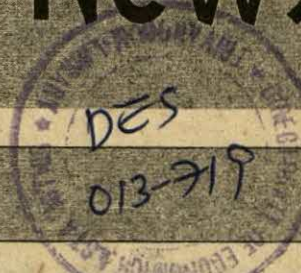


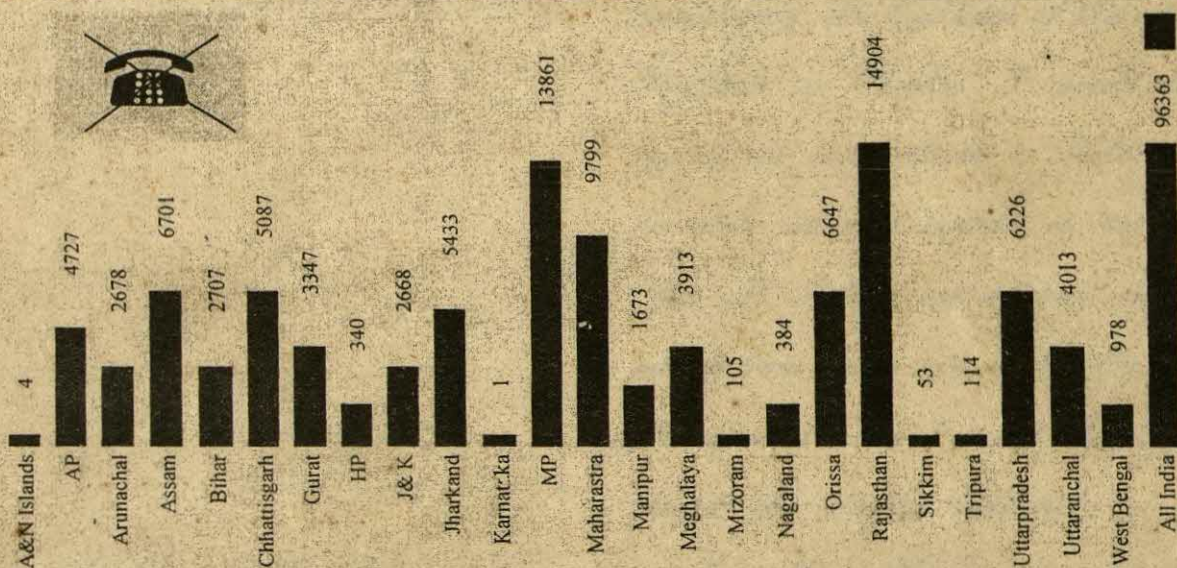
EcoStat News

February 2003
Volume - 3 Issue - 1

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Villages without Telephone Facility – State/Union Territory-wise as on 31 January 2003



As on January 31, 2003 there were still 96,363 village across the country which had not been provided with telephone connections. However Haryana, Kerala, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Chandiarh, Delhi, Lakshadweep and Pndicherry had provided telephone connectivity to all villages

Inside this issue

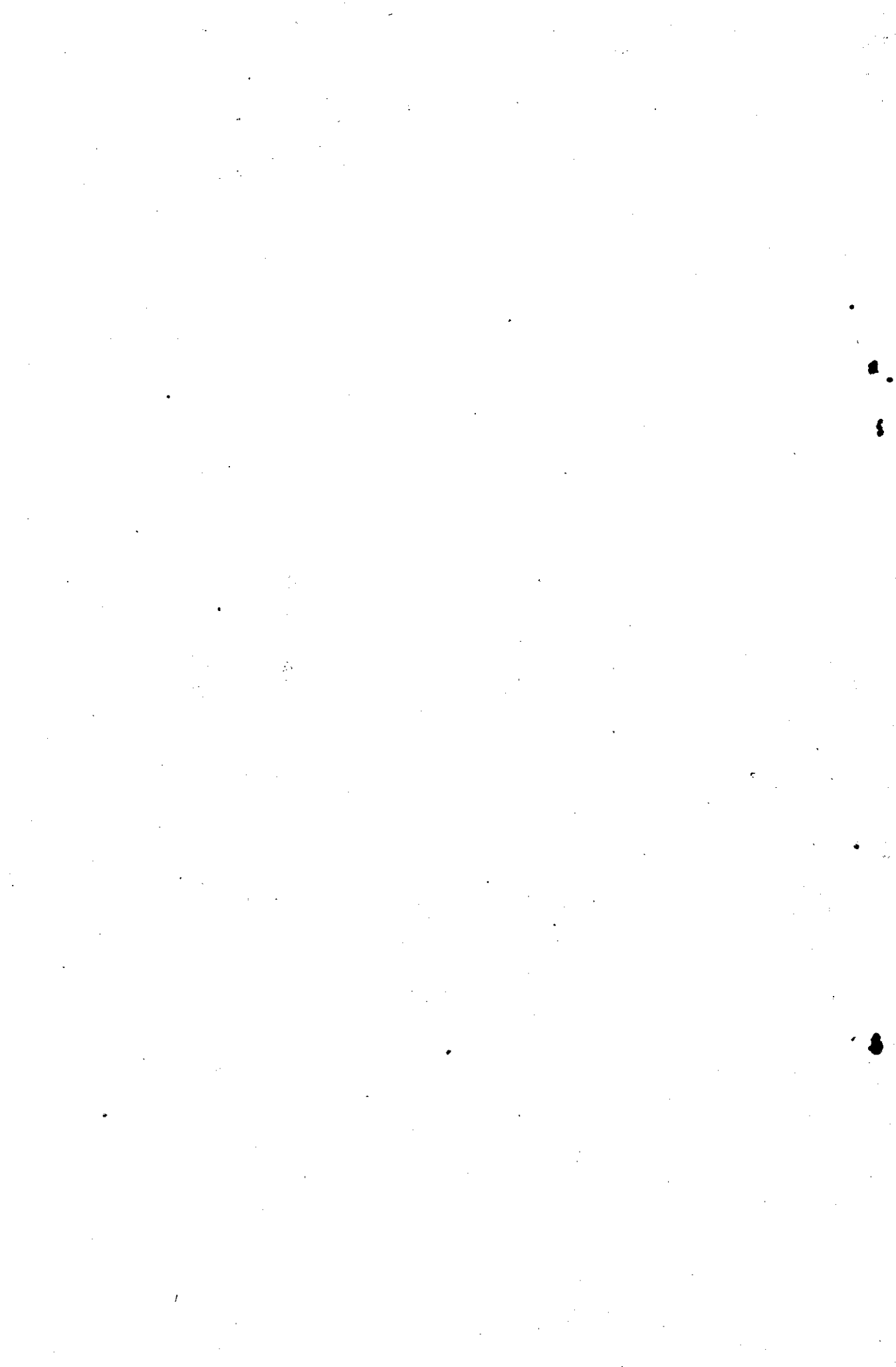
Agriculture * Economy * Stock Market * Industry

Rubber Statistics * Banking * Air Travel

Cyber Corner * News * Article

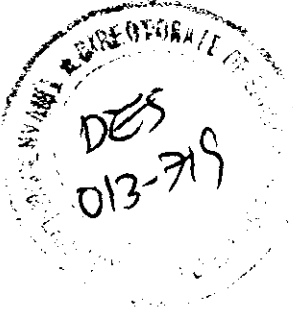
Stock Market * Bullion Rates

Indices * Prices





From Editors Desk



EcoStat News is entering its third year of publication. The response received from the users of this publication is quite encouraging. The highlight of this edition is Statistics on Rubber. I would like to express our sincere thanks to Rubber Board for their valuable support in this regard. Smt. S. Indira, one of our editors has retired from service last month. On behalf of the editorial board I would like to place on record the services rendered by her in enriching this publication and her valuable contribution in generating useful data on Agricultural Statistics and Prices. I wish her a long, happy and prosperous life, after her retirement from service. Wish all the readers a happy new year

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- A. Meera Sahib (Chief Editor)
- M.R. Balakrishnan
- Gangadharamurugan
- P. Kochunarayana Pillai
- C.M.K. Valsala (Editor in Charge)

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

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

**A. Meera Sahib,
Director & Chief Editor**

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SPICES EXPORTS SHOOT UP

ENS Economic Bureau

The spices exports have shot up by 20 percent in the current fiscal in line with the trend of rising exports from the country, according to Commerce Secretary Dipak Chatterjee.

The primary analysis shows that total exports from the country have been better and in November, it grew by 16 percent. The country has targeted to double the present export level by 2006 so as to account for one percent of the global market share, he said in the presidential address at the function for the presentation of trophies and awards for excellence in spices exports, instituted by the Spices Board here today.

The spices had shown 47 percent value addition in exports last year. He urged the spices industry to maintain the export quality stands in the domestic products. This in turn will further improve the quality of exports. The spices industry should focus more on organic and value added products apart from exotic spices.

Speaking on the occasion, Spices Board chairman C J Jose said the emergence of low cost origins in the traditional exports items is making it difficult to defend the export volumes achieved in the past in addition to seriously eroding unit values of the spices exports.

The Indian spices exports have poor presence in the branded market and in the higher end value addition. The exports are pepper-centric and dependent on few spices items and hence the need to broaden the export basket by adding exotic spices such as vanilla, parika and herbal spices.

The awards were given for achieving highest productivity in cardamom and vanilla and for excellence in export of spices for 2000-01 and 2001-02. The rolling trophy for topmost exporter of spices for both years was bagged by Synthite Industrial Chemicals. The company also received the trophy for topmost exporter of spices for both years. The trophy for topmost exporter of whole

spices was received by AVT McCormick Ingredients PVT.Ltd., and Harmony Spices Ltd respectively for each year

Source: Indian Express

EL NINO SHADOW ON RABI CROPS

The first week of January in association with an approaching western disturbance. For or cold wave conditions may occur during the second half of the week"

The northeast monsoon in the south India has come to an end on December 27. The north-east monsoon gave good showers in four southern states with the exception of coastal Andhra Pradesh which received deficient rains. The rest of the country with expectation of east MP was left practically dry in the period.

The World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) has said that 2002 is the second warmest year after 1998. Incidentally winter in India began late after two successive western disturbance brought could wave sweeping north India after December 23. IMD reports admit that despite the could wave sweeping north India " night temperatures were 3 to 5 degree centigrade above normal over parts of Northwest and central India on December 30 and 31 and nearly normal elsewhere".

The US-based National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) had earlier announced 2002 ad El Nino year and its effects would be felt till February 2003. The NOAA Whether 2002 said," Other climate signature typical of El Nino also emerged in countries such as Australia, India and Indonesia as the El Nino episode evolved during the year ". According to the US based International Research Institute for Climate Prediction, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, central India and most parts of peninsular India are likely to remain dry in the first three

months of 2003. Rainfall in Tamil Nadu would be 45 percent below normal J&K will have good rains. Temperature will also remain above normal in most parts of the country

CROP LOSS IN TN COULD BE AROUND 70 PC

By S.Vydhianathan

Even the State's conservative hope of saving 40 percent of samba may not be realised going by harvest details coming from delta districts .

With reports of widespread crop withering the total loss in delta districts will be much higher than the Government's estimate. It will be around 70 percent, according to details available here.

As per the Government assessment, only 40 percent of samba crop plated on about 3.25 lakh ha in the composite Thanjavur district could be saved. But in reality it could be less than 30 percent.

Not only crops on over two lakh ha. started withering, even yield in areas, where farmers managed to save the crop to a certain extent, was poor.

The per hectare yield, according to farmers associations, was less than three tonnes compared to the normal productivity of six tonnes.

In ayacuts under the Vettaru and Grand Anaicut, the yield was less than one tonne. Farmers in Kumbakonam and Tiruvaiyaru, who have borewells succeeded in getting more than five tonnes.

Even to get this yield, they had to spend heavily because of groundwater depletion. According to the representatives of farmer's associations farmers were let down "by all forces" - from nature to the Government.

Through the State moved the Supreme Court and the Centre to get water, response from all quarters was "disappointing and frustrating ". It was too late now to save the standing crop.

On a meeting of the Cauvery River Authority, which may take place on February 10, they felt that no purpose would be served.

The season was now almost over and the crops had started withering. Even if water was released now, it would be difficult to save them.

They were unanimous in their view that Karnataka's "intransigence" was the main reason for the tragedy.

In many villages, farmers allowed their cattle to graze their crops, which were 80-90 days old. These crops would have been harvested -20-30 days later, had there been enough water.

Meanwhile, harvest has started in some parts of the districts. It was complete on about 23,000 ha out of 1.03 lakh ha in Thanjavur district, on 2000 ha out of 1.22 lakh in Tiruvarur district and 13,000 ha out of 97'000 ha in Nagapattinam district.

Source in the Agriculture department denied that the Government had not taken steps to save the crops.

The department had advised the farmers sufficiently in advance not to undertake planning after October, as it would not be possible for the department to provide sufficient water for irrigation

But farmers went ahead with cultivation, which led to heavy-crop loss" We took up the issue with every possible authority-Karnataka, the CRA, the Supreme Court and Prime Minister- but nothing came out of it. Even the order of the CRA or the apex court was not implemented" a senior official regretted.

Meanwhile, the Tamil Nadu civil Supplies Corporation has started opening direct purchase centres in the delta districts for procuring paddy from farmers

Already 30 centres were opened in Tiruvarur district and 20 in Thanjavur district. All taluk godowns in the delta and non-delta districts have been asked to purchase paddy from farmers

Under the decentralised procurement scheme, the Corporation would procure paddy on behalf of the Food Corporation of India.

The minimum support prices is Rs.530 a quintal for common varieties. It is said that there were good enquiries from farmers

GETTING BETTER & BETTER

To days in to the new year, the good news countries on the economic front. Following on the heels on encoutaging GDP growth figures for the second quarter, released by the CSO on Monday, we now have happy tidings on the trade front as well. November 2002 saw the country's exports record a healthy 16% increase compared to the corresponding period last year. With this, the growth rate in exports for the first eight months of the current fiscal now stands at a robust 16%. Of course, part-of the reason for this apparently encouraging performance is because of the base effect- exports actually fell 0.8% during 2000-01. But that is only part of the reason. For the rest, recovery in global trade and, to give credit where it is due, concerted efforts by exports have played no small role. For a commerce ministry so spooked by last year's dismal showing that it preferred not to set any formal target for the current year, the year's performance comes as a welcome shot in the arm. More so since the recovery has happened despite a strengthening rupee.

The good news, however, does not end with exports. More encouraging is the sharp- 29%-increase in imports during November 2002. True, much of the increase is due to a higher oil bill thanks, in turn, to the hardening of oil prices. However, non-oil imports also recorded a 12% growth during the period April-November 2002. The Minister, Mr. Arun Shourie, seems to view this as a distressing sign of Indian industry's global uncompetitiveness vis-a-vis China. But we would not regard it in quite the same light. Rather, we would see it as a sign that industry is at last on the recovery path. This fits in with evidence that we have from other fronts as well: the pick-up in non-food credit, improvement in the index of industrial

production and in business sentiment. Moreover, contrary to widespread belief, there is nothing wrong with a country, particularly a developing country, running a current account deficit. Remember a current account deficit represents the extent to which an economy draws upon the resources of the rest of the world to finance its won needs. To that extent, a healthy growth in imports and a current account deficit (provided it is within manageable limits) is good news, not bad

INDIA'S FOODGRAINS STOCKS DIP BELOW 50-MT MARK

Nidhi Nath Srinivas

THE MOUNTAIN is becoming a molehill. For the first time in nearly two years, India's official foodgrains stocks have dropped below the 50-million-tonnes mark. They are expected to further dwindle to 38 mt in the next two months - the lowest in the last three years, as brisk exports and lower procurement lead to a swifter clearing of godowns

This may help trim India's fat food subsidy bill as the total storage costs of grains is declining, even though it is still being sold at a loss. From April 1,2002, to January 1,2003, the Government has already spent 19,414.71 crore in procuring and storing foodgrain, up from Rs. 16,724 crore it spent in 2001-02.

The biggest demand has come from exports. Muscling in to the international grain markets armed with a massive subsidy, of- take for exports has risen a humongous 235% to hit 8.7 m t between January-December 2002, up from 2.6 mt last year. In fact, out of every three tonnes of rice and give tonnes of wheat released from FCI's godowns, one tonne is being shipped out.

As a result, on this New Year's day, India's food stocks fell by 9.8 mt to 48.2 mt. As another 10 mt wheat and rice will be consumed from this pile.

both by exports and domestic sales, on April 1 the Government is expected to hold just 38 mt. The last time stocks dropped to similar levels was in May 2000; a year beset by drought

DECLINE STEEPEST IN RICE STOCKS

The decline has been steepest in rice stocks, which are lower by 24.6% to 19.3 m t, from the 25.6 mt held on January 1 2002. This is the lowest India has held in the last two years. These stocks, however, may not get re-accumulated very easily as rice procurement so far has been 10 mt as on January 1, against 11.1 mt on the same day last year.

The Government is also holding less wheat stocks, which have fallen by 11% to 28.8 mt from 32.4 mt last year. This is a 13-month low, as in last March, stocks were again around 26mt.

Interestingly, despite the drought this year, the chief reason for this dramatic decline in foodgrain stocks has been exported rather than domestic consumption. Rice exports have risen to 5.78 mt from 1.11 mt last year in the April-December period. Wheat exports have nearly doubled to 3.89 mt from 1.89 mt in the corresponding period of 2001.

Out of India's total grain off-take, while wheat exports have a 32.7% share, rice exports have a 22.8% share. This is up from 10.9% and 19.8% respectively in the corresponding period last year

Offtake under Targeted PDS has also risen during the period to 13.5 mt this fiscal, against 10 mt in the previous year

The month-wise wheat export offtake is 3.89 lakh tonne (April), 3.56 (May), 3.04 (June), 3.31 (July), 3.57 (August), 5.82 (September), 5.34 (October), and 4.27 (November). In December,

it touched 6.11 lakh tonne, the highest since exports were opened up in November 2000.

In rice it is 5.79 tonne (April), 8.54 (May), 5.59 (June), 8.13 (July), 11.14 (August), 8.04 (September), 3.39 (October) and 3.96 (November) and 3.25 (December)

EL NINO SHADOW ON RABI

It's not just kharif crops, El Nino and global climate change are set to cast a spell on rabi harvest too. The current spell of rains and cold wave sweeping north India notwithstanding, assessments of crops and weather reports paint a gloomy farm picture

This year witnessed the worst drought in last 100 years and monsoon rains were deficient by 19.35 per cent. Now post-monsoon rains in October-December, crucial for rabi crops, have been deficient by 33 per cent. The average post-monsoon rains across the country were only 82.5 mm as against the normal 123.7 mm. Out of 35 meteorological subdivisions in the country, 26 received deficient to scanty rains in the period. Over 58 per cent of the meteorological districts received deficient to scanty rains, according to recent data by the India Meteorological Department (IMD).

Due to scanty rains and unfavourable weather area, coverage under all rabi crop is lagging behind as compared to the previous year's rabi season.

The IMD, being aware of a short winter, has said in its recent report, "Rain or snow may occur over northern parts of the country during

Source: The Financial Express.

GDP GROSS 5.6% IN 2001-02

India's economy grew at 5.6 percent in 2001-02 against a growth of 4.4 percent recorded in the previous year. While agriculture grew 5.7 percent during the year compared to a negative 0.4 percent in the previous fiscal, growth in manufacturing was lower at 3.4 percent against 7.3 percent posted earlier.

The GDP growth rate projected by the quick estimates of national income, consumption expenditure, saving and capital formation for the year 2001-02 released by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) on Friday is slightly higher than the advance and revised estimates released earlier which pegged it at 5.4 per cent.

The finance ministry has reportedly estimated the GDP growth for 2002-03 at 6 percent. The CSO is scheduled to release its advance estimates for the current fiscal on February 7. GDP at constant prices in 2001-02 was estimated at Rs. 12,65,429 crore as against Rs.11,98,685 crore in the previous year.

Apart from agriculture, the growth in 2001-02 could be attributed to communication which grew at 17 percent, hotel and restaurants which posted a growth of 11.2 percent, trade which grew at 8.7 percent, and transport which registered a growth of 8.5 percent.

The quick estimates also revised the growth rate of GDP for 2000-01 to 4.4 percent as against the earlier estimates of 4 percent.

At constant prices, the country's national income rose by 6.2 percent to Rs 11,15,157 crore in 2001-02 as against Rs.10, 50,177 crore in the previous year.

Percapita income during the fiscal 2001-02 rose by 4.3 percent to Rs.10,754 as against Rs.10,306 the previous year.

While the savings rate increased to 24 percent of GDP in 2001-02 as against 23.6 percent

in the previous year the increase was mainly due to rise in savings by households and private corporate.

Public sector savings declined due to dis-savings of the government administrative departments to a negative Rs.1,31,394 crore in 2001-02 as compared to a negative Rs.1,13,636 crore in the previous fiscal. Private final consumption expenditure at current prices rose to Rs.14,92,894 crore in 2001-02 as compared to Rs. 13,59,358 crore in the previous fiscal. Gross capital formation at current prices in the economy increased to Rs.5,45,091 crore in 2001-02 as compared to Rs.5,04,738 crore in the previous fiscal

ECONOMIC GROWTH ELUSIVE DUE TO LACK OF NEW INVESTMENTS: NCAER

The overall prospects for economic growth are *constrained by lack of new investments despite major gains in industrial growth in the first half of the fiscal*, a leading think-tank said here.

To make matters worse, impact of poor kharif harvest on consumer demand will be felt in the second half of the year.

Growth remains elusive in most economic indicators and one factor that is yet to see significant improvement is investment activity, National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) said.

In its latest analysis of the Indian economy, it said, cyclical components of non-oil imports production of commercial vehicles, cement and the BSE Sensex have declined in September as compared to their level in the previous month. Declining interest rates, stable exchange rate moderate inflation rate, liberalised foreign investment regime, quarter internal security environment or even better profit earnings of the corporate failed to visibly induce new investments in industrial production capacity, it said.

One indicator of heightened investment activity would be upturn in capital market indicators.

which is missing so far, it said adding the uncertainties over disinvestment programme also proved to be a disappointment for the markets.

Even the rabi harvest will affect rural demand for industrial output in the initial months of the next fiscal. Demand emanating from the rural sector will be spread out across two fiscal years. The demand component that can offset the adverse impact of poor agricultural harvest will be investment, it added.

GDP GROWS 5.8% IN Q2 DESPITE POOR FARM YIELD

But the highest growth came in the *financing, insurance, real estate and business service* segment which clocked a growth of 8.9 percent compared to 7.6 percent in the second quarter in the *previous year*.

However, the growth in the second quarter was marginally lower than 9.7 percent growth registered in the *first quarter of this fiscal*.

Trade, hotels, transport and communication clocked an equally impressive 8 percent growth compared to 6.3 percent in the corresponding period.

Electricity, gas and water supply, however, registered a growth of 4.9 percent compared to 5.4 percent in the corresponding period last year.

In another segments, community, social and personal services industry sustained the growth of the *first quarter at 5.7 percent*, which was marginally higher than the 5.4 per cent estimated in the corresponding period a year earlier.

INDIA'S FOREX KITTY GROWTH IS WORLD'S FASTEST

Reserves Increase 46% Against Japan's 15%, China's 35% & Taiwan's 30% In 2002

Rishi Chopra (ETIG)

The year 2002 has been notable not only for India but also many other developing nations because of the massive accretion to their forex

reserves. While India may not be ahead in absolute numbers, it tops in terms of growth -with almost a 50% rise in its forex reserves in 2002. The only other country which manages to come close is Taiwan which has seen a 30% growth in its reserves to a record high of \$159 billion in 2002.

For instance, Japan, the country with the highest forex reserves, has added \$59 billion or 14.7%, while China has added \$74 billion (35%), equal to more than the entire reserves of India. On the other hand, India has added \$22.1 billion, a 46% increase.

While different countries have different reasons for the sharp addition to their reserves, one link is common among them; that of the revaluation of the euro and the yen vis-a-vis the dollar leading to a overall surge in the reserves.

In China's case, reserves reached record levels backed by a hefty trade surplus. In the first 10 months of 2002, China had a trade surplus of \$24.74 billion

In Taiwan's case, its forex reserves too hit a record high of \$159 billion on account of a higher foreign exchange income surplus on the external trade front, termination of foreign currency deposit accounts and interest income from the reserves.

For Japan, the reserves touched a new high primarily on account of a stronger euro against the dollar and a rise in the prices of Japan's foreign bond holdings. The same goes for South Korea, where the gain has been mainly due to the increased value of reserved euro and yen-denominated assets against the US dollar.

On the other hand, in the case of Hong Kong and Singapore, the reserves have almost remained unchanged compared to last year.

In India's case, the principal sources of inflows are export earnings and remittances from Indians working abroad. Of late, there have been substantial dollar inflows on account of export of software and IT-enabled services.

Besides, merchandise exports have done reasonably well. Expatriate remittances are also

higher because of the uncertain global economic environment.

A large number of Indians abroad are today comfortable with repatriating money back into India

-which go into foreign currency non-resident (FCNR) accounts

Forex reserves	'02	'01	Chg (%)
India	70.3	48.1	46.1
China	286.4	212.2	35.0
Taiwan*	159.1	122.2	30.2
Korea	121.4	102.8	18.2
Thailand	38.8	33.0	17.4
Japan	460.5	401.5	14.7
Malaysia*	34.4	30.9	11.6
Indonesia	30.0	27.2	10.3
Singapore	77.5	75.8	2.2
Hong Kong*	111.0	111.2	-0.2

*As Of End Nov '02

(\$ bn)

*As Of End Nov '02

(\$ bn)

Economic Times, January 14, 2003.

NCAER PROJECTS GDP GROWTH AT 4.9 – 5.2% IN 2002-03 OUR ECONOMIC BUREAU

The National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) has projected the overall growth of gross domestic product (GDP) for the current fiscal between 4.9 per cent and 5.2 per cent. Gross domestic deficit of the Centre is projected at 5.9 per cent of GDP at market prices.

According to the monthly Macrotrack report of the NCAER, the industrial sector, including construction, mining and power is expected to grow by 6.5 to 6.6 per cent in 2002-03. While services are projected to grow by 6.9 to 7.1 per cent, agriculture output is projected to grow by zero to 1 per cent in the current fiscal. From the production side, "The dampener for the current year is agricultural

growth". The forecast however is subject to uncertainties to over the estimates of agriculture and the developing international scenario on oil price and supplies in the context of the intensified tension between the US and Iraq says the NCAER report.

The good news is on inflation, with the projected increase in Wholesale Price Index (WPI) to grow marginally, from 3.4 to 3.7 percent. Current account deficit is expected to be 1.5 per cent, with exports likely to grow by 15 per cent and imports at 10 per cent.

The monetary policy has accommodated the liquidity needs of the economy without being too easy. Bank credit to the commercial sector expanded by 10 per cent in the first half of the year, as compared to 2 per cent in the last year for the same period, says the NCAER report. Financial Express

MARKET MAY REMAIN VOLATILE

The market may remain volatile, in the runup to the announcement of Q3 results of India Inc. The immediate trigger for the markets to rally would depend on the results and the guidance from Infosys and Wipro. The market is expecting them to revise their guidance upwards, but if they don't, it would dampen the mood of the market, dealers said.

"It depends on what guidance we see. If we see a positive guidance that means if we are beginning to look at 30 percent growth for the next year. I think there is some steam left. If not, it would underperform the market", market analysts A Tandon said.

Sandip Sabharwal, fund manager, SBI Mutual Fund, expects a broad-based rally in 2003, as he believes fundamentals are positive across sectors. He adds that there could be intermittent corrections but the long-term certainly looks positive.

With the improvement in business in the last few months, frontline IT companies are expected to come out with strong Q3 results. Similar results are also expected from companies in sectors like steel (where product prices have surged) and commercial vehicles (that is witnessing an infrastructure-based demand growth). Good Q3 results are also expected from companies in banking and pharmaceutical sectors.

There is some uneasiness among investors as the activity of foreign institutional investors (FIIs) at the beginning of the New Year proved lacklustre. The market had expected FIIs to kick-start 2003 with a bang. "We are fairly bullish on the stock markets in 2003. Valuations are compelling.

Companies' financial performance has been good. Expenses have been flat, with interest costs having dropped. Interest rates have come off substantially, which will lead to an improvement in corporate bottom lines and also result in greater allocation to equities compared to other fixed income avenues," analysts said.

However, downsides exist in terms of the US economy not performing well and concerns on the oil front and a war with Iraq. In the Indian context, elections in 2003-04 could be a factor to look out for, but, if the past is any indication, politics will take precedence over economics, dealers added.

Traders say the market is betting on strong payouts by state companies to help the government bridge its yawning fiscal deficit which at the end of November totalled \$17.4 billion, representing 61.5 percent of the budget estimate for 2002-03.

Some dealers said that the Sensex could take support at the 3350 level and rise again.

On the other hand, if it falls below the 3350 level then it could fall further to 3300, they added.

Business Express.

DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE NEAR WORST YEAR SINCE 1977

Nasdaq on track to post third-biggest drop ever

Even if markets rally on Tuesday, as they often do on New Year's Eve, investors and traders will be glad simply to have 2002 behind them.

On Monday, blue-chip stocks finished

moderately higher after wavering throughout a day marked by light trading and investor skittishness. Continuing strength among retailing stocks, which have risen despite a checkered Christmas-shopping season, managed to buoy the Dow Jones Industrial Average, which rose 29.07 points or 0.35 per cent, to 8,332.85.

The market action on Monday appeared to be sending the markets toward a series of dubious mileposts for 2002. As of Tuesday morning, the Dow industrials are down 16.85 percent for the year, which, if it sticks, would be the worst year for the average since 1977. Worse yet, at a year-to-date decline of 31.32 per cent, the Nasdaq Composite Index appeared to be headed for its third-biggest annual decline ever – the record is the 39 per cent slide in 2000 – and the first time in its 32-year history that it has fallen three years in a row.

As the Dow industrials gained, the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index mirrored that performance, rising 0.46 per cent, or 3.99 points, to 879.39. But the Nasdaq composite, reflecting primarily technology stocks, fell 0.65 per cent, or 8.77 points, to 1,339.54.

With Monday the fifth-lightest trading day of the year for the Nasdaq Stock Market, it was hard to determine any particular trends. The New York Stock Exchange also saw feeble volume, suggesting investors' wariness of the continuing possibility of war with Iraq and ongoing sparring with the North Korean government over its alleged nuclear-weapons arsenal.

"There are a lot of people standing around, still," said Andrew Walsh, executive vice president of Olsen Securities, a Big Board brokerage house. Stocks like General Electric, which are normally quite active, were trading in tiny price ranges on the NYSE floor, he had, reflecting the fact that volatility was very low.

The one curious bright spot appeared to be retailers, whose shares rose on the Big Board and the Nasdaq. Those gains came even though most of the news from the holiday-shopping front has been disappointing. JC Penney was one of the few retailers to raise December same-store sales predictions above previous estimates. Its shares rose four per cent on that news. Despite sticking to its previous forecast that December sales would disappoint compared to last year, discount retailer Wal-Mart Stores rose, too, along with other retailers like Federated Department Stores, Nasdaq-listed Bebe Stores, and more.

Another winner was UAL, the parent of troubled United Airlines, which filed a motion in bankruptcy court to moot agreements recently made with its labour unions in an effort to reduce costs. UAL shares climbed nearly four per cent each. Still, negativity was widespread. Two economic reports, one based on December existing-home sales and one on manufacturing activity in the Chicago area, showed that the pace of growth appeared to be slowing.

(The Wall Street Journal)

INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT UP 3.7 P.C. IN NOV.

Reporting a relatively robust growth, Indian industry grew by 5.3 per cent during April-November 2002 against a paltry growth of 2.5 per cent in the same period of the preceding year.

The higher growth rate during the current fiscal was aided by all three major segments of industry.

While the mining sector grew by 5.7 per cent against 0.7 per cent, manufacturing was up 5.4 per cent against 2.6 per cent and electricity generation 4 per cent against 2.5 per cent. Thus, the overall Index of Industrial Production (IIP) was up 5.3 per cent during the period under reference against a 2.5 per cent growth.

Data released by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) show that the corresponding growth rates for November alone were 2.9 per cent for the mining sector against 3.7 per cent in November 2001, manufacturing 3.8 per cent against 2.3 per cent and electricity generation 3.5 per cent against 2.4 per cent. Thus the overall IIP for November was up 3.7 per cent against 2.4 per cent.

Use-based data released by CSO show that during the eight month period, the basic goods sector grew by 4.7 per cent against 2 percent in the same period in the previous year, the capital goods sector by 9.9 per cent against a negative 4.9 per cent, intermediate goods by 2.6 per cent against 2.1 per cent and the consumer goods sector by 7.3 per cent against 5.8 per cent.

In this segment, consumer durables were down (negative) 6 per cent against a positive growth of 12.9 per cent and consumer non-durables by 12.7 per cent against 3.2 per cent.

Corresponding figures for November 2002 alone show that basic goods production was up 2.9 per cent against 3 per cent in November 2001, capital goods 9.6 per cent against 1.9 per cent

intermediate goods by 5 per cent against a negative 1.5 per cent and consumer goods by 1.8 per cent against 5.5 per cent. In this segment, consumer durables were down (negative) 1.9 per cent against a positive growth of 4.4 per cent and consumer non-durables by 3 per cent against 5.9 per cent.

The CSO data also show that as many as 13 out of the 17 two-digit industry groups displayed positive growth in November. Beverages, tobacco and related products have shown the highest growth of 35.6 per cent, followed by 22.7 per cent in

transport equipment and parts and 8.3 per cent in paper and paper products and printing, publishing and allied industries.

On the other hand, wood and wood products, furniture and fixtures have shown negative trends of 24.3 per cent, followed by a decline of 7.9 per cent in leather and leather-fur products and 7.1 per cent in food products.

LONG-TERM OUTLOOK POSITIVE

The Sensex seems to be getting into a correction mode as the much-talked about Infosys results failed to cheer the market. Some market players expect the Sensex to dip sharply due to apprehensions on quarterly results, fears of the US-Iraq war and rising oil prices.

"The outlook on technology sector has turned cautious with the Infosys quarterly earnings revealing a squeeze in margins," said Sindhhu Sameer, assistant vice-president, UTI Securities. "Expectations are not high, as far as the other frontline technology stocks are concerned, as they have been performing in line or marginally below market expectations so far this year."

Sameer said, in the short-term, market players are likely to remain cautious. However, in the long-term, the outlook stays positive as favourable factors far outweigh short-term negatives.

Sameer expects funds to reduce exposure to technology sector if the earnings continue to be average. However, he does not expect funds to sink money into other sectors.

"Some big-ticket orders, which the market had factored in, appear to be taking longer," said Ashim Syal, chief investment officer at ING investment managers.

"There is a lot of activity in the markets and the next two quarters look good. Operators look like they are at play. Money from FIIs is not yet begun to come in since they are holding their cash until the political tensions subside," dealers said.

"In the coming sessions, results of bluechip companies could decide the mood of the markets and their movement. However a major reason of worry is lack of proper allocation of FII funds. The Sensex could find support at 3305 levels, followed by 3260 levels," dealers added.

Banking and steel stocks are expected to remain in limelight.

Source: ENS

DOMESTIC RUBBER PRICE DIPS

Domestic rubber prices lost up to two rupees on a kilo during the week, even as international RSS-3 recorded impressive gains. The slide in domestic prices was attributed to the absence of firm orders from major or rubber consuming industries. However, the market was alive with large-scale purchases effected by the non-type sector.

This week's closing rates per kilo for various domestic grades, with the preceding week's figures in brackets are as follows: RSS 4-Rs 44 (Rs 46), RSS 5-41.50 (Rs 43) and ungraded-Rs 39 (Rs 39.75/40). International RSS-3 prices picked up from last week's close of Rs. 39.27 a kilo to end at Rs. 40.10, yesterday.

The arrival of domestic market is steady, with higher crop from rubber gardens due to cool weather in the morning. Covering agents are hopeful that the trend will stay for a couple of weeks. In an effort to check the rise in RSS-4 grade price, the tyre companies have reportedly given instructions to covering agents to go in for large-scale purchases of RSS-5 only, which will also ensure a saving of Rs 3 per kilo.

The North Indian demand was steady for RSS-5 and ungraded. The slump in the price of ungraded lot was mainly due to this. Significant gains were registered in the scrap rubber market, with prices soaring up to Rs 30 a kilo at one point of time during the week. Such a buoyant market for scrap rubber was unprecedented. Crumb rubber factories were vying with each other for scrap rubber.

With international prices picking up and the tapping season set to end by this month end, trading sources predict an optimistic period of domestic rubber, price-wise.

Meanwhile, a few industries are reportedly toying with the idea of imports against advanced general license, which they have contractually committed in the futures market a few months back.

Indian Express.

DOMESTIC PRICES HOLD, INTL PRICES UP

Domestic rubber prices remained firm in the week, though international prices climbed due to heavy demand in the futures' market.

Domestic RSS-4 price touched Rs 45 a kilo in the week's opening day and held ground till Friday. However, manoeuvrings by covering

agents on the directions of tyre majors resulted in a decline of 50 paise today, even as arrival of stocks remained marginal. Correspondingly, RSS-5 and ungraded prices also lost slightly by the week's close.

The opening and closing rates of RSS-4, 5, and ungraded were Rs 45,43.50 and 42/42.25 and Rs 44.50, 43 and 41.75/42.

The price of international RSS-1 stepped up from last week's close of Rs. 42.83, to end at Rs 43.59 this week. Thursday saw a hike of 57 paise, more than the preceding day. Reports indicate that China and Korea are active in international futures', resulting in substantial forward trade.

Many tyre companies have withdrawn from the domestic market on the strength of stocks' inventory beefed up by limited NR imports.

However, there are reports that the quality of at least some import consignments in Vizag port were poor.

With tapping season coming to a full end, arrivals in the domestic market will be meagre in the coming weeks.

RUBBER PRICES FALL FURTHER

ENS Economic Bureau

The domestic prices of all grades of rubber slid further than the preceding week up to three rupees, even as the crop yield in rubber gardens has begun to show a decline with the fast-nearing the closure of annual tapping season. On the contrary, international rubber price of RSS-1, picked up from last week's close of Rs.40.55 for a kilo and ended at Rs.42.01 this week.

The slump in domestic prices was mainly due to heavy release of stocks by growers limited demand from major consuming industries and withdrawal of North Indian industries from the scene.

The opening rates of various domestic grades for the weeks were down from last week's closing figures (in brackets) - RSS -4: Rs.43 (Rs.44.50); RSS-5: Rs. 39.50 (Rs. 40). The closing rates of the week for RSS-4 and 5 were recorded today as Rs. 40 and 38 respectively.

In the international rubber market, the trading has been streamlined against RSS-1 grade with other subsequent grades being quoted comparable prices of around 50 paise less each.

The uncertainty in domestic rubber prices has cropped up even as there is a likely production fall at the fag end of the tapping season. In many rubber growing are as trees have begun to shed ripened leaves signalling the end of the tapping season.

Rubber Statistics

The North Indian demand, which propped the market last few week, was meager, due to severe winter conditions.

According to market sources, many factories in the northern parts of the country have been temporarily closed down.

High international prices and possible domestic demand may push the prices further, according to trade

Particulars	Units	India	Kerala
Rubber Production			
Quantity	Tones per year	631400	580350
Percentage		100	92
Tyre Industry			
Tyre companies	Number	19	1
Tyre factories	Number	40	3
Installed capacity	Lakh tyres per year	605	20
Capacity utilisation	Percentage	72	94

Source: Rubber Production and Tyre Industry (2001-02)

TOTAL AREA, TAPPABLE AREA, PRODUCTION AND AVERAGE YIELD PER HECTARE OF RUBBER

Year	Total area (ha)	Tapped area (ha)	Production (Tonnes)	Average yield per hectare (kg)
1950-51	74915	55800	15830	284
1955-56	86067	67181	23730	353
1960-61	143905	70253	25697	365
1965-66	186713	112709	50530	448
1970-71	217198	141176	92171	653
1975-76	235876	178480	137750	772
1980-81	284166	194245	153100	788
1981-82	301924	196211	152870	779
1982-83	321495	199712	165850	830
1983-84	339848	204520	175280	857
1984-85	361960	210519	186450	886
1985-86	382831	223347	200465	898
1986-87	402329	237064	219520	926
1987-88	421512	249100	235197	944
1988-89	440584	266103	259172	974
1989-90	460341	289060	297300	1029
1990-91	475083	306413	329615	1076
1991-92	488514	324540	366745	1130
1992-93	499374	330500	393490	1191
1993-94	508420	338550	435160	1285
1994-95	515547	346270	471815	1362
1995-96	524075	356444	506910	1422
1996-97	533246	365580	549425	1503
1997-98	544534	376970	583830	1549
1998-99	553041	387100	605045	1563
1999-2000	558584	394800	622265	1576
2000-2001	562670	399901	630405	1576
2001-2002 p	566558	400713	631400	1576

P: Provisional

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND ESTATES ACCORDING TO SIZE AT THE END OF EACH YEAR (AREA IN HECTARES)

HOLDINGS

Year	2 ha & below			Above 2 ha & upto & including 4 ha		
	Units	Area	% Share	Units	Area	% Share
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
1955-56	26164	20489	53.23	1948	5699	14.81
1960-61	67836	52340	57.91	4660	13981	15.47
1965-66	96477	72433	58.88	6175	18051	14.67
1970-71	114924	82570	55.12	9922	25853	17.26
1975-76	132957	92386	54.77	11386	29235	17.33
1980-81	218155	139809	64.89	11924	30140	13.99
1985-86	394984	238158	76.77	11152	28071	9.05
1990-91	763022	332401	83.63	13100	33149	8.34
1995-96	892094	375957	83.64	14474	39079	8.69
1996-97	912112	384008	83.58	14724	40145	8.74
1997-98	935456	394412	83.06	17210	44104	9.29
1998-99	948553	402336	83.18	17317	44515	9.20
1999-2000	963613	407601	83.14	17627	45031	9.18
2000-2001	968656	412574	83.29	17647	45088	9.10
2001-2002 p	974200	414149	83.00	18141	45803	9.18

Year	Above 4 ha & upto & including 20 ha			Total	
	Units	Area	% Share	Units	Area
<i>1</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>
1955-56	1475	12300	31.96	29587	38488
1960-61	2878	24054	26.62	75374	90375
1965-66	3852	32526	26.44	106504	123010
1970-71	5593	41377	27.62	130439	149800
1975-76	6406	47066	27.90	150749	168687
1980-81	6389	45494	21.12	236468	215443
1985-86	6075	43980	14.18	412211	310209
1990-91	4465	31915	8.03	780587	397465
1995-96	4721	34463	7.67	911289	449499
1996-97	4801	35284	7.68	931637	459437
1997-98	5058	36364	7.66	957724	474880
1998-99	5108	36850	7.62	970978	483701
1999-2000	5249	37645	7.68	986489	490277
2000-2001	5257	37696	7.61	991560	495358
2001-2002 p	5530	39012	7.82	997871	498964

Rubber Statistics

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND ESTATES ACCORDING TO SIZE AT THE END OF EACH YEAR (AREA IN HECTARES)

ESTATES

Year	Above 20 ha & upto & including 40 ha			Above 40 ha & upto & including 200 ha			Above 200 ha & upto & including 400 ha			Above 400 ha & upto & including 600 ha		
	Units	Area	% Share	Units	Area	% Share	Units	Area	% Share	Units	Area	% Share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1955-56	209	6781	14.25	179	15047	31.63	33	9578	20.13	15	7513	15.79
1960-61	271	7590	14.18	216	17812	33.27	29	8082	15.10	18	8768	16.38
1965-66	325	9556	15.00	248	20476	32.14	30	8551	13.42	19	9400	14.76
1970-71	309	8771	13.01	273	21318	31.63	29	8219	12.19	20	9966	14.79
1975-76	289	8235	12.26	242	19332	28.77	27	7366	10.96	17	8100	12.06
1980-81	258	7289	10.61	228	18659	27.15	25	7481	10.89	15	8208	11.94
1985-86	137	4320	5.95	171	14408	19.84	24	7305	10.06	18	9046	12.46
1990-91	120	3407	4.39	130	11348	14.62	22	6262	8.07	22	11051	14.24
1995-96	114	3286	4.41	134	12291	16.48	25	7589	10.18	19	9835	13.19
1996-97	112	3214	4.35	134	12262	16.61	25	7610	10.31	20	10303	13.96
1997-98	111	3165	4.54	136	11732	16.84	23	6821	9.79	22	11396	16.36
1998-99	111	3171	4.57	136	11743	16.94	23	7059	10.18	21	10775	15.54
1999-2000	111	3188	4.67	137	11680	17.10	23	7159	10.48	20	10301	15.08
2000-2001	108	3118	4.63	135	11591	17.22	24	7487	11.12	21	10720	15.93
2001-2002 p	98	2917	4.32	136	11547	17.08	24	7548	11.17	21	10721	15.86

Year	Above 600 ha & upto & including 800 ha			Above 800 ha			Total	
	Units	Area	% Share	Units	Area	% Share	Units	Area
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1955-56	4	2762	5.81	6	5898	12.40	446	47579
1960-61	5	3437	6.42	8	7841	14.65	547	53530
1965-66	4	2696	4.23	10	13024	20.44	636	63703
1970-71	6	4036	5.99	12	15088	22.39	649	67398
1975-76	9	6138	9.14	14	18018	26.82	598	67189
1980-81	10	6885	10.02	17	20201	29.39	553	68723
1985-86	14	9294	12.80	20	28249	38.90	384	72622
1990-91	17	11415	14.71	21	34135	43.98	332	77618
1995-96	15	10116	13.56	19	31459	42.18	326	74576
1996-97	13	8682	11.76	19	31738	43.00	323	73809
1997-98	11	7328	10.52	19	29212	41.94	322	69654
1998-99	11	7313	10.55	19	29279	42.23	321	69340
1999-2000	11	7284	10.66	19	28695	42.01	321	68307
2000-2001	9	5887	8.75	19	28509	42.35	316	67312
2001-2002 p	9	5872	8.69	19	28989	42.89	307	67594

STATE WISE TOTAL AREA AND PRODUCTION OF NATURAL RUBBER IN INDIA
DURING 2001-02

State/ Territory	Total area	% share	Production	% share
1. Traditional region				
Kerala	475039	83.85	580350	91.91
Tamil Nadu	18704	3.30	21631	3.43
<i>Sub Total</i>	<i>493743</i>	<i>87.15</i>	<i>601981</i>	<i>95.34</i>
2. Non traditional region				
<i>a. Northern states</i>				
Tripura	27947	4.93	10304	1.63
Assam	12806	2.26	1755	0.28
Meghalaya	4354	0.77	2378	0.38
Nagaland	2024	0.36	393	0.06
Manipur	1698	0.30	198	0.03
Mizoram	619	0.11	63	0.01
Arunachal Pradesh	323	0.05	42	0.01
<i>Sub Total</i>	<i>49771</i>	<i>8.78</i>	<i>15133</i>	<i>2.40</i>
<i>b. Other States</i>				
Karnataka	20017	3.53	13465	2.13
Andaman & Nicobar	960	0.17	397	0.06
Goa	843	0.15	314	0.05
Maharashtra	165	0.03	47	0.01
Orissa	517	0.09	26	Neg.
West Bengal	430	0.08	36	Neg.
Andhra Pradesh	109	0.02	1	Neg.
Gujarat	3	Neg.	0	Neg.
<i>Sub Total</i>	<i>23044</i>	<i>4.07</i>	<i>14286</i>	<i>2.26</i>
Grand Total	566558	100.00	631400	100

Neg. - Negligible

Rubber Statistics

PRODUCTION, IMPORT, EXPORT AND CONSUMPTION OF ALL KINDS OF RUBBER (TONNES)

Year	Production			Import		Export	
	Natural rubber	Synthetic rubber	Reclaimed rubber	Total	Natural rubber	Synthetic rubber	Natural rubber
1	2	3	4	5	6	8	7
1950-51	15830	-	NA	15830	4170	-	964
1955-56	23730	-	2853*	26583	4428	1201	12
1960-61	25697	-	5024*	30721	23125	8097	-
1965-66	50530	14741	9679*	74950	16357	2735	-
1970-71	92171	29791	15507	137469	2469	5014	-
1975-76	137750	25119	19581	182450	-	6391	-
1980-81	153100	25293	29336	207729	9250	17492	-
1985-86	200465	34758	39195	274418	41431	39086	-
1990-91	329615	57293	53629	440537	49013	51715	-
1991-92	366745	57726	54185	478656	15070	39210	5834
1992-93	393490	57892	61490	512872	17884	47362	5999
1993-94	435160	49633	62780	547573	19940	64338	186
1994-95	471815	63681	64425	599921	8093	73860	1961
1995-96	506910	68223	65780	640913	51635	71735	1130
1996-97	549425	64563	66670	680658	19770	91050	1598
1997-98	583830	71993	69840	725663	32070	86389	1415
1998-99	605045	67590	63980	736615	29534	97548	1840
1999-2000	622265	60293	64080	746638	20213	104842	5989
2000-2001	630405	65460	62120	757985	8970	106923	13356
2001-2002 p	631400	69653	63550	764603	49769	111323	6995

Year	Consumption			
	Natural rubber	Synthetic rubber	Reclaimed rubber	Total
1	9	10	11	12
1950-51	19854	-	-	19854
1955-56	28445	461	2647	31553
1960-61	48148	7397	5453	60998
1965-66	63765	21553	9774	95092
1970-71	87237	33160	14348	134745
1975-76	125692	32452	19342	177486
1980-81	173630	47050	26850	247530
1985-86	237440	70035	38215	345690
1990-91	364310	104735	52500	521545
1991-92	380150	105650	54015	539815
1992-93	414105	108690	62470	585265
1993-94	450480	113395	63110	626985
1994-95	485850	122710	64655	673215
1995-96	525465	134085	65775	725325
1996-97	561765	142810	66585	771160
1997-98	571820	160915	70085	802820
1998-99	591545	156395	63095	811035
1999-2000	628110	167220	63450	858780
2000-2001	631475	170670	62260	864405
2001-2002 p	638210	174530	63875	876615

p - provisional NA - Not Available

* - Including import

STATE WISE CONSUMPTION OF ALL KINDS OF RUBBER DURING 2000-2001

State	No. of manufacturers	Consumption (Tonnes)			
		Natural rubber	Synthetic rubber	Reclaimed rubber	Total
Andhra Pradesh	139	19906	9330	3166	32402
Bihar	34	1304	317	186	1807
Delhi	276	18360	2176	1478	22014
Goa	25	23552	8556	974	33082
Gijarat	378	35107	6213	1622	42942
Haryana.	289	38638	7596	1424	47658
Karnataka	229	31233	9312	4476	45021
Kerala	891	88221	32978	6773	127972
Madhya Pradesh	88	27732	11404	3159	42295
Maharashtra	612	68344	25989	8322	102655
Orissa	14	24072	4907	692	29671
Pondicherry	30	2531	718	34	3283
Punjab	537	82843	8001	16542	107386
Rajasthan	87	35867	8423	465	44755
Tamil Nadu	502	32588	11539	4119	48246
Uttar Pradesh	438	55684	12945	4178	72807
West Bengal	447	43258	10217	4603	58078
Others	46	2235	49	47	2331
Total	5062	631475	170670	62260	864405

NUMBER OF LICENSED PROCESSORS DURING 2001-2002

State/ District	No.	State/ District	No.
Thiruvananthapuram	5	Kozhikode	3
Kollam	3	Wayanadu	0
Pathanamthitta	4	Kannur	4
Alappuzha	2	Kasaragod	1
Kottayam	39	Kerala	114
Iddukki	6	Tamilnadu	9
Eranakulam	21	Karnataka	8
Thrissur	10	Tripura	1
Palakkad	4		
Malappuram	12	Grand Total	132

Rubber Statistics

CONSUMPTION OF ALL KINDS OF RUBBER ACCORDING TO END PRODUCTS DURING 2000-2001 (TONNES)

	Products	Natural rubber	Synthetic rubber	Reclaimed rubber	Total
1	Auto tyres & tubes	285275 [45.18]	94066 [55.12]	10210 [16.40]	389551 [45.07]
2	Cycle tyres & tubes	82592 [13.08]	15245 [8.93]	18283 [29.37]	116120 [13.43]
3	Camel back	38104 [6.03]	8815 [5.16]	3924 [6.30]	50843 [5.88]
4	Footwears	70547 [11.17]	31555 [18.49]	7832 [12.58]	109934 [12.72]
5	Belts and hoses	38220 [6.05]	7934 [4.65]	3922 [6.30]	50076 [5.79]
6	Latex foam	31620 [5.01]	-	-	31620 [3.66]
7	Dipped goods	32081 [5.08]	-	-	32081 [3.71]
8	Cables and wires	1719 [0.27]	1684 [0.99]	824 [1.32]	4227 [0.49]
9	Battery boxes	1865 [0.30]	2691 [1.58]	9675 [15.54]	14231 [1.65]
10	Others	49452 [7.83]	8680 [5.08]	7590 [12.19]	65722 [7.60]
	Total	631475 [100.00]	170670 [100.00]	62260 [100.00]	864405 [100.00]

Figures in bracket indicate the percentage share of consumption..

NUMBER OF LICENSED DEALERS DURING 2001-02

State/ Territory		District	
	8417	Thiruvananthapuram	758
Kerala	192	Kollam	1062
Tamil Nadu	153	Pathanamthitta	1022
Punjab*	126	Alappuzha	132
Delhi	75	Kottayam	2308
West Bengal	72	Iddukki	418
Uttar Pradesh	93	Eranakulam	1124
Maharashtra	106	Thrissur	159
Karnataka	39	Palakkad	315
Haryana	105	Malappuram	385
Tripura	36	Kozhikode	188
Gujarat	5	Wayanadu	59
Madhya Pradesh	19	Kannur	395
Rajasthan	23	Kasaragod	92
Assam	3	Total	8417
Andaman & Nicobar	12		
Meghalaya	5		
Bihar	4		
Andhra Pradesh	1		
Orissa	2		
Goa, Daman & Diu	0		
Jammu & Kashmir	0		
Mizoram	0		
Manipur	0		
Himachal Pradesh	3		
Pondicherry	1		
Nagaland			
Grand Total	9492		

* including Chandigarh

WORLD RUBBER POSITION

AREA UNDER RUBBER IN MAIN PRODUCING COUNTRIES (IN THOUSAND HECTARES)

Territory	End of	Holdings	Estates	Total
Indonesia	2000	2823	549	3372
Thailand	2000	1895	85	1980
Malaysia	2000	1245	186	1431
China	1998	NA	NA	618
India	2000	496	67	563
Sri Lanka	2000	101	57	158
Brazil	1998	100	80	180
Nigeria	1999	90	60	150
Liberia	1999	49	60	109
Vietnam *	1997	35	240	275
D. R. of Congo (a)	1999	10	25	35
Philippines	1999	-	92	92
Myanmar	1995	59	46	105
Cote d'Ivoire	1998	26	70	96
Cameroon	1997	2	40	42

Note: Estate areas refer to holdings of 40 ha. And over except for India where it refers to holdings of over 20 ha.

NA: Not available

*: Estimate

(a): Formerly Zaire.

PRODUCTION OF NATURAL RUBBER IN MAIN PRODUCING COUNTRIES (IN THOUSAND TONNES)

Country	1985	1990	1995	1997	2000	2001p
Thailand	724	1275	1805	2033	2346	2284
Indonesia	1130	1262	1455	1505	1501	1577
Malaysia	1470	1291	1089	971	615	547
India	198	324	500	580	629	632
China	188	264	424	444*	445*	451*
Philippines	NA	61	60	66	67*	68*
Nigeria *	52	152	116	65	55	50
Sri Lanka	138	113	106	106	88	86
Vietnam *	52	103	154	212	291	317
Cote d'Ivoire	41	69	77	108	113*	109*
Liberia *	84	19	13	67	105	109
Brazil	40	31	44	61	88	90
World	4400	5120	6040	6470	6750	7110

*: Estimated

NA: Not available

p: Provisional

Rubber Statistics

CONSUMPTION OF NATURAL RUBBER IN MAIN CONSUMING COUNTRIES (IN THOUSAND TONNES)

Country	1985	1990	1995	1997	2000	2001p
U.S.A.	764	808	1004	1044*	1193*	972*
Japan	540	677	692	713	752	729
China *	415	600	780	910	1080	1215
India	233	358	517	572	638	631
Korea Rep *	155	255	300	302	332	332
Malaysia	69	184	327	327	345	330
Germany @	202	209	212	212*	247*	244*
France	156	179	176	192	309	282
Brazil	98	124	155	161	221	218
U.K. *	126	136	118	119	133	107
Italy	127	130	102	117	139	136
Taiwan *	84	105	103	105	97	94
C.I.S.	210	150	13	9*	36*	33*
World	4430	5210	5950	6470	7340	7070

*: Estimated p: Provisional

@: Upto 1990 Federal Republic of Germany.

For C.I.S.. data before 1992 refer to the former U.S.S.R.

COUNTRY WISE IMPORT OF NATURAL RUBBER (IN THOUSAND TONNES)

Country	1985	1990	1995	1997	2000	2001p
U.S.A.	770	820	1026	1044	1192	972
China	163	340	297	362	820	943
Japan	540	663	696	730	802	713
Rep. of Korea	159	254	289	299	331	330*
France	155	178	176	192	309	282
Germany	202	209	212	212	250	245
Spain	110	119	130	148	171	184
Canada	104	84	121	133	150*	132
Brazil	60	95	106	100	139	128
Italy	132	132	121	132	136	135
U.K.	131	136	120	120	133	107
Turkey	46	47	79	87	87	79
Taiwan	84	105	103	107	97	94
Mexico	65	68	55	80	90	67
Argentina	23	31	29	38	27	23
India	34	60	50	29	11	38
World	3560	4063	4219	4432	5498	5193

*: Estimated p: Provisional

COUNTRY WISE EXPORT OF NATURAL RUBBER (IN THOUSAND TONNES)

Country	1985	1990	1995	1997	2000	2001p
Thailand	685	1151	1636	1837	2166	2006
Indonesia	1001	1077	1324	1404	1380	1453
Vietnam	36	76	138	194	269*	293
Malaysia	1497	1322	1013	1018	978	821
Liberia	87	19	13*	67*	105*	109*
Nigeria	29	121	99	53*	36*	30*
Cambodia	14	28	30*	32*	35*	35*
Sri Lanka	120	87	68	61	33	32
World	3671	4076	4575	5011	5722	5709

*: Estimated p: Provisional

PRODUCTION OF SYNTHETIC RUBBER (IN THOUSAND TONNES)

Country	1985	1990	1995	1997	2000	2001p
U.S.A.	2026	2115	2530*	2589	2395*	2063*
C.I.S.	2125	2277	837	725	737	919*
Japan	1158	1426	1498	1592	1592	1466
France	544	522	618	595	669	672
Germany @	448	525	480	555	849	828
China	171	316	493	600	836	1052
Italy	225	300	310	295	285	274
Brazil	266	256	286	347	373	335
U.K.	233	274	320	294	286	270*
Canada *	209	195	170	216	187*	145*
Korea Rep	106	227	384	540	678	663*
Taiwan	105	175	365	457	465	480*
Mexico	146	133	142	154	187	173
India	37	58	67	74	60	69
World	8960	9890	9480	10080	10870	10490

*: Estimated p: Provisional

@: Upto 1990 Federal Republic of Germany.

Rubber Statistics

CONSUMPTION OF SYNTHETIC RUBBER (IN THOUSAND TONNES)

Country	1985	1990	1995	1997	2000	2001p
U.S.A.	1962	1821	2172	2323	2190	1840
C.I.S.	2115	2078	424	450	539	615
Japan	948	1133	1085	1163	1138	1085
China *	245	340	760	995	1455	1575
Germany @	411	511	426	501*	645*	630*
France	312	351	430	416	482	465
Italy	277	310	293	290	291*	276*
Korea Rep *	145	279*	370	406	382*	364*
Brazil	235	284	280	310	320	322
U.K. *	201	223	226	235	188	167
Canada	173	185	198	259	233	228
Taiwan *	95	195	284	292	262	223
Spain	144	166	195	222	239*	262*
Mexico*	140	114	132	162	160	142
India	70	97	133	158	171	172
World	9000	9660	9270	10010	10820	10340

*: Estimated p: Provisional

@: Upto 1990 Federal Republic of Germany.

WORLD PRICE OF NATURAL RUBBER (AVERAGE PRICE FOR RSS 3 PER 100 KG)

Year	London (C.I.F.)		Kualalumpur (F.O.B)		Kottayam (India) Rs.
	Pound Sterling	Equivalent Rate in Rs.	Malaysian Ringgit	Equivalent Rate in Rs.	
1976	46.02	750	189.7	674	620
1977	49.34	756	194.0	692	630
1978	54.04	850	222.5	789	885
1979	62.53	1072	271.1	1011	1024
1980	63.76	1170	298.7	1083	1154
1981	53.38	938	230.8	872	1423
1982	49* 37	819	181.3	739	1473
1983	73.00	1120	238.8	1042	1672
1984	73.26	1110	214.7	1040	1689
1985	61.15	980	179.8	890	1694
1986	57.09	1057	202.1	988	1670
1987	62.23	1321	236.4	1217	1766
1988	69.25	1717	301.2	1600	1811
1989	61.06	1623	247.0	1482	2040
1990	51.24	1604	220.6	1425	2147
1991	50.00	2000	216.9	1796	2128
1992	52.72	2655	212.6	2457	2463
1993	58.92	2786	207.5	2538	2546
1994	78.49	3779	288.6	3455	3107
1995	104.62	5375	390.4	5030	5059
1996	92.96	5143	342.9	4764	5122
1997	63.65	3776	273.8	3614	3988
1998	45.76	3127	273.1	2884	3013
1999	42.71	2989	231.5	2644	2997
2000	48.60	3296	252.5	3007	3125
2001	44.90	3041	218.5	2732	3109

Note: In the case of India, price refers to RSS 4 grade rubber

BASIC STATISTICAL RETURNS: 1972-95*Published by RBI in April 1998***CREDIT - DEPOSIT RATIO OF KERALA**

Year	C D Ratio as per Sanction	C D Ratio as per Utilisation	No of offices of Scheduled Commercial Banks
1972	69.6	74.2	947
1973	70.5	75.6	982
1974	71.5	75.1	1068
1975	68.7	72.2	1185
1976	71.2	73.2	1344
1977	64.0	65.6	1607
1978	62.1	60.7	1975
1979	65.8	67.8	2060
1980	67.5	69.0	2152
1981	74.4	76.0	2357
1982	66.2	72.2	2468
1983	68.3	67.0	2542
1984	72.9	74.0	2597
1985	66.9	68.4	2741
1986	63.0	64.3	2784
1987	69.8	70.9	2787
1988	66.4	67.3	2840
1989	65.9	65.9	2877
1990	63.1	63.1	2906
1991	59.1	59.6	2912
1992	51.7	52.2	2925
1993	46.5	47.1	2966
1994	44.0	44.2	3043
1995	44.8	45.2	3119
1996*		45.4	
1997*		46.9	
1998*		44.3	
1999*		43.1	
2000*		42.29	
2001		43.62 (upto December)	
2002		42.71 (as March 2002)	3318

* Supplied by Rural Planning & Credit Department, RBI Trivandrum, for SLCC meeting to review Banking Development in Kerala on 21.07.2001.

Banking

District-wise C-D Ratio for 1977, 1978 and 1979

District	As on 30-06-1977			As on 30-6-1978			As on 30-06-1979		
	Deposits	Advances	C - D Ratio	Deposits	Advances	C - D Ratio	Deposits	Advances	C - D Ratio
Kannur	47.29	26.61	56.2	63.23	33.89	53.59	84.89	55.37	65.23
Kozhikode	43.18	30.37	70.3	57.78	47.11	81.53	80.47	71.78	89.21
Palakkad	39.66	18.80	47.4	53.98	24.73	45.81	73.49	33.56	45.67
Malappuram	14.17	8.16	57.5	21.99	11.73	53.46	32.16	21.32	66.28
Thrissur	78.44	29.02	37.0	111.04	37.63	33.88	153.65	61.83	40.24
Eranakulam	170.54	134.00	79.0	198.92	162.87	81.87	285.64	211.65	74.10
Idukki	8.85	4.47	50.5	11.29	6.69	59.25	13.67	12.56	91.89
Kottayam	53.70	24.97	46.5	71.91	31.11	43.26	100.91	49.04	48.60
Alappuzha	66.70	26.77	40.1	97.76	37.73	38.59	143.24	55.98	38.87
Kollam	55.16	34.43	62.4	76.36	85.58	112.07	88.87	82.77	93.11
Trivandrum	90.09	39.20	43.5	126.16	72.31	57.31	188.96	103.16	54.60
Total	667.78	379.69	56.8	890.39	551.38	61.92	1245.97	758.78	60.89

Provisional figures based on Lead Bank Statistics.

Compiled by SLCC

Details of Deposits, Advances and C-D Ratio - 1985

(Rs. in crores)

District	Deposits	Advances	% C - D Ratio
Thiruvananthapuram	436.09	299.30	68.6
Kollam	187.07	223.74	119.6
Pathanamthitta	198.28	114.06	57.5
Alappuzha	295.33	48.27	16.3
Kottayam	221.07	143.15	64.8
Iddukki	30.63	31.31	102.2
Eranakulam	423.31	481.98	113.9
Thrissur	364.46	169.54	46.5
Palakkad	177.28	98.61	55.6
Malappuram	123.82	81.58	65.9
Kozhikode	165.34	140.94	85.2
Wayanadu	17.93	35.10	195.8
Kannur	179.73	92.09	51.2
Kasaragod	51.03	38.40	75.2
Total	2871.37	1998.07	69.6

Provisional figures: SLCC

District wise C-D Ratio based on District Credit Plans: 1999-2003

District	March 1994	March 1995	March 1996	March 1997	March 1998	March 1999	March 2000	March 2001	March 2002
Thiruvananthapuram									
Kollam		63	67	60	52	52	47		52
Pathanamthitta	12.01	13.85	13.92	13.21	14.23	13.55	13.05	13.83	14.77
Alappuzha	36.09	40.20	35.78	39.45	38.16	34.30	31.59	33.12	
Kottayam				46	44	37			
Iddukki		78.75	78.55	86	77	77.5	86.24	90	90
Eranakulam			69.83	73.33	70.55	61.50	66.99		
Thrissur		30	31	35	38	35	33	34	36
Palakkad					46.46				44
Malappuram		44	45.8	44.9	45	39.5			34.94
Kozhikode			62	65	71	56	64		74
Wayanadu			101	103	111	117			184
Kannur						31	33	45	48
Kasaragod			53	83	75	67	68		69

C-D Ratio of Kerala with and without NRE Deposits

Year	Deposits (Rs. in crores)		Total	(Rs. in crores) Advances	C - D Ratio	
	NRE	Domestic			With NRE Deposits	Without NRE Deposits
1984-85	844	2635	3479	2181	62.69	82.77
1985-86	894	2707	3601	2371	65.84	87.59
1986-87	1193	2962	4155	2769	66.64	93.48
1987-88	1369	3442	4811	3116	64.77	90.52
1988-89	1584	4083	5667	3701	65.31	90.64
1989-90	2012	4608	6620	4118	62.20	89.37
1990-91	2304	5554	7858	4638	59.00	83.51
1991-92	3039	6632	9671	5003	51.73	75.44
1992-93	4499	7613	12112	5818	48.03	76.42

Air Travel

NO OF AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS

	International			Domestic		
	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
Delhi	28,300	28,751	28,026	49,622	52,836	58,387
Mumbai	34,606	34,597	35,891	72,619	73,812	79,389
Chennai	11,080	12,063	12,398	23,531	25,293	25,673
Kolkata	6,560	6,658	6,336	19,635	19,537	22,213

No of Passengers

	International			Domestic		
	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
Delhi	37,52,834	39,49,803	37,15,383	45,60,817	49,84,157	47,83,826
Mumbai	50,31,028	51,74,716	49,44,825	65,29,449	70,02,604	65,26,606
Chennai	17,02,534	18,33,957	17,41,458	19,44,844	22,31,932	20,42,784
Kolkata	5,94,314	6,31,558	5,90,445	20,04,567	20,54,842	19,70,857

IT DEPT WEIGHING LINUX OPTIONS

Sudha Nagu

Linux enthusiasts! Disappointed by the Government's flip-flop over crowning Linux the platform of choice? Don't be. Policies are not framed overnight. Also, adoption of technology is one thing. Mandating it is not as simple, especially when you are talking open source software. And talk there is, especially in the seemingly empty Electronics Niketan which houses the Department of Information Technology.

After a series of closed-door meetings with industry, developers and academia, the government is now faced with a dilemma. Adoption of open source software for governance and education is alright. But is it advisable to mandate it, locking out other sources altogether? No, says a white paper doing the rounds in the IT Department.

This move would be totally contrary to what is expected of a government, which can and should offer recommended guidelines (and naturally follow them itself) but not create a monopoly situation that does not differ from existing proprietary software monopolies.

So what is way out? Give preference, by "mandating" a process of software/ technology evaluation, selection and procurement which "includes" open source-comparing it on functional and financial criteria to other solutions.

While "functional" is the key-word (it would be self-defeating to reject a software for which there is no functional open source equivalent offered), it is easy to lock out an open source solution by specifying a functionality that is proprietary.

For example, "ability to read Microsoft Word documents without loss of formatting or content". "This is a trap as, only Microsoft word actually knows the structure of the documents it creates and this structure is closely guarded trade secret", points out the paper.

Which means the requirement specification should read "should be able to store documents in an open and well-documented format that makes it easy for other applications to access information contained in the document, without interaction with the original developer of the software that created the original document".

The other tricky question is whether to adopt products or the process. A product such as Linux OS would mean no cost, increased stability, enhanced security, better functionality, adherence to published standards and interoperability. But then

these benefits accrue only because the source is available for all to view, for all to modify, has been worked on by a large, diffuse team and the source and binaries are free for all to distribute respectively.

"As the most visible poster child of the movement, Linux has gained instant name recognition, with enviable branding" an independent technology consulting firm. While the Linux OS does represent the public development model or Free/ Libre Open Source Software (FLOSS), the government would be better advised to consider the development process as criterion.

This is important because a large number of products that "run under Linux" have started appearing. With solutions constantly evolving, separating the development model from the software would result in another operating environment that mirrors Microsoft products

MULTIPLE ACCESS OPTIONS FOR INTERNET IN INDIA

By Anand Parthasarathy

The Internet, as we know it today, - a global network of computers and communication used by over 600 million people worldwide (20 million of them in India) - was born 20 years ago.

That was when the APRANET, a command and communication network created by the U.S. Defence Department's Advanced Research Projects agency (ARPA), was effectively "gifted" to the civilian sector and a new protocol - the set of rules used to connect large numbers of networks together, each with its own "address" - begun. This standard - TCP/ IP or Transmission Control Protocol/ Internet Protocol - used the word "Internet" for the first time.

It remains the protocol that drives the Internet even today and the man who spearheaded the development that came into effect in the first few days of January 1983, was Vinton G. Cerf, then with the ARPA.

Toda Cerf (60) is senior vice president (architecture and technology) at WorldCom. At his own technology web page called "Cerf's UP", linked to the company's website (www.worldcom.com/global/resources/cerfs_up/), he welcomes fellow "Internauts" worldwide, and looks back on the astonishing growth of the Net in the last two decades, from a few hundred university and military sites in late 1982 to an estimated 605 million users in September 2002.

He warns that the world has to gear up to make another switch to a new protocol known as Internet Protocol Ipv6 in 2006, and suggests that it is

Cyber Corner

better to start early to avoid the tensions and hassles of that first implementation.

Veteran users this week are posting their own reminiscences of those pioneering days: many still proudly possess a T-shirt of the day which read: "I survived the TCP/ IP Transmission!"

And wiredNews.com suggests that the changeover to TCP/ IP was "one small switch for man, but a giant switch for mankind.com".

Indian Developments

It was only after the World Wide Web (WWW) was created in 1989 by Tim Berners-Lee – and the Netscape browser was launched in 1994 – that the average personal computer owner could really harness the Internet.

For Indian users, the Internet became a reality in August 1995, when the public sector Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd (VSNL) launched Internet services in the metros. The VSNL's monopoly ended in November 1998 when the Internet Service Provider (ISP) business was thrown open to private players under the most liberal terms: even today the license fee for ISPs is just Rs.1 per year, compared to the lakhs that cellular phone providers have to shell out.

Fuelled by the privatisation wave, there are today just over 200 active ISPs, covering 340 towns in India. The subscription base was 3.8 million in September 2002 and is expected to cross 4 millions shortly.

Since most Internet accounts in India are used by multiple members, the user base of net enabled Indians is about 20 millions. Cybercafes and Cyber "dhabas" numbering around 12000, which offer amongst the cheapest access rates in the world (Rs. 15-20 per hour), also contribute to a more wide spread usage. The VSNL (in which the Tata group acquired 45 per cent stake in February 2002) and

Satyam, are the two largest ISPs, accounting for six lakhs subscribers each.

Other major ISPs are the government owned MTNL and BSNL and the private sector Bharti and Dishnet.

While the growth of Internet in India has been fairly modest, by international standards, it is one of the few countries where all access technologies have been tried in addition to the most common telephone dial up connection.

Internet through cable has been pioneered here by providers such as Hathway, Zeenext and Asianet.

MICROSOFT TO LAUNCH XDOCS

Microsoft Corp. planned to announce a new business software application on Wednesday that allows users to enter and collect data across a variety of platforms. The product, dubbed XDocs, also incorporates word processing, graphics and other capabilities.

The application was developed by Microsoft's Office team, which focuses on business software. Microsoft chief executive Steve Ballmer was scheduled to announce the software at the gather Group's Symposium and ITExpo in Orlando, Florida.

The Software is designed to allow users to gather and automatically share multiple types of data, said Scott Bishop, a Microsoft Office product manager.

For example, a sales representative returning from a trip could record expenses, new customer contact information, a report to management on the success of the trip and other information through XDocs.

The software is written using the XML standard, or extensible markup language. Because XML can identify the types of information that are entered, the application can automatically send the expenses data to the company's expense-reporting system, the customer contact information to a customer database and the report to the appropriate person.

SONY PUMPS IN \$ 20M IN PALM UNIT :

Handheld computer maker Palm Inc., said on Tuesday that Sony Corp. has invested \$ 20 Million in Palm's software division, and now owns about 6 percent of the unit.

The investments advances Palm's plans to spin off Palm Source, the unit that develops the Palm OS, which powers handhelds made by Palm and its licensees, such as Handspring Inc., Samsung Electronics Co. Ltd. And Sony.

Palm said that Sony, the leading maker of electronics ranging from personal audio systems to desktop computers and large-screen televisions, will expand its business and technical collaboration with Palm Source.

Courtesy: Indian Express.

GOVERNANCE CAN MAKE ALL THE DIFFERENCE: AMARTYA SEN

By LAKSHMI BALAKRISHNAN

It was time for a reality check on the economics of life. Lectures on Indian economy are obviously not new to Delhi University, but Friday morning was different.

For, it brought together Nobel laureate, Amartya Sen, and his "subjects" on the same platform.

It was meant to be a "jan sunwai" – public hearing – on man's most basic need. And "Living with hunger: A public hearing on the right to food" did more than just present the expert views of Prof. Sen and provide glimpses of the battle against starvation being waged by people across the country.

While Prof. Sen spoke on "hunger in India", it was his answers to questions that had the visiting farmers in awe for his understanding of their problem.

"I don't think it is a question of economics, but of public policy. There is need for more explicit analysis of the effects of public policies on different classes, particularly the extreme undergoes of society. Good governance can make all the different."

Attended by university teachers, students and farmers representing 47 non-government organizations from across the country, the event saw government representation too.

Not all villagers may believe that a public forum can help solve their problems, but being heard itself was clearly a big enough achievement for many. "Coming here, speaking about the issues of starvation deaths and listening to the testimonies of others has helped us make our point. Being heard in Delhi itself is half the battle won," said Kailashi Devi, who came along with a Rajasthan based NGO.

But for every ray of hope offered here, there was perhaps a story left unheard.

A group of farmers from Hapur was not amused at not being heard.

And such was their anger that they did not mind running down the entire initiative.

RUBCO TO ENTER VIRGIN COCONUT OIL MARKET

Arun Iyer

RUBCO – The Kerala Rubber Co-operative, a leading co-operative producer of rubber products, has drawn up plans to start selling virgin coconut oil, making the co-operative one of the handful of institutions dealing in this type of oil, according to Mr. C Janardanan, consultant and advisor to Rubco.

This type of oil is produced from fresh coconuts (hence the name virgin coconut oil) and not from copra which is the traditional raw material for milling coconut oil.

Virgin coconut oil, which is low in cholesterol and has good demand in the international market, would be produced using a technology which has been patented by an Australian agriculture expert Mr. Dan Etherington.

The co-operative has already identified a buyer in Europe who had agreed to lift 30% of the annual production while the balance would be sold in the domestic market.

Rubco intends to have the direct micro-expeller (DME) units installed across as many as 200 co-operative unions (who are members of Rubco) within the next 3-4 years.

The DME is unique in that the entire process right from removal of husk to oil extraction is manual and would be environment-friendly. Mr. Janardhanan added.

After the husk is removed and coconut scrapped, the scrapings are allowed to be dried after which oil is extracted using a hand-press. The scrapping are dried using the husk as fuel.

The expeller is effective in that close to 85% of the oil content in the scrapping is extracted.

The residue could either be used as animal feed or supplied to bakeries and confectionery units and be used as desiccated coconut.

Robco, which was set up in the late 90s sells a variety of rubber products like chappals, rubber wood furniture and rubberized-coir mattresses

India ranks alongside Philippines and Sri Lanka in term of coconut production.

The country's production of coconuts is placed in excess of four million units, though the onset of the dreaded 'coconut mite' has affected the production.

Economics Time

TOURIST ARRIVALS SWELL IN END - 2002

Oct-Dec Season Inflow Shoots Up 15% Year-On-Year, A First Since 1996

Meenu Nichani

The last quarter of 2002 saw the fortunes of the tourism and hospitality sector change for the better. The tourist inflow figures collated by the Department of Tourism reveals a 15% growth for the October-December period to 7.37 lakh visitors, against a negative growth of 23% in the corresponding period last year. Industry officials said the sector has reported a growth of this magnitude for the first time since 1996.

Of the foreign guests, the UK provided the largest component at 16.6%, followed by the US at 14.1% and Germany at 7.7%

"The last quarter has ended well and there has been a large jump of about 60% in individual travel, which means better margins. However, group travel to India has taken a beating, and the group sizes have been down from 25 people in a group to just 8 people", said Mr. L P Singh, CEO, (Leisure group), Cox and Kings.

Most hoteliers said international corporate travel and fuelled the additional demand. However, in the leisure travel category, it was largely domestic demand which was filling hotels. International leisure travel is on the decline owing to poor security perception in the South Asia region.

"It's true that the growth in corporate travel has buoyed occupancies. And the trends for the month of January and booking for February continue to be stable, as far as corporate travel is concerned," said Mr.K.B. Karchu, senior vice-president, Carlson Hospitality (India).

According to the Federation of Hotels and Restaurants Association (FHRAI), average room rates (ARR) for most hotels is likely to be steady. The period of discounts seems to be over. FHRAI research reveals that demand for hotels has risen across many cities like Mumbai, Bangalore, Goa, Delhi and Hyderabad. Hotels in Bangalore are likely to gain the most in the absence of new supply. While hotels in Delhi and Hyderabad will see growth, the Mumbai hospitality sector will continue to be pushed down by new supply of hotels.

Economic Times.

**IV EMPIRICAL EXPLORATION:
METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS**

Continued from December Issue

The available literature tends to suggest several possible channels through which monetary policy could impinge differentially across regions. These include, for instance, state-level differences in the mix of industries, in the number of small versus large firms and in the extent of financial deepening.

In order to test our hypothesis that whether monetary policy shocks have differential effects in different states in India, we employ a vector auto regression (VAR) framework, with state-specific SDP-economy wide GDP, monetary policy, and a variable capturing structural shock. Towards this end, the study employs annual data on NSDP for the 14 major states in India as mentioned earlier for the period 1969-1999 for which consistent data set is available⁴. In addition, we also have the real gross domestic product at the national level, an index of food price and an indicator of monetary policy shock, viz. the growth rate of real money supply, defined as $(M_3/p)^5$. The inclusion of P_f/P in the VAR deserves some explanation. Emerging market economies are often susceptible to shocks in food prices. Food, in particular, constitutes a dominant proportion of their consumption basket and especially so in relatively backward states, where a significant part of incomes is often spent of food. Keeping this in mind, an index of food prices has been included as an additional variable.

The Frame Work

The analysis focuses on the dynamic behaviour of an $n \times 1$ co-variance stationary vector defined by the relation

$$z_t = \left[Y_t^i, Y_t, \left(\frac{M_3}{P} \right)_t, \left(\frac{P_f}{P} \right)_t \right] \dots (1)$$

where Y is the NDP, Y^i is the NSDP in state i. P_f/P is an index of food price and M_3/P is the monetary policy variable. T denotes the time period.

The dynamics of Z_t are represented by a VAR

$$AZ_t = B(L)Z_{t-1} + e_t \dots (2)$$

Where A is an $n \times n$ matrix of coefficients describing the contemporaneous correlation among the variables. B(L) is an $n \times n$ matrix of polynomials in the lag operator L, and $e_t = [\epsilon_{1,t}, \epsilon_{2,t}, \dots, \epsilon_{n-1,t}, \epsilon_{n,t}]$ is an $n \times n$ vector of structural disturbances.

Solving for Z_t produces the following reduced form system

$$Z_t = C(L)Z_{t-1} + u_t \dots (3)$$

Where, $C(L) = A^{-1}B(L)$ is an infinite-order lag polynomial, and $u_t = A^{-1}e_t$ describes the relationship between the model's reduced-form residuals and the model's structural residuals.

In order to achieve exact identification, instead of using Sims (1980) type triangular decomposition, sufficient restrictions are placed on the variance-covariance matrix of structural errors. For an exact identification, six restrictions have been placed on the A matrix. These are motivated by practical consideration of the transmission of economic changes through sub-national and national economies. In particular, we have assumed that the food price shock is unrelated to other shocks in the model. Secondly, while nationwide NDP is influenced by both monetary policy as well as relative food price shocks, the state-specific NSDPs

are influenced, apart from monetary policy and relative food price shocks, by economy wide NDP shocks. This provides us with the following structure of A, viz.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \dots\dots\dots (4)$$

**Table 5:
ADF Tests of Variables**

State	Level ^a	Growth Rate ^b
NSDP- Haryana	-0.61	-5.84
NSDP- Punjab	-1.71	-5.05
NSDP- Rajasthan	-1.40	-5.85
NSDP- Bihar	-2.16	-5.13
NSDP- Orissa	-2.18	-7.41
NSDP- WB	1.84	-4.22
NSDP- MP	-0.55	-7.46
NSDP- UP	-1.18	-5.21
NSDP- Gujarat	-0.23	-5.03
NSDP- Maharashtra	1.44	-4.39
NSDP- Andhra Pradesh	-0.90	-6.27
NSDP- Karnataka	1.45	-4.41
NSDP- Kerala	0.62	-2.98
NSDP- Tamil Nadu	0.91	-3.85
Relative Price of food	-2.40	-5.46
Net Domestic Product	1.76	-4.05
M ₃ /P	1.92	-4.56

a Equation includes an intercept and time trend.
b Equation includes an intercept term.

Note: The 95 per cent values for a and b are -3.96 and -2.96, respectively.

UNIT ROOT TESTS

In order to avoid spuriousness, the variables used in the estimation process need to be stationary. Table 5 reports the results of the augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) unit root tests applied to the levels and

first differences of the system's variables. As Table 5 shows, all the variables are found to be I(1). Hence, the framework as described in (1) has been taken in growth rates

EMPIRICAL ESTIMATES

The obvious question that arises is: how can one measure the effectiveness of monetary policy in a particular state? Since all the variables are taken in real terms, monetary policy is postulated to be more effective in a state where the monetary shocks explain a larger proportion of output variance of that state. Given the annual data series employed in the study, we examined the 5-year ahead forecast error variance decomposition (FEVD) of $g(Y_i)$'s, and compared the proportion of FEVD of $g(Y_i)$ that are explained by monetary shock. An interesting pattern emerged when we delved into these numbers. Clearly, there is a clustering around of the states into two groups, the former in which monetary policy has higher impulses, and the latter, in which it was (relatively speaking) lower. This impact of the monetary shock is summarised in Tables 6 and 7, respectively for these two sets of states. Table 6 shows the states where monetary shocks have a less significant role in explaining statewise output variance; the opposite is the case depicted in Table 7.

As evident, not all states respond to the same extent to a common monetary policy shock. In

Table 6, the impact of a monetary policy shock is generally found to be high in the first year for states such as Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh; for all states, state NSDP generally declines during the first year following the policy shock and increases thereafter. The impulse responses indicate that unanticipated monetary policy shocks typically have their maximum impact on NSDP after three years.

For example, a policy innovation results in 6.83 per cent increase in NSDP in Punjab in the second year. The effect of the policy shock then builds to a maximum of 7.13 per cent in the fourth year and dies down thereafter.

Table 7, on the other hand, depicts the reverse scenario where the impact of a policy shock on statewise output variance is significant. As evident, most of the states included therein respond quite significantly to the policy innovation. For instance, the policy shocks results in a substantial rise in NSDP in Andhra Pradesh in Year 1, but subsequently dampens to 26.79 per cent by the end of the fifth year. Of these five states, Gujarat shows the most significant response to the policy shock with a high of 36.57 per cent; the lowest being for Maharashtra with 11.59 per cent. Interestingly, for the most of these states, the effect of the policy shock is maximum in the first year, the exception being Maharashtra, which shows the maximum response in the fifth year.

How far are these results in line with the stylised facts alluded to earlier? While there is an element of subjectivism in the clustering criterion in the sense that there is no statistical testing of the differences in output variance explained by monetary shock in state i vis-à-vis state j , the distinct pattern of clustering and the output variance between the two sets of states is, more or less, in line with the expected structural differences among the states. There are, however, certain exceptions to the observed attributes for certain states. This needs to be further explored.

Table 6

States Where Monetary Shocks Have Less Significant Role In State wise Output Variance: Proportion of State wise Output Variance Explained by Monetary Shocks

(Per cent)

Year	Haryana	Punjab	Up	Bihar	Orissa	Wb	Mp	Kerala	tn
1	0.76	1.95	6.72	0.26	0.01	3.23	4.61	1.10	0.03
2	2.35	6.83	4.65	2.03	0.02	4.78	2.90	2.11	0.30
3	2.51	7.00	4.61	2.22	0.04	7.38	3.45	2.12	0.52
4	2.52	7.13	4.71	2.22	0.04	7.30	3.51	2.10	0.52
5	2.58	7.11	4.71	2.22	0.04	7.29	3.53	2.12	0.55

Table 7

States Where Monetary Shocks Have a Significant Role in Statewise Output Variance: Proportion of Statewise Output Variance Explained by Monetary Shocks

(Per cent)

Year	Rajasthan	Gujarat	Maharashtra	Andhra Pradesh	Karnataka
1	29.94	36.57	11.59	28.85	28.83
2	24.90	31.65	11.45	27.25	24.46
3	23.87	30.03	11.89	26.96	23.72
4	23.75	29.94	11.96	26.77	23.54
5	23.73	29.90	11.97	26.79	23.49

V Concluding Observations

The present paper employs time-series techniques to examine whether monetary policy had symmetric effects across major states in India during the period 1969-70 to 1998-1999. The impulse response functions from an estimated SVAR reveal a core of states responding to monetary policy in a

pro-active fashion than several other states. The study attempted to identify these core (and non-core) states that were more (less) sensitive to such policy shocks. Combining this with the earlier information in the concentration of manufacturing and the degree of financial deepening across states, it is clear that those states which have a greater concentration of manufacturing units or are relatively intensively banked tend to be more responsive to such shocks.

The analysis began by setting out the basic facts on 14 Indian states, related to those aspects likely to give rise to shock asymmetry, viz, industry-mix, industrial concentration and financial deepening. A SVAR model was elaborated with a view to examining the impact of monetary policy innovations on output in each state. Based on our analysis, states were classified into two categories: (i) those significantly affected by monetary policy shocks (Type I states); and (ii) those where monetary policy is relatively less effective (Type II states). Our conclusions lend support to what our earlier theoretical discussions lead us to expect, viz, broadly speaking, states with a heavy concentration of manufacturing enterprises and greater financial deepening tend to be more sensitive to monetary policy shocks than relatively under-banked /less industrialised states. There are, however, certain exceptions to the observed attributes of some of the states.

This raises the possibility that different states are subject to shocks, which are asymmetric and hence, that in a sense, the Indian federal economy is an incomplete currency area. Monetary policy may then be more responsive to the shocks occurring in certain states, and while smoothening out output fluctuations in this group of states, might be leaving other types of shocks occurring in the remaining states, largely unattended. Further investigation is of course, necessary to confirm the presence and extent of such asymmetries as well as examine in details their sources. If it does not turn out that the regional asymmetries are indeed significant with the Indian federation falling well short of an optimum currency area, then institutional changes of a far-reaching kind in the monetary policy mechanism would be called for. While it may

be premature to speculate on the nature of the required changes, there is no gainsaying that in view of severe resource constraints faced by several Indian states (Rao 2002), monetary policy would need to take regional perspective into account.

Notes

-----[The views expressed in the paper are the authors' own, and not necessarily those of the institutions to which they belong. The authors would like to thank, without implicating M D Patra for his insightful comment for an earlier draft.]

1. See for example, Singh et al (1982), Jadhav (1994), Rangarajan (1988) and Arif (1990) and Reddy (2002).
2. These regions are New England, Mid-East, Great Lakes, Plains, Southeast, Southwest, Rocky Mountain and Far West.
3. The sample coincides with Ahluwalia's set of 14 states for the sake of comparing the GDP among the Indian states (Ahluwalia 2000).
4. The data has been culled out from the database of Indian Economy (Hl Chandok), National Accounts Data (Central Statistical Organisation) and the handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy (Reserve Bank of India)
5. Both state-specific NSDP's and economy wide NDP have been taken at factor cost at constant prices.

Exchange Rates

STOCK EXCHANGE SENSEX

DATE	Bombay stock exchange sensex open	National stock exchange s & p cnx nifty
Sep'26 2002	3011.42	969.90
Sep'27 2002	3020.33	976.45
Sep'30 2002	3029.56	963.15
Oct'3 2002	2963.61	948.20
Oct'10 2002	2954.13	958.45
Oct'11 2002	2990.99	971.05
Dec'5 2002	3186.62	1045.95
Dec'6 2002	3235.68	1069.80
Dec'19 2002	3332.72	1076.00
Dec'20 2002	3339.46	1079.30
Dec'26 2002	3360.86	1085.05
Dec'27 2002	3393.58	1098.40
Jan'17 2003	3377.94	1086.50
Jan'23 2003	3351.75	1070.90
Jan'28 2003	3247.09	1046.20
Jan'31 2003	3216.16	-
Feb'3 2003	3260.04	1055.30
Feb'4 2003	3283.59	-
Feb'13 2003	-	-
Feb'14 2003	3250.65	-
Feb'17 2003	3248.90	1058.20
Feb'19 2003	3303.09	1064.30
Feb'20 2003	3301.87	1065.60
Feb'21 2003	3303.33	1066.15
Feb'27 2003	3254.84	1052.95

EXCHANGE RATES

Date	US Dollar	Euro	Kuwait Dinar	UAE Dirham	Bahrain Dinar	Qatary Riyal	Saudi Riyal	Omani Riyal
Sep'26 2002	48.20	47.17	159.38	13.12	127.78	13.23	12.85	124.86
Sep'27 2002	48.19	47.11	159.39	13.11	127.74	13.22	12.84	125.06
Sep'30 2002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oct'3 2002	48.16	47.67	159.32	13.11	127.68	13.22	12.84	125.00
Oct'10 2002	48.16	47.51	159.42	13.11	127.68	13.22	12.84	124.77
Oct'11 2002	48.15	47.47	159.32	13.10	127.64	13.21	12.83	125.38
Dec'5 2002	48.07	48.07	159.05	13.08	127.43	13.19	12.81	124.78
Dec'6 2002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dec'19 2002	47.89	49.15	159.40	13.03	126.95	13.14	12.76	124.05
Dec'20 2002	47.82	49.03	159.24	13.01	126.78	13.13	12.75	123.89
Dec'26 2002	47.83	49.50	159.17	13.02	126.80	13.13	12.75	124.14
Dec'27 2002	47.80	49.62	159.23	13.01	126.72	13.12	12.74	124.06
Jan'17 2003	47.73	50.83	159.62	12.99	126.53	13.10	12.72	123.65
Jan'23 2003	47.70	51.27	159.64	12.98	126.46	13.09	12.71	123.58
Jan'28 2003	47.71	51.51	159.60	12.98	126.47	13.09	12.72	123.59
Jan'31 2003	47.61	51.53	159.34	12.96	126.22	13.07	12.79	123.34
Feb'3 2003	47.60	51.08	159.13	12.95	126.18	13.06	12.69	123.30
Feb'4 2003	47.60	51.44	159.18	12.95	126.18	13.06	12.69	123.30
Feb'13 2003	47.70	51.45	159.25	12.98	126.44	13.09	12.71	123.56
Feb'14 2003	47.67	51.51	159.22	12.97	126.41	13.08	12.71	123.50
Feb'17 2003	47.57	50.94	158.68	12.95	126.12	13.06	12.68	123.47
Feb'19 2003	47.51	50.94	158.37	12.93	125.95	13.04	12.66	123.08
Feb'20 2003	47.51	51.17	158.47	12.93	125.95	13.04	12.66	123.02
Feb'21 2003	47.53	51.48	158.59	12.94	126.01	13.05	12.67	123.13
Feb'27 2003	47.49	51.32	158.49	12.92	125.89	13.03	12.66	123.02

Bullion Rates

BULLION RATES

DATE	24 Ct Gold (10gm) Chennai	Standard gold Mumbai
Sep'26 2002	5295	-
Sep'27 2002	5280	-
Sep'30 2002	5300	5300
Oct'3 2002	5300	5310
Oct'10 2002	5260	5250
Oct'11 2002	5230	5220
Dec'5 2002	5255	5275
Dec'6 2002	5285	5300
Dec'19 2002	5575	5560
Dec'20 2002	5510	5560
Dec'26 2002	5545	5610
Dec'27 2002	5600	5640
Jan'17 2003	5730	5670
Jan'23 2003	5850	5850
Jan'28 2003	5870	5880
Jan'31 2003	5865	5830
Feb'3 2003	5835	5865
Feb'4 2003	5890	5915
Feb'13 2003	5740	5710
Feb'14 2003	5735	5735
Feb'17 2003	5590	5610
Feb'19 2003	5575	-
Feb'20 2003	5595	5655
Feb'21 2003	5645	5670
Feb'27 2003	5735	5740

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

(Base 1982 = 100)

States	Centre	Consumer Price Index Number for the month of											
		Mar 02	Apr 02	May 02	Jun 02	Jul 02	Aug 02	Sep 02	Oct 02	Nov 02	Dec 02	Jan 03	Feb 03
Southern States													
Kerala	1. Aluva	461	463	471	479	489	492	483	486	487	487	489	486
	2. Mundakayam	454	454	457	464	476	476	486	482	482	483	481	479
	3. Kollam	466	495	459	496	504	502	498	501	503	518	518	509
	4. Thiruvananthapuram	528	532	530	546	557	552	544	545	553	554	555	556
	Average	477	486	479	496	507	506	503	504	506	511	511	508
Tamilnadu	1. Chennai	502	501	508	512	515	520	523	526	528	522	523	523
	2. Coimbatore	455	465	471	480	477	482	481	479	491	487	485	490
	3. Coonoor	460	466	469	474	477	473	478	488	490	483	483	489
	4. Madurai	443	445	454	458	457	464	464	470	476	477	470	470
	5. Salem	453	453	461	470	470	467	464	472	475	472	467	465
	6. Tiruchirappalli	512	515	507	522	530	548	548	550	563	573	564	556
Average	471	474	478	486	488	492	493	498	504	502	499	499	
Andhra Pradesh	1. Gudur	431	430	440	453	457	458	458	463	470	467	462	464
	2. Gundur	451	453	463	468	480	480	481	484	490	492	488	495
	3. Hyderabad	462	462	466	469	468	470	471	476	476	478	478	481
	4. Visakhapatnam	460	462	466	468	470	475	473	475	479	479	476	475
	5. Warangal	486	487	496	496	503	509	506	514	517	507	512	523
	Average	458	459	466	471	476	478	478	482	486	485	483	488
Karnataka	1. Bangalore	445	445	445	450	455	456	458	457	460	460	463	465
	2. Belgaum	505	507	509	511	519	521	524	523	524	523	522	523
	3. Hubli Dhanwar	460	460	462	469	477	477	480	481	484	480	481	487
	4. Meccara	453	452	456	461	462	463	463	459	462	463	459	460
	Average	466	466	468	473	478	479	481	480	483	482	481	484
Pondichery	1. Pondicherry	494	507	502	505	516	512	516	521	531	531	529	536

Contd.

Indices

Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (Contd.)

(Base 1982 = 100)

States	Centre	Consumer Price Index Number for the month of											
		Mar 02	Apr 02	May 02	Jun 02	Jul 02	Aug 02	Sep 02	Oct 02	Nov 02	Dec 02	Jan 03	Feb 03
Northern States													
Delhi	1. Delhi	537	539	545	555	561	563	562	563	561	551	555	558
Maharashtra	1. Mumbai	553	554	555	558	560	562	563	563	565	569	574	574
	2. Nagpur	491	491	495	499	493	496	499	500	504	497	493	492
	3. Nasik	511	508	508	511	514	519	518	518	519	521	524	516
	4. Pune	520	521	530	531	532	534	532	534	538	537	540	539
	5. Solapur	476	477	485	484	486	490	499	497	492	489	491	494
	Average	510	510	515	517	517	520	522	522	524	523	524	523
Haryana	1. Faridabad	468	472	475	480	487	491	492	491	487	482	482	486
	2. Yamuna Nagar	428	434	434	441	452	458	459	456	454	446	447	452
	Average	448	453	455	461	470	475	476	474	471	464	465	469
West Bengal	1. Asansol	449	452	451	452	459	463	463	465	467	460	455	453
	2. Darjeeling	388	387	388	390	393	412	420	411	410	405	410	403
	3. Durgapur	540	544	549	552	558	564	567	571	563	554	552	551
	4. Hatdia	579	578	577	579	584	589	590	592	590	582	578	575
	5. Howrah	535	536	541	542	545	548	550	554	556	546	542	538
	6. Jalpaiguri	410	408	409	416	421	425	427	429	424	416	404	409
	7. Kolkata	522	523	528	528	537	536	538	543	544	530	527	527
	8. Raniganj	411	414	416	410	419	423	425	424	425	414	408	406
	Average	479	480	482	484	490	495	498	499	497	488	485	483
Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh	505	505	505	509	514	521	525	522	520	514	514	514
Uttar Pradesh	1. Agra	426	429	428	434	442	447	447	444	445	437	445	448
	2. Ghaziabad	464	466	473	478	483	486	489	483	481	478	479	484
	3. Kanpur	455	448	450	461	465	470	471	467	468	456	453	458
	4. Saharapur	434	434	433	434	436	438	439	446	444	439	440	444
	5. Varanasi	478	474	481	482	491	495	499	498	498	489	484	491
	Average	451	450	453	458	463	467	469	468	467	460	460	465
Madhya Pradesh	1. Balaghat	409	410	413	417	428	431	432	445	444	438	432	427
	2. Bhopal	503	503	504	512	512	515	516	517	516	509	508	509
	3. Indore	482	484	486	492	496	493	491	491	494	492	491	492
	4. Jabalpur	462	459	460	462	468	470	472	488	483	471	466	468
	Average	464	464	466	471	476	477	478	485	484	478	474	474
All India		468	469	472	476	481	484	485	487	489	484	483	484

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AND % VARIATIONS OF INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

State	Centre	CPI for the month of			CPI for the month of		
		Jan-02	Jan-03	% variation	Feb-02	Feb-03	% variation
Southern States							
1. Kerala	1. Aluva	471	489	3.82	468	486	3.85
	2. Mundakayam	456	481	5.48	454	479	5.51
	3. Kollam	464	518	11.64	463	509	9.94
	4. Thiruvananthapuram	523	555	6.12	529	556	5.10
	Average	479	511	6.74	479	508	6.06
2. Tamilnadu	1. Chennai	500	523	4.60	503	523	3.98
	2. Coimbatore	449	485	8.02	451	490	8.65
	3. Coonoor	458	483	5.46	458	489	6.77
	4. Madurai	454	470	3.52	451	470	4.21
	5. Salem	454	467	2.86	454	465	2.42
	6. Tiruchirappalli	515	564	9.51	512	556	8.59
Average	472	499	5.72	472	499	5.80	
3. Andra Pradesh	1. Gudur	447	462	3.36	438	464	5.94
	2. Gundur	466	488	4.72	465	495	6.45
	3. Hyderabad	460	478	3.91	459	481	4.79
	4. Visakhapatnam	460	476	3.48	456	475	4.17
	5. Warangal	496	512	3.23	489	523	6.95
Average	466	483	3.74	461	488	5.68	
4. Karnataka	1. Bangalore	448	463	3.35	445	465	4.49
	2. Belgaum	502	522	3.98	503	523	3.98
	3. Hubli Dhanwar	462	481	4.14	459	487	6.10
	4. Meccara	453	459	1.32	452	460	1.77
Average	466	481	3.22	465	484	4.09	
5. Pndicherry	1. Pndicherry	494	529	7.09	493	536	8.72

Indices

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

State	Centre	CPI for the month of		% variation	CPI for the month of		% variation
		Jan-02	Jan-03		Feb-02	Feb-03	
Northern States							
1. Delhi	1. Delhi	530	555	4.72	529	558	5.48
2. Maharastra	1. Mumbai	543	574	5.71	550	574	4.36
	2. Nagpur	486	493	1.44	589	492	-16.47
	3. Nasik	511	524	2.54	507	516	1.78
	4. Pune	514	540	5.06	517	539	4.26
	5. Solapur	481	491	2.08	479	494	3.13
	Average		507	524	3.43	528	523
3. Haryana	1. Faridabad	469	482	2.77	464	486	4.74
	2. Yamuna Nagar	431	447	3.71	427	452	5.85
	Average	450	465	3.22	446	469	5.27
4. West Bengal	1. Asansol	449	455	1.34	443	453	2.26
	2. Darjeeling	394	410	4.06	387	403	4.13
	3. Durgapur	540	552	2.22	536	551	2.80
	4. Haldia	573	578	0.87	571	575	0.70
	5. Howrah	526	542	3.04	528	538	1.89
	6. Jalpaiguri	413	404	-2.18	406	409	0.74
	7. Kolkata	517	527	1.93	514	527	2.53
	8. Raniganj	402	408	1.49	404	406	0.50
	Average		477	485	1.63	474	483
5. Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh	513	514	0.19	513	514	0.19
6. Uttar Pradesh	1. Agra	422	445	5.45	423	448	5.91
	2. Ghaziabad	463	479	3.46	459	484	5.45
	3. Kanpur	444	453	2.03	452	458	1.33
	4. Saharapur	428	440	2.80	432	444	2.78
	5. Varanasi	474	484	2.11	474	491	3.59
	Average		446	460	3.14	448	465
7. Madhya Pradesh	1. Balaghat	412	432	4.85	408	427	4.66
	2. Bhopal	507	508	0.20	501	509	1.60
	3. Indore	477	491	2.94	475	492	3.58
	4. Jabalpur	461	466	1.08	459	468	1.96
	Average		464	474	2.15	461	474
All India		467	483	3.43	466	484	3.86

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

Sl. No.	Centre	Base 1986-87 = 100]											
		Mar 02	Apr 02	May 02	Jun 02	Jul 02	Aug 02	Sept 02	Oct 02	Nov 02	Dec 02	Jan 03	Feb 03
Southern States													
1	Kerala	321	321	321	325	328	328	325	328	329	330	330	329
2	Tamilnadu	311	313	316	319	320	321	324	327	340	356	355	355
3	Andhrapradesh	326	329	331	334	335	337	338	340	345	343	341	342
4	Karnataka	309	309	314	314	315	316	320	320	322	324	328	329
Northern States													
5	Maharashtra	303	303	308	314	315	319	321	320	321	318	319	320
6	Haryana	320	320	322	323	328	331	333	331	330	325	322	326
7	West Bengal	301	299	297	299	300	305	309	314	310	304	299	300
8	Uttar Pradesh	312	308	309	315	320	323	326	327	324	318	317	323
9	Madhya Pradesh	305	307	311	314	317	320	320	321	321	314	309	312
10	Assam	319	319	320	322	323	328	331	332	331	329	325	326
11	Bihar	291	292	288	290	293	296	298	300	300	296	293	300
12	Gujarat	316	219	321	325	229	332	334	333	332	328	326	327
13	Himachalpradesh	296	295	300	301	298	303	303	307	309	310	308	308
14	Jammu & Kashmir	330	231	338	333	334	335	337	340	342	346	350	349
15	Manipur	302	299	297	298	295	295	299	300	302	300	299	300
16	Meghalaya	354	354	348	344	341	345	343	346	343	343	340	340
17	Orissa	287	290	293	295	297	300	301	302	300	294	292	291
18	Punjab	320	325	325	328	332	335	335	333	333	324	324	324
19	Rajasthan	310	311	313	318	320	323	327	327	327	324	323	323
20	Tripura	319	327	321	323	327	326	328	330	334	334	331	323
	All India	309	309	311	314	316	319	321	322	323	321	320	322

Indices

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AND % VARIATIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

Base 1986-87 = 100]

Sl. No.	Centre	Index for		% Variation	Index for		% Variation
		Jan-02	Jan-03		Feb-02	Feb-03	
	Southern States						
1	Kerala	319	330	3.45	322	329	2.17
2	Tamilnadu	314	355	13.06	313	355	13.42
3	Andhrapradesh	324	341	5.25	325	342	5.23
4	Karnataka	308	328	6.49	308	329	6.82
	Northern States						
5	Maharashtra	303	319	5.28	303	320	5.61
6	Haryana	320	322	0.63	321	326	1.56
7	West Bengal	301	299	-0.66	299	300	0.33
8	Uttar Pradesh	309	317	2.59	312	323	3.53
9	Madhya Pradesh	304	309	1.64	304	312	2.63
10	Assam	319	325	1.88	317	326	2.84
11	Bihar	291	293	0.69	290	300	3.45
12	Gujarat	312	326	4.49	313	327	4.47
13	Himachalpradesh	297	308	3.70	299	308	3.01
14	Jammu & Kashmir	329	350	6.38	330	349	5.76
15	Manipur	300	299	-0.33	299	300	0.33
16	Meghalaya	351	340	-3.13	350	340	-2.86
17	Orissa	294	292	-0.68	286	291	1.75
18	Punjab	322	324	0.62	322	324	0.62
19	Rajasthan	306	323	5.56	308	323	4.87
20	Tripura	313	331	5.75	315	323	2.54
	All India	308	320	3.90	308	322	4.55

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR RURAL LABOURERS

Sl. No.	Centre	Base 1986-87 = 100											
		Mar 02	Apr 02	May 02	Jun 02	Jul 02	Aug 02	Sept 02	Oct 02	Nov 02	Dec 02	Jan 02	Feb 02
Southern States													
1	Kerala	324	323	324	328	331	331	327	329	330	331	331	331
2	Tamilnadu	312	313	316	319	320	322	324	327	339	354	352	352
3	Andhrapradesh	327	330	332	335	335	337	338	340	345	344	341	342
4	Karnataka	311	311	315	315	316	317	321	321	323	325	328	329
Northern States													
5	Maharashtra	304	304	309	314	316	319	321	321	321	319	319	320
6	Haryana	321	321	323	325	330	333	334	333	331	327	324	328
7	West Bengal	303	302	300	302	303	308	312	316	313	307	302	303
8	Uttar Pradesh	316	312	312	319	324	327	330	330	327	322	321	326
9	Madhya Pradesh	310	312	315	318	322	325	325	326	326	319	315	318
10	Assam	319	320	320	322	323	328	331	332	331	329	325	326
11	Bihar	292	294	290	293	295	298	300	302	302	298	295	301
12	Gujarat	317	320	323	326	331	334	335	334	334	330	327	328
13	Himachalpradesh	302	302	306	308	305	310	310	314	314	315	313	312
14	Jammu & Kashmir	324	325	331	326	326	328	329	333	335	338	341	340
15	Manipur	303	299	297	298	296	296	300	301	302	301	299	300
16	Meghalaya	350	350	345	341	338	342	340	343	340	341	338	338
17	Orissa	287	290	293	295	297	300	301	302	300	294	293	291
18	Punjab	215	330	330	332	336	339	340	338	337	330	329	330
19	Rajasthan	312	313	315	319	320	324	328	327	328	325	323	323
20	Tripura	313	321	315	317	321	319	321	323	328	328	326	317
	All India	311	312	313	317	319	321	323	324	326	324	322	324

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AND % VARIATIONS FOR RURAL LABOURERS

Base 1986-87 = 100]

Sl. No.	Centre	Index for		% Variation	Index for		% Variation
		Jan-02	Jan-03		Feb-02	Feb-03	
	Southern States						
1	Kerala	322	331	2.80	325	331	1.85
2	Tamilnadu	314	352	12.10	313	352	12.46
3	Andhrapradesh	325	341	4.92	325	342	5.23
4	Karnataka	309	328	6.15	309	329	6.47
	Northern States						
5	Maharashtra	305	319	4.59	304	320	5.26
6	Haryana	321	324	0.93	322	328	1.86
7	West Bengal	303	302	-0.33	301	303	0.66
8	Uttar Pradesh	313	321	2.56	315	326	3.49
9	Madhya Pradesh	309	315	1.94	308	318	3.25
10	Assam	319	325	1.88	317	326	2.84
11	Bihar	292	295	1.03	292	301	3.08
12	Gujarat	313	327	4.47	315	328	4.13
13	Himachalpradesh	301	313	3.99	304	312	2.63
14	Jammu & Kashmir	321	341	6.23	323	340	5.26
15	Manipur	300	299	-0.33	300	300	0.00
16	Meghalaya	348	338	-2.87	347	338	-2.59
17	Orissa	294	293	-0.34	286	291	1.75
18	Punjab	327	329	0.61	327	330	0.92
19	Rajasthan	308	323	4.87	310	323	4.19
20	Tripura	307	326	6.19	309	317	2.59
	All India	311	322	3.54	311	324	4.18

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
(Kerala State) Base 1998-99=100

Centre	Mar 02	Apr 02	May 02	Jun 02	Jul 02	Aug 02	Sep 02	Oct 02	Nov 02	Dec 02	Jan 03	Feb 03
Thiruvananthapuram	114	114	114	115	116	117	117	117	118	119	120	120
Kollam	115	115	116	117	117	118	118	118	119	121	121	121
Pathanamthitta	112	112	113	113	114	115	113	113	113	113	114	114
Punalur	112	112	113	113	113	113	115	115	116	116	116	117
Alappuzha	113	112	113	113	113	113	113	113	114	114	114	114
Kottayam	114	113	114	114	115	115	115	115	116	116	116	116
Mundakkayam	111	111	111	112	113	114	114	114	114	115	115	115
Munnar	114	114	114	115	116	116	115	115	115	115	114	114
Ernakulam	114	113	114	114	115	115	115	115	116	116	116	116
Chalakkudy	113	112	113	113	113	113	113	113	114	114	114	114
Thrissur	114	113	114	114	114	114	114	114	115	115	115	115
Palakkad	111	111	111	112	113	114	114	114	115	115	115	115
Malappuram	112	112	112	113	114	115	114	114	115	115	116	116
Kozhikkode	113	112	113	113	113	113	113	113	114	114	114	114
Meppady	114	114	114	115	115	116	115	115	115	115	114	114
Kannur	114	113	114	114	114	115	114	114	115	115	115	115
Kasargod	112	112	113	113	113	113	113	114	115	115	115	116
State	113	113	113	114	114	115	114	114	115	115	116	116

Prices

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

Sl. No	Name of Commodity	Unit	Mar 02	Apr 02	May 02	Jun 02	Jul 02	Aug 02	Sep 02	Oct 02	Nov 02	Dec 02	Jan 03	Feb 03
A. RICE - Open Market														
1	Red - Matta	Kg	11.96	11.91	11.89	11.91	12.32	12.80	12.95	12.93	13.30	13.25	13.29	13.29
2	Red - Chamba	Kg	12.29	12.36	12.36	11.81	12.20	12.88	13.39	12.96	13.04	13.59	13.69	13.65
3	White Andra Vella	Kg	11.70	11.91	11.82	11.93	12.16	12.15	12.03	11.95	12.45	11.52	12.55	12.60
B. PULSES														
4	Green gram	Kg	30.07	30.93	31.29	31.32	31.14	30.54	30.96	30.21	30.54	30.29	29.54	29.64
5	Black gram split w/o husk	Kg	32.75	32.68	34.25	34.96	34.04	33.32	33.13	32.32	31.04	29.79	28.11	27.14
6	Dhall(Tur)	Kg	28.88	28.92	29.69	30.00	30.31	30.73	31.13	31.15	31.15	31.12	30.19	30.77
C. OTHER FOOD ITEMS														
7	Sugar(O.M)	Kg.	15.30	15.24	15.07	14.74	14.59	14.52	14.69	14.49	13.89	13.32	13.30	13.22
8	Milk (Cow's)	Ltr.	13.04	13.07	13.18	13.00	13.00	12.50	13.00	13.04	13.04	13.04	13.04	13.04
9	Egg Hen's (White lagon)	Dozen	16.00	15.04	14.92	17.14	17.04	14.89	15.23	14.38	16.21	16.41	16.01	16.54
10	Mutton with bones	Kg	116.43	116.43	120.71	120.71	120.00	121.79	121.43	122.14	121.43	121.43	123.57	123.57
11	Tea (Kannan Devan)	1/2 kg	70.68	70.68	71.21	71.14	71.14	71.07	71.00	71.07	71.07	71.07	71.21	71.21
12	Coffee Powder (Brook Bond Gr.Label)	1/2 kg	69.25	69.25	69.13	69.13	69.20	69.20	69.20	69.20	69.20	69.20	68.70	66.70
D. OIL AND OIL SEEDS														
13	Coconut oil	Kg	40.04	44.64	43.86	45.79	52.14	52.64	51.04	49.57	56.93	61.61	58.75	62.55
14	Groundnut oil	Kg	49.87	51.50	52.50	51.48	53.48	53.38	56.20	56.38	57.88	59.53	59.13	60.66
15	Refined oil(Postman)	Kg.	59.40	61.50	62.10	62.74	64.93	65.83	65.65	63.87	71.20	76.42	73.87	75.63
16	Gingelly oil	Kg.	51.18	53.29	53.57	54.79	54.79	54.46	56.85	58.05	59.05	60.29	62.39	64.93
17	Coconut without husk	100 nos	429.64	443.93	440.71	452.50	480.36	482.14	480.77	469.64	526.79	576.79	570.36	591.07

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

Sl. No	Name of Commodity	Unit	Mar 02	Apr-02	May 02	Jun 02	Jul 02	Aug 02	Sep 02	Oct 02	Nov 02	Dec 02	Jan 03	Feb 03
E. SPICES AND CONDIMENTS														
18	Corriandar	Kg.	33.57	33.64	33.14	33.21	33.29	32.93	35.00	34.29	36.64	37.86	37.79	38.21
19	Chillies dry	Kg.	39.36	38.86	39.71	42.07	43.00	43.07	45.00	51.93	52.71	52.29	51.29	49.64
20	Onion small	Kg.	10.74	10.61	11.60	13.85	18.15	15.38	16.02	19.27	22.20	21.79	11.36	11.52
21	Tamarind without seeds loose	Kg.	23.21	22.07	22.71	22.36	22.64	22.79	23.69	24.29	24.86	25.21	24.71	23.07
F. TUBERS														
22	Chennai	Kg.	8.07	9.86	10.00	12.14	12.00	10.36	9.15	8.29	9.07	9.21	9.86	11.86
23	Tapioca Raw	Kg.	4.89	5.21	5.07	4.96	5.32	5.54	5.62	5.82	5.89	5.86	5.96	5.96
24	Potato	Kg.	8.63	9.64	10.44	11.57	11.59	11.98	11.09	11.99	12.13	10.59	9.29	8.46
25	Colocassia	Kg.	13.00	13.82	15.18	14.30	14.00	14.08	14.69	13.29	13.21	12.14	11.71	12.43
G. VEGETABLES														
26	Onion big	Kg.	5.90	5.51	5.36	6.19	6.85	7.96	8.40	8.54	10.31	7.99	6.50	5.95
27	Brinjal	Kg.	10.29	10.93	10.21	10.43	10.29	10.00	9.85	9.64	11.29	11.14	8.64	8.57
28	Cucumber	Kg.	6.14	6.21	5.93	7.93	8.14	6.79	8.23	7.93	9.14	6.57	7.00	7.64
29	Ladies Finger	Kg.	12.14	11.43	10.36	10.43	11.14	11.21	11.15	10.93	10.14	9.57	9.50	10.14
30	Cabbage	Kg.	8.71	8.36	9.14	8.71	9.00	9.50	7.69	8.64	9.14	8.86	8.43	8.21
31	Bittergourd	Kg.	11.86	13.50	12.79	14.46	14.00	12.14	12.85	14.43	14.93	13.21	12.64	12.21
32	Tomatto	Kg.	7.71	8.07	8.64	11.36	9.57	10.71	8.54	9.14	11.93	8.71	7.21	7.21
33	Chillies green	Kg.	14.00	14.29	12.86	17.43	14.57	16.21	14.69	15.00	15.57	14.43	15.57	13.86
34	Banana green	Kg.	10.11	11.61	12.00	11.18	11.61	12.32	11.85	10.96	11.39	10.79	12.68	13.61
35	Plantain green	Kg.	8.54	8.61	8.43	8.46	8.71	8.71	9.46	8.89	9.57	9.07	8.93	9.36
H. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS														
36	Washing Soap (501 Half Bar)	1/2 Bar	7.71	7.73	7.73	7.71	7.80	7.86	7.88	7.91	7.95	7.95	7.96	7.95
37	Toilet Soap Lux	100 gm	11.07	11.32	11.32	11.29	11.46	11.57	11.71	11.86	11.89	11.75	11.79	11.96
38	Toothpaste Colgate	100 gm	29.07	29.79	29.79	29.64	29.64	29.64	29.64	29.64	29.64	29.64	29.64	29.64
39	Cement - Sankar (Ord. Paper Bag)	each	173.69	168.96	164.32	154.77	149.95	151.68	138.67	130.21	142.75	153.32	169.05	171.54

Petroleum Prices-January 2003

	Petrol			Diesel		
	Existing price	After revision	Increase	Existing price	After revision	Increase
Delhi	28.91	29.93	1.02	18.06	19.07	1.01
Mumbai	30.42	31.44	1.02	19.43	20.45	1.02
Kolkatta	33.63	34.73	1.10	23.03	24.24	1.21
Chennai	31.45	32.55	1.10	19.83	20.93	1.10

Revised Petrol/ Diesel Prices-January 2003
Old prices in brackets

Place	Petrol (Rs/ litre)	Diesel (Rs/ litre)
Thiruvananthapuram	32.47 (31.38)	21.29 (20.17)
Kollam	32.50 (31.41)	21.32 (20.20)
Pathanamthitta	32.31 (31.23)	21.14 (20.02)
Alappuzha	32.45 (31.36)	21.27 (20.15)
Kottayam	32.33 (31.24)	21.15 (20.04)
Iddukki	32.53 (31.44)	21.30 (20.19)
Eranakulam	32.21(31.12)	21.04 (19.92)
Thrissur	32.34(31.25)	21.17 (20.05)
Palakkad	32.42(31.34)	21.24 (20.12)
Malappuram	32.58(31.49)	21.39 (20.27)
Kozhikode	32.48(31.39)	21.29 (20.18)
Wayanadu	32.70(31.62)	21.47 (20.35)
Kannur	32.41(31.32)	21.23 (20.11)
Kasaragod	32.61(31.53)	21.43 (20.31)
Mahe	28.69 (27.70)	19.48 (18.43)

Revised Petrol Price *

The following is the petrol and diesel prices effective from January 16, 2003(Old prices in brackets)

Place	Petrol (Rs/ litre)	Diesel (Rs/ litre)
Thiruvananthapuram	32.90 (32.47)	21.74 (21.29)
Kollam	32.93 (32.50)	21.77 (21.32)
Pathanamthitta	32.75 (32.31)	21.59 (21.14)
Alappuzha	32.88 (32.45)	21.72 (21.27)
Kottayam	32.76 (32.33)	21.60 (21.15)
Iddukki	32.97 (32.53)	21.75 (21.30)
Eranakulam	32.64 (32.21)	21.49 (21.04)
Thrissur	32.78 (32.34)	21.62 (21.17)
Palakkad	32.86 (32.42)	21.69 (21.24)
Malappuram	33.01 (32.58)	21.84 (21.39)
Kozhikode	32.91 (32.48)	21.75 (21.29)
Wayanadu	33.14 (32.70)	21.92 (21.47)
Kannur	32.85 (32.41)	21.68 (21.23)
Kasaragod	33.05 (32.61)	21.88 (21.43)
Mahe	29.08 (28.69)	19.91 (19.48)

* Price in Rs.

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