

**Working Paper
342**

**WHY IS THE CREDIT-DEPOSIT
RATIO LOW IN KERALA ?**

D Narayana

January 2003

Working Papers published since August 1997 (WP 279 onwards)
can be downloaded from the Centre's website (www.cds.edu)

WHY IS THE CREDIT-DEPOSIT RATIO LOW IN KERALA?

D Narayana

January 2003

ABSTRACT

The low credit-deposit ratio of the scheduled commercial banks in Kerala has been a subject of intense debate during the last decade or so. Periodically, the state government would raise the issue, lash out at the 'negative attitude' of the banks for the lack of development of the state, the banks would counter it, and soon everyone would forget it. A systematic discussion of the various dimensions of it has been lacking. This paper makes a modest attempt to examine the issue. The C-D ratio is a product of the ratio of number of credit accounts to deposit accounts and the ratio of credit amount per account to deposit amount per account. While Kerala reports one of the highest ratio of number of credit accounts to deposit accounts, the credit amount per account is one of the lowest –deposit amount per account is comparable to the all-India level- among the states of India. The low credit amount is owing to the lack of credit deployment in industry, trade and finance. In particular, the credit amount per account in industry is very low largely because of higher share of food manufacturing and processing, other industries, and construction- which report low amounts of credit per account everywhere in India- in the total. Further, a comparison of the amounts per credit account in the small-scale industries with industry as a whole suggests that most of the industries in Kerala are no larger than small-scale industries. The small-scale industries in Kerala are also too small.

Key words: credit-deposit ratio, Kerala, industry, small-scale industry

JEL Classification: G 21

1. Introduction

The Chief Minister of Kerala lashes out at banks' 'negative attitude' was the title of a box item in one of the leading newspapers at the end of October 2002. The Chief Minister, it was reported, said,

“The functioning of the nationalised banks, which mobilised huge deposits from Kerala, was neither beneficial to the State Government nor to the development of the State. What is the use of such banks which mobilised deposits only to lend it elsewhere. Their attitude is totally against their basic objectives” (The Hindu, October 21, 2002)

He further added that he did not subscribe to the view that there were no bankable projects in Kerala.

The same day another minister, while inaugurating an association of bank employees in Thrissur, alleged that banks were creating obstacles in the development initiatives of the state by adopting a 'negative attitude' in their lending policies (The Hindu, October 21, 2002). The next day the bank officers countered these allegations by suggesting that “banks hardly get the opportunity to make advances in the desired manner” (The Hindu, October 22, 2002).

Such allegations and counter allegations have been common in Kerala during the last ten years or so and the indicator used to measure the performance or usefulness of banks is the credit-deposit ratio of the scheduled commercial banks in the state. How good is the credit-deposit ratio as a measure for the purpose at hand? Do the banks adopt a negative attitude? Can these questions be answered differently?

This paper seeks to analyze the credit-deposit ratio in a comparative perspective and shows that the credit-deposit ratio may not be a very good measure of the lending effort of the banks. Further, the credit-deposit ratio is greatly influenced by the ratio of the average credit amount per account to average deposit amount per account and the credit amount is largely governed by the nature and size of the project put up for funding.

The paper is organized in six sections including the introduction. Section 2 discusses the components of C-D ratio in terms of the number and amount of credit and deposit accounts. The low amount per credit account is shown to be the main factor behind the low C-D ratio in Kerala. Section 3 analyses the aggregate credit amount per account by examining the credit amount per account in each sector and the distribution of total credit across the sectors. The small size of credit accounts and the large share of agriculture, personal loans and other loans in the total explain the overall low credit amount per account in Kerala. Section 4 analyses the low amount per credit account in industry in Kerala. Again, Kerala reports very low amounts per credit account in almost all subsectors and a very high concentration of credit in food manufacturing and processing, other industries and construction. Section 5 analyses the credit accounts in industry across the districts of the state and shows that most of them are in the nature of small-scale industries and that too much smaller than the small-scale units in many other states. Section 6 concludes.

2. The Components of Credit-Deposit Ratio

The credit- deposit ratio may be written as, (number of credit accounts X average credit amount per account) divided by (number of deposit accounts X average deposit amount per account). Equivalently, it may be written as a product of the (number of credit accounts per 1000 population divided by the number of deposit accounts per 1000 population) and (average credit amount per account divided by average deposit amount per account). As a first step of the analysis it would be interesting to look at these ratios at the level of the states.

It may be seen from Table 1 that while at the all-India level the number of deposit accounts per 1000 population is 417 in 2001, the number is over 50 percent higher at 646 in Kerala. The highest numbers are in Punjab (793), Chandigarh (1799) and Delhi (1281) and the lowest in Chattisgarh (218), Bihar (221) and Orissa (267). The number of credit accounts per 1000 population is just about 51 at the all-India level. Chandigarh has the highest number of credit accounts at 190 per 1000 population; Delhi comes second with 128 accounts and Kerala third with 116 accounts. The other South Indian states report number of credit accounts 25 to 35 points lower than that for Kerala. The lowest are in Bihar and Chattisgarh.

Combining the number of credit and deposit accounts in the form of ratio of credit to deposit accounts it may be seen that other than the South Indian states only Rajasthan, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh report ratios above the all-India average of 12.23 per cent. The latter three states report fairly low number of deposit accounts per 1000 population and hence the base is low. The South Indian states report high ratios on a base of higher number of deposit accounts. Among the South Indian states Andhra Pradesh reports a ratio of 20.34 per cent followed by Kerala with a ratio of 17.96 per cent.

Turning to the amounts per deposit and credit account other interesting patterns emerge. The average amount per deposit account at the all-India level is about 22000 rupees. The deposit amount per account is within 20 per cent of the all-India average for majority of the states. Only Maharashtra (+75 %), Goa (+35%), Sikkim (+105%), Delhi (+172%) and Chandigarh (+111%) report deposit amounts per account significantly higher than the all-India average. Uttar Pradesh (-39%), Orissa (-31%), and Bihar (-34%) report significantly lower amounts per account. Kerala reports a deposit amount per account of about three percent lower than the all-India average.

The amount outstanding per credit account is slightly over 100,000 rupees at the all-India level. Only Chandigarh, Delhi and Maharashtra report amounts over 300,000 rupees, and Punjab and Tamilnadu report amounts above the all-India average. Kerala is one of the states reporting extremely low amounts per credit account; the amount reported in Kerala is about 50 percent of the all-India average, almost twice the amounts reported in Bihar and Orissa and slightly higher than the amounts reported in Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh.

The ratio of credit amount to deposit amount is one of the lowest, at 2.40, in Kerala. Only Bihar, Assam and Orissa report ratios lower than that in Kerala, at 1.83, 1.98 and 1.42 respectively. The ratio for Kerala is almost 50 percent of the all-India average. The effect of the high ratio of number of credit accounts to number of deposit accounts gets completely nullified by the extremely low ratio of credit amount to deposit amount resulting in a low C-D ratio. If Kerala had the ratio of per account credit amount to deposit amount of all-India on its ratio of number of credit accounts to deposit accounts, then its C-D ratio would have been over 80 percent, and with Tamilnadu's ratio of per account credit amount to deposit amount the C-D ratio would have been over 100 percent.

Thus, the low C-D ratio in Kerala is largely owing to the low ratio of per account credit amount to deposit amount. As the deposit amount per account in Kerala is quite comparable to that at the all-India level, the low ratio of per account credit amount to deposit amount is owing to the extremely low per account credit amount. Why is the credit amount per account low in Kerala?

3. The Low Credit Amount per Account in Kerala

At the all-India level, the loan outstanding per account at the aggregate is slightly over one lakh rupees (Table 2). Extremely low amounts of credit per account, at less than 50 percent of the overall average, are characteristic of agriculture and personal loans. Transport, professional and other services, trade and all others report amount of credit per account between one and two lakhs. The large size of loans are typical of industry and finance. While industry reports credit per account of over five lakh rupees, finance reports a figure of over 72 lakh rupees.

Given the varying size of the credit amount per account across the sectors, the low aggregate credit amount per account in a state may come about owing to the composition of total credit in favour of low credit absorbing sectors or credit per account being lower in the different sectors in the state compared to the all-India average. Which among these is responsible for the low credit amount per account in Kerala?

Taking up the amount of credit per account in the different sectors across the states, it may be seen that Kerala reports amounts significantly lower than the all-India average in all the sectors, except agriculture and personal loans (Table 2). In transport, trade, professional and other services, and all others the credit amount per account in Kerala is between 48 and 66 percent of the all-India average credit amount in the respective

sectors. Only Bihar, Orissa and Chattisgarh report amounts of credit per account lower than that of Kerala. In Chandigarh, Delhi, Maharashtra and Tamilnadu, the credit amounts per account are significantly higher than the all-India average. In industry and finance, Kerala reports credit amounts per account of 35 percent and 18 percent of the all-India averages respectively. In industry, only Orissa reports an amount lower than that of Kerala and in finance, Bihar, Chattisgarh and West Bengal report amounts lower than that of Kerala. Thus, whichever sector of the economy is taken for comparison Kerala records very low amount of credit per account.

The information contained in the Basic Statistical Returns of the Scheduled Commercial Banks in India could be used in another way to discern the size of the loan to industry. At the all-India level the credit amount per small-scale industry account is about 40 percent of the amount per account in the industry as a whole. In most of the states as well the credit per small scale industry account as a proportion of the credit per account in industry as a whole is around 40 percent, except in Maharashtra and Delhi. In Maharashtra, the proportion is around 25 percent and in Delhi it is around 18 percent. Only in Kerala, the credit per SSI account is about 73 percent of the amount per account in the industry as a whole indicating that most of the industries in Kerala are comparatively of the size of small scale industries.

Turning to the distribution of credit by sector of the economy it may be seen that there are a number of states which report over 60 percent of the total credit accounted for by industry, trade and finance—the three sectors reporting high credit amount per account (Table 3). These three sectors together accounted for over 60 percent of the total credit in Chandigarh (82 %), Delhi (76%), Maharashtra (79%), and Tamilnadu (67%). In Kerala, Orissa and Bihar these three sectors account

for less than 45 percent of the total credit amount. The low credit per account sectors of agriculture, personal loans and others account for over 45 percent of the total credit in Kerala, Uttaranchal, Orissa, Bihar and Assam. Charts 1 and 2 show the relationship between credit-deposit ratio and the share of these three sectors in total credit deployed. It is evident that C-D ratio increases with the increasing share of industry, trade and finance in total credit. As the share of agriculture, personal loans and other loans increases in total credit the C-D ratio tends to fall. Kerala reports a lower share of credit by industry, trade and finance and a higher share of credit by agriculture, personal loans and other loans and a lower C-D ratio.

4. The Low Credit Amount per Account in Industry in Kerala

Two of the main reasons identified for the low credit amount per account in Kerala in the previous section were, the low share of industry, trade and finance in the total credit outstanding, and the extremely low amount of credit per account in general and in industry in particular in Kerala. This section examines the low credit amount per account in industry in Kerala.

Industry is a large group with mining and quarrying at one end to construction at the other end. An analysis of the distribution of the number of credit accounts showed that over three-fourths of all accounts fall under the head called 'other industries' in all the states. The only striking aspect observed is that Tamilnadu, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Delhi, Punjab and Haryana report between 10 and 15 percent of all accounts in the three subsectors of textiles, metal and metal products, and engineering. Thus, more than the distribution of number of accounts, it is the amount per credit account which seems to make a difference to the overall credit amount per account.

The amount per account at the all-India level varies enormously across the subsectors within industry (Table 4). The 'other industries' category reports an amount less than one lakh rupees per account. Paper and paper products and construction report 15 times the amount per account in 'other industries'. And a number of subsectors, such as food manufacturing and processing, textiles, leather, rubber etc, report amounts between 20 and 30 lakhs per account. The largest amounts per account are reported in mining and quarrying, beverages and tobacco, petroleum, and electricity and gas: the amounts ranging between 100 to 400 times the amount per account in 'other industries'.

The amount per credit account is significantly higher than the all-India average in almost all the subsectors in Maharashtra, Delhi and Chandigarh (Table 4). In Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat and Chandigarh, between six and nine subsectors (out of the 16) report amounts per account which are significantly higher than the all-India average. Kerala is one of the states reporting extremely low amounts of credit per account in all the subsectors within industry. In most of the subsectors, either Kerala reports the lowest amount per account among the 25 states or it is among the lowest six or seven states. The amount of credit per account in Kerala is 20 to 30 percent of the all-India average in most of the subsectors. The average amount per credit account in Kerala is less than 20 percent of the all-India average in leather, petroleum, cement, basic metal and metal products; and between 20 and 40 percent in beverages and tobacco, chemicals, engineering and construction; between 40 and 60 percent of the all-India average in mining and quarrying, paper and paper products, other industries and electricity and gas. Only in food manufacturing and processing does Kerala report amount per credit account close to 80 percent of the all-India average.

The distribution of credit accounts and varying amounts per account across subsectors leads to distinct distribution of the total credit across subsectors. At the all-India level, almost 50 percent of the total credit is accounted for by textiles, chemicals and chemical products, basic metals and metal products, and engineering. In Chandigarh, Punjab, Gujarat and Tamilnadu, over 50 percent of the total credit is deployed in these subsectors. In Delhi, Andhra Pradesh, and Karnataka close to 50 percent of the credit is deployed in these subsectors. The share of food manufacturing and processing, other industries and construction is less than 25 percent of the total credit in these states. In sharp contrast, in Kerala over 50 percent of the total credit deployed is accounted for by food manufacturing and processing, other industries and construction (Table 5). As these three subsectors generally report smaller amounts per credit account, the larger concentration of credit in these subsectors in Kerala pulls down the size of the credit amount in industry in Kerala.

5. Kerala the Land of Small-Scale Industry?

Already in Section 3 above, we referred to the size of the credit account in industry by comparing it with the accounts of small-scale industry. Kerala has one of the lowest amounts per credit account in industry among all the states in India and the amount per small-scale industry account is 73 percent of it. It was inferred from the above that most of the industries in Kerala are comparatively of the size of the small-scale industries. The argument is elaborated in this section by comparing the small-scale industries with industry as a whole at the level of districts of Kerala.

Generally, in India close to 40 percent of the credit accounts in industry fall under the head of small-scale industry (SSI). In Punjab, Haryana, and Tamilnadu, the share of SSI is almost 50 percent of the

total and most of the South Indian states report a proportion close to 40 percent. Within Kerala the share of SSI accounts in the total range between 28 and 58 percent across the districts (Table 6). As regards the amount per credit account, there is hardly any difference between the SSI and industry as a whole in most of the districts. Only in three districts- Ernakulam, Palakkad, and Thiruvananthapuram- the industry aggregate amount per credit account is significantly higher than the amount per SSI credit account. Even such aggregates seem smaller than the amounts per SSI credit account in other states such as Maharashtra, Gujarat and Delhi. In the rest of the districts of Kerala the amount per SSI credit account is either close to or larger than the amount per credit account in the industry as a whole. Size wise they are all less than two lakh rupees. Thus, it could be concluded that, whether classified as SSI or not, the average industrial account in Kerala is of the size of the SSI account.

The distribution of SSI accounts across the districts brings out another interesting pattern. Almost 78 percent of the SSI credit accounts are accounted for by 12 districts. Kollam and Ernakulam account for the rest 22 percent of the accounts but account for 43 percent of the SSI credit amount. A comparison of Kollam from the second group with Thiruvananthapuram from the first group would be instructive. In Kollam, 30 percent of the total accounts are SSI accounts with an average credit amount of four lakh rupees and the rest 70 percent of the other accounts report credit amounts of two lakh rupees. The SSI accounts being larger pull the average upwards. In Thiruvananthapuram, the SSI credit amounts are about 50,000 rupees per account and the rest of the accounts are of the size 3.5 lakh rupees. The SSI accounts pull the overall average down. If the Thiruvananthapuram SSIs could be the size of Kollam SSIs, the credit amount per account in industry in Thiruvananthapuram could have been four times the currently reported amount.

Thus, the large proportion of SSI units with amount of credit per account no higher than one lakh rupees plays a crucial role in pulling the overall average down. In many districts of the state the other industries are also of the size of SSI units. The question is, why are the industrial units as small as small-scale industrial units in Kerala? Why are the SSI units themselves so small and why do they continue to remain so small, not even reaching the limits of SSI?

Going by the size of the credit amount per account in industry, the industrial units in Kerala seem to be very small. They seem to be as small as the small-scale industrial units. The small-scale industrial units themselves are significantly smaller in Kerala compared to many other states in India. Further, the size of the new small-scale units which are coming into being in recent years seem to be falling (Table 7). The size of the new units in terms of the value of production has hardly shown any change over the last six or seven years. The size in terms of investment per unit showed a slight increase in the mid-1990s but has stagnated since then. But the size in terms of employment per unit has shown a steady decline. In fact, this decline has been taking place over a much longer period. The employment per unit was about seven workers in the mid-1980s and today it is just three. Thus, units are not growing in size in Kerala; rather the size has been coming down.

6. Conclusion

Do the banks' show a 'negative attitude' in Kerala? If the negative attitude is true, then why should the banks be servicing so many small accounts, one of the largest number in per capita terms among all the states in India?

The banks also seem to be lending lot more to agriculture, personal loans and others. This process again involves servicing a large number

of small accounts. Why is the exposure to industry, trade and finance- with larger size and hence smaller number of accounts- so low in Kerala? Within industry the size of loans seem to be extremely small- smaller than small-scale industry- again entailing high cost of servicing accounts.

The size of deposit accounts also do not suggest that it is attractive for the banks to do business in Kerala because the amount per deposit account is just about the same as the all-India average.

Thus, the facts of the case do not seem to suggest a negative attitude of banks. The small size of economic activity seems to suggest that there is something in the air in Kerala which does not allow them to grow and the size of banks' lending and the consequent credit –deposit ratio only mirrors that reality and probably is not a causative factor.

D. Narayana is Fellow at the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum. His research interests include Population & Health, Industry and Trade Under Liberalisation.

His e-mail contact:narayana@cds.ac.in

References

The Hindu, October 21, 2002.

The Hindu, October 22, 2002

Table 1. Number of Deposit and Credit Accounts and Amounts per Account in the Indian States, 2001

State	Number of Deposit Accounts (Per 1000 Population)	Number of Credit Accounts (Per 1000 Population)	Amount per Deposit Account Rs.	Amount per Credit Account Rs.	Credit–Deposit Ratio	Number of Credit Accounts to Deposit Accounts %	Ratio of Credit Amount to Deposit Amount
Haryana	506	51	18632	75757	41.0	10.08	4.07
Punjab	793	67	23007	112263	41.1	8.45	4.88
Chandigarh	1799	190	46735	438793	99.4	10.56	9.39
Delhi	1281	128	60299	400432	66.1	9.99	6.64
Bihar	221	25	14626	25798	20.7	11.31	1.83
Chattisgarh	218	26	16614	53000	38.5	11.93	3.19
Orissa	267	54	15366	30364	40.2	20.22	1.98
West Bengal	453	43	18692	88168	44.5	9.49	4.72
Gujarat	432	41	25201	128301	48.5	9.49	5.09
Maharastra	458	45	38905	342621	86.4	9.83	8.81
Andhra Pradesh	408	83	17606	55917	64.5	20.34	3.18
Karnataka	513	84	20231	75204	61.0	16.37	3.72
Kerala	646	116	21495	51639	43.3	17.96	2.40
Tamilnadu	525	85	19329	108237	90.6	16.19	5.60
All-India	417	51	22182	102824	56.7	12.23	4.64

Source: Reserve Bank of India, **Basic Statistical Returns of Scheduled Commercial Banks in India, 2001.**

Table 2.Amount per Credit Account (Rs. Lakhs) by Occupation and State, 2001

State	Agriculture	Industry	Transport	Professional & Other Services	Personal Loans	Trade	Finance	Others	Total	Other Small Scale Industry
Haryana	0.39	5.67	0.47	0.80	0.46	0.80	10.67	0.90	1.00	2.95
Punjab	0.49	3.71	0.99	1.30	0.49	4.05	27.86	1.10	1.15	2.77
Chandigarh	14.12	5.50	1.38	4.70	0.51	63.04	42.98	1.00	4.35	2.96
Delhi	12.05	30.63	4.61	7.50	0.38	19.82	34.93	5.44	3.48	5.71
Bihar	0.18	4.08	0.30	0.28	0.30	0.23	9.06	0.60	0.27	0.55
Orissa	0.14	1.08	0.65	0.32	0.29	0.26	17.65	0.50	0.31	0.94
West Bengal	0.18	2.18	0.78	1.25	0.36	0.88	9.34	0.85	0.86	1.06
Chattisgarh	0.21	3.39	0.56	0.54	0.30	0.55	4.97	1.23	0.69	1.65
Gujarat	0.31	9.10	0.93	0.83	0.45	2.06	100.67	1.45	1.41	3.55
Maharastra	0.38	16.77	6.93	2.68	0.56	8.15	231.78	3.06	3.32	4.25
Andhra										
Pradesh	0.20	4.79	1.06	1.07	0.36	0.79	15.19	0.69	0.56	2.09
Karnataka	0.31	4.45	1.11	0.96	0.39	0.74	51.66	0.73	0.76	1.78
Kerala	0.19	1.74	0.89	0.59	0.39	0.80	13.15	0.59	0.51	1.27
Tamilnadu	0.22	6.58	2.14	1.28	0.47	2.14	66.07	0.94	1.08	2.89
All-India	0.26	5.02	1.35	1.11	0.41	1.66	72.14	1.08	1.03	2.11

Source: Same as Table 1.

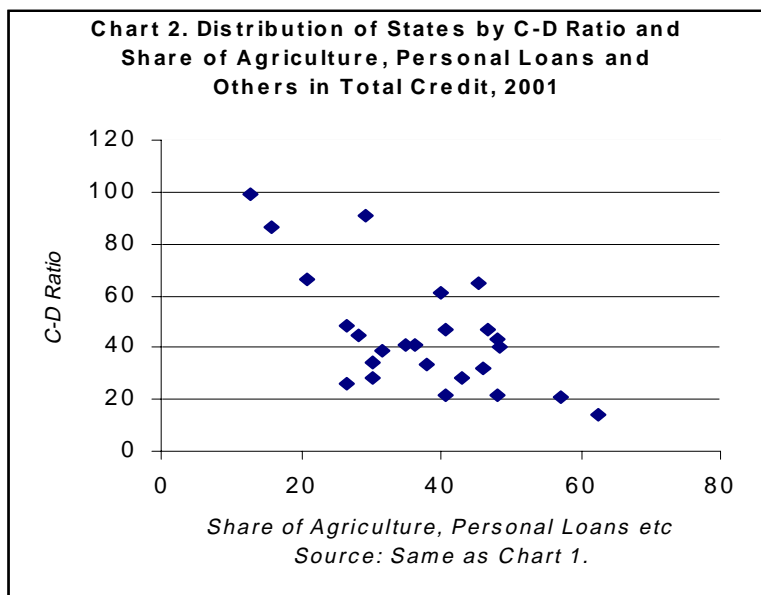
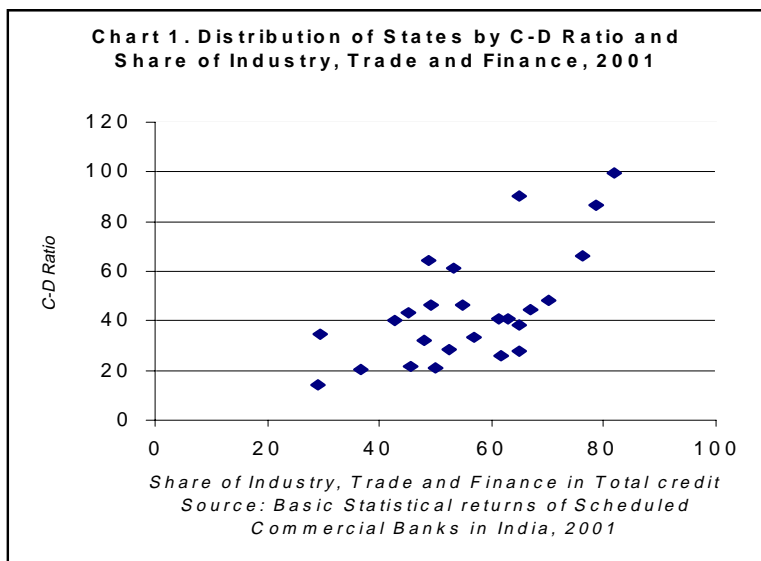


Table 3. Distribution (%) of Outstanding Credit by Occupation, 2001

State	Agriculture	Industry	Transport	Profes- sional & Other Services	Personal Loans	Trade	Finance	Others	Total
Haryana	17.65	54.44	.66	1.52	12.69	7.78	0.55	4.71	100
Punjab	18.95	37.43	.64	1.81	12.33	22.96	0.75	5.13	100
Chandigarh	4.84	21.93	.29	1.65	5.97	57.91	2.00	5.41	100
Delhi	2.59	49.38	.53	2.55	8.69	18.02	8.69	9.55	100
Bihar	24.12	17.46	2.87	3.34	24.27	18.76	0.35	8.83	100
Orissa	16.34	28.75	2.87	5.14	22.94	14.32	0.45	9.19	100
West Bengal	4.58	51.68	1.02	4.12	13.83	11.13	3.93	9.71	100
Chattisgarh	11.86	54.21	.97	2.51	12.84	10.56	0.26	6.79	100
Goa	3.00	41.31	2.91	8.89	17.10	18.89	1.58	6.32	100
Gujarat	8.85	56.95	.81	2.47	9.57	10.55	2.83	7.97	100
Maharastra	3.46	47.74	2.43	3.13	6.73	21.90	9.02	5.59	100
Andhra									
Pradesh	17.99	36.65	1.53	4.51	16.93	11.14	0.90	10.35	100
Karnataka	15.52	41.04	1.80	4.99	17.20	8.08	4.16	7.21	100
Kerala	13.29	25.17	1.80	4.72	24.31	18.90	1.20	10.61	100
Tamilnadu	8.15	46.93	1.19	4.41	13.55	13.44	4.71	7.62	100
All-India	9.7	43.9	1.6	3.6	12.2	16.6	4.9	7.5	100

Source: Same as Table 1

Table 4. Amount of Credit Outstanding per Account (Rs Lakhs) in Industry by Sector, 2001

State	Mining & Quarrying	Food Manufacturing & Processing	Textiles	Chemical & Chem Products	Petroleum etc	Basic Metals & Metal Products	Engineering	Construction	Others
Haryana	13.65	16.98	8.92	18.23	42.18	22.78	11.59	1.65	1.13
Punjab	11.99	20.30	19.85	10.37	12.50	10.63	6.87	3.73	0.62
Chandigarh	26.89	104.96	99.97	58.99	10.09	50.70	38.53	7.42	0.89
Delhi	156.38	194.31	34.59	85.66	1328.27	94.66	36.57	51.64	4.85
Bihar	6.78	2.13	2.34	6.70	18.60	18.37	3.24	0.93	0.20
Orissa	42.12	9.91	8.70	18.11	68.22	57.23	21.70	4.24	0.25
West Bengal	320.29	25.33	3.59	8.16	478.32	9.33	24.53	6.64	0.51
Chattisgarh	152.39	24.30	12.76	12.67	18.85	142.49	6.14	16.97	0.37
Gujarat	68.57	24.91	26.66	44.37	292.73	26.20	23.00	53.92	1.27
Maharashtra	422.61	30.33	46.26	58.07	687.31	55.28	48.32	33.64	3.67
Andhra Pradesh	33.89	18.63	24.23	52.41	63.54	69.11	18.64	19.14	0.50
Karnataka	35.00	18.72	18.84	21.54	212.02	29.25	39.07	18.48	0.83
Kerala	38.58	16.66	7.63	11.79	24.07	4.26	9.11	4.65	0.45
Tamilnadu	41.78	25.59	19.38	30.21	214.32	23.36	20.17	7.35	0.84
All-India	80.57	20.36	18.47	33.85	409.92	30.63	27.09	13.12	0.85

Source: Same as Table 1.

Table 5. Distribution (%) of Credit Outstanding in the Industry by Sector, 2001

State	Mining & Quarrying	Food Manufacturing & Processing	Textiles	Chemical & Chem Products	Petroleum etc	Basic Metals & Metal Products	Engineering	Construction	All Others
Haryana	0.54	15.00	12.35	7.04	0.44	12.95	16.51	0.49	34.68
Punjab	0.53	12.74	33.40	3.81	0.24	12.16	5.95	0.79	30.38
Rajasthan	5.50	5.36	26.39	8.75	0.22	7.40	12.12	0.96	33.30
Chandigarh	0.31	11.16	10.69	17.34	0.07	18.07	13.25	0.82	28.29
Delhi	0.06	6.98	9.00	10.93	13.60	14.67	11.89	3.40	29.47
Bihar	0.55	14.15	3.40	6.41	1.06	13.88	2.42	0.75	57.38
Orissa	5.66	12.66	2.59	7.57	1.93	29.44	7.48	1.35	31.32
West Bengal	4.79	12.17	7.33	7.46	8.29	12.04	10.81	1.86	35.25
Chattisgarh	5.77	18.69	1.43	2.85	0.31	55.46	1.23	1.39	12.87
Gujarat	1.70	3.24	18.85	23.73	5.26	9.06	7.70	3.41	27.05
Maharashtra	4.64	3.32	11.80	15.78	7.76	10.28	14.22	3.41	28.79
Andhra Pradesh	1.94	12.81	8.01	17.90	0.70	15.31	8.84	3.17	31.32
Karnataka	2.09	8.34	9.04	5.84	2.79	8.52	26.25	3.94	33.19
Kerala	1.97	24.93	9.04	9.11	0.37	2.65	7.45	4.96	39.52
Tamilnadu	1.46	8.25	25.32	10.65	2.40	6.09	10.10	1.98	33.75
All-India	2.76	8.14	13.46	12.45	5.57	11.64	12.25	2.75	30.98

Source: Same as Table 1.

Table 6. Distribution of Accounts and Amount of Small-Scale Industry in Kerala by Districts, 2001

District	%Share of SSI in Total Number of Accounts-Industry	Amount per Credit Account-Industry (Rs.)	Amount per Credit Account-Small Scale Industry (Rs.)	%Share of the District in Total Number of SSI Accounts	%Share of the District in Total SSI Credit
Kannur	29.68	1,42281	1,57041	3.64	4.48
Ernakulam	40.04	3,73652	1,82859	15.89	22.82
Idukki	40.77	1,07704	1,09546	1.29	1.11
Kasaragod	28.39	76997	1,04217	1.36	1.12
Kollam	28.88	2,68880	4,13617	6.08	19.75
Kottayam	35.29	1,13913	1,12731	7.68	6.50
Alappuzha	47.72	1,44245	1,20714	9.94	9.42
Kozhikode	33.55	1,08885	1,11198	7.96	6.94
Malappuram	36.51	33129	39996	7.31	2.30
Palakkad	44.01	1,65650	1,12188	6.33	5.58
Pathanamthitta	42.62	94145	99034	2.59	2.02
Thiruvananthapuram	58.25	1,67586	54770	17.43	7.49
Thrissur	47.87	1,16680	1,11486	11.33	9.91
Wayanad	32.99	63395	29762	1.16	0.27
Kerala	40.83	1,74089	1,27389	100	100

Source: Same as Table 1.

Appendix

Table A.1. Deposit and Credit Accounts and Amounts in the Indian States, 2001

State	Number of Deposit Accounts (Per 1000 Population)	Number of Credit Accounts (Per 1000 Population)	Amount per Deposit Account Rs.	Amount per Credit Account Rs.	Credit –Deposit Ratio	Number of Credit Accounts to Deposit Accounts %	Ratio of Credit Amount to Deposit Amount
Haryana	506	51	18632	75757	41.0	10.08	4.07
Himachal Pradesh	646	57	18866	45298	21.3	8.82	2.40
Jammu&Kashmir	475	34	20666	98739	34.5	7.16	4.78
Punjab	793	67	23007	112263	41.1	8.45	4.88
Rajasthan	290	37	16813	60873	46.6	12.76	3.62
Chandigarh	1799	190	46735	438793	99.4	10.56	9.39
Delhi	1281	128	60299	400432	66.1	9.99	6.64
Assam	292	24	12685	49523	32.1	8.23	3.90
Bihar	221	25	14626	25798	20.7	11.31	1.83
Jharkand	312	33	18422	49379	28.0	10.58	2.68
Orissa	267	54	15366	30364	40.2	20.22	1.98
Sikkim	249	26	45405	64332	14.4	10.44	1.42
West Bengal	453	43	18692	88168	44.5	9.49	4.72

Con'td

State	Number of Deposit Accounts (Per 1000 Population)	Number of Credit Accounts (Per 1000 Population)	Amount per Deposit Account Rs.	Amount per Credit Account Rs.	Credit –Deposit Ratio	Number of Credit Accounts to Deposit Accounts %	Ratio of Credit Amount to Deposit Amount
Chattisgarh	218	26	16614	53000	38.5	11.93	3.19
Madhya Pradesh	268	36	17964	63697	47.6	13.43	3.55
Uttar Pradesh	382	36	13455	40459	28.3	9.42	3.01
Uttaranchal	621	54	17763	44327	21.7	8.70	2.50
Goa	1782	86	29907	186463	26.1	4.83	6.23
Gujarat	432	41	25201	128301	48.5	9.49	5.09
Maharashtra	458	45	38905	342621	86.4	9.83	8.81
Andhra Pradesh	408	83	17606	55917	64.5	20.34	3.18
Karnataka	513	84	20231	75204	61.0	16.37	3.72
Kerala	646	116	21495	51639	43.3	17.96	2.40
Tamilnadu	525	85	19329	108237	90.6	16.19	5.60
Pondicherry	694	91	23876	61087	33.5	13.11	2.56
All-India	417	51	22182	102824	56.7	12.23	4.64

Source: Population Figures are taken from www.censusindia.net/results/provindia/.html

Reserve Bank of India. **Basic Statistical Returns of Scheduled Commercial Banks in India**, Volume 30, March 2001.

Table A.2. Distribution (%) of Outstanding Credit by Occupation, 2001

State	Agriculture	Industry	Transport	Professional & Other Services	Personal Loans	Trade	Finance	Others	Total
Haryana	17.65	54.44	.66	1.52	12.69	7.78	0.55	4.71	100
Himachal Pradesh	10.24	39.09	6.80	2.63	24.19	10.74	0.17	6.14	100
Jammu&Kashmir	5.12	18.38	3.94	36.30	16.19	10.68	.45	8.94	100
Punjab	18.95	37.43	.64	1.81	12.33	22.96	0.75	5.13	100
Rajasthan	23.23	33.62	1.41	2.65	18.66	14.60	0.86	4.97	100
Chandigarh	4.84	21.93	.29	1.65	5.97	57.91	2.00	5.41	100
Delhi	2.59	49.38	.53	2.55	8.69	18.02	8.69	9.55	100
Assam	7.39	35.62	2.86	2.98	18.34	11.72	0.68	20.41	100
Bihar	24.12	17.46	2.87	3.34	24.27	18.76	0.35	8.83	100
Jharkand	8.36	52.51	2.78	2.20	16.27	10.20	2.09	5.59	100
Orissa	16.34	28.75	2.87	5.14	22.94	14.32	0.45	9.19	100
Sikkim	9.48	19.65	3.29	5.13	41.70	9.50	0	11.25	100
West Bengal	4.58	51.68	1.02	4.12	13.83	11.13	3.93	9.71	100

Cont'd

State	Agriculture	Industry	Transport	Professional & Other Services	Personal Loans	Trade	Finance	Others	Total
Chattisgarh	11.86	54.21	.97	2.51	12.84	10.56	0.26	6.79	100
Madhya Pradesh	20.04	40.83	1.22	2.94	14.82	13.41	0.80	5.94	100
Uttar Pradesh	21.71	34.54	1.84	2.58	13.77	15.75	2.22	7.59	100
Uttaranchal	16.03	31.88	3.98	2.36	22.94	13.45	0.16	9.20	100
Goa	3.00	41.31	2.91	8.89	17.10	18.89	1.58	6.32	100
Gujarat	8.85	56.95	.81	2.47	9.57	10.55	2.83	7.97	100
Maharashtra	3.46	47.74	2.43	3.13	6.73	21.90	9.02	5.59	100
Andhra Pradesh	17.99	36.65	1.53	4.51	16.93	11.14	0.90	10.35	100
Karnataka	15.52	41.04	1.80	4.99	17.20	8.08	4.16	7.21	100
Kerala	13.29	25.17	1.80	4.72	24.31	18.90	1.20	10.61	100
Tamilnadu	8.15	46.93	1.19	4.41	13.55	13.44	4.71	7.62	100
Pondicherry	9.32	40.27	0.81	4.18	22.99	16.27	0.48	5.68	100
All-India	9.7	43.9	1.6	3.6	12.2	16.6	4.9	7.5	100

Source: Reserve Bank of India. **Basic Statistical Returns of Scheduled Commercial Banks in India**, Volume 30, March 2001.

Table A.3.Amount per Credit Account (Rs. Lakhs) by Occupation and State, 2001

State	Agriculture	Industry	Transport	Professional & Other Services	Personal Loans	Trade	Finance	Others	Total	Other Small Scale Industry
Haryana	0.39	5.67	0.47	0.80	0.46	0.80	10.67	0.90	1.00	2.95
Himachal Pradesh	0.19	2.43	1.17	0.47	0.35	0.60	15.38	0.45	0.55	1.53
Jammu & Kashmir	0.25	2.04	1.00	4.40	0.36	0.85	14.56	1.88	0.96	2.07
Punjab	0.49	3.71	0.99	1.30	0.49	4.05	27.86	1.10	1.15	2.77
Rajasthan	0.33	2.73	0.94	0.76	0.39	1.21	13.74	0.76	0.65	1.64
Chandigarh	14.12	5.50	1.38	4.70	0.51	63.04	429.80	1.00	4.35	2.96
Delhi	12.05	30.63	4.61	7.50	0.38	19.82	349.26	5.44	3.48	5.71
Assam	0.22	1.65	0.78	0.35	0.34	0.46	21.53	0.85	0.59	0.71
Bihar	0.18	4.08	0.30	0.28	0.30	0.23	9.06	0.60	0.27	0.55
Jharkand	0.12	3.31	0.70	0.31	0.32	0.38	22.46	0.45	0.54	1.19
Orissa	0.14	1.08	0.65	0.32	0.29	0.26	17.65	0.50	0.31	0.94
Sikkim	0.22	2.94	1.54	1.12	0.50	1.39		2.09	0.64	0.83
West Bengal	0.18	2.18	0.78	1.25	0.36	0.88	9.34	0.85	0.86	1.06
Chattisgarh	0.21	3.39	0.56	0.54	0.30	0.55	4.97	1.23	0.69	1.65

Cont'd

State	Agriculture	Industry	Transport	Professional & Other Services	Personal Loans	Trade	Finance	Others	Total	Other Small Scale Industry
Madhya Pradesh	0.33	2.90	0.73	0.59	0.39	0.80	16.10	1.04	0.70	1.54
Uttar Pradesh	0.20	1.66	0.52	0.36	0.34	0.56	42.28	0.61	0.46	1.19
Uttaranchal	0.24	2.29	0.51	0.47	0.36	0.44	13.33	0.61	0.49	1.44
Goa	0.65	7.72	1.52	2.32	0.56	3.52	76.83	0.84	1.69	2.58
Gujarat	0.31	9.10	0.93	0.83	0.45	2.06	100.67	1.45	1.41	3.55
Maharashtra	0.38	16.77	6.93	2.68	0.56	8.15	231.78	3.06	3.32	4.25
Andhra Pradesh	0.20	4.79	1.06	1.07	0.36	0.79	15.19	0.69	0.56	2.09
Karnataka	0.31	4.45	1.11	0.96	0.39	0.74	51.66	0.73	0.76	1.78
Kerala	0.19	1.74	0.89	0.59	0.39	0.80	13.15	0.59	0.51	1.27
Tamilnadu	0.22	6.58	2.14	1.28	0.47	2.14	66.07	0.94	1.08	2.89
Pondicherry	0.21	5.04	0.95	0.90	0.34	0.88	9.82	0.59	0.65	2.85
All-India	0.26	5.02	1.35	1.11	0.41	1.66	72.14	1.08	1.03	2.11

Source: Reserve Bank of India. **Basic Statistical Returns of Scheduled Commercial Banks in India**, Volume 30, March 2001.

Table A.4. Distribution (%) of Credit Outstanding in the Industry by Sector, 2001

State	Mining & Quarrying	Food Manufacturing & Processing	Textiles	Chemical & Chem Products	Petroleum etc	Basic Metals & Metal Products	Engineering	Construction	All Others
Haryana	0.54	15.00	12.35	7.04	0.44	12.95	16.51	0.49	34.68
Himachal Pradesh	0.74	6.25	10.67	9.54	0.11	12.83	8.02	1.19	48.35
Jammu&Kashmir	1.67	18.76	16.10	8.18	0.03	5.69	2.21	2.01	45.35
Punjab	0.53	12.74	33.40	3.81	0.24	12.16	5.95	0.79	30.38
Rajasthan	5.50	5.36	26.39	8.75	0.22	7.40	12.12	0.96	33.30
Chandigarh	0.31	11.16	10.69	17.34	0.07	18.07	13.25	0.82	28.29
Delhi	0.06	6.98	9.00	10.93	13.60	14.67	11.89	3.40	29.47
Assam	6.56	15.47	4.44	3.82	20.21	6.98	2.75	2.89	36.88
Bihar	0.55	14.15	3.40	6.41	1.06	13.88	2.42	0.75	57.38
Jharkand	2.92	2.16	0.93	2.67	1.25	37.63	26.62	1.82	24.00
Orissa	5.66	12.66	2.59	7.57	1.93	29.44	7.48	1.35	31.32
Sikkim	0.40	35.53	0.40	1.50			22.36		39.81
West Bengal	4.79	12.17	7.33	7.46	8.29	12.04	10.81	1.86	35.25
Chattisgarh	5.77	18.69	1.43	2.85	0.31	55.46	1.23	1.39	12.87

cont'd

State	Mining & Quarrying	Food Manufacturing & Processing	Textiles	Chemical & Chem Products	Petroleum etc	Basic Metals & Metal Products	Engineering	Construction	All Others
Madhya Pradesh	0.97	13.62	14.19	7.98	0.22	15.92	10.25	1.93	34.92
Uttar Pradesh	0.78	18.74	12.09	10.45	0.32	14.46	8.77	0.62	33.77
Uttaranchal	1.47	24.79	14.60	9.34	0.03	4.51	21.23	0.40	23.63
Goa	26.33	2.36	3.04	17.29	0.09	16.94	4.76	4.74	24.45
Gujarat	1.70	3.24	18.85	23.73	5.26	9.06	7.70	3.41	27.05
Maharastra	4.64	3.32	11.80	15.78	7.76	10.28	14.22	3.41	28.79
Andhra Pradesh	1.94	12.81	8.01	17.90	0.70	15.31	8.84	3.17	31.32
Karnataka	2.09	8.34	9.04	5.84	2.79	8.52	26.25	3.94	33.19
Kerala	1.97	24.93	9.04	9.11	0.37	2.65	7.45	4.96	39.52
Tamilnadu	1.46	8.25	25.32	10.65	2.40	6.09	10.10	1.98	33.75
Pondicherry	0.13	19.89	12.99	18.09	0.90	8.63	6.40	0.70	32.27
All-India	2.76	8.14	13.46	12.45	5.57	11.64	12.25	2.75	30.98

Source: Reserve Bank of India. **Basic Statistical Returns of Scheduled Commercial Banks in India**, Volume 30, March 2001.

Table A.5. Amount of Credit Outstanding per Account (Rs Lakhs) in Industry by Sector, 2001

State	Mining & Quarrying	Food Manufacturing & Processing	Textiles	Chemical & Chem Products	Petroleum etc	Basic Metals & Metal Products	Engineering	Construction	Others
Haryana	13.65	16.98	8.92	18.23	42.18	22.78	11.59	1.65	1.13
Himachal Pradesh	6.55	12.23	25.82	23.94	8.89	19.75	15.61	1.66	0.60
Jammu & Kashmir	35.07	14.01	8.03	19.76	2.83	7.03	4.08	2.51	0.45
Punjab	11.99	20.30	19.85	10.37	12.50	10.63	6.87	3.73	0.62
Rajasthan	24.86	10.56	25.20	20.56	26.38	16.78	22.87	7.13	0.54
Chandigarh	26.89	104.96	99.97	58.99	10.09	50.70	38.53	7.42	0.89
Delhi	156.38	194.31	34.59	85.66	1328.27	94.66	36.57	51.64	4.85
Assam	195.13	12.77	2.32	10.08	693.90	11.69	6.32	4.30	0.53
Bihar	6.78	2.13	2.34	6.70	18.60	18.37	3.24	0.93	0.20
Jharkand	53.07	5.26	3.35	16.23	21.06	78.33	49.79	5.13	0.34
Orissa	42.12	9.91	8.70	18.11	68.22	57.23	21.70	4.24	0.25
Sikkim	7.00	41.00	1.00	13.00			129.50		0.99
West Bengal	320.29	25.33	3.59	8.16	478.32	9.33	24.53	6.64	0.51
Chattisgarh	152.39	24.30	12.76	12.67	18.85	142.49	6.14	16.97	0.37

Cont'd

State	Mining & Quarrying	Food Manufacturing & Processing	Textiles	Chemical & Chemical Products	Petroleum etc	Basic Metals & Metal Products	Engineering	Construction	Others
Madhya Pradesh	20.39	23.27	23.96	18.57	19.90	45.30	19.23	4.64	0.49
Uttar Pradesh	8.17	12.46	7.40	18.66	16.13	17.94	15.44	2.23	0.31
Uttaranchal	13.28	20.41	22.55	21.38	3.29	18.89	36.42	0.78	0.43
Goa	132.37	6.51	30.56	45.92	12.17	22.19	12.72	2.90	1.88
Gujarat	68.57	24.91	26.66	44.37	292.73	26.20	23.00	53.92	1.27
Maharashtra	422.61	30.33	46.26	58.07	687.31	55.28	48.32	33.64	3.67
Andhra Pradesh	33.89	18.63	24.23	52.41	63.54	69.11	18.64	19.14	0.50
Karnataka	35.00	18.72	18.84	21.54	212.02	29.25	39.07	18.48	0.83
Kerala	38.58	16.66	7.63	11.79	24.07	4.26	9.11	4.65	0.45
Tamilnadu	41.78	25.59	19.38	30.21	214.32	23.36	20.17	7.35	0.84
Pondicherry	29.00	37.43	34.58	17.75	52.00	20.81	2.84	0.27	1.69
All-India	80.57	20.36	18.47	33.85	409.92	30.63	27.09	13.12	0.85

Source: Reserve Bank of India. **Basic Statistical Returns of Scheduled Commercial Banks in India**, Volume 30, March 2001.

CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

LIST OF WORKING PAPERS

[New Series]

The Working Paper Series was initiated in 1971. A new series was started in 1996 from WP. 270 onwards. Working papers beginning from 279 can be downloaded from the Centre's website (www.cds.edu)

- W.P. 270** **ACHIN CHAKRABORTY** *On the Possibility of a Weighting System for Functionings* December 1996
- W.P. 271** **SRIJIT MISHRA** *Production and Grain Drain in two inland Regions of Orissa* December 1996
- W.P. 272** **SUNIL MANI** *Divestment and Public Sector Enterprise Reforms, Indian Experience Since 1991* February 1997
- W.P. 273** **ROBERT E. EVENSON, K.J. JOSEPH** *Foreign Technology Licensing in Indian Industry : An econometric analysis of the choice of partners, terms of contract and the effect on licensees' performance* March 1997
- W.P. 274** **K. PUSHANGADAN, G. MURUGAN** *User Financing & Collective action: Relevance sustainable Rural water supply in India.* March 1997.
- W.P. 275** **G. OMKARNATH** *Capabilities and the process of Development* March 1997
- W. P. 276** **V. SANTHAKUMAR** *Institutional Lock-in in Natural Resource Management: The Case of Water Resources in Kerala,* April 1997.
- W. P. 277** **PRADEEP KUMAR PANDA** *Living Arrangements of the Elderly in Rural Orissa,* May 1997.
- W. P. 278** **PRADEEP KUMAR PANDA** *The Effects of Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation on Diarrhoeal Diseases Among Children in Rural Orissa,* May 1997.
- W.P. 279** **U.S. MISRA, MALA RAMANATHAN, S. IRUDAYA RAJAN** *Induced Abortion Potential Among Indian Women,* August 1997.

- W.P. 280 PRADEEP KUMAR PANDA** *Female Headship, Poverty and Child Welfare : A Study of Rural Orissa, India*, August 1997.
- W.P. 281 SUNIL MANI** *Government Intervention in Industrial R & D, Some Lessons from the International Experience for India*, August 1997.
- W.P. 282 S. IRUDAYA RAJAN, K. C. ZACHARIAH** *Long Term Implications of Low Fertility in Kerala*, October 1997.
- W.P. 283 INDRANI CHAKRABORTY** *Living Standard and Economic Growth: A fresh Look at the Relationship Through the Non- Parametric Approach*, October 1997.
- W.P. 284 K. P. KANNAN** *Political Economy of Labour and Development in Kerala*, January 1998.
- W.P. 285 V. SANTHAKUMAR** *Inefficiency and Institutional Issues in the Provision of Merit Goods*, February 1998.
- W.P. 286 ACHIN CHAKRABORTY** *The Irrelevance of Methodology and the Art of the Possible : Reading Sen and Hirschman*, February 1998.
- W.P. 287 K. PUSHPANGADAN, G. MURUGAN** *Pricing with Changing Welfare Criterion: An Application of Ramsey- Wilson Model to Urban Water Supply*, March 1998.
- W.P. 288 S. SUDHA, S. IRUDAYA RAJAN** *Intensifying Masculinity of Sex Ratios in India : New Evidence 1981-1991*, May 1998.
- W.P. 289 JOHN KURIEN** *Small Scale Fisheries in the Context of Globalisation*, October 1998.
- W.P. 290 CHRISTOPHE Z. GUILMOTO, S. IRUDAYA RAJAN** *Regional Heterogeneity and Fertility Behaviour in India*, November 1998.
- W.P. 291 P. K. MICHAEL THARAKAN** *Coffee, Tea or Pepper? Factors Affecting Choice of Crops by Agro-Entrepreneurs in Nineteenth Century South-West India*, November 1998
- W.P. 292 PRADEEP KUMAR PANDA** *Poverty and young Women's Employment: Linkages in Kerala*, February, 1999.
- W.P. 293 MRIDUL EAPEN** *Economic Diversification In Kerala : A Spatial Analysis*, April, 1999.
- W.P. 294 K. P. KANNAN** *Poverty Alleviation as Advancing Basic Human Capabilities: Kerala's Achievements Compared*, May, 1999.
- W.P. 295 N. SHANTA AND J. DENNIS RAJA KUMAR** *Corporate Statistics: The Missing Numbers*, May, 1999.
- W.P. 296 P.K. MICHAEL THARAKAN AND K. NAVANEETHAM** *Population Projection and Policy Implications for Education:A Discussion with Reference to Kerala*, July, 1999.

- W.P. 297** **K.C. ZACHARIAH, E. T. MATHEW, S. IRUDAYA RAJAN** *Impact of Migration on Kerala's Economy and Society*, July, 1999.
- W.P. 298** **D. NARAYANA, K. K. HARI KURUP**, *Decentralisation of the Health Care Sector in Kerala : Some Issues*, January, 2000.
- W.P. 299** **JOHN KURIEN** *Factoring Social and Cultural Dimensions into Food and Livelihood Security Issues of Marine Fisheries; A Case Study of Kerala State, India*, February, 2000.
- W.P. 300** **D. NARAYANA** *Banking Sector Reforms and the Emerging Inequalities in Commercial Credit Deployment in India*, March, 2000.
- W.P. 301** **P. L. BEENA** *An Analysis of Mergers in the Private Corporate Sector in India*, March, 2000.
- W.P. 302** **K. PUSHPANGADAN, G. MURUGAN**, *Gender Bias in a Marginalised Community: A Study of Fisherfolk in Coastal Kerala*, May 2000.
- W.P. 303** **K. C. ZACHARIAH, E. T. MATHEW, S. IRUDAYA RAJAN**, *Socio-Economic and Demographic Consequences of Migration in Kerala*, May 2000.
- W.P. 304** **K. P. KANNAN**, *Food Security in a Regional Perspective; A View from 'Food Deficit' Kerala*, July 2000.
- W.P. 305** **K. N. HARILAL, K.J. JOSEPH**, *Stagnation and Revival of Kerala Economy: An Open Economy Perspective*, August 2000.
- W.P. 306** **S. IRUDAYA RAJAN**, *Home Away From Home: A Survey of Oldage Homes and inmates in Kerala*, August 2000.
- W.P. 307** **K. NAVANEETHAM, A. DHARMALINGAM**, *Utilization of Maternal Health Care Services in South India*, October 2000.
- W.P. 308** **K. P. KANNAN, N. VIJAYAMOHANAN PILLAI**, *Plight of the Power Sector in India : SEBs and their Saga of Inefficiency* November 2000.
- W.P. 309** **V. SANTHAKUMAR AND ACHIN CHAKRABORTY**, *Environmental Valuation and its Implications on the Costs and Benefits of a Hydroelectric Project in Kerala, India*, November 2000.
- W.P. 310** **K. K. SUBRAHMANYAN. E. ABDUL AZEEZ**, *Industrial Growth In Kerala: Trends And Explanations* November 2000
- W.P. 311** **INDRANI CHAKRABORTY** *Economic Reforms, Capital Inflows and Macro Economic Impact in India*, January 2001
- W.P. 312** **N. VIJAYAMOHANAN PILLAI** *Electricity Demand Analysis and Forecasting –The Tradition is Questioned*, February 2001

- W.P. 313 VEERAMANI. C** *India's Intra-Industry Trade Under Economic Liberalization: Trends and Country Specific Factors*, March 2001
- W.P. 314 U.S.MISHRA AND MALA RAMANATHAN** *Delivery Complications and Determinants of Caesarean Section Rates in India - An Analysis of National Family Health Surveys, 1992-93*, March 2001.
- W.P. 315 ACHIN CHAKRABORTY** *The Concept and Measurement of Group Inequality*, May 2001.
- W.P. 316 K. P. KANNAN AND N. VIJAYAMOHANAN PILLAI** *The Political Economy of Public Utilities: A Study of the Indian Power Sector*, June 2001.
- W.P. 317 K. J. JOSEPH AND K. N. HARILAL** *India's IT Export Boom: Challenges Ahead*. July 2001.
- W.P. 318 JOHN KURIEN AND ANTONY TO PAUL** *Social Security Nets for Marine Fisheries-The growth and Changing Composition of Social Security Programmes in the Fisheries Sector of Kerala State, India*. September 2001.
- W.P. 319 K. C. ZACHARIAH, P. R. GOPINATHAN NAIR AND S. IRUDAYA RAJAN** *Return Emigrants in Kerala: Rehabilitation Problems and Development Potential*. October 2001
- W.P. 320 N. VIJAYAMOHANAN PILLAI, K. P. KANNAN**, *Time and Cost Over-runs of the Power Projects in Kerala*, November 2001.
- W.P. 321 VEERAMANI C.** *Analysing Trade Flows and Industrial Structure of India: The Question of Data Harmonisation*, November 2001.
- W.P. 322 K. C. ZACHARIAH**, *The Syrian Christians of Kerala: Demographic and Socioeconomic Transition in the Twentieth Century*, November 2001.
- W.P. 323 V. K. RAMACHANDRAN, MADHURA SWAMINATHAN, VIKAS RAWAL**, *How have Hired Workers Fared? A Case Study of Women Workers from an Indian Village, 1977 to 1999*. December 2001.
- W.P. 324 K. P. KANNAN, N. VIJAYAMOHANAN PILLAI**, *The Aetiology of the Inefficiency Syndrome in the Indian Power Sector Main Issues and Conclusions of a Study*. March 2002.
- W.P. 325 N. VIJAYAMOHANAN PILLAI**, *Reliability and Rationing cost in a Power System*. March 2002.

- W.P. 326 K.C. ZACHARIAH, B.A. PRAKASH, S. IRUDAYA RAJAN,** *Gulf Migration Study : Employment, Wages and Working Conditions of Kerala Emigrants in the United Arab Emirates.* March 2002.
- W.P. 327 K. RAVI RAMAN,** *Bondage in Freedom, Colonial Plantations in Southern India c. 1797-1947.* March 2002.
- W.P. 328 K. P. KANNAN, K. S. HARI,** *Kerala's Gulf Connection Emigration, Remittances and their Macroeconomic Impact 1972-2000.* March 2002.
- W.P. 329 J. DEVIKA,** *Imagining Women's Social Space in Early Modern Keralam.* April 2002.
- W.P. 330 ACHIN CHAKRABORTY,** *The Rhetoric of Disagreement in Reform Debates* April 2002.
- W.P. 331 SURESH BABU,** *Economic Reforms and Entry Barriers in Indian Manufacturing.* April 2002.
- W.P. 332 K. P. KANNAN,** *The Welfare Fund Model of Social Security for Informal Sector Workers: The Kerala Experience.* April 2002.
- W.P. 333 K. PUSHPANGADAN** *Social Returns from Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education: A Case Study of Two Coastal Villages in Kerala,* May 2002.
- W.P. 334 E. ABDUL AZEEZ,** *Economic Reforms and Industrial Performance an Analysis of Capacity Utilisation in Indian Manufacturing,* June 2002.
- W.P. 335 J. DEVIKA,** *Family Planning as 'Liberation': The Ambiguities of 'Emancipation from Biology' in Keralam* July 2002.
- W.P. 336 PULAPRE BALAKRISHNAN, K. PUSHPANGADAN, M. SURESH BABU,** *Trade Liberalisation, Market Power and Scale Efficiency in Indian Industry,* August 2002.
- W.P. 337 K.NAVANEETHAM,** *Age Structural Transition and Economic Growth: Evidence From South and Southeast Asia,* August 2002.
- W.P. 338 PRAVEENA KODOTH,** *Framing Custom, Directing Practices: Authority, Property and Matriliney under Colonial Law in Nineteenth Century Malabar,* October 2002.

- W.P. 339 M PARAMESWARAN**, *Economic Reforms and Technical Efficiency: Firm Level Evidence from Selected Industries in India*. October, 2002.
- W.P. 340 J. DEVIKA**, *Domesticating Malayalees: Family Planning, the Nation and Home-Centered Anxieties in Mid- 20th Century Keralam*. October, 2002.
- W.P. 341 MRIDUL EAPEN AND PRAVEENA KODOTH** *Family Structure, Women's Education and Work: Re-examining the High Status of Women in Kerala*. November 2002.

BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE CDS

Health Status of Kerala

P G K Panikar and C R Soman

CDS. 1984. pp 159, Hardcover , Rs.100/ \$ 11 & Paperback, Rs. 75/ \$ 10

Bovine Economy in India

A Vaidyanathan

Oxford & IBH. 1988. pp 209, Hardcover, Rs. 96/ \$ 11

Essays in Federal Financial Relations

I S Gulati and K K George

Oxford and IBH. 1988. pp 172, Hardcover, Rs. 82/ \$ 10

Land Transfers and Family Partitioning

D Rajasekhar

Oxford and IBH. 1988. pp 90, Hardcover, Rs. 66/ \$ 10

Ecology or Economics in Cardamom Development (No Stock)

K N Nair, D Narayana and P Sivanandan

Oxford & IBH. 1989. pp 99, Paperback, Rs. 75/ \$ 10

The Motor Vehicle Industry in India (Growth within a Regulatory Environment)

D Narayana

Oxford & IBH. 1989. pp 99, Paperback, Rs. 75/ \$ 10

The Pepper Economy of India (No Stock)

P S George, K N Nair and K Pushpangadan

Oxford & IBH. 1989. pp 88, Paperback, Rs. 65/ \$ 10

Livestock Economy of Kerala

P S George and K N Nair

CDS. 1990. pp 189, Hardcover, Rs. 95/ \$ 10

Caste and The Agrarian Structure

T K Sundari

Oxford & IBH. 1991. pp 175, Paperback, Rs.125/ \$ 14

Coconut Development in Kerala: Ex-post Evaluation

D Narayana, K N Nair, P Sivanandan, N Shanta and
G N Rao

CDS. 1991. pp 139, Paperback, Rs.40/ \$ 10

Trends in Private Corporate Savings

N Shanta

CDS. 1991. pp 90, Paperback, Rs. 25/ \$ 10

International Environment, Multinational Corporations and Drug Policy

P G K Panikar, P Mohanan Pillai & T K Sundari

CDS. 1992. pp 77, Paperback, Rs.40/ \$ 10

Rural Household Savings and Investment: A Study of Some Selected Villages

P G K Panikar, P Mohanan Pillai & T K Sundari

CDS. 1992. pp 144, Paperback, Rs. 50/ \$ 10

Indian Industrialization: Structure and Policy Issues. (No Stock)

Arun Ghosh, K K Subrahmanian, Mridul Eapen & Haseeb A Drabu
(EDs).

OUP. 1992. pp 364, Hardcover, Rs.350/ \$ 40

Limits To Kerala Model of Development: An Analysis of Fiscal Crisis and Its Implications.

K K George

CDS. 1999 (2nd edition) pp 128, Paperback, Rs. 160/ \$ 18

Industrial Concentration and Economic Behaviour: Case Study of Indian Tyre Industry

Sunil Mani

CDS. 1993. pp 311, Hardcover, Rs. 300/ \$ 34

Peasant Economy and The Sugar Cooperative: A Study Of The Aska Region in Orissa

Keshabananda Das

CDS. 1993. pp 146, Paperback, Rs.140/ \$ 16

Urban Process in Kerala 1900-1981

T T Sreekumar

CDS. 1993. pp 86, Paperback, Rs.100/ \$ 11

Impact of External Transfers on the Regional Economy of Kerala

P R Gopinathan Nair & P Mohanan Pillai

CDS 1994. pp 36, Paperback, Rs.30/ \$ 10

Demographic Transition in Kerala in the 1980sK C Zachariah, S Irudaya Rajan, P S Sarma, K Navaneetham,
P S Gopinathan Nair & U S Mishra,CDS. 1999 (2nd Edition) pp 305, Paperback, Rs.250/ \$ 28**Growth of Firms in Indian Manufacturing Industry**

N Shanta

CDS. 1994. pp 228, Hardcover, Rs. 250/ \$ 28

Floods and Flood Control Policies: an Analysis With Reference to the Mahanadi Delta in Orissa

Sadhana Satapathy

CDS. 1993 pp 98, Paperback, Rs. 110/\$ 12

Growth of Market Towns in Andhra: A Study of the Rayalseema Region C 1900-C.1945

Namerta

CDS. 1994. pp 186, Paperback, Rs.125/ \$ 14

Growth of Education in Andhra - A Long Run View

C Upendranath

CDS. 1994. pp 158, Paperback, Rs. 135/ \$ 15

CDS M.Phil Theses (1975/76-1989/90): A Review Vol.1

G N Rao

CDS. 1996. pp 162, Paperback, Rs. 155/ \$ 18

Trends In Agricultural Wages in Kerala 1960-1990

A A Baby

CDS. 1996. pp 83, Paperback, Rs. 105/ \$ 12

CDS M.Phil Theses (1990/91-1993/94): A Review Vol.II

T T Sreekumar

CDS. 1996. pp 99, Paperback, Rs. 120/\$ 14

Industrialisation in Kerala: Status of Current Research and Future Issues

P Mohanan Pillai & N Shanta

CDS. 1997. pp 74, Paperback, Rs. 110/ \$ 12

Health, Inequality and Welfare Economics

Amartya Sen

CDS, 1996. pp 26, Paperback, Rs. 70/ \$ 10

Property Rights, Resource Management & Governance: Crafting An Institutional Framework for Global Marine Fisheries

John Kurien

CDS & SIFFS, 1998. pp 56, Paperback, Rs. 50/ \$10

Agrarian Transition Under Colonialism: Study of A Semi Arid Region of Andhra, C.1860-1900

GN Rao

CDS, 1999. pp 133, Paperback, Rs. 170/ \$19

Land Relations and Agrarian Development in India: A Comparative Historical Study of Regional Variations

Sakti Padhi

CDS, 1999. pp 335, Hardcover, Rs. 425/\$48

Poverty, Unemployment and Development Policy : A Case Study of Selected Issues With Reference to Kerala

United Nations, 2000 (reprint), pp 235

(available for sale in India only), Rs. 275

Performance of Industrial Clusters: A Comparative Study of Pump Manufacturing Cluster in Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu) & Rubber Footwear Cluster in Kottayam (Kerala)

P. Mohanan Pillai

CDS, 2001, pp 158, Paperback, Rs. 175/\$18

Kerala's Gulf Connection: CDS Studies on International Labour Migration from Kerala State in India

K.C. Zachariah, K. P. Kannan, S. Irudaya Rajan (eds)

CDS, 2002, pp 232, Hardcover, Rs. 250/\$25

Plight of the Power Sector in India: Inefficiency, Reform and Political Economy

K.P. Kannan and N. Vijayamohanan Pillai

CDS, 2002, Rs. 400/\$40

This work is licensed under a
Creative Commons
Attribution – NonCommercial - NoDerivs 3.0 Licence.

To view a copy of the licence please see:
<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/>