

TECHNICAL REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP

**REVISION OF INDEX NUMBERS
OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA
FROM THE BASE YEAR
1993-94 TO 2004-05**



**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY & PROMOTION
OFFICE OF THE ECONOMIC ADVISER
NEW DELHI**

May 2008

PREFACE

The Working Group for Revision of Wholesale Price Index Numbers (Base 1993-94) decided at its meeting of 31st March/30th April, 2008 to submit its Technical Report to the Government. The Working Group has decided to shift the base to 2004-05 and has accordingly recommended the necessary weights and the product composition. This Report is, however, preliminary in nature since the data required to carry out test run of the proposed new WPI is still under collection. As such, this preliminary Report, which does not yet contain the new index numbers, is a departure from past practices. However, this matter has been discussed with the National Statistical Commission, which has assured its guidance, as and when necessary, to complete the remaining work.

The deliberations of the Working Group have been spread over a fairly long period of time. The Working Group had initially decided that the base year for the new series of WPI would be 2000-01. Accordingly, the product basket and weighting diagram for the new series with base 2000-01 was finalized by the Working Group. However, the test run of the new series with base 2000-01 could not be carried out in view of inadequate flow of price data from the manufacturing units. It was only later, in the light of this inadequate flow of data, that the Working Group decided to shift the base to 2004-05.

The most important lesson learnt from the experience of the Working Group is that it might be impossible to continue with the Wholesale Price Index unless the regular flow of adequate data is ensured by making suitable arrangements to strengthen the ability of the system to collect the required data. This has not only held up the revision which this Working Group was required to suggest, it also leads to shortcoming in the Index as it exists at present. These shortcomings in adequate and regular flow of data also leads to the main conclusion of this Working Group: that the WPI with 2004-05 be monthly in its frequency rather than weekly, as at present.

The Group has benefitted from the involvement of a large number of experts/officials in the process of its deliberations. I would like to place on record my deep sense of appreciation for the technical inputs provided to the Working Group by the members of the Working Group; and Chairmen and members of different Sub-Groups constituted by the Working Group. The Office of the Economic Adviser, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, which is the Secretariat for the Working Group, has been playing a key role in providing both administrative and technical support to the Working Group. I greatly appreciate the co-operation and support received from the Senior Economic Advisers/Economic Advisers heading the Office at different points of time and the officers of the Working Group unit and WPI unit of the Office of Economic Adviser, who were involved actively in the work relating to the Working Group. I also record my deep appreciation to officers of CSO, particularly the National Accounts and ASI Divisions, in their contribution to construction of weights and product selection.



(Abhijit Sen)
Member Planning Commission &
Chairman of the Working Group

New Delhi-110001
16th May, 2008

Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

Importance of Wholesale Price Index

1. Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is an important measure to monitor the movement of general level of prices in the economy. It is widely used by Government, banks, industry and business circles. In view of the importance of prices for the health of the economy, in terms of growth and distribution, the monetary policy of the RBI is often guided by the need to keeping prices within prudent limits. Similarly, the movement of WPI serves as an important determinant, in formulation of trade, fiscal and other economic policies by the Government of India.

Nodal Office for Compilation of WPI

2. The Office of the Economic Adviser in the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry is responsible for compiling WPI and releasing it every week. The Office published for the first time, the index number of wholesale prices, with 'base week' ended August 19, 1939=100, from the week commencing January 10, 1942. Since 1947 the index has been published regularly.

Need for a periodic revision in the base year of WPI

3. Overtime economies undergo structural changes. This is truer in the contemporary Indian context. Under the current liberalized environment, changes in the economy are taking place at a fast pace. Product and their specifications, both in terms of quality and packaging, are changing even faster. It has, therefore, become increasingly difficult to obtain the price information of selected products for a fixed number of quotations over a longer period of time. Also, a number of products, which were very important in terms of the market share at one point of time, become obsolete in a short span of time and their places get occupied by altogether different items.

4. An implicit disadvantage of Laspeyre's formula, the methodology used for compiling the WPI, is that the indices with fixed weighting diagram fail to capture the dynamic changes in product mix and structure of the economy over time. It has, therefore, been the practice to revise the weighting diagram and the series of WPI based on the recommendations of a Working Group appointed by the Government, roughly once every decade. Ever since the introduction of the WPI on a regular basis, six revisions have taken place introducing the new base years, viz., 1948-49, 1952-53, 1961-62, 1970-71, 1981-82 and 1993-94.

Highlights of the Report of the last Working Group

5. The last Working Group to revisit the base year issues of WPI series was constituted on June 18, 1993 under the Chairmanship of Prof. Y.K. Alagh, the then Vice Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru University. Consequent to Prof. Alagh taking over as Minister of State (Independent Charge), Government of India, Prof. S.R. Hashim took over the Chairmanship of the Working Group from September, 1996.
6. The Group submitted its Report to the Minister of Commerce & Industry on November 5, 1999. It recommended 1993-94 as the revised base year with a new basket of commodities and revised weighting diagram for new series. In addition, the Group made the following important recommendations:
 - (i) Strengthening of wholesale price collection mechanism,
 - (ii) Development of Business Service Price Index Numbers as also Stage of Processing framework for WPI.
7. The Report of the Working Group was placed before the Technical Advisory Committee on Statistics of Prices & Cost of Living (TAC on SPCL) in Central Statistical Organisation (CSO). The TAC in its meeting held on December 12, 1999 broadly accepted the Report. Thereafter, the Report of the Working Group

was finally considered by the Committee of Secretaries (COS) in its meeting held on February 10, 2000 which in brief directed that:

Year 1993-94 may be accepted as the base year for the new series of Wholesale Price Index with the revised commodity basket;

Instead of a separate Standing Committee as recommended by the Working Group, a Sub-Group of the Technical Advisory Committee should be set up, inter alia, to advise on strengthening of the data collection system within a timeframe of three months. It would also take steps for development of Business Service Price Index (BSPI) within six months;

Action may be initiated to construct a Stage of Processing Index to reflect inflation in a better way after a thorough study of the prevalent practices in other countries.

8. In pursuance of the above directions, the following actions were initiated:

New Series of WPI with base year 1993-94=100 released with effect from 1.4.2000,

A Sub-group of TAC on SPCL was constituted and reports on Development of BSPI and Strengthening of Price Collection Mechanism were finalized and considered by TAC on SPCL;

Initiatives were taken to study the practices followed in the other countries in regard to introduction of Stage of Processing Index (SOP). However, issues involved in introduction of SOP necessitated development of Producers' Price Index (PPI) and therefore it was considered that the matter of the new system of compilation be taken up at the time of revision of base year.

Need for revisiting the present base year 1993-94

9. The set of Wholesale Price Index numbers with base year 1993-94 was introduced with effect from April 1, 2000. Significant structural changes have taken place in the Indian economy since then. Therefore, it has become necessary to revisit a range of issues including examination of the coverage of

commodities, base year, and weighting diagram and other related issues pertaining to the existing series of Index numbers of Wholesale Price in India (Base 1993-94=100).

Notification of the Working Group

10. A new Working Group for the revision of the current series of the Wholesale Price Index Numbers (Base: 1993-94=100) was constituted under the Chairmanship of Prof. Abhijit Sen, the then Professor of Jawahar Lal Nehru University, New Delhi, vide Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (Office of the Economic Adviser) O.M. No. 7/1/2002/EAPM/WG/Ec.Ad. dated December 26, 2003. A copy of the OM constituting the Working Group along with the Terms of Reference is placed at Annex 1.1. The initial composition of the members of the Group is at Annex 1.2.
11. While some members of the Working Group had to leave due to superannuation, some had to leave due to their transfer during the working of the Group, requiring changes to be carried out from time to time in the composition of the Group. Some of the members were also co-opted subsequent to the initial composition of the Working Group. The important changes made in the composition have been given in Annex 1.3.
12. The Working Group was assigned with a wider terms of reference (Annex I). It has been asked, inter alia, to specially look into two new areas, namely,
 - (i) the feasibility of compiling a Producer Price Index (PPI) and switching over from WPI to PPI, leading to introduction of Stage of Processing Index (SOP), aimed at avoiding multiple counting and measuring inflation based on finished goods, and
 - (ii) the feasibility of extending the coverage of WPI/PPI particularly to include services sector, aimed at generating a broad-based

indicator of inflation and a comprehensive deflator for Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Meetings of the Working Group

13. The Working Group held four meetings on January 15, 2004; March 22, 2004; August 27, 2004 and July 26, 2005 to discuss various issues arising out of the terms of reference.

14. The Working Group, in its first meeting, deliberated, inter alia, on the issues related to the choice and selection of the base year. Basically four opinions emerged with regard to the choice of the base year. First, 1999-2000 was considered for the new base, as CSO was likely to revise National Accounts Statistics (NAS) series and the new IIP series with this base. Secondly, the year 2000-01 was considered for the new base, as the latest Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) data as well as non-ASI data (56th round of NSS) was available for this period. Thirdly, the year 2001-02 was considered for the new base, as the Report of the third Census of Small-Scale Industries was available for this reference year. The fourth opinion was to consider either 2000-01 or 2001-02 for the base year, as it would coincide with the base (2001) of Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) of the Labour Bureau.

15. The Working Group, in its first meeting, constituted four Sub-groups to facilitate an in-depth deliberation on each of the different sectors. These are:
 - (i) The Analytical and other related issues,
 - (ii) The Agricultural Commodities,
 - (iii) The Manufactured items, and
 - (iv) The Unorganized/ Unregistered Sector

16. Further, there was a unanimous view that although the terms of reference entailed examination of feasibility of developing a PPI, priority would be assigned to undertake revision of the existing series of WPI. Development of PPI, being new to the country, may take little longer time. When PPI is developed, both the WPI and PPI should continue for some reasonable period of time, before considering replacement of WPI by PPI.
17. The second meeting of the Working Group dealt, inter alia, with the choice of the base year, commodity coverage, availability of data, preparation of weighting diagram etc. In the third meeting, the Working Group after deliberating upon the feedbacks from the Sub-groups selected 2000-01 as the base year for the new series of WPI. It further directed various sub-groups to prepare the weighting diagram and to finalize the commodity baskets. In its fourth meeting, the Working Group dealt in detail the issue of collection of price data from the field, especially from the unorganized sector, and emphasized the need for an awareness campaign across the country, involving various State and Central agencies and the local Industry/Trade Associations.

Progress of Work relating to the New Series

18. On the basis of the recommendations of the four Sub-Groups; the Working Group, by June, 2006, had completed its technical work, which included its decision to shift the base of the current WPI series from 1993-94 to 2000-01, determination of the product basket corresponding to the new base and derivation of the weighting diagram for the new series. The Office of the Economic Adviser, DIPP had, in fact, submitted, in June 2006, a draft technical report on the new series (Base 2000-01) to the Chairman of the Working Group, for his consideration.
19. However, the test run of the new series could not be undertaken because of inadequate flow of price data from the manufacturing units for the products identified for the manufactured group of the new series. The Office of the Economic Adviser, as per the direction of the 4th Meeting of the Working Group held in July 2005, had sent written communications to over 6500 organised manufacturing units and over 7000 SSI units covering over 1000 products and 300 products respectively,

requesting them to supply the price data for facilitating the test run of the new series. The response rate from the organised sector units was slightly above 2 percent and SSI sector was less than 1 percent, despite the follow-up efforts made by the Office of the Economic Adviser, such as, conduct of interactive sessions with the regional Industry Associations in different States with the involvement of State level nodal officers nominated by the State Governments for facilitating the flow of price data from the respective States.

20. The Office of the Economic Adviser, DIPP, since then, under the guidance of the Working Group, has been considering various options of collection of price data from the manufacturing units, including outsourcing of it to the Government/Private organizations. In view of the difficulties of collection of data from a distant period in the past, the Chairman of the Working Group, in consultation with other experts, decided in January 2007, to shift the base of the new series to 2004-05 instead of 2000-01 decided earlier by the Working Group. This was mainly guided by the consideration that the data relating to Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) for the year 2004-05, which was required for derivation of the product basket and weighting diagram for the proposed base 2004-05, was expected to be available by March–April 2007. However, the compilation of ASI data for 2004-05 was further delayed and the same could be made available to the Working Group in the beginning of August 2007.
21. The Office of the Economic Adviser, DIPP was entrusted by the Chairman of the Working Group, the task of updating the technical work relating to the new proposed base (2004-05), following the same approach, as adopted by the Working Group, for shifting the base to 2000-01. Accordingly, the draft technical report with the base 2004-05, has been prepared by the Office of the Economic Adviser, DIPP, under the guidance of the Chairman of the Working Group.
22. The Office of the Economic Adviser has been constantly in touch with the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Mines, Ministry of Petroleum, Ministry of Coal, and Ministry of Power to get the backlog weekly price data from April 2004 onwards in respect of

the products included in the primary group and fuel group of the new series of WPI (base 2004-05). The Office has been able to collect major chunk of the price data in respect of these two groups. The price data so received for the two groups are being converted by the Office of the Economic Adviser, to a common format, compatible with the data base for the new series.

23. As it was mentioned earlier, the Office of the Economic Adviser, after the dismal response from the industrial units, has been considering, under the guidance of the Chairman of the Working Group, various options of collection of price data from the manufacturing units including outsourcing of data collection to Government/Private organisations. The Office had received two proposals from private organisations (from CMIE and PHD Chambers of Commerce) for collection of price data from the industrial units. However, given that past experience of outsourcing has not been satisfactory and keeping in view the sensitive nature of the purpose for which data would be used, it was considered appropriate to explore the possibility of price data collection through some Government organization. The Office of Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries (DCSSI), after a series of meetings, agreed, in principle to organize collection of price data from the SSI units. However, the problem of collection of data from the organized manufacturing units, continued to linger, partly in view of the initial reluctance of NSSO to undertake the responsibility. Inadequate manpower in the field offices, which has been coming in the way of discharging even the existing responsibilities, was cited, by the NSSO, as the reason for their inability to undertake any additional responsibility. Only after high level intervention, it was agreed in January 2008, that the NSSO would assist the Office of the Economic Adviser, in collection of backlog data only. It has not given any commitment for collection of regular price data for the new series. Consequently, there remains considerable uncertainty regarding future data flow unless a definite decision is taken to sort out the manpower problems.
24. The Office of the DCSSI has already initiated the task of collection of price data, through its field offices (SISIs) located in different States, from over 4000 SSI units covering 309 products included in the product basket of the manufactured group. It

is expected that the backlog weekly price data (from April 2004 onwards) would start flowing from the SSI units shortly to the Office of the Economic Adviser.

25. The office of the Economic Adviser and the NSSO have finalised all the technical and operational details relating to the collection of price data from the organized sector units. The NSSO would be organizing collection of backlog weekly price data (from April 2004 onwards) from approximately 6000 organised manufacturing units covering 1100 products included in the manufacturing group of the new series of WPI. Notices under the Collection of Statistics Act, 1953 have already been issued to the units by the respective field offices (Sub Region Offices) of the NSSO to supply the backlog price data (April 2004 to December 2007) directly to the Office of the Economic Adviser, DIPP. As per the Act, the units have been asked to supply the price data within a period of one month. The Office of the Economic Adviser would be providing a list of defaulting units to the NSSO, which, in turn, would organize collection of price data from such units through its field staff. The NSSO expects that the work relating to the collection of backlog data would be completed by June, 2008.
26. On receipt of the backlog data from the organized manufacturing units, the entry and validation of such data would be organized by the Office of the Economic Adviser, DIPP. This would be followed by the test-run of the new series and consistency check with the current series with needed adjustments/corrections, if any, in the new series, before the new series is released. It may be mentioned here that the regular weekly price data from the organized manufacturing units is proposed to be collected online with the help of the software developed for the purpose by the NIC, Office of the Economic Adviser.
27. In a high level meeting under the Chairmanship of Prof. Abhijit Sen, Member, Planning Commission and Chairman of the Working Group, where senior officers from Central Board for Customs and Excise (CBCE), O/o. Economic Adviser, DIPP; O/o. DC-SSI and NSSO were present, the issue of exploring the possibility of

collection of price data from the records of Department of Central Excise was explored. It was felt that since the Excise Returns are mandatory in nature, identification of common items in the WPI basket and the records of Central Excise Department would help in regular flow of timely data for such common items. It was agreed in the meeting that the Office of Economic Adviser and the Department of Central Excise would be working out the finer details of the proposed exercise with a view to cater to the requirement of price data of the WPI series in future.

28. A chronological account of the progress of deliberations of the Working Group along with the efforts for collection price data from the organised and unorganised units, the major challenge facing the Working Group, is given at Appendix I of this report.

Important decisions of the Working Group

29. The technical deliberations of the Working Group and its four Sub-Groups threw up many new ideas especially in respect of criteria of product selection, treatment of import and export, frequency of release of index and method of collection of price data. Some of the important decisions which mark a distinct departure from the existing WPI series are discussed below.

30. Universe of Wholesale Price Index in the new series:

The concept of wholesale price has hitherto covered the general idea of capturing all transactions carried out by residents of the country in the domestic market. The weights of the WPI do not correspond to contribution of the goods concerned either to value-added or final use. In order to give this idea a more precise definition, it was decided to define the universe of the wholesale price index as comprising as far as possible all transactions at first point of bulk sale in the domestic market. This definition brings the WPI closer to PPI, excludes all retail sales and requires a precise treatment of imports and exports.

31. Treatment of export and import:

In the 1993-94 series, the traded value (used for derivation of weighting diagram) was computed by subtracting exports from the domestic production and adding

imports to the domestic production (Production +Import-Export). This method of computing the traded value has an inherent bias since all exports are not necessarily direct exports without getting traded in the economy. In case of products such as textiles and leather goods, the goods exported are first traded domestically before being exported. Subtraction of such exports from the production would thus result in underestimation of the domestically traded goods in case of such products. Similarly, imports are not always traded in the domestic economy. For example, in case of products like crude oil and raw diamond, the manufacturing units directly import such products and as such these imported items do not get traded in the domestic market, before getting processed. The addition of such items to domestic production would thus result in overestimation of traded value for such items. The Working Group on the new series, therefore, decided that while computing the domestically traded value, only the direct export from the factories (without getting domestically traded) should be excluded from the domestic production for determination of the domestically traded goods. Similarly, import of goods which reach the factory directly (without being traded in the economy) should not be added to domestic production while determining the domestically traded value.

32. Method of selection of products in the Manufactured Group:

The manufactured product basket in the 1993-94 series included all such products with traded value of Rs 120 crore or above. In other words the cut off criterion for selection of products in the manufactured basket was Rs 120 crore of traded value. This led to poor representation of products in some of the product groups with the risk of giving a misleading picture about the inflationary trends in such groups. For example, the leather group was represented by only one product, the price trend for which represented the entire leather group. In order to remove the anomaly in a selection method based on a uniform cut-off criterion and make the method of selection of products such that each product group gets broad representation, the Working Group for the new series, decided to adopt a method, in which each product group in the manufactured basket gets represented by such number of items which combinedly cover at least 80 per

cent of the traded value at the group level. It may be mentioned here that the leather group in the new series manufactured basket covers 18 items as compared to only one item in the existing series.

33. **Items from Un-organized Sector:**

The Working Group for the new series has decided to give representation, for the first time in the history of WPI, to the unorganised manufacturing sector in the WPI product basket, which contributes about 35 % of the total manufactured sector output. There are 309 items in the product basket of manufactured group, which are produced by the unorganised sector. The office of the DCSSI is organising collection of prices for such products covering about 4000 units.

34. **Treatment of crude oil:**

In the 1981-82 series, crude petroleum was included as an independent item in the mineral group of the major group Primary Articles. However, in the 1993-94 series, the crude petroleum was taken away from the mineral group as an independent item and its value was apportioned parametrically among the items in the mineral fuel group of the major group Fuel and Power. The rationale for this decision of the Working Group of the 1993-94 series was that it would be difficult to collect prices of crude oil from the open market as the prices in this sector were entirely administered prices. Further there was an implicit assumption that the price behaviour of crude oil and refined petroleum products would be similar. However, inclusion of crude oil in the mineral oil group inflated the weight of petroleum products in the Fuel Group. The Analytical Sub-Group of the Working Group for the new series deliberated on this issue and observed that since the last Working Group's report (November 1999), significant changes have taken place in the petroleum sector, and the prices of crude petroleum could now be collected from the open market which is interlinked with international market. Further, the existing practice of imputing crude oil weight to petroleum products leads to an upward bias in 'Fuel and Power Group Index' apart from the fact that the movement of crude oil prices and the prices of petroleum products may not be similar due to "pass-on" lag. The Analytical Sub-Group, therefore,

recommended that “crude oil” should be kept as an independent item under the ‘Minerals group’ of ‘Primary Articles’ in the revised WPI series. This was accepted by the Working Group.

35. Frequency of release of new series:

The Working Group had detailed deliberations on the issue of switching over to a monthly index in the new series, as is the practice in other countries, especially in the background that the existing compilation of the index on a weekly basis, leaves little time and scope for monitoring the flow of price data from the manufactured units. The index is, therefore, compiled on a very low response rate in respect of price quotations from the manufactured units. It was generally agreed that switching over to a monthly index would improve the quality of the index, since longer period shall give scope to improve response rate through better scrutiny and follow up.

36. Submission of the Technical Report to the Government:

The Working Group in its meetings held on March 31st / April 30th , 2008 decided to submit this Report to Government. Since the data required to carry out test-runs of the proposed new WPI is not yet available, this technical report is preliminary in nature, subject to changes that may be required when all the price data has been obtained. As such, such a preliminary report, which does not yet contain the new index numbers, is a departure from past practices. However, this matter has been discussed with the National Statistical Commission, which has assured its guidance, as and when necessary, to complete the remaining work.

[Full text of the OM constituting the Working Group for revision of the current series of WPI (Base year 1993-94 = 100)]

The Terms of Reference of the Working Group are as follows:-

1. To select the most appropriate Base Year for the preparation of a new official series of Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (WPI) in India.
2. To examine the need for switching over from wholesale based price index (WPI) to producer price based price Index (PPI) and suggest further improvements based on the IMF's PPI Manual.
3. To review commodity basket of the current series of WPI and suggest additions/ deletions of commodities in the light of structural changes in the economy witnessed since 1993-94.
4. To decide the period most relevant for calculating value of Transaction/ Production of commodities for obtaining weight.
5. To evolve a suitable system for allocation weight to the various commodities to be included in the WPI basket.
6. To suggest grades/ varieties of commodities, their markets/ centers/ sources for obtaining weekly prices quotations and also effective method of price collection.
7. To review issues relating to the method of WPI compilation with special reference to seasonal items, administered articles and other related issues.
8. To suggest methods of adding new products gaining importance after introduction of revised series and assigning weights to the added products.
9. To suggest methods for including imported products.
10. To suggest suitable statistical technique to adjust for changes in the quality of products.
11. To suggest any other improvements as may be necessary for enhancing the reliability of the official series of Wholesale Price Index.
12. To explore possibility of inclusion of selected services in the WPI basket.
13. To advise on substitution of existing items/ varieties centers in case of non-reporting of price data on regular basis.
14. To examine issues regarding changes in sources the price information.
15. To set up sub-group(s) for undertaking studies requiring specific details.
16. To suggest measures for strengthening of computer network for price data collection.
17. To suggest measures for strengthening of price data collection

Initial composition of the Working Group to for the revision of the current series of Wholesale Price Index Numbers (Base: 1993-94=100).

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| 1. | Prof. Abhijit Sen
Jawahar Lal Nehru University
New Delhi | Chairman |
| 2. | Dr. Vaskar Saha
Addl. Director General,
National Accounts Division,
Central Statistical Organisation
M/o Statistics & Programme Implementation
New Delhi | Member |
| 3. | Shri M. Neelakantan
Add. Director General,
National Sample Survey Organisation
M/o Statistics & Programme Implementation
New Delhi | Member |
| 4. | Dr. V. K. Arora
Deputy Director General
(Industrial Statistics Division),
Central Statistical Organisation
M/o Statistics & Programme Implementation
New Delhi | Member |
| 5. | Shri Shrawan Nigam
Economic Adviser,
Office of the Economic Adviser
Ministry of Commerce & Industry
New Delhi | Member |
| 6. | Dr. C. S. Prasad
Economic Adviser,
Office of the Development Commissioner (SSI)
Ministry of Small Scale Industry
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| 7. | Shri Satish Chandra
Managing Director,
National Horticulture Board,
85, Sector -18 Institutional Area
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| 8. | Shri D K Mukhopadhyay
Economic Adviser,
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| 9. | Shri M M Nampoothiry
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Department of Agriculture & Cooperation,
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| 10. | Dr. Tarun Das
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| 11. | Dr. Pronab Sen
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| 12. | Shri Balram
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| 13. | Shri Subodh Kumar
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| 14. | Shri K S Ramchandra Rao
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| 15. | Shri Hari Singh Sagar
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| 16. | Smt. S. Malathi,
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| 17. | Shri H. D. Ganesh
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| 23. | Shri G.S. Negi
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Addl. Economic Adviser
Office of the Economic Adviser
Ministry of Commerce & Industry,
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Changes in the composition of the Working Group

S. No.	Member (on initial constitution)	Outgoing Member(s)/	Current Incumbent	Remarks
1.	Shri Shrawan Nigam Economic Adviser O/o the Economic Adviser, M/o Commerce & Industry	Shri Shrawan Nigam Economic Adviser O/o the Economic Adviser, M/o Commerce & Industry Dr. A.K. Neog, Economic Adviser O/o the Economic Adviser, M/o Commerce & Industry Shri T.S. Laschar Sr. Economic Adviser O/o the Economic Adviser, M/o Commerce & Industry	Dr. K. Ponnukannu Sr. Economic Adviser O/o the Economic Adviser Ministry of Commerce and Industry Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi-110011.	Ex-Officio
2.	Dr. Tarun Das Economic Adviser Department of Economic Affairs M/o Finance & Company Affairs	Dr. Tarun Das Economic Adviser Department of Economic Affairs M/o Finance & Company Affairs	Shri M.C. Singhi, Adviser, Deptt. of Economic Affairs, M/o Finance North Block, New Delhi.	-do -
3.	Dr. Vaskar Saha Addl. DG(NAD) CSO M/o Statistics & PI Sardar Patel Bhavan New Delhi-110001	Dr. Vaskar Saha Addl. DG(NAD) CSO M/o Statistics & PI Sardar Patel Bhavan New Delhi-110001 Shri Vishnu Kumar Dy. DG, CSO M/o Statistics & PI	Dr. G.M. Bhoopathy DDG,(NAD) CSO M/o Statistics & PI Sardar Patel Bhavan New Delhi-110001	Nominated by CSO
4.	Dr. Pronab Sen Adviser, Perspective Planning Division, Planning Commission	Dr. Pronab Sen Adviser, Perspective Planning Division, Planning Commission	--	Nomination from Planning Commission awaited
5.	Shri V.K. Arora Dy. DG, CSO	Shri V.K. Arora Dy. DG, CSO	Shri D. Sahoo. DDG(ISD) CSO,	Nominated by CSO

	M/o Statistics & PI	M/o Statistics & PI	M/o Statistics & PI	
6.	Dr. C. S. Prasad Addl. Development Commissioner & E.A M/o Small Scale Industries Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi-11	Dr. C. S. Prasad Addl. Development Commissioner & E.A M/o Small Scale Industries New Delhi-11 Dr.(Ms) S. Rohini Addl. Development Commissioner M/o Small Scale Industries	Shri P.K. Padhy, Addl. Development Commissioner & E.A Office of Development Commissioner, MSME, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi-11	Ex-officio
7.	Shri N.M. Nampoothiry, Economic & Statistical Adviser Directorate of Economic & Statistics M/o Agriculture	Dr. S.M. Jharwal Economic & Statistical Adviser Directorate of Economic & Statistics M/o Agriculture Dr. A.K. Neog Economic & Statistical Adviser Directorate of Economic & Statistics M/o Agriculture	Shri R.C. Ray Economic & Statistical Adviser Directorate of Economic & Statistics M/o Agriculture, Krishi Bhavan New Delhi-110001	-do -
8.	Dr. K. S. Ramachandra rao Adviser Reserve Bank of India Mumbai-	Dr. K. S. Ramachandra rao Adviser Reserve Bank of India Mumbai-	Dr. Amal Kanti Ray, Adviser, Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai-400051	-do -
9.	Shri D.K. Mukhopadhyay Economic Adviser Deptt. of Consumer Affairs Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi-110001	Shri D.K. Mukhopadhyay Economic Adviser Deptt. of Consumer Affairs Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi-110001	Shri D.S. Kolamkar Economic Adviser Deptt. of Consumer Affairs Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi-110001	-do -
10.	Shri Balram Director General, Labour Bureau Ministry of Labour, Cleremont, Simla-171004	Shri Balram Director General, Labour Bureau Ministry of Labour, Cleremont, Simla-171004	Shri A.S. Ahluwalia Director General, Labour Bureau Ministry of Labour, Cleremont, Simla-171004	-do-
11.	Shri G.S. Negi (Member Secretary) O/o the Economic Adviser,	Shri G.S. Negi (Member Secretary) O/o the Economic Adviser,	Shri Samarendra Sahu (Member Secretary) O/o the Economic	Nominated by O/o the Economic

	M/o Commerce & Industry	M/o Commerce & Industry	Adviser, M/o Commerce & Industry	Adviser after transfer of Sh. G.S Negi
12.	Shri M. Neelakantan Ex-ADG, NSSO(FOD) M/o Statistics & PI	Shri M. Neelakantan Ex-ADG, NSSO(FOD) M/o Statistics & PI	Shri K. S. Prasada Rao DDG, NSSO Sardar Patel Bhawan, New Delhi.	Nominated by NSSO
13.	Shri Subodh Kumar Textile Commissioner O/o the Textile Commissioner New Marine Line, Church Gate New CGO Complex, Mumbai-400020	Shri Subodh Kumar Textile Commissioner O/o the Textile Commissioner New Marine Line, Church Gate New CGO Complex, Mumbai-400020	Shri J.N. Singh Textile Commissioner O/o the Textile Commissioner New Marine Line, Church Gate New CGO Complex, Mumbai-400020	Ex-officio
14.			Shri M. Neelakantan Ex-ADG, NSSO(FOD) M/o Statistics & PI	Co-opted as Member after his retirement
15.			Shri N.M. Nampoothiry, Ex- Economic & Statistical Adviser Directorate of Economic & Statistics M/o Agriculture	Co-opted as Member after his retirement
16.			Smt. Preeti Madan Economic Adviser O/o the Economic Adviser, DIPP	Co-opted as a member
17.			Prof. R. Radhakrishna, Hyderabad Tele: 040-23742655 E-mail: rokkam@gmail.com	Co-opted as Member
18.			Prof. M.R. Saluja, Indian Development Foundation, 316, Qutab Plaza, DLF-Phase-I, Gurgaon-122002,	-do

19.		Dr. Vidya Dhar Ex-Director (WPI Unit) O/o. Economic Adviser	Shri A.K. Sadhu, Director(WPI Unit) Economic Adviser, O/o the Economic Adviser DIPP	-do
20.			Shri Sudhir Chandra, Technical Director(NIC) Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi-110011.	-do

Chapter II

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SUB-GROUPS

1. The Working Group, as mentioned in the preceding Chapter, had set up, in its first meeting, four Sub-Groups for facilitating in-depth deliberations on the different sectors. These are:

- (i) The Analytical and other related issues,
- (ii) The Agricultural Commodities,
- (iii) The Manufactured items, and
- (iv) The Unorganized/ Unregistered Sector

The highlights of the deliberations and recommendations of each of the four Sub-Groups are discussed in the following sections.

Sub-Group on Agricultural Commodities

The Sub-Group on Agricultural Commodities was required to look into the following:-

- (a) adequacy of available data on “marketed surplus” and also the methodology adopted for such statistics, and to generate the best possible estimates of Market Surplus Ratios (MSRs) for a more recent period,
- (b) possibility of obtaining segregated data on basic prices, taxes and subsidies relating to agricultural items,
- (c) screening of agricultural items included in the existing series 1993-94.
- (d) selection of representative varieties, market centres in respect of each selected commodity and suggestion of important markets for the price quotations,
- (e) impact of quality on WPI of agricultural commodities and
- (f) methodology for compilation of WPI.

Deliberations of the Sub-Group on Agricultural Commodities

3. The Sub-Group on Agricultural Commodities deliberated on various issues in the two meetings held on March 19, 2004 and October 28, 2005. The Sub-Group felt that the scope for changes in the composition of commodity basket in the agriculture sector was relatively limited. However, the number of varieties of different commodities as well as the relative importance of market centers could not remain unchanged.
4. For deriving weights for agricultural commodities in the new series of WPI, MSR's for the triennium ending 2001-02 were worked out for major commodities on the basis of the data collected through the cost of cultivation scheme. The values of output for these commodities were culled out from the latest issue, i.e. 2004 issue of "National Accounts Statistics" of CSO. MSR's obtained from the cost of cultivation scheme were applied to the values of output of the respective items to derive values of marketed surplus.
5. In the cases of items with extreme MSR values, an exercise was done to work out marketed surplus ratio on the basis of the data on "source of consumption" given by the NSSO, based on its report of the 55th round of household Survey on consumer expenditure. The marketed surplus ratios for black pepper, tomatoes, cauliflower, milk, eggs and ginger were worked out following the two approaches mentioned below :
 - (i) going by the proportion of consumption from "only purchase" and
 - (ii) going by subtracting from 100, the proportion of consumption in respect of "home grown" items.
6. In either case, the figure of marketed surplus ratio was derived as a weighted average of the rural and urban figures given by NSSO, weight being the share of rural and urban population in the overall population based on the 2001 Census

data. Based on the "home grown" approach, which appeared to be more realistic, the figures were worked out for certain selected items.

Major recommendations of the Sub-Group on Agricultural Commodities

7. (i) The prices of Rice and Wheat through Public Distribution System (PDS) were found relevant only at the retail level. Therefore, the use of PDS prices for Rice and Wheat should be discontinued in the revised series. Only the wholesale market prices should be used for calculation of item wise indices for these commodities.
- (ii) The Sub-Group emphasised the possibility of strengthening-cum-expansion of the commodity basket, especially in agricultural sector by including items like lime, sweet lime, watermelon, cucumber, pumpkin and beans etc. In view of the increasing contribution of floriculture to National Income, the Sub-Group also recommended that effort should be made to capture the price movement of flowers by including both cut and loose flowers.
- (iii) The seasonality of Fruits & Vegetables should be examined afresh keeping in view the availability of these commodities in the market through out the year.
- (iv) Regarding dynamic allocation of weights to the seasonal items, the Sub-Group came to the conclusion that in the absence of availability of a better methodology, the present system of allocation may continue to be followed for the revised series as well.

Sub-Group on Manufactured Items

8. The Sub-Group on Manufactured Items was set up mainly to examine the suitability of the criteria of selection of commodities in the WPI basket and to suggest, based on the chosen criteria, composition of the commodity basket for the revised series along with sources of data for collection of prices. The Sub-Group had extensive and in-depth deliberations on all the issues before it in its three meetings held on March 18, 2004; July 27, 2004; and December 27, 2004. It also extensively analyzed the Annual Survey of Industries data for three consecutive years viz. 1999-2000, 2000-01 and 2001-02 before making the recommendation for selection of the base year.

9. Working out value of 'Imports minus Exports' for arriving at the traded value of selected commodities proved to be an arduous task in the absence of any concordance between National Industrial Classification (NIC) and International Trade Classification -Harmonized System (ITC-HS) coding systems. The criterion of selection of commodities based on a uniform cut-off traded value was therefore suitably modified in such a way that the commodities selected in a particular group formed a representative sample for the respective segment of the economy.
10. In a departure from the uniform traded value cut off criteria followed for 1993-94 series, which resulted in inadequate representation of certain industry groups, the Sub-Group had reformulated the selection criteria so that the selected commodities accounted for about 80% of the value of output for respective group at NIC 2 digit level. The list of commodities thus obtained was fine-tuned on the basis of traded value of the commodities concerned.

Major recommendations of the Sub-Group on Manufactured Items

11. The following are the major recommendations of the Sub-Group on Manufactured Items:
 - (i) On the basis of past experience of the Working Group for 1993-94 series, the Sub-Group felt that it was desirable to initiate the exercise for selection of commodities with a comparatively larger basket of around 1000 commodities so that about 600 manufactured items could finally be included in the basket.
 - (ii) A total of 1147 manufactured commodities were recommended for inclusion in the new WPI basket as against 318 included in the WPI (base 1993-94 = 100). The Sub-Group also recommended that items manufactured in the unorganized/unregistered sector may be integrated after taking into consideration the recommendations of the Sub-Group on unorganized/unregistered sector.

- (iii) A comparison of the proposed basket of commodities with the existing one revealed that out of a total of 318 manufactured items in the existing basket; about 259 items got selected in the revised basket too. The remaining 59 commodities which did not appear in the proposed basket may be further scanned by the Working Group in consultation with the Administrative Ministries and data users to take a final decision about their inclusion/exclusion.
- (iv) The Office of the Economic Adviser, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, in consultation with the leading producers/manufacturers, should choose appropriate specifications of selected commodities for which the price data would be collected for compilation of WPI.
- (v) For the selected items in the organized sector, the Sub-Group submitted a list of top 20 manufacturers, wherever available, with their mailing addresses, to facilitate collection of wholesale price data.
- (vi) To eliminate arbitrariness and to maintain consistency and uniformity in the price collection, the sub-Group recommended that the price data should be obtained separately on the basic price and on the central excise duty. The aggregate of the basic price and excise duty should be utilized for compilation of the WPI. As the Wholesale Price Index is ultimately to be replaced by the Producers Price Index (PPI), the availability of different components of the price data would also be useful for compilation of Producer Price Index (PPI) where prices exclusive of all taxes are utilized.
- (vii) The administered prices/dual prices for commodities like urea and sugar etc. may continue to be utilized for the revised series in the same manner as for the existing series. For urea (on which central excise duty is not levied), 8 quotations, as used in the existing series, may be continued. For Sugar (which has a dual pricing); one quotation for levy sugar (on which central excise duty is not levied) and 12 quotations for non-levy sugar (on which central excise duty is levied), as used in the existing series, may be continued.

(viii) In the present liberalised environment, with the lessening grip of the Government in setting the prices and in regulating the markets, the data collection based on voluntary effort has already come under pressure. The Sub-Group felt that the situation is likely to deteriorate further in coming years. The sub-group emphasised on the role of the private agencies as an alternative source for regular flow of price data and suggested involvement of Apex Bodies of various manufacturers/ producers viz., PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Assocham, FICCI, CII etc., in the data collection exercise.

Sub-Group on Unorganised/Unregistered Sector

12. The Sub-Group on Unorganised/Unregistered Sector was assigned the task of selecting items/commodities manufactured in the unorganized/unregistered sector with specifications and identifying reliable source agencies for supply of price data. The Sub-Group was also required to examine the compatibility of SSI Census and ASI data as also to obtain re-tabulated SSI data on employment criteria in order to avoid double counting in respect of those manufactured items, which are covered in ASI frame.
13. This Sub-Group held four meetings held on March 11, 2004; July 28, 2004; March 4, 2005 and October 4, 2005 to deliberate on the terms of reference given to it.
14. The Sub-Group decided that 56th Round NSS data could be used to prepare the weights at industry level and SSI Third Census data could be used to allocate weights at item level, provided both the data sets are mutually consistent.
15. In order to explore the problems in data collection, the Sub-Group requested the Office of the DC (SSI) to conduct a pilot survey. The Office of the DC (SSI) conducted a pilot survey in 26 selected districts of the country, involving data collection from 2603 SSI units in respect of 331 products. The pilot survey indicated that regular data collection machinery is needed for collecting WPI data on the unorganised sector. The Sub-Group underlined the need for having a regular data collection agency either in the State Governments or in the Central Government to ensure coverage of unorganised sector in WPI. The problem

could be minimized if the SSI units were selected from the 1223 clusters (covering 321 products) identified by DC(SSl) on the basis of the results of the Third Census of SSI units.

Major recommendations of the Sub-Group on Unorganised/Unregistered Sector

16. The major recommendations of the Sub-Group on Unorganised/Unregistered Sector are listed below:

- i) The most suitable base year for unorganised manufacturing sector is 2000-01.
- ii) With regard to selection of items/ commodities manufactured in the unorganised/ unregistered sector, their specifications and markets, it recommended to take a sub-set of the basket of SSI products adapted by the Office of the DC (SSI) for IIP for coverage of unorganised sector in WPI.
- iii) The Office of the DC (SSI) would be the most reliable source agency for collecting WPI data on the Unorganised Sector.
- iv) On the issue of compatibility of Census for SSI data and ASI data in order to avoid double counting in respect of those manufactured items, which are covered in ASI frame, there is no need to re-tabulate SSI data on employment criteria as the schedule for Third Census of SSIs contained an item to furnish the code for registration under Factories Act. This code could be used to eliminate ASI units from the coverage.
- v) With regard to the two options on eligibility - giving representation to unorganised/ unregistered sector; or alternatively to decide on eligibility combined with quotations from the organised sector for similar items- it is possible to give separate representation to unorganised sector in WPI by the use of two data bases, viz., 56th Round NSS and Third Census of SSIs.
- vi) To identify commodities where the Government fixes prices for Government purchases and on issues relating to the use of Government approved prices vis-à-vis Open Market Prices, the

Office of the Economic Adviser may have to refer to other sources of data, as these are not covered in 56th Round NSS and Third Census of SSIs.

- vii) To decide on the procedure of replacement of sample units for collection of prices, the Office of the Economic Adviser has to obtain reserve list from the Office of the DC (SSI) in respect of each product. The units falling just below the cut off criteria are to be used for inclusion in the reserve list. The problem may be minimized if the SSI units are selected from the 1223 clusters (covering 321 products) identified by DCSSI in the registered SSI sector.
- viii) With regard to the problem of changes in quality of items in the WPI basket, it is advisable to fix the most common specification in the beginning itself. A specification, which is valid from the base year 2000-01 up to the year 2005-06, is likely to be valid and alive for the next 5 years. However, if there are problems in a few cases, the specification may be changed with a perfect substitute and past data for a few months may also be collected for the new specification to get meaningful price relatives. There is no need to change the weighting diagram.

Sub-Group on Analytical Issues

17. The Sub-Group on Analytical Issues was set up:

- (i) to suggest method of adding new products gaining importance after the introduction of the current series of WPI (Base 1993-94) and assigning weights to the added products,
- (ii) to examine the impact of quality on WPI data in view of liberalized import policy,
- (iii) to explore the possibility of extending the scope of WPI basket to the items of service sector in order to make the WPI broad-based, which may be used for calculating an integrated and comprehensive implicit GDP deflator,
- (iv) to examine the need for switching over from the present wholesale price based index (WPI) to producer price based

index (PPI); and the possibility of measuring rate of inflation for final goods, based on Stage of Processing (SOP) frame work.

18. The Sub-Group had extensive and in-depth deliberations on all these issues in its meetings held on April 16, 2004; November 4, 2004; February 16, 2005; and February 8, 2006. The Sub-Group analyzed data available from National Accounts Statistics; Report on Un-Organized Manufacturing Sector in India, 2000-01; National Sample Survey, 56th Round (Input, Output and Value Added) and Third Census of Small Scale Industries (non-factory non-services sector) with reference year 2000-01, for construction of the weighting diagram for the new series. The Sub-Group also deliberated on the concept of wholesale price, composition of commodity basket, the system of allocation of weights to seasonal items, methodology for introduction of new items and allocation of weights to them and the conceptual framework for switching over from Wholesale Price Index (WPI) to Producer Price Index (PPI).
19. As a priority, the issues relating to revision of the existing series of WPI were taken up first as it was considered that the Government of India wanted to release the revised series expeditiously. Within the limited time given to the Working Group, it was not found feasible to dwell upon the issues/intricacies relating to compilation of PPI and the possibility of introduction of Stage of Processing (SOP) framework. In the given situation, the Sub-Group was of the opinion that a Standing Committee of the Working Group need to be constituted to further deliberate on these issues.

Major recommendations of the Analytical Group

20. The major recommendations of the Sub-Group on Analytical Issues are listed below:
 - (i) The year 2000-01 would be the base year for the revised WPI series.
 - (ii) For valuation of commodities for determination of top-level weights, first point of sale would be the basis for deriving weights.
 - (iii) The universe for the WPI should include all transactions carried out by any two residents of the country in the domestic market.

- (iv) The 'top-down' approach would be adopted in the present exercise of construction of weighting diagram.
- (v) GVO (Gross Value of Output) at appropriate prices would be used for the purpose of construction of weighting diagram to maintain comparability with the previous WPI series.
- (vi) "Crude Oil" should be kept as an independent item under the 'Mining sub-group' of 'Primary Articles' in the revised WPI series with base year 2000-01.
- (vii) The value of imported crude should not be taken into account while deriving the weighting diagram for the revised series with base year 2000-01 because crude is not traded as such in the domestic market and its derivatives are already included in the basket as independent items.
- (viii) Weighted averages of electricity charges across the States should be taken based on actual quantum of power consumption in the State separately for industrial, agricultural, domestic and railway traction.
- (ix) The weights based on estimated sales revenue widely deviate from the proportion based on quantum generation because the sales revenue grossly under-represents the agriculture sector vis-à-vis the other sectors due to subsidized tariffs for agriculture in many States. Therefore, sectoral electricity weights should be derived on the basis of proportion of energy sold to these sectors in the base year.
- (x) The possibility of strengthening the basket with respect to Agricultural Items by including items like lime, sweet lime, watermelon, cucumber, pumpkin and beans etc should be explored. In view of the increasing contribution of floriculture to National Income, an effort should also be made to capture the price movement of flowers by including both cut as well as loose flowers.
- (xi) In the case of seasonal items there should be an effort to devise a better methodology for dynamic allocation of weights. Only if this is not possible, the present system of allocation can continue to be followed for the revised series as well.
- (xii) The specification of commodities should be completely described leaving no scope for ambiguity in product description to facilitate sourcing of comparable price information.
- (xiii) The possibility of securing at least five quotations for every selected commodity, wherever possible, should be explored. The

commodities with less than three quotations should be included in the basket only in exceptional cases.

- (xiv) The current practice of replacing non-reporting units by an alternative should be made regular and transparent. In case of items for which there is no new quotation for a specified period, the firm should be contacted and it should be ascertained whether in fact there was no change in price. In case the firm is not found at this stage, or if a firm is found to be repeatedly delaying reports, it should be replaced.
- (xv) In view of the National Character of the Wholesale Price Index, efforts should be made to source the price data from different parts of the country as far as possible.
- (xvi) Efforts should be made to include commodities from the unorganized sector in the revised WPI basket so that it constitutes a representative sample of the entire manufacturing sector in the country.
- (xvii) Any new formula or methodology for allocation of weights for new emerging commodities in the basket after revision of the series that is adopted for compilation of WPI series should be transparent. Arbitrariness and discretion should be totally avoided. Degree of flexibility, if allowed, should be well defined. Accordingly, it was suggested that the formula on price updated weights be examined further. The re-allocation of weight and stability of the indices based on updated weights should also be studied for a longer period in the process of compiling PPI before being considered for adoption.
- (xviii) The use of PDS prices for Rice and Wheat should be discontinued in the revised series. Only the wholesale market prices should be used for calculation of item wise indices of these commodities.
- (xix) It would be desirable to switch over to monthly compilation of WPI as is the practice in other countries. However, if the users do not find the monthly release acceptable, the frequency should be changed to fortnightly.
- (xx) A standing committee of the Working Group should be constituted to deliberate at length on issues/methodology for compilation of PPI. Frequency of PPI compilation should be monthly as is the practice in other countries.

Chapter III

CHOICE OF THE BASE YEAR

1. One of the important Terms of Reference of the Working Group relates to selection of the most appropriate base year for the new series of WPI in India. Economic Activities are functions of time. To capture 'inter-temporal' changes, a benchmark year i.e, base year is a must. The base year has considerable influence, not only on the movement of price relatives of the individual commodities, but also on the weighting pattern, which would influence the movement of the Index as a whole. Moreover, most of the important economic indicators are interactive and inter-related. Proper alignment of the base year would tend to smoothen the sharp fluctuations in price movements and would ensure consistency.

2. **The “Economics – Statistics” literature refers to a set of well-known criteria for the selection of a base year. These are as follows:**
 - (i) The base year should be a normal i.e, a stable year in respect of economic activities like production, trade, etc and their prices. It should not suffer from business cycles,
 - (ii) Reliable price data must be reasonably available for the selected base year,
 - (iii) The base year should be as recent as possible so that by the time revised series of items and their prices are released, it should not have outlived its utility, and
 - (iv) The base year for closely related economic indicators should not be widely off the mark.

3. The National Statistical Commission (NSC) under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan also considered the issue of base year of WPI. The relevant

extract of the NSC recommendations on the issue of base year of WPI is given below:

“To capture the recent changes in industrial structure on account of liberalization and globalization, there is a need to have periodic revisions of WPI numbers, preferably every five years but not later than ten years. The proposed revision should bring base years of WPI and CPI numbers much closer to each other”.

4. In addition, it was also felt that it would be desirable to choose a base year that is not out of date or out of tune with the universe that it is designed to represent. The economy has been in transition since July 1991, when the licensing regime for all industries except a few, was abolished. The 1991 reform measures brought about integration of domestic, industrial, trade and exchange rate policies. Changes have been taking place in the global scenario with the on-set of the WTO regime since 1995. The Indian economy is now much more integrated with the global economy with a higher degree of openness.
5. As far as possible, the base year should be aligned with the base years of other important economic indicators such as National Accounts Statistics (NAS) series, Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Industrial Workers and Index of Industrial Production.
6. Keeping all this in view, the Working Group embarked on the task of examining the data relating to production in different sectors of the economy as well as data on prices and several other related indices, aimed at arriving at a suitable base year. The choice of the base year was indeed quite a difficult exercise, considering not just the criteria noted above, but also the rapid developments that have taken place in the Indian economy as well as in the policy framework, within which the economy functions. Each sub-group was asked to examine this issue very closely, and arrive at a conclusion.

7. All- India Consumer Price Index Numbers for industrial workers was revised to the base year 2001. The series of National Accounts Statistics (NAS) was revised with a base year of 1999-2000. The series on Index of Industrial Production (IIP) was being revised with reference to the new base year 2000-01. Revision of the WPI series in line with the new bases could have made it time-wise compatible as well as consistent. It could have made the interpretation of data, particularly on changes over time very convenient to users.
8. The Sub-Group on organized manufacturing, after extensively analyzing the Annual Survey of Industries data (ASI) for the three consecutive years, viz, 1999-2000, 2000-01 and 2001-02, recommended the year 2000-01 as the base year. The year 2000-01 had been a normal year from the production and price stability point of view. Also, in ASI, the coverage of census sector had been enhanced in 2000-01. The sub-group on Unorganised/Unregistered Manufacturing also recommended the year 2000-01 as the base year for the revised WPI series. They took into account the fact the 56th Round of the NSSO on unorganised manufacturing was conducted during July 2000 to June 2001. This along with the Third SSI Census with reference year would be used for selection of manufactured items and the weighting diagram for the unorganised sector.
9. The Sub-Group on agriculture found the year 2000-01 to be a normal year for agricultural items. However, respecting precedence, the Sub-Group recommended the triennium ending 2001-02 as the base year for agricultural commodities.
10. After taking into consideration the views of all the sub-groups, the possibility of availability of production/price data, proximity of the base year to reflect the current economic scenario and recommendations of the National Statistical Commission regarding aligning of, as far as possible, the base years of different price indices, the year 2000-01 was selected as the base year for the incoming revised WPI series.
11. The test-run of the new WPI series with the recommended base 2000-01 could not be undertaken in view of the inadequate flow of price data from the manufacturing

units. One of the reasons for poor response from the manufacturing units was that the price data required from such units related to a distant period in the past. It was therefore decided by the Chairman of the Working Group in January 2007, after taking the views of different experts, that the technical exercise relating to the product basket and weighting diagram may be updated to a more recent base year.

12. The Annual Survey of Industries data is the primary source for selection of the product basket and derivation of product level weights for the manufacturing group of the WPI series. In the beginning of 2007, when the Working Group was in the process of informal consultations for selection of a more recent base year for the new series of WPI, it was given to understand that ASI data for the year 2004-05 was being tabulated and would be available to the Working Group within a short period.
13. The availability of latest ASI data for the year 2004-05 was one of the major factors, which went in favour of considering 2004-05 as the base year for the new WPI series. The year 2004-05, being a relatively recent year, the task of collection of backlog price data from this year onwards was expected to be more manageable. Further, the year 2004-05, was a normal year, free from any major economic upheaval. It was also the year for NSSO quinquennial round on consumption expenditure and employment / unemployment which is likely to form the base of various other statistical series.
14. The Working Group, therefore, decided to select 2004-05, as the base year for the new series of WPI. However, as decided by the Sub-group on Agricultural Commodities earlier, the base year chosen for agricultural commodities is the triennium ending 2005-06

Chapter IV

COMPOSITION OF PRODUCT BASKET

Approach to selection of items in the product basket

1. The selection of items in the Primary Articles Group (except the minerals sub-group) was assigned to the Sub Group on Agricultural Items. The Analytical Group was assigned the task of selection of items in respect of the Fuel Group and 'minerals sub-group' of Primary Articles Group. The selection of items in respect of the organised manufactured sector and unorganised manufactured sector was assigned to Sub-Group on Manufactured Items and Sub-Group on Unorganised/unregistered Sector respectively.
2. The Sub-Group on Agricultural Commodities felt that the scope for changes in the composition of commodity basket in the agriculture sector was relatively limited; although, the number of varieties of different commodities as well as the relative importance of market centres could not remain unchanged. The Analytical Sub-Group, too, felt that there was not much scope for change in the product composition of the minerals sub-group of the Primary Articles Group as well as the Fuel Group. In a departure from the uniform traded value cut off criteria followed for 1993-94 series, which resulted in inadequate representation of certain industry groups, the Sub-Group on Manufactured Items had reformulated the selection criteria so that the selected commodities accounted for about 80% of the value of output for respective group at NIC 2 digit level. With regard to selection of items/ commodities manufactured in the unorganised/ unregistered sector, the Sub-Group on Unorganised/Unregistred Sector recommended that for facilitating collection of prices, it would be desirable to take a sub-set of the basket of SSI products adapted by the Office of the DC (SSI) for Index of Industrial Production (IIP) for coverage of unorganised sector in WPI.

Commodity Basket

3. The commodity basket for the existing series of WPI with base year 1993-94 consists of 435 items (with 1918 quotations). The revised series with base year 2004-05 would have total 1224 number of commodities representing an increase of 181.3 percent from 1993-94 series in the commodity coverage. The commodity basket in the case of manufactured products would have a jump from 318 products to 1100 products, an increase of 245.9 percent. This increase is due to greater coverage of products under different product groups, particularly chemical & chemical products and machinery & machinery tools and inclusion of unregistered SSI products in the WPI basket. In case of Primary Articles the number of products would rise marginally from 98 to 105, and in the case of 'Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricant' group the number of products would remain unchanged at 19. The distribution of commodities over different major groups is given below:

Items	(Base1993-94=100)		(Base2004-05=100)	
	Number of Quotations	Number of Commodities	Number of Quotations	Number of Commodities
Primary Articles	455	98	N.A.	105
Fuel and Power	72	19	N.A.	19
Manufactured Products	1391	318	N.A.	1100
All Commodities	1918	435	N.A.	1224

N.A. = Not yet Available

4. The three major groups of the commodity basket are divided into various sub-groups. Primary Articles are divided into 3 sub-groups consisting of (i) Food Articles, (ii) Non-Food-Articles and (iii) Minerals. The Group of Fuel and Power divided into 3 sub-groups, i.e. (i) Coal, (ii) Mineral Oils and (iii) Electricity. Manufactured Products are divided into 12 sub-groups; (i) Food Products, (ii) Beverages & Tobacco, (iii) Textiles, (iv) Leather & Leather Products, (v) Wood & Wood Products, (vi) Paper & Paper Products, (vii) Chemicals, (viii) Rubber & Plastic Products, (ix) Non-Metallic Minerals, (x) Basic Metals & Products, (xi) Machinery & Machine Tools, and (xii) Transport Equipment & Parts.

Inclusion of New Commodities

5. The Sub-Group on Agricultural Items had recommended inclusion of new items like carrot, radish, bean, lime, sweet lime, watermelon, cucumber and pumpkin under the fruits & vegetables sub-group. In recent years, the contribution of floriculture in the national income has increased substantially. It was, therefore, recommended by the Sub-Group to include items like cut flowers (like Rose, Tuberosa, Gladiolus, Gerbera, Carnation and Anthurium) and loose flowers (like Rose – Desi Gulab, Marie gold and Jasmine) in the product basket of Primary Articles. However, a few of such items could be included in the product basket in view of non-availability of production figures for some of the items.

Specification of Items

6. Ideally, the specification of commodities should be as complete as possible so that there is no ambiguity in the collection of Wholesale Prices over a period of time. For example, under the present WPI series the specification on - “logs and timbers” does not describe the specification completely and, therefore, leads to supply of price information on ‘non-comparable’ varieties by the source agency at different points of time. This vitiates the compilation of the Index.

Treatment of Crude Oil

7. As a departure from the 1981-82 series, in the existing series (1993-94=100), the value of Crude Oil output had been imputed to the value of petroleum products

output. This was done mainly because the last Working Group for the 1993-94 WPI series observed that it would be difficult to collect prices of crude oil from the open market as the prices in this sector were entirely administered prices. This resulted in the deletion of crude oil as an independent item under the 'Mineral' sub-group of Primary Articles group, and inflated the weight of petroleum products in the Fuel Group. This changeover seemed to be based on the implicit assumption that the price behaviour of crude oil and refined petroleum products would be similar. The Analytical Sub-Group deliberated on this issue and observed that since the last Working Group's report of November 1999, significant changes have taken place in the petroleum sector, and the prices of crude petroleum could now be collected from the open market which is interlinked with international market. Further, the existing practice of imputing crude oil weight to petroleum products leads to an upward bias in 'Fuel Group Index' apart from the fact that the movement of crude oil prices and the prices of petroleum products may not be similar due to "pass-on' lag. The Analytical Sub-Group, therefore, recommended that "crude oil" should be kept as an independent item under the 'Minerals sub-group' of 'Primary Articles' in the revised WPI series. This was accepted by the Working Group.

Number of Quotations

8. In the "Commodity Basket" of 1993-94 WPI series, the frequency distribution of commodities vis-à-vis quotations are as under. There are as many as 86 commodities (total weight: 15.08943) having single quotations, 68 commodities (total weight: 9.50525) with two quotations, and 60 commodities (total weight: 11.79414) with three quotations. Thus, a total of 214 commodities with a weight of more than 36 percent are represented by 3 quotations or less in the existing WPI Commodity Basket. Even, a small change in the price level of these items may get a disproportionate reflection in the overall index, thereby leading to misinterpretation of price movement patterns. To overcome this shortcoming, the Analytical Sub-Group recommended that while selecting the commodities, the possibility of getting at least 5 quotations, wherever possible, needs to be explored. Commodities with less than 3 quotations should be included in the

Basket only in exceptional cases. This recommendation was accepted by the Working Group.

Geographical Spread of Quotations

9. Regarding the geographical spread of commodities in the WPI Basket, it was noticed that about 66% of the quotations in the existing series are sourced only from the 4 metropolitan cities. While it is recognized that the manufacturing activity is generally clustered around big cities, it is felt that efforts should be made to source the data from different parts of the country in order to maintain geographically balanced character of the Wholesale Price Index.

Items from Un-organized Sector

10. The commodities from the unorganised manufacturing sector, which contributes about 35% of the total output could not be represented in the 1993-94 WPI series as it was felt that it would not be feasible to collect the price data from unorganised manufacturing units on a continuous basis for a sufficiently long period of time to be utilized for compilation of the Wholesale Price Index. However, the situation has substantially improved since then. The results of the third census of SSIs (non-factory, non-services sector) covering the years 1999-2000 to 2001-02, and the 56th Round of NSSO on unorganised manufacturing relating to the period July 2000 to June, 2001, which provide data at a sufficient level of disaggregation have become available. These could, very well, be utilized for selection of commodities from the unorganised sector as also for preparation of the weighting diagram. The Office of the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) extended co-operation by providing the necessary information at every stage and has also agreed to help the Office of the Economic Adviser in the collection of the price data for compilation of WPI. The Working Group, therefore, has recommended that all efforts should be made for inclusion of commodities from the unorganised sector in the revised WPI Basket to represent their share in the overall manufacturing in the country. The Working Group has accepted the recommendation of the Sub-Group on unorganised Sector for inclusion of 309 items manufactured in the SSI Sector for inclusion in the basket of commodities for the new series.

Tentative nature of the product basket

- 11.** The product basket, in its present form, is tentative. There would be need for modification in the items figuring in the basket (some of the items may have to be deleted, and the nomenclature of some of the items may have to be altered/new items may have to be included), depending on the availability of prices for the items selected for the new series basket and findings of the field survey by the NSSO on the nomenclature used in the new product basket.

CHAPTER V

WEIGHTING DIAGRAM

Conceptual Issues

1. The Working Group deliberated on the following core conceptual issues, in view of their effects on output weights, before finalizing the weighting diagram.
 - (a) Should the value of output be based on sale at first point of transactions, since the net traded value concept tends to overestimate exports and imports mainly because exports include the export of even those products which are first traded domestically and exported subsequently (e.g. Textiles and Leather goods), while imports include value of goods imported directly by manufacturing units, which directly go into the final production and thus are not traded domestically (e.g. raw diamonds and crude petroleum)? Thus, what is traded is the final product made out of domestic as well as imported raw materials, and not the imported raw materials as such. The use of “net traded value” concept tends to affect the weights of industries having higher import and export intensity in their production.
 - (b) As the ‘Net Output’ weights are required to be used for constructing Producer Price Indices (PPI), whether the use of Net Output weights at Group/ Sub-Group levels can be considered for use in WPI as well, in order to bring about conceptual uniformity between the ‘agriculture’ and ‘non-agriculture’ commodity weights in the basket, given that the Marketed Surplus Ratios (MSRs) applied on the value of output of agricultural commodities are also akin to Net Output ratios?
 - (c) What should be the universe of the Wholesale Price Index? Should the weights be based on “value added” or “final demand” vector, or “gross output plus exports minus imports without deducting the value of intermediate use”, as the conceptual underpinning of the WPI series so far seems to have been that WPI covers total sales of goods in the domestic market?

- (d) Whether the unorganized sector value of output should be pooled with Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) data for the Manufactured products group, in case it would not be possible to collect the price quotations from the unorganised sector?
- (e) If so, could the quotations from the organized sector units be taken to reflect the price behaviour from the unorganised sector units?

Approaches to Weighting Diagram

2. There are two approaches available for building up a weighting diagram – a) the ‘bottom up’ approach, where the values of sampled items are aggregated to arrive at sub-group/group/ major group values, which are then added up to arrive at the value of “All Commodities”, which is then normalized to 100; and b) the ‘top down’ approach, where the weights at the level of major groups are imposed exogenously and the weights of the group/sub-group/items are derived parametrically in accordance with the values of the items in the sample drawn to represent the commodity universe. The bottom up approach is generally not preferred, as it does not provide an adequately unbiased sample to represent the underlying universe. The advantage with the ‘top down’ approach is that the series conforms to the broad structure of the national economy, since the top level aggregates are generally taken from the National Accounts. The Working Group has adopted the ‘top down’ approach in the present exercise after considering the merits and demerits of the above two approaches. The bottom up approach has been used only in case of mineral oil sub-group of the Fuel & Power group, where the sub-group-level figures are not available in NAS 2007.
3. After deliberating on the issues relating to top-level weights, the Working Group found merit in ‘valuation based on the first point of sale’ for deriving weights.

Treatment of Exports and Imports

4. For calculating the traded value by making adjustments for net exports, it was felt that the import-export data as published by Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (DGCI&S) were not adequate to meet the requirement of present exercise. While the DGCI&S data reflects total value of imports/exports, it was felt that the exports done through domestic operators (e.g. SSI exports routed through domestic agents) should be treated as sale in the domestic market. It would, therefore, be appropriate to net the value of such exports from the total exports before working out “net traded values”. This would avoid double counting/ under estimation. The Working Group therefore recommend that WPI should include all transactions carried out by any two residents of the country in the domestic market and accordingly exports and imports to the extent transacted between the two such residents in the domestic market should be covered. The exports and imports carried out through Special Economic Zone/ Export Processing Zone etc. should also be duly accounted for in the net traded value.
5. DGCI&S does not publish the values of direct import/export, rendering impossible the use of such data to meet the above requirement. As an alternative, it was suggested that the values of direct import/export of selected commodities should be worked out on a sample basis from the RBI’s annual publication ‘Studies on Company Finance’, which could then be blown up for the sectors using the paid-up-capital (PUC) of sample companies to the total paid-up capital in the sector as the “blow up” factor.
6. The Sub-Group on Analytical Issues, undertook an exercise of estimating the value of direct export at NIC 2 digit level. The number and paid-up capital (PUC) of companies with paid-up capital of Rs.50 lakh or more, was supplied by the Department of Company Affairs. But, an analysis of the data revealed that for some groups, the value of direct exports was found to be higher than the total exports. The values in such cases were capped at the total export. In the case of textiles, the number of companies with PUC of Rs.50 lakh or above was reported to be zero, which was considered unrealistic. However, this anomaly was sorted out with the

co-operation extended by the Office of the Textile Commissioner, which provided the value of direct export for the textile sector.

7. The data on direct import was found to be even more difficult to come by. It was found out that imports are categorised by the classification code of industries, which is importing the products. For example, the imports by a pharmaceutical company would be classified under “Chemical and Chemical Products” category. Thus, it would not be possible to ascertain whether the value relates to import of chemicals or machinery or paints or something else. In the absence of useable data, it was decided to utilize the value of total imports as reported by the DGCI&S.

Derivation of Weighting Diagram

8. The weighting diagram for all the previous WPI series has been derived on the basis of Gross Value of Output (GVO). WPI, in addition to several other uses, is used as a deflator for a number of industry groups in the National Accounts Statistics. It has, therefore, been rightly argued that the weights should be based on Gross Value Added (GVA) rather than the GVO to make it a more appropriate indicator for the purpose. However, since an improved Producer’s Price Index series is proposed to replace the WPI series in the foreseeable future, the revised series may be the last in the sequence of WPI series. It has therefore been consciously considered using GVO at appropriate prices rather than switching over to GVA for the purpose of construction of the weighting diagram, primarily in order to maintain the comparability with the previous WPI series.

Deriving the Weights of the Major Groups

9. The Working Group has derived the weights at the Major Group level on the basis of aggregate values of transactions, which consist of:
 - (a) value of marketed surplus in the case of domestic agricultural products and Gross Value of Output in the case of domestic non-agricultural products, and

- (b) value of net imports i.e. value of traded imports minus value of direct exports.
10. The output values at current prices, wherever available at appropriate disaggregation, have been obtained from the National Accounts Statistics, 2007 published by the Central Statistical Organization, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation. The same have been reallocated and aggregated to conform to the structure of WPI basket. The specific group-wise analysis is given in the following paragraphs.
 11. **Primary Articles:** In the case of agricultural and related commodities, the average value of output for the triennium ending 2005-06 (i.e., 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06) has been derived by using the value of output at current prices for the relevant years obtained from the National Accounts Statistics 2007 (Statements -55 & 56). The Marketed Surplus Ratios (MSRs) were supplied by the Sub-Group on Agricultural Commodities, which computed the MSRs for the agricultural and related commodities for the base year 2000-01, initially considered by the Working Group. The MSRs as supplied by the Sub-Group on Agriculture have been used for deriving the value of marketed output for the agricultural and related commodities for the base year 2004-05, as it was felt that the MSRs are unlikely to undergo any significant change within a short span of three to four years. The Value of Marketed Output has been derived as the product of Gross Value of Output and the Marketed Surplus Ratio. Since, almost the entire export of agricultural and related commodities is routed through domestic agents, the value of direct export in such cases has been assumed to be zero and as such, no adjustment has been done on the value of marketed output, on account of exports, for deriving the traded value. The imports, if any, which are normally traded in the domestic market in case of agricultural and related commodities, have been added to the value of marketed output for deriving the traded value. The import values of agricultural and related commodities are taken from the DGCI&S reported figures.
 12. **Minerals:** Minerals is a group under the major group Primary Articles. The value of output of minerals other than crude petroleum has been taken from the

National Accounts Statistics, 2007 (Statement -59). Crude petroleum, which was included as part of the major group Fuel and Power in the 1993-94 series has now been shifted to the major group Primary Articles under the group 'minerals' in the revised series. The output value of domestically produced crude petroleum has been taken from the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) and has been added to the value of output of minerals other than crude to arrive at the total value of output of minerals in the new WPI basket. The value of output and the import/export values of minerals as provided by the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), Nagpur have been utilized for deriving item level weights of the minerals. A view has been taken, in consultation with the IBM, that the imported minerals (except crude petroleum) are traded in the domestic market and all export of minerals are direct exports, as they are exported directly from the mines. The value of imported crude has not been taken into account while deriving the weighting diagram for the crude petroleum on the ground that crude is not traded as such in the domestic market and its derivatives are already included in the basket as independent items in the major group Fuel and Power. The group level weight of minerals, as obtained from the value of minerals (other than crude) and value of crude oil, has been pro-rata distributed amongst the items within the group as per the traded value of items in the group.

13. **Fuel Minerals (coal, coke and lignite):** The value of output for fuel minerals, i.e. coal, coke and lignite, has been taken from the National Accounts Statistics, 2007 (Statement 59). The export and import figures for fuel minerals have been taken from the Office of the Coal Controller, Calcutta. As in case of minerals (except crude petroleum), the imported fuel minerals are taken as traded in the domestic market and the export of such minerals are taken as direct exports from the mines for estimation of traded value figures for the fuel minerals.

14. **Mineral oils:** The value of mineral oils as a group as well as item-wise values of important mineral oils like petrol, diesel, naphtha, LPG, kerosene, lubricants etc. are not available in NAS 2007. The Ministry of Petroleum has made available the sales figures of the mineral oils by different oil companies for the year 2004-05. The

Ministry has also provided the import and export figures for 2004-05 for such items. While computing the traded value of the items in the mineral oils group, the value of imports have not been included as the import figures are already included in the sales figures. It has been taken that the imported mineral oils are traded in the domestic market. The export of mineral oils has been treated as direct export for estimation of traded value figures for mineral oils and therefore subtracted from the sales value of the mineral oils to arrive at the traded value for mineral oils. It would be relevant to reiterate here that the value of production of indigenous crude is included in the new series in the major group Primary Articles.

15. **Electricity:** The National Accounts Statistics 2007 does not provide the Gross Value of Output (GVO) of electricity for the year 2004-05. The quantum and value of output of electricity generated and as used by different sectors, i.e. agriculture, industry, domestic, commercial and railways traction in the year 2004-05 was supplied by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) to the Office of Economic Adviser. The value of generation of electricity has been used for derivation of weight for the electricity group and the item level weights have been derived by distributing parametrically the group level weight amongst different sectors of use as per the quantum of generated electricity used by these sectors.
16. **Manufactured Products:** The National Accounts Statistics 2007 provides the NIC two digit group wise output figures for 2004-05 both for the registered (Statement 61) and unregistered (Statement 62-a) manufacturing sector. Necessary adjustments have been done in NIC group level output figures to arrive at the group level output figures for the 12 product groups of the Manufactured Products major group of the WPI basket. Adjustments were required in the NAS group level output figures for a few groups to harmonise it with the WPI manufactured product grouping.
17. The group-wise combined registered and unregistered manufacturing figures have been adjusted for import and direct export figures to arrive at the traded value figures in respect of each of the 12 groups. As it has been discussed in an earlier section, the direct export figures at the group-level for the 12 groups have been estimated on the basis of data received from RBI and Department of Company Affairs. The group-level value of imports (which are taken as traded in the domestic

market) has been taken from DGCI&S reported figures. The group level weights, derived on the basis of respective traded value figures, have been distributed pro-rata amongst the items covered in the respective groups, as per the output figures of such items obtained from ASI data/ Office of DCSSI. The Office of DCSSI has provided the estimated output figures for 2004-05 for the SSI items in the product basket. It may be mentioned that the item-level output figures have not been adjusted for export-import figures in view of the difficulty of obtaining the latter.

Weighting Structure at Major Group/Sub-Group Level: Summary

18. The weighting structure for the new base year 2004-05 arrived at the major group/Sub group level is presented in the following table. The detailed item level tentative weighting diagram is given at Appendix-II of the Technical Report.

Major groups/Groups	Traded Value (Rs In Crores)	Weight (2004-05)	Weight (1993-94)
ALL COMMODITIES	2575417	100.00000	100.00000
I. PRIMARY ARTICLES	518126	20.11815	22.02525
(A) Food Articles	369247	14.33736	15.40246
(B) Non-Food Articles	109653	4.25767	6.13812
(C) Minerals	39226	1.52145	0.48468
II. FUEL & POWER	384000	14.91020	14.22624
(A) Coal	53935	2.09421	1.75290
(B) Mineral Oils	241173	9.36443	6.98964
(C) Electricity	88892	3.45156	5.48369
III. MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS	1673291	64.97164	63.74851
(A) Food Products	256871	9.97396	11.53781
(B) Beverages, Tobacco & Tobacco Products	45391	1.76247	1.33912
(C) Textiles	188685	7.32639	9.79992
(D) Wood & Wood Products	15129	0.58744	0.17306
(E) Paper & Paper Products	52371	2.03350	2.04403
(F) Leather & Leather Products	21507	0.83509	1.01933

Major groups/Groups	Traded Value (Rs In Crores)	Weight (2004-05)	Weight (1993-94)
(G) Rubber & Plastic Products	76927	2.98697	2.38819
(H) Chemicals & Chemical Products	309506	12.01770	11.93121
(I) Non-Metallic Mineral Products	65827	2.55597	2.51591
(J) Basic Metals, Alloys & Metal Products	276802	10.74785	8.34186
(K) Machinery & Machine Tools	230023	8.93148	8.36331
(L) Transport, Equipment & Parts	134252	5.21282	4.29475

19. Going by the experience of the previous series, it would not be unreasonable to assume that some of the selected items may have to be dropped due to non-availability of their prices starting from 2004-05 (Base Year). In such an eventuality, the weights of remaining items would have to be adjusted. To that extent, these weights may be treated as provisional.

Chapter VI

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Working Group during its deliberations covered many issues apart from the major technical areas such as choice of base year, composition of the product basket and weighting diagram. Some of the important recommendations of the Working Group apart from the ones relating to the choice of base year, composition of the weighting diagram are discussed in this Chapter.

Frequency of the new WPI Index

2. The Working Group had detailed deliberations on the issue of switching over to a monthly index in the new series, as is the practice in other countries, especially in the background that the existing compilation of the index on a weekly basis, leaves little time and scope for monitoring the flow of price data from the manufactured units. The index is, therefore, compiled on a low response rate in respect of price quotations from the manufactured units.
3. It was generally agreed that switching over to a monthly index would improve the quality of the index, since longer period shall give scope to improve response rate through better scrutiny and follow up. In fact, the National Statistical Commission, which made a review of the existing flow of data on a weekly basis for compilation of WPI was of the opinion that the response rate could be substantially increased if the Index is switched over from the existing weekly to monthly frequency.
4. However, the representatives of Ministry of Finance and Reserve Bank of India were opposed to the idea of switching over to a monthly index from the existing weekly index. The weekly index is needed by the Ministry of Finance for regular monitoring of the price situation in the country, which is a very sensitive issue. The RBI needs a weekly index for facilitating weekly analysis of price movement in respect of both agricultural commodities and manufactured goods.
5. The Working Group noted the objections of the Ministry of Finance and Reserve Bank of India for switching over to a monthly index from the weekly index. It,

however, decided to recommend to the Government in favour of the monthly frequency of the new WPI Index, because the trade-off appears to be between more frequent, less reliable data and less frequent but more reliable data.

6. Working Group also noted that there is scope for generating a weekly commodity index for primary commodities and fuel group (in which case the response rate is fairly high) for monitoring the prices without adversely affecting integrity of the price data. This would help in weekly monitoring of prices of agricultural and fuel commodities, which are more sensitive in nature. In fact it may be possible to generate a weekly price report based on the prices received from the agricultural commodities and fuel items. Thus switch over to monthly index need not stop all weekly information and, if this is not sufficient, a preliminary WPI index including manufacturing could be made available to RBI and Ministry of Finance for internal use, making clear the data limitations involved

Committee for monitoring the flow of Price data from the manufactured units

7. The Working Group noted with satisfaction the progress of work relating to the backlog data on prices (April 2004 onwards), particularly in view of the fact that the NSSO and the Office of the DCSSI have been pursuing the matter of collection of price data from the organized and SSI units, respectively, on a mission mode. However, it was felt that the proposal to collect the regular price data from the organized sector manufacturing units on line through the programme developed by the NIC, Office of the Economic Adviser, needs to be viewed with caution. **The Working Group, therefore, recommended constitution of a suitable Committee, consisting of Additional Development Commissioner and Economic Adviser, Office of the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries; Economic Adviser, Office of the Economic Adviser, DIPP and Deputy Director General, NSSO to monitor constantly the progress of flow and processing of price data, which is essential for undertaking the test-run of the new series. The Committee would send a report on status of flow to the Statistical Commission at least once a month.** The Working Group also entrusted to the Committee the responsibility of monitoring the progress of the joint exercise of identification of common items between the WPI basket and records of Central

Excise and flow of prices of such common products from the Excise records to the Office of Economic Adviser for future use of WPI compilation.

Committee for Construction of Producer Price Index

8. The Working Group noted that switching over to Producer Price Index (PPI) is also an important item in the Terms of Reference of the Working Group. It was felt that once the price data for the new series (with the breakup of the basic price and excise duties/subsidy component) are collected, the work relating to construction of a PPI would not be difficult. What would essentially be required, an input-output table for estimation of value added weights for the product basket selected for the new WPI series and sorting of the product basket of the new WPI series in to a stage of processing framework. The CSO has already generated the input-output table for 2003-04. The Working Group decided that the work relating to construction of input-output table for the year 2004-05 may be outsourced to a research institution. The CSO would provide the necessary technical guidelines to the selected institution undertaking the work relating to construction of input-output table for 2004-05. **However, it was felt by the Working Group that a Committee for construction of the Producer Price Index and supervising the switch over from WPI to PPI should be set up at an early date.**

Committee for integration of Service Price Index Numbers with the proposed Producer Price Index

9. The office of the Economic Adviser, DIPP is already in the process of generating experimental service price index number in respect of ten important service sectors. The work for generation of such index numbers has been entrusted to the research institutions/consultants having expertise in the area. The work relating to generation of experimental service price index numbers in respect of services like road, railways, air transport, port, insurance and banking is at an advanced stage. The work relating to other services such as trade services, business services, telecom and posts is still under progress. An Expert Committee set up under the guidance of Prof. C.P. Chandrasekhar of Jawaharlal Nehru University is providing the technical guidance for construction of such indices. The Working Group, noted

that although inclusion of services in the WPI, is an important item in the Terms of Reference of the Working Group, the integration of service price index numbers would be possible only after the service price indices are compiled and made available on a regular basis. Moreover, the integration of these services price indices, when available, should be with PPI rather than WPI. The Working Group recommended constitution of a Committee in the office of the Economic Adviser, DIPP to simultaneously deliberate on the issue of integration of the service price index numbers, as and when made available, with the proposed Producers Price Index (PPI).

Sub-grouping of manufactured products:

10. Before the test-runs, the sub-grouping of manufactured products may be discussed with concerned industry groups/experts so as to avoid any inconsistencies. Also, in this discussion, a final view should be taken on whether it would be appropriate to drop those items which were included in the 1993-94 series but are not included in the proposed 2004-05 series.

Creation of permanent Institutional Mechanism for collection of price data for Wholesale Price Index

11. The Working Group noted that the low response rate of price data flowing from the manufactured units for the current series of WPI and the inordinate delay in conducting the test-run of the new series caused by the poor response of the manufactured units in supplying the price data point to the severe limitations of the present system of receipt of price data from the manufacturing units on a voluntary basis. There was unanimity in the group that there is need for a more credible system of data collection for facilitating revision of WPI on a more regular basis and for computing a representative Price Index. **The Group strongly recommended that the Government should approve deployment of adequate manpower for collection of price data for the WPI series as is the practice in other countries. It is also desirable that the computation and collection functions be in the same Ministry.**

Submission of the Technical Report to the Government

12. The Working Group in its meetings held on March 31st/April 30th , 2008 decided to submit this Report to Government. Since the data required to carry out test-runs of the proposed new WPI is not yet available, this technical report is preliminary in nature, subject to changes that may be required when all the price data has been obtained. As such, such a preliminary report, which does not yet contain the new index numbers, is a departure from past practices. However, this matter has been discussed with the National Statistical Commission, which has assured its guidance, as and when necessary, to complete the remaining work.

Record of Appreciation

13. The Working Group placed on record its deep appreciation for the excellent support provided by the Secretariat in preparation of the papers for the Meetings, taking follow-up actions on the decisions of the Meetings of the Working Group and preparation of the draft Technical Report.

Deliberations of the Working Group: A Chronological Account

Tenure of the Working Group

1. The Working Group for revision of Wholesale Price Index (1993-94) series, which was constituted in 23rd December, 2003 was initially given a time period of six months to submit its report. The Working Group was given five extensions. The first extension was for a period of one year (up to 30th June, 2005), the second and third extensions were for a period of six months each (up to 31st December, 2005 and 30th June, 2006 respectively), which were given by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP). The fourth extension was for a period of fifteen months (up to 30th September, 2007) and the fifth extension was for a period of six months (up to 31st March, 2008), which were given by the PMO.

Deliberations of the Working Group

2. The deliberations of the Working Group can be broadly divided in to two parts.

The first part of the deliberations covered the period 2004-06 during which the Working Group held four meetings (on January 15, 2004; March 22, 2004; August 27, 2004; and July 26, 2005) to deliberate on various technical and operational issues concerning the new series of WPI with base 2000-01. An important decisions taken during the first meeting of the Working Group held on January 15, 2004 related to constitution of four Sub-Groups (on 1. Analytical and related issues; 2. Agricultural Commodities; 3. Manufactured items; and 4. Unregistered and unorganised sector) to facilitate in-depth deliberations on sectoral issues. Further, there was an unanimous view that although the terms of reference entailed examination of feasibility of developing a PPI, priority would be assigned to undertake revision of the existing series of WPI. Development of PPI, being new to the country, may take little longer time. When PPI is developed, both the WPI and PPI should continue for some reasonable period of time, before considering replacement of WPI by PPI.

The second part of the deliberations covered the period 2007-08, during which the Working Group, through mostly informal meetings and its fifth meeting held on March 31, 2008 deliberated on the technical and operational issues relating to the new series of WPI with base 2004-05. The Working Group decided to switch over to a more recent year as base, in view of the severe constraint of availability of price data for the relatively distant period in the past (i.e 2000-01), initially selected as the base year of the new series of WPI.

Deliberations of the Working Group: Base 2000-01

On the basis of the recommendations of the four Sub-Groups; the Working Group, by June, 2006, had completed its technical work, which included its decision to shift the base of the current WPI series from 1993-94 to 2000-01; determination of the product basket comprising of 105 primary commodities, 19 fuel items and 1147 manufacture items corresponding to the new base; and derivation of the weighting diagram for the new series. The Office of the Economic Adviser, DIPP had, in fact, submitted, in June 2006, a draft technical report on the new series (Base 2000-01) to the Chairman of the Working Group, for his consideration.

However, the test run of the new series could not be undertaken because of inadequate flow of price data for the manufactured items included in the product basket of the new series. The Office of the Economic Adviser, as per the direction of the 4th Meeting of the Working Group held in July 2005, had sent written communications to over 6500 organised manufacturing units and over 7000 SSI units covering over 1000 products and 300 products respectively, requesting them to supply the price data for facilitating the test run of the new series. The response rate from the organised sector units was slightly above 2.5 percent and SSI sector was less than 1 percent. The Chairman of the Working Group in his letter to Hon'ble CIM on December 20, 2005, while requesting for the third extension of the tenure of the Working Group for six months had mentioned about this area of major challenge relating to the collection of price data for the new series.

Steps taken by the office of Economic Adviser for collection of price data from manufacturing units

Under the direction of the Working Group, the Office of the Economic Adviser, DIPP took the following steps for collection of price data for the products included in the WPI basket:

- Chief Secretaries of State Governments/UTs were requested to nominate Nodal Officers for assisting and coordinating, among other things, the task of price collection. The representatives of the State Governments in a meeting held on 13.03.2006 in New Delhi and addressed by Secretary, DIPP were urged to extend their cooperation in the matter.
- Interactive sessions/workshops/campaigns with Industry/trade associations at important cities in different states were held with the involvement of the State nodal officers. Eight workshops at Chandigarh, Lucknow, Bhubaneswar, Bhopal, Kochi, Hyderabad, Mumbai and Kolkata were organised during the period March to May 2006 to educate about the need and importance of WPI and to sensitise potential data suppliers to cooperate for smooth flow of price data.

Fresh initiatives by the Office of Economic Adviser for collection of data from manufacturing units

8. During the meetings of the officers of the office of Economic Adviser with the Chairman of the Working Group on 25th May, 26th June, 11th July and 2nd August, 2006, Prof. Sen was informed about the inadequate response from the industrial units in respect of the price requirement of the new series. On the basis of the discussions in these meetings, the Office of the Economic Adviser approached Government Organizations having field outfits [such as NSSO, Office of the Development Commissioner-Small Scale Industries (DC-SSI), State Directorates of Economics & Statistics] and private organizations (such as CMIE, CII and PHD Chamber of Commerce) with the request to undertake the data collection work from the industrial units.

Response from the Government Bodies

(i) National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO)

9. For the collection of price data from the organized sector units, the Chairman of the Working Group had requested the Ministry of Statistics to undertake the task of price data collection along with the Annual Survey of Industries work. The Ministry of Statistics indicated that it was not feasible to collect the price data from a retrospective period with effect from April, 2000. However, feasibility could be explored for price data collection for future period. They also proposed provision of additional staff for the purpose exclusively. Further, they suggested that the requirement of data collection can be suitably met, if there is a regular mechanism in place and for this purpose DIPP/ NSSO could think of formulation of a plan scheme.

(ii) Office of the DC-SSI

10. The Office of the DC-SSI indicated their willingness to undertake the task of price data collection from the SSI units through their field Offices (SISIs) located in different States/UTs. They proposed to limit the number of SSI units to 2603 for the purpose of price data collection. This was the coverage during the pilot survey conducted by the office of the DCSSI at the behest of the Working Group to examine the feasibility of inclusion of products manufactured by the SSI units in the product basket of the new series of WPI. The office of the DCSSI indicated that this would entail incidental expenses. They also proposed payment of honorarium to the supervisory staff involved in the work. The detailed cost estimates and the modalities of payment could be worked out after deciding about the coverage of units for collection of price data.

Response from Private Agencies

11. **CMIE** sent its proposal for collection of price data starting from April, 2000 onwards. Its proposal also contained provision for collection of regular data on a weekly basis.

12. **The PHD Chamber of Commerce & Industry, New Delhi** initially submitted a proposal for collection of price data from April, 2000 to March 2007 covering the whole country. The Chamber in a subsequent communication, also gave a proposal for collection of price data from organized units covering only the Northern States (States under the command area of PHDCCI) for the period April 2000 to March 2007. It may be mentioned here that the latter proposal could be made use of, if CII shared the responsibility for the rest of the country. However, there was no proposal received from CII.
- 13.. The third extension of the tenure of the Working Group expired on June 30, 2006. During the meetings of the officers of Economic Adviser with Prof. Sen held in June and July, the latter decided to wait for the response of the Government and private organisations before he requested Hon'ble CIM for extension of the tenure of the Working Group. Prof. Sen wrote to the Hon'ble CIM for extension of the tenure of the Working Group for a period of six months i.e., till December 2006 vide his D.O. No. PC/M(AS)/5/2006 dated 2nd August, 2006. Prof. Sen while sending the letter of request to CIM for extension, had desired that he would also be meeting Hon'ble CIM personally to brief him about the progress of the work relating to the Working Group, particularly, the difficulties faced in the collection of price data from the manufacturing units for the new series of WPI and discuss the various proposals received from different agencies for collection of price data from manufacturing units.
14. In view of this, it was considered appropriate that the request of the Chairman of the Working Group for extension of the tenure of the Working Group would be put up to Hon'ble CIM for his consideration after the meeting of the Chairman of the Working Group with the Hon'ble CIM.
15. The office of Economic Adviser fixed the meeting between Hon'ble CIM and Prof. Sen several times (17.8.2006, 22.8.2006, 29.8.2006 & 20.10.2006). However, the meeting could not take place due to unscheduled urgent engagements of either Hon'ble CIM or Prof Sen on these dates. It was therefore decided, on the basis of discussion between Prof Sen and Senior Economic Adviser that the former would discuss the matter with Hon'ble CIM on telephone. Accordingly, the

office of Economic Adviser sent a note vide letter No.7/1/2002/EAPM/WG/Ec.Ad dated 31st October, 2006 to Chairman of the Working Group listing the progress of work and options for consideration for facilitating his discussion with Hon'ble CIM.

16. The Senior Economic Adviser, the office of the Economic Adviser, met Prof Sen a few times in October and November 2006 to seek his guidance in respect of collection of data from the manufacturing units and to discuss the issue of extension of the tenure of the Working Group beyond June 2006. In the meeting held with the officers of the office of Economic Adviser on 7th December, 2006 in his chamber, Prof Sen offered to discuss the issue of manpower requirement by NSSO for collection of price data from the manufacturing units with the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission. Accordingly, a self contained note was sent to Prof Sen on 7th December 2006.

Deliberations of the Working Group: Base 2004-05

17. Prof Sen, in his D.O letter written to Minister of Commerce & Industry (CIM) on 22nd January 2007, proposed, two alternatives. First, the Working Group could submit its technical report with 2000-01 as the base year. This exercise would take a relatively short period of 2-3 months. If this course of action was taken, a standing committee would have to be constituted to oversee the data collection and trial run which would be needed before the new index was released. He also mentioned that if it was decided to continue with the base year 2000-01, the problem of data collection from the industrial units, going by the recent experience of response from such units, would be quite huge and may delay the finalization of the new series. The second alternative was to shift the base to 2004-05, since ASI data for 2004-05 was likely to be available by March-April 2007. This would be in the long term interest of operationalising a viable new series. The Working Group would be able to finish its work and submit the technical report by September 2007. Depending on the progress of data collection, decision could be taken at a later on date on whether the tenure of the

Working Group would be further extended so that the trial run and the construction of index was done by the Working Group itself, or a separate standing committee would be constituted for the purpose.

18. Prof Sen also proposed collection of backlog price data simultaneously through outsourcing of data collection to Government/Private Agencies and, as a long term solution, setting up of an institutional mechanism for collection of regular price data. He suggested that a token provision of Rs 2 crore could be made in the first year of the XI Plan (i.e 2007-08) under a new Plan Scheme or an existing Plan Scheme of the Office of Economic Adviser, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) for financing the expenditure involved in the proposed collection of price data.

Inter-Ministerial Consultations

19. The suggestions contained in the letter were examined in the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission. The Finance Ministry agreed to the second alternative of shifting the base year to 2004-05 and the extension of the tenure of the Working Group till September 30, 2007. The Planning Commission also agreed to the proposal of a Plan Scheme for collection of price data for the new series with a token provision of Rs 2 crore for the first year of the 11th Plan.
20. In the meanwhile, the office of the Economic Adviser, DIPP, also pursued the matter of data collection with the NSSO and the office of DC SSI by inviting proposals for financial and manpower requirements.
21. Prof Sen's proposal to shift the base of the new series to 2004-05 and provision of Plan resources for data collection and the agreement of the Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission to these proposals were conveyed to the PMO vide letter No.7/1/2002/EAPM/WG/Ec.Ad of the office of the Economic

Adviser dated April 16, 2007, in response to their letter No 300/31/C/16/06 ES I dated March 15, 2007, seeking the updated status of the work relating to the new series.

22. However, PMO vide their letter No.300/31/C/16 ES I dated 19.4.2007 directed the DIPP that the report of the Working Group may be finalized before June 30, 2007. The matter was again taken up with Prof. Abhijit Sen, Member, Planning Commission and Chairman of the Working Group. Prof. Sen was of the view that it would serve no purpose to continue with 2000-01 as the base year, and for shifting the base year to 2004-05 it would take about 3 months to do the analytical work for shifting the base and coming out with the new basket of goods and weighting diagram. Thereafter, it would take another 2 months for completing the report. Accordingly, PMO was requested vide the office of the Economic Adviser letter dated May 21, 2008 to let DIPP consider extending the tenure of the Working Group till 30th September, 2007.
23. PMO vide its letter No. 300/31/c/16/06-ES.I dated 31st May 2007 agreed to the proposed extension.

Progress of Technical Work: Base 2004-05

24. By September 2007, the office of the Economic Adviser, under the guidance of the Chairman of the Working Group, completed the work relating to the top level (group) weighting diagram for the new series with base 2004-05, based on the National Accounts Statistics (NAS) data. Further, the office of the Economic Adviser also completed the work relating to product level weighting diagram in respect of two of the three major groups in the WPI series (i.e. Primary and Fuel groups).
25. However, the compilation of the ASI data for 2004-05 was delayed by almost four months from the anticipated period of March-April 2007 and the same could be made available to the office of the Economic Adviser in the beginning of August 2007. This delayed the analytical work relating to the proposed new base 2004-

05 warranting another extension of the Working Group beyond September 30, 2007. as requested by Prof Sen, Chairman of the Working Group vide his letter to PMO dated October 24, 2007.

Proposal for extension of the Tenure of the Working Group till March 31, 2008

26. Prof Sen, Chairman of the Working Group, in his D.O letter No. 7/1/2002/EAPM/WG/Ec.Ad dated October 24,2007 to PMO wrote that the Office of Economic Adviser, which was analyzing and processing the ASI data for 2004-05 to select the product basket and derive the product level weighting diagram for the Manufacturing group, the third major group of the WPI series, had already completed the work relating to the selection of the product basket and also selected the list of units (in consultation with IS Wing, CSO, Kolkata), which would be used for collection of price data. This list would be provided to NSSO, which had agreed in principle, to collect the price data from the organized manufacturing units. work relating to the product level weighting diagram for the new series was likely to be completed by the middle of November 2007. It would be possible to finalise the technical report of the Working Group by the end of December 2007, after obtaining the necessary approval of the Working Group.

27. He further wrote in his letter that to review the progress of work relating to the collection of data from the organized manufacturing units and SSI units, a meeting was held on 01.10.2007 under his Chairmanship where the Secretary, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion; Secretary, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation; and Additional Development Commissioner, Office of Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries (DCSSI) were present. The Office of the DCSSI indicated that they were in the process of organizing the price data from the SSI units and the backlog price data from April 2004-05 onwards would start flowing from middle of November 2007 onwards. The Secretary, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation mentioned about the manpower and infrastructural constraints at the level of Regional Offices of NSSO for undertaking the collection of price data and computerization of the

same. However, in view of the urgency of flow of data from the organized units, required for facilitating the test run of the new series (base 2004-05), he offered to explore the possibility of centralized computerization at IS Wing, CSO, Kolkata, of the price data collected by regional outfits of NSSO.

28. Prof Sen, keeping the above considerations in view, sought the extension of the tenure of the Working Group, for a period of six months (i.e till March 31, 2008) to completing the remaining work of the Working Group.
29. PMO agreed for the extension vide their letter No.300/31/c/16/07-ES.I dated 8th November 2007 with the condition that no more request for extension of the tenure of the Working Group would be entertained in future.

Finalisation of the Technical Report: Base 2004-05

30. The Office of the Economic Adviser, DIPP, under the guidance of the Chairman of the Working Group, completed the technical work relating to the new series of WPI with base 2004-05 and prepared the draft technical report of the Working Group, which was discussed in the 5th and 6th Meeting of the Working Group held on March 31, 2008 and April 30, 2008 respectively, under the Chairmanship of Prof Abhijit Sen, the Chairman of the Working Group. The draft technical report has been updated by the office of the Economic Adviser, by incorporating the discussions during the meetings as reflected in the minutes of the meetings and comments received subsequently from various organisations.

Progress of Work relating to data collection: Base 2004-05

31. The Office of the Economic Adviser, DIPP has almost completed the collection of backlog price data (from April 2004 onwards) for the 'Primary Articles' Group and 'Fuel and Power' Group from the concerned Departments/Organizations. The exercise of converting such data into a common frame compatible with the

database programme for the new series is currently in progress and is likely to be completed shortly.

32. The collection of price data from the manufacturing units, which has been the main constraint faced by the Working Group, has made substantial headway. The Office of the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries (DCSSI) have already initiated the process of data collection from over 4000 units covering nearly 300 products through its field offices (SISIs) located in different States. They have indicated that some SISIs have already completed the collection of backlog data (April 2004 to December 2007), which are being computerized at the Headquarters, New Delhi. The backlog data from the SSI units would therefore start flowing to the Office of the Economic Adviser soon. After a series of high level meetings, the NSSO has also agreed for organizing the collection of price data from the organized sector manufacturing units under the Collection of Statistics Act, 1953. The Office of the Economic Adviser, DIPP and the NSSO have finalized the technical and operational details for collection of price data from 5958 units covering 1100 products. During the 13th and 14th Meetings of the National Statistical Commission held on January 23, 2008 and February 15, 2008 under the Chairmanship of Prof Suresh Tendulkar, the issue of price data collection for the new series of WPI was discussed in detail. The Commission made thorough examination of technical as well as field problems relating to collection of price data with the senior officers of NSSO and Office of Economic Adviser attending the meeting. It was felt by the Commission that the task of collection of backlog price data (April 2004 to December 2007) with the help of the field offices of NSSO is likely to continue till June, 08.
33. On receipt of the backlog data from the organized manufacturing units, the entry and validation of such data would be arranged by the Office of the Economic Adviser, DIPP. This would be followed by the test-run of the new series and consistency check with the current series for necessary adjustments/corrections, if any, in the new series, before the release of the new series.

34. The field offices of the NSSO would follow up with the units initially to facilitate online transmission of regular price data to the Office of the Economic Adviser starting from January 2008 onwards with the help of the software developed by NIC, the Office of the Economic Adviser, DIPP.

35. The National Statistical Commission, during its 13th and 14th Meetings held on January 23, 2008 and February 15, 2008 respectively considered the issue of timeframe for completion of the work of the Working Group in the background of the progress of the work made till date and the work remaining to be done as discussed above. It was felt that a realistic time frame for completion of the work of the Working Group would be October 2008.

Commodities	Weight (2004-05)	Weight (1993-94)
ALL COMMODITIES	100.00000	100.00000
I PRIMARY ARTICLES	20.11815	22.02525
(A) Food Articles	14.33736	15.40246
a. Food Grains(Cereals+Pulses)	4.08987	5.00949
a1. Cereals	3.37323	4.40629
Rice(paddy)	1.79348	2.44907
Wheat	1.11595	1.38408
Jowar	0.09573	0.22189
Bajra	0.11522	0.11044
Maize	0.21727	0.18561
Barley	0.01671	0.02734
Ragi	0.01886	0.02786
Small millets		
a2. Pulses	0.71665	0.60320
Gram	0.33491	0.22365
Arhar	0.13740	0.13466
Moong	0.08430	0.11225
Masur	0.05764	0.03645
Urad	0.10240	0.09619
Other Pulses		
b. Fruits & Vegetables	3.84282	2.91655
b1. Vegetables	1.73558	1.45869
Potatoes	0.20151	0.25647
Sweet potatoes	0.01751	0.02248
Onions	0.17794	0.09372
Tapioca	0.06781	0.06075
Ginger(Fresh)	0.04515	0.02480
Peas(green)	0.10999	0.15383
Tomatoes	0.26738	0.48065
Cauliflower	0.23627	0.08361
Brinjal	0.29841	0.12713
Okra	0.12604	0.09163
Cabbage	0.18756	0.06362
b2. Fruits	2.10724	1.45786
Banana	0.34264	0.28173
Mangoes	0.65135	0.43561
Apples	0.10397	0.13084
Oranges	0.13309	0.05350
Cashewnuts	0.16399	0.05729
Coconut(fresh)	0.24114	0.24772
Papaya	0.10341	0.00937
Grapes	0.09399	0.08858
Pineapple	0.04578	0.04090
Guava	0.07610	0.05239
Litchi	0.03716	0.03570
Lemon	0.07225	
Sapota	0.04236	0.02423
Other Horticulture Crops		
c. Milk	3.23818	4.36708
d. Eggs,Meat & Fish	2.41387	2.20774
Eggs	0.18675	0.22969
Fish-Inland	0.57256	0.39328
Fish-Marine	0.72260	0.49650
Mutton	0.34587	0.44499

Beef & Buffalo Meat	0.11586	0.14860
Poultry chicken	0.41028	0.45163
Pork	0.05995	0.04306
e. Condiments & Spices	0.56913	0.66233
Black pepper	0.02959	0.02292
Chillies(dry)	0.15813	0.18866
Turmeric	0.07574	0.07650
Cardamoms	0.01704	0.02494
Ginger(dry)	0.05151	0.02991
Betelnuts/Arecanut	0.10437	0.13381
Cummin	0.04394	0.10288
Garlic	0.06438	0.05905
Corriander	0.02444	0.02366
Others		
f. Other Food Articles	0.18349	0.23927
Tea	0.11234	0.15739
Coffee	0.07115	0.08188
(B) Non-Food Articles	4.25767	6.13812
a. Fibres	0.87739	1.52331
Raw Cotton	0.70489	1.35674
Raw Jute	0.06373	0.10868
Mesta	0.00574	0.01002
Raw wool	0.01042	0.00022
Raw silk	0.07114	0.00162
Coir fibre	0.01950	0.04603
Sunhemp	0.00197	
b. Oil Seeds	1.78055	2.66617
Groundnut seed	0.39669	1.02883
Rape & mustard seed	0.33797	0.58066
Cotton seed	0.20764	0.04467
Copra(coconut)	0.24538	0.02899
Gingelly seed(Sesamum)	0.07447	0.13166
Linseed	0.00829	0.03411
Castor seed	0.04425	0.08572
Niger seed	0.00681	0.02527
Safflower (kardi seed)	0.00759	0.05559
Sunflower	0.08033	0.20454
Soyabean	0.37112	0.44614
Others		
(C). Floriculture	0.21326	
Rose	0.14928	
Other Floriculture	0.06398	
(D). Other Non-Food Articles	1.38647	1.94864
Hides(raw)	0.04376	0.00079
Skins(raw)	0.05075	0.00082
Tanning materials(Bi-products)	0.02675	0.00130
Sugarcane	0.63556	1.30493
Tobacco	0.08186	0.13467
Gaur Seed	0.04830	
Raw Rubber	0.16447	0.15080
Logs & timber	0.08804	0.28811
Fodder(Straw & Stalks)	0.24699	0.06722
(E) Minerals	1.52145	
a. Metallic Minerals	0.48859	0.29677
Bauxite	0.00757	0.01621
Chromite	0.03674	0.04567

Copper Ore	0.15892	
Zinc Conc.	0.01240	
Manganese Ore	0.03295	0.02698
Iron Ore	0.24001	0.20791
Other Minerals	0.13257	0.18790
Phosphorite	0.01391	0.02041
Fluorite	0.00008	0.00237
Fireclay	0.00037	0.00079
Gypsum	0.00232	0.00447
Kaolin	0.00606	0.00659
Dolomite	0.00434	0.01258
Magnesite	0.00797	0.00533
Asbestos	0.00009	0.00044
Barytes	0.00245	0.00418
Ball Clay	0.00163	
Limestone	0.09265	0.12425
Steatite	0.00070	0.00252
Graphite	0.00064	
Sillimanite	0.00053	
c. Crude Petroleum*	0.90028	
Fuel Group	14.91020	14.22624
Coal	2.09421	1.75290
Coking coal	0.37815	0.24148
Non-coking coal	1.00601	1.39670
Coke	0.62495	0.01115
Lignite	0.08510	0.10358
Mineral Oils	9.36443	6.98964
LPG	0.91469	1.83731
Petrol	1.09015	0.88815
Kerosene	0.73619	0.68928
Aviation Turbine Fuel	0.25545	0.16953
High Speed Diesel	4.67020	2.02034
Naptha	0.79078	0.41885
Light Diesel Oil	0.11889	0.16015
Bitumen	0.15516	0.14900
Furnace Oil	0.46505	0.49335
Lubricants	0.16786	0.16367
Electricity	3.45156	5.48369
Elec.(Domestic)	0.90992	0.96026
Elec.(Commercial)	0.30026	0.27690
Elec.(Agricultural)	0.84678	1.94557
Elec.(Railway Tracion	0.09246	0.13179
Elec.(Industry)	1.30214	2.16918
Manufactured Products	64.97164	63.74851
(A) Food Products	9.97396	11.53781
a. Dairy Products	0.55353	0.68696
POWDER MILK	0.20259	0.15048
GHEE	0.19750	0.20894
BUTTER	0.06178	0.17938
ICECREAM	0.05165	0
MILK, CONDENSED	0.04001	0
b. Canning, Preserving & Processing of food	1.34570	0.04651
SHRIMPS, PROCESSED	1.08774	0
VEGETABLES SEEDS, PROCESSED/UNPROCESSED	0.09330	0
PRAWN, PROCESSED	0.05022	0
MEAT (ALL TYPES), CANNED	0.03589	0
FISH (ALL TYPES) CANNED	0.03892	0.04651

FISH MEAL	0.03963	0
c. Grain Mill Products	1.11300	1.03343
MAIDA	0.39668	0.56538
WHEAT FLOUR (ATTA)	0.32813	0.20629
GRAM POWDER (BESAN)	0.08553	0
SOOJI (RAWA)	0.06528	0.11361
BRAN, RICE	0.11069	0.14815
BRAN, WHEAT	0.09155	0
RICE FLAKES	0.00003	0
RICE, BEATEN (CHIRE)	0.01194	0
FLOURS, CEREALS, OTHERS	0.01818	0
MAIZE ATTA	0.00499	0
d. Bakery Products	0.56242	0.44148
BISCUIT, COOKIES	0.34152	0.2807
BREAD, BUNS & CROISON	0.06366	0.11759
FOOD POWDER, READYMADE/INSTANT	0.14062	0
CAKES & MUFFINS	0.01662	0.04318
e. Sugar, Khandsari & Gur	2.02534	3.92876
SUGAR, REFINED (INCL. SUGAR CUBES)	1.67612	3.61883
SUGAR, RAW	0.07840	0.05979
KHANDSARI SUGAR	0.05640	0.17274
MOLASSES	0.13054	0
BAGASSE	0.03985	0.0774
SUGAR COFECTIONARY	0.04403	0.08736
h. Edible Oils	2.60437	2.75515
VANASPATI	0.65878	0.79891
OIL, GROUNDNUT	0.28997	0.1744
PALM OIL, REFINED	0.27896	0
OIL, RICE BRAN	0.18672	0.26077
OIL, COTTON	0.18319	0.27538
OIL, MUSTARD	0.22255	0.48566
OIL, SOYABEANS	0.22909	0.17838
SOYABEEN OIL, REFINED	0.15438	0
OIL, COPRA	0.07169	0.17207
OIL, PALM	0.14519	0.04617
OIL, SUNFLOWER	0.07787	0.13487
SUNFLOWER OIL, REFINED	0.06402	0
OIL, SESAME (EXCEPT SOLVENT EXTRACTED)	0.01405	0.05548
OIL, RAPESEED	0.01959	0
OIL, SOLVENT	0.00832	0.02325
i. Oil Cakes	0.57922	1.41578
OIL-CAKE, COTTON SEED	0.19344	0.22024
OIL-CAKE, OTHERS (INCL. SOLVENT EXTRACTED)	0.19044	1.04074
RICE BRAN EXTRACTION	0.09265	0
OIL-CAKE, MUSTARD	0.04058	0.04285
SOYA PREPARATIONS EXCL. OIL	0.03301	0
OIL-CAKE, GROUNDNUT	0.02910	0.11195
j. Tea & Coffee Processing	0.66683	0.96733
TEA (BLACK) LEAF (BLENDED)	0.24694	0.21957
TEA (BLACK) LEAF (UNBLENDED)	0.18227	0.44978
TEA (BLACK) DUST (BLENDED)	0.13852	0.12191
TEA (BLACK) DUST (UNBLENDED)	0.09910	0
k. Other Food Products	0.52348	0.15380
CASHEW KERNEL	0.28998	0
GOLA (CATTLE FEED)	0.11358	0.097
PAPAD	0.06438	0
CASHEWNUT (ROASTED)	0.00049	0

SPICES, MIXED	0.03984	0
PICKLES	0.01521	0
(B) Beverages, Tobacco & Tobacco Products	1.76247	1.33912
a. Wine Industries	0.47563	0.26892
ALCOHOL/LIQUOR, (IMFL) - BLENDED	0.21191	0.06922
SPIRITS DENATURED (EXCL. ALCOHOL / LIQUOR)	0.09920	0.05411
ALCOHOL/LIQUOR, (IMFL) - MALTED BUT NOT BLENDED	0.08172	0
RECTIFIED SPIRIT	0.08280	0.14559
b. Malt Liquor	0.16406	0.04285
BEER	0.12286	0.04285
TODDY (OR TADDY)	0.04120	0
c. Soft Drinks & Carbonated Water	0.24870	0.05274
SOFT DRINKS, SODA BASED	0.09738	0.02115
SOFT DRINK CONCENTRATES	0.07774	0
AERATED WATER, ALL TYPES	0.03900	0.03159
NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVARAGES, ALL TYPES	0.02077	0
MINERAL WATER, EDIBLE	0.01381	0
d. Manufacture of Bidi,Cigarettes,Tobacco & Zarda	0.87407	0.97461
CIGARETTE	0.41753	0.51216
BIRI	0.29216	0.30257
TOBACCO, DRIED	0.08110	0
TOBACCO, CHEWING (SCENTED OR NOT)	0.04308	0.09161
ZARDA	0.04020	0.03557
(C) Textiles	7.32639	9.79992
a. Cotton Textiles	2.31935	4.21549
a1. Cotton Yarn	1.51839	3.31243
YARN UNBLEACHED, COTTON	0.65939	0
YARN BLEACHED, COTTON	0.46145	0
YARN, GREY-COTTON	0.15986	0
YARN DYED, COTTON	0.13826	0
YARN, FINISHED / PROCESSED - COTTON (NOT KNITTED)	0.07676	0
YARN, FINISHED / PROCESSED - COTTON (KNITTED)	0.02267	0
a2. Cotton Cloth (Mills)	0.80096	0.90306
CLOTH FINISHED /PROCESSED, COTTON	0.19003	0
GREY CLOTH (BLEACHED / UNBLEACHED)	0.12079	0
DYED/PRINTED TEXTILES, COTTON	0.07834	0
BED COVER, COTTON	0.05358	0
BED SHEET, COTTON	0.04059	0
HOSIERY GOODS, OTHERS - COTTON	0.06753	0
LINTERS, COTTON	0.02746	0
SHIRTING, COTTON	0.02369	0.11754
HOSIERY KNITTED CLOTH, COTTON	0.03419	0
TROUSERS / PANTS, COTTON	0.02725	0
TOWEL, COTTON	0.02915	0
DURRIES, COTTON	0.02583	0
FURNISHING CLOTH, CLOTH	0.01636	0
GARMENT CLOTH, CLOTH	0.00683	0
TOWELS CLOTH, COTTON	0.00102	0
PILLOW COVER, COTTON	0.00468	0
CHILDREN CLOTHING,OTHERS- COTTON	0.03559	0
DRESSING GOWN, COTTON	0.01805	0
b. Man Made Textiles	2.94050	4.71892
b1. Man Made Fibre	2.05388	4.40600
YARN, POLYESTER	0.43837	0.9632
YARN, TEXTORISED AND TWISTED	0.38956	0.83009
STAPLE FIBRE, POLYESTER	0.20937	0.82124
YARN, POLYSTER BLENDED	0.14593	0

YARN DYED, SYNTHETIC	0.12264	0.74186
STAPLE FIBRE, VISCOSE	0.13243	0.56357
CLOTH DYED, COTTON	0.06516	0
FIBRE, ACRYLIC	0.04802	0
YARN, ACRYLIC	0.06830	0.09098
YARN,MAN MADE SYNTHETIC	0.09364	0
YARN, POLYTHENE	0.07112	0
YARN, VISCOSE	0.09107	0.29033
FABRICS, POLYETHYLENE FABRICS	0.03683	0
SYNTHETIC FABRICS - OTHERS	0.07062	0
YARN, NYLON, TWISTED OR NOT	0.02430	0.10472
FIBRES, SYNTHETIC	0.02327	0
FABRICS, POLYESTER FIBRE	0.02325	0
b2. Man Made Cloth	0.88662	0.31293
FABRICS, COTTON	0.27151	0
FABRICS, MIXED	0.15233	0.08701
READY MADE ARTICLES, N.E.C.	0.15884	0
KNITTED FABRICS, CLOTH, COTTON	0.06680	0
SUITINGS, SYNTHETIC (INCL.BLENDED)	0.10877	0.14837
GREY CLOTH, SYNTHETIC	0.07624	0
THREAD, NYLON	0.02446	0
FABRICS, SYNTHETIC (SEMI FINISHED)	0.02767	0
c. Woollen Textiles	0.22990	0.18959
YARN, WOOLLEN	0.05776	0.05678
YARN, RAYON	0.03678	0
CARPETS, WOLLEN	0.03966	0
SHAWLS WOOLLEN	0.01979	0
HOSIERY GOODS, WOOLLEN	0.02358	0
CLOTH, WOOLLEN	0.01470	0.06014
CARDIGANS; SWEATERS ETC, WOOLLEN	0.00926	0
GARMENTS, WOOLLEN	0.00971	0
BLANKETS, MAN-MADE FIBRE	0.01866	0
d. Jute Hemp & Mesta Textiles	0.29029	0.67592
JUTE SACKING CLOTH	0.07642	0
BAG SACKING, JUTE	0.05022	0.16364
TYRE CORD FABRIC	0.04680	0.13677
YARN, JUTE	0.02282	0
GUNNY AND HESSIAN CLOTH	0.02256	0
HESSIAN CLOTH	0.03595	0.21187
SACKING CLOTH, JUTE	0.03552	0
e. Other Misc. Textiles	1.54637	0.30041
GARMENTS, KNITTED- COTTON	0.88863	0.12273
SHIRTS/BUSH SHIRTS, COTTON	0.30737	0
GARMENTS, TERENE	0.16432	0
CHILDERN SUITS, COTTON	0.04940	0
TOWEL, TERRY	0.06225	0
GUNNY BAGS, NON LAMINATED	0.02406	0
COIR MATS & MATTINGS ETC.	0.02869	0
ART. SILK FABRIC	0.00331	0
UNDER GARMENTS, COTTON OTHER THAN KNITTED	0.01814	0
CANVAS	0.00020	0
(D) Wood & Wood Products	0.58744	0.17306
TIMBER/WOODEN PLANKS, SAWN/RESAWN	0.18980	0.11606
WOOD CUTTING, PROCESSED / SIZED	0.08054	0
WOODEN FRAME FOR DOOR / WINDOWS	0.07022	0
WOODEN DOORS / WINDOWS	0.04547	0
PLYWOOD BOARD	0.04202	0

INSULATION BOARD	0.03132	0
PLYWOOD	0.02217	0.05699
VENEERD PARTICLE BOARD	0.01728	0
SAWN TIMBER POSTS / SQUARES	0.01313	0
WOODEN PACKING BOXES - OTHERS	0.01381	0
LAMINATED SHEET (WOOD)	0.00896	0
WOOD SAWN	0.00922	0
WOOD, VENEER	0.00715	0
ALMIRAH / CABINETS/ CUPBOARD, WOODEN	0.00322	0
T.V. CABINET	0.00612	0
WOODEN SPLINTS	0.00338	0
RAYON PULP	0.00555	0
HARD BOARDS	0.00786	0
GRAY BOARD	0.00345	0
WOODEN CRATES	0.00208	0
BLACK BOARD	0.00214	0
PRESS BOARDS	0.00239	0
CHAIR, WOODEN	0.00017	0
(E) Paper & Paper Products	2.03350	2.04403
a. Paper & Pulp	1.05462	1.22881
PAPER, PRINTING & WRITING	0.48334	0.3161
CRAFT PAPER	0.25353	0.27961
NEWSPRINT BLEACHED	0.08492	0.29696
PAPER, LAMINATED	0.04263	0
PAPER, COLOURED FOR PRINTING / POSTER	0.01367	0
PAPER, MAPLITHO	0.02979	0.07985
PAPER, ORDINARY WHITE/RULLED	0.02104	0
COMPUTER STATIONERY	0.01862	0
PAPER ROLLS, NON-CORRUGATED	0.02412	0
PAPER ROLLS, CORRUGATED	0.01341	0
PAPER BAGS INCL. CRAFT PAPER BAGS	0.01595	0
PAPER CONE	0.02060	0
PAPER, CREAM LAID WOVEN	0.00817	0.09241
PAPER LABELS POSTERS	0.00958	0.04067
PAPER TUBES /SLEEVES	0.00839	0
STATIONERY BOOK	0.00686	0
b. Manufacture of Boards	0.48165	0.23715
BOXES, CORRUGATED SHEET	0.23192	0
CARTONS / BOXES, PAPER	0.12690	0
PAPER BOARD, BRISTLE	0.05605	0
CIGARETTES SHELLS/BOX OF PAPER	0.03067	0
CARD BOARD	0.01387	0
CARD BOARD BOXES	0.01982	0
CORRUGATED PAPER BOARD	0.00242	0
c. Printing & Publishing of Newspapers,Periodicals etc	0.49725	0.57807
BOOKS	0.15855	0
NEWSPAPER	0.13758	0.32207
EXERCISE BOOK	0.10302	0
PRINTED LABELS	0.04191	0
DIARIES	0.02764	0
JOURNALS / PERIODICALS	0.01816	0.256
PAPER, MANILLA	0.00737	0
PRINTED PATTERN CARDS	0.00286	0
PRINTING FOIL	0.00016	0
(F) Leather & Leather Products	0.83509	1.01933
LEATHER, TANNED	0.15969	0
FOOT WEAR, OTHERS, LEATHER	0.12740	1.01933

SHOE UPPER, LEATHER	0.12372	0
FOOT WEAR, BOOT	0.11048	0
LEATHER, CROME TANNED	0.09195	0
GARMENTS, LEATHER	0.06567	0
BAG, LEATHER	0.02365	0
WALLETS, LEATHER	0.02098	0
GLOVES, LEATHER	0.01620	0
SHOE LINER, LEATHER	0.01943	0
HARNESS GOODS, LEATHER	0.01699	0
JACKET, LEATHER	0.01384	0
LEATHER, BLUE CHROME SEMI-TANNED	0.01176	0
HAND BAGS, LADIES, LEATHER	0.00838	0
CHAPPALS/ SANDALS, LEATHER	0.00599	0
SHOE SOLE, LEATHER	0.01151	0
FOOT BALL	0.00744	0
SHOE UPPER LEATHER SHEET	0.00002	0
(G) Rubber & Plastic Products	2.98697	2.38819
a. Tyres & Tubes	0.57360	1.28627
a1. Tyres	0.51520	1.14439
TYRE, CAB/CAR	0.21658	0.76218
TYRE/TUBE, OTHERS	0.15042	0
TYRE, SCOOTER / MOTOR CYCLE	0.04851	0.21138
TYRE, TRACTOR	0.04871	0.08301
TYRE, CYCLE /CYCLE RICKSHAW	0.03871	0.08783
RETREATED TYRE	0.01227	0
a2. Tubes	0.05840	0.14188
TUBE, CYCLE / RICKSHAW, RUBBER	0.02001	0.09169
TUBE, MOTOR, RUBBER	0.02779	0.05019
TUBE, RUBBER, OTHERS EXCL. USE IN TYRE	0.01060	0
b. Plastic Products	0.87454	0.93687
PIPE, PLASTIC / PVC (NON-CONDUIT)	0.18081	0
COMPONENTS, PLASTIC	0.10645	0
PVC, RIGID	0.12110	0
PLASTIC BAG	0.05380	0
BAG, POLYTHENE	0.04550	0
FILM, LDPE	0.05176	0
POLYTHENE GRANULES	0.02313	0
SUITCASES PLASTIC/PVC	0.01648	0.06692
BOTTLES, PLASTIC	0.02122	0
FILM, PLASTIC	0.02557	0
FILM, PVC	0.01689	0
SHEET, LAMINATED, PLASTIC	0.02700	0
FITTING AND ACCESSORIES OTHERS, PVC	0.02757	0.05276
DOT PEN WITH REFILL	0.04158	0
TOOTH BRUSH	0.01099	0
CONTAINERS, POLYTHENE	0.01284	0
CABINET, PLASTIC	0.01002	0
DRUM PLASTIC /PVC	0.01325	0.08172
CONDUIT PIPES, PVC /PLASTIC	0.01406	0.29728
TUBE, PLASTIC (FLEXIBLE / NON-FLEXIBLE)	0.00920	0
SHOES, PLASTIC / PVC	0.00931	0
SYRINGE	0.01077	0
BUCKET, PLASTIC	0.00171	0
TANK PLASTIC	0.00368	0
CAPSULES, PLASTIC	0.00220	0
CASTING, PLASTIC	0.01067	0
CAPS, PLASTIC	0.00496	0

TOYS, PLASTIC MOULDED- OTHERS	0.00202	0
c. Other Rubber & Plastic Products	1.53881	0.16505
FILM, POLYESTER (METALISED)	0.19777	0
SEAT ASSEMBLY, RUBBER	0.18823	0
CHIPS, POLYESTER	0.15718	0
POLYSTERENE, EXPANDABLE	0.13510	0
SEAMLESS TUBES & PIPES	0.10646	0
ROLLS, HDPE	0.07866	0
BAG, HDPE	0.04533	0
SACKS, HDPE WOVEN	0.04584	0
FILM, POLYESTER (NON-METALISED)	0.06447	0
PLASTIC GRANULES	0.04687	0
CONDOMS	0.01772	0
CHAPPALS, RUBBER (INCL. HAWAII CHAPPALS)	0.04218	0.08655
CRUMB, RUBBER	0.01868	0
MOULDED GOODS, RUBBER	0.02485	0
RUBBER TREAD	0.01653	0
SYNTHETIC RUBBER COMPOUND	0.02435	0
RECLAIMED RUBBER	0.01516	0
COMPONENTS & PARTS, RUBBER	0.01806	0
CONTAINER, HDPE	0.01761	0
TUBE, LAMINATED	0.02292	0
FILM, POLYPROPYLENE	0.02698	0
WINDOW/DOOR, PVC	0.01694	0
AUTOMOBILE RUBBER PADDINGS	0.01305	0
BRAKE, RUBBER, OTHERS	0.01437	0
V BELT	0.01092	0
FOOT WEAR, RUBBER (EXCL. BOOT)	0.00895	0
TRANSMISSION BELT, RUBBER	0.01074	0
RUBBER, PROCESSED	0.01012	0
MIRROR SHELVES, RUBBER	0.00964	0
TAPE, ELASTIC	0.01011	0
BAG, LDPE	0.00829	0
CHAPPALS, PLASTIC / PVC	0.01446	0
FILM, POLYTHENE	0.01221	0
ROLLS, POLYTHENE	0.00926	0
SHEET, POLYPROPYLENE	0.01275	0
FOAM BLOCKS, POLYTHENE	0.01102	0
FOAM, PVC	0.01111	0
H D POLYETHYLENE WOVEN FABRIC	0.01287	0
SHOES, CANVAS	0.01281	0.0785
RUBBER SHEETS FOR CHAPPALS	0.00413	0
BAG, POLYETHELENE	0.00811	0
FISHING NET	0.00600	0
(H) Chemicals & Chemical Products	12.01770	11.93121
a. Basic Heavy Inorganic Chemicals	1.42010	1.44608
CARBON / CARBON BLACK	0.08720	0
ACID, SLURRY	0.14205	0
CAUSTIC SODA (SODIUM HYDROXIDE)	0.15246	0.34347
SODA ASH / WASHING SODA	0.14124	0.29601
OXYGEN, LIQUID	0.06740	0.04318
SULPHUR	0.01859	0
SULPHUR POWDER	0.00409	0
LIME POWDER, (HYDRATED OR NOT)	0.01193	0
SILICON, MICRO	0.00422	0
ALUMINA POWDER	0.01764	0
ZIRCONION SILICATE	0.00455	0

CARBON, ACTIVATED	0.00967	0
CARBON, ELECTRO PASTE	0.00597	0
COBALT SULPHATE	0.00403	0
ACID, HYDROCHLORIC	0.01901	0.35369
ACID, NITRIC	0.01582	0
ACID, PHOSPHORIC	0.03519	0
ACID, SULPHURIC (INCL OLEUM)	0.05012	0
ALUMINIUM HYDRATE	0.00556	0
ALUMINIUM OXIDE	0.00964	0
CALCIUM CARBONATE	0.01077	0
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE	0.01024	0
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	0.04236	0.05439
ZINC OXIDE	0.01927	0
SODIUM HEXA META PHOSPHATE	0.00677	0
SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE	0.00629	0
SODIUM NITRATE	0.00612	0
SODIUM SILICATE	0.02057	0
SODIUM SULPHATE	0.01100	0
SODIUM BI-CARBONATE	0.00782	0
POTASSIUM CHLORATE	0.00826	0
POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE(CAUSTIC POTASH)	0.00620	0
ALUMINIUM CHLORIDE	0.01067	0
ALUMINIUM FLUORIDE	0.00465	0
ALUMINIUM SULPHATE	0.01412	0
CARBON DI-SULPHIDE	0.00520	0
ZINC SULPHATE	0.00557	0
ALUMINIUM PHOSPHIDE	0.00449	0
PHOSPHOROUS TRICHLORIDE	0.00568	0
AMMONIA GAS	0.00843	0
AMMONIA, LIQUID	0.05491	0
GAS, ARGON	0.01109	0
CHLORINE	0.01094	0
CARBON DIOXIDE GAS	0.00719	0
CHLORINE GAS LIQUID	0.04111	0.06757
FLURO CARBON GAS	0.02483	0.17207
HYDROGEN	0.00521	0
GAS, NITROGEN	0.00556	0
NITROGEN, LIQUID	0.00770	0.05703
OXYGEN	0.02725	0.23074
CATALYST, CHEMICAL	0.04961	0
ACID, STEARIC	0.02520	0
ACID, METAPHELENE DIAMINE 4 SULPHONIC	0.00410	0
ACID, MONOCHLORO ACETIC	0.02476	0
ALCOHOL SOLVENT MIXTURE	0.00505	0
AMINES	0.01377	0
CHLOROQUIN PHOSPHATE	0.00422	0
ENDOCEL FORMULATION	0.00542	0
SODIUM TRIPOLYPHOSPHATE	0.00593	0
ACID, H	0.00458	0
EPHEDRINE ALKALOIDS & HYDROCHLORIDE	0.00942	0
OXIDE, OTHERS	0.03492	0
FOUNDRY CHEMICAL	0.01647	0
b. Basic Heavy Organic Chemicals	2.73718	0.45456
PROPYLENE	0.46938	0
ACID, PURE TEREPTHALIC (PTA)	0.30536	0.10713
P V CHEMICALS	0.08549	0
ACID, ACETIC	0.06394	0

ALKYL BENZENE	0.13620	0
BENZENE	0.07036	0.14207
ETHYLENE GLYCOL	0.09031	0
FATTY ALCOHOL	0.08247	0
MONOETHYLENE GLYCOL (MEG)	0.10099	0
NAPHTHALENE	0.13331	0
NAPHTHOL	0.07578	0
PHENOLIC LAMINATES	0.06595	0
STARCH, SAGO	0.00847	0
STARCH, TAPIOCA	0.00573	0
SHELLAC	0.00816	0
ESSENCE/FLAVOUR USED IN FOOD PRODUCTS.	0.01614	0
COLOUR USED IN FOOD PRODUCTS	0.01488	0
GELATIN	0.01425	0
ICE BLOCK/ CUBE ,NON EDIBLE	0.00589	0
BRINE WATER (SALINE WATER)-NON-CLINICAL	0.00978	0
WATER, DISTILLED - NON-CLINICAL	0.00886	0
EPICHLOROHYDRINE	0.00475	0
ACETANILIDE	0.04846	0
ACETIC ANHYDRIDE	0.02703	0
ACETONE	0.01858	0
FATTY ACID	0.02383	0
BUTADIENE	0.02664	0
CHLOROMETHANE	0.01620	0
DIETHYL SULPHATE	0.00498	0
DIMETHYL TEREPHTHATE	0.01889	0
DIMETHYL-AMINE	0.00436	0
ETHYLE ALCOHOL	0.01653	0
ETHYL ACETATE	0.02967	0
ETHYLE OXIDE	0.02355	0
ETHYLENE	0.05734	0
ETHYLENE DIAMINE	0.00734	0
ETHYLENE OXIDE	0.03288	0
ETHYLHEXYL ACRYLATE	0.01042	0
FORMALDEHYDE	0.02122	0
GLYCOL	0.02283	0
GLYOXAL	0.00742	0
ISOBUTYL BENZENE	0.01893	0
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	0.00739	0
LEATHER CHEMICALS	0.01200	0
MENTHOL	0.03119	0
METHYL ALCOHOL (METHANOL)	0.04626	0.06626
MONO CHLORO BENZENE	0.02457	0
NITRO CELLULOSE	0.00730	0
ORGANIC SURFACE ACTIVE AGENTS	0.01721	0
PENTA ERYTHRITOL	0.00856	0
PENTANE	0.01409	0
PHENOL OR PHENOL EXTRACT	0.05537	0.04384
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE	0.03339	0
POLYOL	0.04097	0
PROPYLENE GLYCOL	0.00834	0
PYRAZINAMIDE	0.00458	0
SOLVENT, ORGANIC-OTHERS	0.03924	0
TOLUENE	0.01907	0
TOLUENE DI ISOCYANATE (TDI)	0.01124	0
VINYL ACETATE	0.01507	0
VINYL SULPHONATE	0.01773	0

2-ETHYL HEXANOL	0.01052	0
3-CYANO PYRIDINE	0.01903	0
HEXANE	0.01201	0
GLYCEROL /GLYCERIN	0.00992	0
ACID, ORGANIC-OTHERS	0.03478	0
AROMATIC CHEMICALS	0.02380	0
c. Fertilizers & Pesticides	3.22860	4.16386
c1. Fertilizers	2.74783	3.6892
UREA N CONTENT	1.01360	2.15577
UREA, OTHERS	0.55183	0
DI AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE	0.43661	0.36424
AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE	0.15125	0
FERTILIZE OF BONE-OTHERS	0.13876	0
PHOSPHATE, DI AMMON P205CONTENT	0.06596	0
UREA, PARCLORO BENZENE SULPHONYL UREA	0.06479	0
MIXED FERTILIZERS	0.08979	0.10482
AMMONIUM SULPHATE	0.02239	0.19942
AMMONIUM NITRATE	0.02070	0
CALCIUM NITRATE	0.00982	0
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE	0.00954	0
PHOSPHOROUS COMPOUND (DNP,MOP)	0.02360	0
AMMONIA PHOSPHATE P205 CONTENT	0.01850	0
AMMONIA PHOSPHATE N CONTENT	0.01486	0
PHOSPHATE, SUPER P205 CONTENT	0.01162	0.12592
PHOSPHATE, SUPER N CONTENT	0.03522	0
PHOSPHATIC FERTILISERS, OTHERS	0.00907	0
NITROGENOUS FERTILISERS, OTHERS	0.03032	0.07845
FERTILIZER, N.E.C	0.02960	0
c2. Pesticides	0.48077	0.47466
PESTICIDES, OTHERS	0.17996	0.32963
INSECTISIDES, OTHERS	0.17970	0
D D T	0.00778	0
DIMETHYL SULPHATE	0.00446	0
ENDOSULFAN	0.01201	0.0745
FUNGICIDES, SOLID	0.01193	0
WEEDICIDES, LIQUID	0.03063	0
WEEDICIDES, SOLID	0.02174	0
AGRO CHEMICAL FORMULATIONS, OTHERS	0.03256	0
d. Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers	0.42662	0.49576
PAINT	0.15157	0
PAINTS, ENAMELS	0.17592	0.11108
COLOUR, CHEMICALS	0.00442	0
PAINTS, PLASTIC EMULSION	0.00892	0
EMULSIFIER AGENTS (NON-PHOTO SENSITIVE)	0.00458	0
LACQUER (USED FOR POLISHING)	0.00512	0
THINNER	0.01625	0.12921
VARNISH (ALL TYPES)	0.03205	0.05175
DISTEMPER, WET (WATER BASED)	0.00802	0
POWDER COATING MATERIALS	0.01977	0
e. Dyestuffs & Indigo	0.45257	0.17503
DYE INTERMEDIATES,OTHERS	0.09334	0
DYE, SYNTHETIC, OTHERS	0.08189	0
BLUE	0.00486	0
BLUE PIGMENT DYE	0.00889	0
CHROME, LEMON	0.00997	0
DYE, YELLOW PIGMENT	0.01043	0
DYE STUFF	0.04186	0

DYE (ORGANIC), INTERMEDIATE	0.02201	0
DYE, PHTHALDCYANINE BLUE	0.00441	0
DYE, REACTIVE	0.01703	0
DYE, VAT,	0.01242	0
PIGMENT COLOUR	0.02963	0
PIGMENT INTERMEDIATES	0.01233	0
PIGMENT POWDER	0.01232	0
PIGMENT, ORGANIC	0.00407	0.09856
PIGMENT, OTHERS	0.03040	0.07647
INK, OTHERS	0.00424	0
HARDENERS	0.01247	0
HAIR DYE	0.01275	0
WHITENING AGENT - OTHERS	0.01032	0
EMULSIONS. PHOTSENSITIVE	0.01693	0
f. Drugs & Medicines	0.54755	2.53187
AMPICILIN & PREPARATION THEREOF	0.10083	0.05208
SYRUP FLAVOURED OR NOT	0.02200	0.12229
ANILINE (INCL. PNA, ONA, OCPNA)	0.02688	0
BUTYL ALCOHAL (BUTANOL)	0.00576	0
CYPERMETHRIN	0.01308	0
MELAMINE	0.00649	0
PLASTICIZER	0.03276	0
VITAMIN A	0.00562	0.03988
MULTI-VITAMIN	0.00427	0.05175
TETANUS ANTISERA	0.00704	0
VACCINE FOR POLIO	0.02937	0
VACCINE FOR MEASLES	0.01105	0
PENCILLINS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES	0.00817	0.08208
CEPHALEXIN	0.03547	0
ERYTHROMYCIN & PREPARATION THEREOF	0.00420	0
DOXYCYCLIN	0.00398	0
AMOXYCILIN	0.01181	0
CEFLOXACIN & PREPARATIONS THEREOF.	0.02353	0
ACETYL SALICYLIC ACID (ASPIRIN) / PARACETAMOL	0.00989	0
ANTACID AND DIGESTIVE PREPARATIONS	0.01109	0
ANTIDIABETIC DRUGS EXCL. INSULIN	0.00877	0
MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE	0.00396	0
SULPHA DRUG & PREPARATIONS	0.00656	0.08702
CONTRACEPTIVE TABLETS	0.00875	0
BANDAGE INCLUDING ADHESIVE GAUZE BANDAGE	0.00548	0
OIL, AYURVEDIC	0.02011	0.04054
OINTMENTS, AYURVEDIC	0.01663	0.0745
POWDER, AYURVEDIC	0.00886	0
GRANULES, AYURVEDIC	0.00889	0
GELATINE CAPSULES, EMPTY	0.02744	0
HEALTH CARE PRODUCTS	0.05881	0
g. Perfumes, Cosmetics, Toiletries etc	0.99289	0.97768
SOAP, TOILET (EXCL. BABY SOAP)	0.23464	0.2581
DETERGENT CAKE	0.11710	0
DETERGENT POWDER	0.11238	0.36457
TOOTH PASTE	0.07984	0.13844
AROMAX OIL (CHEMICAL)	0.01015	0
SOAP, MEDICATED	0.01216	0
ESSENCE, SANDAL WOOD OIL	0.01677	0
PERFUME BASED MATERIALS	0.02415	0
ESSENTIAL OIL, SYNTHETIC	0.01118	0
CREAM (FACE), COLD	0.01323	0

FACE CREAM EXCL. COLD CREAM	0.00624	0
CREAM, BODY	0.02884	0
HAIR CREAM	0.02370	0
HAIR OIL	0.03077	0.04681
MOISTURISER	0.02349	0
POWDER, FACE	0.01145	0
POWDER, TALCUM (EXCL. FACE POWDER)	0.00716	0
POWDER, FLAVOURED- OTHERS	0.00667	0
SHAMPOO, HAIR	0.03591	0
PERFUME / SCENT	0.02538	0
CLEANING POWDER	0.01034	0
SOAP, FLAKES -WASHING	0.02718	0
SOAP, CAKE -WASHING	0.03211	0
SOAP, BAR -WASHING	0.02302	0.16976
SOAP, VETENARY	0.00584	0
SOAP COMPOUND	0.02322	0
FLOOR CLEANERS	0.00418	0
BLEACHING POWDER	0.00547	0
BRIGHTENING AGENTS	0.00730	0
WAX, CHLORINATED PARAFFIN	0.00444	0
WAX, CANDLE (NON DECORATIVE)	0.00901	0
SOAP, LIQUID	0.00319	0
SHAVING CREAM- TUBE	0.00396	0
TOOTH POWDER	0.00242	0
h. Turpentine, Synthetic Resins, Plastic materials etc	1.38606	0.74628
POLYETHYLENE	0.49526	0
POLYMERS-OTHERS	0.23359	0
RESIN, SYNTHETIC	0.28305	0.05307
CAPROLACTAM, RUBBER	0.08463	0
RUBBER, SYNTHETIC	0.06687	0.18921
RESIN, OLIO	0.05544	0.0478
GUAR GUM SPILTS	0.03211	0
PARAFFIN (INCL. WAX)	0.01659	0
POLYURETHANE (PU)	0.00858	0
POLYVINYL ACETATE (PVA)	0.00496	0
LEATHER FINISHING CHEMICAL	0.00607	0
TANNING CHEMICAL/ AGENT- OTHERS	0.02317	0
OIL, TURPENTINE	0.02742	0
RUBBER CHEMICALS	0.01137	0.10416
LATEX, PROCESSED	0.00425	0
WEAR RESISTANT RUBBER COMPOUND	0.01010	0
SHEET, POLYSTYRENE	0.01458	0
THERMOCOL	0.00802	0
i. Matches,Explosives & Other Chemicals n.e.c	0.82618	0.94010
OIL, CASTOR	0.09110	0
INK, PRINTING	0.11069	0.07746
AGARBATTIS	0.06583	0
MATCHES, SAFETY (MATCH BOX)	0.06720	0.11504
ADHESIVE EXCL. GUM	0.07958	0.08076
STARCH, MAIZE	0.02343	0
GUM PROCESSED	0.02530	0
YEAST USED IN FOOD INDUSTRY	0.00690	0
ARECANUT/BETELNUT (FLAKES/POWDER)	0.00913	0
BLASTING POWDER	0.01959	0.06889
DETONATORS, NON-ELECTRIC	0.00474	0
FIREWORKS	0.02942	0.04615
LIQUID OR LIQUID GAS FUEL FOR LIGHTER	0.03615	0

FILM (PHOTO)- UNEXPOSED IN ROLL - COLOUR	0.06002	0.06395
PAPER, PHOTOGRAPHIC (UNEXPOSED)- COLOUR	0.05695	0
FILM, X-RAY, UNEXPOSED -OTHERS	0.01551	0
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS	0.02239	0
ADDITIVES	0.04810	0
ADHESIVE TAPE (NON-MEDICINAL)	0.02630	0
FINISHING AGENT FOR TEXTILE	0.00930	0
CHIPS, SYNTHETIC	0.00509	0
POWDER, ALUMINIUM	0.01346	0
(I) Non-Metallic Mineral Products	2.55597	2.51591
a. Structural Clay Products	0.72406	0.22952
BRICKS, FIRE BLOCKS	0.21881	0.12252
TILES, CERAMIC	0.14359	0.06019
BRICKS & TILES (NON-CERAMIC)	0.10548	0.04681
GRANITE, POLISHED	0.08733	0
MARBLE, FINISHED (NOT IN SLAB)	0.05251	0
MARBLE, SLAB (POLISHED OR NOT)	0.01858	0
STONE, CHIP	0.01902	0
TILES, BROKEN (NON-CERAMIC)	0.03024	0
BRICKS, OTHERS	0.01772	0
STONE, CRUSHED	0.00780	0
STONE, FINISHED	0.00864	0
TILES & BRICKS, INSULATED (NON-CERAMIC)	0.00672	0
STONE (INCL. ROUGH STONE FOR CUTTING/ POLISHING)	0.00062	0
STONE, DUST/POWDER	0.00214	0
STONE, SLAB (POLISHED)	0.00278	0
BRICKS, HOLLOW BLOCKS	0.00208	0
b. Glass,Earthednware, Chinaware & their products	0.24856	0.23674
GLASS BOTTLES	0.06878	0.16746
SANITARY FITTINGS, NON-FERROUS-OTHERS	0.01832	0
GLASS, LAMINATED	0.01759	0
SHEET GLASS	0.02095	0.06928
GLASS SHELL FOR TV	0.03560	0
FIBRE GLASS	0.01819	0
FILTER ELEMENTS	0.00918	0
LENS, OPHTHALMIC	0.00850	0
GLASS TOUGHENED	0.00755	0
BANGLES, GLASS	0.00955	0
BOTTLEWARES, GLASS	0.00752	0
GLASSWARES, PRESSED	0.00928	0
VIALS, GLASS	0.00977	0
CROCKERY, PORCELAIN-OTHERS	0.00778	0
c. Cement	1.29484	1.73105
CEMENT, PORTLAND	1.03026	1.73105
CLINKER	0.15658	0
CEMENT, POZZOLANA	0.05662	0
CEMENT WHITE	0.03088	0
CEMENT, DRY SLAG CEMENT	0.01591	0
LIME	0.00459	0
d. Cement Slate & Graphite Products	0.28849	0.31860
GRAPHITE RODS	0.06010	0
CORRUGATED SHEET, ASBESTOS	0.04393	0.11048
CEMENT, SLAG	0.06166	0
RAILWAY SLEEPER	0.03553	0.09898
POLES & POSTS OF CONCRETE	0.02272	0
CEMENT PRODUCT, OTHERS	0.03523	0
GRAPHITE, AMORPHOUS	0.00713	0

PENCIL	0.00641	0
HUME PIPE	0.00745	0
MOSAIC TILES	0.00537	0
R C C SPUN PIPES	0.00296	0
(J) Basic Metals, Alloys & Metal Products	10.74785	8.34186
a. Basic Metals & Alloys	8.21117	6.20612
a1. Iron & Steel	3.94972	3.63656
INGOT, IRON /STEEL	0.49120	0.04365
BAR, RODS & ROUNDS, IRON /STEEL	0.51085	0
PIG IRON	0.41005	0.18638
SHEETS & PLATES, IRON /STEEL	0.47543	0.30679
STEEL & ALLOY STEEL	0.30585	0.0954
M S BARS & RODS ANGLES/PLATES/SQUARE	0.32029	0.27319
SPONGE IRON	0.28317	0
WIRE ROD, ALLOY STEEL	0.23087	0
SLABS, IRON/STEEL	0.16979	0.66188
SCRAP, IRON /STEEL	0.08962	0
ANGLE,CHANNEL,SECTIONS, STEEL(COATED/ NOT)	0.11198	0
RODS, BARS, BRIGHT STEEL	0.11574	0.08632
BLOOMS, IRON / STEEL	0.06202	0.15376
BARS, RODS, STAINLESS STEEL	0.09101	1.24088
CARBON STEEL IN PRIMARY FORM	0.01152	0
IRON / STEEL FILLING	0.01093	0
MILD STEEL	0.01973	0.04095
STEEL, HIGH CARBON /HIGH SPEED,PRIMARY FORM	0.03501	0
BARS, RODS ETC., H.C.I.	0.04176	0
BEAMS (GIRDER), IRON/STEEL	0.03270	0
JOIST OF IRON / STEEL	0.01897	0.06548
M S FLATS & SHEETS	0.03570	0
STEEL SHEET & STAMPING,ELECTRIC VARIETY	0.04477	0
BLADE, STAINLESS STEEL	0.01048	0
STAINLESS STEEL	0.01528	0
BRIGHT STEEL IN PRIMARY FORM	0.00500	0
a2. Foundries for Casting Forging & Structural	0.80849	0.89559
CASTINGS & FORGING, IRON/STEEL	0.49177	0.04365
FOUNDRY CASTINGS, FOUNDRY	0.09985	0.2803
RAILS, STEEL	0.11299	0.14739
CASTING BODY	0.01348	0
STEEL CASTING	0.04661	0
FORGED CENTRE RINGS	0.01029	0
CASTING & FORGING, NON-FERROUS	0.03288	0
CAST IRON EXCL.POWDER	0.00062	0
a3. Pipes Wires Drawing & Others	3.30818	1.58887
COILS, SHEETS, HOT ROLLED	1.08406	0
COLD ROLLED SHEETS	0.47048	0.19987
HOT ROLLED SHEETS	0.28405	0
WIRE, IRON / M.S	0.16892	0.08019
PIPES, TUBES & POLES, STEEL	0.21812	0
STRIPS, STAINLESS STEEL	0.24395	0
M S G P SHEET	0.07289	0
FLAT ROLLED PRODUCTS OF IRON/STEEL	0.10088	0
G.I SHEET	0.15214	0
PIPE AND FITTINGS, CAST IRON	0.07756	0
TUBES & PIPES, HIGH CARBON STEEL	0.06610	0
PIPES & TUBES, STAINLESS STEEL	0.07830	0.38771
PLATES, SHEET, STAINLESS STEEL	0.06115	0.13365
STEEL WIRE, H.C.I	0.01834	0.09147

STRIPS, BRIGHT STEEL	0.04851	0
G.I WIRE, BARBED OR NOT	0.01041	0
G.I. PIPES	0.02569	0
SPRING, IRON / STEEL	0.02442	0
SPRING STEEL FLATS/PLATES/SHEET ETC.	0.05312	0
SPRING STEEL WIRE / LEAVES	0.01134	0
SPRINGS / COIL, TENSION, STEEL	0.02428	0
WIRE-NETS, IRON / STEEL	0.01214	0
WIRE, BINDING /STITCHING	0.00133	0
a4. Ferro Alloys	0.14478	0.08510
FERRO ALLOYS	0.08458	0
FERRO MANGANESE	0.02957	0.05542
FERRO SILICON	0.01476	0
FERRO CROME	0.01587	0
b. Non-Ferrous Metals	1.17391	1.46625
b1. Aluminium	0.70749	0.85317
ALUMINIUM INGOTS	0.21033	0.3318
ALUMINA, NON-FERRIC	0.05696	0
SECTION, PLATE, SHEETS, STRIPS, ALUMINIUM	0.11236	0.09589
RODS, FLATS, BARS ALUMINIUM	0.06753	0.15548
COILS, ROLLS, ALUMINIUM	0.05563	0.0797
ALUMINIUM	0.02094	0
ALUMINIUM ALLOYS	0.01272	0
ALUMINIUM CASTING	0.03147	0
SEALS, ALUMINIUM	0.01160	0
ALUMINIUM FOIL /FOIL BAG	0.03305	0.10202
PIPE & TUBES, ALUMINIUM	0.01657	0
UTENSILS, ALUMINIUM	0.03078	0.03826
WIRE, ALLUMINUM	0.04474	0.16136
FOIL LINER, ALUMINIUM	0.00281	0
b2. Other Non-Ferrous Metals	0.46642	0.61308
COPPER	0.14095	0
PLATES, BARS, RODS, COPPER	0.08307	0.167
BRASS	0.01755	0
INGOTS, COPPER	0.01409	0
COPPER ALLOY ROLLED PRODUCTS	0.04833	0
PIPES & TUBES, COPPER	0.01880	0
SHEETS / STRIPS, RODS, BRASS	0.02444	0.02943
ZINC	0.04916	0.0976
LEAD	0.01163	0
CHROMIUM / CHROME	0.01609	0
NON FERROUS ALLOYS	0.01213	0
COPPER WIRE	0.03018	0.18245
c. Metal Products	1.37650	0.66949
JEWELLERY / ORNAMENT, GOLD -OTHERS	0.34645	0
WIRES & WIRE PRODUCTS, OTHER BASE METALS	0.16531	0
NUTS,BOLTS,SCREW & WASHERS, IRON / STEEL	0.07335	0
CYLINDER	0.05729	0.0564
STEEL STRUCTURES	0.11165	0
FABRICATED PRODUCTS, OTHERS	0.05396	0
BALLS, STEEL	0.01706	0
BLADES, SAW EXCL. HACKSAW	0.04958	0
RACKS, STEEL	0.01413	0
RAZOR, STAINLESS STEEL	0.01826	0
UTENSIL, STAINLESS STEEL	0.03325	0
CONTAINERS, STEEL	0.01329	0
CISTERN FITTINGS, IRON /STEEL	0.01047	0

DRUMS & BARRELS, IRON & STEEL	0.03456	0.0618
FRAME, STEEL - NOT FOR DOORS / WINDOWS	0.01273	0
PIPES/TUBES EX.-IRON, TIN.COPPER,ALUMINIUM	0.02822	0
RODS / STRIPS -OTHER METAL	0.02361	0
CHAIN	0.01373	0
CYLINDER LINERS	0.01064	0
LOCKS	0.03558	0
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	0.04903	0
MOULDS AND DIES, METAL	0.02334	0
FLANGE	0.01383	0
PRESSURE COOKER	0.01198	0
WELDING RODS	0.01948	0
GOLD	0.01725	0
STEEL TRUNKS	0.00015	0
ALMIRAH,STEEL	0.02053	0
FRAME FOR DOOR/ WINDOW, IRON /STEEL	0.00088	0
GRILL GATE	0.00041	0
STEEL FURNITURE (OTHERS)	0.01220	0.04978
JIGS AND FIXTURES	0.00232	0
UTENSILS, BRASS	0.00078	0
VESSELS, BRASS	0.00000	0
CONTAINERS, TIN (PRINTED)	0.01222	0.17706
CONTAINERS, TIN (WITHOUT PRINT)	0.00339	0
CONTAINER, METAL -EX. TIN,ALUMINIUM,LEAD	0.00476	0
BASE PLATES	0.00118	0
BOXES, METAL - OTHERS	0.01306	0
BRACKET	0.00393	0
DIE CAST FRAMES	0.00392	0
METAL FABRICATION	0.00723	0
NUTS,BOLTS, WASHER & SCREW, OTHERS	0.00471	0.13145
UTENSILS, OTHERS	0.00406	0.16283
SILVER	0.00628	0
STAPLERS	0.00270	0
METAL FORMING MACHINES	0.01376	0
(K) Machinery & Machine Tools	8.93148	8.36331
a. Non-Electrical Machinery & Parts	3.92299	3.37871
a1. Heavy Machinery & Parts	1.19854	1.82158
MACHINE TOOL & ACCESSORIES-OTHERS	0.23938	0
ENGINES (COMPLETE)	0.05439	0.5119
GAS TURBINES	0.05898	0
AGRICULTURE IMPLEMENTS	0.08016	0.0687
EARTH MOVING MACHINERY	0.06869	0
EXCAVATOR	0.11920	0.10637
BOILER, WATER TUBE	0.12255	0
BOILER- OTHERS(INDUSTRIAL)	0.05973	0
GENERATOR PARTS	0.06536	0
COUPLING	0.00975	0
DIESEL ENGINES	0.01875	0
FILTRATION EQUIPMENT	0.01778	0
LOADER	0.01007	0
WEIGH BRIDGES STEEL YARD TYPE	0.01016	0
CKD/SKD AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY	0.01128	0
CUTTING MACHINE	0.00518	0
HARVESTERS	0.00909	0
BORING MACHINE	0.00830	0
EXTRUDER MACHINE	0.00628	0
GRINDING WHEELS	0.00697	0

MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT	0.02942	0.0783
GINNING MACHINERY PARTS	0.01490	0
RUBBER MIXING MACHINES	0.01216	0
CRANES	0.03883	0.0506
FORK LIFT	0.01465	0
HYDRAULIC CRANE	0.00667	0
TRANSMISSION BOX FOR LIFTING	0.00586	0
LIFT AND LIFTING EQUIPMENT, FIXED OR MOBILE & PART	0.01433	0
BOILER	0.02480	0.18061
BOILER ACCESSORIES	0.02810	0
TURBO CHARGERS	0.01241	0
PETROL/DIESEL REFUELING MACHINE	0.00658	0
CENTRIFUGAL MACHINE	0.00778	0
a2. Industrial Machinery for Textile etc	0.48682	0.56804
VALVES, INDUSTRIAL	0.10671	0
TEXTILE/LEATHER MACHINERY	0.09871	0.14737
CONVEYOR NON-ROLLER TYPE	0.01039	0
ROLLER FOR CONVEYOR	0.00986	0
SPRINKLER	0.00897	0
THRESHER	0.01002	0
OIL MILL MACHINERY	0.01012	0
OIL REFINERY EQUIPMENT	0.01467	0
RICE MILL MACHINERY	0.01184	0
SUGAR MACHINERY	0.01313	0
FOOD, BEVERAGES & TOBACCO PROCESSING MACHINERY & P	0.00551	0
METALLURGICAL MACHINERY	0.01100	0
MINING, QUARRYING & METALLURGICAL MACHINERY/PARTS.	0.02679	0
CEMENT MACHINERY	0.03241	0
CONCRETE VIBRATOR & MIXTURE	0.00639	0
RING SPIN FRAMES & DB FRAMES	0.00745	0.12336
MACHINES FOR BOTTLE FILLING.	0.01166	0
PLASTIC MACHINERY	0.03898	0
PLASTIC MOULDING MACHINE	0.00528	0
TYRE & TUBE MACHINE	0.00906	0
CAB ASSEMBLY (LIFT)	0.01193	0
AIR TREATMENT EQUIPMENT	0.01599	0
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT	0.00995	0
a3. Refrigeration & Other Non-Electrical Machinery	2.23763	0.98909
AIR CONDITIONER	0.26105	0.0879
REFRIGERATORS EX. DEEP FREEZER	0.19013	0
MACHINERY, OTHERS	0.20125	0
FASTENERS (EXCL. ZIP-FASTENER)	0.06953	0
BEARING, BALL/ROLLER	0.12452	0.22973
PUMP, HYDRAULIC	0.07245	0.0458
NOZZLES	0.04821	0
PISTON RINGS	0.06307	0
PUMPS, INJECTION	0.08478	0.07128
AXLE EXCLUDING RLY	0.10403	0
NON-ELEC. MACHINERY /PARTS, N.E.C	0.06477	0
AIR COMPRESSOR	0.10342	0.16509
COMPRESSORS	0.07567	0
HEAT EXCHANGER	0.07927	0
PUMP, CENTRIFUGAL WITH MOTOR	0.09858	0.05651
SHEET METAL WORKING MACHINES	0.06477	0
LATHES	0.01376	0
BEARING, STEEL	0.03962	0
CARBIDE TIPPED TOOLS	0.00879	0

HYDRAULIC EQUIPMENT	0.03750	0.04654
HYDRAULIC PNEUMATIC EQUIPMENT	0.00659	0
METERS (NON-ELECTRICAL)	0.01184	0
PISTONS FOR I.C ENGINE	0.02221	0
PNEUMATIC TOOLS	0.00747	0
PRESS TOOLS	0.00912	0
PUMP SETS WITHOUT MOTOR	0.02688	0
STARTER, NON-ELECTRIC	0.01812	0
WATER PUMP ASSEMBLY	0.01099	0
WATER PURIFICATION PLANT	0.01912	0
CONSTRUCTION MACHINE / EQUIPMENT	0.02151	0
VACUUM PUMPING SYSTEM	0.00649	0
PROCESS COMBAT INSTRUMENTS	0.01530	0
TRACTION CONTROL GEAR	0.00606	0
AIR COOLING UNIT	0.01007	0
CHILLERS	0.01278	0
COOLING TOWERS EXCL. WOODEN	0.01583	0
LIGHTENING ARRESTERS	0.00858	0
SUPER HEATER AND ECONOMISER	0.01223	0
MOULDING MACHINE	0.01121	0
MONO BLOCKS PUMP, ELECTRIC	0.03774	0.06611
SOLAR POWER SYSTEM	0.03677	0
WIND MILL	0.00768	0
PLASTIC RECLAMATION MACHINERY	0.02291	0
CAMERA, STILL	0.03107	0
WATCH, SCIENTIFIC/MECHANICAL	0.00654	0
WATCH, QUARTZ	0.01135	0
WEIGHING SCALES	0.00611	0
SEWING MACHINES DOMESTIC, HAND OPERATED CONVENTIO	0.00472	0.06094
CHEMICAL EQUIPMENT & SYSTEM -OTHERS	0.01308	0
AIR CONDITIONING PLANTS	0.00209	0
b. Electrical Machinery	4.99477	4.98459
b1. Electrical Industrial Machinery	1.76849	1.81050
TRANSFORMER	0.34668	0
GENERATOR /ALTERNATOR	0.21325	0.29769
RADIATOR & COOLERS	0.05668	0
TOOLS	0.10034	0
TURBINES, WATER	0.05418	0
CHEMICAL MIXING PLANTS	0.07473	0
ALTERNATORS WITHOUT ENGINE	0.06742	0
A.C MOTOR	0.11183	0
ELEC. SWITCH GEAR CONTROL/STARTER	0.04652	0
SWITCH GEARS & CONTROL GEARS	0.09667	0.18504
CONTROL EQUIPMENT	0.07242	0
CONTROL PANEL	0.08993	0
PACKING MACHINE	0.03242	0
VALVE, RELEASE	0.00537	0
VALVES, CONTROL	0.01961	0
VALVES, HIGH PRESSURE	0.00792	0
BATCHING PLANT	0.00562	0
DIE CASTING MACHINE	0.00578	0
DRILLING MACHINES	0.00719	0
MIXING MACHINE	0.00595	0
DRIVE EQUIPMENT	0.00635	0
CHEMICAL PLANT	0.02463	0
COLUMN (DISTILLING/FRACTIONATING)	0.00681	0
CENTERING & FACING MACHINE	0.00710	0

FURNACES, INDUSTRIAL	0.02202	0
POWER STEERING GEARS	0.02454	0
FURNACES, ELECTRIC	0.01965	0.05577
REACTOR	0.01077	0
POWER SUPPLY, D.C	0.00994	0
D.C MOTOR	0.02261	0
POWER CAPACITORS	0.01928	0.07128
POWER PLANT ALTERNATORS	0.02398	0
PARTS, SWITCH GEARS & CONTROL GEARS	0.01787	0.04432
RELAY /CONTACTER	0.03126	0.0916
CONNECTORS / PLUGS /SOCKETS/HOLDERS-ELECTRIC	0.02457	0
CONDENSERS, ELECTROLYTIC	0.00879	0
RESISTANCE /RESISTOR	0.00739	0
SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE EX. TRANSISTOR, DIODE & IC	0.01453	0.16473
CAPACITOR, METALISED POLY. FILM	0.02403	0
STATIC FREQUENCY CONVERTER	0.00991	0
SWITCH (ON/OFF, VOLUME CONTROL)	0.01195	0
b2. Wires & Cables	0.78732	1.07625
CABLE, PVC INSULATED	0.18257	0.1976
WIRE, COPPER COATED / ENAMELED	0.06936	0.15364
CONDUCTOR, A.C.S.R	0.04622	0.07313
CONDUCTOR, COPPER	0.07013	0
CABLE, JELLY FILLED	0.07012	0.38781
ELECTRICAL WIRE & CABLES	0.05571	0
INSULATED CABLES, RUBBER	0.01758	0
WIRES, PVC COATED	0.01502	0
WIRES (COPPER), SILVER COATED	0.00950	0
WIRES (COPPER), TIN COATED	0.01473	0
WINDING WIRES AND TRIPS	0.03008	0
CABLE JOINTING KITS	0.01494	0
CONDUCTOR, ALUMINIUM	0.03535	0
KIT-KAT /FUZE / FUZE WIRE	0.00606	0
XLPE CABLE	0.03368	0
FIBRE OPTIC CABLE	0.02007	0
COIL ASSEMBLY (IGNITION)	0.00543	0
ISOLATORS	0.00521	0
INSULATING & FLEXIBLE WIRES	0.02537	0
INSULATORS	0.01916	0
TERMINAL CORD	0.00575	0
INSULATORS(HIGH TENSION), PORCELAIN	0.03199	0.07904
CABLE, RUBBER INSULATED	0.00329	0.06242
b3. Dry & Wet Batteries	0.18934	0.27479
BATTERIES	0.11664	0.13887
BATTERY DRY CELLS	0.06839	0.13592
BATTERY CHARGER	0.00431	0
b4. Electrical Apparatus & Appliances	2.24962	1.82306
T.V.SET (COLOUR)	0.45538	0.33056
UPS, SOLID STATE	0.07552	0
WASHING MACHINES /LAUNDRY MACH	0.07072	0
FAN, CEILING	0.07645	0.13038
PRINTED CIRCUIT PLATE /BOARD (PCB)	0.05387	0
COMPUTER (P.C.)	0.12801	0.46758
MONITOR (COMPUTER DISPLAY)	0.06201	0
PICTURE TUBE (COLOUR)	0.12611	0.0916
ELECTRICAL STAMPING LAMINATION	0.02841	0
INJECTOR ASSEMBLY	0.00712	0
X-RAY EQUIPMENT	0.03230	0

DRIERS	0.00896	0
GRINDING /WET COFFEE/MACHINERY	0.00565	0
SEPARATORS	0.00758	0
ELECTRICAL SIGNALING EQUIPMENT	0.00647	0
CONVERTER	0.02866	0
INVERTER	0.01170	0
MOTOR STARTERS	0.02251	0
MOTOR, TRACTION	0.03589	0
AIR BREAK SWITCHES/CIRCUIT BREAKER	0.04425	0
DISTRIBUTION BOARDS	0.01823	0
SWITCHES, ELECTRIC	0.03216	0
GAS CIRCUIT BREAKERS	0.02276	0
ELECTRIC MOTOR STARTERS	0.00998	0
LAMPS, AUTO/MINIATURE	0.01399	0.09344
ELECTRIC DETONATORS	0.00593	0
HEATING ELEMENTS	0.01239	0
FLUORESCENT TUBES	0.03666	0
LIGHT FITTING ACCESSORIES	0.03367	0
LAMP, HEAD	0.02529	0
LAMP,FILAMENTS	0.01322	0
LAMP, INCANDESCENT	0.00955	0
LAMP, TAIL	0.00574	0
CONTROL PANEL BUS DUCTS	0.02607	0
ELECTRONIC CONTROLLER	0.03614	0
KILLO WATT METER (AC/DC)	0.00815	0
PANEL METRE	0.03299	0
REGULATOR	0.00880	0
STABILIZER/ CONSTANT VOLTAGE REGULATORS	0.03367	0
MEASURING / CONTROLLING / REGULATING INSTRUMENTS,	0.02417	0
FLASH LIGHT/ TORCH	0.01262	0
MIXERS & GRINDERS	0.01738	0
MICRO OVEN	0.00995	0
MOTORS, FAN	0.00772	0
IGNITION COILS	0.00808	0
MAGNETS	0.02838	0
TERMINAL (FITTINGS)	0.00974	0
ELECTRIC INSULATING MATERIAL	0.00919	0
HORN, ELECTRIC	0.00566	0
CKD / STD TELEPHONY COMPONENTS	0.00662	0
EPABX/PABX SYSTEM	0.00615	0
HAND SET, TELEPHONE	0.01769	0.05208
MULTI CHANNEL R T SYSTEM	0.01794	0
RURAL AUTO EXCHANGE	0.01139	0
SATELLITE COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENTS	0.01225	0
SENSORS	0.00838	0
TELECOMMUNICATION EXCHANGE	0.02354	0
TELEPHONES RECEIVER	0.00580	0
TRUNK BOARDS	0.00671	0
DISH ANTENNA	0.00765	0
AMPLIFIER	0.00513	0
SOUND MIXING EQUIPMENT	0.00881	0
T.V. SUB ASSEMBLY	0.03050	0
T.V.KITS	0.00993	0
T.V.SET (B/W)	0.02060	0.37192
VIDEO CD PLAYER	0.00861	0
COMPUTER POWER SUPPLY SYSTEM (SMPS)	0.03155	0
AUTOMATION SYSTEM	0.03292	0

COMPUTER PERIPHERALS	0.01225	0
ELECTRONIC P C B /MICRO CIRCUIT	0.00569	0.23564
MEMORY (RAM / ROM)	0.00562	0
COMPUTERS OTHER THAN PC	0.00677	0
PRINTERS, DOT MATRIX	0.01224	0
S.F.ASSEMBLIES	0.02126	0
IMAGE INTENSIFIER TUBES	0.00659	0
C.R.T. FRAME	0.00936	0
OPTICAL INSTRUMENT	0.00793	0
METER, ELECTRIC -OTHERS	0.04130	0
FAN, OTHERS	0.04259	0
(L) Transport, Equipment & Parts	5.21282	4.29475
a. Locomotives Railway Wagons & Parts	0.04696	0.31767
LOCOMOTIVE COACH, EMU	0.00252	0
WAGONS COVERED, BROAD GAUGE	0.00127	0.09458
TRACKS, RAILWAY	0.00485	0
AXLE, AXLE BOXES RAILWAY	0.02424	0
WHEEL , RAILWAY	0.00964	0
BRAKE GEAR, RAILWAY	0.00444	0
b. Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, Scooters, bicycles & parts	5.16581	3.97707
MOTOR CAR, PETROL DRIVEN. COMPLETE- INDIAN MAKE	1.28019	0
MOTOR CYCLE	0.79268	0.3202
TRACTORS	0.42054	0
CHASSIS ASSEMBLED WITH ENGINE FOR BUS/MINI BUS	0.42717	0.25703
CHASSIS ASSEMBLED WITH ENGINE FOR MOTOR VEHICLE	0.24920	0.83787
AUTO RICKSHAW - COMPLETE	0.27074	0.06498
ENGINE	0.16245	0
MOTOR CAR, PETROL DRVN. COMPLETE- IMPORTED, ASSMBL	0.17819	0
CHASSIS ASSEMBLED WITH ENGINE FOR TRUCK	0.15102	0.84292
CHASSIS ASSEMBLED WITH ENGINE FOR OTHER 4 WHEELERS	0.14513	0
GEAR	0.07923	0
TRUCKS / LORRIES	0.08849	0
SCOOTERS	0.09687	0.31948
BI-CYCLES COMPLETE FOR MEN	0.08203	0.2249
ENGINE ASSEMBLY	0.07768	0
GEAR BOXES	0.03867	0
GEAR CASE ASSEMBLIES	0.03273	0
SHAFTS, ALL KINDS	0.04276	0
SUSPENSION	0.04762	0
TEMPO / MATADOR	0.03904	0
FIRE VEHICLES	0.06337	0
MINI BUS BODY	0.04149	0.0805
MOPEDS	0.04774	0.18808
WHEEL PARTS	0.00155	0
SPOKES, IRON / STEEL	0.00253	0
CHASSIS	0.02242	0
RIMS	0.01809	0
WHEELS	0.02463	0
CARBURETORS	0.01799	0
CLUTCH	0.01650	0
CLUTCH PLATES	0.01535	0
CRANKSHAFTS	0.02371	0.0509
FUEL FILTERS	0.02033	0
FUEL INJECTION EQUIPMENT	0.01748	0
GAUGES	0.00119	0
GEAR COVERS	0.00170	0
GEAR CUTTING MACHINES	0.00211	0

GEAR UNIT	0.00928	0
GEAR WHEELS	0.00581	0
GEAR, WORM	0.00126	0
GEAR, STG	0.00414	0
PISTON & COMPRESSOR	0.00483	0
SILENCER	0.00546	0
STEERING GEAR CONTROL SYSTEM	0.00840	0
WIPER/BLADE,ARM ETC	0.00392	0
MOTOR, GEARED	0.00636	0
MAGNET BRAKES, ELECTRIC	0.00840	0
HORN, AUTO	0.00158	0
SLIDER	0.00116	0
MOTOR CAR, CNC GAS POWERED, COMPLETE-IMPORTED ASSM	0.00294	0
DAMPERS	0.00968	0
TROLLEYS	0.00248	0
TANKER	0.00146	0
SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES - OTHERS	0.00320	0
MOTOR VEHICLE, NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY	0.00188	0
BODY FOR TRUCKS/ LORRIES ETC.	0.00687	0.14656
BODY FOR OTHER VEHICLES	0.01744	0
AUTO RICKSHAW - CHASSIS WITH ENGINE	0.00219	0
TUGS	0.01182	0
PARTS OF SHIPS, BOATS ETC., N.E.C	0.00224	0
HELMET, SAFETY	0.00240	0