Government of Kerala

PRICE MANUAL

2025

PRICES DIVISION

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Preface

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Price is the exchange value of goods and services, expressed in monetary terms. The collection of price data is one of the major responsibilities of the Department of Economics and Statistics. The importance and utility of this information lie in tracking price movements, which affect all sectors of the economy.

Both the scope and coverage of price collection have undergone several changes over time. It has been a constant endeavour of the Department to improve the quality of price statistics collected. Price collectors and supervisors must be equipped with a clear understanding of relevant concepts and definitions, as well as the utility of the data collected.

For this purpose, the Department first published a manual of instructions and procedures on price collection in the early 1970s, during the tenure of the then Director, Dr. T. K. Gopala Krishnan. The manual was thoroughly revised and republished in April 2005, during the tenure of the then Director, Shri M. R. Balakrishnan.

The Kerala State Statistical Commission (KSSC), chaired by Shri P.C. Mohanan, ISS (Retd.), former Advising Chairman of the National Statistical Commission, has made some important recommendations regarding the removal of obsolete items and the modification of data collection schedules. The KSSC has recommended to discontinue the Parity Index, as it has no significant use to any government agency. It has also suggested to have only farm prices instead of both wholesale and retail prices.

It is important to acknowledge the initiative taken by the expert committee, headed by Shri A. Meera Sahib, former Director of Economics and Statistics, in revising the Manual. This revision is based on the previous manual, the draft prepared by the expert committee and the recommendations of the KSSC.

I take this opportunity to appreciate the commendable work carried out by Dr. Nisar M.P., Statistical Assistant Grade II. supported by Shri Rajendran Nair S., Assistant Director, under the guidance and supervision of Shri Rajath G.S., Additional Director (Price). The entire team of officers in the Prices Division has contributed significantly to this endeavour and their efforts are deeply appreciated. I hope this Manual will enable price collectors and supervisors to carry out their fieldwork more easily and efficiently

Thiruvananthapuram
23.05.2025

Sreekumar B.
Director

ACKNOWLEDEGMENTS

The revised Price Manual has been thoroughly examined and recommended for release by the Technical Committee, headed by Director Shri Sreekumar B.

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2. Sri. Rajath G. S., Additional Director (Price)
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6. Sri. Gopakumar S., Joint Director (EARAS)
7. Sri Sam Joseph, Senior Administrative Officer

The services rendered by the Technical Committee members are sincerely acknowledged and deeply appreciated.

The services rendered by the following officers during the process of revising the Price Manual are hereby acknowledged:

1. Sri. Vinodan T. P., Additional Director (General)
2. Dr. K. G. Geetha, Former Additional Director (Price)
3. Smt. Sudharsha R., Former Additional Director (Price)
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7. Smt. Prameela Devi, TSO, Idukki

Special mention is attributed to Shri Hareesh, RSO for his contributions to the layout and design of this publication. The Deputy Directors of all districts, price collectors and price supervisors also contributed their valuable suggestions during the revision of the Price Manual. Though not named individually, their support is deeply appreciated and gratefully acknowledged.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

History of exchange of goods and services is as old as history of mankind. It starts with barter system where commodities are exchanged for commodities. Later currencies and money system came in to existence. Every commodity (goods) or service is tagged with a price for exchange. The Price is a value expressed in terms of units of money. The term 'Price' which is commonly used synonymously with exchange value of commodities or services, will be used here to refer only to monetary expression of value. It is the exchange value of commodity in monetary terms at a specified time and place, which is affected by the forces of supply and demand. A large number of factors such as variety of items sold, characteristics of buyers and sellers, nature of the commodity, places of delivery, terms of sale, unit of sale, time of sale, quality etc. affect the price. The net effect of changes in supply and demand is reflected through prices. Prices indicate economic conditions or in a more limited sense the relative needs for particular commodity (goods) or services. They guide or regulate production and consumption.

Price Statistics are collected and compiled even before independence. The Consumer price indices for Agricultural Labourers and Industrial workers were compiled in Travancore-Cochin area with base year 1939 and Kozhikode with base year 1936. Prices related to Market Intelligence schemes were collected from second five year plan up to 1966 by the Agricultural Department and from 1966 onwards by the Department of Economics and Statistics. The farm prices are being collected by the Economics and Statistics Department since 1954. Price Statistics play a pivotal role in policy making of the Government. Now, there are a number of agencies monitoring price trends nationally and internationally.

Globally United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) is the first responsible agency for Price Statistics. It is the apex entity of the global statistical system established in 1947. It brings together the Chief Statisticians from member states from around the world. It is the highest decision making body for international statistical activities especially the setting up of statistical standards, development of concepts and methods and their implementation at the national and international level.

Secondly, the Statistical Commission oversees the work of the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), and is a functional commission of the UN Economic and Social Council.

Thirdly, Food and Agriculture Organization Corporate Statistical Database (FAOSTAT) provides time-series and cross sectional data relating to food and agriculture for around 200 countries. FAOSTAT produce publications, working papers and statistical year books that cover food security, prices, production and trade and agro-environmental statistics. It aims to be a unique reference point on the state of world food and agriculture for policy-makers, donor agencies, researchers and analysts, as well as the general public. FAOSTAT collates and disseminates food and agricultural statistics globally. The division develops methodologies and standards for data collection, and holds regular meetings and workshops to support member countries to develop statistical systems.

Nationally, Central Statistical Office (CSO), New Delhi, National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), Labour Bureau (LB) Shimla, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare (MoAFW), The Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES), an attached office of the Department of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare (DoAFW), the Commission of Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP since 1985), earlier named as Agricultural Prices Commission are the important agencies responsible for the price statistics.

Department of Economics and Statistics is the statistical authority in Kerala responsible for price statistics. In order to have uniformity in procedure of work and efficiency, Government accorded sanction from time to time for integrating the price collection work carried out by different agencies in the state. The state Government have declared the Department of Economics and Statistics as the nodal agency for all statistical matters in the state, including inter-alia co-ordination of statistical activities of various line departments (G.O P (No)16/2009/P&EA(B)Dept dated 23-04-2009). The objective is togenerate and improve quality of data required in different policy areas for objective planning and policy formulation in the state. Accordingly, to gain efficiency in the statistics collected Government issued directions from time to time. Government of India have also declared the Department of Economics and Statistics as the State Agricultural Statistical Authority (SASA). Accordingly DES is responsible to provide all official statistics to government and other agencies.

The Rangarajan committee 2001 deliberated various issues in detail and expressed a need to provide adequate resources for streamlining and strengthening data collection mechanism, which would improve both extent and quality of response. The committee also felt that regular and systematic monitoring of price collection mechanism was necessary. For the purpose, the association of both Central and State Agencies is imperative. The committee also remarked the need to undertake measures for speedier transmission of price data from data collecting agencies to the user organisations both at Central and State levels. The Committee stressed the need to unify the system of price data collection in such a way that the proposed mechanism should take into account the requirements of, at least, all central agencies compiling the price indices. The proposed system should be streamlined and strengthened in such a way that effective participation of both Central and State Agencies is ensured. The system would also facilitate the compilation of CPI for rural and urban areas with a substantial saving on the cost of price data collection.

The collection and recording of price and analysis of the same is required for a variety of uses for Government, other agencies and general public. The Indices generally known as economic barometers are used to measure and compare economic conditions and for making economic policies and other administrative measures for the development of the nation. Price Statistics including time series data is also used for computing National income, State Income, District Income, Per capita income, Development indices etc.

The price data are generally classified into Farm Price,Wholesale price, and Retail price, depending on these data are utilized for the computation of economic indicators. In order to have the picture of the price movements in the economy, various indices are being computed. (1) CPI (AL& IW) (2) Consumer Price Index (Rural, Urban & Combined) (3) Wholesale Price Index, (4) Parity Index between prices received and paid by farmers and (5) Agricultural Wage Index.

The Price collection System

The Director, Department of Economics and Statistics exercises administrative and technical control over price collection system. Price division and Market Intelligence schemes are headed by the Additional Director (Prices). The work is being controlled by the Prices Division in the head office. The Deputy Directors in the districts are responsible for the effective and systematic functioning of the scheme in their jurisdiction. The Regional

Statistical Officers (Market Intelligence Division). District level officers, TSOs/SIs etc. are also entrusted with the duty of supervision of price collection. Officers from the Directorate / Government of India will also conduct periodical inspections of the price collection work. The computer division will assist the price division in data digital process as and when required. Two Regional Statistical Officers (RSO) are in position for ensuring the accuracy and reliability of Market Intelligence scheme. Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Pathanamthitta, Alappuzha, Kottayam, Idikki, Ernakulum, and Thissur comprise the Southern Region while the rest of the districts are included in the Northern Region. Regional Statistical Officer, Southern Region is attached to the Directorate and Northern Region with the Office of the Deputy Director, Kozhikode.

The following are the prices collected by the Department.

1. Farm prices
2. Market Intelligence Prices and related activities (wholesale price, retail price, market arrivals, outgoing quantities from market, stock, reports, analysis and preparation of report on market trend etc.)
3. Daily retail prices of Essential commodities.
4. Weekly retail prices of certian essential commodities
5. Weekly wholesale and retail prices of fruits.
6. Daily wholesale and retail prices of 38 Essential Commodities furnished to the Price Monitoring Cell.
7. Retail prices of ICDS commodities.
8. Retail prices of ayurveda raw materials.
9. Retail prices of dietary articles (quarterly report).
10. Retail prices of 18+1 notified species of forest produce.
11. Retail price of waste Paper and other scrap items
12. Retail prices of coir, coconut husk.
13. Wholesale and retail prices of coconut shells
14. Monthly wholesale prices of salt
15. Weekly retail prices of spices. (Friday)

The different types of indices being computed by the Department of Economics & Statistics are the following.

1. Consumer Price Index (CPI) Numbers for AL & IW with base 2011-12 = 100
2. Consumer Price Index (Rural/Urban/Combined) {CPI(R/U/C)} Numbers with base 2018 = 100
3. Whole Sale Price Index (WPI) for agriculture commodities with base 2015-16=100
4. Wage Index Numbers with base 2019-20=100
5. Index for Industrial Production (IIP) with base 2011-12
6. Building Cost Index (BCI) numbers with base 2011-12

The first four are being computed in the prices division, 5th is being in the IIP section and the last one being computed in the Labour and Housing section of the Directorate. As per the recommendation of Kerala State Statistical Commission, Department has discontinued the construction of Parity Index (ORDER NO.DES/5671/2022/RA P1 Dated30-04-2025) since May 2025. Department proposed to introduce the concept of Terms of Trade instead of Perity Index

Website Address : www.ecostat.kerala.gov.in

The website provides detailed information about the price division works to the public

CHAPTER 2

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Price

Price refers to the monetary value assigned to a commodity in exchange for goods or services. It is determined at a specific time and place, influenced by the forces of supply and demand. Several factors impact price determination, including the variety of items sold, characteristics of buyers and sellers, location of delivery, terms and conditions of sale, unit of sale, timing of the transaction, and product quality.

Wholesale Price

The wholesale price is the rate at which a relatively large transaction of commodities is done/ effected for further sale.

Retail Price

The retail price of a commodity is defined as the price, which the ultimate consumer pays for relatively small transactions of the commodity. This price includes taxes, margins, and other charges but excludes discounts and reductions.

Farm Wholesale Price/Farm Gate Price/Price received by farmers

Farm Price of a commodity is defined as the price, which the farmer gets at the farm gate. The costs of transporting agricultural produce from the farm to the market or to the first point of sale are not to be included in the farm-gate price. Farm prices are available and collected not only at harvest period but other periods also since the cultivators may be conducting transactions on commodities stored by them for future sale.

Farm Retail Price

The retail price of a commodity is defined as the price which the ultimate consumer pays for relatively small transactions of the commodity at farm gate.

Farm harvest prices

The Farm Harvest Price of a commodity is defined as the average (weighted) farm price at which the commodity is disposed of by the producer to the trader at the farm site during the specified marketing period after the commencement of harvest

Primary wholesale price

The primary wholesale price of a product is the rate at which transactions in bulk quantities take place between the producers/cultivators and wholesaler in the market. This price should normally exceed the farm Price by the wholesaler's margin of profit, transporting charges and other expenses.

Secondary wholesale price

The secondary wholesale price of a product is the rate at which transactions in bulk quantities take place between one wholesaler and another wholesaler in the market.

Terminal Wholesale Price

Terminal wholesale price of a product is the rate at which wholesale transactions take place in bulk quantities from one wholesaler to the retailer or to the exporter.

Modal Price

Modal price is the price at which most of the transactions have taken place during the peak marketing time. The price quotation should neither be the maximum nor minimum nor average.

Export Prices

Export prices are the prices determined in export markets for products intended for delivery outside the customs boundary of the country. (Export markets are also described as terminal wholesale markets.

Administered Price

Administered price is the price determined by the government for ensuring the purchase/sale of both producers as well as the consumers. It will help them to have timely meaningful interventions in the market. Administered price may be Minimum support Price, Floor price and Procurement Price.

Minimum Support Prices

Minimum support price is the price ensured by the government for the crops at the beginning of the sowing season on the basis of recommendation of CACP. This is to assure remunerative and relatively stable price environment for the farmers by inducing them to increase production and thereby augment the availability of food crops.

Floor Price

Floor price is the lowest legal price a commodity can be sold at. Floor price are used by the government to prevent prices from being too low.

Procurement Price and **Minimum support price** are the prices announced by the government. Minimum Support Price is the price announced before the crop sowing. Whereas the procurement price is announced by the government after harvesting and it is higher than the MSP. Normally procurement price is lower than the open market price and higher than the MSP.

Issue Price

Issue price is the one at which goods are released from Food Corporation of India.

Agricultural Prices

Agricultural prices cover prices of agricultural products (output prices) and prices of requisites for agricultural production (input prices) at various stages of marketing.

Farm Gate

The site where cultivation takes place is called Farm Gate.

Market

Market is the place where sale of commodities is taking place at regular intervals. The transactions may be wholesale or retail. The market may be regulated or open. It may be in open space or under roof. There may or may not be any taxes or charges for using the facility.

Regulated market

A regulated market means a market regulated by the government appointed bodies which aims at elimination of unhealthy and unscrupulous practices, regulating marketing charges and providing facilities to producers and sellers in the market.

Open market

Open markets/ traditional markets are the ones which are not regulated by any regulation in price. Local bodies or similar agencies may be collecting market fees from these markets. In Kerala most of the markets are coming under this category.

Online Marketing

Online marketing is a set of tools and methodologies used for promoting products and services through the internet. It includes a wider range of marketing elements than traditional business marketing due to the extra channels and marketing mechanisms available in the internet. So commodities purchased online are being delivered at the door of the consumer.

Market intelligence

The term 'Market intelligence' in general relates to information on prices, estimated production, marketable surplus, arrivals, dispatches, stocks, losses in storage, government purchase, issues, demands, market sentiments etc., which together lead to the interpretation of the market behaviour. The main objective is to provide necessary information for the benefit of the primary producers, a regular and prompt supply of news on market data for agricultural commodities and their trend.

Agricultural Marketing.

Agricultural marketing is defined as the study of entire activities that direct the flow of goods and services from the cultivator (primary producer) to ultimate consumer. Agricultural marketing is the study of all the activities, agencies and policies involved in the procurement of farm inputs by the farmer and the movement of agricultural products from the farmer to the consumers.

Wholesale Market

After an agricultural product leaves the farm-gate, it may pass through one or many wholesale markets before reaching the retailer from whom the ultimate consumer buys it. Thus a wholesale market is defined as a market that is situated between farm-gate and retail market.

Primary (Assembling) Wholesale Market

An assembling wholesale market is one where, by and large, the producer, sellers or their agents assemble their products and offer them for sale in bulk or large quantities. The wholesalers buy in this primary wholesale market for further sale to local or nearby retailers, to exporters or to another set of wholesalers who would carry the products to other places or markets for resale to retailers there. A market may be designated as a primary market for a commodity if the bulk of the arrivals are from villages.

Secondary (distributing) wholesale market

A secondary or distributing wholesale market is one where the products are brought for sale largely by the wholesalers from the assembling markets. Small quantities are brought by the producer-sellers too. The agencies buying from the secondary wholesale market are the retailers, and also the exporters or bulk consumers. On the other hand, a secondary market is a market where bulk of the arrivals is from other markets.

Terminal wholesale market

A terminal wholesale market is the market from where there is no further resale, for example, a market from where the product is exported. A single wholesale market may perform one, two or all three of these functions

Marketable Surplus

The marketable surplus is that quantity of the produce, which can be made available to the non-farm population of the country. The marketable surplus is the residual left with the farmers after meeting his family consumption, farm requirements, social and religious obligations. The marketable surplus differs from region to region and within the same region, from crop to crop. It also varies from farm to farm. On a particular farm, the quantity of marketable surplus depends on the following factors:1) Size of holding, 2) Production of commodity, 3) Price of the commodity, 4) Size of family and 5) Requirements of seeds and feed.

Marketed surplus

Marketed surplus is that quantity of the produce, which the farmer actually sells in the market, irrespective of his requirements for family consumption, farm requirements, social and religious payments. The marketed surplus may be more, less or equal to the marketable surplus. Marketed surplus is more than the marketable surplus when the farmer retains a smaller quantity of crop than his actual family and farm requirements. This is true especially of small and marginal farmers whose need for cash is immediate. The situation of selling more than marketable surplus is termed as distress or forced sale. The marketed surplus is less than the marketable surplus when the farmer retains some of the surplus produce.

Market arrivals

Market arrivals are the quantities, which arrive in a market for sales. They should include the quantities arrived through all means. Market arrivals include both arrivals from local area (brought by farmers or by agents) as well as from other places/ markets. Quantities left in deposit by the farmer with the commission agents on a particular day for sale on subsequent days should be included in the arrivals of that day and not on the day when such quantities are actually sold.

Outgoing Quantities from the Market

Outgoing quantities are the quantities, which go outside the wholesale market either for sale in the retail market or for dispatch to outstation markets. Whereever the data of outgoing quantities are not recorded estimates will have to be prepared based on information from knowledgeable person.

Stock

Stocks will be the quantities of commodities left with the wholesale traders or in the storage of commission agents for sale.

Essential Commodities

Essential Commodities are those articles as such declared by Government (The Essential Commodities Act, 1955) and amended subsequently.

Price Quatation

Price Quatation refers to the data containing rate in monetary terms at which transaction/sale of commodities taking place is recorded. It includes the details viz, by whom, collected when(the date and time), where(place and address), commodity, variety, unit and rate/sale of item.

Index Number

An Index number is a statistical measure designed to show changes in a variable or a group of related variables with respect to time, geographic location or other characteristics (Spiegel).

Price Index Number

The changes in the level of prices are measured using index numbers. The price of a commodity for a particular period assuming the base period as 100 (that is, the percentage change in price) is known as the price relative and is the simplest type of index.

Consumer Price Index

It is a statistical estimate of the level of prices of goods and services bought for consumption purposes by households. It is calculated as the weighted average price of a market basket of consumer goods and services

Wholesale Price Index

Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is a measure of the average change of prices of a fixed set of goods at the first point of bulk sale in a commercial transaction in the domestic market over a given period of time

Index of Industrial Production (IIP)

Index of Industrial Production is a statistical device which enables us to arrive at a single representative figure to measure the general level of industrial activity in the economy. The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) conveys the status of production in the industrial sector of an economy in a given period of time, in comparison with a fixed reference point in the past.

Building construction cost Index (BCCI).

Building construction cost index shows the trend in the building costs at a specified centre over a period of time (Base year to current year). The cost of a building structure comprises mainly of the cost of materials and labour.

Inflation

Inflation is the rate at which the general level of prices for goods and services is rising and, consequently, the purchasing power of currency is falling. Central banks attempt to limit inflation, in order to keep the economy running smoothly. As a result of inflation, the purchasing power of a unit of currency falls. The inflation rate is the percentage change in the price index for a given period compared to that recorded in a previous period. It is usually calculated on a year-on-year or annual basis.

Deflation

It is the decrease in the general price level of goods and services and represents an increase in the value of money, where an amount of money can be exchanged for more goods and services.

FAQ-Fair Average Quality

FAQ is used to describe food products such as grain, fruit, etc. that are of a good enough quality to be sold.

Working Class

The working class is defined as individuals who sell their labour power for wages or salaries and who do not own the means of production or service.

Working Class Family

A working class family is defined as the family in which at least one of its family members works as a worker in any of the production/service sectors of the economy and receives earning from it.

Agricultural labourer

A person is treated as an agricultural labourer if he or she follows one or more of the agricultural occupations in the capacity of a labourer on hire, whether paid in cash or kind or partly in cash and partly in kind.

Rural Labourer

A rural labourer is defined as one who does manual work in rural areas in agricultural and non-agricultural occupations in return for wages in cash or kind, or partly in cash and partly in kind.

Peak Time in Trade

The time when the maximum trading or transaction is done in the total trading time of a day is called the peak time of that trade. Peak time is the busiest time.

Wage rate

Wage rate is generally defined as the price payable for working energy spent by a worker either during specified period of time or for a specified measure of performance.

Wage Index

Index number of wage rates depict movement of relative change in the wage rates over a period of time.

Base Year

Base year is a reference year against which economic or financial data are compared over time. It serves as the benchmark period with an assigned index value (typically 100) to measure relative changes in prices, production, or other economic indicators

Current Year

Current prices are the prevailing prices for the period for which the indices are worked out. It represents the period for which the index value is calculated to analyze changes in economic indicators such as prices, production, or inflation over time.

Weighting diagram

It is a structured representation of the relative importance (weights) assigned to different items or components in the index. It reflects the proportionate significance of each item in the overall index, ensuring that more influential items have a greater impact on the final index value. The weights are typically based on factors like expenditure patterns, production levels, or trade volumes, depending on the type of index being computed.

CHAPTER 3

FARM PRICE

Farm price refers to the modal price of a commodity which a farmer gets at the farm site. Farm prices are being collected by the Department since 1954 for major agriculture commodities produced in the state. These prices are crucial for various agricultural and economic analysis. The Taluk Statistical Officer plays a crucial role in the collection of agricultural price data directly from farms. This data serves as the foundation for determining farm prices and farm harvest prices. The collected prices undergo a multi-stage verification and calculation process at both the district level and the Directorate. At the district level, the data is compiled, scrutinized, and aggregated to ensure consistency and accuracy. Subsequently, the Directorate undertakes the final calculation, analysis and approval, leading to the official determination of the farm price and farm harvest price. This systematic process ensures reliable and representative pricing that reflects the ground realities of agricultural produce.

Revision in Farm Price Data Collection

Until 2025 the department was collecting prices separately as farm wholesale price and farm retail price. As per the recommendation of Kerala State Statistical Commission, the department has decided that rather than collecting Farm Wholesale Price and Farm Retail Price separately it is convenient to collect together as Farm Price through revised schedule. This change aims to improve efficieincy in data collection. A revised schedule of 92 commodities was prepared by DES, compiling existing 81 farm wholesale price commodities, 63 farm retail price commodities and 10 new commodities. These revised schedule is given in Schedule 3.1

Process of Farm Price Collection and Reporting

Selection of Centers and Farmers

Farm prices are being collected from all revenue taluks across the state. For this purpose, 92 Commodities are selected which have Marketable surplus (Schedule 3.1). The District-Level Officer shall conduct a detailed inquiry and select a Panchayat in each Taluk for collecting farm prices of major agricultural commodities cultivated extensively in the region. This selection, including the determination of centers and commodities based on marketable surplus, shall be made in consultation with the Taluk Statistical Officer to ensure accurate and representative data collection.

For the collection of farm prices, three or four prominent cultivators with sufficient marketable surplus have to be selected to serve as informants for each specified crop. Considering these prominent cultivators, the price at which large quantity of the particular crop is transacted (Modal price) is to be reported as the farm price. A farmer can be selected for more than one crop. Proper care should be taken to see that these cultivators have sufficient marketable surplus for the commodity selected. The list of the informants (prominent cultivators) should be maintained in each reporting office (Taluk Statistical office, District office) as well as in the Directorate. Whenever there is a change in the cultivator, it should be reported to the Headquarter.

Price collection frequency.

The prices are collected on a fortnightly basis from the selected centers in the taluks. The price collector (Taluk Statistical Officer) contacts the informants (farmers) regularly on last working day of each fortnight for farm price collection. The farm price collector should invariably record in the remarks column of the schedule that the price relates to the price of peak harvesting period, The farmer may be selling his product, before harvest, at the time of harvest or after processing. For eg. Farmer may sell Mango while it is in the tree itself. Paddy and Pepper may be sold at the time of harvest or after drying and keeping it for some time. Prices can be collected at any of these three as farm price.

Analytics and Reporting

After collecting the price and observing price trends of the fortnight, the TSO forward the same to the District Office. After scrutiny and approval at the District Office, Deputy Director forwards the data to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

Additional Crops in Price Collection

If an unlisted crop has a marketable surplus, the Taluk Statistical Office must inform the Directorate for approval to include the crop in the price collection system.

FARM HARVEST PRICE

Farm Harvest Price (FHP) refers to the average wholesale price at which a farmer sells a commodity at the village site during the peak harvesting period.

Methodology for Collecting Farm Harvest Prices

Selection of Crops and Period

The number of crops varies as per the instructions of Govt of India, Ministery of Agricultur. Currently, Farm Harvest Prices are being collected for **10 major crops** by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala.

I. Paddy (Quintal)
II. Coconut (100 nos)
III. Arecanut (100 nos)
IV. Pepper (Quintal)
V. Ginger Dry (Quintal)
VI. Sugarcane (Tonne)
VII. Tapioca (Quintal)
VIII. Banana (Quintal)
IX. Cashew nut (Quintal)
X. Turmeric (Quintal)

The harvest period for each crop is fixed by the State Government to facilitate proper recording. Harvest period is usually of 6 to 8 weeks duration after the commencement of harvesting.

Collection and Calculation

FHP is reported at the District and State levels. A common methodology is followed to collect farm harvest prices in the State level. The farm price collector should invariably record in the remarks column of the schedule that the price relates to the price of peak harvesting period. For calculating the average Farm Harvest Price (FHP) at the Taluk level, only the farm wholesale prices collected during the peak harvest period should be taken into account.

The Simple Arithmetic Mean and Weighted Aritemetic Mean are used to calculate in various stages:

- Taluk-level FHP (Simple Average of prices collected in fortnightly)
- District-level FHP (Simple Average of Taluk prices)

$$\frac{\sum \mathbf{FHPt}}{\boldsymbol{N}}$$

Where:

FHPt* - *Farm harvest Price at Taluk level

N* - *Number of Taluk in District

- State-level FHP (Weighted average of District prices based on production data).The estimated quantity of production of the crop in the district is being considered as weight. Data of production is available in The annual agricultural statistics of EARAS. To accurately determine the total weightage, the unit of measurement for both price and quantity must be the same. Otherwise, it should be converted before performing calculations. Formula to find state level FHP (weighted average) is

$$\frac{\sum(\mathrm{FHPd}\ X\ Qd)}{\sum Qd}$$

Where:

FHPd - Farm harvest Price at District level

Qd - Estimated Production at District level

The price collector should invariably record in the remarks column of the schedule that the price relates to the price of peak harvesting period.

The following guidelines should be followed while collecting farm prices:

1. The price at which each selected cultivator sells the commodity shall be recorded in the specified format.
2. The selected cultivator must have a sufficient marketable surplus of the chosen commodity and possess a thorough knowledge of prevailing local prices.
3. The prescribed unit of measurement for each commodity must be strictly adhered to during price collection.
4. For commodities such as Tamarind and Kodampuli, which are often transacted in smaller quantities, the price should still be reported in terms of quintals

THE MAIN USES AND STAKEHOLDERS OF FARM PRICE DATA

Farm price data is utilized for various economic, statistical, and policymaking purposes:

1. Land Valuation – Government extensively uses farm wholesale prices for land valuation based on crops grown.

2. Estimation of contribution of agricultural sector to the State Income – The details are furnished to the State income division in the directorate on yearly basis in the prescribed format.
3. District-Level Reporting – Quarterly reports submitted to District Collectors.
4. Wholesale price data are furnished to the EARAS division for publishing the same in the Agricultural Statistics, every year.
5. It is also being furnished to the Power Grid Corporation, KSEB as and when required.
6. Coconut Development Board Cochin on quarterly basis
7. State Agriculture Prices Board
8. the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES), Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare**,** Economics and Statistics Division New Delhi, Government of India
9. Published in Economic Review, Kerala State Planning Board

<u>A new software for digital price collection is under development. Revised schedules will be implemented as soon as the software is available. The updated farm price schedules are as follows.</u>

Schedule-3.1

(നിലവിൽ (2025)പരിഷ്കരിച്ചു പുതിയ പട്ടിക)

കേരള സർക്കാർ

സാമ്പത്തിക സ്ഥിതി വിവരക്കണക്ക് വകുപ്പ്

കാർഷിക വിളകളുടെ കൃഷിയിടത്തെ വിലനില പട്ടിക

താലൂക്ക് / സ്ഥലം ....

20........ .... അർദ്ധ / മാസാവസാനത്തെ വിലവിവരം

ക്രമ നം.	സാധനം	ഇനം / തരം	അളവ്	വില	അളവ്	വില	റിമാർക്സ്
1	നെല്ല് (സാധാരണതരം)	നാടൻ	ക്വിന്റൽ				
		അത്യുൽപാദകം	ക്വിന്റൽ				
2	നാളികേരം (ഇടത്തരം)	പാകമായത് (തൊണ്ടില്ലാതെ)	ക്വിന്റൽ				
		പാകമായത് (തൊണ്ടില്ലാതെ)	100 എണ്ണം		1 എണ്ണം		
		പാകമായത് (തൊണ്ടില്ലാതെ)	കി. ഗ്രാം				
		പാകമായത് (തൊണ്ടോടുകൂടിയത്)	100 എണ്ണം		1 എണ്ണം		
3	അടയ്ക്ക (പാക്ക്)	പാകമായത്	100 എണ്ണം		1 എണ്ണം		
		പാകമായത്	കി. ഗ്രാം				
		ചമ്പൻ (തൊണ്ടോടുകൂടിയത്)	100 എണ്ണം		1 എണ്ണം		
		ചമ്പൻ (തൊണ്ടോടുകൂടിയത്)	കി. ഗ്രാം				
4	നിലക്കടല (കപ്പലണ്ടി)	തോടോടുകൂടിയത്	ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
5	കശുവണ്ടി	പാകമായത് (തോടോടുകൂടിയത്)	ക്വിന്റൽ				
6	കുരുമുളക്	പച്ച	ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
		ഉണങ്ങിയത് (സാധാരണതരം)	ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
7	ഏലം	സാധാരണതരം	കി. ഗ്രാം				
8	ഇഞ്ചി		ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		

9	ചുക്ക്		ക്വിന്റൽ				
10	കരിമ്പ്	സാധാരണതരം	ടൺ				
11	എള്ള്	ഉണങ്ങിയത്	കി. ഗ്രാം				
12	ഗ്രാമ്പു		കി. ഗ്രാം				
13	ജാതി		കി. ഗ്രാം				
	ജാതി പത്രി		കി. ഗ്രാം				
14	വാനില		കി. ഗ്രാം				
15	കറുവപ്പട്ട		കി. ഗ്രാം				
16	കച്ചോലം	ഉണങ്ങിയത്	കി. ഗ്രാം				
17	രാമച്ചം		കി. ഗ്രാം				
18	പുൽതൈലം	50/80 സിട്രാൽ	ക്വിന്റൽ		ലിറ്റർ		
19	തേയില	സാധാരണതരം (കൊളുന്ത്)	ക്വിന്റൽ				
20	കാപ്പിക്കുരു (ഉണങ്ങിയത്)	റോബസ്റ്റ	ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
		പ്ലാന്റേഷൻ	ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
21	കൊക്കോ	1. തൊണ്ടോടുകൂടിയത്	ക്വിന്റൽ				
		2. തൊണ്ടില്ലാതെ					
		(എ) സംസ്കരിച്ചത്	ക്വിന്റൽ				
		(ബി) സംസ്കരിക്കാത്തത്	ക്വിന്റൽ				
22	റബ്ബർ	1. തരംതിരിച്ചത്	ക്വിന്റൽ				
		2. തരംതിരിക്കാത്തത്	ക്വിന്റൽ				
23	കപ്പ (മരച്ചീനി)	1. പച്ച	ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
		2. ഉണങ്ങിയത്	ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
		3. വാട്ടിയുണക്കിയത്	ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
24	മധുരക്കിഴങ്ങ്		ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
25	കൂവക്കിഴങ്ങ്		ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
26	കാച്ചിൽ		ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		

27	ചേന		ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
28	ചേമ്പ് / വെട്ട് ചേമ്പ്		ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
29	വെളുത്തുള്ളി	സാധാരണതരം	ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
30	കൂർക്ക		ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
31	ഉരുളക്കിഴങ്ങ്		ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
32	കത്തിരിക്ക	സാധാരണതരം	ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
		ഓർഗാനിക് / ജൈവ വിള *					
33	നാടൻ പയർ/ അച്ചിങ്ങ പയർ	സാധാരണതരം	ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
		ഓർഗാനിക് / ജൈവ വിള *					
34	ബീൻസ്	സാധാരണതരം	ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
		ഓർഗാനിക് / ജൈവ വിള *					
35	വഴുതനങ്ങ	സാധാരണതരം	ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
		ഓർഗാനിക് / ജൈവ വിള *					
36	വെള്ളരിക്ക	സാധാരണതരം	ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
		ഓർഗാനിക് / ജൈവ വിള *					
37	പൊട്ടുവെള്ളരി / കക്കിരി	സാധാരണതരം	ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
		ഓർഗാനിക് / ജൈവ വിള *					
38	വെണ്ടക്ക	സാധാരണതരം	ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
		ഓർഗാനിക് / ജൈവ വിള *					
39	കുമ്പളങ്ങ	സാധാരണതരം	ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
		ഓർഗാനിക് / ജൈവ വിള *					
40	മത്തങ്ങ	സാധാരണതരം	ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
		ഓർഗാനിക് / ജൈവ വിള *					
41	കോവക്ക	സാധാരണതരം	ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
		ഓർഗാനിക് / ജൈവ വിള *					
42	പാവക്ക	സാധാരണതരം	ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
		ഓർഗാനിക് / ജൈവ വിള *					

43	പടവലങ്ങ	സാധാരണതരം	ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
		ഓർഗാനിക് / ജൈവ വിള *					
44	പീച്ചിങ്ങ	സാധാരണതരം	ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
		ഓർഗാനിക് / ജൈവ വിള *					
45	ചുരയ്ക്ക	സാധാരണതരം	ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
		ഓർഗാനിക് / ജൈവ വിള *					
46	കാരറ്റ്	സാധാരണതരം	ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
		ഓർഗാനിക് / ജൈവ വിള *					
47	കാബേജ്	സാധാരണതരം	ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
		ഓർഗാനിക് / ജൈവ വിള *					
48	മുരിങ്ങക്കായ്	സാധാരണതരം	ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
		ഓർഗാനിക് / ജൈവ വിള *					
49	ചീര	സാധാരണതരം	ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
		ഓർഗാനിക് / ജൈവ വിള *					
50	കറിവേപ്പില	സാധാരണതരം	1 കി.ഗ്രാം				
		ഓർഗാനിക് / ജൈവ വിള *					
51	പച്ചമുളക്	സാധാരണതരം	ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
		ഓർഗാനിക് / ജൈവ വിള *					
52	കാന്താരി മുളക്	സാധാരണതരം	1 കി.ഗ്രാം				
		ഓർഗാനിക് / ജൈവ വിള *					
53	നാരകം	കറിനാരങ്ങ	ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
		ചെറുനാരങ്ങ	ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
54	നെല്ലിക്ക		ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
55	തുവരപ്പരിപ്പ്		ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
56	ഉഴുന്ന്		ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
57	ചെറുപയർ		ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		

58	വൻപയർ		ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
59	മുതിര		ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
60	കൂവരക്		കി. ഗ്രാം				
61	മഞ്ഞൾ	പച്ച	ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
		ഉണങ്ങിയത്	ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
62	ഏത്തക്കായ്	സാധാരണതരം	ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
		ഓർഗാനിക് / ജൈവ വിള *					
63	വാഴക്കായ്	1. പാളയൻ തോടൻ	ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
		2. ഞാലിപൂവൻ/രസകദളി (സാധാരണതരം)	ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
		2. ഞാലിപൂവൻ/രസകദളി (ഓർഗാനിക് / ജൈവവിള)					
		3. പൂവൻ	ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
		4. റോബസ്റ്റ	ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
		5. കപ്പപ്പഴം / ചെങ്കദളി	ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
64	വാഴക്കൂമ്പ്		100 എണ്ണം		1 എണ്ണം		
65	മാങ്ങ	പച്ച (സാധാരണതരം)	ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
		പച്ച (ഓർഗാനിക് / ജൈവവിള) *					
		പഴുത്തത്	ക്വിന്റൽ				
66	കൈതച്ചക്ക/ പൈനാപ്പിൾ	(ഇടത്തരം)	ക്വിന്റൽ		ഒന്നിന്		
67	പപ്പായ	പച്ച (സാധാരണതരം)	ക്വിന്റൽ		1 എണ്ണം		
		പച്ച (ഓർഗാനിക് / ജൈവവിള) *					
		പഴുത്തത്	ക്വിന്റൽ				

68	റംബൂട്ടാൻ		ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
69	മാംഗോസ്റ്റിൻ		ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
70	പാഷൻ ഫ്രൂട്ട്		ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
71	വെണ്ണപ്പഴം		ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
72	മുള്ളാത്ത		ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
73	ചക്ക	പച്ച	ക്വിന്റൽ		1 എണ്ണം		
		പഴുത്തത് (വരിക്ക)	ക്വിന്റൽ		1 എണ്ണം		
74	കടച്ചക്ക (ശീമച്ചക്ക)		ക്വിന്റൽ		1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
75	പുളി	1. തോടും കുരുവും ഉള്ളത്	ക്വിന്റൽ				
		2. തോടില്ലാതെ കുരുവുള്ളത്	ക്വിന്റൽ				
		3. തോടും കുരുവുമില്ലാത്തത്	ക്വിന്റൽ		കി.ഗ്രാം		
76	കുടംപുളി	1. പച്ച	ക്വിന്റൽ		കി.ഗ്രാം		
		2. ഉണങ്ങിയത്	ക്വിന്റൽ		കി.ഗ്രാം		
77	വെറ്റില		80 എണ്ണം		20 എണ്ണം		
78	പുകയില	വടക്കൻ	ക്വിന്റൽ				
79**	വൈക്കോൽ	1 കെട്ട് (തൂക്കം കിലോഗ്രാമിൽ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുക)**					
80	തെങ്ങോല	മെടയാത്തത്	100 മടൽ		10 മടൽ		
81	പനയോല		100 എണ്ണം		10 എണ്ണം		
82	കൂൺ	1. പാൽ കൂൺ			1 കി.ഗ്രാം		
		2. ചിപ്പി കൂൺ			1 കി.ഗ്രാം		

83	ചോളം		കി. ഗ്രാം				
84	സൂര്യകാന്തി വിത്ത്		കി. ഗ്രാം				
85	പരുത്തി		കി. ഗ്രാം				
86	സ്ട്രോബെറി		കി. ഗ്രാം				
87	ജോവാർ		കി. ഗ്രാം				
88	ഡ്രാഗൺ ഫ്രൂട്ട്		കി. ഗ്രാം				
89	സപ്പോട്ട		കി. ഗ്രാം				
90	തണ്ണിമത്തൻ		ക്വിന്റൽ				
91	തക്കാളി	സാധാരണതരം			കി. ഗ്രാം		
		ഓർഗാനിക് / ജൈവ വിള					
92	നനകിഴങ്ങ്				കി. ഗ്രാം		

ഓർഗാനിക് / ജൈവ വിള ലഭ്യമാണെങ്കിൽ മാത്രം വില രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുക.

1 കെട്ട് വൈക്കോലിന്റെ തൂക്കം പ്രത്യേകം കി.ഗ്രാമിൽ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുക.

സ്ഥലം...

വില ശേഖരിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ ഒപ്പ് ....

തീയതി...

` CHAPTER 4

MARKET INTELLIGENCE

Introduction

The term 'Market Intelligence' (MI) in general relates to information on prices, estimated production, marketable surplus, arrivals, despatches, stocks, losses in storage, government purchase, issues, demands, market sentiments etc., which together lead to the interpretation of the market behaviour. Market intelligence prices are being collected to give information relating to price of agricultural commodities to the cultivators through All India Radio every day. Cultivators can use this information to sell their products in the day itself or take decision to sell their products on another day when gets higher price. Prices and activities coming under Market Intelligence are collection of wholesale price, market arrivals, and outgoing quantities from market, stock, preparation of reports of analysis and market trend.

On the recommendation of the Agricultural Prices Enquiry Committee, (1954), the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture (DESMOA) Govt.of India, set up 14 Market Intelligence Units (MIU) in the capitals of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal. This scheme in Kerala was administered by the Agriculture Department till April 1966, and afterwards it was transferred to the Statistics Department . Market intelligence data are rapidly processed, analyzed and presented in an appropriate manner so as to enable the Government to keep a watch over the changing price situation and to assist the producers in securing fair prices for their produce as well in planning their operations.

The scheme is to collect prices and related activities from major markets in the state. There are more than 2000 markets function either periodical or daily. Initially the scheme was started in 8 price reporting centers and the number of centers increased to 22 by the end of third five year plan. Now there are 39 daily wholesale price collecting centers. Weekly whole sale price are being collected from 45 markets. Besides this, the department also collects wholesale prices of food grains, Onion and Betel leaves under MI and directly furnish to the Government of India under intimation to the Directorate

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Objective of the Scheme

The main objective of the scheme is to provide necessary information for the benefit of the primary producers, a regular and prompt supply of news on market data for agricultural commodities and their trend. The important functions involved in the implementation of the Market Intelligence Scheme are:

1. Collection and reporting of accurate and reliable prices data.
2. Rapid processing, analyzing and presenting of price data in a systematic manner.
3. Dissemination of the market intelligence data promptly and systematically.
4. Broadcast/exhibit the prices data concurrently so as to bring it to the knowledge of the farmers and other data users.

Structure of Market Intelligence Scheme.

The Director, Department of Economics and Statistics exercises administrative and technical control over the Market Intelligence Scheme. The work is attended to by the Prices Division in the head office and full time Price Reporters/Inspectors in the field. Considering the importance of effective supervision of the work of the reporting offices for ensuring the accuracy and reliability of Market Intelligence, two Regional Statistical Officers (RSO) have been appointed. The Regional Statistical Officer has not only to supervise the work of the existing reporting offices, but also to independently assess the market situation in the important non-reporting market centres by visit to such centres. Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Pathanamthitta, Alappuzha, Kottayam, Idukki and Eranakulam comprise the southern region while the rest of the districts are included in the northern region. The headquarters of the Regional Statistical Officer for the southern zone is at Thiruvananthapuram while Kozhikode is fixed as the headquarters of the Regional Statistical Officer for the northern region. The Deputy Directors are responsible for the effective and systematic functioning of the scheme in their respective districts. They are also supervising Officers in their jurisdiction. Officers from the head office also will conduct periodical inspections of the work of the price reporting staff. The primary duty of the supervising officer is to ensure that prices are collected correctly, methodologically and continuously in accordance with the instructions lay down.

Programme of Work:

The price reporter or the authorized officer of the assigned price collection center should visit all important market areas in the center and after consulting leading farmers, merchants and traders, collect market information regarding arrivals, dispatches, stock, wholesale and retail prices, market sentiments, crop-outlook etc. If there is a market committee or trade association at the centre, the reporters must get in touch with such organizations and with their assistance make a correct appraisal of the market conditions, obtain reasons for price behavior in a particular direction, market expectations, crop outlook and other information which has a bearing either directly or indirectly on various marketing aspects. The concepts and definitions of the terms, arrivals, outgoing quantities and stocks in respect of Market Intelligence Scheme are to be followed by the reporters.

The following informations are required by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India in respect of the different market centres of the State;

1. Daily wholesale of selected commodities from different centres.
2. Weekly wholesale price of certain commodities in respect of selected markets.
3. Weekly market intelligence reports on Prices (Friday), arrivals and trends thereof, market sentiments, crop prospects etc. of important agricultural commodities and containing an independent assessment of market conditions by the reporter in respect of all the selected markets.
4. Weekly returns on arrivals, stock, etc. in the prescribed Performa in respect of all the selected markets and in respect of such of the commodities as are mentioned in the proforma and are actually transacted in the market.

Need for Revision of Items and Centres

In response to the dynamic nature of wholesale markets, it is essential to periodically review and revise the list of items and reporting centres under the Market Intelligence Scheme. Changes in consumer demand, trading patterns, supply chain developments, and the introduction of new commodities often lead to shifts in the range of items actively traded in these markets. Similarly, the importance of certain wholesale centres may diminish over time, while new centres may emerge as key hubs for trade. To ensure that market intelligence data remains current, comprehensive, and reflective of actual market conditions, the list of reported items will be reviewed annually in the month of May. The selection of market centres will also be evaluated periodically based on trade volume, relevance, and regional significance. This adaptive approach is crucial for maintaining the effectiveness of data collection, reporting, and dissemination under the scheme

Wholesale Price Collection

The wholesale price is to be taken as the rate at which a relatively large transaction of purchase usually for further sale is affected. The wholesale price should neither be the maximum or minimum nor average price of a commodity on a particular day, but should relate to the modal price, the price at which most of the transactions take place during the peak marketing period of the day.

The wholesale transactions in the markets are between cultivator to wholesaler, one wholesaler to another wholesaler and wholesaler to retailer. Thus the wholesale prices are classified into three: (i) Primary (P) (ii) Secondary (S) and (iii) Terminal (T). The primary wholesale price is the rate at which transactions in bulk quantities take place between the producer or cultivator and the wholesaler in the market. The secondary wholesale price is the rate at which transactions in bulk quantities take place between one wholesaler and another wholesaler in the market. In the terminal market, the final wholesale transactions in bulk quantities take place from the wholesaler to the retailer (sales to the ultimate consumer) or to the exporters.

So long as primary prices are available in the market they should be quoted but in their absence, secondary prices should be quoted. If both prices are not available terminal quotations may be given. It is necessary to indicate the nature of the price quoted by means of symbols 'P' for primary price, 'S' for secondary price and 'T' for terminal Price against the quotations.

Daily Wholesale Price of Agricultural Commodities

Daily market intelligence price relating to certain selected commodities (number of items will vary center to center) should be collected and furnished through Software to the Directorate before 1 PM for being consolidated and sent by Email to the All India Radio for broadcast on the same day. Now there are 42 daily wholesale price collecting centers. The south zone office will consolidate the daily reports received from various centers under its jurisdiction and prepare a daily market news bulletin in the prescribed proforma and send it to the Station Director, All India Radio, Thiruvananthapuram and a copy is emailed to

Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Thrissur for broadcast on the same day. The Regional Statistical Officer of the Northern zone also consolidates the daily market intelligence received from various offices under his/her jurisdiction and furnishes to the station Director, All India Radio, Thrissur, Kozhikode and Kannur for broadcasting it on the same day. All India radio will broadcast the price bulletin at 7.20 pm every day.

Daily wholesale price of agricultural commodities are forwarded to :-

1. Reserve Bank of India , Department of Economics Analysis and policy, Box No. 3065, Ernakulam, Email– dsimthiro@rbi.org.in
2. Deputy Director, District Agriculture Office, civil Station, Thiruvananthapuram, Email- ddkrishitvm@gmail.com
3. Chairman, Horticorp, Poojappura, Email.- horticorphotvm@gmail.com.
4. Nedumangadu, Wholesale Mandi Market, Nedumangadu, Email- nedumangadadrawm@gmail.com
5. Managing Director, Supply co, Maveli Bhavan, Gandhi Nagar, Kochin, Email- pmsupplyco@gmail.com
6. State Agricultural prices Board, DPI, Thiruvananthapuram, Email- sapbstatue@gmail.com
7. Vegetable and Fruit promotion Council, Maithri Bhavan , Kakkanad, Kochin, Email- vfpkckorg@gmail.com
8. Doordarshan kendram, Kudappanakunnu, email- doordarshanfarmnews@gmail.com
9. Agricultural Urban wholesale Market, Nettoor Maradu, Email- maraduwholesale@gmail.com
10. CMO, Govt. Secretariate, Thiruvananthapuram Email- balajigk36@gmail.com
11. Addl. Director (Prices) DES, Thiruvananthapuram Email- addlprices@gmail.com
12. Raw Market, Bathery, Wayanadu,Email- rawmbathery2017@gmail.com , rawmarketbathery@gmail.com
13. Agriculture Urban Wholesale Market, Vengeri, Kozhikode, Email- auwmvengeri@gmail.com
14. Kerala State Coconut Development Corporation,Elathur, Kozhikode, Email- mail.kscdc@gmail.com
15. Coconut Development Board, Kera Bhavan, Ernakulam South, Kochi Email- cdbstat@gmail.com
16. Managing Director, Consumer Fed, Gandhi Nagar, Ernakulam Emial- neethinanmaho@gmail.com
17. Computer Division, DES, Email- ecostatcomp@gmail.com
18. All India Radio, Kochi, Email - airfmkochi@gmail.com
19. World Market Anayara,Thiruvananthapuram, Email- auwmanayara@gmail.com
20. AllIndia Radio,Thiruvananthapuram,Thrissur,

Email-
vayalumveedumairtvm@gmail.com
akashavanidutyroomtvm@gmail.com.
airthrissur@gmail.com.

Schedule-4.1

Government of Kerala

Department of Economics and Statistics

Market Intelligence Section

Generated Report For Daily Market Wholesale Price

Sl.No.	Item	Unit	Price on Previous Day	Price on Current Day	Variation	Remarks.

Table-4.1

List of Market Intelligence Centres & Items selected for Daily Wholesale price

Southern Region			
1 Thiruvananthapuram			
1	അരി റോസ്	13	കരിപ്പുകട്ടി (പാണ്ടി)
2	അരി ചമ്പ	14	നേന്ത്രക്കായപാണ്ടി (വരവ്)
3	പഞ്ചസാര എസ് 30	15	കൈതച്ചക്ക/പൈനാപ്പിൾ (പാണ്ടി)
4	കടല (വെള്ള)	16	കൊപ്രതെളിവ്
5	കടല (കറുപ്പ്)	17	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടോടുകൂടിയത്
6	ചെറുപയർ	18	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്
7	ഉഴുന്ന്തൊണ്ടോടുകൂടിയത് (പിളർപ്പ്)	19	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത് 2
8	ഉഴുന്ന് (ബോൾ) തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്	20	വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (നാടൻ)
9	ഉഴുന്ന് (പിളർപ്പ്) തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്	21	മുട്ട (കോഴി) വൈറ്റ്ഗോൺ
10	തുവരപ്പരിപ്പ്	22	വടപരിപ്പ്
11	ശർക്കര (പാണ്ടി)	23	ഗോതമ്പ് (രാജസ്ഥാൻ)
12	പുളിയരിപ്പൊടി (TSP)		
2 Neyyattinkara			
1	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടോടുകൂടിയത്	6	പരുത്തിനൂല്-60
2	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്	7	പരുത്തിനൂല്-100
3	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത് 2	8	നേന്ത്രക്കായനാടൻ (ലോക്കൽ)
4	പച്ചക്കപ്പ	9	നേന്ത്രക്കായപാണ്ടി(വരവ്)
5	പരുത്തിനൂല്-20	10	മൈസൂർപൂവൻ

		3 Nedumangad	
1	കുരുമുളക് (അൺഗാർബിൾഡ്)	9	പഴുത്തഅടയ്ക്ക
2	റബ്ബർ RSS 5	10	നേന്ത്രക്കായ നാടൻ (ലോക്കൽ)
3	റബ്ബർലോട്ട്	11	നേന്ത്രക്കായ പാണ്ടി(വരവ്)
4	കൊട്ടപ്പാക്ക് ഒന്നാംതരം	12	മൈസൂർപൂവൻ
5	കൊട്ടപ്പാക്ക് രണ്ടാംതരം	13	പച്ചക്കപ്പ
6	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടോടുകൂടിയത്	14	മുട്ട (കോഴി) വൈറ്റ്ലഗോൺ
7	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്	15	വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (പാണ്ടി)
8	കശുവണ്ടി (പച്ച)		
		4 Kollam	
1	വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (നാടൻ)	**12**	തേങ്ങാപിണ്ണാക്ക്
2	കൊപ്ര തെളിവ്	13	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്
3	കശുവണ്ടിപരിപ്പ്	14	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത് 2
4	മുട്ട (കോഴി) വൈറ്റ്ലഗോൺ	15	കടല (കറുപ്പ്)
5	കരിപ്പുകട്ടി (പാണ്ടി)	16	കടല (വെള്ള)
6	പുളിയരിപ്പൊടി (TSP)	17	ശർക്കര (പാണ്ടി)
7	പുകയില	18	മുട്ട (താറാവ്)
8	പഞ്ചസാര	19	ഉള്ളിചെറുത് ഒന്നാംതരം
9	അരി (നാടൻ)	20	ഉള്ളിചെറുത് രണ്ടാംതരം
10	അരി ജയ	21	ഉള്ളിചെറുത് മൂന്നാംതരം
11	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടോടുകൂടിയത്	22	ഉരുളകിഴങ്ങ് (ബാംഗ്ലൂർ)
		5 Kottarakara (Puthur)	
1	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്	7	നേന്ത്രക്കായപാണ്ടി(വരവ്)
2	കുരുമുളക് (അൺഗാർബിൾഡ്)	8	പച്ചക്കപ്പ
3	റബ്ബർ RSS 5	9	ഉണക്കകപ്പ
4	കശുവണ്ടി (പച്ച)	10	വാട്ട്കപ്പ (ബോയിൽഡ്)
5	പഴുത്തഅടയ്ക്ക	11	അരി ജയ
6	നേന്ത്രക്കായ നാടൻ (ലോക്കൽ)		
		6 Punalur	
1	റബ്ബർ RSS 4	6	നേന്ത്രക്കായ പാണ്ടി(വരവ്)
2	റബ്ബർ RSS 5	7	നേന്ത്രക്കായ (വയനാടൻ)
3	റബ്ബർലോട്ട്	8	കൈതച്ചക്ക/പൈനാപ്പിൾ (നാടൻ)
4	മുട്ട (കോഴി) വൈറ്റ്ലഗോൺ	9	കൈതച്ചക്ക/പൈനാപ്പിൾ (വാഴക്കുളം)
5	നേന്ത്രക്കായ നാടൻ (ലോക്കൽ)		
		7 Adoor (Parakkode)	
1	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടോടുകൂടിയത്	10	വാട്ട്കപ്പ (ബോയിൽഡ്)
2	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്	11	മുട്ട (കോഴി) വൈറ്റ്ലഗോൺ
3	കുരുമുളക് (അൺഗാർബിൾഡ്)	12	പുളിയരിപ്പൊടി (TSP)
4	കശുവണ്ടി (പച്ച)	13	പുകയില
5	പഴുത്ത അടയ്ക്ക	14	പഞ്ചസാര
6	നേന്ത്രക്കായ നാടൻ (ലോക്കൽ)	15	അരിജയ
7	നേന്ത്രക്കായ പാണ്ടി(വരവ്)	16	അരിറോസ്

8	നേന്ത്രക്കായ (വയനാടൻ)	17	ചുക്ക്
9	പച്ചക്കപ്പ	18	വെറ്റില
	8 Thiruvalla		
1	വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (പാണ്ടി)	5	നേന്ത്രക്കായ പാണ്ടി(വരവ്)
2	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്	6	പച്ചക്കപ്പ
3	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത് 2	7	അരി പവിഴം
4	നേന്ത്രക്കായനാടൻ (ലോക്കൽ)		
	9 Alappuzha		
1	വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (നാടൻ)	10	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടോടുകൂടിയത്
2	വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (പാണ്ടി)	11	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്
3	കൊപ്ര തെളിവ്	12	പഴുത്ത അടയ്ക്ക
4	കൊപ്ര പുകരാശി	13	പച്ചക്കപ്പ
5	കയർ (ആലപ്പുഴ അഞ്ചുതെങ്ങ്)	14	കടല (വെള്ള)
6	കയർ (ആലപ്പുഴ ആറാട്ടുപുഴ)	15	കടല (കറുപ്പ്)
7	തേങ്ങാപിണ്ണാക്ക് (എക്സ്പ്പെല്ലർ)	16	ശർക്കര (പാണ്ടി)
8	പഞ്ചസാര	17	കരിപ്പുകട്ടി (പാണ്ടി)
9	അരി സുരേഖ	18	കരിപ്പുകട്ടി (നാടൻ)
		19	സവാള
	10 Chengannur		
1	വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (നാടൻ)	7	പഴുത്ത അടയ്ക്ക
2	മുട്ട (കോഴി) വൈറ്റ്ലഗോൺ	8	നേന്ത്രക്കായ നാടൻ (ലോക്കൽ)
3	കരിപ്പുകട്ടി (പാണ്ടി)	9	നേന്ത്രക്കായ പാണ്ടി (വരവ്)
4	പുളിയരിപ്പൊടി (TSP)	10	നേന്ത്രക്കായ (വയനാടൻ)
5	പുകയില	11	പച്ചക്കപ്പ
6	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്	12	ഉണക്കകപ്പ
	11 Kayamkulam		
1	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടോടുകൂടിയത്	5	മുട്ട (കോഴി) വൈറ്റ്ലഗോൺ
2	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്	6	ശർക്കര (പാണ്ടി)
3	കശുവണ്ടി (പച്ച)	7	കരിപ്പുകട്ടി (പാണ്ടി)
4	പച്ചക്കപ്പ	8	പുളിയരിപ്പൊടി (TSP)
		9	സവാള
	12 Kuttanad (Pulinkunnu)		
1	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടോടുകൂടിയത്	3	മുട്ട (കോഴി) വൈറ്റ്ലഗോൺ
2	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്		
	13 Kottayam		
1	വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (നാടൻ)	13	പുകയില
2	റബ്ബർ RSS 4	14	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്
3	റബ്ബർ RSS 5	15	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത് 2
4	റബ്ബർലോട്ട്	16	നേന്ത്രക്കായ പാണ്ടി(വരവ്)
5	കൈതച്ചക്ക/പൈനാപ്പിൾ (നാടൻ)	17	കാപ്പിക്കുരു
6	വാട്ട്കപ്പ (ബോയിൽഡ്)	18	അരി സുരേഖ

7	ശർക്കര (മറയൂർ)	19	അരി വടി
8	ശർക്കര (നാടൻ)	20	തേയില
9	ശർക്കര (പാണ്ടി)	21	കടല (കറുപ്പ്)
10	കരിപ്പുകട്ടി (പാണ്ടി)	22	നിലക്കടല
11	പുളിയരിപ്പൊടി (TSP)		
12	പഞ്ചസാര		
14 Changanachery			
1	മുട്ട (കോഴി) വൈറ്റ്ലഗോൺ	6	പച്ചക്കപ്പ
2	ശർക്കര (പാണ്ടി)	7	വാട്ട്കപ്പ (ബോയിൽഡ്)
3	പുളിയരിപ്പൊടി (TSP)	8	വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (പാണ്ടി)
4	പുകയില	9	തേങ്ങാപിണ്ണാക്ക് (എക്സ്പ്പെല്ലർ)
5	നേന്ത്രക്കായ പാണ്ടി(വരവ്)		
15 Meenachil (Pala)			
1	വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (നാടൻ)	9	അരി ജയ
2	നേന്ത്രക്കായ പാണ്ടി(വരവ്)	10	അരി നല്ലരി
3	റബ്ബർ RSS 4	11	അരി പവിഴം
4	റബ്ബർ RSS 5	12	ശർക്കര (മറയൂർ)
5	റബ്ബർലോട്ട്	13	ശർക്കര (പാണ്ടി)
6	കുരുമുളക് (അൺഗാർബിൾഡ്)	14	കൊക്കോബീൻ
7	മഞ്ഞൾ	15	പഴുത്ത അടയ്ക്ക
8	ചുക്ക്		
16 Idukki (Thodupuzha)			
1	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്	9	മഞ്ഞൾനാടൻ
2	കുരുമുളക് (അൺഗാർബിൾഡ്)	10	നേന്ത്രക്കായ നാടൻ (ലോക്കൽ)
3	ചുക്ക്പുതിയത്	11	നേന്ത്രക്കായ പാണ്ടി(വരവ്)
4	ഏലം മൈസൂർ	12	കൊക്കോ പച്ച
5	റബ്ബർ RSS 4	13	അരി മട്ട 999
6	റബ്ബർ RSS 5	14	തേങ്ങാപിണ്ണാക്ക് (എക്സ്പ്പെല്ലർ)
7	റബ്ബർലോട്ട്	15	ചെറിയ ഉള്ളി
8	വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (നാടൻ)		
17 Kattappana (Udumbanchola)			
1	കുരുമുളക് (അൺഗാർബിൾഡ്)	5	ഏലം പച്ച
2	കാപ്പിക്കുരു	6	മഞ്ഞൾ
3	ചുക്ക്	7	കൊക്കോ (വൈറ്റ്)
4	ഏലം കന്നി	8	കൊക്കോ (ഉണങ്ങിയത്)
18 Ernakulam			
1	വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (നാടൻ)	23	റെഡ്ഗ്രാം പിളർപ്പ് (തുവരപരിപ്പ്)
2	കൊപ്ര തെളിവ്	24	പീസ്പരിപ്പ്
3	തേങ്ങാപിണ്ണാക്ക് (റോട്ടറി)	25	വൻപയർ
4	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്	26	മുളക് (ഗുണ്ടർ)
5	പഴുത്തഅടയ്ക്ക	27	മല്ലി
6	നേന്ത്രക്കായനാടൻ (ലോക്കൽ)	28	ജീരകം

7	നേന്ത്രക്കായ പാണ്ടി(വരവ്)	29	കടുക്
8	കൈതച്ചക്ക/പൈനാപ്പിൾ (നാടൻ)	30	ഉലുവ
9	ശർക്കര (പാണ്ടി)	31	കരിമ്പിൻപഞ്ചസാര
10	അരി മട്ട	32	ബോധന അരി സോർട്ടക്സ്
11	അരി സുരേഖ	33	പച്ചരി സോർട്ടക്സ്
12	പച്ചക്കപ്പ	34	മട്ടഅരി സോർട്ടക്സ് (ഉണ്ട)
13	കടല (കറുപ്പ്)	35	BG ദാൽവാഷ്ഡ് (Urd Dhal
14	നിലക്കടല	36	തുവരപരിപ്പ് (FATKA)
15	ഗോതമ്പ്	37	ജയ അരി സോർട്ടക്സ്
16	ഉരുളകിഴങ്ങ് (മേട്ടുപാളയം)	38	കുറുവ അരി സോർട്ടക്സ്
17	ഉരുളകിഴങ്ങ് (കോലാർ)	39	റാഗി
18	സവാള	40	റെഡ്(കാശ്മീരി)പിരിയൻമുളക്
19	ചെറുപയർ	41	ഗ്രീൻപീസ്
20	കടല	42	കാബൂളി കടല (ചെറുത്)
21	ഉഴുന്ന്പരിപ്പ് (മുഴുവൻ)	43	കാബൂളി കടല (പ്രീമിയം)
22	ഉഴുന്ന്പരിപ്പ്	44	അരി ചെമ്പാള
	19 Kalady		
1	അരിമട്ട	2	നെല്ല്
	20 Aluva		
1	വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (നാടൻ)	9	നേന്ത്രക്കായ പാണ്ടി (വരവ്)
2	കുരുമുളക് (അൺഗാർബിൾഡ്)	10	ഉരുളകിഴങ്ങ് (ഊട്ടി)
3	പുൽതൈലം	11	അരി ജയ
4	ശർക്കര (പാണ്ടി)	12	അരി ക്രാന്തി
5	പുകയില മീനംപാളയം	13	പഞ്ചസാര
6	പുളിയരിപ്പൊടി (TSP)	14	എള്ള്
7	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്	15	നല്ലെണ്ണ
8	നേന്ത്രക്കായ നാടൻ (ലോക്കൽ)		
	21 North Paravur		
1	വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (നാടൻ)	8	പച്ചക്കപ്പ
2	കൊപ്ര പുകരാശി	9	മുട്ട (കോഴി) വൈറ്റ്ലഗോൺ
3	തേങ്ങാപിണ്ണാക്ക് (റോട്ടറി)	10	ശർക്കര (പാണ്ടി)
4	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്	11	പഞ്ചസാര എസ് 30
5	പഴുത്ത അടയ്ക്ക	12	അരി ജയ
6	നേന്ത്രക്കായ നാടൻ (ലോക്കൽ)	13	അരി ചെറുമണി
7	നേന്ത്രക്കായ പാണ്ടി(വരവ്)		
	22 Kothamangalam		
1	കുരുമുളക് (അൺഗാർബിൾഡ്)	6	മഞ്ഞൾ
2	ചുക്ക്	7	പുകയില നെറ്റികെട്ട്
3	റബ്ബർ RSS 4	8	കൊക്കോ
4	റബ്ബർ RSS 5	9	കൊപ്ര തെളിവ്
5	റബ്ബർലോട്ട്		
	23 Muvattupuzha		

1	റബ്ബർ RSS 5	9	കൊപ്ര തെളിവ്
2	റബ്ബർലോട്ട്	10	ശർക്കര (മറയൂർ)
3	പുകയില മീനംപാളയം	11	പഞ്ചസാര എസ് 30
4	കുരുമുളക് (അൺഗാർബിൾഡ്)	12	അരിജയ
5	ചുക്ക്പുതിയത്	13	അരിമട്ട 999
6	നേന്ത്രക്കായനാടൻ (ലോക്കൽ)	14	ഇഞ്ചി പുതിയത്
7	നേന്ത്രക്കായ പാണ്ടി(വരവ്)	15	കശുവണ്ടി (പച്ച)
8	കൊക്കോബീൻ		
	24 Kochi		
1	വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (കൊച്ചി റെഡി)	30	ഉലുവ
2	കയർ (കൊച്ചി പറവൂർ)	31	കരിമ്പിൻപ ഞ്ചസാര
3	കുരുമുളക് (ഗാർബിൾഡ്)	32	ബോധന അരി സോർട്ടക്സ്
4	കുരുമുളക് (അൺഗാർബിൾഡ്)	33	പച്ചരി സോർട്ടക്സ് IR-8 (യു.പി.)
5	ചുക്ക്അൺബ്ലീച്ഡ്	34	പച്ചരി സോർട്ടക്സ് IR-8 (ആന്ധ്ര)
6	ഏലംഎജിഎൽ	35	മട്ടഅരി സോർട്ടക്സ് (ഉണ്ട)
7	റബ്ബർ RSS 4	36	BG ദാൽവാഷ്ഡ് (Urd Dhal)
8	റബ്ബർ RSS 5	37	തുവരപരിപ്പ് (FATKA)
9	റബ്ബർലോട്ട്	38	ജയ അരി സോർട്ടക്സ്
10	മഞ്ഞൾനാടൻ	39	കുറുവ അരി സോർട്ടക്സ്
11	പുൽതൈലം നാടൻ	40	റാഗി
12	കൊട്ടപ്പാക്ക് ഒന്നാംതരം	41	റെഡ് (കാശ്മീരി) പിരിയൻമുളക് (ഗുണ്ടൂർ)
13	കൊട്ടപ്പാക്കുണ്ടാംതരം	42	റെഡ് (കാശ്മീരി) പിരിയൻമുളക് (കർണാടക)
14	കടല (കറുപ്പ്)	43	ഗ്രീൻപീസ്
15	ശർക്കര ബംഗാരപെട്ട (പാണ്ടി)	44	കാബൂളി കടല (ചെറുത്)
16	പുകയില മീനംപാളയം	45	കാബൂളി കടല (പ്രീമിയം)
17	അരി ഫൈൻ	46	കൊപ്ര തെളിവ്
18	അരി കോമൺ	47	തേങ്ങാപിണ്ണാക്ക് (റോട്ടറി)
19	ചെറുപയർ	48	തേങ്ങാപിണ്ണാക്ക് (എക്സ്പെല്ലർ)
20	കടല	49	തേയില മീഡിയം
21	ഉഴുന്ന്പരിപ്പ് (മുഴുവൻ)	50	ഗോതമ്പ് (ഗുജറാത്ത്)
22	ഉഴുന്ന്പരിപ്പ്	51	ഉരുളകിഴങ്ങ് (ബാംഗ്ലൂർ)
23	റെഡ്ഗ്രാം പിളർപ്പ് (തുവരപരിപ്പ്)	52	ഉരുളകിഴങ്ങ് (ഊട്ടി)
24	പീസ് പരിപ്പ്	53	ഉരുളകിഴങ്ങ് (മേട്ടുപാളയം)
25	വൻപയർ	54	നിലക്കടല
26	മുളക് (ഗുണ്ടർ)	55	ഇഞ്ചി പുതിയത്
27	മല്ലി	56	കശുവണ്ടി പരിപ്പ്
28	ജീരകം	57	രാജ്മ
29	കടുക്	58	മുതിര
	Northern Region		
	25 Thrissur		
1	വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (നാടൻ)	12	അരി ചെറുമണി

2	തേങ്ങാപിണ്ണാക്ക് (എക്സ്പ്പെല്ലർ)	13	അരി സി.ഒ
3	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്	14	കൊപ്ര തെളിവ്
4	പഴുത്തഅടയ്ക്ക	15	പച്ചക്കപ്പ
5	നേന്ത്രക്കായ നാടൻ (ലോക്കൽ)	16	കുരുമുളക് (അൺഗാർബിൾഡ്)
6	നേന്ത്രക്കായ പാണ്ടി(വരവ്)	17	ശർക്കര (പാണ്ടി)
7	കൈതച്ചക്ക/പൈനാപ്പിൾ (വാഴക്കുളം)	18	സവാള
8	പഞ്ചസാര	19	ഉരുളകിഴങ്ങ് (ബാംഗ്ലൂർ)
9	അരി ജയ	20	ഉരുളകിഴങ്ങ് (ഊട്ടി)
10	അരി മട്ട	21	ഉള്ളി ചെറുത് ഒന്നാംതരം
11	അരി ബോധന	22	ഉള്ളി ചെറുത് രണ്ടാംതരം
26 Irinjalakuda (Mukundapuram)			
1	വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (ശുദ്ധം)	8	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്
2	കൊപ്ര തെളിവ്	9	നേന്ത്രക്കായ നാടൻ (ലോക്കൽ)
3	തേങ്ങാപിണ്ണാക്ക് (എക്സ്പ്പെല്ലർ)	10	നേന്ത്രക്കായ പാണ്ടി (വരവ്)
4	തേങ്ങാപിണ്ണാക്ക് (ഡിഓയിൽഡ)	11	പച്ചക്കപ്പ
5	കുരുമുളക് (അൺഗാർബിൾഡ്)	12	പഞ്ചസാര (പ്യാരി)
6	കശുവണ്ടി (പച്ച)	13	അരി ചെറുമണി
7	ശർക്കര (പാണ്ടി)	14	അരി മട്ട
27 Kodungallur (Kottappuram)			
1	വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (നാടൻ)	6	നേന്ത്രക്കായ പാണ്ടി(വരവ്)
2	കൊപ്ര തെളിവ്	7	പച്ചക്കപ്പ
3	തേങ്ങാപിണ്ണാക്ക് (എക്സ്പ്പെല്ലർ)	8	ശർക്കര (പാണ്ടി)
4	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത് (Quintal)	9	പുകയില
5	പഴുത്തഅടയ്ക്ക		
28 Kunnamkulam (Chavakkad)			
1	പഴുത്തഅടയ്ക്ക	5	നേന്ത്രക്കായ പാണ്ടി(വരവ്)
2	കൊട്ടപ്പാക്ക്പുതിയത്	6	കുരുമുളക് (അൺഗാർബിൾഡ്)
3	കൊട്ടപ്പാക്ക്പഴയത്	7	ശർക്കര (പാണ്ടി)
4	നേന്ത്രക്കായ നാടൻ (ലോക്കൽ)		
29 Palakkad			
1	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്	11	പഞ്ചസാര
2	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത് 2	12	അരി മട്ട
3	ചുക്ക്	13	അരി പൊന്നി
4	പഴുത്തഅടയ്ക്ക	14	അരിജയ
5	പുകയില ഒന്നാംതരം	15	അരി ASD
6	പുകയില രണ്ടാംതരം	16	അരി ബോധന
7	നേന്ത്രക്കായ നാടൻ (പാണ്ടി)	17	നെല്ല് മട്ട
8	ശർക്കര (നാടൻ)	18	നെല്ല് ASD (വെള്ള)
9	ശർക്കര (പാണ്ടി)		
10	നിലക്കടല		

30 Chittur			
1	നിലക്കടല	**4**	അരി പൊന്മണി
2	അരി മട്ട	**5**	അരി വെള്ളപ്പൊന്നി
3	അരി എ.എസ്.ഐ	**6**	ശർക്കര (പാണ്ടി)
31 Ponnani			
1	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്	**6**	അരി കുറുവ
2	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത് 2	**7**	അരി മിനി ബോധന
3	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടോടുകൂടിയത്	**8**	അരി സി.ഒ
4	പഴുത്തടയ്ക്ക	**9**	ഉരുളകിഴങ്ങ് (ബാംഗ്ലൂർ)
5	അരി ജയ	**10**	പഞ്ചസാര
32 Mananthavady			
1	വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (നാടൻ)	17	മുട്ട (കോഴി) വൈറ്റ്ലഗോൺ
2	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്	18	കൈതച്ചക്ക/പൈനാപ്പിൾ (നാടൻ)
3	കുരുമുളക് (ചേട്ടൻ)	19	പഞ്ചസാര
4	കുരുമുളക് (വയനാടൻ)	20	മഞ്ഞൾ
5	ചുക്ക്	21	അരി മീഡിയം ഗന്ധകശാല
6	ഇഞ്ചി പഴയത്	22	അരി മട്ട
7	ഇഞ്ചി പുതിയത്	23	അരി കുറുവ
8	റബ്ബർലോട്ട്	24	കടല (കറുപ്പ്)
9	ഏലം പച്ച	25	നെല്ല് മട്ട
10	ഏലം വെള്ള	26	സവാള
11	പഴുത്ത അടയ്ക്ക	27	ഗോതമ്പ്
12	അടയ്ക്ക (പൈങ്ങ)	28	കൊക്കോ ഉണക്കപരിപ്പ്
13	കൊട്ടപ്പാക്ക്പുതിയത്	29	കാപ്പിക്കുരു
14	നേന്ത്രക്കായ (വയനാടൻ)	30	കശുവണ്ടി (പച്ച)
15	പച്ചക്കപ്പ	31	പുകയില
16	ശർക്കര (പാണ്ടി)	32	വാനില
33 Kozhikode			
1	വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (നാടൻ)	38	നെല്ല്നാടൻ
2	കൊപ്ര (എടുത്തപടി)	39	നെല്ല് വയനാടൻ
3	കൊപ്ര (മുഴുവൻ)	40	നെല്ല്ജയ
4	തേങ്ങാപിണ്ണാക്ക് (എക്സ്പ്പെല്ലർ)	41	ചെറുപയർ
5	തേങ്ങാപിണ്ണാക്ക് (റോട്ടറി)	42	കടല
6	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്	43	ഉഴുന്ന്പരിപ്പ് (മുഴുവൻ)
7	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത് 2	44	ഉഴുന്ന്പരിപ്പ്
8	കയർ (കോഴിക്കോട്- ബേപ്പൂർ)	45	റെഡ്ഗ്രാം പിളർപ്പ് (തുവര പരിപ്പ്)
9	കയർ (കോഴിക്കോട്- കയിലാണ്ടി)	46	പീസ്പരിപ്പ്
10	കുരുമുളക്(ചേട്ടൻ)	47	വൻപയർ
11	കുരുമുളക് (നാടൻ)	48	മുളക്
12	കുരുമുളക്(വയനാടൻ)	49	മല്ലി
13	ചുക്ക്	50	ജീരകം

14	ഇഞ്ചിപഴയത്	51	കടുക്
15	ഇഞ്ചിപുതിയത്	52	ഉലുവ
16	റബ്ബർ RSS 4	53	കരിമ്പിൻപഞ്ചസാര
17	ഏലംപച്ച	54	ബോധന അരി സോർട്ടക്സ്
18	പഴുത്തഅടയ്ക്ക	55	പച്ചരി സോർട്ടക്സ്
19	കൊട്ടപ്പാക്ക്പുതിയത്	56	മട്ട അരി സോർട്ടക്സ് (ഉണ്ട)
20	കൊട്ടപ്പാക്ക്പഴയത്	57	BG ദാൽവാഷ്ഡ് (Urd Dhal
21	പുകയില	58	തുവരപരിപ്പ് (FATKA)
22	നേന്ത്രക്കായ നാടൻ (ലോക്കൽ)	59	ജയ അരി സോർട്ടക്സ്
23	നേന്ത്രക്കായ പാണ്ടി(വരവ്)	60	കുറുവ അരി സോർട്ടക്സ്
24	പച്ചക്കപ്പ	61	റാഗി
25	ഉണക്കകപ്പ (തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്)	62	റെഡ്(കാശ്മീരി)പിരിയൻമുളക് (കർണാടക)
26	ശർക്കര (പാണ്ടി)	63	ഗ്രീൻപീസ്
27	നിലക്കടല	64	കാബൂളി കടല (പ്രീമിയം)
28	മുട്ട (കോഴി) വൈറ്റ്ലഗോൺ	65	ഉരുളകിഴങ്ങ് (ബാംഗ്ലൂർ)
29	മുട്ട (താറാവ്)	66	ഉള്ളി ചെറുത്
30	കൈതച്ചക്ക/പൈനാപ്പിൾ (നാടൻ)	67	സവാള
31	മഞ്ഞൾ	68	തേയില മീഡിയം
32	അരിമീഡിയം ജീരകശാല	69	ഗോതമ്പ്
33	അരി പാലക്കാട്മട്ട	70	ജാതി
34	അരി ബോധന	71	ഗ്രാമ്പു
35	അരി കുറുവ	72	കൊക്കോ
36	അരി എ.പി.എൽ		
37	കടല (കറുപ്പ്)		
	34 Vadakara		
1	വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (നാടൻ)	5	തേങ്ങാപിണ്ണാക്ക് (എക്സ്പ്പെല്ലർ)
2	കൊപ്ര (മില്ലിംഗ്)	6	നിലക്കടല
3	കൊപ്ര (മുഴുവൻ)	7	ഉണക്കക്കപ്പ
4	തേങ്ങാപിണ്ണാക്ക് (റോട്ടറി)		
	35 Kannur		
1	വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (നാടൻ)	10	പച്ചക്കപ്പ
2	കൊപ്രതെളിവ്	11	ശർക്കര (പാണ്ടി)
3	തേങ്ങാപിണ്ണാക്ക് (റോട്ടറി)	12	മുട്ട (കോഴി) വൈറ്റ്ലഗോൺ
4	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്	13	പഞ്ചസാര
5	പരുത്തിനൂല്-20	14	അരി റോസ്
6	പരുത്തിനൂല്-26	15	ഉള്ളി ചെറുത്
7	പരുത്തിനൂല് 2/20	16	ഉരുളകിഴങ്ങ് (ബാംഗ്ലൂർ)
8	നേന്ത്രക്കായ നാടൻ (ലോക്കൽ)	17	സവാള
9	നേന്ത്രക്കായ പാണ്ടി(വരവ്)	18	അരി ആന്ധ്ര വെള്ള കുറുവ
	36 Thalassery		
1	കൊപ്ര തെളിവ്	6	കൊട്ടപ്പാക്ക്പുതിയത്
2	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്	7	നേന്ത്രക്കായ പാണ്ടി(വരവ്)

3	കുരുമുളക് (അൺഗാർബിൾഡ്)	8	മുട്ട (കോഴി) വൈറ്റ്ലഗോൺ
4	പഴുത്ത അടയ്ക്ക	9	കശുവണ്ടി (പച്ച)
5	കൊട്ടപ്പാക്ക്പഴയത്		
37 Taliparamba			
1	വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (നാടൻ)	7	കൊട്ടപ്പാക്ക്പഴയത്
2	കൊപ്രതെളിവ്	8	കൊട്ടപ്പാക്ക്പുതിയത്
3	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്	9	നേന്ത്രക്കായ പാണ്ടി(വരവ്)
4	കുരുമുളക് (അൺഗാർബിൾഡ്)	10	മുട്ട (കോഴി) വൈറ്റ്ലഗോൺ
5	റബ്ബർ RSS 4	11	കശുവണ്ടി (പച്ച)
6	റബ്ബർലോട്ട്		
38 Kasargod			
1	വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (നാടൻ)	6	കൊട്ടപ്പാക്ക്പഴയത്
2	കൊപ്ര പുകരാശി	7	കൊട്ടപ്പാക്ക്പുതിയത്
3	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്	8	കശുവണ്ടി (പച്ച)
4	കുരുമുളക് (അൺഗാർബിൾഡ്)	9	നേന്ത്രക്കായ നാടൻ (ലോക്കൽ)
5	പഴുത്തഅടയ്ക്ക	10	നേന്ത്രക്കായ പാണ്ടി(വരവ്)
39 Hosdurg (Kanhangad)			
1	വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (നാടൻ)	5	കൊട്ടപ്പാക്ക്പഴയത്
2	കൊപ്രതെളിവ്	6	കൊട്ടപ്പാക്ക്പുതിയത്
3	കുരുമുളക് (അൺഗാർബിൾഡ്)	7	നേന്ത്രക്കായ നാടൻ (ലോക്കൽ)
4	റബ്ബർലോട്ട്	8	കശുവണ്ടി (പച്ച)

Table-4.2

Name of Market Intelligence Centers for collection and Daily wholesale prices of selected commodities to the Government of India

	Centres		COMMODITIES
(1)	**Thiruvananthapuram**	**(1)**	**Rice**
		(2)	**Sugar**
		(3)	**Canegur**
(2)	**Kollam**	**(1)**	**Rice**
		(2)	**Sugar**
		(3)	**Canegur**
(3)	**Alappuzha**	**(1)**	**Rice**
		(2)	**Sugar**
		(3)	**Canegur**
(4)	**Changanacherry**	**(1)**	**Rice**
		(2)	**Sugar**
		(3)	**Canegur**
(5)	**Ernakulam**	**(1)**	**Rice**
		(2)	**Sugar**
		(3)	**Canegur**

(6)	**Kochi**	**(1)**	**Rice**
		(2)	**Sugar**
		(3)	Canegur
		(4)	Bengal gram
(7)	Palakkad	(1)	Rice
		(2)	Sugar
		(3)	Canegur
		(4)	Paddy
(8)	Kozhikode	(1)	Rice
		(2)	Sugar
		(3)	Canegur

Froward to :

The Economic and Statistics Advisor,

Directorate of Economics and Statistics,

Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India,

New Delhi

Weekly Wholesale Prices of Agricultural Commodities

The weekly wholesale prices under the Market Intelligence Scheme are collected for food grains and other agricultural commodities from 46 different centres (number of items will vary center to center). These prices are being collected by different Price Reporters, according to the recommendations made by the Agricultural Prices Enquiry Committee and the instructions issued by the Government of India from time to time. The specification of the commodity say rubber Lot, dry ginger, rice 999 etc. should invariably written in the schedule. Nature of price collected i.e. primary (p), secondary(s) should also be written and reason for high variation in price over previous week's price may also be specified in the schedule. Weekly prices should be taken on each Friday and if Friday is a predeclared holiday price should be taken on previous day and otherwise it should be taken on next day and made entry in the software on Friday's date itself. These prices are collected as per norms and instructions issued for the collection of wholesale prices. The wholesale prices of Agricultural commodities collected from this selected centers are furnished to the Government of India (Schedule-4.2)

by of E-mail on the day of collection itself. Malayalam copy of the report should also be furnished to Directorate.

Monthly average of market wholesale price of Agricultural commodities is used for:-

1. To prepare wholesale price index report to The Deputy Director General, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India
2. It is also used in the publication of Price statistics.
3. It is also used for research and analysis.

Table-4.3

List of Market Intelligence Centres & Items selected for Weekly Wholesale price reporting

Sl.No	Name of Centre	No.of Items	Name of Items
1	Thiruvananthapuram	26	അരി റോസ്, അരി ചമ്പ, പഞ്ചസാര എസ് 30, കടല (വെള്ള), കടല (കറുപ്പ്), ചെറുപയർ, ഉഴുന്ന് തൊണ്ടോടുകൂടിയത് (പിളർപ്പ്), ഉഴുന്ന് (ബോൾ) തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്, ഉഴുന്ന് (പിളർപ്പ്) തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്, തുവരപ്പരിപ്പ്, ശർക്കര (പാണ്ടി), പുളിയരിപ്പൊടി (TSP), കരിപ്പുകട്ടി (പാണ്ടി), നേന്ത്രക്കായ പാണ്ടി(വരവ്), കൈതച്ചക്ക/ പൈനാപ്പിൾ (പാണ്ടി), കൊപ്ര തെളിവ്, നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടോടു കൂടിയത്, നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്, വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (നാടൻ), മുട്ട (കോഴി) വൈറ്റ് ലഗോൺ, വടപരിപ്പ്, ഗോതമ്പ് (രാജസ്ഥാൻ), ഉരുളകിഴങ്ങ് (ബാംഗ്ലൂർ), ഉള്ളി ചെറുത്, ആപ്പിൾ, ഓറഞ്ച്.
2	Kollam	22	വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (നാടൻ), കൊപ്ര തെളിവ്, കശുവണ്ടിപരിപ്പ്, മുട്ട വൈറ്റ് ലഗോൺ (കോഴി), കരിപ്പുകട്ടി (പാണ്ടി), പുളിയരിപ്പൊടി (TSP), പുകയില, പഞ്ചസാര, അരി (നാടൻ), അരി ജയ, തേങ്ങാപിണ്ണാക്ക് (എക്സ്പ്പെല്ലർ), നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടോടു കൂടിയത്, നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്, കടല (കറുപ്പ്), കടല (വെള്ള), ശർക്കര (പാണ്ടി), മുട്ട (താറാവ്), ഉള്ളി ചെറുത് ഒന്നാം തരം, ഉള്ളി ചെറുത് രണ്ടാം തരം, ഉള്ളി ചെറുത് മൂന്നാംതരം, ഉരുളകിഴങ്ങ് (ബാംഗ്ലൂർv , തണ്ണിമത്തൻ
3	Alappuzha	20	വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (നാടൻ), വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (പാണ്ടി), കൊപ്ര തെളിവ്, കൊപ്ര പുകരാശി, കയർ (ആലപ്പുഴ അഞ്ചുതെങ്ങ്), കയർ (ആലപ്പുഴ ആറാട്ടുപുഴ), തേങ്ങാപിണ്ണാക്ക് (എക്സ്പ്പെല്ലർ), പഞ്ചസാര, അരി സുരേഖ, നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടോടു കൂടിയത്, നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്, പഴുത്ത അടയ്ക്ക, പച്ചക്കപ്പ, കടല (വെള്ള), കടല (കറുപ്പ്), ശർക്കര (പാണ്ടി), കരിപ്പുകട്ടി (പാണ്ടി) സവാള, ഇഞ്ചി പച്ച, ചെറിയ ഉള്ളി
4	Kottayam	33	വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (നാടൻ), റബ്ബർ RSS 4, റബ്ബർ RSS 5, റബ്ബർ ലോട്ട്, കൈതച്ചക്ക/ പൈനാപ്പിൾ (നാടൻ), വാട്ട് കപ്പ (ബോയിൽഡ്), ശർക്കര (മറയൂർ), ശർക്കര (നാടൻ), ശർക്കര (പാണ്ടി), കരിപ്പുകട്ടി (പാണ്ടി), പുളിയരിപ്പൊടി (TSP), പഞ്ചസാര, പുകയില, നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്, നേന്ത്രക്കായ പാണ്ടി(വരവ്), കാപ്പിക്കുരു, അരി സുരേഖ, അരി വടി, തേയില, കടല (കറുപ്പ്), നിലക്കടല, അരി ആന്ധ്രാ, അരി റ്റി.കെ 9, ഉരുളകിഴങ്ങ് (ബാംഗ്ലൂർ), ഉള്ളി ചെറുത്, പച്ച മാങ്ങ, പഴുത്ത മാങ്ങ, മാങ്ങ മൂവാണ്ടൻ, കൈതച്ചക്ക/പൈനാപ്പിൾ(പാണ്ടി), കൈതച്ചക്ക/പൈനാപ്പിൾ (വാഴക്കുളം), ഓറഞ്ച്, ആപ്പിൾ. തണ്ണിമത്തൻ

5	Idukki	19	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്, കുരുമുളക് (അൺഗാർബിൾഡ്), ചുക്ക് പുതിയത്, ഏലം മൈസൂർ, റബ്ബർ **RSS 4**, റബ്ബർ **RSS 5**, റബ്ബർ ലോട്ട്, വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (നാടൻ), മഞ്ഞൾ നാടൻ, നേന്ത്രക്കായ നാടൻ (ലോക്കൽ), നേന്ത്രക്കായ പാണ്ടി(വരവ്), കൊക്കോ പച്ച, അരി മട്ട **999**, തേങ്ങാപിണ്ണാക്ക് (എക്സ്പ്പെല്ലർ), ഇഞ്ചി, സവാള (കുന) ഒന്നാം തരം, ഉരുളകിഴങ്ങ് (കോലാർ). തണ്ണിമത്തൻ, ചെറിയ ഉള്ളി
6	Thrissur	22	വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (നാടൻ), തേങ്ങാപിണ്ണാക്ക് (എക്സ്പ്പെല്ലർ), നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്, പഴുത്ത അടയ്ക്ക, നേന്ത്രക്കായ നാടൻ (ലോക്കൽ), നേന്ത്രക്കായ പാണ്ടി(വരവ്), കൈതച്ചക്ക/പൈനാപ്പിൾ (വാഴക്കുളം), പഞ്ചസാര, അരി ജയ, അരി മട്ട, അരി ബോധന, അരി ചെറുമണി, അരി സി.ഒ, കൊപ്ര തെളിവ്, പച്ചക്കപ്പ, കുരുമുളക് (അൺഗാർബിൾഡ്), ശർക്കര (പാണ്ടി), സവാള, ഉരുളകിഴങ്ങ് (ബാംഗ്ലൂർ), ഉരുളകിഴങ്ങ് (ഊട്ടി), ഉള്ളി ചെറുത് ഒന്നാം തരം, ഉള്ളി ചെറുത് രണ്ടാം തരം.
7	Ernakulam	67	വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (നാടൻ), കൊപ്ര തെളിവ്, തേങ്ങാപിണ്ണാക്ക് (റോട്ടറി), നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്, പഴുത്ത അടയ്ക്ക, നേന്ത്രക്കായ നാടൻ (ലോക്കൽ), നേന്ത്രക്കായ പാണ്ടി (വരവ്), കൈതച്ചക്ക/ പൈനാപ്പിൾ(നാടൻ) ,ശർക്കര (പാണ്ടി), അരി മട്ട, അരി സൂരേഖ, പച്ചക്കപ്പ, കടല (കറുപ്പ്), നിലക്കടല, ഗോതമ്പ്, ഉരുളകിഴങ്ങ് (മേട്ടുപാളയം), ഉരുളകിഴങ്ങ് (കോലാർ), സവാള, ചെറുപയർ, കടല, ഉഴുന്ന് പരിപ്പ് (മുഴുവൻ), ഉഴുന്ന് പരിപ്പ്, റെഡ് ഗ്രാം പിളർപ്പ് തുവര) (പരിപ്പ്, പീസ് പരിപ്പ്, വൻപയർ, മുളക് (ഗുണ്ടര്), മല്ലി, ജീരകം, കടുക്, ഉലുവ, കരിമ്പിൻ പഞ്ചസാര, ബോധന അരി സോർട്ടക്സ്, പച്ചരി സോർട്ടക്സ്, മട്ട അരി സോർട്ടക്സ് (ഉണ്ട), **BG** ദാൽ വാഷ്ഡ് **(Urd Dhal)**, തൂവരപരിപ്പ് **(FATKA)**, ജയ അരി സോർട്ടക്സ്, കുറുവ അരി സോർട്ടക്സ്, റാഗി, തണ്ണിമത്തൻ റെഡ്(ഗുണ്ടൂർ)പിരിയൻ മുളക്(കാശ്മീരി), ഗ്രീൻ പീസ്, കാബൂളി കടല (ചെറുത്), കാബൂളി കടല (പ്രീമിയം), നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടോടു കൂടിയത്, കരിപ്പുകട്ടി (പാണ്ടി), തുവരപ്പരിപ്പ്, കടല പരിപ്പ്, ഉഴുന്ന് (ബോൾ) തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്, ഇഞ്ചി, മീൻ മത്തി, മീൻ അയല, പച്ച മാങ്ങ, പഴുത്ത മാങ്ങ, മാങ്ങ മൂവാണ്ടൻ, മാങ്ങ നീലം, മാങ്ങ സേലം, മാങ്ങ വെങ്കാരപ്പള്ളി, മാങ്ങ സിന്ധൂരം, മാങ്ങ തോടപുരി, മാങ്ങ മൽഗോവ, മാങ്ങ ഹിമവസന്ത, മാങ്ങ കളപാടി, റെഡ്പിരിയ(കാശ്മീരിൻ) മുളക് (കർണാടക), ശർക്കര ബംഗാര പെട്ട, ചെറിയ ഉള്ളി, വെളുത്തുള്ളി

8	Palakkad	23	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്, ചുക്ക്, പഴുത്ത അടയ്ക്ക, പുകയില ഒന്നാം തരം, പുകയില രണ്ടാം തരം, നേന്ത്രക്കായ നാടൻ (ലോക്കൽ), ശർക്കര (നാടൻ), ശർക്കര (പാണ്ടി), നിലക്കടല, പഞ്ചസാര, അരി മട്ട, അരി പൊന്നി, അരി ജയ, അരി **AP1**, അരി ബോധന, നെല്ല് മട്ട, നെല്ല് **ASD** വെള്ള, നേന്ത്രക്കായ പാണ്ടി(വരവ്), ഉള്ളി ചെറുത്, ഉരുളകിഴങ്ങ് (ബാംഗ്ലൂർ). തണ്ണിമത്തൻ, വെല്ലം ഒന്നാം തരം, വെല്ലം രണ്ടാം തരം
9	Malappuram	7	ഉള്ളി ചെറുത് ഒന്നാം തരം, ഉള്ളി ചെറുത് രണ്ടാം തരം, ഉള്ളി ചെറുത് മൂന്നാംതരം, സവാള (കുന) ഒന്നാം തരം, സവാള (കുന) രണ്ടാം തരം, സവാള (കുന) മൂന്നാംതരം, തണ്ണിമത്തൻ
10	Kozhikode	79	വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ(നാടൻ,) കൊപ്ര (എടുത്തപടി),കൊപ്ര (മുഴുവൻ), തേങ്ങാപിണ്ണാക്ക് (എക്സ്പ്പെല്ലർ), തേങ്ങാപിണ്ണാക്ക് (റോട്ടറി), നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്, കയർ (ബേപ്പൂർ -കോഴിക്കോട്), കയർ - കോഴിക്കോട്) (ക്വയിലാണ്ടി, കുരുമുളക്(ചേട്ടൻ) , കുരുമുളക് (നാടൻ), കുരുമുളക്(വയനാടൻ), ചുക്ക്, ഇഞ്ചി പഴയത്, ഇഞ്ചി പുതിയത്, റബ്ബർ **RSS 4**, ഏലം പച്ച, പഴുത്ത അടയ്ക്ക, കൊട്ടപ്പാക്ക് പുതിയത്, കൊട്ടപ്പാക്ക് പഴയത്, പുകയില, നേന്ത്രക്കായ നാടൻ (ലോക്കൽ), നേന്ത്രക്കായ പാണ്ടി(വരവ്), പച്ചക്കപ്പ, ഉണക്ക കപ്പ (തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്), ശർക്കര (പാണ്ടി), നിലക്കടല, മുട്ട വൈറ്റ് ലഗോൺ (കോഴി), മുട്ട (താറാവ്), കൈതച്ചക്ക/ പൈനാപ്പിൾ (നാടൻ) മഞ്ഞൾ, അരി ജീരകശാല, അരി പാലക്കാട് മട്ട, അരി ബോധന, അരി കുറുവ, അരി എഎൽ.പി., കടല (കറുപ്പ്), നെല്ല് നാടൻ, നെല്ല് വയനാടൻ, നെല്ല് ജയ, ചെറുപയർ, കടല, ഉഴുന്ന് പരിപ്പ് (മുഴുവൻ), ഉഴുന്ന് പരിപ്പ്, റെഡ് ഗ്രാം പിളർപ്പ് (തുവര പരിപ്പ്), പീസ് പരിപ്പ്, വൻപയർ, മുളക്, മല്ലി, ജീരകം, കടുക്, ഉലുവ, കരിമ്പിൻ പഞ്ചസാര, ബോധന അരി സോർട്ടക്സ്, പച്ചരി സോർട്ടക്സ്, മട്ട അരി സോർട്ടക്സ് (ഉണ്ട), **BG** ദാൽ വാഷ്ഡ് (**Urd Dhal**, തൂവരപരിപ്പ് (**FATKA**), ജയ അരി സോർട്ടക്സ്, കുറുവ അരി സോർട്ടക്സ്, റാഗി, റെഡ്(കാശ്മീരി)പിരിയൻ മുളക് (കർണാടക), ഗ്രീൻ പീസ്, കാബൂളി കടല (പ്രീമിയം), ഉരുളകിഴങ്ങ് (ബാംഗ്ലൂർ), ഉള്ളി ചെറുത്, സവാള, തേയില മീഡിയം, ഗോതമ്പ്, തേയില സ്പെഷ്യൽ, കാപ്പിക്കുരു, പഴുത്ത മാങ്ങ, എള്ള്, കശുവണ്ടി (പച്ച), നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടോടു കൂടിയത്, പച്ച മാങ്ങ, തണ്ണിമത്തൻ, ജാതി ഗ്രാമ്പു, കൊക്കോ

11	Kannur	20	വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (നാടൻ), കൊപ്ര തെളിവ്, തേങ്ങാപിണ്ണാക്ക് (റോട്ടറി), നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്, പരുത്തിനൂല്-20, പരുത്തിനൂല്-26, പരുത്തിനൂല് 2/20, നേന്ത്രക്കായ നാടൻ (ലോക്കൽ), നേന്ത്രക്കായ പാണ്ടി(വരവ്), പച്ചക്കപ്പ, ശർക്കര (പാണ്ടി), മുട്ട (കോഴി) വൈറ്റ് ലഗോൺ, പഞ്ചസാര, അരി റോസ്, ഉള്ളി ചെറുത്, ഉരുളകിഴങ്ങ് (ബാംഗ്ലൂർ), സവാള, അരി ആന്ധ്ര വെള്ള കുറുവ, അച്ചുവെല്ലം,. തണ്ണിമത്തൻ
12	Kasargod	20	വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (നാടൻ), കൊപ്ര പുകരാശി, നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്, കുരുമുളക് (അൺഗാർബിൾഡ്), പഴുത്ത അടയ്ക്ക, കൊട്ടപ്പാക്ക് പഴയത്, കൊട്ടപ്പാക്ക് പുതിയത്, കശുവണ്ടി (പച്ച), നേന്ത്രക്കായ നാടൻ (ലോക്കൽ), നേന്ത്രക്കായ പാണ്ടി(വരവ്), ഉള്ളി ചെറുത്, സവാള, ഉരുളകിഴങ്ങ് (ബാംഗ്ലൂർ), ആപ്പിൾ കാശ്മീർ, ഓറഞ്ച്, കൈതച്ചക്ക/ പൈനാപ്പിൾ (നാടൻ) കൈതച്ചക്ക/ പൈനാപ്പിൾ(പാണ്ടി) , പഴുത്ത മാങ്ങ, പച്ച മാങ്ങ, തണ്ണിമത്തൻ
13	Puthur	12	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്, കുരുമുളക് (അൺഗാർബിൾഡ്), റബ്ബർ RSS 5, കശുവണ്ടി (പച്ച), പഴുത്ത അടയ്ക്ക, നേന്ത്രക്കായ നാടൻ (ലോക്കൽ), നേന്ത്രക്കായ പാണ്ടി(വരവ്), പച്ചക്കപ്പ, ഉണക്ക കപ്പ (തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്), വാട്ട് കപ്പ (ബോയിൽഡ്), അരി ജയ, റബ്ബർ ലോട്ട്,
14	Punalur	13	റബ്ബർ RSS 4, റബ്ബർ RSS 5, റബ്ബർ ലോട്ട്, മുട്ട വൈറ്റ് (കോഴി) ലഗോൺ, നേന്ത്രക്കായ നാടൻ(ലോക്കൽ), നേന്ത്രക്കായ പാണ്ടി(വരവ്), നേന്ത്രക്കായ (വയനാട്), കൈതച്ചക്ക/ പൈനാപ്പിൾ (നാടൻ), കൈതച്ചക്ക(വാഴക്കുളം) /പൈനാപ്പിൾ, കൈതച്ചക്ക/ പൈനാപ്പിൾ (പാണ്ടി), ശർക്കര (പാണ്ടി), അരി പവിഴം, മുട്ട (കോഴി) നാടൻ.
15	Adoor	18	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടോടു കൂടിയത്, നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്, കുരുമുളക് (അൺഗാർബിൾഡ്), കശുവണ്ടി (പച്ച), പഴുത്ത അടയ്ക്ക, നേന്ത്രക്കായ നാടൻ (ലോക്കൽ), നേന്ത്രക്കായ പാണ്ടി(വരവ്), നേന്ത്രക്കായ (വയനാടൻ), പച്ചക്കപ്പ, ഉണക്ക കപ്പ, വാട്ട് കപ്പ (ബോയിൽഡ്), മുട്ട വൈറ്റ് ലഗോൺ (കോഴി), പുളിയരിപ്പൊടി (TSP), പുകയില, പഞ്ചസാര, അരി ജയ, അരി റോസ്, ചുക്ക്.
16	Thiruvalla	10	വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (പാണ്ടി), നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്, നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത് 2, നേന്ത്രക്കായ നാടൻ (ലോക്കൽ), നേന്ത്രക്കായ പാണ്ടി(വരവ്), പച്ചക്കപ്പ, കൊക്കോ ബീൻ, അരി പവിഴം, നേന്ത്രക്കായ (വയനാടൻ). തണ്ണിമത്തൻ

17	Chengannur	13	വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (നാടൻ), മുട്ട (കോഴി) വൈറ്റ് ലഗോൺ, കരിപ്പുകട്ടി (നാടൻ), പുളിയരിപ്പൊടി (TSP), പുകയില, നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്, പഴുത്ത അടയ്ക്ക, നേന്ത്രക്കായ നാടൻ (ലോക്കൽ), നേന്ത്രക്കായ പാണ്ടി(വരവ്), നേന്ത്രക്കായ (വയനാടൻ), പച്ചക്കപ്പ, ഉണക്ക കപ്പ.
18	Kayamkulam	10	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടോടു കൂടിയത്, കശുവണ്ടി (പച്ച), പച്ചക്കപ്പ, മുട്ട വൈറ്റ് ലഗോൺ (കോഴി), ശർക്കര (പാണ്ടി), കരിപ്പുകട്ടി (പാണ്ടി), പുളിയരിപ്പൊടി(TSP), പഞ്ചസാര, അരി ആന്ധ്രാ, സവാള
19	Changanacherry	13	മുട്ട (കോഴിവൈറ്റ് ലഗോൺ) ശർക്കര (പാണ്ടി), പുളിയരിപ്പൊടി (TSP), പുകയില, നേന്ത്രക്കായ പാണ്ടി(വരവ്), പച്ചക്കപ്പ, വാട്ട് കപ്പ (ബോയിൽഡ്), വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (പാണ്ടി), തേങ്ങാപിണ്ണാക്ക് (എക്സ്പെല്ലർ), പഞ്ചസാര, അരി ഫെയർ പ്രൈസ്, അരി കുത്തരി O M, അരി കുത്തരി Gr-1.
20	Pala	15	വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (നാടൻ), നേന്ത്രക്കായ പാണ്ടി(വരവ്), റബ്ബർ RSS 4, റബ്ബർ RSS 5, വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (പാണ്ടി), റബ്ബർ ലോട്ട്, കുരുമുളക് (അൺഗാർബിൾഡ്), മഞ്ഞൾ, അരി ജയ, അരി നല്ലരി, അരി പവിഴം, ശർക്കര (മറയൂർ), ശർക്കര (പാണ്ടി), കൊക്കോ ബീൻ, പഴുത്ത അടയ്ക്ക, പഞ്ചസാര.
21	Kuttanad	6	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടോടു കൂടിയത്, മുട്ട വൈറ്റ് (കോഴി) ലഗോൺ, അരി ജയ, അരി പവിഴം, നെല്ല്, ഉരുളകിഴങ്ങ് (ബാംഗ്ലൂർ)
22	Kattapana	8	കുരുമുളക് (അൺഗാർബിൾഡ്), കാപ്പിക്കുരു, ചുക്ക്, ഏലം കന്നി, മഞ്ഞൾ,കൊക്കോ ബീൻ, കൊക്കോ ഉണങ്ങിയത്, ഏലം പച്ച
23	Kalady	16	അരി മട്ട, നെല്ല്, പഞ്ചസാര, കൊക്കോ ഉണക്ക പരിപ്പ്, കൊക്കോ തൊണ്ടോടുകൂടിയത്, ജാതിക്ക തൊണ്ടോടുകൂടിയത്, ജാതിക്ക തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്, ജാതി പത്രി (റെഡ്), ജാതി പത്രി (വെള്ള), ഉരുളകിഴങ്ങ് (ബാംഗ്ലൂർ), കൈതച്ചക്ക /പൈനാപ്പിൾ (നാടൻ) , പച്ച മാങ്ങ, പഴുത്ത മാങ്ങ, മാങ്ങ മൂവാണ്ടൻ, മാങ്ങ നീലം, മാങ്ങ സേലം.
24	Aluva	24	വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (നാടൻ), കുരുമുളക് (അൺഗാർബിൾഡ്), പുൽ തൈലം, ശർക്കര (പാണ്ടി), പുകയില മീനംപാളയം, പുളിയരിപ്പൊട(TSP), നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്, നേന്ത്രക്കായ നാടൻ (ലോക്കൽ), നേന്ത്രക്കായ പാണ്ടി(വരവ്), ഉരുളകിഴങ്ങ് (ഊട്ടി), അരി ജയ, അരി ക്രാന്തി, പഞ്ചസാര, എള്ള്, നല്ലെണ്ണ, നെല്ല് മട്ട, നെല്ല് പൊന്നി, കൈതച്ചക്ക / പൈനാപ്പിൾ (നാടൻ) , കൈതച്ചക്ക) / പൈനാപ്പിൾ (പാണ്ടി, പച്ച മാങ്ങ, പഴുത്ത മാങ്ങ, മാങ്ങ മൂവാണ്ടൻ, മാങ്ങ നീലം, മാങ്ങ സേലം

25	Kothamangalam	17	കുരുമുളക് (അൺഗാർബിൾഡ്), ചുക്ക്, റബ്ബർ RSS 4, റബ്ബർ RSS 5, റബ്ബർ ലോട്ട്, മഞ്ഞൾ, പുകയില നെറ്റികെട്ട്, കൊക്കോ, കൊപ്ര തെളിവ്, കൈതച്ചക്ക /പൈനാപ്പിൾ (നാടൻ), കൈതച്ചക്ക /പൈനാപ്പിൾ (പാണ്ടി), കൈതച്ചക്ക(വാഴക്കുളം), പച്ച മാങ്ങ, പഴുത്ത മാങ്ങ, മാങ്ങ മൂവാണ്ടൻ, മാങ്ങ നീലം, ജാതി, അടക്ക
26	Kochi	76	വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (കൊച്ചി റെഡി), കയർ (കൊച്ചി പറവൂർ), കുരുമുളക് (അൺഗാർബിൾഡ്), കുരുമുളക് (അൺഗാർബിൾ), ചുക്ക് അൺ ബ്ലീച്ഡ്, ഏലം എജിഎൽ, റബ്ബർ RSS 4, റബ്ബർ RSS 5, റബ്ബർ ലോട്ട്, മഞ്ഞൾ നാടൻ, പുൽ തൈലം നാടൻ, കൊട്ടപ്പാക്ക് ഒന്നാംതരം, കൊട്ടപ്പാക്ക് രണ്ടാംതരം, കടല (കറുപ്പ്), ശർക്കര (പാണ്ടി), പുകയില മീനംപാളയം, അരി ഫൈൻ, അരി കോമൺ, ചെറുപയർ, കടല, ഉഴുന്ന് പരിപ്പ് (മുഴുവൻ), ഉഴുന്ന് പരിപ്പ്, റെഡ് ഗ്രാം പിളർപ്പ് (തുവര പരിപ്പ്), പീസ് പരിപ്പ്, വൻപയർ, മുളക് (ഗുണ്ടർ), മല്ലി, ജീരകം, കടുക്, ഉലുവ, കരിമ്പിൻ പഞ്ചസാര, ബോധന അരി സോർട്ടക്സ്, പച്ചരി സോർട്ടക്സ് IR-8 (യു..പി.)പച്ചരി സോർട്ടക്സ് IR-8 (ആന്ധ്ര),കൈതച്ചക്ക / പൈനാപ്പിൾ(പാണ്ടി) , മട്ട അരി സോർട്ടക്സ് (ഉണ്ട), BG ദാൽ വാഷ്ഡ് (Urd Dhal), തൂവരപരിപ്പ് (FATKA), ജയ അരി സോർട്ടക്സ്, കുറുവ അരി സോർട്ടക്സ്, റാഗി, റെഡ്(ഗുണ്ടൂർ)പിരിയൻ മുളക്(കാശ്മീരി), റെഡ്(കർണാടക) പിരിയൻ മുളക്(കാശ്മീരി), ഗ്രീൻ പീസ്, കാബൂളി കടല (ചെറുത്), കാബൂളി കടല (പ്രീമിയം), കൊപ്ര തെളിവ്, തേങ്ങാപിണ്ണാക്ക് (റോട്ടറി), തേങ്ങാപിണ്ണാക്ക് (എക്സ്പെല്ലർ), തേയില മീഡിയം, ഗോതമ്പ്(ഗുജറാത്ത്) , ഉരുളകിഴങ്ങ് (ബാംഗ്ലൂർ), ഉരുളകിഴങ്ങ് (ഊട്ടി), ഉരുളകിഴങ്ങ് (മേട്ടുപാളയം), നിലക്കടല, ഇഞ്ചി, കശുവണ്ടിപരിപ്പ്, ഉഴുന്ന് തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത് (ബോൾ), കൈതച്ചക്ക /പൈനാപ്പിൾ (നാടൻ), മാങ്ങ നീലം, മാങ്ങ മൂവാണ്ടൻ, പച്ച മാങ്ങ, മാങ്ങ സേലം, മാങ്ങ വെങ്കാരപ്പള്ളി, മാങ്ങ സിന്ധൂരം, മാങ്ങ തോടപുരി, മാങ്ങ മൽഗോവ, മാങ്ങ ഹിമവസന്ത, മാങ്ങ കളപാടി, പഴുത്ത മാങ്ങ, ആവോലി, കൊഞ്ച്. സവാള, ചെറിയ ഉള്ളി, മുതിര, രാജ്മ, വെളുത്തുള്ളി
27	Muvattupuzha	24	റബ്ബർ RSS 5, റബ്ബർ ലോട്ട്, പുകയില മീനംപാളയം, കുരുമുളക് (അൺഗാർബിൾഡ്), ചുക്ക് പുതിയത്, നേന്ത്രക്കായ നാടൻ (ലോക്കൽ), നേന്ത്രക്കായ പാണ്ടി(വരവ്), കൊക്കോ ബീൻ, കൊപ്ര തെളിവ്, ശർക്കര (മറയൂർ), പഞ്ചസാര എസ് 30, അരി ജയ, അരി മട്ട 999, ഇഞ്ചി പുതിയത്, കശുവണ്ടി (പച്ച), കൈതച്ചക്ക /പൈനാപ്പിൾ(നാടൻ), കൈതച്ചക്ക / പൈനാപ്പിൾ(പാണ്ടി) , പച്ച മാങ്ങ, പഴുത്ത മാങ്ങ, മാങ്ങ മൂവാണ്ടൻ, മാങ്ങ നീലം, മാങ്ങ സേലം. ജാതി, ജാതിപത്രി

28	North Paravoor	22	വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (നാടൻ), കൊപ്ര പുകരാശി, തേങ്ങാപിണ്ണാക്ക് (റോട്ടറി), നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്, പഴുത്ത അടയ്ക്ക, നേന്ത്രക്കായ നാടൻ (ലോക്കൽ), നേന്ത്രക്കായ പാണ്ടി(വരവ്), പച്ചക്കപ്പ, മുട്ട വൈറ്റ് ലഗോൺ (കോഴി), ശർക്കര (പാണ്ടി), പഞ്ചസാര എസ് 30, അരി ജയ, അരി ചെറുമണി, കൊപ്ര തെളിവ്, തേങ്ങാപിണ്ണാക്ക് (എക്സ്പെല്ലർ), കൈതച്ചക്കപൈനാപ്പിൾ / (നാടൻ)കൈതച്ചക്ക/പൈനാപ്പിൾ (പാണ്ടി), പച്ച മാങ്ങ, പഴുത്ത മാങ്ങ, മാങ്ങ മൂവാണ്ടൻ, മാങ്ങ നീലം, മാങ്ങ സേലം.
29	Irinjalakkuda	17	വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (ശുദ്ധം), കൊപ്ര തെളിവ്, തേങ്ങാപിണ്ണാക്ക് (എക്സ്പെല്ലർ), തേങ്ങാപിണ്ണാക്ക് (ഡി ഓയിൽഡ്), കുരുമുളക് (അൺഗാർബിൾഡ്), കശുവണ്ടി (പച്ച), ശർക്കര (പാണ്ടി), നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്, നേന്ത്രക്കായ നാടൻ (ലോക്കൽ), നേന്ത്രക്കായ പാണ്ടി(വരവ്), പച്ചക്കപ്പ, പഞ്ചസാര (പ്യാരി), അരി ചെറുമണി, അരി മട്ട, കൊട്ടപ്പാക്ക്, ഉള്ളി ചെറുത്, ഉരുളകിഴങ്ങ് (ഊട്ടി),
30	Kodungallur	15	വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (നാടൻ), കൊപ്ര തെളിവ്, തേങ്ങാപിണ്ണാക്ക് (എക്സ്പെല്ലർ), നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത് (QUINTAL), പഴുത്ത അടയ്ക്ക, നേന്ത്രക്കായ(പാണ്ടിവരവ്), പച്ചക്കപ്പ, ശർക്കര (പാണ്ടി), പുകയില, അരി റോസ്, അരി മട്ട, അരി സി.ഒ, അരി നോർമൽ, ഗോതമ്പ്, ഉരുളകിഴങ്ങ് (ബാംഗ്ലൂർ,).
31	Kunnamkulam	23	പഴുത്ത അടയ്ക്ക, കൊട്ടപ്പാക്ക് പുതിയത്, കൊട്ടപ്പാക്ക് പഴയത്, നേന്ത്രക്കായ(നാടൻ) ലോക്കൽ(, നേന്ത്രക്കായ പാണ്ടി(വരവ്)കുരുമുളക്(അൺഗാർബിൾഡ്), ശർക്കര(പാണ്ടി), അരി പാലക്കാട് മട്ട, അരി റോസ്, അരി ബോധന, അരി സി.ഒ, അരി ക്രാന്തി, അരി കുറുവ, അരി ആന്ധ്രാ ജയ, ഉരുളകിഴങ്ങ് (ബാംഗ്ലൂർ), ഉരുളകിഴങ്ങ്(ഊട്ടി) പഞ്ചസാര, സവാള, ആപ്പിൾ കാശ്മീർ, ആപ്പിൾ ചൈനീസ്, ആപ്പിൾ ഓസ്ട്രേലിയ, ഓറഞ്ച് നാഗ്പ്പൂർ, ഓറഞ്ച് അമരാവതി.
32	Alathur	6	അരി ജയ, അരി മട്ട, അരി കുറുവ, മട്ട പ്രൈമറി, എപിഐ പ്രൈമറി, ജയ പ്രൈമറി.
33	Chittur	10	നിലക്കടല, അരി മട്ട, അരി എ.എസ്.ഐ, അരി പൊന്മണി, അരി വെള്ളപ്പോന്നി, ശർക്കര(നാടൻ)നെല്ല് മട്ട, നെല്ല് സുജാത, നെല്ല് കാഞ്ചന, നെല്ല് പൊൻമണി.
34	Manjeri	14	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്, കുരുമുളക് (അൺഗാർബിൾഡ്)പഴുത്ത അടയ്ക്ക, നേന്ത്രക്കായ പാണ്ടി(വരവ്), അരി മട്ട, അരി ബോധന, പഞ്ചസാര,

			കൈതച്ചക്ക/പൈനാപ്പിൾ(വാഴക്കുളം), കൈതച്ചക്ക / പൈനാപ്പിൾ(നാടൻ), കശുവണ്ടി (പച്ച), മാങ്ങ മൂവാണ്ടൻ, മാങ്ങ നീലം, മാങ്ങ വെങ്കാരപ്പള്ളി, മാങ്ങ സിന്ധൂരം.
35	Ponnani	27	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്, നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടോടു കൂടിയത്, പഴുത്ത അടയ്ക്ക, അരി ജയ, അരി കുറുവ, അരി മിനി ബോധന, അരി സി.ഒ, ഉരുളകിഴങ്ങ് (ബാംഗ്ലൂർ), പഞ്ചസാര, അരി ഫെയർ പ്രൈസ്, ഗോതമ്പ് എ.പി.എൽ, കശുവണ്ടി(പച്ച) , കൈതച്ചക്ക /പൈനാപ്പിൾ (നാടൻ), മാങ്ങ മൂവാണ്ടൻ, മാങ്ങ നീലം, മാങ്ങ സേലം, മാങ്ങ സിന്ധൂരം, മാങ്ങ വെങ്കാരപ്പള്ളി, മാങ്ങ തോടപുരി, മാങ്ങ മൽഗോവ, മാങ്ങ ഹിമവസന്ത, മാങ്ങ കളപാടി, മാങ്ങ ഉർമാനിയ, മാങ്ങ കക്കിരി, മാങ്ങ ബാധ, മാങ്ങ പ്രിയൂർ, മാങ്ങ നടശാല.
36	Perinthalmanna	10	കുരുമുളക് (അൺഗാർബിൾഡ്), റബ്ബർ ലോട്ട്, മഞ്ഞൾ, ചുക്ക്, കൈതച്ചക്ക /പൈനാപ്പിൾ(നാടൻ), കശുവണ്ടി (പച്ച), മാങ്ങ മൂവാണ്ടൻ, മാങ്ങ നീലം, മാങ്ങ സേലം, മാങ്ങ വെങ്കാരപ്പള്ളി.
37	Thirur	6	വെറ്റില, കൈതച്ചക്ക /പൈനാപ്പിൾ (നാടൻ), മാങ്ങ മൂവാണ്ടൻ, മാങ്ങ നീലം, മാങ്ങ സേലം, മാങ്ങ സിന്ധൂരം,
38	Vadakara	15	വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (നാടൻ) കൊപ്ര (മില്ലിംഗ്) കൊപ്ര (മുഴുവൻ) തേങ്ങാപിണ്ണാക്ക് (റോട്ടറി/ എക്സ്പ്പെല്ലർ) നിലക്കടല, അരി ഓപ്പൺ മാർക്കറ്റ്, അരി ഫെയർ പ്രൈസ്, , ഗോതമ്പ് ഫെയർ പ്രൈസ്, ശർക്കര (പാണ്ടി), പഞ്ചസാര, കുരുമുളക് (അൺഗാർബിൾഡ്), നേന്ത്രക്കായ ലോക്കൽ, ഉരുളകിഴങ്ങ് (ബാംഗ്ലൂർ), ഉണക്കക്കപ്പ
39	Thalassery	16	കൊപ്ര തെളിവ്, നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്, കുരുമുളക് (അൺഗാർബിൾഡ്) പഴുത്ത അടയ്ക്ക, കൊട്ടപ്പാക്ക് പുതിയത്, കൊട്ടപ്പാക്ക് പഴയത്, നേന്ത്രക്കായ പാണ്ടി (വരവ്) കോഴി മുട്ട വൈറ്റ് ലഗോൺ, കശുവണ്ടി (പച്ച), അരി ആന്ധ്ര പൊന്നി, , ശർക്കര (പാണ്ടി) പഞ്ചസാര, ഉരുളകിഴങ്ങ് (ബാംഗ്ലൂർ) ഇഞ്ചി, ചുക്ക്, ഗോതമ്പ് (ഫെയർ പ്രൈസ്)
40	Payannur	1	കൊപ്ര (മില്ലിംഗ്)
41	Thaliparambu	11	വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (നാടൻ), കൊപ്ര തെളിവ്, നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്, കുരുമുളക് (അൺഗാർബിൾഡ്), റബ്ബർ RSS 4, കശുവണ്ടി (പച്ച), റബ്ബർ ലോട്ട്, കൊട്ടപ്പാക്ക് പഴയത്, കൊട്ടപ്പാക്ക് പുതിയത്, നേന്ത്രക്കായ പാണ്ടി(വരവ്), മുട്ട (കോഴി), മഞ്ഞൾ.

42	Hosdurg	16	വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (നാടൻ), കൊപ്ര തെളിവ്, കുരുമുളക് (അൺഗാർബിൾഡ്), റബ്ബർ ലോട്ട്, കൊട്ടപ്പാക്ക് പഴയത്, കൊട്ടപ്പാക്ക് പുതിയത്, നേന്ത്രക്കായ (നാടൻ), കശുവണ്ടി (പച്ച), ഉള്ളി ചെറുത്, ഉരുളകിഴങ്ങ് (ബാംഗ്ലൂർ), ആപ്പിൾ, ഓറഞ്ച്, കൈതച്ചക്ക /പൈനാപ്പിൾ (നാടൻ) പഴുത്ത മാങ്ങ, പച്ച മാങ്ങ, നേന്ത്രക്കായ പാണ്ടി (വരവ്).
43	Nedumangad	18	കുരുമുളക് (അൺഗാർബിൾഡ്), റബ്ബർ ലോട്ട്, റബ്ബർ RSS 5, കൊട്ടപ്പാക്ക് ഒന്നാംതരം, കൊട്ടപ്പാക്ക് രണ്ടാംതരം, നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടോടു കൂടിയത്, കശുവണ്ടി (പച്ച), പഴുത്ത അടയ്ക്ക, നേന്ത്രക്കായ നാടൻ (ലോക്കൽ), നേന്ത്രക്കായ പാണ്ടി, മൈസൂർ പൂവൻ, പച്ചക്കപ്പ, മുട്ട (കോഴി) വൈറ്റ് ലഗോൺ നാടൻ, പഞ്ചസാര, ഉരുളകിഴങ്ങ് (ബാംഗ്ലൂർ), വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (പാണ്ടി), ജാതി, കൊക്കോ
44	Mananthavady	36	വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ നാടൻ, നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്, കുരുമുളക് (ചേട്ടൻ/ വയനാടൻ) , ചുക്ക്, ഇഞ്ചി പഴയത്, ഇഞ്ചി പുതിയത്, റബ്ബർ ലോട്ട്, ഏലം പച്ച, ഏലം വെള്ള, , അടയ്ക്ക (പൈങ്ങ) അടയ്ക്ക (പഴുത്തത്), കൊട്ടപ്പാക്ക് (പുതിയത്), നേന്ത്രക്കായ (വയനാടൻ), പച്ചക്കപ്പ, ശർക്കര (പാണ്ടി), കോഴി മുട്ട (വൈറ്റ് ലഗോൺ), കൈതച്ചക്ക/ പൈനാപ്പിൾ (നാടൻ), പഞ്ചസാര, മഞ്ഞൾ, അരി മീഡിയം ഗന്തകശാല, അരി മട്ട, അരി കുറുവ, കൊട്ടപ്പാക്ക് പഴയത്, കടല (കറുപ്പ്), നെല്ല് മട്ട, സവാള, ഗോതമ്പ്, കൊക്കോ ഉണക്ക പരിപ്പ്, കാപ്പിക്കുരു, കശുവണ്ടി (പച്ച), പുകയില, വാനില പച്ച, ഉഴുന്ന് പിളർപ്പ് (തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്), ഉഴുന്ന് ബോൾ(തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്). തണ്ണിമത്തൻ
45	Neyyattinkara	21	നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടോടു കൂടിയത്, നാളികേരം തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്, പച്ചക്കപ്പ, പരുത്തിനൂല്-20, പരുത്തിനൂല്-60, പരുത്തിനൂല്-100, നേന്ത്രക്കായ (നാടൻ) നേന്ത്രക്കായ പാണ്ടി വരവ്, മൈസൂർ പൂവൻ നേന്ത്രക്കായ (വയനാടൻ) അരി ഓപ്പൺ മാർക്കറ്റ്, ഗോതമ്പ് എ.പി.എൽ, ഗോതമ്പ് ബി.പി.എൽ, പഞ്ചസാര, വടപരിപ്പ്, കൈതച്ചക്ക / പൈനാപ്പിൾ (വാഴക്കുളം) ഉരുളകിഴങ്ങ് (ബാംഗ്ലൂർ) പച്ച മാങ്ങ, പഴുത്ത മാങ്ങ, കശുവണ്ടി (പച്ച)

Schedule-4.2

(APPENDIX I)

Government of Kerala

Department of Economics and Statistics

Wholesale Prices of Agricultural Commodities (Weekly)

District... Market...

For week ending Friday dated …………………..

Peak marketing period of the day to which the prices refer...

Name of commodity	Variety and quality	Standard All India unit	Wholesale Price per Standard all India unit of weight		Nature of price i.e. Primary (P) or Secondary (S)	Reason for abnormal variation in prices over previous week's price
			Rs.	Ps.		
1	2	3	4		5	6

Address...

...

Price Inspector/Reporter   Signature of reporter

(Market Intelligence)   Designation, Price Inspector/Reporter

.... Office

....

To

The Economic and Statistical Adviser to the Government of India,

Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India,

NEW DELHI.

Copy to:

The Director, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Trivandrum.

Table-4.4

Name of Market Intelligence Centres for collection and reporting of weekly wholesale prices to the Government of India.

(1)	Thiruvananthapuram	(9)	Ernakulam
(2)	Nedumangad	(10)	Kochi
(3)	Kollam	(11)	Muvattupuzha
(4)	Punalur	(12)	Kothamangalam
(5)	Alappuzha	(13)	Thrissur
(6)	Kottayam	(14)	Palakkad
(7)	Changanacherry	(15)	Kozhikode
(8)	Pala	(16)	Thalassery

Post copy of Email dated ....

Ecostat, New Delhi.

Rice ....

Arrivals...

Remarks ....

Schedule 4.3

Government of Kerala

Department of Economics and Statistics

Schedule for collecting Wholesale price of Onion

District……………………………. Centre………………………….. Week ended on……………………........

Sl. No.	Item	Wholesale Price per Quintal	Remarks

Place   Name and Signature of Price collector

Schedule 4.4

Government of Kerala

Department of Economics and Statistics

Schedule for collecting Wholesale price of Cashew nut

District……………. Centre………Week ended on……………………........

Sl. No.	Item	Wholesale Price per Quintal	Remarks

Place   Name and Signature of Price collecto

Weekly Wholsale Prices of Spices

Besides the retail prices, the Department is also collecting wholesale prices of spices like Pepper, Ginger, turmeric, Cocoa and Arecanut from the selected centres of Wayanad District on weekly basis. Report is being forwarded to the Deputy Director, Cocoa, Areca nut and Spices Development of India; Kozhikode from the district itself and a copy of the same is furnished to the Directorate for information. Schedule is given in Schedule No 4.5.

Schedule-4.5

Government of Kerala

Department of Economics and Statistics

Weekly Statement Of Spices (Wholesale) For The Week Ending

District: Centre: Taluk:

Sl. No	Item	Unit	1st Shop	2nd Shop	Remark
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Pepper Chettan	Qtl			
2	Pepper bold	Qtl			
3	Ginger Raw (new)	Qtl			
4	Ginger Raw (old)	Qtl			
5	Ginger Dry	Qtl			
6	Turmeric Dry	Qtl			
7	Cocoa (Beans wet)	Qtl			
8	Cocoa (Beans dry)	Qtl			
9	**Arecanut (Tender)**	**Qtl**			

Place
Signature
Date Name & Designation of price
collector

Note: Market wholesale prices of selected fruits and vegetables are being furnished to Government of India from Thiruvananthapuram, Neyyatinkara, Pathanamthitta, Ernakulam, Kozhikode, Manjeri, Tirur, Perinthalmanna, Ponnani, Kasaragode, and Kanjangad.

In addition to this, prices of onion are also being furnished to Government of India from Palakkad, Malappuram, Kozhikode, Thiruvananthapuram (Chala), Kollam (Big bazar), Alappuzha, Kottayam, Thodupuzha, Pathanamthitta, Ernakulam, Kasargode, Kanjangad, and Kunnamkulam. From Manjaeri, Tirur, Perinthalmanna, Ponnani, the prices of cashewnut (raw) are being furnished to the Director, Directorate of Cashewnut Development, Ministry of Agricultur and Co-operation, Karimpatta, Cross Road, Kochi-16 on fortnightly basis.

Market Arrivals, Stock and Outgoing Quantities of Agricultural commodities

Market arrivals are the quantities, which arrive in a market for sales. They should include the quantities arriving through all means of transport. Quantities left in deposit by the farmer with the commission agents on a particular day for sale on subsequent days should be included in the arrivals of that day and not on the day when such quantities are actually sold. There are 41 centers from where weekly stock and arrivals of commodities are reported. Number and items collected are different from center to center. Whenever the market data on market arrivals in accordance with the above definition are not recorded wholly, estimates will have to be framed on the basis of the information available from knowledgeable sources.

a) **Arrivals from local panchyath:** This should include the quantities brought by the farmers as well as the quantities brought by village merchants or commission agents etc. from villages. Similarly arrivals to a wholesale market from a shanty or a fair should be treated as arrivals from villages.

b) **Arrivals from other markets:** This should include the quantities arriving in a wholesale market from any other wholesale market. Arrivals from other states may also be taken.

Table-4.5

Centres and Items Collecting Stock and Arrival Data under MI

Sl. No.	Name of District	Item Sl. No.	Item Name
1	Thiruvananthapuram	1	Rice rose
		2	Rice Chamba
		3	Wheat
		4	Sugar
		5	Canegur (pandy)
		6	Bengal Gram (black)
		7	Potato (bangalore)
		8	Onion (small)
2	Neyyattinkara	1	Rice C O
		2	Rice fair price
		3	Rice APL
		4	Rice BPL
		5	Rice AAY (Antyodaya Anna Yojana)
		6	Wheat APL
		7	Wheat BPL
		8	Potato (bangalore)
		9	Tapioca (Raw)
		10	Banana
		11	Banana Nadan / Local
		12	Banana Pandy (Varavu)
		13	Mysoorpoovan
		14	Coconut with husk
3	Nedumangad	1	Rice Chamba
		2	Rice BPL
		3	Wheat BPL

		4	Paddy
		5	Tapioca Raw
		6	Banana Pandy
		7	Mysoorpoovan
		8	Egg (Hen) White Lagoon
		9	Coconut Oil Nadan
		10	Sugar
		11	Potato
		12	Rubber RSS 5
		13	Pepper ungarbled
		14	Arecanut Dry old
		15	Arecanut Ripe
		16	Cocoa with husk
4	Kollam	1	Rice Jaya
		2	Rice fair price
		3	Rice APL
		4	Rice BPL
		5	Rice AAY (Antyodaya Anna Yojana)
		6	Wheat
		7	Wheat APL
		8	Wheat BPL
		9	Sugar
		10	Camegur (Nadan)
		11	Bengal Gram (Black)
		12	Palmgur (Pandy)
		13	Copra sundried
		14	Coconut Oil
		15	Potato (bangalore)
5	Kottarakkara (Puthur)	1	Rice Andhra
		2	Rice fair price
		3	Rice APL
		4	Rice AAY (Antyodaya Anna Yojana)
		5	Wheat FP
		6	Wheat APL
		7	Wheat BPL
		8	Coconut without husk
		9	Arecanut (ripe)
		10	Banana (nadan) / Local
		11	Banana (pandy)
		12	Tapioca Raw
		13	Tapioca Dry (Boiled)
		14	Pepper (Ungarbled)
		15	Rubber RSS 5
		16	Cashew nut (Raw)
6	Punalur	1	Rice Pavizham
		2	Wheat APL
		3	Canegur Pandy
		4	Banana (Nadan / Local)
		5	Pineapple (vazhakulam)
		6	Rubber RSS 5
		7	Tamarind seed Powder (TSP)
		8	Egg (hen) White lagoon
7	Adoor (parakkode	1	Rice Open market
		2	Rice fair price
		3	Rice APL
		4	Rice BPL
		5	Rice AAY

		6	Wheat FP
		7	Wheat APL
		8	Wheat BPL
		9	Pepper (Ungarbled)
		10	Ginger Dry
		11	Tapioca raw
		12	Tapioca Dry
		13	Banana Pandy (Varavu)
		14	Coconut with husk
		15	Arecanut Ripe
		16	Cashew nut (Raw)
		17	Egg (hen) White Lagoon
8	Thiruvalla	1	Rice Open market
		2	Rice Fair Price
		3	Wheat
		4	Coconut Oil
		5	Coconut without husk
		6	Banana
		7	Tapioca Raw
9	Alappuzha	1	Rice Surekha
		2	Rice Fair Price
		3	Wheat FP
		4	Canegur (Pandy)
		5	Copra Sundried
		6	Coconut Oil (nadan)
		7	Coir Alappuzha Anjuthengu
		8	Sugar
		9	Coconut with husk
		10	Tapioca raw
		11	Arecanut Ripe
		12	Palmgur (pandy)
10	Chengannur	1	Rice Open market
		2	Rice fair price
		3	Wheat
		4	Coconut Oil
		5	Palmgur (Pandy)
		6	Tobacco
		7	Tamarind Seed Powder (TSP)
		8	Egg (hen) White Lagoon
		9	Coconut without husk
		10	Arecanut Ripe
		11	Tapioca raw
		12	Tapioca Dry
		13	Banana
11	Kayamkulam	1	Rice Andhra
		2	Rice fair Price
		3	Wheat FP
		4	Palmgur (Pandy)
		5	Canegur (Pandy)
		6	Tapioca raw
		7	Tamarind Seed Powder (TSP)
		8	Coconut with husk
		9	Egg (hen) White Lagoon
		10	Potato (Bangalore)
		11	Cashew
12	Kuttanad (Pulinkunnu)	1	Rice
		2	Rice Jaya

		3	Rice Pavizham
		4	Rice fair price
		5	Rice APL
		6	Rice BPL
		7	Rice AAY
		8	Paddy
		9	Wheat FP
		10	Wheat APL
		11	Wheat BPL
		12	Coconut with husk
		13	Egg (hen) White Lagoon
		14	Potato
13	Kottayam	1	Rice Open market
		2	Rice fair Price
		3	Wheat FP
		4	Canegur
		5	Bengal gram Black
		6	Coconut Oil
		7	Copra sundried
		8	Coconut without husk
		9	Banana
		10	Tamarind Seed Powder (TSP)
		11	Tapioca (Dry boiled)
		12	Tobacco meenampalayam
14	Changanachery	1	Rice Fair Price
		2	Rice Open market
		3	Wheat FP
		4	Canegur (Pandy)
		5	Bengal gram Black
		6	Green Gram
		7	Red Gram
		8	Black Gram (with Husk)
		9	Tobacco
		10	Ground Nut
		11	Tamarind Seed Powder (TSP)
		12	Tapioca (Dry)
		13	Banana (Pandy)
		14	Tapioca (Raw)
15	Meenachil (Pala)	1	Rice Pavizham
		2	Rice Fair Price
		3	Wheat FP
		4	Coconut Oil
		5	Pepper
		6	Ginger (Fresh)
		7	Turmeric
		8	Rubber
		9	Banana
		10	Sugar
		11	Canegur (Marayoor)
		12	Canegur (Pandy)
16	Idukky	1	Rice Open market
		2	Rice APL
		3	Rice BPL
		4	Wheat APL
		5	Wheat BPL
		6	Tobacco Meenampalayam
		7	Coconut without husk

		8	Ginger Dry (new)
		9	Pepper (ungarbled)
		10	Cardamom Mysoor
		11	Cardamom kanni
		12	Banana Nadan/local
		13	Banana (Pandy) Varavu
		14	Potato (bangalore)
		15	Rubber RSS 4
		16	Rubber RSS 5
		17	Rubber Lot
		18	Ginger (Fresh new)
		19	Turmeric Nadan
17	Kattappana (Udumbanchola)	1	Coffee
		2	Cardamom
		3	Pepper (Ungarbled)
		4	Ginger (Dry)
		5	Turmeric
		6	Cocoa
18	Ernakulam	1	Rice
		2	Rice Surekha
		3	Rice Jaya
		4	Rice Matta
		5	Wheat OM
		6	Bengal Gram (Black)
		7	Canegur (Pandy)
		8	Coconut Oil (Nadan)
		9	Coconut Oil Cake (Rotery)
		10	Coconut Without Husk (WHO)
		11	Coconut With Husk (WH)
		12	Banana Pandy (Varavu)
		13	Arecanut (Ripe)
		14	Banana Nadan (Local)
		15	Potato (Bangalore)
19	Kalady	1	Paddy (Matta)
		2	Rice (Matta)
20	Aluva	1	Rice Kranti
		2	Rice Fair Price
		3	Wheat FP
		4	Coconut Oil (Nadan)
		5	Pepper (Ungarbled)
		6	Lemon Grass Oil
		7	Taobacco Meenampalayam
		8	Canegur (Pandy)
		9	Tamarind Seed Powder (TSP)
		10	Banana
		11	Banana Nadan / Local
		12	Banana Pandy (Varavu)
		13	Coconut Without Husk (WOH)
21	North Paravur	1	Rice Jaya
		2	Rice APL
		3	Wheat APL
		4	Canegar (Pandy)
		5	Coconut Oil (Nadan)
		6	Copara Smoked
		7	Coconut Oil Cake (Rotery)
		8	Coconut Without Husk (WOH)
		9	Arecanut (Ripe)

		10	Banana (Pandy) Varavu
		11	Tapioca Raw
		12	Egg (Hen) White Lagoon
		13	Tobacco Meenampalayam
22	Kothamangalam	1	Rice (Matta)
		2	Wheat APL
		3	Pepper (Ungarbled)
		4	Ginger (Dry)
		5	Turmeric
		6	Rubber RSS 4
		7	Lemon Grass Oil
		8	Potato (Bangalore)
23	Muvattupuzha	1	Rice (Matta)
		2	Wheat
		3	Sugar
		4	Canegur (Marayoor)
		5	Rubber Lot
		6	Pepper (Ungarbled)
		7	Banana Pandy (Varavu)
		8	Cocoa Seed
		9	Ginger Dry New
		10	Tobacco Meenampalayam
		11	Ginger (Fresh New)
		12	Cashew nut (Raw)
24	Kochi	1	Rice
		2	Rice Fine
		3	Rice Common
		4	Canegur (Pandy)
		5	Bengal Gram (Black)
		6	Wheat (Gujarath)
		7	Pepper (Ungarbled)
		8	Sugar S 30
		9	Ginger (Dry) Unbleached
		10	Turmeric Nadan
		11	Potato
		12	Coconut Oil (Kochi Ready)
		13	Coir (SPL Parur Thin)
		14	Arecanut Dry 1st Quality
25	Thrissur	1	Rice (Matta)
		2	Rice Fair Price
		3	Wheat FP
		4	Sugar
		5	Canegur (Pandy)
		6	Banana Nadan / Local
		7	Apple
		8	Orange
		9	Small Onion 1st Quality
26	Irinjalakuda (Mukundapuram)	1	Rice (Matta)
		2	Rice Fair Price
		3	Wheat FP
		4	Copra Sundried
		5	Pepper (Nadan)
		6	Achuvellam
		7	Coconut Without Husk (WOH)
		8	Coconut Oil (Nadan)
		9	Coconut Oil Cake (Expeller)
		10	Coconut Oil Cake (Deoiled)

		11	Banana Pandy (Varavu)
		12	Tapioca Raw
		13	Sugar
27	Kodungalur (Kottappuram)	1	Rice Open Market
		2	Rice Rose
		3	Rice (Matta)
		4	Rice CO
		5	Rice Fair Price
		6	Wheat
		7	Coconut Oil
		8	Copra Sundried
		9	Coconut Oil Cake (Mill)
		10	Coconut Without Husk (WOH)
		11	Arecanut (Ripe)
		12	Banana
		13	Tapioca Raw
		14	Tapioca
		15	Canegur (Pandy)
28	Kunnamkulam (Chavakkad)	1	Rice Open Market
		2	Rice Fair Price
		3	Wheat FP
		4	Canegur (Pandy)
		5	Arecanut (Dry New)
		6	Arecanut (Dry Old)
		7	Arecanut (Ripe)
		8	Banana Pandy (Varavu)
		9	Sugar
		10	Potato
		11	Tobacco
		12	Pepper (Ungarbled)
		13	Onion Big
		14	Apple
		15	Orange Nagpur
29	Palakkad	1	Paddy (Matta)
		2	Rice (Matta)
		3	Wheat
		4	Ground Nut
		5	Tobacco
		6	Bengal Gram
		7	Green Gram
		8	Black Gram (Urd) Bold
		9	Red Gram
		10	Canegur
		11	Coconut Without Husk (WOH)
		12	Arecanut (Ripe)
		13	Sugar
		14	Ginger (Dry)
		15	Potato
		16	Banana
30	Alathur	1	Rice Matta
31	Chittur	1	Paddy
		2	Rice
		3	Wheat
		4	Ground Nut
		5	Canegur
32	Manjaeri	1	Coconut Without Husk (WOH)
		2	Arecanut (Ripe)

		3	Banana Nadan / Local
		4	Pepper (Nadan)
		5	Rice APL
		6	Wheat APL
		7	Pineapple (Nadan)
		8	Pineapple (Pandy)
		9	Pineapple (Vazhakkulam)
		10	Mango (Neelam)
		11	Mango (Sindooram)
		12	Mango (Vengarappally)
		13	Mango (Muvandan)
33	Ponnani	1	Tobacco Raw
		2	Tobacco Dry
		3	Coconut Without Husk (WOH)
		4	Arecanut (Ripe)
		5	Potato (Bangalore)
		6	Wheat FP
		7	Rice
		8	Rice Raw
		9	Rice Matta
		10	Rice Kuruva
		11	Rice MB
		12	Rice CO
		13	Pineapple (Nadan)
		14	Pineapple (Pandy)
		15	Pineapple (Vazhakkulam)
		16	Mango (Muvandan)
		17	Mango (Neelam)
		18	Mango (Selam)
		19	Mango (Vengarappally)
		20	Mango (Sindooram)
		21	Mango (Thothapuri)
		22	Mango (Malgoa)
		23	Mango (Himavasantha)
		24	Mango (Kalapadi)
		25	Mango (Urmania)
		26	Mango (Kakkiri)
		27	Mango (Badh)
		28	Mango (Piyoor)
		29	Mango (Natasala)
34	Mananthavady	1	Rice Matta
		2	Wheat
		3	Canegur
		4	Bengal Gram
35	Kozhikkode	1	Rice
		2	Rice Matta
		3	Rice Bodhana
		4	Rice Kuruva
		5	Rice Fair Price
		6	Rice APL
		7	Rice BPL
		8	Wheat OM
		9	Wheat FP
		10	Wheat APL
		11	Wheat BPL
		12	Canegur (Pandy)
		13	Bengal Gram (Black)

		14	Sugar
		15	Tobacco Meenampalayam
		16	Coconut Oil Cake (Rotery)
		17	Coconut Oil (Nadan)
		18	Copra Sundried
		19	Arecanut Dry New
		20	Pepper (Nadan)
		21	Ginger Dry New
		22	Tapioca Dry
		23	Tapioca Raw
		24	Banana Nadan/Local
		25	Rubber
		26	Paddy Nadan
		27	Onion Small 1st Quality
		28	Potato (Bangalore)
		29	Ground Nut
36	Vadakara	1	Copra Sundried
		2	Coconut Oil (Nadan)
		3	Coconut Oil Cake (Rotery)
		4	Coconut Oil Cake (Expeller)
		5	Rice Andhra
		6	Rice Fair Price
		7	Wheat FP
		8	Canegur (Pandy)
		9	Sugar
		10	Potato
37	Kannur	1	Rice Rose
		2	Wheat
		3	Achuvellam
		4	Sugar
		5	Copra Crushed
		6	Coconut Oil (Mill)
		7	Coconut Oil (Nadan)
		8	Coconut Without Husk (WOH)
		9	Banana Pandy (Varavu)
		10	Egg (Hen) White Lagoon
		11	Potato
		12	Tapioca Raw
38	Thalassery	1	Rice Andra Ponni
		2	Wheat FP
		3	Canegur (Pandy)
		4	Tobacco Meenampalayam
		5	Copra Sundried
		6	Pepper (Nadan)
		7	Rubber Lot
		8	Ginger Dry Old
		9	Banana Pandy (Varavu)
		10	Egg (Hen) White Lagoon
		11	Coconut Without Husk (WOH)
		12	Arecanut Ripe
		13	Sugar
		14	Potato
39	Taliparamba	1	Rice Kuruva
		2	Wheat
		3	Pepper (Chettan)
		4	Ginger (Dry)
		5	Tapioca Dry

		6	Banana
		7	Arecanut Dry
		8	Rubber Lot
		9	Cashewnut (Raw)
		10	Copra Milling
		11	Coconut Oil (Nadan)
		12	Coconut Without Husk (WOH)
40	Kasargod	1	Coconut Oil (Nadan)
		2	Copra Sundried
		3	Coconut Without Husk (WOH)
		4	Pepper (Nadan)
		5	Arecanut Ripe
		6	Arecanut Dry Old
		7	Arecanut Dry New
		8	Banana Pandy (Varavu)
		9	Cashew nut (Raw)
		10	Rice Fair Price
		11	Rice Andhra
		12	Rice Open Market
		13	Wheat FP
41	Hosdurg (Kanhangad)	1	Rice APL
		2	Rice Open Market
		3	Wheat APL
		4	Coconut Oil (Nadan)
		5	Pepper (Wayanadan)
		6	Rubber Lot
		7	Arecanut Dry New
		8	Banana Nadan / local

Outgoing Quantities from the Market:

1. Outgoing quantities are the quantities, which go outside the wholesale market either for sale in the retail market for local sale or for despatch to outstation markets. Wherever the data of outgoing quantities are not recorded wholly or partly, estimates will have to be framed on the basis of information available from knowledgeable sources.
2. In the case of commodities, which are subsequently processed in the same market, there may be some difficulties in classifying the processed commodities in the market under the above heads. For instance, it will be difficult to determine categorically under what head, the quantity of rice produced in the market out of the quantity of existing stock of paddy in the same market should be reported. Then the following procedure is to be adopted.
3. Quantity of paddy taken out of the stock for hulling by the local mills will be shown under the heading "outgoing quantities for local use." The quantity of rice obtained from the hulling of paddy in the local mills should be recorded as arrivals from other markets against item rice. This method is adopted to avoid duplication in accounting

arrivals of paddy, which is hulled in the same market. Similar method may be adopted for commodities, which are further processed in the markets.

For taking the weekly returns the week will count from Saturday to the following Friday both days inclusive. The returns should be collected on week ending Friday and should be updated on the same day through software. One return should give data for one week only and not for any longer period than one week. Figures for two or more weeks should never be added and reported in any one return.

Schedule-4.6

Government of Kerala

Department of Economics and Statistics

Market Arrivals and Wholesale prices of some essential commodities in Kerala for the Month of…………

Centres:-

Sl No	Commodities	Arrivals in Quintals				Prices in Rupees			
		First Friday	Second Friday	Third Friday	Fourth Friday	First Friday	Second Friday	Third Friday	Fourth Friday

Stock: Stocks will be the quantities left in stock with the wholesale traders and commission agents for further sale.

Form-4.1

Government of Kerala

Department of Economics & Statistics

Market Intelligence Scheme

Form C

Weekly Return of Stocks, Arrivals, Outgoing Quantities And Prices of Agricultural Commodities

(Before Completing The Return Please Read The Instructions And Rules Of Scrutiny)

1	State	7	From	8	Telephone : 382011
2	District		Place		
3	Tehsil/Taluk		Date of despatch of the return		

4	Market				Signature & Designation of Reporting Authority							
5	For the WEEK ending FRIDAY the				Telegraphic Address			Tele. Address: ECOSTAT, NEW DELHI, Telephone: 382011 To Market Intelligence Branch, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, Krishi Bhavan, NEW DELHI-1				
					Phone No.							
6	Market Code											
Name of Commodity	Code	Stock at the beginning of the week	Arrivals during the week			Outgoing Quantities during the week out of the Quantities shown in Cols. 9.3 & 9.6 of the Return			Stocks at the end of the week i.e. Cols. 9.3 + 9.6 - 9.9	Week ending wholesale price per quintal for most common variety		Remarks
			From Village	From other market	Total of Cols. 9.4 & 9.5	For local use	Despatches outstation	Total of Cols. 9.7 & 9.8		Price	Variety	
9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.10	9.11	9.12	9.13

Separate return should be filled up for each wholesale market. In the case of regulated markets, each market yard should be treated as an independent market for the purpose of this return and accordingly returns should be rendered for each yard separately.

Processing mills located in, or adjacent to, a wholesale market should be treated a part of the wholesale market.

Col. 6. Nothing should be written in this column by the Reporting Authority.

Col. 9(1) the return should be furnished only in respect of such of the under mentioned 21 commodities as are transacted in the wholesale market to which the return relates to the following items.

1.	Paddy,	2.	Rice
3.	Jowar	4.	Maize
5.	Bajra	6.	Ragi
7.	Wheat	8.	Barley
9.	Gram (includes Bengal gram but does not include gram dhall, Black gram or Urd, Green gram or Mung, Red gram or tur/arhar and horse gram)		
10.	Cotton ginned (Cotton lint)	11.	Cotton unginned (Kappas)
12.	Jute	13.	Groundnut (with shell)
14.	Groundnut without shell	15.	Linseed
16.	Sesamum	17.	Rape(A variety of the mustard family, cultivated as fodder and for the seed that yields a valuable oil)
18.	Castor seed	19.	Cotton seed (Binola)
20.	Gur	21.	Tobacco cured.

No commodity other than those mentioned above should be reported in this return.

Names of commodities for which the data are furnished should be entered in block letters in col. 9(1) exactly as they are described above. Provision exists in the returns for entering eight commodities on one sheet. If more commodities are to be reported in one return, additional sheet should be used and every sheet serially numbered. Every one of the 21 commodities named above should, for the purpose of this return, be treated as a separate independent commodity and should accordingly be reported separately. For example, commodities like 'cotton ginned' and 'cotton unginned' are separate commodities and should be separately reported in case both arrive in the market.

Col. 9(2). Nothing should be written in this column by the Reporting Authority. This is for use at New Delhi.

Col. 9.3 to 9.11. (a) All commodities in these columns should be given exclusively in terms of quintals rounded to the nearest quintal. Kilograms and grams are to be ignored. No quantities should ever be mentioned in terms of any other local units of weight.

(b) Quantities of the different varieties of a commodity are not required to be mentioned separately in col. 9.3 to 9.11. It is the sum total of all the varieties of a commodity that should be entered against the name of the commodity on one single horizontal line extending from col. 9.3 to 9.11.

(c) If the information in respect of any of the column from 9.3 to 9.11 is not available the word 'NA' should be written in that column. If however, the available information is zero, then the word 'Nil' should be written in the column concerned. Dash should not be put in any column nor should any column be left blank.

Column 9.12 In this column, primary wholesale price current on Friday i.e. the price at which most of the purchases from the producers or village merchants were made during the peak marketing period of that day should be entered. This price should pertain to the fair average quality of the most common variety of the commodity transacted in the market.

Col. 9.13. In this column, the name of the variety and quality for which the wholesale price is quoted in col. 9.12 should be entered . In addition, in the case of rice particularly it should be stated whether the price relates to (1) hand pounded or milled rice (ii) boiled or raw rice, and (iii) fine, medium or coarse rice. Col. 9.14. In this column, the remarks explaining the reasons for heavy or abrupt rise or fall in the arrivals or prices during the week compared with the preceding week should be given.

Rules of Scrutiny for checking arithmetical accuracy of the returns

Stock of commodity at the beginning of the week to be entered in col. 9.3 should be the same as the stock at the end of the week entered in col. 9.11 of the preceding week's return for the same commodity.

Total of figures appearing in col. 9.4 and 9.5 should be equal to the figures entered in col. 9.6.

Total arrivals mentioned in col. 9.6 should not include the stock at the beginning of the week entered in col. 9.3

Total of figures in col. 9.7 ,9.8& 9.9 should be equal to the figure entered in col. 9.10.

Total of figures in col. 9.3 and 9.6 minus figures in col. 9.10 should be the figures in col. 9.11.

Registers:

The following registers are to be maintained as permanent records by the price reporting agencies in the field which are subject to periodical inspections by the Price Supervisors from the districts, Regional Statistical Officers, Officers from the head office, Regional Inspecting Officer, (Government of India) and other officers of the Government of India.)

1. **Register A-**Source-wise stock, arrival and despatches to be collected every day. This is to be maintained commodity-wise. It has been decided that details of rice and wheat alone need be recorded in this register. The arrival and off take figures are split in to two i.e. arrival from villages and other markets and off-take for local use and for out station centres.

REGISTER 'A'

Department of Economics & Statistics
Market Intelligence Scheme
Wholesalers/Millers-Wise Register fo Daily Stocks, Arrivals, And Sales & Prices Of
……….......................... ……………………………………………..
Market Centre: .... Date: ....
(Quantity in quintals)

Name of leading wholesaler and all the Millers	Opening stock	Arrivals during the day			Off-take during the day				Stock at the end of the Day	Price		
		From Villages	From other Markets	Total	For Local use	Despatches out station	Sales to Govt	Total Off-take		Fine	Medium	Coarse
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

2. **Register B.** Weekly arrivals, despatches and stock commodity - wise. In this register also data regarding rice and wheat alone need be furnished. Week wise data on transaction of commodities like rice and wheat can be seen from this register at a glance.

REGISTER 'B'
Department of Economics & Statistics
Market Intelligence Scheme
**Register of week-end arrivals, sales, stocks and prices of ....
..................**

Market Centre: .... Date:
(Quantity in quintals)

week ending	Opening stock	Arrivals during the week			Off-take during the week				Closing stock	Price			Brief reason for sharp variation in
		From villages	From other	Total	Des-patches	For local use	Sales to Govt	Total		Fine	Medium	Coarse	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

3. **Register C.**This register records weekly stocks, arrivals and despatches, prices of food grains, gram, gur and all the agricultural commodities assigned for the centre together. The details of items meant for the Govt. of India i.e. paddy, rice, wheat, bangal gram, and gur are usually noted as first followed by these of the assigned commodities. In the yellow return meant for the Govt. of India data relating to the item mentioned(by Name) earlier are furnished while in the special form meant for the Directorate a true copy of the register C sent weekly. Register A leads to Register B, which in turn leads to Register C

REGISTER 'C'

Department Of Economics & Statistics
Market Intelligence Scheme
Register of Weekly Stocks, Arrivals, Sales And Prices of Agricultural Commodities

Market Centre: ....

(Quantity in quintals)

Name of commodity	Code	Stock at the begining of the week	Arrivals during the week			Sales during the week				Stock at the end of the week	Weekend wholesale price per Qtl. or most common variety		Remarks
			From	From	Total	To	To local	To Govt	Total		Price	Variety	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

4. **Register D**. In this register daily prices of all commodities are recorded. Reasons for abrupt variation in the daily prices may be noticed in the remark column.

REGISTER 'D'

Department Of Economics & Statistics
Market Intelligence Scheme
Register of daily wholesale of Agricultural Commodities for the month of ....
...

Commodities:												
	Wholesale price per	Retail price (Q)		Wholesale price per	Retail price(Q)		Whole sale price per	Retail price(Q)		Whole sale price per	Retail price(Q)	
	Qtl	R.U	Rs. P	Qtl.	R.U	Rs. P	Qtl.	R.U	Rs. P	Qtl.	R.U	Rs. P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Place: NOTE : i) R.U.: Retail Unit; Q. Quintal

Date : * Specify the commodity.

5. **Register E.** Register E meant for recording the of weekly arrivals by rail of food grains and other agricultural commodities on wholesale trade account.

REGISTER 'E'
Department of Economics & Statistics
Market Intelligence Scheme
Register of weekly arrivals by rail of agricultural commodities on wholesale trade account

(Source: Railway records)

(Quantities in Quintals)

Week ending	Quantities of commodities imported									
	*									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

* Specify name of commodities

6. **Register F.** Register F meant for recording the weekly despatches of food grains and other agricultural commodities on wholesale trade account by rail.

REGISTER 'F'
Department of Economics & Statistics
Market Intelligence Scheme
Register of weekly despatches on wholesale trade account of agricultural commodities by rail

(Source: Railway records)

(Quantities in Quintals)

Week ending	Quantities of commodities exported								
	*								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

* Specify name of commodities

In addition to the above registers, separate registers will have to be maintained by the Price reporter. Price collected should be properly recorded and maintained in a bound register by the Price Reporter. In the price register, column may be provided to note the reasons for increase or decrease in prices. The Price Register should be put up to an officer authorized by deputy Director for periodical verification. It should be signed by the authorized officer in lieu of having checked the same. The price register should also be presented before the concerned officers of the Government of India under the scheme for Improvement of Market Intelligence during their visit. Forms of registers are stated below

Instructions for collecting weekly wholesale prices and weekly arrivals data:

1. Market information regarding stocks, arrivals, despatches etc. may be obtained from farmers, leading merchants, traders, trade associations, market committees, railway authorities, commercial tax offices, Excise Department etc. The data in respect of stocks, arrival and despatches should be collected in the prescribed proforma and maintained in the form of registers A to H. Relevant extracts from the registers should be furnished in the various reports to be sent by the reporting agencies. The data should be collected in respect of all market areas in each centre and not confined only to the principal market in the centre.

If possible details may be given in respect to the quantities moved by rail, road, boat or other modes of conveyance separately. Particulars obtained from different sources should be carefully verified and only such information as may be considered to be reliable should be furnished.

2. The field staff should collect data on arrivals, despatches and stocks of commodities by verifying the records of the important merchants and millers wherever possible supplemented by tactful oral enquiries. In the case of small wholesale dealers and millers, the reporting official should make a careful estimate of the movement of produce and stock remaining with them and add these estimates to the figures actually collected from the leading dealers, merchants and millers. Data on the movement of selected commodities should be collected regularly from the records in the railway goods shed and as to the movements of commodities by other modes of transport like lorry, cart, from association if any, merchants, brokers, etc.

3. Market information should be obtained by actually visiting the market and observing a few major transactions supplemented with oral enquiries from several dealers in the market. Wherever regulated markets exist, the records of the market committees should be consulted in reporting the data.

4. The weekly wholesale prices should be collected as on Friday, every week where the markets are held every day. Where markets are held on specified dates of the week, prices reported should relate to the market day preceding Friday. If the day fixed for price reporting happens to be a holiday, the prices quoted should relate to the succeeding day. When the holiday is known in advance, the reporting agencies should visit the market on the previous day and collect the prices on that day. The fact should specifically be mentioned in the return.

5. If the price quoted is constant for a long period of time the reason should be given for the same.

6. The instructions regarding inclusion of sales or purchase tax or excise duty in the price quotations and furnishing information thereof once in every three months or whenever it is revised.

7. While reporting wholesale weekly price and weekly arrivals data, fair average quality of the most commonly traded variety should be taken.

(8) The instructions relating to 'nature of price' quotation ie 'P' for primary,'S' for secondary and 'T' for treminal and indication of inclusion or exclusion of cost of bag or container in the price quoted should be followed while reporting weekly wholesale prices of agricultural commodities.

9. Price Reporters have to observe punctuality in the submission of daily and weekly prices, weekly market intelligence reports, weekly returns on arrivals, stocks, etc. For e.g. the reporters should send the weekly prices return relating to week ending Friday, on Friday itself. Similarly, weekly market intelligence reports and weekly returns on arrivals, stocks etc. relating to week ending Friday should be updated through software on the same day itself. The reporters will maintain copies of all returns, reports, etc. which may be produced for inspection before the Supervisory Officers of the Department and the Inspecting Officer of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of India or their staff whenever they visit the market. The Registers A to H should be maintained properly. A suggestion book should also to be maintained by the concerned Taluk/District office.

10. The reporting officers concerned with the Market Intelligence Scheme should extend full co-operation to the Regional Inspecting Officer, (Government of India) and their staff whenever they visit the markets.

11. The price reporters in the field should report their residential addresses with phone numbers and Email Id to the concerned district office/Taluk office.

Reporting of MI.

1. All prices collected (except directly furnished to Govt. of India) should be entered in the software and forwarded to the headquarters on the day of collection itself before 1pm.
2. The wholesale prices are to be furnished daily to the Government of India by Email soon after collecting the prices not later than 2 P.M.
3. The date to which the price quotations relate should invariably indicated to the report.
4. The daily reports on prices and market conditions prepared to be included in news bulletin of All India Radio have to be sent to the directorate before 2 PM.
5. Besides the prices, the field staff is also directed to mail the commodities arrivals trend during 6/8 weeks of the peak marketing period of the year which will vary from commodity to commodity. If the total arrivals of a commodity in a market are more than 10% of the total arrivals of the commodity on the previous day, the word ‘increase’ may be given in the E mail while furnishing the report. On the other hand, if it is a fall of more than 10% on the previous day’s arrivals the word ‘decrease’ may be given. If the increase or decrease in arrivals is below 10% from the previous day’s arrivals, the word ‘steady’ may be given in the Email. The price reporter should ensure the receipt of the reported price to the authority concerned. It is his responsibility to keep up the backup of the report furnished to the above authorities.

6. Wholesale Prices of food grains collected from Kalady centre (Rice and paddy) should be mailed to Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operation, Govt.of India daily and copy furnished to the Directorate.
7. Daily and weekly prices of betel leaves are collected from Tirur centre and daily prices of the same should be furnished to RSO Kozhikode and weekly price to Directorate.
8. Weekly wholesale prices and arrivals of rice should be collected from Alathur centre and furnished to the Directorate.

Collecting and reporting of Daily Wholesale Prices of Food grains.

The following general informations should be observed while reporting the daily wholesale price of food grains to govt. of India.

1. The price quotation should be obtained by actually visiting the market and observing a few major transactions supplemented by oral enquiries from a number of dealers in the market. The market rate should not be obtained on telephone or by sending a staff to the market or on a hearsay basis. It should not be collected from only one particular shop in the market but should be based on a sense of the whole market. Wherever regulated markets exist, the price records of the market committees should be utilised in reporting the prices.
2. The quotation should relate to the actual price at which the transactions take place irrespective of the terms of contract and without excluding the different incidental charges, such as charges for weighment, wholesaler's commission, cost of container, charity, etc. if they are normally included in the price quoted. It should be clearly indicated whether a quotation is inclusive or exclusive of the cost of bag or container. An approximate idea of the cost of bag and other incidental charges may be indicated. Such information should be furnished to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics once in three months.
3. In case the price of a grain is inclusive of sales or purchase tax or excise duty the rate of tax or duty included in the price quotation reported should be indicated once in every three months or wherever it is revised.
4. The quotation should relate to the actual wholesale price even when statutory price control is in force. It should not be the controlled price unless transactions actually take place at the controlled price. The controlled price should, also be quoted once in two months or whenever it is revised.

5. The wholesale price is to be taken as the rate at which a relatively large transaction of purchase usually for further sale is effected. When the number of transactions is few, the price at which the maximum quantity is sold in one lot may be reported.

6. The price quotations should relate to the actual transactions, nominal quotations being avoided as far as possible. In case the market is closed or no transactions are effected in respect of the selected grain on a particular day, 'M.C.' (Market Closed) or N. T. (No Transaction) should be indicated as the case may be.

7. If, in a particular market, transactions take place in a different manner than that indicated above, e.g. if it is customary to quote f.o.r. price etc.(f. o. r. means the ownership of the goods sold, gets transferred to the buyer at the gate of the seller at the agreed/contracted price. Thereafter all risks and expenses incurred in moving the goods to the buyer's premises (or desired location), is borne by the buyer) the fact should be indicated clearly in the daily report while quoting the prices.

8. Primary wholesale price for a primary market and a secondary wholesale price for a secondary market may be quoted in the report. A market may be designated as primary market for a commodity if the bulk of the arrivals in that market is from the villages. On the other hand, a secondary market is one where the bulk of the arrivals is from the other market. Thus a primary market may be primary market for one commodity and secondary for another commodity.

9. In the case of primary markets, sometimes it may be found that transactions between producer or village merchant or itinerant trader and wholesalers generally take place in the morning through auction or, otherwise and in the afternoon transactions also take place between wholesalers themselves or between wholesalers and retailers. In such cases prices to be reported should be those which prevail during the morning transactions only, i.e. in the primary market, afternoon prices at which transactions might take place between wholesalers or wholesalers and retailers should not be reported.

10. In those primary markets where the system of open auction does not prevail but producers sell their produce through brokers, modal price at which the producer or village merchant or itinerant trader sell their produce should be reported and not the prices quoted by the wholesalers which would generally be the prices at which they are prepared to sell rather than the prices at which they have actually purchased.

11.When there are no transactions between producer or village merchant or itinerant trader and wholesalers in a primary market during the lean part of a year, secondary price, i.e. the price at which wholesalers transact among themselves, should be reported.

12. In the case of processed commodities such as rice (milled) the price at which the transaction takes place between the miller and the wholesaler may be treated as secondary price. However, in those regions, where the general practice is for the cultivator to get the commodity processed through a mill and then to sell the processed commodity to the wholesaler, the price at which such transactions may take place between the producer or village merchant or itinerant trader and the wholesaler may be treated as a primary price.

13. The nature of price viz., Primary or secondary should invariably be indicated by symbol (P) for primary price and (S) for secondary price against the quotation.

14. The wholesale prices are to be furnished daily by means of E mail and not by any other means. The E mail should be mailed immediately to the Directorate of Economics & Statistics; New Delhi after the peak marketing period of the day is over.

15. The wholesale prices are also to be E mailed daily to the concerned Regional Statistical Officers after the peak marketing period of the day is over.

16. The variety and the quality of the commodity to which the prices relate should invariably be specified for each grain. If only a single variety is commonly transacted in a centre and its arrivals are continuous throughout the year, this variety should be selected for that centre. If this is not possible, two or three additional varieties which are most common and which are sufficiently close to the original variety should be fixed in advance, and one of them should be quoted if the original variety ceases to arrive in the market. However, as soon as the variety originally fixed comes back, prices reported should relate to that variety.

17. There will be different qualities of variety of grain, e.g. coarse rice may consist of several grades or qualities of rice. The reporting authority should clearly specify the quality of coarse or medium or fine variety of a grain. Attempt should be made to report prices of the same quality/variety of the grain throughout the marketing season. Generally the quotation should relate to the fair average quality (F.A.Q). The variety and quality should be indicated against each grain in the E mail.

18. Whenever there is a change in variety or quality of a grain, the price of the new variety during the previous week should be given in the report/mail so as to enable comparison.

19. When both old and new crops are marketed simultaneously, the prices of both should be quoted separately.

20. The fact whether the quotation of rice reported refers to hand-pounded or milled rice should be indicated by means of symbol (H.P.) for hand-pounded and (milled) for milled rice along with the variety and quality. Similarly, the fact whether the price relates to raw rice or parboiled rice should also be indicated in the daily telegram.

21. The tendency to quote constant prices over a period of time should be avoided. If, in actual practice, prices remain constant for sufficiently long time, say for 15 days, reasons should be given for the same.

22. The wholesale prices should be quoted invariably in terms of rupees and paise for quintal and not in local measures.

CONTENTS OF REPORTS AND REVIEWS, UNDER MARKET INTELLIGENCE SCHEME.

Weekly Market Intelligence Report Trend of Market Price:

Please indicate whether the wholesale market prices of the important food grains viz. rice, wheat, gram, etc. sold in the market during the week under reference have been rising, falling or have been stationary as compared to the previous week and corresponding period last year. The specific factors responsible for the fluctuations in prices in either direction noticed during a week have to be indicated. In case maximum wholesale and retail prices of any food grains have been fixed by the Government, a comparison of these prices with the ruling prices in the market may be made and the factors responsible for the variation indicated.

1. **Crop prospects**: Please indicate the condition of the important crops standing in the fields in the areas surrounding the market. In case, the crops have been damaged by any natural calamity viz. heavy rains/floods/drought/pest attacks, an approximate idea of the extent of damage done to the different crops may be given. If the crop is at the sowing/harvesting stage, indicate whether the sowing/harvesting has been timely or delayed along with specific reasons therefore. The stages of other cultural operations if any for the standing crops may also be reported.

2. **Market arrivals**: Please indicate whether the arrivals of important food grains from the local rural areas during the week under review have been increasing, decreasing or have been stationary compared to the previous week as also to the corresponding week of last year.

If the comparison of the current figures with the previous week's figures or the figures in the corresponding week of last year indicates that the local buyers/outstation buyers are making larger/smaller purchases, the reasons therefore may be investigated and indicated in the report.

3. **Off -take from the market**: Changes in the off-take of commodities from the market (local or outstation despatches) from that of the previous week and corresponding period of last year may be indicated. Reasons for the rise, or fall or steady nature of the off-take data may be investigated and recorded in the report.

4. **Stock with the trade**: Please give an idea of the size of total stocks of the important food grains with the trade in the market at the end of the week compared to those at the end of the previous week as also at this time last year. It may also be enquired into and reported whether the trade is resorting to stock building or is unloading stocks and the reasons for the tendency noticed.

5. **Procurement**: The system of procurement is vogue i.e., requisitioning/levy/voluntary offers, may be reported. The agency co-operatives/licensed wholesale dealers etc. entrusted with the purchase should be indicated. If procurement is accompanied by cordon or inter-district movement, this fact may also be mentioned. Please indicate the total quantities purchased by the Government separately, on the Central and State Government account at the market during the week under review as also the progressive total of the purchases since the commencement of the marketing season. In case the purchase in the current year has been smaller or larger, the reason therefore may be recorded.

6. **Government Issues:** Please indicate the number of fair price shops functioning at the centre and the total quantities of major cereals viz. rice, wheat etc. distributed from these shops during the week under review (separate figures should be given for rice and wheat). In case, there has been an increase or decrease in the number of fair price shops or the purchases from these shops, the factors responsible therefore may be stated.

7. **Reaction of the market to the regulatory measures taken by the Government from time to time**: It is to be recorded whether the State Government has taken any regulatory measures for maintaining the prices at reasonable levels. These measures may include the imposition or withdrawal of the restrictions on movement, prices, import and export policies, etc. Also indicate the reaction of the trade to the regulatory measures taken by the State and Central Government for holding the price line.

8. **Market Sentiment**: Please indicate whether the traders expect any rise/fall in prices, arrivals, stocks, etc. in the near future, say next one month or so. Also give an idea of the

rumors which may be current in the market and are likely to influence the course of prices in the near future.

9. **Miscellaneous**: Any additional information which is considered to be important from the supply and price position of food grains and which has not been mentioned under any one of the items referred to above may be furnished.

The above report should be sent to the Government of India on every Saturday positively. More than one thousand and five hundred reports are being received every week and these are utilized to assess the weekly situation all over India. A concise report is due to the Minister concerned on Wednesday morning and any report which is not received on Monday itself at the Directorate may not serve any purpose and the whole effort for preparing the same proves futile. A copy of this report may be marked to the Director, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Thiruvananthapuram. This report is mainly meant for the Government of India and briefly discusses important aspects regarding food grains, gram, gur and sugar, under the different title heads in the appropriate manner.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

Just as the Market Intelligence report is chiefly meant for the Government of India, the weekly market review is meant for the state Government but generally a copy is marked to the Government of India also. In this review all important commodities assigned to the particular centre, are discussed along with those commodities mentioned in the intelligence report.

4.18.2. The point to be mentioned in the weekly review report is the same as in the weekly market intelligence report. The weekly review report should be despatched to the Directorate the next day itself. In addition to this, the reason for the variation in prices (commodity wise) and for abnormal variation in stocks should be investigated and reported.

Monthly Market Intelligence Report.

The monthly market intelligence report should be prepared in the same form as that of the weekly market intelligence report. Under the different sub heads, monthly details are furnished instead of weekly happenings. The overall agricultural situation for the past one month can be assessed from the details presented from this report. This report is due to the government of India on or before the 10th of every succeeding month. A copy of the same is marked to the Director, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Thiruvananthapuram also.

Form-4.2
Weekly Market Intelligence Report

Name of the Market	Week ending
District:	State:
1. Trends of Market Price	
2. Crop Prospects	
3. Market arrivals	
4. Off-take from the market	
5. Stocks with the trade	
6. Procurement	
7. Issues by the Government	
8. Reaction of the market to regulatory measures taken by the Government from time to time	
9. Market sentiment	
10. Miscellaneous	

Place Signature
Date Designation of the Reporter

Monthly Market Intelligence Review.

This monthly report is prepared on the basis of weekly review reports. This report should be prepared to get a detailed picture of the overall price situation and other salient aspects relating to the important agricultural commodities. This report should be prepared and sent to the head office before 10th of every succeeding month. A copy of the same should be marked to the Govt. of India. Reason for abnormal variation commodity wise should invariably be written in one or two sentences.

Form.4.3

Weekly Market Review For The Week Ended ………………

Centre:	Name:
District:	Designation
Address	
1. General Market trend:	
2. Seasonal condition	
3. 1. Review of prices	

Sl. No.	Commodity	Variety or sort	Wholesale price during the week	Wholesale price in the last week	Difference in price (+) or (-)
1	2	3	4	5	6

Reasons for variation in prices (commodity wise)

1. Paddy

2. Rice etc.

Form-4.4

Review of movement of commodities & Stock

Sl. No.	Commodity	Arrivals during the week	Arrivals during the previous week	Despatches during the week	Despatches during the previous week	Week ended stock during the week	Week ended stock during the previous week
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Form-4.5

Reason for abnormal variations in stocks etc.

(Commodity wise)	
1. Market Sentiments	
2. Procurement	
3. Government Issues	
Reaction of the market to the regulatory measures taken By the Government from time to time	
Miscellaneous	

Signature of the reporting agency with date

To.

The Director,
Directorate of Economics &Statistics,
Thiruvananthapuram.

To

The Economic & Statistical Adviser,
Directorate of Food & Agriculture,
Government of India, NewDelhi

Form-4.6

Monthly Market Intelligence Review For The Month Of …………

Centre :	Name:
District:	Designation
	Address:
1. General market trend	
2. Seasonal conditions and cultivation	
i. Rainfall	
ii. Water supply and Irrigation	
iii. Agricultural operation	
iv. Condition of standing crop	
v. Over-all prospects & outlook of crops	

Form-4.7

Review of prices

Commodity	Variety or sort	Wholesale price in the last week of the current month	Wholesale price in the last week of the last month	% variation of col. 3 & 4	Wholesale price in the last week of the corresponding month in last year	% variation of col. 3 & 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

ii. (a) Reason for variation in col. (3)
(b) Reasons for variations in col. (7)

Form.4.8

Arrivals and Despatches

Commodity	Total arrivals during			Total Off-take during the		
	Current month	Last month	Correspon-ding month in the last year	Current month	Last month	Correspon-ding month in the last year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

(ii) Highlights in the movements of commodity

Form.4.9
Stocks

Commodity	Stocks at the end of the current month	Stock at the end of the last month	Stock at the end of the corresponding month in last year

ii) Reasons for abnormal variations

(Commodity-wise)

Form.4.10

Mode of transport and places of arrivals and despatches

i)Arrivals

a) Mode oftransport

b Percentage of total arrivals

by various modes of transport

c) Names of 'other markets' of

supply in order of importance

ii)Despatches

a) Mode of transport

b) Percentage of total off-

by various mode of transport

c) Names of markets to which

despatched in order of importance

Market sentiments

Short note on retail market.

Signature of the Reporter With date

MARKET INTELLIGENT

Post copy forwarded to the Economic and Statistical Adviser to Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Queen, Victoria Road, New Delhi.

Place........................ Price Inspector/Reporter

Date......................... (Market Intelligence)

Schedule.4.7

കേരള സർക്കാർ
സാമ്പത്തിക സ്ഥിതിവിവരക്കണക്ക് വകുപ്പ്

കമ്പോള വിലനിലവാര ബുള്ളറ്റിൻ
. . . . തീയതി മുതൽ. . . . . വരെ

	ശനി	തിങ്കൾ	ചൊവ്വ	ബുധൻ	വ്യാഴം	വെള്ളി
			1. തിരുവനന്തപുരം			
അരി റോസ്						
അരി ചമ്പ						
പഞ്ചസാര						
കടല (വെള്ള)						
കടല (കറുപ്പ്)						
ചെറുപയർ						
ഉഴുന്ന് W.H						
ഉഴുന്ന് WOH						
ഉഴുന്ന് BWOH						
തുവരപ്പരിപ്പ്						
ശർക്കര						
കരിപ്പുകട്ടി						
പുളിയരിപ്പൊടി						
നൂൽ 20						
പുകയില						
നേന്ത്രക്കായ് (Tue,Fri)- P	*	*		*	*	
പൈനാപ്പിൾ(fri) P	*	*	*	*	*	
കൊപ്ര (week end)						
നാളികേരം W.H						
നാളികേരം W.O.H						
വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ						
തേങ്ങാപ്പിണ്ണാക്ക്						
കോഴിമുട്ട	*	*	*	*	*	
വടപ്പരിപ്പ്	*	*	*	*	*	
ഗോതമ്പ്	*	*	*	*	*	
			2. നെയ്യാറ്റിൻകര			
നാളികേരം W.H						
നാളികേരം W.O.H						
പച്ചകപ്പ						

നൂൽ 20						
നൂൽ 60						
നൂൽ 100						
നേന്ത്രക്കായ്(പാണ്ടി) (Sat. Wed.)		*	*		*	*
നേന്ത്രക്കായ് (നാടൻ)		*	*		*	*
മൈസൂർപ്പൂവൻ		*	*		*	*
3. നെടുമങ്ങാട്						
കുരുമുളക്						
റബ്ബർ (RSS V Lot)						
റബ്ബർ (RSS Lot)						
കൊട്ടപ്പാക്ക് Ist						
കൊട്ടപ്പാക്ക് II nd						
അടയ്ക്ക (Sat. Tue.)		*		*	*	*
നേന്ത്രക്കായ് (നാടൻ)		*		*	*	*
നേന്ത്രക്കായ് (പാണ്ടി)		*		*	*	*
മൈസൂർപ്പൂവൻ		*		*	*	*
പച്ചകപ്പ		*		*	*	*
കോഴിമുട്ട		*		*	*	*
നാളികേരം WH						
നാളികേരം WOH						
വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (week end P)		*		*	*	*
കശുവണ്ടി						
4.കൊല്ലം						
വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ						
കൊപ്ര						
കശുവണ്ടിപ്പരിപ്പ്						
കോഴിമുട്ട						
കരിപ്പുകട്ടി						
പുളിയരിപ്പൊടി						
നൂൽ 20						
പുകയില						
പഞ്ചസാര						
അരി നാടൻ						
അരി ജയ						

തേങ്ങാപ്പിണ്ണാക്ക് (week end)						
നാളികേരം WH						
നാളികേരം WOH						
കടല (Black)						
ശർക്കര പാണ്ടി						
ശർക്ക നാടൻ						
5. പുനലൂർ						
റബ്ബർ RSS IV						
റബ്ബർ RSS V						
റബ്ബർ (Lot)						
കോഴിമുട്ട						
പുളിയരിപ്പൊടി						
പുകയില						
നേന്ത്രക്കായ് (നാടൻ)						
നേന്ത്രക്കായ്(പാണ്ടി)						
നേന്ത്രക്കായ് (വയനാടൻ)	*		*	*		*
പൈനാപ്പിൾ(നാടൻ)	*		*	*		*
പൈനാപ്പിൾ വാഴാകുളം						
6.പുത്തൂർ						
നാളികേരം WOH	*	*		*	*	
കുരുമുളക്	*	*		*	*	
റബ്ബർ RSS V	*	*		*	*	
കശുവണ്ടി	*	*		*	*	
അടയ്ക്ക	*	*		*	*	
നേന്ത്രക്കായ (നാടൻ)	*	*		*	*	
നേന്ത്രക്കായ് (പാണ്ടി)	*	*		*	*	
പച്ചകപ്പ	*	*		*	*	
ഉണക്കകപ്പ (ബോയിൽഡ്)	*	*		*	*	
അരി ജയ	*	*		*	*	
7.അടൂർ						
നാളികേരം WH	*		*	*		*
നാളികേരം WOH	*		*	*		*
കുരുമുളക് (U.G)	*		*	*		*
ചുക്ക്	*		*	*		*
കശുവണ്ടി	*		*	*		*
അടയ്ക്ക	*		*	*		*

നേന്ത്രക്കായ(നാടൻ)	*		*	*		*
നേന്ത്രക്കായ(പാണ്ടി)	*		*	*		*
നേന്ത്രക്കായ (വയനാടൻ)	*		*	*		*
പച്ചകപ്പ	*		*	*		*
ഉണക്കകപ്പ (D)	*		*	*		*
ഉണക്കകപ്പ (B)	*		*	*		*
കോഴിമുട്ട	*		*	*		*
പുളിയരിപ്പൊടി	*		*	*		*
പുകയില	*		*	*		*
8. തിരുവല്ല						
വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ						
നാളികേരം (WOH)						
നേന്ത്രക്കായ് (നാടൻ)						
നേന്ത്രക്കായ്(പാണ്ടി)						
പച്ചകപ്പ						
കൊക്കൊ (Week end)	*	*	*	*	*	
9. ആലപ്പുഴ						
വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (നാടൻ)						
വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (പാണ്ടി)						
കൊപ്ര (തെളിവ്)						
കൊപ്ര പുകരാശി						
കയർ (അഞ്ചുതെങ്ങ്)						
കയർ (ആറാട്ടുപുഴ)						
പുളിയരിപ്പൊടി	*	*	*	*	*	*
കുരുമുളക്	*	*	*	*	*	*
പുകയില	*	*	*	*	*	*
പഞ്ചസാര						
അരി (Surekha)						
അരിപുഞ്ച (week end)	*	*	*	*	*	
നാളികേരം WH	*	*	*	*	*	
നാളികേരം WOH	*	*	*	*	*	
ചുക്ക്	*	*	*	*	*	
മഞ്ഞൾ	*	*	*	*	*	
അടയ്ക്ക	*	*	*	*	*	
പച്ചകപ്പ	*	*	*	*	*	

കടല (Black)	*	*	*	*	*	
ശർക്കര	*	*	*	*	*	
കരിപ്പുകട്ടി	*	*	*	*	*	
തേങ്ങാപ്പിണ്ണാക്ക് (Expeller)						
10. ചെങ്ങന്നൂർ						
വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ						
കോഴിമുട്ട						
കരിപ്പുകട്ടി						
പുളിയരിപ്പൊടി						
പുകയില						
നാളികേരം WOH (Sat Wed)		*	*		*	*
അടയ്ക്ക		*	*		*	*
നേന്ത്രക്കായ(പാണ്ടി)		*	*		*	*
നേന്ത്രക്കായ(നാടൻ)		*	*		*	*
നേന്ത്രക്കായ (വയനാടൻ)		*	*		*	*
പച്ചകപ്പ		*	*		*	*
ഉണക്കപ്പ		*	*		*	*
11.കായംകുളം						
നാളികേരം (WH)						
കശുവണ്ടി (പച്ച)						
പച്ചകപ്പ						
കോഴിമുട്ട						
ശർക്കര (പാണ്ടി)						
കരിപ്പുകട്ടി (പാണ്ടി)						
പുളിയരിപ്പൊടി						
നാളികേരം(WOH) (Week end)						
12. പുളിങ്കുന്ന്						
നാളികേരം (WOH)						
നാളികേരം(WH)						
കോഴിമുട്ട						
കൊക്കൊ (Week end)	*	*	*	*	*	
13. കോട്ടയം						
വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ						

കൊപ്ര						
റബ്ബർ (Lot)						
റബ്ബർ RSS (V)						
റബ്ബർ RSS (IV)						
പൈനാപ്പിൾ						
ഉണക്കകപ്പ (ബോയിൽഡ്)						
ശർക്കര (നാടൻ)						
ശർക്കര (പാണ്ടി)						
ശർക്കര (M)						
കരിപ്പുകട്ടി						
പുളിയരിപ്പൊടി						
പഞ്ചസാര						
അരി (സുരേഖ)						
അരി (വടി)						
പുകയില						
നാളികേരം (WOH) (Mon Tue)	*		*	*		*
നേന്ത്രക്കായ (പാണ്ടി))	*		*	*		*
നേന്ത്രക്കായ (നാടൻ)	*		*	*		*
കാപ്പിക്കുരു (Fri)	*	*	*	*	*	
തേയില (week end)	*	*	*	*	*	
കടല (Black)	*	*	*	*	*	
നിലക്കടല	*	*	*	*	*	
14. ചങ്ങനാശ്ശേരി						
കോഴിമുട്ട						
ശർക്കര (പാണ്ടി))						
പുളിയരിപ്പൊടി						
പുകയില (പാണ്ടി)						
നേന്ത്രക്കായ(നാടൻ)						
നേന്ത്രക്കായ(പാണ്ടി) (Sat, Wed)						
പച്ചകപ്പ		*	*	*	*	*
ഉണക്കകപ്പ (ബോയിൽഡ്)						
വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ P (Week end)	*	*	*	*	*	
കൊപ്ര	*	*	*	*	*	

തേങ്ങാപ്പിണ്ണാക്ക്	*	*	*	*	*	
15. പാലാ						
വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ (N)						
കുരുമുളക് (UG)						
ചുക്ക്						
റബ്ബർ (V)						
റബ്ബർ (IV)						
റബ്ബർ (Lot)						
മഞ്ഞൾ						
നേന്ത്രക്കായ (നാടൻ)						
നേന്ത്രക്കായ (പാണ്ടി)						
കൊക്കൊ-Bean (Weekend)	*	*	*	*	*	
അടയ്ക്ക	*	*	*	*	*	
ശർക്കര (M)	*	*	*	*	*	
ശർക്കര (പാണ്ടി)	*	*	*	*	*	
16 .എറണാകുളം						
വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ						
കൊപ്ര						
തേങ്ങാപ്പിണ്ണാക്ക്						
നാളികേരം WHO						
അടയ്ക്ക						
നേന്ത്രക്കായ (നാടൻ)						
നേന്ത്രക്കായ (പാണ്ടി)						
പൈനാപ്പിൾ						
ശർക്കര						
പുകയില						
പഞ്ചസാര						
അരി മട്ട						
അരി ചെമ്പാള						
അരി (ജയ)						
അരി(സുരേഖ)						
നാളികേരം WH weekend	*	*	*	*	*	
പച്ചകപ്പ	*	*	*	*	*	
ഉണക്കകപ്പ	*	*	*	*	*	

ഉണക്കകപ്പ (ബോയിൽഡ്)	*	*	*	*	*	
കടല						
നിലക്കടല						
ഗോതമ്പ്						
17.കൊച്ചി						
വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ						
കയർ						
കുരുമുളക് (ഗാർബിൾഡ്)						
കുരുമുളക് (അൺഗാർബിൾഡ്)						
അവധി						
അവധി						
അവധി						
അവധി						
അവധി						
അവധി						
ചുക്ക്						
ഏലം (AGL)						
റബ്ബർ (IV)						
റബ്ബർ(V)						
റബ്ബർ(Lot)						
മഞ്ഞൾ (നാടൻ)						
പുൽതൈലം (നാടൻ)						
കൊട്ടപ്പാക്ക് ഒന്നാംതരം						
കൊട്ടപ്പാക്ക് രണ്ടാംതരം						
കടല (Black)						
ശർക്കര (പാണ്ടി)						
പുകയില (Meenampalayam)						
കൊപ്ര (week end)	*	*	*	*	*	
തേങ്ങാപ്പിണ്ണാക്ക് (റോട്ടറി)	*	*	*	*	*	
തേങ്ങാപ്പിണ്ണാക്ക് (എക്സ്പെല്ലർ)	*	*	*	*	*	
അടയ്ക്ക	*	*	*	*	*	
പഞ്ചസാര						

അരി (ഫൈൻ)						
അരി (കോമൺ)						
തേയില (മീഡിയം)	*	*	*	*	*	
ഗോതമ്പ് (ഗുജറാത്ത്)	*	*	*	*	*	
18. ആലുവ						
വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ						
കുരുമുളക്						
പുൽതൈലം						
ശർക്കര						
പുളിയരിപ്പൊടി						
പുകയില (Meenampalayam)						
നാളികേരം WOH (Sat, Wed)		*	*		*	
ഏത്തക്കായ് (നാടൻ)		*	*		*	
ഏത്തക്കായ് (പാണ്ടി)		*	*		*	
19. മുവാറ്റുപുഴ						
റബ്ബർ (ലോട്ട്)						
പുകയില						
കുരുമുളക്	*		*	*		*
ചുക്ക്	*		*	*		*
നേന്ത്രക്കായ(പാണ്ടി)	*		*	*		*
നേന്ത്രക്കായ (നാടൻ)						
കൊക്കൊ	*	*	*	*	*	
(week end)						
20. കോതമംഗലം						
കുരുമുളക് (Sat Wed)		*	*		*	*
ചുക്ക്		*	*		*	*
റബ്ബർ (ലോട്ട്)		*	*		*	*
റബ്ബർ (V)		*	*		*	*
റബ്ബർ(IV)		*	*		*	*
മഞ്ഞൾ		*	*		*	*
പുൽതൈലം		*	*		*	*
പുകയില		*	*		*	*
കൊക്കൊ	*	*	*	*	*	
(week end)						
കൊപ്ര	*	*	*	*	*	

21.വടക്കൻ പറവൂർ						
വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ						
കൊപ്ര						
തേങ്ങാപ്പിണ്ണാക്ക്						
(റോട്ടറി)						
പുകയില						
നാളികേരം (WOH) (Tue Fri)	*	*		*	*	
അടയ്ക്ക	*	*		*	*	
നേന്ത്രക്കായ്	*	*		*	*	
പച്ചകപ്പ	*	*		*	*	
കോഴിമുട്ട	*	*		*	*	
ശർക്കര (week end)	*	*		*	*	
പഞ്ചസാര	*	*		*	*	
അരി (ജയ)	*	*		*	*	
അരി (ചെറുമണി)	*	*		*	*	
22.കാലടി						
അരി (മട്ട)						
നെല്ല്						
23.ഇടുക്കി						
നാളികേരം (WHO)						
കുരുമുളക്						
ചുക്ക്						
ഏലം (M)						
ഏലം (K)						
റബ്ബർ IV						
റബ്ബർ V						
റബ്ബർ (Lot)						
മഞ്ഞൾ						
നേന്ത്രക്കായ് (നാടൻ)						
നേന്ത്രക്കായ് (പാണ്ടി)						
പുകയില						
കൊക്കൊ (weekend)						
വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ						

കൊപ്ര						
തേങ്ങാപ്പിണ്ണാക്ക്						
24.കട്ടപ്പന						
കുരുമുളക്						
കാപ്പിക്കുരു						
ചുക്ക്						
ഏലം (M)						
ഏലം (K)						
മഞ്ഞൾ						
കൊക്കൊ (weekend)						

CHAPTER 5

RETAIL PRICES

The retail price of a commodity is defined as the price, which the ultimate consumer pays for relatively small transactions of the commodity. This price includes taxes, margins, and other charges but excludes discounts and reductions. Retail prices play a vital role in the daily lives of consumers, shaping their purchasing decisions and influencing household budgets. Whether buying essential groceries, clothing, electronics, or luxury goods, people constantly interact with retail prices. The way these prices are set directly impacts affordability, savings, and overall financial well-being.

Collection Methodology

Retail prices are collected regularly to study the changes that occur from time to time. In obtaining the time series data on price, a large element of sampling enters through different stages. For each commodity there may be a large number of varieties. Each variety is sold from a large number of shops or outlets and the variety commands different prices in different outlets and under different circumstances of sale such as characteristics of sellers and buyers, place of delivery, terms of sale, unit of sale, etc. Further, the purchases are made on different days of a month and at different time of a day. Obviously, it is impracticable to cover the entire transactions of various varieties of goods. Therefore, the sampling procedure is adopted at various stages; by selecting a representative variety of a particular commodity. For each variety, prices are collected under given circumstances of sale from a sample of shops or outlets selected in a representative manner. The prices will be collected on chosen dates and time to represent price fluctuation as experienced over a period. However, practical obstacles, considerations of cost and operational difficulties usually restrict the scope of applying rigorous sampling techniques and under conditions existing in practice, judgments play a predominant role in sample selection.

A time series dataset of prices is meaningful only when it consistently represents a specific variety. It should be ensured that the price fluctuations reported should not be due to change in quality, variety, shop, change in day of price collection . It is true that it is not always possible to stick on to the same variety/quality over a period of years. But the aim should be to eliminate their effect as far as possible or to the minimum so that only real movements in prices are recorded. To ensure accurate price tracking, the following principles must be followed:

1. Prices should be recorded for the same variety/quality of the commodity in each reporting period.
2. Prices should be collected from fixed shops during each reporting period.
3. Data should be gathered on the same day and preferably at the same time of day.
4. Prices should reflect actual consumer payments, including applicable taxes and excluding discounts and rebates.
5. Prices should be verified by observing transactions and consulting consumers.

Before starting any type of price collection work, the preliminaries such as choice of the markets, selection of shops for price collection, fixation of price collection day, drawing up the list of goods and services to be priced, determination of varieties/qualities of the commodities etc. have to be finalized in consultation with the Directorate so as to maintain a uniformity throughout the state.

Selection of Shops

Prices should be collected from a well-established shop in the selected market for each commodity group in the district headquarters. Additionally, a reserve shop should be identified for each group to ensure data reliability. A list of the selected and reserve shop, along with their addresses, must be submitted to the head office. Prices for multiple commodities can be collected from a single shop based on availability of commodity . If a commodity is unavailable at the selected shop, prices should be taken from reserve shop. If neither the selected nor reserve shops can provide information, data may be collected from any other shop in the selected market. In the event of a permanent closure of a main shop or reserve shop, the selection of a new mainshop or reserve shop must be approved by Directorate. These intructions are applicable to the collection of prices for Daily Retail Prices of Essential Commodities, Weekly Retail Price of Certain Essential Commodities, Weekly Wholesale and Retail price of Fruits and Retail prices of ICDS commodities.

Weekly/Fortnightly price collection in case of Local holiday

If collection day is an expected local holiday, price collection will be done on the previous working day and if it is an unexpected holiday, price collection will be done on the next working day. In both expected and unexpected local holidays, even if the price is collectd on another day, it shuld be recorded as the price of concerned day/date (Friday in case of weekly price collection and 15th/last workingday of month in case of fortnighly price collection). But if it is a public holiday for all the districts then price collection should be done as above and entry should be made on the same day of price collection.

Daily Retail Prices of Essential Commodities

Essential commodities are those articles as such declared by Government. The Department of Economics and Statistics collects, compiles and disseminates the price of articles including essential commodities and furnish regularly to the government and other user organizations. Retail prices of 90 essential commodities, categorized into 7 major groups, are being collected daily from the district headquarters as per the specified schedule. The prices collected are scrutinized and compared in the district office and forwarded to the Directorate through Web Portal by 2 pm on all working days. Prices division consolidates the data and forwards the same to the Office of the Chief Minister, Kerala, Office of the Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, Office of the Minister for Agriculture, Office of the Chief Secretary, Office of the Secretary of Food and Civil Supplies, Office of the Planning Secretary, Civil Supplies Commissionerate, Supplyco, RBI, Doordarshan and State Agriculture Prices Board. Everyday the daily price report is given to private channels and local radios (FM) in the districts of Kasargod, Kozhikode and Kollam. The schedules for collecting Daily Retail prices of Essential Commodities is appended in Schedule-5.1.

For the smooth functioning of price collection mentioned in the above paras the following instructions are issued.

1. The prices should be collected during peak time in trade on all working days.
2. The price collector should submit the price data to the district before 12 noon. If the price collector encounters any problem in this regard, that must be reported to the price division of the directorate and concerned district official.
3. The officer in charge of the price in the district office should ensure the transmission of the daily price to the directorate by 2 PM.
4. If there is a wide variation in the price in comparison with the previous price, then the reason for such variation should be entered in the remarks column.

5. Necessary directions and guidelines should be given to the newly entrusted price collectors.

Schedule 5.1

Government of Kerala
Department of Economics and Statistics

Daily Retail Prices of Essential Commodities

District: .... **Date: ……………….**

SL No.	Items	Unit	Price As On		Difference	Remarks
			Previous Price	Current Price		
-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7
A	CEREALS					
1	Rice(red) Matta	Kg				
2	Rice(red) Nadan	Kg				
3	Rice(red) Chamba	Kg				
4	Rice(red) Rose	Kg				
5	Rice(red) Massoori	Kg				
6	Rice(white) Andhra Vella	Kg				
7	Rice(white) Mysore Vella	Kg				
8	Rice(white) Nepal Vella	Kg				
9	Rice Jaya	Kg				
10	Rice Kuruva	Kg				
11	Rice Bhodhana	Kg				
12	Rice Ponni	Kg				
13	Rice Raw	Kg				
14	Wheat	Kg				
15	Atta	Kg				
16	Ragi	Kg				
B	PULSES					
1	Green gram	Kg				
2	Green gram Dal	Kg				

3	Black gram split w/o husk	Kg				
4	Black gram without husk	Kg				
5	Red gram	Kg				
6	Tur Dal	Kg				
7	Bengal gram Bold	Kg				
8	Bengal gram small	Kg				
9	Peas Dal	Kg				
10	Masoor Dal Red	Kg				
11	Grean Peas	Kg				
12	Kabul Gram Bold (White Gram)	Kg				
13	Horse gram	Kg				
C	**OTHER FOOD ITEMS**					
1	Sugar(O.M)	Kg				
2	Palmgur	Kg				
3	Canegur	Kg				
4	Milk (Milma)	Ltr				
5	Milk (cows) loose	Ltr				
6	Egg Hen's (Nadan)	10 No.s				
7	Egg Hen's (White lagoon)	10 No.s				
8	Tea – Loose	500gm				
9	Tea -Packet -Kannnan Devan	500gm				
10	Salt iodised crystal packed	Kg				
11	Salt iodised powder Packet (Sprinkle)	Kg				
D	**OIL AND OIL SEEDS**					
1	Coconut oil (Loose)	Kg				
2	Coconut oil (Kera)	Ltr				
3	Coconut Oil (Sabari)	Ltr				
4	Groundnut oil (Loose)	Ltr				
5	Gingelly oil (Pavithram)	Ltr				
6	Gingelly oil (Idayam)	Ltr				

7	Gingelly oil (Swarnam)	Ltr				
8	Mustard oil (Dhara)	Ltr				
9	Mustard oil (Fortune)	Ltr				
10	Sunflower Oil (Gold Winner)	Ltr				
11	Palmoil (Ruchi Gold)	Ltr				
12	Vanaspathi (Dalda)	Ltr				
13	Coconut without Husk	Kg				
E	**SPICES AND CONDIMENTS**					
1	Coriander	Kg				
2	Chillies dry with stem	Kg				
3	Onion small	Kg				
4	Tamarind w/o seeds loose	Kg				
5	Cuminseed	100gm				
6	Mustard	100gm				
7	Methy	100gm				
8	Turmeric (Powder)	100gm				
9	Garlic	100gm				
10	Ginger	100gm				
11	Kashmiri Chilly (Piriyan Chilly)	Kg				
F	**TUBERS**					
1	Chenai	Kg				
2	Tapioca Raw	Kg				
3	Potato	Kg				
4	Colocassia	Kg				
5	Beetroot	Kg				
6	Carrot	Kg				
G	**VEGETABLES**					
1	Onion big	Kg				
2	Brinjal long	Kg				
3	Pumpkin	Kg				

4	Cucumber	Kg				
5	Ladies Finger	Kg				
6	Beans English	Kg				
7	Amarakka (Kothavara)	Kg				
8	Vallippayar	Kg				
9	Achingapayar	Kg				
10	Cabbage	Kg				
11	Bittergourd	Kg				
12	Ash gourd	Kg				
13	Snake gourd	Kg				
14	Tomato	Kg				
15	Chillies green	100gm				
16	Banana green	Kg				
17	Plantain green	Kg				
18	Drumstick	Kg				
19	Little gourd	Kg				
20	Lemon small	Kg				

Place:
Date: **Signature of Price collector**

Weekly Retail Price of Certain Essential Commodities

Retail prices of 27 items which are not included in the Daily Retail prices of Essential Commodities are being collected weekly on fridays from all district headquarters as per the Schedule 5.2. The consolidated report are being forwarded to KSEB, PWD and other user departments if they demanded.

Schedule 5.2

Government of Kerala

Department of Economics and Statistics

Weekly Retail Prices of Certain Essential Commodities for the Week Ended ...

District: .... **Date: ……………….**

SL No.	Items	Unit	Price As On		Variation	Remarks
			Previous Price	Current Price		
-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7
1	Tobacco	Kg				
2	Arecanut	Kg				
3	Betel Leaves	80 No.s				
4	Chicken - Local (Dressed)	Kg				
5	Chicken - Broiler (Dressed)	Kg				
6	Chicken Broiler (Live)	Kg				
7	Mutton With bones	Kg				
8	Beef With bones	Kg				
9	Pepper	100gm				
10	Tea AVT (Packet)	500gm				
11	Coffee Brooke Bond Gr. L	500gm				
12	Coffee powder loose	500gm				
13	Baby Food Lactogen stage 2	400gm				
14	Mundu(Mull)	Each				
15	Washing Soda	Kg				
16	Washing Soap Sunlight	150gm				
17	Toilet Soap Lux	100gm				
18	Tooth Paste Colgate	100gm Tube				
19	Razor Blade Swish	5No.s				
20	Tablets Crocin	2 tabs				
21	LED Bulb Philips	Each(9W)				

22	Torch Battery Eveready	Each				
23	Paper (A4)	24 sheets				
24	Kerosene Open market	Ltr				
25	**Firewood Split**					
(a)	Firewood split Rubber	Quintal				
(b)	Firewood split Sawmill	Quintal				
(c)	Firewood split Tamarind	Quintal				
(d)	Firewood split Local	Quintal				
26(i)	**Cement Ord. paper bag**					
(a)	Cement ord.paper bag Ramco	Each				
(b)	Cement ord.paper bag Sanker	Each				
(c)	Cement ord.paper bag Chettinad	Each				
(d)	Cement ord.paper bag ACC	Each				
(e)	Cement ord. paper bag Malabar	Each				
(f)	Cement ord. paper bag Ultratech	Each				
(g)	Cement ord. paper bag JSW	Each				
(h)	Cement ord. paper bag Dalmia	Each				
(ii)	**Cement Ord. poly bag**					
(a)	Cement ord. poly bag Ramco	Each				
(b)	Cement ord. poly bag Sanker	Each				
(c)	Cement ord. poly bag Chettinad	Each				
(d)	Cement ord. poly bag ACC	Each				
(e)	Cement ord. poly bag Malabar	Each				
(f)	Cement ord. poly bag Ultratech	Each				
(g)	Cement ord. poly bag JSW	Each				
(h)	Cement ord. poly bag Dalmia	Each				
27	Steel 8 mm.	Kg				

Place:
Date: Signature of Price collector

Weekly Wholesale and Retail Price of Fruits

Wholesale and retail prices of 52 fruits items are being collected weekly on Friday from all district head quarters. Weekly wholesale and retail prices of selected fruits like Orange, Apple, Guava, Pineapple, Banana, Plantain, Mango, Watermelon, Grapes and Other fruits are being collected and furnished the report to the Horticorp.

The prices stated in the schedule are scrutinized and compared in the district office and forwarded to the Directorate through Web Portal on all Fridays. The schedules for collecting Weekly Wholesale and Retail Price of Fruits given below:-

Schedule 5.3

Government of Kerala

Department of Economics and Statistics

Weekly Wholesale Prices of Fruits for the Week Ended ----------

District: .... **Date: ………………..**

SL No.	Items	Unit	Price As On		Variation	Remarks
			Previous Price	Current Price		
-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7
I	**Orange**					
1	Nagpur	Qtl				
2	Amaravathy	Qtl				
3	Coorg	Qtl				
II	**Apple**					
1	Fuji	Qtl				
2	China	Qtl				
3	Red Delicious	Qtl				
4	Shimla	Qtl				
5	Newsland	Qtl				
6	Chili	Qtl				
7	USA	Qtl				
8	Kashmiri	Qtl				
9	Pinklady	Qtl				
10	Red Gold	Qtl				
11	Poland	Qtl				
12	Green	Qtl				
III	**Guava(Perakka)**					
1	Madhura	Qtl				
2	Vella	Qtl				
3	Nadan	Qtl				

IV	**Pineapple**					
1	Nadan	Qtl				
2	Muvattupuzha	Qtl				
V	**Banana**					
1	Nadan	Qtl				
2	Pandy	Qtl				
3	Wayanadan	Qtl				
VI	**Plantain**					
1	Palayamthodan	Qtl				
2	Rasakadali(Njali Poovan)	Qtl				
3	Poovan	Qtl				
4	Robusta	Qtl				
5	Kappa pazham	Qtl				
6	Kadali	Qtl				
VII	**Mango**					
1	Nadan	Qtl				
2	Kottukonam	Qtl				
3	Selam	Qtl				
4	Malgova	Qtl				
5	Neelam	Qtl				
6	Alfonsa	Qtl				
7	Moovandan	Qtl				
8	Kilichundan	Qtl				
9	Sindhooram	Qtl				
10	Bengarapalli	Qtl				
VIII	**Watermelon(Thannimathan)**					
1	Nadan	Qtl				
2	Kiran	Qtl				
IX	**Grapes**					
1	Red Seedless	Qtl				
2	Red with seed	Qtl				

3	White with seed	Qtl				
4	White Seedless	Qtl				
5	Black with seed	Qtl				
6	Black Seedless	Qtl				
X	**Other Fruits**					
1	Citrus	Qtl				
2	Musambi	Qtl				
3	Mathalam	Qtl				
4	Pappaya	Qtl				
5	Rambuttan N18	Qtl				

Place:
Date: Signature of Price collector

Schedule 5.4

Government of Kerala

Department of Economics and Statistics

Weekly Retail Prices of Fruits for the Week Ended ----------

District: .... **Date: ………………**

SL No.	Items	Unit	Price As On		Variation	Remarks
			Previous Price	Current Price		
-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7
I	**Orange**					
1	Nagpur	Kg				
2	Amaravathy	Kg				
3	Coorg	Kg				
II	**Apple**					
1	Fuji	Kg				
2	China	Kg				
3	Red Delicious	Kg				
4	Shimla	Kg				
5	Newsland	Kg				
6	Chili	Kg				
7	USA	Kg				
8	Kashmiri	Kg				
9	Pinklady	Kg				
10	Red Gold	Kg				
11	Poland	Kg				
12	Green	Kg				
III	**Guava(Perakka)**					
1	Madhura	Kg				
2	Vella	Kg				
3	Nadan	Kg				

IV	**Pineapple**					
1	Nadan	Kg				
2	Muvattupuzha	Kg				
V	**Banana**					
1	Nadan	Kg				
2	Pandy	Kg				
3	Wayanadan	Kg				
VI	**Plantain**					
1	Palayamthodan	Kg				
2	Rasakadali(Njali Poovan)	Kg				
3	Poovan	Kg				
4	Robusta	Kg				
5	Kappa pazham	Kg				
6	Kadali	Kg				
VII	**Mango**					
1	Nadan	Kg				
2	Kottukonam	Kg				
3	Selam	Kg				
4	Malgova	Kg				
5	Neelam	Kg				
6	Alfonsa	Kg				
7	Moovandan	Kg				
8	Kilichundan	Kg				
9	Sindhooram	Kg				
10	Bengarapalli	Kg				
VIII	**Watermelon(Thannimathan)**					
1	Nadan	Kg				
2	Kiran	Kg				
IX	**Grapes**					
1	Red Seedless	Kg				
2	Red with seed	Kg				

3	White with seed	Kg				
4	White Seedless	Kg				
5	Black with seed	Kg				
6	Black Seedless	Kg				
X	**Other Fruits**					
1	Citrus	Kg				
2	Musambi	Kg				
3	Mathalam	Kg				
4	Pappaya	Kg				
5	Rambuttan N18	Kg				

Place:
Date: Signature of Price collector

A new software for digital price collection is under development. Revised daily/ weekly price schedules will be implemented as soon as the software is available.

Retail prices of ICDS Commodities

Collecting retail prices of 21 ICDS commodities (First Quality) fortnightly (15^{th} & last working day of the month) from all the district head quarters through E-mail. The consolidated report sent to Supplyco.

Schedule given below:-

Schedule 5.5

Government of Kerala

Department of Economics & Statistics Kerala

Fortnightly Retail Prices of ICDS Commodities

District: Date:

Sl.No.	Commodity	Specification of First Quality Item Available in the Market	Unit	Prices in (Rs)	Prices in (Rs)	REMARKS
				Previous date	Current date	
1	Achuvellam		Kg			
2	Bency Broken Wheat		Kg			
3	Bency Rava		Kg			
4	Broken Wheat		Kg			
5	Ellu		Kg			
6	Green Gramdhal		Kg			
7	Ground Nut		Kg			
8	Jaggery		Kg			
9	Kadalaparippu		Kg			
10	Marayur Jaggery		Kg			
11	Masoor Dhal		Kg			
12	Raggi Powder		Kg			
13	Rice Flakes Matta		Kg			
14	Rice Flakes White		Kg			
15	Roasted Bengal Gram(Pottukadala)		Kg			
16	Roasted Ground Nut		Kg			
17	Roasted Rava		Kg			
18	Sooji Rava		Kg			
19	Sunflower Oil		Kg			
20	Coconut Oil		Kg			
21	Palmoil		Kg			

Place:
Date: Signature of Price collector

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Daily wholesale and retail price of Essential Commodities furnished to the Price Monitoring Cell.

The Price Monitoring Cell (PMC) of the Department of Consumer Affairs (DoCA) was established in 1998 to regularly monitor the prices of essential commodities and provide assistance in policy recommendations regarding the price and availability of these items. Price monitoring is conducted for twenty-two essential commodities, including Rice, Wheat, Atta, Gram Dal, Tur (Arhar) Dal, Urad Dal, Moong Dal, Masur Dal, Sugar, Gur, Groundnut Oil, Mustard Oil, Vanaspati, Sunflower Oil, Soya Oil, Palm Oil, Tea, Milk, Potato, Onion, Tomato, and Salt. Data is collected from 550 market centers spread across the country, representing various regions. The quality and variety of the items may vary from center to center, but for each center, prices are reported for the Fair Average Quality of the item. The Price Monitoring Division (PMD) in the Department of Consumer Affairs, Govenrment of India is responsible for monitoring the prices of selected essential commodities. This includes monitoring retail and wholesale prices, as well as spot and future prices, on a daily basis.

In order to further improve the representativeness of the daily price data, it has been decided to increase the number of commodities to 38 by adding 16 more commodities including Bajra, Jowar, Ragi, Suji, Maida, Besan, Desi Ghee, Butter, Brinjal, Egg, Black pepper, Corinader, cumin seed, Red chillies, Turmeric and Banana. It is now decided to commence the collection of daily retail prices of the 16 commodities from 01 August 2024 in addition to the existing 22 commodities.

Retail prices of the 38 commodities and wholesale prices of the 22 commodities from 550 centers are collected daily from the respective State Governments' centers through a mobile app. The mobile app ensures that reporting is done from the actual market location, as data is geo-tagged, displaying the location from where price data are reported. This geo-tagged and time-stamped data eliminates the possibility of static information reporting. The mobile app also includes a feature to calculate and report the average price, minimizing the chances of human error in calculation. Daily wholesale and retail prices of the items are collected from all district centers and directly sent to the Central Price Monitoring Division, Government of India, through this mobile application. At the same time these prices are also sent to the directorate via email, which is consolidated and provided to the price monitoring cell of the civil supplies department, Kerala for adopting market intervention measures. Statistical Investigators are authorized to collect this data. The wholesale and retail prices are collected for PMC. Wholesale prices are collected from one wholesale market/shop from where the retailers buy, and retail prices are collected from three identified markets/shops. All three markets should cater to ordinary people, without consideration of high income, middle income or low income groups.

New DEOs/Price collectors please note the following:

- Daily prices should be collected uniformly from the identified shops only by actual daily field visit.
- Prices have to be entered strictly before 3 PM.
- Prices should be reported directly from the shop, and only through the Mobile App.
- The exact place from where prices are being reported is captured automatically by the software.
- Identified shops must be from three different markets for retail and one market for wholesale prices.
- There is no concept of High Income, Middle Income and Low Income.
- All 3 shops for retail price have to be ordinary people's markets.
- Variety reported must be the same from all the three markets and from wholesale market as well. For example, in rice matta, rice variety (or a local variety of the state) which is of common man's food should be chosen and not Basmati.
- The prices for the Dals have to be collected for "loose" and not for the packed item.
- In the case of Oils, Prices of Packed variety should be reported. In the software there is option for reporting either in Kg or Ltr. However, this should also be intimated clearly.

Schedule 5.6

Government of Kerala
Department of Economics & Statistics Kerala

Daily Wholesale Prices and Retail Prices of Essential Commodities For the Price Monitoring cell in Kerala

NAME OF STATE : NAME OF CENTRE: DATE:

DETAILS OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES/VARIETY/BRAND/MARKETS OF SELECTED ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

Name of Data Entry Operator/Price Collector: Mobile No. : Email id:

PERFORMA FOR PRICE COLLECTION

S. No.	Commodity	Variety & Brand (Same for Whole sale and Retail)	WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES: Price (Rs./Qtl.)	WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES: Market with Shop Name	RETAIL MARKET PRICES: Market 1: Price (Rs./Kg.)	RETAIL MARKET PRICES: Market 1: Market with Shop Name	RETAIL MARKET PRICES: Market 2: Price (Rs./Kg.)	RETAIL MARKET PRICES: Market 2: Market with Shop Name	RETAIL MARKET PRICES: Market 3: Price (Rs./Kg.)	RETAIL MARKET PRICES: Market 3: Market with Shop Name	Retail Price Average (Rs./Kg.) (Mkt1+Mkt2+Mkt3)/3
1	**Rice (Loose)**										
2	**Wheat (Loose)**										
3	**Atta (Wheat)(Loose)**										
4	**Gram Dal (Loose)**										
5	**Tur/Arhar Dal(Loose)**										
6	**Urad Dal(Split (washed, Dhuli)(Loose)**										
7	**Moong Dal(Split washed, Dhuli)(loose)**										
8	**Masoor Dal(Split washed, Dhuli)(loose)**										

9	**Groundnut Oil (Packed)**										
10	**Mustard Oil(Packed)**										
11	**Vanaspati Oil(Packed)**										
12	**Soya Oil(Packed)**										
13	**Sunflower Oil(Packed)**										
14	**Palm Oil(Packed)**										
15	**Potato**										
16	**Onion**										
17	**Tomato**										
18	**Sugar (Loose)**										
19	**Gur (Loose)**										
20	**Milk* (Liquid)**										
21	**Tea (Loose)**										
22	**Salt (Packed)**										
	16 items										
23	**Brinjal (Rs./Kg)**										
24	**Black Pepper (powder) (Rs./100 gm)**										
25	**Coriander (powder) (Rs./100 gm)**										
26	**Cummin Seed (powder) (Rs./100 gm)**		**Additional Items**								
27	**Red Chillies (powder) (Rs./100 gm)**										
28	**Turmeric (powder) (Rs./100 gm)**										
29	**Banana (Rs./Kg)**										
30	**Bajra (whole) (Rs./Kg)**										

31	Jowar (whole) (Rs./Kg)										
32	Maida Wheat (Rs./Kg)										
33	Ragi (whole) (Rs./Kg)										
34	Suji (whole) (Rs./Kg)										
35	Besan (Rs./Kg)										
36	Desi Ghee (Rs./Kg)										
37	Butter (Pasteurised) (Rs./100 gm)										
38	Eggs (Rs./Dozen)										

Place:

Signature

Name & Designation of price collector

Date:

CHAPTER 6

OTHER IMPORTANT PRICES

This chapter , *Other Important Prices*, provides a comprehensive overview of the price collection mechanisms for a wide range of goods and materials, including Ayurveda raw materials, dietary articles, forest produce, waste paper, scrap items, coir products, and more. The collection and analysis of these prices are vital for various institutions such as Ayurveda colleges, hospitals, prisons, and other government establishments. These price data help in contract settlements, policy formulations, and market regulations. The chapter outlines the systematic methodology followed in gathering retail and wholesale price data, the agencies involved, and the reporting structures in place.

Given the dynamic nature of market prices, this chapter emphasizes the importance of consistency in data collection, ensuring that variations in quality, quantity, and market conditions are taken into account. The schedules and reporting formats provided within the chapter ensure that price fluctuations are monitored effectively, aiding stakeholders in making informed financial and procurement decisions.

Retail prices of Ayurveda raw materials

Information on the prices of more than 400 items of Ayurveda raw materials are collected by the Department once in a year, as and when the request is made by the concerned Ayurveda Colleges. Research officer collects these prices from the markets of Thiruvananthapuram and Ernakulum respectively in the schedule of article provided by the Ayurveda colleges of concerned districts. This price data is being forwarded to the Government Ayurveda Colleges of Thiruvananthapuram, and Thripunithura (Ernakulam). These data are utilized by the Ayurveda Colleges for the settlement of their contract with the suppliers of Ayurveda raw materials.

Prevalence of wide range of variety/quality is noticed in case of many of the Ayurveda raw materials and the prices also vary accordingly. Hence attempts have to be made to stick on to the variety/quality of the commodity and informants selected in the previous year. If considerable variation is noticed in the prices reported by the informant, care should be taken to ensure that quality has not been changed. If any change in the quality/variety is noticed, reason for effecting such change is also to be reported. The format of schedule of article is given below.

Schedule-6.1

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

Schedule of Articles Required for the Year …………..

(FOR GOVERNMENT AYURVEDA COLLEGES)

Sl. No	Description of Articles	Probable Qty or No required Kg / Gram	Rate per Kg			Rate per Gram			Remarks
			Rs.	Ps.	In words	Rs.	Ps.	In words	

Place: Signature

Date : Name & Designation of price collector

Retail prices of dietary articles (Quarterly).

The collection of market rate of dietary and other hospital necessaries was taken up by this Department in 1968. Government as per G.O. (RT) 147/70/Plg. Dated: 19th June 1970 declared the department as a permanent agency for price collection and compilation of dietary and allied articles on a quarterly basis.

The retail prices of dietary articles is utilized by various medical institutions, Hostels, Jails, Old age homes, Museum and Zoo (Thiuvananthapuram and Thrissur districts) throughout the state for the settlement of contracts for the supply of dietary and non-dietary articles.

At present, the market rate of about 195 items (main schedule Part I) are being collected from all Taluk headquarters on the Second Friday and the working day immediately preceding to that Friday of the last month of every quarter. In addition to this,prices of 27 items (main schedule Part II) are collected from Thrissur and Thiuvananthapuram districts exclusively for the use of Museum and Zoo departments. In the first quarter, prices of additional 123 items are also being collected. These are collected on the Second Friday and the working day immediately preceding to that Friday of March, June, and September for the subsequent quarters of the reporting year and on the Second Friday and the working day immediately preceding to that Friday of December for the 1st quarter of the next year. Statistical Inspector is authorized to collect the dietary price from the concerned Taluk. After collection, the prices so collected are scrutinized at district level by the Deputy Director in a joint meeting of price collectors (SI/TSOs) to verify whether there is abnormal variation between Taluks for any of the items, if so correctness is ascertained through inspections and finalise the data.

The dietary price data collected should be forwarded to the Directorate through the google sheet shared from DES before the last working day of the concerned month. At Directorate the prices are again checked before approval, to see whether there is wide variations in prices between adjoin taluks of two districts. The approved prices are furnished to the following departments/agencies.

1. The Director General of Police (Prisons) and Correctional Service, Thiruvananthapuram,
2. The Director of Health Services, Thiruvananthapuram,
3. The Director of Indian System of Medicines, Thiruvananthapuram,
4. The Director of Homeopathy, Thiruvananthapuram,
5. The Director of Insurance Medical Services, Thiruvananthapuram,
6. The Superintendent, Gandhi gram Govt. Dermatology Hospital, Koratty, Thrissur,
7. The Director of Museums, Thiruvananthapuram,
8. The Superintendent, Leprosy Sanatorium, Nooranad, Alappuzha,
9. Other institutions and users, as per their request.

Every year a conference of the heads of the user departments is being held (normally in November) at the Directorate to discuss the coverage of items to be included in the schedules of dietary articles and Ayurveda raw materials and the variation in prices etc. The schedules for collecting dietary prices are given below:

Schedule.6.2

കേരളസംസ്ഥാനം

സാമ്പത്തിക സ്ഥിതിവിവരക്കണക്ക് വകുപ്പ്

മെയിൻ ഷെഡ്യൂൾ 2025 (ഭാഗം ഒന്ന്)

2025 .... ത്രൈമാസത്തിലെ ആഹാരസാധനങ്ങളുടേയും

ആശുപത്രിസാധനങ്ങളുടേയും ചില്ലറ വിലനിലവാരം

ജില്ല : **വില ശേഖരിച്ച തീയതി :**

ക്രമ നമ്പർ	സാധനങ്ങൾ	ഇനം/തരം	അളവ്	വില (രൂപ)
1	വറ്റൽ മുളക്	ഒന്നാംതരം പുതിയത്	കി. ഗ്രാം	
2	മുളക് പൊടി	ബ്രാന്റ് എഴുതണം	100 ഗ്രാം	
		ബ്രാന്റ് എഴുതണം	500 ഗ്രാം	
3	കൊത്തമല്ലി	ഒന്നാംതരം പുതിയത്	കി. ഗ്രാം	
4	മല്ലിപ്പൊടി	ബ്രാന്റ് എഴുതണം	100 ഗ്രാം	
		ബ്രാന്റ് എഴുതണം	500 ഗ്രാം	
5	വെളുത്തുള്ളി	ഒന്നാംതരം പുതിയത്	കി. ഗ്രാം	
6	ജീരകം	ഒന്നാംതരം പുതിയത്	100 ഗ്രാം	
7	കടുക്	ഒന്നാംതരം പുതിയത്	100 ഗ്രാം	
8	വെന്തയം (ഉലുവ)	ഒന്നാംതരം പുതിയത്	100 ഗ്രാം	
9	മഞ്ഞൾ	ഒന്നാംതരം കൃത്രിമനിറങ്ങൾ ചേർക്കാത്തത്	കി. ഗ്രാം	
10	മഞ്ഞൾപ്പൊടി	ബ്രാന്റ് എഴുതണം	100 ഗ്രാം	
11	കായം	മേൽത്തരം (ബ്രാന്റ് എഴുതണം)	50 ഗ്രാം	
12	ഉള്ളി	മേൽത്തരം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
13	പെരുംജീരകം	കറിമസാലക്കുള്ളത്	100 ഗ്രാം	
14	കറുവപ്പട്ട	കറിമസാലക്കുള്ളത്	100 ഗ്രാം	
15	ഏലക്കായ്	കറിമസാലക്കുള്ളത്	100 ഗ്രാം	
16	ഗ്രാമ്പു	കറിമസാലക്കുള്ളത്	100 ഗ്രാം	
17	തക്കോലം	കറിമസാലക്കുള്ളത്	100 ഗ്രാം	
18	വാളൻ പുളി	ഒന്നാംതരം കുരുകളഞ്ഞത്	കി. ഗ്രാം	
19	ഉപ്പ്	1. കല്ലുപ്പ് (പാക്കറ്റ്)	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		2. പൊടിയുപ്പ് (അയോഡൈസ്ഡ്) ഗ്രൂപ്പിംഗിൾ/ടാറ്റാ	കി. ഗ്രാം	
20	തുവരപ്പരിപ്പ്	പാണ്ടി പുതിയത്	കി. ഗ്രാം	
21	വടപ്പരിപ്പ്	പാണ്ടി പുതിയത്	കി. ഗ്രാം	
22	ചെറുപയർ (ചീനായ്)	പുതിയത് മേൽത്തരം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
23	ചെറുപയർ പരിപ്പ്	പുതിയത് മേൽത്തരം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
24	ഉഴുന്നുപരിപ്പ്	മേൽത്തരം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
25	ഉഴുന്ന്	തൊലി ഇല്ലാത്തത്	കി. ഗ്രാം	
26	കടല	1. വെള്ളഉ ണങ്ങിയത്	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		2. ബ്രൗൺ ഉണങ്ങിയത്	കി. ഗ്രാം	
27	പെരും പയർ/വൻ പയർ	മേൽത്തരം ഉണങ്ങിയത്	കി. ഗ്രാം	
28	രാജ്മ	മേൽത്തരം ഉണങ്ങിയത് (നിറം എഴുതണം	കി. ഗ്രാം	

29	ഗ്രീൻ പീസ്	ലൂസ്	കി. ഗ്രാം	
30	സോയാബീൻ ചങ്ക്സ്	മേൽത്തരം ഉണങ്ങിയത്	കി. ഗ്രാം	
31	കൂവമാവ്	പാക്കറ്റ്	100 ഗ്രാം	
32	ബാർലിമാവ്	വൃത്തിയുള്ളത്	100 ഗ്രാം	
33	ബാർളി അരി	വൃത്തിയുള്ളത് ഒന്നാംതരം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
34	ചൗവരി	വൃത്തിയുള്ളത് ഒന്നാംതരം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
35	റാഗി	വൃത്തിയുള്ളത് ഒന്നാംതരം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
36	തേയില	1. കണ്ണൻ ദേവൻ/ഗ്രീൻ ലേബൽ	500 ഗ്രാം	
		2. ശബരി (ലൂസ്)	500 ഗ്രാം	
		3. ശബരി (ഗോൾഡ്)	500 ഗ്രാം	
37	കാപ്പിപ്പൊടി	1. ഒന്നാംതരം ചിക്കറി ചേർക്കാത്തത്	500 ഗ്രാം	
		2. ചിക്കറി ചേർത്തത്	500 ഗ്രാം	
38	രസപ്പൊടി	ബ്രാന്റ് എഴുതണം	100 ഗ്രാം	
39	അച്ചാർ പൊടി	ബ്രാന്റ് എഴുതണം	100 ഗ്രാം	
40	കുരുമുളക് പൊടി	ബ്രാന്റ് എഴുതണം	100 ഗ്രാം	
41	സാമ്പാർ പൊടി	ബ്രാന്റ് എഴുതണം	100 ഗ്രാം	
42	ഗരം മസാല	ബ്രാന്റ് എഴുതണം	100 ഗ്രാം	
43	ചിക്കൻ മസാല	ബ്രാന്റ് എഴുതണം	100 ഗ്രാം	
44	മട്ടൺ മസാല	ബ്രാന്റ് എഴുതണം	100 ഗ്രാം	
45	വിനാഗിരി	നല്ലയിനം	500 മി. ലി.	
46	ബിരിയാണി എസൻസ്	മേൽത്തരം (ബ്രാന്റ് എഴുതണം)	20 മി. ലി.	
47	വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ	മേൽത്തരം (ബ്രാന്റ് എഴുതണം)	ലിറ്റർ	
48	എള്ളെണ്ണ	മേൽത്തരം (ബ്രാന്റ് എഴുതണം)	ലിറ്റർ	
49	പാമോയിൽ	ബ്രാന്റ് എഴുതണം	ലിറ്റർ	
50	പപ്പടം		25 എണ്ണം	
51	പഞ്ചസാര	മേൽത്തരം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
52	കരുപ്പുകട്ടി	മേൽത്തരം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
53	ശർക്കര	മേൽത്തരം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
54	അലക്കു കാരം		കി. ഗ്രാം	
55	അരി	1. വെള്ള	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		2. ചമ്പാ (പുഴുക്കലരി)	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		3. ജയ	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		4. കുറുവ	കി. ഗ്രാം	
56	ബിരിയാണി അരി	1. ബസുമതി	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		2. ജീരകശാല	കി. ഗ്രാം	
57	പച്ചരി	ഒന്നാംതരം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
58	പൊടിയരി	ഒന്നാംതരം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
59	അവൽ	ബ്രൗൺ ഒന്നാംതരം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
60	മലർ	ഒന്നാംതരം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
61	ആട്ട	ബ്രാന്റ് എഴുതണം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
62	ഗോതമ്പ്	ഒന്നാംതരം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
63	ഗോതമ്പ് പൊടി	ലൂസ് അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ബ്രാന്റ് (ബ്രാന്റ് എഴുതണം)	കി. ഗ്രാം	
64	മൈദ	ലൂസ് അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ബ്രാന്റ് (ബ്രാന്റ് എഴുതണം)	കി. ഗ്രാം	
65	1. റവ (വറുത്തത്)	ലൂസ് അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ബ്രാന്റ് (ബ്രാന്റ് എഴുതണം)	കി. ഗ്രാം	
	2. റവ (വറുക്കാത്തത്)	ലൂസ് അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ബ്രാന്റ് (ബ്രാന്റ് എഴുതണം)	കി. ഗ്രാം	

66	സൂചി ഗോതമ്പ് (ബ്രോക്കൺ)	ബ്രാന്റ് എഴുതണം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
67	ഗോതമ്പ് നുറുക്ക് (സാധാരണ തരം)	ബ്രാന്റ് എഴുതണം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
68	ഓട്സ്	ബ്രാന്റ് എഴുതണം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
69	അട (പായസത്തിന്)	1. അരി	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		2. മൈദ	കി. ഗ്രാം	
70	സേമിയ (പായസത്തിന്)	ബ്രാന്റ് എഴുതണം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
71	ഉണക്ക മുന്തിരി	വെള്ള	കി. ഗ്രാം	
72	കശുവണ്ടിപ്പരിപ്പ്	ഒന്നാംതരം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
73	പാൽപ്പൊടി	അമൂല്യ	കി. ഗ്രാം	
74	കുരുമുളക്	മേൽത്തരം ഉണങ്ങിയത്	കി. ഗ്രാം	
75	മത്തങ്ങ	നല്ലയിനം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
76	വെള്ളരിക്ക	നല്ലയിനം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
77	സലാഡ് വെള്ളരി	മുന്തിയതരം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
78	പടവലങ്ങ	നല്ലയിനം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
79	പാവയ്ക്ക	നല്ലയിനം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
80	കത്തിരിക്ക	നല്ലയിനം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
81	വെണ്ടയ്ക്ക	നല്ലയിനം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
82	ക്യാരറ്റ്	നല്ലയിനം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
83	ബീറ്റ്റൂട്ട്	നല്ലയിനം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
84	കുമ്പളങ്ങ	നല്ലയിനം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
85	അമരയ്ക്ക (കൊത്തമര)	നല്ലയിനം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
86	പയർ	നല്ലയിനം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
87	ബീൻസ് (ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്)	നല്ലയിനം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
88	തക്കാളി	മേൽത്തരം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
89	പച്ചമാങ്ങ	നല്ലയിനം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
90	പച്ചമുളക്	നല്ലയിനം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
91	മുരിങ്ങക്കായ്	നല്ലയിനം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
92	വഴുതനങ്ങ	നല്ലയിനം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
93	ക്യാബേജ്	നല്ലയിനം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
94	ഇഞ്ചി	നല്ലയിനം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
95	ചീര	നല്ലയിനം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
96	പാലക് ചീര	നല്ലയിനം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
97	അമരക്കായ്	നല്ലയിനം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
98	സവാള	മേൽത്തരം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
99	കോവക്ക	നല്ലയിനം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
100	പീച്ചിങ്ങ	നല്ലയിനം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
101	കറിവേപ്പില	പുതിയതല്ലയിനം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
102	മല്ലിയില	നല്ലയിനം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
103	പുതിനയില	നല്ലയിനം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
104	ഉള്ളിത്തണ്ട്	നല്ലയിനം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
105	കൂൺ	1. ചിപ്പി കൂൺ	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		2. പാൽ കൂൺ	കി. ഗ്രാം	
106	ഏത്തക്കായ് (പച്ച)	നല്ലയിനം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
107	വാഴക്കായ് (പച്ച)	നല്ലയിനം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
108	ഉരുളക്കിഴങ്ങ്	വലിപ്പം കൂടിയത് പുതിയത്	കി. ഗ്രാം	
109	മധുരക്കിഴങ്ങ്	പുതിയത്	കി. ഗ്രാം	
110	ചെറുകിഴങ്ങ്	നല്ലയിനം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
111	നനകിഴങ്ങ്	നല്ലയിനം	കി. ഗ്രാം	

112	ചേമ്പ്	നല്ലയിനം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
113	ചേന	നല്ലയിനം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
114	കാച്ചിൽ	നല്ലയിനം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
115	കൂർക്ക (ചീവക്കിഴങ്ങ്)	നല്ലയിനം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
116	ചക്ക (പച്ച)	നല്ലയിനം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
117	ഇടിച്ചക്ക	നല്ലയിനം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
118	ശീമച്ചക്ക/കടച്ചക്ക	നല്ലയിനം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
119	കപ്പ	1. പച്ചക്കപ്പ	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		2. ഉണക്കക്കപ്പ വാട്ടിയത്	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		3. ഉണക്കക്കപ്പ വാട്ടാത്തത്	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		4. കപ്പപ്പൊടി	കി. ഗ്രാം	
120	കറിനാരങ്ങ/വടുകപ്പുളി	നല്ലയിനം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
121	ചെറുനാരങ്ങ	1. പുതിയത് (വലുത്)	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		2. പുതിയത് (ചെറുത്)	കി. ഗ്രാം	
122	പുളിഞ്ചിക്ക / ഇരുമ്പൻ പുളി		കി. ഗ്രാം	
123	കുടംപുളി		കി. ഗ്രാം	
124	ഏത്തപ്പഴം	മേൽത്തരം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
125	വാഴപ്പഴം	1. ഞാലിപ്പൂവൻ/രസകദളി	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		2. മൈസൂർ പൂവൻ/ പാളയംകോടൻ	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		3. റോബസ്റ്റ	കി. ഗ്രാം	
126	കപ്പപ്പഴം (ചെങ്കദളി)		കി. ഗ്രാം	
127	ഓറഞ്ച്	മേൽത്തരം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
128	ആപ്പിൾ	മേൽത്തരം (തരം എഴുതണം)	കി. ഗ്രാം	
129	മാതളം	നല്ലയിനം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
130	മുന്തിരി കറുത്തത്	കുരു ഉള്ളത്	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		കുരു ഇല്ലാത്തത്	കി. ഗ്രാം	
131	മുന്തിരി പച്ച	കുരു ഉള്ളത്	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		കുരു ഇല്ലാത്തത്	കി. ഗ്രാം	
132	പേരക്ക	നല്ലയിനം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
133	പൈനാപ്പിൾ	നല്ലയിനം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
134	കരിമ്പ്	നല്ലയിനം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
135	തണ്ണിമത്തൻ	നല്ലയിനം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
136	പപ്പായ (പഴുത്തത്)	നല്ലയിനം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
137	നാളികേരം	തൊണ്ടില്ലാത്തത്	കി. ഗ്രാം	
138	കരിക്ക്/ഇളനീർ		ഒന്നിന്	
139	പച്ചമത്സ്യം പ്രാദേശികമായ മത്സ്യം ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതുകൂടി ചേർക്കുക (വലിയ ഇനം മീനുകൾക്ക് ഇടത്തരം വലുപ്പമുള്ളതിന്റെ 1 കിലോ ഗ്രാമിന്റെ വിലവിവരം റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്)	1. അയല (ഒന്നാംതരം)	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		2. ചാള	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		3. മത്തി	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		4. ആവോലി	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		5. ചൂര	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		6. പരവ	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		7. നെയ്മീൻ / അയക്കൂറ	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		8. ചെമ്മീൻ	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		9. പാര	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		10. കട്ട (കട്ട് ല)	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		11. ചെമ്പല്ലി	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		12. കോര	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		13. നവര/കിളിമീൻ	കി. ഗ്രാം	

		14. സ്രാവ്	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		15. വങ്കട	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		16. കണ്ണൻ കൊഴിയാള	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		17. നെത്തോലി	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		18. തിരണ്ടി / തിരച്ചി	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		19. തിലോപ്പിയ	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		20. പരൽ മീൻ	കി. ഗ്രാം	
140	മത്സ്യം (ഉണക്ക) പ്രാദേശികമായ മത്സ്യം ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതുകൂടി ചേർക്കുക	1. അയല (ഒന്നാംതരം)	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		2. ചാള	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		3. മത്തി	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		4. ചൂര	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		5. പരവ	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		6. ചെമ്മീൻ	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		7. പാര	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		8. കട്ട (കട്ട് ല)	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		9. ചെമ്പല്ലി	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		10. കോര	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		11. നവര/കിളിമീൻ	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		12. സ്രാവ്	കി. ഗ്രാം	
141	ആട്ടിറച്ചി	1. എല്ലോടു കൂടിയത്	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		2. എല്ലില്ലാത്തത്	കി. ഗ്രാം	
142	ആട്ടിൻ കരൾ		കി. ഗ്രാം	
143	മാട്ടിറച്ചി	1. എല്ലോടു കൂടിയത്	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		2. എല്ലില്ലാത്തത്	കി. ഗ്രാം	
144	കോഴിയിറച്ചി	ബ്രോയിലർ വൃത്തിയാക്കിയത്	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		ബ്രോയിലർ വൃത്തിയാക്കാത്തത്	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		നാടൻ വൃത്തിയാക്കാത്തത്	കി. ഗ്രാം	
145	കോഴി മുട്ട	1. വെള്ള നിറമുള്ളത്	100 എണ്ണം	
		2. നാടൻ	100 എണ്ണം	
146	താറാവു മുട്ട		100 എണ്ണം	
147	മിൽമാ പാൽ	ഡബിൾ ടോൺഡ്	ലിറ്റർ	
		ടോൺഡ്	ലിറ്റർ	
		ഹോമോജനൈസ്ഡ്ടോൺഡ്	ലിറ്റർ	
148	തൈര്	മിൽമ	ലിറ്റർ	
149	പനീർ	മിൽമ	200 ഗ്രാം	
150	നെയ്യ്	മിൽമ	500 മി. ലി.	
		അമൂൽ	500 മി. ലി.	
		ആർ.കെ.ജി	ലിറ്റർ	
151	വെണ്ണ	അമൂൽ	500 ഗ്രാം	
		മിൽമ	500 ഗ്രാം	
152	ഡാൽഡ	വനസ്പതി	1 ലിറ്റർ	
153	മോഡേൺ ബ്രഡ്	1. മധുരം ഉള്ളത്	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		2. മധുരമില്ലാത്തത്	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		3. ബ്രൗൺ ബ്രഡ് (ഗോതമ്പ്)	കി. ഗ്രാം	
	എലൈറ്റ് ബ്രഡ്	1. മധുരം ഉള്ളത്	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		2. മധുരമില്ലാത്തത്	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		3. ബ്രൗൺ ബ്രഡ് (ഗോതമ്പ്)	കി. ഗ്രാം	
	ബ്രഡ് (ബ്രാന്റ് എഴുതണം)	1. മധുരം ഉള്ളത്	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		2. മധുരമില്ലാത്തത്	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		3. ബ്രൗൺ ബ്രഡ് (ഗോതമ്പ്)	കി. ഗ്രാം	

154	റെസ്ക്ക്	മേൽത്തരം ബ്രാന്റ് എഴുതണം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
155	ബിസ്കറ്റ്	ഗ്ലൂക്കോസ് (ബ്രിട്ടാനിയ)	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		ബ്രിട്ടാനിയ അല്ലാത്ത മറ്റു കമ്പനികളുടേത് (ബ്രാന്റ് എഴുതണം)	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		ആരോറൂട്ട്	കി. ഗ്രാം	
156	തീപ്പെട്ടി	10 എണ്ണം തീപ്പെട്ടി ഉള്ള പായ്ക്കറ്റ്	1 എണ്ണം	
157	കാലിത്തീറ്റ	1. മിൽമ	50 കി.ഗ്രാം	
		2. കേരള ഫീഡ്സ്	50 കി.ഗ്രാം	
158	മത്സ്യത്തീറ്റ (പെല്ലറ്റ് സെറ്റ്)	2 mm	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		3 mm	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		4 mm	കി. ഗ്രാം	
159	ഹോഴ്സ്ഗ്രാം		കി. ഗ്രാം	
160	മിനറൽ മിക്സ്ചർ		കി. ഗ്രാം	
161	ഫോഡർ ഗ്രാസ്		കി. ഗ്രാം	
162	ഗ്രീൻ ഗ്രാസ്		കി. ഗ്രാം	
163	ട്രീഫോഡർ		കി. ഗ്രാം	
164	ലാക്ടോജൻ - 2		കി. ഗ്രാം	
165	ഗ്ലൂക്കോസ്		200 ഗ്രാം	
166	പ്രോട്ടീൻ - ബി		കി. ഗ്രാം	
167	ഈന്തപ്പഴം	കുരുഉള്ളത്	കി. ഗ്രാം	
168	ച്യവനപ്രാശം		കി. ഗ്രാം	
169	വിറക്	1. നാടൻ കീറി ഉണങ്ങിയത്	മെട്രിക് ടൺ	
		2. പുളി വിറക് കീറി ഉണങ്ങിയത്	മെട്രിക് ടൺ	
170	പനിനീർ	ഭക്ഷ്യയോഗ്യമായത്	ലിറ്റർ	
171	ബാറ്ററി	ടോർച്ചിനുള്ളത് "D"	ഒന്നിന്	
		മീഡിയം "AA"	ഒന്നിന്	
		പെൻ ടോർച്ചിനുള്ളത് (എവറെഡി) "AAA"	ഒന്നിന്	
172	ഡിഷ് വാഷ് കേക്ക്	ബ്രാന്റ് എഴുതണം (300 ഗ്രാം)	ഒന്നിന്	
173	ഡിഷ് വാഷ് പൗഡർ	ബ്രാന്റ് എഴുതണം	500 ഗ്രാം	
174	ഡിഷ് വാഷ് ലിക്വിഡ്	ബ്രാന്റ് എഴുതണം	500 മി. ലി.	
175	ടോയ് ലറ്റ് സോപ്പ്	ലൈഫ്ബോയ് (125 ഗ്രാം)	ഒന്നിന്	
176	സോപ്പ് ഓയിൽ - ഹാൻഡ് വാഷ് (ബോട്ടിൽ)	1. ഡെറ്റോൾ 200 മി.ലി.	ഒന്നിന്	
		2. ലൈഫ്ബോയ് 200 മി.ലി.	ഒന്നിന്	
177	ബാർ സോപ്പ്	സൺലൈറ്റ് കേക്ക് (150 ഗ്രാം)	ഒന്നിന്	
178	സോപ്പ് പൗഡർ	ബ്രാന്റ് എഴുതണം	500 ഗ്രാം	
179	റേസർ ബ്ലേഡ്	ബ്രാന്റ് – 7 ഒ' ക്ലോക്ക്	10 എണ്ണം	
		ബ്രാന്റ് – സ്വിഷ്	10 എണ്ണം	
		ബ്രാന്റ് – സൂപ്പർമാക്സ്	10 എണ്ണം	
180	ഷേവിംഗ് സെറ്റ്	1. ഡിസ്പോസിബിൾ	ഒന്നിന്	
		2. മെറ്റൽ	ഒന്നിന്	
181	സേഫ്റ്റി പിൻ		ഡസന്	
182	മെഴുകു തിരി	120 ഗ്രാം തൂക്കമുള്ളത് (3 മുതൽ 8 വരെ എണ്ണം ഉള്ളത്)	പാക്കറ്റ്	
183	ഈർക്കിൽ ചൂല്	250 ഈർക്കിൽ ഉള്ള കെട്ട്	ഒന്നിന്	
184	ഫിനയിൽ	കറുത്തത് (ബ്രാന്റ് എഴുതുക)	450 മി.ലി.	
185	അലക്കു കൂലി	1. ഷർട്ട്	ഒന്നിന്	
		2. പാന്റ്സ്	ഒന്നിന്	
		3. മുണ്ട്	ഒന്നിന്	

		4. കോട്ടൺ സാരി	ഒന്നിന്	
		5. സിൽക്ക് സാരി	ഒന്നിന്	
		6. ജമുക്കാളം (സിംഗിൾ)	ഒന്നിന്	
		7. ടൗവൽ വലുത്	ഒന്നിന്	
		8. ബഡ്ഷീറ്റ്	ഒന്നിന്	
		9. തലയിണ ഉറ	ഒന്നിന്	
		10. ഓവർ കോട്ട്	ഒന്നിന്	
		11. കർട്ടൻ	ഒന്നിന്	
		12. ബഡ്കവർ (സിംഗിൾ)	ഒന്നിന്	
		13. കൊതുകു വല (സിംഗിൾ)	ഒന്നിന്	
		14. ഏപ്രൺ	ഒന്നിന്	
		15. അബ്ഡോമൻ ഷീറ്റ്	ഒന്നിന്	
		16. പൈജാമ	ഒന്നിന്	
186	അലക്കു കൂലി (അലക്കുയന്ത്രം ഉപയോഗിച്ച് അലക്കുന്നത്)	1. ഷർട്ട്	ഒന്നിന്	
		2. പാന്റ്സ്	ഒന്നിന്	
		3. മുണ്ട്	ഒന്നിന്	
		4. കോട്ടൺ സാരി	ഒന്നിന്	
		5. സിൽക്ക് സാരി	ഒന്നിന്	
		6. ജമുക്കാളം (സിംഗിൾ)	ഒന്നിന്	
		7. ടൗവൽ വലുത്	ഒന്നിന്	
		8. ബഡ്ഷീറ്റ്	ഒന്നിന്	
		9. തലയിണ ഉറ	ഒന്നിന്	
		10. ഓവർ കോട്ട്	ഒന്നിന്	
		11. കർട്ടൻ	ഒന്നിന്	
		12. ബഡ് കവർ (സിംഗിൾ)	ഒന്നിന്	
		13. കൊതുകു വല (സിംഗിൾ)	ഒന്നിന്	
		14. ഏപ്രൺ	ഒന്നിന്	
		15. അബ്ഡോമൻ ഷീറ്റ്	ഒന്നിന്	
		16. പൈജാമ	ഒന്നിന്	
187	കിണറ്റു കയർ (7 മുതൽ 10 മീറ്റർ വരെ നീളവും 3 സെ. മീ. വ്യാസവുമുള്ളത്)	1. ചകിരി കൊണ്ടുള്ളത്	ഒന്നിന്	
		2. പ്ലാസ്റ്റിക് കൊണ്ടുള്ളത്	കി. ഗ്രാം	
188	ചല്ലികയർ		കി. ഗ്രാം	
189	ഐസ്	1. ജ്യൂസിൽ ഇടുന്നത്	50 കി.ഗ്രാം	
		2. മത്സ്യത്തിൽ ഇടുന്നത്	30 കി. ഗ്രാം	
190	ബ്ലീച്ചിംഗ് പൗഡർ		കി. ഗ്രാം	
191	ഗ്യാസ്	ഗാർഹികം	സിലിണ്ടർ ഒന്നിന്	
		വാണിജ്യം (19 kg)	സിലിണ്ടർ ഒന്നിന്	
192	ചണം കൊണ്ടുള്ള ചാക്ക്	1. അരി ചാക്ക്	ഒന്നിന്	
		2. പഞ്ചസാര ചാക്ക്	ഒന്നിന്	
		3. മുളക് ചാക്ക്	ഒന്നിന്	
193	പ്ലാസ്റ്റിക് കൊണ്ടുള്ള ചാക്ക്	1. അരി ചാക്ക്	ഒന്നിന്	
		2. പഞ്ചസാര ചാക്ക്	ഒന്നിന്	
		3. മുളക് ചാക്ക്	ഒന്നിന്	
194	തൊണ്ട്	ഉണങ്ങിയത്	100 എണ്ണത്തിന്	
195	ചിരട്ട	ഉണങ്ങിയത്	കി. ഗ്രാം	

വിലശേഖരിക്കുന്നഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ ഒപ്പ് :

പേര് :

ഉദ്യോഗപ്പേര് :

സ്ഥലം : മേലൊപ്പ്

തീയതി: ഡെപ്യൂട്ടിഡയറക്ടർ

Schedule-6.3

കേരളസംസ്ഥാനം

സാമ്പത്തിക സ്ഥിതിവിവരക്കണക്ക് വകുപ്പ്

മെയിൻ ഷെഡ്യൂൾ 2025 (ഭാഗം രണ്ട്)

2025 .... ത്രൈമാസത്തിലെ ആഹാരസാധനങ്ങളുടേയും ആശുപത്രിസാധനങ്ങളുടേയും ചില്ലറ വിലനിലവാരം

(തിരുവനന്തപുരം, തൃശ്ശൂർ ജില്ലകളിലെ താലൂക്കുകൾക്ക് മാത്രം ബാധകമായത്)

ജില്ല : വില ശേഖരിച്ച തീയതി :

ക്രമ നമ്പർ	സാധനങ്ങൾ	ഇനം/തരം	അളവ്	വില (രൂപ)
1	കോഴി ജീവനുള്ളത്		കി. ഗ്രാം	
2	കോഴിത്തീറ്റ	(ലെയർമാഷ് അഡൽട്ട്)	കി. ഗ്രാം	
3	ഡോഗ് ഫീഡ്	(ലാർജ് ബ്രീഡ് അഡൽട്ട്)	കി. ഗ്രാം	
4	പരുത്തിക്കുരു		കി. ഗ്രാം	
5	നിലക്കടല (പച്ച)	തോടുള്ളത്	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		തോടില്ലാത്തത്	കി. ഗ്രാം	
6	തിന (ധാന്യമായിട്ടുള്ളത്)	ഒന്നാംതരം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
7	ജോവർ (ധാന്യമായിട്ടുള്ളത്)	ഒന്നാംതരം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
8	ചോളം (ധാന്യമായിട്ടുള്ളത്)	ഒന്നാംതരം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
9	സൺഫ്ലവർ സീഡ് (ധാന്യമായിട്ടുള്ളത്)	ഒന്നാംതരം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
10	വൻതേൻ	ഒന്നാംതരം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
11	ബദാം	ഒന്നാംതരം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
12	വാൽനട്ട്		കി. ഗ്രാം	
13	പാംനട്ട്		കി.ഗ്രാം	
14	മുതിര	ഒന്നാംതരം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
15	പൊരി	ഒന്നാംതരം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
16	കരിക്ക്		ഒന്നിന്	
17	ഈന്തപ്പഴം	ഒന്നാംതരം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
18	മിനറൽ മിക്സർ (ഒന്നാംതരം)	1. ഹെർബിവോറ	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		2. കാർണിവോറ	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		3. കേജ്ഡ് ബേർഡ്സ്	കി. ഗ്രാം	

19	പാരറ്റ് മെയിന്റനൻസ് പെല്ലെറ്റ്സ്		കി. ഗ്രാം	
20	ഹൈ എനർജി പെല്ലെറ്റ്സ്		കി. ഗ്രാം	
21	സോല്യബിൾ കാൽസ്യം സപ്ലിമെന്റ്		കി. ഗ്രാം	
22	വൈറ്റമിൻ മിനറൽ സപ്ലിമെന്റ്		കി. ഗ്രാം	
23	ഹൈ പ്രോട്ടീൻ പെല്ലെറ്റ്സ്		കി. ഗ്രാം	
24	ഗോതമ്പ് തവിട്		കി. ഗ്രാം	
25	കുഴ	1. പ്ലാവില	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		2. ബദാം ഇല	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		3. ആലില	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		4. അരശ് ഇല	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		5. മുള്ളിനം	കി. ഗ്രാം	
26	പുല്ല്	1. നേപ്പിയർ ഗ്രാസ്	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		2. ഗിനിപ്പുല്ല്	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		3. വള്ളിപ്പുല്ല്	കി. ഗ്രാം	
27	ശുദ്ധജല മത്സ്യം	1. തിലോപ്പിയ	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		2. കൈലി	കി. ഗ്രാം	
		3. പാവക്കയിലി	കി. ഗ്രാം	

വിലശേഖരിക്കുന്നഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെഒപ്പ് :

പേര് :

ഉദ്യോഗപ്പേര് :

സ്ഥലം :

മേലൊപ്പ്

തീയതി:

ഡെപ്യൂട്ടിഡയറക്ടർ

Schedule-6.4

സാമ്പത്തികസ്ഥിതിവിവരക്കണക്ക് വകുപ്പ്

അഡീഷണൽ ഷെഡ്യൂൾ 2025

ആഹാരസാധനങ്ങളുടേയും ആശുപത്രിസാധനങ്ങളുടേയും ചില്ലറ വിലനിലവാരം

(ഒന്നാം ത്രൈമാസം മാത്രം ശേഖരിക്കേണ്ടത്)

ജില്ല :   വില ശേഖരിച്ച തീയതി :

ക്രമ നമ്പർ	സാധനങ്ങൾ	ഇനം/തരം	അളവ്	വില (രൂപ)
1	ഇഞ്ച		കി.ഗ്രാം	
2	പുൽതൈലം		100 മി. ലി.	
3	ചുക്ക്		കി.ഗ്രാം	
4	ഇന്തുപ്പ്		കി.ഗ്രാം	
5	ഉണക്ക മുന്തിരി കറുത്തത് (മരുന്നിനുള്ളത്)	കുരു ഉള്ളത്	കി.ഗ്രാം	
5 6	ഉണക്ക മുന്തിരി കറുത്തത് (മരുന്നിനുള്ളത്) മലര് (നെല്ല്)	കുരു ഇല്ലാത്തത്	കി.ഗ്രാം	
			കി.ഗ്രാം	
7	കണ്ണൻ കായ്	ഇരിഞ്ഞത്	കി.ഗ്രാം	
8	പടറ്റി കായ്	ഇരിഞ്ഞത്	കി.ഗ്രാം	
9	മൊന്തൻ കയ്	ഇരിഞ്ഞത്	കി.ഗ്രാം	
10	പേയൻ കായ്	ഇരിഞ്ഞത്	കി.ഗ്രാം	
11	കദളിക്കായ്	ഇരിഞ്ഞത്	കി.ഗ്രാം	
12	പച്ച നെല്ലിക്ക	നാടൻ	കി.ഗ്രാം	
12 13	പച്ച നെല്ലിക്ക ചീനച്ചട്ടി (ഇരുമ്പ്)	വലുത് (ചെങ്കോട്ട)	കി.ഗ്രാം	
		പിടിയുള്ളത് 45 സെ.മീ. വ്യാസം (തൂക്കം എഴുതുക)	ഒന്നിന്	
13 14	ചീനച്ചട്ടി (ഇരുമ്പ്) ചിരവ	ഇരുമ്പ്	കി.ഗ്രാം	
		1. ഇരിപ്പിടത്തോടു കൂടിയത്	1 എണ്ണം	
14 15	ചിരവ വെട്ടുകത്തി	2. ഡെസ്ക്ക്ടോപ്പ് മോഡൽ	1 എണ്ണം	
		3. കൈപ്പിടിയോടു കൂടിയത്	1 എണ്ണം	
		4. സെമി ഓട്ടോമെറ്റിക്	1 എണ്ണം	
		ഏകദേശം 1 കി. ഗ്രാം	ഒന്നിന്	
16	കറിക്കത്തി	ചെറുത് നാടൻ	ഒന്നിന്	
17	സ്റ്റീൽ ബേസിൻ (Gauge എഴുതുക)	45 സെ.മീ. വ്യാസം (തൂക്കം എഴുതുക)	ഒന്നിന്	
17 18	സ്റ്റീൽ ബേസിൻ (Gauge എഴുതുക) സ്റ്റീൽ മൊന്ത	സ്റ്റീൽ	കി.ഗ്രാം	
		1. വലുത് (1 ലിറ്റർ) (തൂക്കം എഴുതുക)	ഒന്നിന്	
18 19	സ്റ്റീൽ മൊന്ത സ്റ്റീൽ ഗ്ലാസ്	2. ചെറുത് (തൂക്കം എഴുതുക)	ഒന്നിന്	

		ഇടത്തരം (തൂക്കം എഴുതുക)	ഒന്നിന്	
20	സ്റ്റീൽ പാത്രം	1. വലുത് (തൂക്കം എഴുതുക)	ഒന്നിന്	
20 21	സ്റ്റീൽ പാത്രം കിഡ്നി ട്രേ (സ്റ്റീൽ)	2. ചെറുത് (തൂക്കം എഴുതുക)	ഒന്നിന്	
		6” * 6”	ഒന്നിന്	
21 22	കിഡ്നി ട്രേ (സ്റ്റീൽ) കിഡ്നി ട്രേ (പ്ലാസ്റ്റിക്)	6” * 8”	ഒന്നിന്	
		6” * 10”	ഒന്നിന്	
		6” * 6”	ഒന്നിന്	
22 23	കിഡ്നി ട്രേ (പ്ലാസ്റ്റിക്) സ്റ്റീൽ ട്രേ	6” * 8”	ഒന്നിന്	
		6” * 10”	ഒന്നിന്	
		10” * 12”	ഒന്നിന്	
23 24	സ്റ്റീൽ ട്രേ അലൂമിനിയം ചരുവം	9” * 9”	ഒന്നിന്	
		50 ലിറ്റർ കൊള്ളുന്നത്	ഒന്നിന്	
24 25	അലൂമിനിയം ചരുവം സ്പൂൺ (18 ഗേജ് സ്റ്റീൽ)	അലൂമിനിയം	കി.ഗ്രാം	
		ഏകദേശം 50 ഗ്രാംതൂക്കം	ഒന്നിന്	
26	ചിരട്ടത്തവി	കൈപിടി ഏകദേശം 1 മീ.	ഒന്നിന്	
27	ചിരട്ടത്തവി	1. വലുത്	ഒന്നിന്	
27 28	ചിരട്ടത്തവി തവി (സ്റ്റീൽ)	2. ഇടത്തരം	ഒന്നിന്	
		3. ചെറുത്	ഒന്നിന്	
		1. വലുത് (gauge എഴുതുക)	ഒന്നിന്	
28 29	തവി (സ്റ്റീൽ) ചട്ടി (പാണ്ടി)	2. ഇടത്തരം (gauge എഴുതുക)	ഒന്നിന്	
		3. ചെറുത് (gauge എഴുതുക)	ഒന്നിന്	
		30 സെ.മീ. വ്യാസം	ഒന്നിന്	
30	മൺ കലം	1) 15 ലിറ്റർ	ഒന്നിന്	
30 31	മൺ കലം അടപ്പു ചട്ടി	2) 10 ലിറ്റർ	ഒന്നിന്	
		3) 5 ലിറ്റർ	ഒന്നിന്	
		വലുത്	ഒന്നിന്	
32	ഭരണി	2 ലിറ്റർ	ഒന്നിന്	
32 33	ഭരണി അരക്ക് (സീൽ ചെയ്യുന്നത്)	1 ലിറ്റർ	ഒന്നിന്	
		നല്ലയിനം	കി.ഗ്രാം	
34	ഓയിൽ പേപ്പർ		ഡസന്	
35	ചോക്ക് പീസ്	പലനിറം	1 പെട്ടി	
35 36	ചോക്ക് പീസ് മാർക്കർ പേന	സാധാരണ	1 പെട്ടി	
		ബ്രാന്റ് എഴുതണം	10 എണ്ണം	
37	ഫോട്ടോകോപ്പി പേപ്പർ	എ3 സൈസ് (GSM എഴുതുക)	500 എണ്ണം	
37 38	ഫോട്ടോകോപ്പി പേപ്പർ സ്റ്റേപ്ലർ	എ4 സൈസ് (GSM എഴുതുക)	500 എണ്ണം	
		Kangaroo – 10 (Medium)	1 എണ്ണം	
39	ജംക്ലിപ്പ്	Oddy – 35 mm (Medium)	1 പാക്കറ്റ് (100 എണ്ണം)	

40	നൂൽ ചരട്		മീറ്റർ	
41	പോളിത്തീൻ കവർ	55 മൈക്രോൺ കനമുള്ളത്	കി.ഗ്രാം	
42	വേസ്റ്റ് സെഗ്രിഗേഷൻ ബാഗ്	1) പച്ച 30” x 35”	ഒന്നിന്	
42	വേസ്റ്റ് സെഗ്രിഗേഷൻ ബാഗ്	2) പച്ച 24” x 30”	ഒന്നിന്	
		3) മഞ്ഞ ബാർകോഡോടു കൂടിയത് 24” x 30”	ഒന്നിന്	
43	കച്ച (ബാന്റേജ്ക്ലോത്ത്)	50 സെ.മീ. വീതിയും 5 മീറ്റർ നീളവും ഉള്ളത്	ഒന്നിന്	
44	ക്രീപ്പ്ബാന്റേജ്	1) 15 സെ. മീ.	1 എണ്ണം	
44	ക്രീപ്പ്ബാന്റേജ്	2) 10 സെ.മീ.	1 എണ്ണം	
45	ഇലാസ്റ്റിക് അഡ്ഹെസ്സീവ് ബാന്റേജ്	10 സെ. മീ.	1 എണ്ണം	
46	സ്റ്റെറിലൈസ്ഡ് കോട്ടൺ		1 റോൾ	
47	അൺസ്റ്റെറിലൈസ്ഡ് കോട്ടൺ (വേസ്റ്റ് കോട്ടൺ)		1 റോൾ	
48	മൽമൽ (തുണി)		1 മീറ്റർ	
49	എലിപ്പത്തായം	വലുത് തടിയും ഇരുമ്പും കൊണ്ട് നിർമ്മിച്ചത്	ഒന്നിന്	
49	എലിപ്പത്തായം	ചെറുത്	ഒന്നിന്	
50	എലി വില്ല്		ഒന്നിന്	
51	വൈക്കോൽ		കി.ഗ്രാം	
52	ചാണകം (ഉണക്ക)		കി.ഗ്രാം	
53	ആട്ടിൻ പാൽ		ലിറ്റർ	
54	തോർത്ത് (100*60)	1) ഒറ്റയിഴ	ഒന്നിന്	
54	തോർത്ത് (100*60)	2) ഈരെഴ	ഒന്നിന്	
55	പുൽ ചൂൽ		ഒന്നിന്	
56	പ്ലാസ്റ്റിക് ചൂൽ		1 എണ്ണം	
57	വലയടിക്കുന്ന തുറപ്പ / മാറാല അടിക്കുന്ന ചൂൽ	പ്ലാസ്റ്റിക് കൊണ്ടുള്ളത്	ഒന്നിന്	
57	വലയടിക്കുന്ന തുറപ്പ / മാറാല അടിക്കുന്ന ചൂൽ	ഈറ കൊണ്ടുള്ളത്	ഒന്നിന്	
58	ഡസ്റ്റ് പാൻ		ഒന്നിന്	
59	മോപ്പ് (തറ തുടയ്ക്കുന്നത്)		ഒന്നിന്	
60	മോപ്പിങ് ക്ലോത്ത്		1 എണ്ണം	
61	മോപ്പിങ് സ്റ്റിക്ക് മെറ്റൽ		1 എണ്ണം	
62	വൈപ്പർ (കൈപ്പിടിയോടു കൂടിയത്)		1 എണ്ണം	
63	വെള്ള ലോഷൻ (തറ ശുചിയാക്കുന്നതിന്)		5 ലിറ്റർ	
64	ഗ്ലാസ് ക്ലീനർ ലിക്വിഡ്		250 മി. ലി.	
65	ബ്ലീച്ച് 5-6 % സൊല്യൂഷൻ		20 ലിറ്റർ	
66	ഡെറ്റോൾ		100 മി. ലി.	
67	സാനിറ്റൈസർ	നല്ലയിനം	100 മി. ലി.	
68	ടോയ്ലറ്റ് ക്ലീനർ	ബ്രാന്റ് എഴുതുക	500 മി. ലി.	

69	നാക തൊട്ടി	5 ലിറ്റർ കൊള്ളുന്നത് (തൂക്കം എഴുതുക)	കി.ഗ്രാം	
70	സ്റ്റീൽ തൊട്ടി	തൂക്കം എഴുതുക	1 എണ്ണം	
71	പ്ലാസ്റ്റിക് ബക്കറ്റ്	1) 20 ലിറ്റർ മൂടിയില്ലാത്തത് (ബ്രാന്റ് എഴുതണം)	ഒന്നിന്	
71 72	പ്ലാസ്റ്റിക് ബക്കറ്റ് മഗ്ഗ് പ്ലാസ്റ്റിക്ക്	2) കൈ പിടിയും മൂടിയും ഉള്ളത് 50 ലിറ്റർ കൊള്ളുന്നത് (ബ്രാന്റ് എഴുതണം)	ഒന്നിന്	
		3) 30 ലിറ്റർ മൂടിയുള്ളത് (ബ്രാന്റ് എഴുതണം)	ഒന്നിന്	
			1 ലിറ്റർ	
73	ഈറ കൊണ്ടുള്ള കുട്ട	1) 60 സെ. മീ. വ്യാസം	ഒന്നിന്	
73 74	ഈറ കൊണ്ടുള്ള കുട്ട കൊതുകു വല (സിംഗിൾ)	2) 30 സെ. മീ. വ്യാസം	ഒന്നിന്	
		1) കോട്ടൺ	ഒന്നിന്	
74 75	കൊതുകു വല (സിംഗിൾ) തലയിണ ഉറ (കോട്ടൺ)	2) നൈലോൺ	ഒന്നിന്	
		2 അടി നീളം ഒന്നരയടി വീതി	ഒന്നിന്	
76	സാനിറ്ററി നാപ്കിൻ	സ്റ്റേഫ്രീ സെക്യൂർ മീഡിയം	1 പാക്കറ്റ്	
77	ഡയപ്പർ (മുതിർന്നവർക്കുള്ളത്)	ലാർജ്	10 എണ്ണം	
78	സേഫ്റ്റി കോട്ടൺ ഹാൻഡ് ഗ്ലൗസ്	1) സ്മാൾ സൈസ്	1 ജോഡി	
78 79	സേഫ്റ്റി കോട്ടൺ ഹാൻഡ് ഗ്ലൗസ് സേഫ്റ്റി റബ്ബർ ഹാൻഡ് ഗ്ലൗസ്	2) മീഡിയം സൈസ്	1 ജോഡി	
		3) ലാർജ് സൈസ്	1 ജോഡി	
		1) സ്മാൾ സൈസ്	1 ജോഡി	
79 80	സേഫ്റ്റി റബ്ബർ ഹാൻഡ് ഗ്ലൗസ് ഡിസ്പ്പോസബിൾ സ്ട്രെച്ചബിൾ കവർ ഹെയർ ക്യാപ്പ്	2) മീഡിയം സൈസ്	1 ജോഡി	
		3) ലാർജ് സൈസ്	1 ജോഡി	
			ഒന്നിന്	
81	വിസർ ഫുൾ ഫെയ്സ്പ്രൊട്ടക്ഷൻ മാസ്ക്		ഒന്നിന്	
82	ഡിസ്പ്പോസബിൾ ഫെയ്സ് മാസ്ക്		ഒന്നിന്	
83	കോട്ടൺ മാസ്ക്	3, 5 ലെയർ	ഒന്നിന്	
84	പി.പി.ഇ. കിറ്റ്	നല്ലയിനം	ഒന്നിന്	
85	ഓക്സിജൻ മാസ്ക്		ഒന്നിന്	
86	നെബുലൈസേഷൻ മാസ്ക്		ഒന്നിന്	
87	ഗംബൂട്ട്സ്	സൈസ് എഴുതണം	1 ജോഡി	
88	ഗ്യാസ് ലൈറ്റർ	ബ്രാന്റ് എഴുതണം	ഒന്നിന്	
89	തുള്ളി നീലം	ചെറുത് ബ്രാന്റ് എഴുതണം (അളവ് (ml) എഴുതണം)	ഒന്നിന്	
90	ഹോസ്	മുക്കാലിഞ്ച് വ്യാസം 15 മീറ്റർ നീളം	ഒന്നിന്	
91	മെഷറിംഗ് കപ്പ്	അലൂമിനിയം/സ്റ്റീൽ 1 ലിറ്റർ	ഒന്നിന്	
92	ഗോദറേജ് ലോക്ക്	7 ലിവറും 3 കീയും ഉള്ളത്	ഒന്നിന്	
92 93	ഗോദറേജ് ലോക്ക് എൽ. ഇ. ഡി. ബൾബ്	8 ലിവറും 3 കീയും ഉള്ളത്	ഒന്നിന്	
		7 വാട്ട് – ബ്രാന്റ് എഴുതണം	ഒന്നിന്	

93 94	എൽ. ഇ. ഡി. ബൾബ് എൽ. ഇ. ഡി. ട്യൂബ് ലൈറ്റ്	9 വാട്ട് – ബ്രാന്റ് എഴുതണം	ഒന്നിന്	
		14 വാട്ട് – ബ്രാന്റ് എഴുതണം	ഒന്നിന്	
		18 വാട്ട് – ബ്രാന്റ് എഴുതണം	ഒന്നിന്	
95	എൽ. ഇ. ഡി. ട്യൂബ് ലൈറ്റ് വിത്ത് ഫ്രെയിം	18 വാട്ട് – ബ്രാന്റ് എഴുതണം	ഒന്നിന്	
96	ഹോൾഡർ	ബ്രാന്റ് എഴുതണം	ഒന്നിന്	
97	ടോർച്ച് (2 ബാറ്ററിയുള്ളത്)	സ്റ്റീൽ	ഒന്നിന്	
97 98	ടോർച്ച് (2 ബാറ്ററിയുള്ളത്) ടോർച്ച് (എൽ. ഇ. ഡി) റീചാർജബിൾ	പ്ലാസ്റ്റിക്	ഒന്നിന്	
		ബ്രാന്റ് എഴുതണം	ഒന്നിന്	
99	എമർജൻസി ലൈറ്റ് (എൽ. ഇ. ഡി.)	ബ്രാന്റ് എഴുതണം	ഒന്നിന്	
100	പ്ലാസ്റ്റിക് ചീപ്പ്	ഇടത്തരം നല്ലത്	ഒന്നിന്	
101	പാറ്റാ ഗുളിക	സ്റ്റേഷനറി സൈസ് ഏറ്റവും വലുത്	ഡസന്	
102	മാർക്കിംഗ് മഷി (ബ്രാന്റ് എഴുതണം)	കുപ്പി 7/10/15/30 മി. ലി.	ഒന്നിന്	
103	ചണ നാര് / ചണ നൂൽ		കി.ഗ്രാം	
104	വെള്ള ട്വയിൻ ബാൾ	40 ഗ്രാം തൂക്കം	ഒന്നിന്	
105	തറ കഴുകുന്ന ബ്രഷ്	ഇടത്തരം	ഒന്നിന്	
106	ചകിരി നാരുകൊണ്ടുള്ള ബ്രഷ്	തടിയിൽ ഉള്ളത് 15-30 സെ.മീ.	ഒന്നിന്	
107	പ്ലാസ്റ്റിക് ബ്രഷ്	മീഡിയം – വാഷ്ബേസിൻ കഴുകുന്നതിന്	ഒന്നിന്	
108	പാത്രം കഴുകുന്ന ബ്രഷ്	മീഡിയം	ഒന്നിന്	
109	കുപ്പി കഴുകുന്ന ബ്രഷ്		ഒന്നിന്	
110	പ്ലാസ്റ്റിക് ഫണൽ	8 സെ.മീ. വ്യാസം	ഒന്നിന്	
110 111	പ്ലാസ്റ്റിക് ഫണൽ അരിപ്പ (പ്ലാസ്റ്റിക്)	15 സെ.മീ. വ്യാസം	ഒന്നിന്	
		25 – 30 സെ.മീ. വ്യാസം വരെ	ഒന്നിന്	
112	മുറം (ഈറ)	50*50 സെ.മീ.	ഒന്നിന്	
113	മുറം (പ്ലാസ്റ്റിക്)	50*50 സെ.മീ.	ഒന്നിന്	
114	ഈറപ്പായ്	180*180 സെ.മീ.	ഒന്നിന്	
115	പുൽപ്പായ്	180*90 സെ.മീ.	ഒന്നിന്	
116	പ്ലാസ്റ്റിക് കയർ	എ) അര ഇഞ്ച് വ്യാസം	കി.ഗ്രാം	
116 117	പ്ലാസ്റ്റിക് കയർ വെള്ള കന്നാസ് (പ്ലാസ്റ്റിക് കട്ടിയുള്ളത്)	ബി) ഒരിഞ്ച് വ്യാസം	കി.ഗ്രാം	
		1 ലിറ്റർ	ഒന്നിന്	
117 118	വെള്ള കന്നാസ് (പ്ലാസ്റ്റിക് കട്ടിയുള്ളത്) ബ്രൗൺ കവർ ചെറുത്	2 ലിറ്റർ	ഒന്നിന്	
		5 ലിറ്റർ	ഒന്നിന്	
		10 ലിറ്റർ	ഒന്നിന്	
		മരുന്ന് പൊതിഞ്ഞു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിന് (10 സെ.മീ. നീളം 5 സെ.മീ. വീതി)	100 എണ്ണത്തിന്	

119	ബ്രൗൺ കവർ (വലുത്)	(12 ഇഞ്ച് നീളം 8 ഇഞ്ച് വീതി)	60 GSM (100 എണ്ണത്തിന്)	
120	ബ്രൗൺ കവർ (ചെറുത്)	(8 ഇഞ്ച് നീളം 7 ഇഞ്ച് വീതി)	61 GSM (100 എണ്ണത്തിന്)	
121	പേപ്പർ കവർ (വൈറ്റ്)	മരുന്ന് പൊതിഞ്ഞു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിന് (8 സെ.മീ. നീളം 12 സെ.മീ. വീതി)	100 എണ്ണത്തിന്	
122	ഫോട്ടോ കോപ്പിയർ ടോണർ	Canon 326 or Canon 328 or Canon 925	ഒന്നിന്	
122 123	ഫോട്ടോ കോപ്പിയർ ടോണർ ഡോട്ട്മെടിക്സ് പേപ്പർ (കമ്പ്യൂട്ടർ)	THOSHIBA e Studio 2006/2007 Toner T2507P or THOSHIBA e Studio 2303 – 2309 Toner	ഒന്നിന്	
		1) 80 കോളംപാർട്ട് II വരയില്ലാത്തത്	500 ന്റെ കെട്ട് ഒന്നിന്	
123	ഡോട്ട്മെടിക്സ് പേപ്പർ (കമ്പ്യൂട്ടർ)	2) 80 കോളംപാർട്ട് III വരയില്ലാത്തത്	500 ന്റെ കെട്ട് ഒന്നിന്	

വിലശേഖരിക്കുന്നഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ ഒപ്പ് :

പേര് :

ഉദ്യോഗപ്പേര് :

സ്ഥലം : മേലൊപ്പ്

തീയതി: ഡെപ്യൂട്ടിഡയറക്ടർ

Retail Prices of 18+1 notified species of forest produce.

The market rate of 18 notified species of forest produce are being collected as per the Kerala Forest Produce Fixation of Selling Price Act 1978. The price of another species viz Accacia has also been added in the schedule at the request of the Forest and Wildlife Department. Monthly forest produce prices are collected from the important timber market centers of Kollam, Kottayam, Ernakulam and Kozhikode. Dealer price and Factory price from two shops each should be collected. The collection of these prices is entrusted to Research Officers. These prices are forwarded to the Directorate by the concerned Deputy Directors, Economics & Statistics, District Offices. Monthly price report is prepared and forwarded to the Chief Conservator of Forest (P), Govt of Kerala on quarterly basis. List of informants are kept in the district offices and a copy is forwarded to Prices division (DES).

The forest produce prices prevailing in the neighboring States of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Telengana are also being collected annually. Two Centers each ie Mangalore and Bangalore from Karnataka, Schenkotta and Nagarcovil from Tamil Nadu, Hyderabad and Secundarabad from Telengana are selected for the purpose. Additional Director (Prices) is authorized to collect the prices from these centres.

An Expert Committee is constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary to Forest Department for the fixation of the selling price of various species of timber. This Committee takes into consideration these price reports while fixing the selling price of forest produce. The list of notified species of forest produce and its botanical name are given below.

Table-6.1
List Of Species Coming Under Forest Produce and Their Botanical Name

Sl. No.	Common Name	Botanical Name
01	Bamboo	Bamboosa species
02	Reeds	Ochlandra species
03	Eucalyptus	Eucalyptus hybrid & Eucalyptus grandis
04	Vellapine	Vateria Indica
05	Kalpine	Dipterocarpus species
06	Punna	Calophyllum species
07	Chandanavembu	Toona ciliata
08	Pali	Palaquinellipticum
09	Matti	Ailanthus malabaricum
10	Elavu	Bombax malabaricum
11	Kambili	Evodia roxburgiana
12	Vellakil	Dysoxyliummalabaricum
13	ManjaKadambu	Adina cordifolia
14	Vekkalee	Anogeissus latifolia
15	Benda	KydiaCalycina
16	Uppathy/Vatta	Macaranga Peltata (Marcarangaroxburgiana)
17	Pala	Alstoniascholaris
18	Thanni	Terminalia bellerica

Schedule-6.5

Government of Kerala

Department of Economics and Statistics

Prices of 18+1 Notified Species of Forest Produce for the Month of …………

District:

Sl.No.	Name of species	Unit	Specification*	Dealer Price		Factory Price		Remarks
				I	II	I	II	
1	Bamboo	M.T.						
2	Reeds	M.T.						
3	Eucalyptus	S.T.	Hybrid / Granties					
4	Vellapine	C.M.						
5	Kalpine	C.M.						
6	Punna	C.M.						
7	Chandana Vembu	C.M.						
8	Pali	C.M.						
9	Matti	C.M.						
10	Elavu	C.M.						
11	Kambili	C.M.						
12	Vellakil	C.M.						
13	Kadambu	C.M.						
14	Vekkalee	C.M.						
15	Benda	C.M.						
16	Uppathy/Vatta	C.M.						
17	Pala	C.M.						
18	Thanni	C.M.						
19	Accasia	C.M						

* Specify the Girth, ST. – Stacked Tonne =2 CM

Date: DEPUTY DIRECTOR

RETAIL PRICE OF WASTE PAPER AND OTHER SCRAP ITEMS

Market rate of different items of waste paper and other scrap items(six varieties of waste papers and eight varieties of other scraps) are collected from district headquarters on monthly basis. Statistical Investigators are authorised to collect this prices. This price collection is intended for fixing rate for the disposal of waste paper from Government Offices. This is being done as decided in the meeting convened by the Principal Secretary, Higher Education on 13/01/1996, with the Controller of Stationeries and representatives of Service Organizations. Accordingly, prices of English and Malayalam Newspapers, Weekly/ magazine, Gazette, Note book, Text book other items(should be specified in remarks column either it is paper wastes, card board pieces or something else), metal scraps such as iron, copper, steel, aluminium, brass, bronze, lead are collected. Monthly reports are consolidated in the Directorate and forwarded to the Controller of stationery on quarterly basis.

Address to be sent:

1. Contoller of Stationery, office ofo the controller of stationary, stationery deparment, PMG, Thiruvanathapuram. 695033. Email Id: stationerycontroller@gmail.com, con.stnry@kerala.gov.in
2. These reports are also provided to Government departuments,other agencies and private entities on their written request for the purpose of their tender process.

Price collection schedule is given below:-

Schedule-6.6

Government of Kerala
Department of Economics and Statistics
Schedule for the Collection of Market Rate of Waste Paper and Scrap items…….., 202….

Place: Collection Date:

Sl No	Item	Variety	Unit	Price on ……	Price on ……	Variation	Remarks
1	News Paper	1.English	Kg				
		2.Malayalam	Kg				

2	Weekly/Magazine		Kg				
3	Gazette		Kg				
4	Note book		Kg				
5	Text Book		Kg				
6	Other Items	i) ii) iii) iv)	Kg				
7	Iron		Kg				
8	Aluminum		Kg				
9	Copper		Kg				
10	Brass		Kg				
11	Bronze		Kg				
12	Steel		Kg				
13	Lead		Kg				
14	Plastic (Furnitur, bucket, etc.,)		Kg				

Retail prices of Coir, Coconut Husk.

Information on prices of selected varieties of coir at important coir producing centres of the state is being collected on every Friday. This Department also collects the information on prices of raw and rotted husk. The prices of different varieties of coir and two varieties of husk (raw and rotted) are collected weekly by Statistical Inspector from selected centres. Consolidated statement showing the monthly price of selected varieties of coir is published in the Kerala Gazette.

As far as possible stick on the selected informants to collect the price, variety and quality of the commodity. A list of address of the informants is to be furnished to the directorate and a copy of the same must be kept in the respective offices (Taluk office or District office) for ready references. The prices may be checked up by conducting spot enquiries and by contacting the co-operative societies functioning there. Whenever there is price variation of more than 10% compared to the rate prevalent during the previous week, the reason may be given in the remarks column of the specified schedule. When the price variation is due to any change either in variety or quality of the commodity, the reason of effecting such change should be stated or the approval of the directorate may be obtained. Some times some variety may disappear from the centre for a short period. When suchvariety reappears in the centre, its price has to be reported to the offices concerned. It may also be mentioned whether the non-availability is seasonal, temporary or permanent. If it is not permanent the approximate period of absence may be noted and informed to this office so that necessary enquiries at the proper time can be made. If any change is required in the price collection centre, prior approval from the Directorate should be obtained.Schedules for collecting coir and husk prices are given in schedule 6.7 and 6.8.

Weekly price reports are consolidated in the directorate and furnished to:-

1. The Director, The Directorate of the Coir Development, Coir Bhavan, Palayam, Nandavanam,Thiruvananthapuram. Email Id: coirdirectorate@kerala.gov.in
2. The Deputy Director (Marketing) of Coir Board, Coir house, MG Road Kochi, kerala 682016 Email. Id :info@coiboard.org
3. The Director, Directorate of printing, Statue, Thiruvananthapuram 695001

Schedule-6.7

കേരള സർക്കാർ
സാമ്പത്തിക സ്ഥിതിവിവരക്കണക്ക് വകുപ്പ്
.... മാസത്തെ ആഴ്ചതോറുമുള്ള തൊണ്ടിന്റെ വിലവിവരം
Weekly Prices of Coir for the Month of ....

താലൂക്ക്: **വിലശേഖരിക്കുന്ന തീയതി:**

ക്രമ.നമ്പർ	തരം	അളവ്	പൊതു വിപണി വില	പൊതു വിപണി വില	വ്യത്യാസം	വ്യത്യാസം
1	പച്ചത്തൊണ്ട്	**1000** എണ്ണം				
2	അഴുകിയ തൊണ്ട്	**1000** എണ്ണം				

Schedule-6.8

കേരള സർക്കാർ

സാമ്പത്തിക സ്ഥിതിവിവരക്കണക്ക് വകുപ്പ്

.... മാസത്തെ ആഴ്ചതോറുമുള്ള കയറിന്റെ വിലവിവരം

Weekly Prices of Coir for the Month of ....

സ്ഥലം: **വിലശേഖരിക്കുന്ന തീയതി:**

ക്രമ.നമ്പർ	തരം	അളവ്	പൊതുവിപണി വില	പൊതുവിപണി വില	വ്യത്യാസം	സൊസൈറ്റി വില	സൊസൈറ്റി വില	വ്യത്യാസം	റിമാർക്സ്
1		ക്വിന്റൽ							
2		ക്വിന്റൽ							
3		ക്വിന്റൽ							
4		ക്വിന്റൽ							
5		ക്വിന്റൽ							

For Director

Wholesale and Retail price of Coconut shells

The Wholesale price of shells of 1000 coconuts and retail prices of 100 nos of coconuts are collected monthly from selected centres from 12 districts. Statistical Assistants/Investigators are authorised to collect this prices. Different institutions like hospitals, old age homes, jail etc. use this data for tendering purpose.

The furnished report is forward to Deputy Director(Statistics), Coconut Development Board,Kera Bhavan, SRVHS Road Kochi-682011

Email id;ho-stats@coconutboard.gov.in

Schedule for price collection is given below:-

Schedule-6.9

കേരള സർക്കാർ
സാമ്പത്തിക സ്ഥിതിവിവരക്കണക്ക് വകുപ്പ്
ചിരട്ടയുടെ മാസംതോറുമുള്ള വിലവിവരം

ജില്ല: **വിലശേഖരിച്ച തീയതി:**

ക്രമ. നമ്പർ	സാധനങ്ങൾ	അളവ്	.......ലെ മൊത്ത വില	.......ലെ മൊത്ത വില	വ്യത്യാസം	അളവ്	.......ലെ ചില്ലറ വില	.......ലെ ചില്ലറ വില.	വ്യത്യാസം	റിമാർക്സ്
1	ചിരട്ട	1000 എണ്ണം				100എണ്ണം				
		ക്വിന്റൽ				1 കി.ഗ്രാം				

Monthly Wholesale prices of Salt

Monthly Wholesale price of iodised and Non –iodised salt are also collected from 14 district headquarters in the last working day of every month. The collected data is consolidated in the directorate and forwarded to the Commissioner of Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs (commissionercsandcakerala@gmail.com, commr.cscs@gmail.com) on quarterly basis. The statistical Inspector is authorised to collect this price.

The schedule for price collection and monthly statement preparation Schedules given below-

Schedule-6.10
Government of Kerala
Department of Economics and Statistics
Monthly Wholesale Prices of salt

Place: **Collected Date:**

Type	**Nature**	**Unit**	**Wholesale Price on_________**	**Wholesale Price on__________**	**Variation**	**Remarks**
Iodised	Crystal	25 Kg				
Iodised	Polypack	25Kg				
Iodised	Powder	25 Kg				
Non-Iodised	Crystal	25Kg				
Non-Iodised	Polypack	25 Kg				
Non-Iodised	Powder	25Kg				

Place :

Dated : Deputy Director

Weekly Retail prices of spices. (Friday)

Weekly retail prices of Nutmeg, Mace, Cinnamon and cloves, Pepper, Cocoa (dry bean, wet , with husk) , and Vanila are collected from Kottayam, Idukki, Wayanad and Thrissur Centres. The collected prices are consolidated in the directorate and are furnished to the following offices on quarterly basis:

1) Director , Directorate of Arecanut and Spices Development , Ministry of Agriculture and Family Welfare, Govt Of India , Calicut.

2) Director(Marketting) , Spices Board, Sugandha Bhavan, Palarivattam P O

.Kochi – 673005

Schedule-6.11
Government of Kerala
Department of Economics and Statistics
Weekly Statement of the Spice (Retail) for the week Ending on……………

Place: Collection Date:

Sl No.	Item	Variety	Unit	Price on ………	Price on ……..	Variation	Remarks
1	Nut mug	1.With Shell	Kg				
		2.Without Shell	Kg				
2	Mace		Kg				
3	Cinnamon	1.Singapore	Kg				
		2.Local	Kg				
4	Cloves		Kg				
5	Pepper		Kg				
6	Cocoa	1.Beans-wet	Kg				
		2.Beans-Dry	Kg				
		3.With Shell	Kg				
7	Vanilla		20Mg/Ml				

Place Deputy Director
Date Economics and
Statistics.

Note:

If the price of any item currently collected is not available, it can be waived from reporting the price by informing the Directorate and taking permission. But the item need not be excluded from the schedule. Later prices should be reported when available.

If new varieties of any species currently included in the schedule are newly available in the market after ascertaining their regular availability, steps may be taken to include them as a new item/variety by intimation to the Directorate.

If the price of any item is not available regularly from a center currently selected for price collection, it should be reported to the Directorate. With the permission of the Directorate, another center within the taluk to which the said center belongs should be found and the price reported from there. If the price is temporarily unavailable, remarks should be made at the time of reporting.

In case of abnormal increase or decrease of any item from the price reported in the previous week/ month at the time of price collection, the reason for the said situation should be investigated and reported at the time of price collection.

CHAPTER 7
INDEX NUMBERS.

Introduction

Index numbers are statistical tools for measuring differences in magnitude of a group of related variables. An index number is a method of evaluating variations in a variable or group of variables with respect to geographical location, time, and other features. It is a technique of estimating general trends in prices, production and other economic and social variables and has been rightly called the "Economic Barometers". Most of the current indices are indicators of changes over time in terms of economic characteristics like prices, output, wages etc. These are termed as price indices, production indices, wage indices etc. All indices have statistics but, one can have statistics without an index. The statistics that do not associate to an index can also help in the formation of the right execution of the plan.

A price index reflects the overall change in a set of prices paid by a consumer or a producer, and is conventionally known as a Cost-of-Living Index or Producers Price Index as the case may be. In simple form, Index numbers are a statistician's way of expressing the difference between two measurements by designating one number as the "base", giving it the value 100 and then expressing the second number as a percentage of the first.

Example: If the population of a town increased from 20,000 in 1988 to 21,000 in 1991, the population in 1991 was 105% of the population in 1988. Therefore, on a 1988 = 100 base, the population index for the town was 105 in 1991. Thus Index numbers play a vital role in business planning and drafting of executive policies.

Methods of construction of Index Number.

There are various methods used for the construction of Index numbers. They are:

1. Simple (or unweighted) average of relatives.
2. Simple (or unweighted) aggregative methods
3. Weighted average of relative methods
4. Weighted aggregative methods

Kinds of Index Numbers

1. **Price Index number**: It measures the relative changes in the prices of goods or services over time. There are different types of Price Index Numbers
   a. Wholesale price index
   b. Retail or Consumer price Index

c. Industrial Price Index

2. **Quantity index number:** It evaluates the relative changes in the volume of goods produced, consumed or distributed like the indices of agricultural production, industrial production, imports or exports, etc.
3. **Value index numbers**: These indices are intended to study the change in the total value (price multiplied by quatity) of production such as indices of retail sales or profits or inventories.

Use of Index Numbers

1. One of the most common uses of price index is the regulation of DA of the working class to compensate for the rise in prices. If the particular index with which DA is liked goes up, the class of population concerned is compensated by way of an increase in the amount of DA in accordance with the agreed formula. At present, the consumer price index is used for the fixation of wages and regulation of DA of Industrial and Agricultural workers and certain other employees whose earnings are covered under Minimum Wages Act 1948.
2. At the Government level, Index numbers help to develop economic policies, particularly with respect to wages, prices etc.
3. These index numbers are being used for wage fixation, wage agreements.
4. It is used to measure the consumption expenditure pattern which throws light into the purchasing power of money and real income of the population concerned.
5. The estimated expenditure of a working class family worked out of consumer price index is used as an aid for investigating vigilance cases against public servants.
6. Index numbers facilitate comparison of concerned phenomena between two periods.
7. To study trends and tendencies by examining the Index of industrial production for the last few years, one can conclude about the trend in production.
8. Useful for deflation. Index numbers are useful to arrive at real value from the nominal value. They are used as indicators of inflationary or deflationary tendencies. In fact, they are usually described as Economic Barometers.
9. Index numbers are used for recording economic changes. Wholesale price index number of agricultural production and industrial production reveal the changes in agriculture and industry.
10. Index numbers of business activity throw light on the economic progress of various Countries have made.

Different indices computed by the Department

The different types of indices being computed by the Department of Economics & Statistics are the following.

1. Consumer Price Index (CPI) Numbers for AL & IW with base 2011-12 = 100
2. Consumer Price Index (Rural/Urban/Combined) {CPI(R/U/C)} Numbers with base 2018 = 100
3. Whole Sale Price Index (WPI) for agriculture products Numbers with base 2015-16=100
4. Wage Index Numbers with base 2019-20=100
5. Index of Industrial Production (IIP) with base 2011-12
6. Building Cost Index (BCI) numbers with base 2011-12

The first four are being computed in the Prices division, 5^{th} is being in the IIP section and the last one being computed in the Housing section of the Directorate.

Steps involved in the construction of Index Numbers

1. **Decide the Purpose of Index**. The specific purpose for which an index number is constructed must be clearly defined before it is being constructed.
2. **Selection of base period**. Every Index number must have a base period. The base period refers to that time period with which comparisons of relative changes are made. It may be a year, a month, or a day. The base period should be a normal one. It should be free from abnormalities like wars, earthquakes, famines, booms, depressions, etc. The base period should not be too distant in the past. There are two methods of selecting the base:
   a. Fixed base and
   b. Chain base.

   In fixed base method, the period of years to which all other periods are related is constant for all time. On the other hand, in a Chain base method the prices of a year are linked with those of the preceding year and not with the fixed year. All the indices computed by the Department belong to the fixed base.
3. **Selection of number of items**. (Item Basket) In any index number, it is neither possible nor necessary to include all the items or commodities. The items selected

should be representative of the tastes, habits and customs of the people for whom the index is meant. While selecting items, it should be seen that they are of standard quality. A decision should also be made on the number of commodities to be included.

4. **Obtaining price quotations (Current price).** Prices of many commodities vary from place to place and even from shop to shop in the same market. It is neither possible nor necessary to collect the price of a commodity from all the markets. So price quotations should be obtained from a sample of markets. The markets selected should be well known for trading.
5. **Selection of average**. The changes in the prices of various commodities have to be combined to arrive at a single index which will reflect the average change in the price level of the commodities in the composite group. This is done by averaging them. The commonly used averages are:
   a. **Arithmetic mean**
   b. **Geometric mean**

Geometric mean is the best average to measure the relative changes and ratios. It is not influenced by extreme items. However, in most cases arithmetic mean is used considering computational easiness.

6. **Selection of appropriate 'weights'.** The term "weight" refers to the relative importance of the different items. All the items are not of equal importance and hence it is necessary to devise some suitable method whereby varying importance of the different items is taken into account. This is done by allocating weights. The system of "weights" may be either arbitrary or rational.

   Arbitrary weights are the weights that the statistician is free to assign to the items as he thinks reasonable. Rational weights means that some criterion has been fixed for assigning weights. The weighs may be on the basis of the value or quantity produced, consumed, or sold. When quantity forms the basis, it is called "quantity weighting" and in case of value, it is called "value weighting"

7. **Selection of an appropriate formula**. A large number of formula have been developed for constructing the index number. An appropriate formula, according to Fisher, is one which satisfies the time reversal and factor reversal tests

CHAPTER 8

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (AL&IW)

INTRODUCTION

Consumer Price Index (CPI) is designed to measure the changes over time in the level of retail prices of a fixed set of goods and services consumed by an average family of a defined population group in a given area with reference to base year. Here retail price is defined as the price which the ultimate consumer pays for relatively small transactions of the commodity. The population that falls within the scope of an index is termed as the reference population. In practice, a CPI measures the cost of purchasing a fixed basket of goods and services. The coverage and applicability of CPIs are generally limited to specified socio economic groups.

The consumption pattern and the prices paid by consumer will normally vary from family to family. Hence the section or segment for which Index number is referred to be clearly defined. (e.g. For Industrial workers (IW), for Agricultural Labourers (AL) etc.).

Consumer Price Index is a weighted average of the current price relatives for consumption of items already fixed, the current price relative being a percentage of the current price to the price that existed at the base period. The allotment of degree of relative importance to each item is known as weighting. The base period selected should be fairly normal one, i.e., it should be period of economic stability. The base price index is taken as 100. The ratio of the value expended on a commodity to the total expenditure in the base period gives the weight for that commodity and is usually expressed as percentage. This system of base period, consumption expenditure which is the weights, relating to an index series is known as "Weighting pattern" or Weighting diagram".

Construction of consumer price Index numbers

Three components are necessary for the constructions of CPI.They are:

1. Weighting diagram
2. Base prices
3. Current prices

The Weighting diagram is based on the consumption pattern of the class of population to which index relates and is derived out a "Family Budget Survey" or "Family Budget Enquiry" or "Family income and expenditure survey". The weighting diagram gives the respective weight, relative importance of the commodity or service consumed in the family budgets which means the percentage expenditure of the item to the total expenditure.

Base Prices are those prices of the commodities or services included in the basket of goods and services, which prevailed in the selected base year, based on which price changes are worked out.

Current prices are the prevailing prices for the period for which the indices are worked out. The CPI number is calculated using Laspyre's formula, viz

$$CPI = \frac{\sum p_1 q_0}{\sum p_0 q_0} X100$$

Where P_1 is the current price

P_0 is the base price

q_0 is the quantity consumed during the base year

$$CPI = \frac{\sum p_0 q_0 \, X \, \frac{p_1}{p_0}}{\sum p_0 q_0} X100$$

$$CPI = \frac{\sum W_i R_i}{\sum W_i}$$

Where

W= $\sum p_0 q_0$ is the expenditure incurred on the ith item during the base year

$R = \frac{p_1}{P_0} X\ 100$ is the price relative of the commodity.

Family Budget Survey

The consumption pattern of the working class population undergoes change over a period of time and hence it becomes necessary that the consumption basket is updated from time to time in order to maintain the representative character of the index as also to ensure more realistic Consumer Price Index series. The change in consumption pattern is best studied through conduct of Family Budget Survey. The sixth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (1947) has in fact recommended that "the pattern of consumption should be examined, and the weights adjusted, if necessary, at intervals of not more than ten years to correspond with the changes in the consumption". Generally speaking, the change in consumption pattern of the target group, the need of weeding out of obsolescent items from and inclusion of new items to the consumption basket necessitates the conduct of the fresh Family Budget Survey.

Need of a family budget survey.

As mentioned earlier the Weighting diagram which is the first and foremost component in the construction of CPI is derived out of a Family Budget Survey. The Weighting diagram is nothing but the system of base period consumption expenditures, which are the weights in the computation of CPI. If we calculate these weights once on the basis of a Family Budget Survey, it only remains to compile the consumer price indices periodically on the basis of price data collected for various items in the consumption basket regularly. The consumption basket would be determined on the basis of a Family Budget Survey among the population group concerned. This Family Budget Survey would yield information on the Consumption pattern of the families belonging to the group at the period of time to which the survey data relate. Thus the CPI number measures the changes over time in the level of retail prices of a fixed set of goods and services pertaining to a defined group, if the consumption pattern of that group were to continue as such.

When a normal year is selected as the base year and the retail prices of goods and services in the consumption basket are also available, is there any need to conduct a Family Budget Survey?. This is a question that might arise while many of us are dealing with consumer price Index numbers.

As the consumption pattern of the defined group will change over a period of time, to reflect the actual condition of escalation of prices of Consumer articles generally consumed by them, it is essential to conduct Family budget surveys at specified intervals of time.

History of Family Budget Survey

Family Budget Surveys which studies the living conditions of the working class have a history of over a century. Studies on living conditions of working class in London in 1886 may be the first recorded one. The two world wars and the consequent escalation of prices resulting in the erosion of real income gave an impetus for conducting such kind of studies in different parts of the world.

In India, Family Budget enquiries were conducted in certain industrial centers in Bihar, Bombay, etc. from the very beginning of the century. The passing of Minimum Wages

Act – 1948 made it obligatory on the part of the Central and State Government to provide Dearness Allowance to compensate rise in price and also to fix the Minimum Wage to the employees of the industries coming under its purview. Accordingly Government of India conducted Family Living Survey among industrial workers during 1958-59 at 50 important centers spread throughout the country. Based on this consumer price index number with base 1960=100 was compiled and published for all these centers. Based on the recommendation of Roth Committee (1977-78) another survey was conducted in 70 centres throughout the country in 1981-82 and a new series with 1982 = 100 as base was compiled. The latest family budget enquiry conducted by the Labour Bureau was in 2015-16.

Family Budget Surveys in Kerala

In Kerala, the Consumer Price Index Numbers for agricultural labourers and industrial workers were compiled and published much earlier than the formation of the State on 1st November 1956. For the first series 13 Centres were covered in the former Travancore and Cochin princely states, and the estimates were prepared by Travancore University and Revenue Department respectively. Kozhikode, which represented Malabar area, was then under the Madras Presidency, and computation was done, using the weighting diagram followed by Madras Statistics Department. The month of August 1939 was the base period for the centers covered under the erstwhile Travancore-Cochin region and the year ended 1936 was the base period for the centre Kozhikode.

With a view to revise the weighting diagram for constructing a new CPI, covering all the centres in the State on a uniform basis, state government accorded sanction for conducting a family budget survey in 1965-66 based on the recommendation of the Minimum Wages Advisory Board. Government had constituted a Committee of Direction headed by Prof. V.R. Pillai. Accordingly Bureau of Economics and Statistics conducted a survey and the report was approved by the Government.

Though the report of the committee was approved by the Government, representations were received from Trade Unions that they were given no chance to represent their views. Hence Government of Kerala appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Shri. K.N. Kunju Krishna Pillai, Rtd. Industrial Tribunal as chairman to recommend additions or changes if any as necessary for the preparation of a new series of index numbers. The committee recommended for a fresh Family Budget Survey in the state. The survey was conducted by the Bureau of Economics & Statistics during 1970-71 under a Committee of Directions consisting of representatives of employers, employees and technical members. The committee constituted vides GO (MS) 28/70 Plg dated 22-8-1970 was headed by Shri. K.S. Lakshmana Paniker.

Based on the weighting diagram provided by this survey the committee proposed a new series of Consumer Price Index numbers for industrial and agricultural workers with the year 1970 as base period. This series with 1970 as base came into force with effect from July 1975 vide G.O. (Rt.) No. 240/75/Plg. dated 07/07/1975. There was a growing demand from the trade union for refining the index series so as to reflect the actual conditions of escalation of prices of consumer articles of working class. Responding to this demand, Government appointed a Committee on Consumer Price Index Numbers vide GO (MS) 37/77/Plg dated 5-8-77 with Dr. P. A. Nair as Chairman and representatives of employers and employees to go into the various aspects of Consumer Price Index Numbers and to make recommendations. They were also given the task to find a suitable linking factor by an appropriate method to link the revised series with the old one. The Committee has made various recommendations one among which were to have a fresh Family Budget Survey in 1980.

State Government vides GO (MS) No. 17/81/Lbr dated 3-2-1981 ordered for a fresh Family Budget Survey. Government also constituted a Committee of Direction under the Chairmanship of the then Director of Economics & Statistics. The Family Budget Survey 1981-82 was conducted under the guidance of this committee, in the existing 15 centres (1970 series).

The report of the committee was approved by the Government vide GO (RT) No. 1558/86/LBR dated 17-10-1986. However, the index number based on this survey was not came into force since, the linking factor, that linked the 1981 series with 1970 series was not approved.

Taking into consideration of strong demand from the trade union and employees association, Government gave consent for conducting another Family Budget Survey in 1997 and a Committee of Direction was constituted. Survey was conducted during the period November 1998 to October 1999.The report and weighting Diagram was approved by Government and a new series came in to force in October 2001 with base year 1998-99.

Based on the demands from the trade union and employees association, Government gave consent for conducting another Family Budget Survey in 2011-12 after a long interval of 12 years as per the GO (M S)104/2010/Labour dated 27/08/2010. 21 member state level committee called Kerala Consumer Price Index Revision Committee 2010 was constituted for the revision of consumer price Index.

Based on the weighting diagram derived from this survey and the base price collected during this period, consumer price index with base 2011-12 was prepared. The linking factor that linked the new series with old series was also approved by the Government and the new series with base 2011-12 came into force from April 2015.

In this series also though the current prices are being collected from 22 markets across the State. Index is being computed for 17 centers including five merged markets. Of the 17 Centers, Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Alappuzha, Ernakulam, and Kozhikode are considered as major centers and the rest as minor centres. In major centres number of samples surveyed was twice than that of minor centres.The centres are:

Table-8.1
List of Centers

Sl. No.	Name of Centre
1	Thiruvananthapuram
2	Kollam
3	Punalur
4	Pathanamthitta
5	Allappuzha
6	Kottayam
7	Mundakkayam
8	Idukky
9	Ernakulam (Ernakulam,Mattanchery,Perumbavoor)
10	Chalakkudy(Chalakkudy,Kunnamkulam)
11	Thrissur
12	Palakkad
13	Malappuram(Perinthalmanna, Manjeri)
14	Kozhikode(Kozhikode, Farook)
15	Wayanad
16	Kannur
17	Kasaragod

The index for Ernakulam is worked out by combining the centres Ernakulam, Mattanchery and Perumbavur.The index for Chalakkudy is computed by combining the centres

Chalakkudy and Kunnamkulam, that of Malappuram by combining Perinthalmanna and Manjeri, and that of Kozhikode by combining Kozhikode and Farook. (Total 22 centres)

Based on the information on the expenditure incurred on various items included in the consumption basket on the base period and the current period, the price relative for each commodity is worked out. The ratio of the value expended on a commodity to the total expenditure gives the weight for that commodity and is derived from the FBS 2011-12. The goods and services included in the basket have been divided into five major groups, viz.

a. Food
b. Fuel & light
c. Housing
d. Clothing and
e. Miscellaneous

For calculating index, **Laspyre**'s formula discussed above is used. The retail prices for computing CPI are being collected through the schedule titled III (a) and III (b). While III (a) schedule is being furnished weekly, III (b) on a monthly basis.

Weights obtained from FBS 2011-12

The calculation of the index follows a structured methodology wherein the indices for individual groups are first determined separately. These group indices are subsequently consolidated using a weighted average approach to ensure accurate representation.
The weighting diagrams used in the index compilation have been derived from the findings of the **Working-Class Family Budget Survey (FBS) 2011-12**. These weights reflect the consumption patterns and expenditure distribution observed during the survey period.
Center-wise weights for major groups and sub-groups, as determined from the FBS 2011-12, are provided in the following tables. These weights play a crucial role in maintaining the reliability and relevance of the index across different regions. For a more granular breakdown, including the weightage assigned to individual items within each district, refer to the *Report on FBS 2011-12*. (https://www.ecostat.kerala.gov.in/publication-detail/report-on-working-class-family-budget-survey-2011-12-volume-ii)

Table. 8.2

Weights to major groups- Center wise (FBS 2011-12)

Sl. No.	Centres	Food	Fuel	Housing	Clothing	Misc.	Total
1	Thiruvananthapuram	39.73	5.11	18.00	5.52	31.64	**100.00**
2	Kollam	40.65	5.41	15.88	5.20	32.87	**100.00**
3	Punalur	41.38	4.43	14.94	6.46	32.79	**100.00**
4	Pathanamthitta	45.45	5.59	11.16	5.28	32.53	**100.00**
5	Alappuzha	37.26	5.75	17.50	4.35	35.14	**100.00**
6	Kottayam	42.16	5.10	18.73	6.62	27.39	**100.00**
7	Mundakkayam	48.77	8.62	14.32	3.85	24.43	**100.00**
8	Idukki(Munnar)	45.42	8.44	14.04	4.58	27.52	**100.00**
9	Ernakulam	27.20	3.10	23.25	10.57	35.88	**100.00**
10	Chalakkudy	33.05	5.11	20.22	4.68	36.95	**100.00**
11	Thrissur	31.81	4.64	24.27	6.78	32.51	**100.00**
12	Palakkad	26.25	4.04	20.11	6.76	42.84	**100.00**
13	Malappuram	39.75	5.42	15.07	5.74	34.02	**100.00**
14	Kozhikode	35.10	4.34	24.79	5.79	29.99	**100.00**
15	Wayanad(Meppadi)	34.25	4.21	17.20	6.84	37.50	**100.00**
16	Kannur	41.33	4.23	21.66	5.04	27.74	**100.00**
17	Kasargode	42.77	5.53	17.51	7.81	26.38	**100.00**

Table 8.3: Weights to Group / sub groups- Centre wise (FBS 2011-12)

Centres	Cereal	Pulses	Vegetabl	Fruit	Meat/Fis	Oils	Milk	Spices	Sugar	Refresh	Fuel	Housing	Clothing	Miscella	Total
Thiruvananthapuram	4.98	1.99	3.54	2.77	8.06	1.46	4.19	6.08	1.17	5.51	5.11	18	5.52	31.64	100
Kollam	7.38	1.75	2.55	2.67	7.62	1.27	5.03	5.92	1.15	5.31	5.41	15.88	5.2	32.87	100
Punalur	8.24	1.84	3.11	2.23	7.74	1.3	3.85	5.74	1.23	6.1	4.43	14.93	6.46	32.79	100
Pathanamthitta	7	1.88	3.36	3.03	11.85	2.29	4.01	5.08	1.65	5.3	5.59	11.16	5.28	32.53	100
Alappuzha	6.16	1.51	2.99	1.73	7.78	2.3	3.32	6.79	1.45	3.22	5.75	17.5	4.35	35.14	100
Kottayam	5.03	1.07	2.71	1.76	7.05	1.65	3.81	4.58	1.25	13.24	5.1	18.73	6.62	27.39	100
Mundakkayam	6.23	1.77	2.78	3.17	14.22	3.17	4.41	6.13	2.48	4.42	8.62	14.32	3.85	24.43	100
Idukki(Munnar)	8.07	3.56	5.41	1.88	8.6	2.65	3.37	6.22	2.22	3.44	8.44	14.04	4.58	27.52	100
Ernakulam	3.51	1.29	2.14	1.46	5.19	1.34	2.72	3.09	1.03	5.43	3.1	23.25	10.57	35.88	100
Chalakkudy	5.07	1.75	2.52	2.33	7.46	2.04	2.79	3.48	1.45	4.14	5.11	20.22	4.68	36.95	100
Thrissur	5.3	1.74	2.22	2.38	6.47	1.88	2.59	3.32	1.17	4.74	4.64	24.27	6.78	32.51	100
Palakkad	4.61	1.64	2.29	1.94	2.88	1.37	3.38	2.82	1.12	4.21	4.04	20.11	6.76	42.84	100
Malappuram	8.3	1.22	3.09	2.3	10.82	2.47	1.18	3.92	1.96	4.49	5.42	15.07	5.74	34.02	100
Kozhikode	5.59	1.8	3.29	2.41	6.31	2.01	1.77	4.2	1.49	6.23	4.34	24.79	5.79	29.99	100
Wayanad(Meppadi)	5.95	1.29	3.06	1.94	5.11	1.82	2.32	4.18	1.44	7.13	4.21	17.2	6.84	37.5	100
Kannur	6.29	2.08	3.64	2.31	6.74	1.45	3.14	4.67	1.37	9.65	4.23	21.66	5.04	27.74	100
Kasargode	8.63	2	3.87	2.58	7.34	2.32	2.62	6.01	1.67	5.71	5.53	17.51	7.81	26.38	100

(Note : Since the numbers are rounded off, totals may vary slightly from the actual)

In the financial year 2021-22, plans were made to conduct the Family Budget Survey in the backdrop of the COVID pandemic.

Government gave consent for conducting another Family Budget Survey in 2023-24 as per the GO (M S)30/2024/Labour dated 23/09/2024, after a long interval of 12 years . 21 member State Level Consumer Price Index Revision Committee 2024 was constituted with the Director of Economics and Statistics as the Chairman for the revision of consumer price Index.As per the GO a cell comprissing of Deputy Director, Research Assistant,Statistical Assistant and a typist has been formed in the Directorate for monitoring the survey. The work related with Family Budgey suevey is in progress.

Price in the context of CPI

Price collected for CPI calculation has the following characteristics.

1. It is a price for the item specified in the column 2 of the price collection schedule. Price collection schedule are schedule III (a) and III (b).
2. It is a price for the unit specified in col.3 of the price collection schedule.
3. It is a price from the shop fixed for the purpose.
4. It is a price on the day fixed for price collection.
5. It is a price collected at the time fixed for price collection.

Linking Factor

When a series of consumer price index becomes outdated and is replaced by an entirely new series based on a fresh family budget survey, the publication of the old series is normally discontinued with the commencement of the publication of the new series. But because of the prevailing wage recommended by Minimum Wages Advisory Board, other awards, agreements etc., many of the users of the earlier series may continue to require the index figures in the old series at least for some time. Hence it becomes necessary to calculate index based on old series also. In such a situation, some methodology has to be worked out whereby index in the old series can be estimated from the index of the new series. For that, a conversion factor equal to the ratio of the old index number to the new index number has to be worked out which is known as the Linking Factor (LF).

The linking factors for old and new series are given below:-

Table-8.4

		From 1970=100 to 1939*=100	**From 1998-99=100 to 1970 =100**	**From 2011-12=100 to 1998-99=100**
Sl.No	CENTRES	LINKING FACTORS	LINKING FACTORS	LINKING FACTORS
1	Thiruvananthapuram	8.68	10.39	2.11
2	Kollam	8.54	10.28	2.09
3	Punalur	8.38	9.96	2.10
4	Pathanamthitta	---	---	2.03
5	Alappuzha	8.53	10.45	2.05
6	Kottayam	8.75	10.40	2.08
7	Mundakayam	---	10.12	2.17
8	Idukky	---	---	1.97
9	Munnar	8.00	10.03	---
10	Ernakulam	8.83	9.92	2.03
11	Chalakkudy	8.78	10.60	2.00
12	Thrissur	8.76	10.05	1.87
13	Palakkad	---	10.48	2.09
14	Malappuram	---	10.30	2.00
15	Kozhikode**	9.53	10.08	2.02
16	Wayanad	---	---	1.93
17	Meppady	---	10.64	----
18	Kannur	---	10.06	2.02
19	Kasaragode	---	---	2.05

- *Base August 1939=100
- ** Kozhikode base was June 1936=100

CONSUMER PRICE INDICES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

1. Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers (IW) with base 2016=100
2. Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labourers (AL/RL) with base 1986-87 = 100
3. Consumer Price Index Numbers for Urban Non-Manual Employees (UNME) with base 1984-85 = 100

Retail prices for computation of CPI numbers for Agricultural labourers and Industrial workers.(Weekly)

Retail prices of goods and services consumed by the working class family (agricultural labourers and industrial workers) are collected in Schedules III (a) & III (b). These prices are being used for the construction of Consumer Price Index for (AL & IW). III (a) prices is collected on weekly basis from 22 centers.

For some of the standard items for which normally prices do not vary from week to week, prices are to be collected once in a month and not in every week. The prices of items in form III (b) are collected from 22 centers on the third friday of the month. These returns should be despatched to the Directorate along with the previous weeks' III (a) price schedule. Those items which are not collected through schedule III (a) and III (b) are included in the "Schedule III (a) additional items"(eg: Gold) Requests are received from various departments/public asking the price of gold for court purposes.These are compiled and are being catered to the data users as and when needed.

Selection of Shops

The retail price (form III (a) & III (b)) are to be collected from two representative shops patronized by the working class since the data are mainly utilized for computation of the index number for the working class population. The details of as many commodities as available may be collected from the same shops. In the selected market or markets of a locality, the Price Collector has to prepare a list of well-established shops most popular with the working class for each commodity group. From these lists of popular shops two shops are to be selected for regular price collection and then two are fixed as 'reserve shops.' The object of such selection is that the two reserve shops will act as substitutes for the selected shops whenever necessary. In selecting the shops, popularity with the working classes, the range of goods and services available, location and operational convenience for price collection work should be taken into account.

A list showing the address of the selected shops and reserve shops for each commodity group should be furnished to the head office. It is common knowledge that the prices may vary slightly from shop to shop, which we term as shop-differentials. For example, the price for a specified variety/quality in one shop may be Rs.10.00 while another shop in the same market may be charging Rs. 10.50 for the same variety/quality of the commodity. If during the first week, the price quotations are furnished from one shop and for the 2nd week from another shop there may be price variations purely due to the change in shops but not due to any real price change. Therefore, the prices should be collected from fixed shops and frequent substitution of selected or reserved shops should be avoided as far as possible. If a particular commodity is not available in the selected shop, the prices are to be reported from the reserved shops in their order and when the quotations cannot be furnished either from the selected shops or reserved shops, the required data will be collected from any other shop in the market. When the quotation is furnished from a shop other than the selected ones, the matter should be intimated and the name of the reserved shop may be indicated. If the prices are reported from a shop other than the selected or reserved shops, the name and address of the shop from where the quotation was furnished should be noted in the remarks column of the price return.

It may not be possible to stick on to the selected shops over a period of years and some necessity may arise for substitution of shops. Mere change in address, name or shop owner of the selected or reserved shops should not be taken as a case necessitating substitution unless the type of operation or popularity of the shop has also changed.

When changes occur in ownership or names of shops these particular changes may be informed, but prices should be collected from the same shops. When a selected shop permanently goes out of business or discontinues stocking the item or loses popularity with the working class to a very large extent, it should be substituted.

If a selected shop is to be substituted it should be substituted by one of the reserved shops and in the place of the reserved shop, a shop popular with the working classes should be selected as a reserved shop. The shop selected in the place of a reserved shop should be similar to the latter as far as possible in regard to location, size, kind and quality of the commodities sold etc. It may be particularly noted that any change in shop should be effected only after getting the approval of the Director. The Deputy Director may examine the necessity of a change and send recommendations to the Head Office. As soon as a shop is substituted, a note should be sent with the first price return after substitution, giving the name and address of the shop and the prices of the commodity for the previous two weeks in the new shop.

Day and hour of price collection

A particular day in a week viz. Friday is selected for collection of prices giving due consideration to the market activities at the centre. Wherever the market days are different from Fridays those days will be selected. All the quotations received during the month will be averaged to obtain the monthly average price and since prices are not being collected on all days of the month, it is necessary to ensure that the days of collection of prices during a month and also from month to month are equidistant. This is ensured by fixing a particular day of the week so that prices are collected exactly on the seventh day. The price collector should collect the prices on the fixed day of every week. If the day fixed for price reporting happens to be a holiday the prices quoted should relate to the previous working day. When the holiday is known in advance, the price reporter should visit the market on the previous day and collect the prices on that day. If, however on the selected day the market happens to be closed due to Hartal or some other special reasons, the prices may be collected on the next day. This fact should be reported while forwarding the price return under reference. For other markets of the same centre which did not remain so closed on the selected day, prices may be collected on the selected day as usual.

The hours of price collection are also important since for some of the articles prices may fluctuate over different hours of the day (e.g. vegetables, fish, etc.) a particular time has to be fixed and this time should be adhered to, as far as possible during each price collection day so that the price change measured on the basis of quotations is not subject to the unreal variation mentioned above. Usually prices should be collected at peak marketing hours. Practical difficulties may arise in the collection of prices at such peak hours but it has its advantages. Sometimes this may not suit the convenience of the shopkeepers concerned but the price collector will be in a position to assess the situation and can check up the prices by actually observing a few transactions. Prices will also be more or less steady since an accepted rate may be prevailing by that time.

Nature of quotations

The prices reported should be those price actually paid (cash transaction) by the consumer at the particular shop or shops. A great deal of care is to be exercised in checking that the prices given by the shop keepers are actually those charged to the consumers. To check this up, the prices of a few items by turn may be verified from shops other than those from which prices are usually collected. In this case due regard should be given to the differential in prices among shops. Another method to be followed is to check up the prices of a few items by turn every week from the consumers themselves after they have made purchases from the shop concerned (verifying bills). The two types of checks will ensure the reliability of the quotations.

The quotations furnished in the return should be inclusive of all taxes, such as sales tax, municipal tax etc. If a new tax is imposed during the particular week or the rate of tax changed the details should be indicated in the price return for the week. Similarly when a particular tax is withdrawn, the details should be furnished along with the first price return.

The quotation should neither the maximum nor minimum nor average price. The quotation should be modal price that is the prices at which most of the transactions have taken place during the peak period of marketing on the day of reporting. The Fair Average Quality price should be collected for III (a) and III (b) and additional item commodities.

On the selected day of every week, the Price Collector will visit the shops personally and fill in two quotations for a commodity in accordance with the already given instructions. In addition to this, he will furnish the controlled price/fair price if any. One of his primary tasks is to enlist the willing co-operation of the shopkeepers particularly of the selected and reserved shops, in furnishing the quotations. The purpose of the price collection work should be explained to them and they may be informed that the quotations collected from individual shops will be treated as confidential and will not be published as such.

Specification of variety

The prices should conform to the prescribed variety and quality of the commodity during each period of price reporting. The varieties most popular with the working class should be preferred. As far as possible the varieties available throughout the year should be selected. During the course of the price collection work, the Price Reporters will examine the variety and quality of the articles in order to ensure that the prices reported relate to the prescribed variety and quality of the commodity. As long as the prescribed variety/quality of the commodity is available in the market, its price alone should be quoted except when the prescribed variety/quality though available has become very scarce and beyond the reach of the working class in general. When the specified variety is available in the selected shops, their quotations should be furnished from the selected shops only. Some of the special situations, which may arise on a price collection day and, the manner of dealing with them are set out below:

(a) Prescribed variety and quality not available in one or both the selected shops. In such a situation one or both of the reserved shops may be visited for collecting the quotations for the prescribed variety/quality. If it is possible to collect only one quotation from all the four selected shops, then the other quotation for the prescribed variety/quality may be furnished from any other shop in the market.

(b) Prescribed variety/quality is not available either in the selected or in the reserved shops. In such a situation, quotations may be collected from any shop in the market. The main idea behind this is that the non-availability of the selected variety/quality in the whole market should be got ascertained before quotations are collected for some other variety. For ascertaining this position, the Price Collector can profitably utilize his knowledge of the market condition, which he has gained through his association with the market in the course of weekly price collection work.

(c) The shopkeepers of the selected shops or reserved shops may be requested to state whether in his opinion the variety in question is likely to be available in the market or if available in which shop (with name and address) in his opinion is likely to be available. On the basis of the replies to the above questions of the shop keepers of selected and reserved shops, the Price Collector will be able to know whether the variety/quality of the commodity in question is available in the market and if available, he will get the names and addresses of a few shops of the markets where it is most likely to be available.

(d) The Price Collector may then visit the shops and see whether the specified variety is available and if he finds that the variety is not available in these shops also, he can take it for granted that the variety is not available in saleable quantity and he may substitute the variety in the prescribed manner.

(e) Experience has shown that if the Price Collector follows the above procedure, it will not be generally necessary for him to visit more than a few shops in the market for confirming the availability of a particular variety before substituting the same.

(f) If there is a wholesale merchant in the same or nearby markets dealing in the article in question, he may be able to give a good deal of information about the availability of a particular variety in the market and it may be useful to contact him also wherever possible.

(g) Prescribed variety/quality of the commodity not available in the whole market or though available it has become absolutely scarce. This is the situation when a substitute graded and variety has to be selected for quoting prices and substitute which is equivalent in quality to the original variety/quality is to be given the foremost preference.

As soon as such a situation arises, the Price Collector should make a market study and send a report intimating the reasons for the disappearance of the selected variety/quality, whether such disappearance is considered to be temporary, seasonal or permanent, whether a substitute variety/quality is available, the comparative price of the substitute and the originally selected variety during the preceding four weeks and if the substitute is not strictly comparable, what percentage of the difference in price can be approximately taken to be due to the difference in quality.

This report is the guiding basis for formulating the proper method of compilation of the consumer price index number under such situation. If the Price Collector anticipates the disappearance of the prescribed variety/quality in the near future, he may as well select a substitute variety and start collecting the prices and enter the same in the remarks column in addition to the prices for the prescribed variety/quality. It may be noted that if the selected variety/quality of the commodity has only temporarily gone out of the market, its price should again be furnished in the return regularly as soon as it reappears in the market. Moreover, in collecting quotations for substitute variety and quality preference should be given first to the selected shops, then to the reserved shops and then to any other shop in the market.

The exact procedure to be adopted for the different three situations viz., (1) A substitute grade and variety equivalent in quality with the prescribed grade and variety is available (2) No substitute equivalent in quality is available but a substitute with some difference in quality and popular with the working class is available, (3) Substitutes for commonly purchased by the working class is not at all available i.e. the commodity has itself gone out of the market is given below:

(1) A substitute grade and variety equivalent in quality with the prescribed grade and variety is available.

Substitute means putting or using a thing in place of another. If rice has become scarce and people have started taking wheat in which case wheat becomes a substitute for rice. However, the word 'substitute' is not to be understood in this sense in the price collection work. Substitution is not to be made between commodities but only between varieties of the same commodity. For example apart from the specified varieties of Dhoti there will be generally other varieties of the same quality also available in the market. When the specified variety is not available, the Price Collector may first find out another variety of the same quality and quote its prices together with all the details regarding its specification of quality. This variety will then be a comparable substitute. Equivalence in quality should be judged on the basis of physical characteristics. E.g.: color, texture, size, border, design, etc. of the original variety with which he has to match the physical characteristics of the selected comparable substitute. In this matter experienced shop keepers will be able to help and their assistance may be sought for selecting the comparable substitute. It is desirable to select such a comparable substitute, which is available in sufficient quantity in the market so that it will be possible to obtain its prices for at least some time to come so that frequent substitutions are not necessary.

A third factor to be kept in mind is that particularly in cases of clothing articles like dhoti and sari, the comparable substitute may be chosen from among the varieties manufactured by the same mill. If it is not possible, the next preference may be given to a variety manufactured by a mill of the same area. If this is also not possible then any comparable substitute variety available in the market may be selected. All attempts should be made to furnish both the quotations for the same substitute for a particular week.

When the 1st selected shop is visited, the Price Collector may select 3 to 4 comparable substitutes and note down the specifications and prices of each such substitute in his book. When he visits the second selected shop, he may enquire whether any of the substitutes selected in the 1st shop is available. If so, he will furnish the quotations for the same substitute common to both shops. If none of the selected substitutes in the 1st shop is available in the second shop, he may select 3 or 4 comparable substitutes from the 2nd shop also and note the same in his book and also visit the 1st reserve shop. In this case he may enquire whether any of the comparable substitutes selected from the 1st selected shop is available. If so, two quotations for the same substitute common to the Ist selected shop and 1st reserve shop may be furnished. If not, the Price Collector will see whether any of the comparable substitutes selected from the 2nd shop is available and if so two quotations for the same substitute common to both the 2nd and 1st reserve shop may be furnished. If no common variety is available, the Price Collector will again select 3 or 4 comparable substitutes from the 1st reserve shop and note the same and then proceed to the second reserve shop to find a common substitute between 1st selected shop and second reserve shop or between 2nd selected shop and second reserve shop or between 1st reserve shop and second reserve shop. It will not be generally necessary for him to cover more than 3 or 4 shops in order to enable him to obtain two quotations for the same comparable substitute.

The other advantage is that the specifications of several comparable substitutes will automatically be recorded in the book of Price Collector and he will be able to utilize this information when the need for substitution again arises. A detailed note explaining the circumstances leading to the disappearance of the prescribed variety/quality, whether such disappearance is considered to be temporary, seasonal/permanent, if temporary/seasonal, when it is likely to reappear, how the substitutes has been selected (from selected shops/reserve shops/other shops etc.) and give the prices of the substitute for the preceding four weeks.

(2) No substitute equivalent in quality to the prescribed variety is available but a substitute somewhat different in quality and popular with the working classes is available.

In such a situation, the prices for the substitute which is popularly purchased by the working classes may be reported. All the steps mentioned earlier will have to be followed in this case also. The additional point to be noted is what percentage of the difference can be attributed to quality change. For e.g. The price of the prescribed variety of dhoti is Rs.170 when last reported. During the next week, this variety has completely gone out of the market and no variety comparable in quality to the original prescribed variety/quality is available in the market. So the price of a substitute variety is to be quoted and let the price of the comparable substitute is Rs.200. The difference viz. Rs.30 is not a real price change between the two weeks because either a portion or whole of the price difference is due to the change in quality. Therefore, in this case the Price Reporter may state what percentage of the price difference between the prescribed variety/quality and the substitute variety/quality is purely due to difference in quality. Suppose the price collector indicates that 90% of the price difference of Rs.30 is due to change in quality, then the real price change between the two weeks should be taken to be Rs.3 only for the purpose of compiling the index. It is a known fact that the Price Collector can indicate such a percentage only on an approximate basis in most cases. Even such an approximate percentage will be useful and the Price Collector may try to do his best in consultation with the shopkeepers. If the Price Collector is sure that there is no evidence that the prices have actually fluctuated between the two weeks, then the whole of the difference in prices is due to quality difference.

Some methods, which can be followed, for reporting percentage of price difference accounted for by quality difference are given below. The methods are to be adopted in the order of preference.

First Method: The quotations for three available varieties (including the one selected as non comparable substitute) of the commodity, the qualities being in the quality range next to that of the prescribed variety from two shops (preferably the selected shops) for the current week and the previous week may be collected.

Let the article under reference be dhoti and the prices be as furnished below.

Table-8.5

	Variety	**price during the previous week**	**price during the current week**
From First Shop	A	185.00	190.00
	B	200.00	201.50
	C	212.00	215.00
From Second Shop	A1	212.00	214.00
	B1	220.00	222.00
	C1	217.50	223.50
TOTAL		1246.50	1266.00

Average percentage rise in price is

$$= \frac{1266-1246.50}{1246.50} \times 100 \quad = \frac{19.50}{1246.50} \times 100 \quad =1.6\%$$

The average percentage change in price during the current week compared to the previous week works out to 1.6% rise. An increase of 1.6% will make a difference of 170x1.6/100=2.72. Therefore out of the difference of Rs .30 between the prescribed variety /quality and the selected non comparable substitute variety, the balance of Rs.27.28 (Rs 30.00-Rs 2.72) should be taken as the change due to quality difference. The percentage of price difference accounted for by the quality difference is Rs.27.28/Rs.30.00x100=91%.

Second Method

The prices for the non-comparable substitute for the preceding three or four weeks may be collected from the shops. The information in respect of the prescribed variety of the commodity for the preceding three or four weeks can be obtained from the returns. The following example will illustrate the percentage calculation of the change accounted by the difference in quality.

Table-8.6

From Shop 1	**Price of Prescribed Variety**	**Price of Non Comparable Substitute variety**
1st Preceding Week	170	200.00
2nd Preceding Week	170	195.50
3rd Preceding Week	167.5	190.00
4th Preceding Week	164.00	185.50
From Shop 2		
1st Preceding Week	168.00	200.00
2nd Preceding Week	170.00	200.00
3rd Preceding Week	168.00	196.50
4th Preceding Week	168.50	195.50
TOTAL	1346.00	1563.00

Average percentage difference in price between two varieties:

$$= \frac{1563-1346}{1346} \text{ X } 100 \quad = \frac{217}{1346} \text{ X } 100 = 16\%$$

The price of non compairable substitute on an average is 16% higher than the price of the prescribed variety /quality of the commodity, since the average price of the prescribed variety/quality of the commodity was Rs.170/- during the previous week, the effect of the quality difference can be taken to be 170 x 16/100=27.2. Thus out of the total difference of Rs.30/- between the two weeks, Rs. 27.2 is attributed to quality difference. Hence the percentage of price difference accounted for by quality difference should be reported as 27.2/30.00 x 100=91%.

Third Method

Experienced shop keepers will be able to state approximately how much the price of the particular commodity has generally fluctuated in the market between the two weeks. If the shop keeper states that the prices has recorded an increase of Rs2 between the two weeks and the gross price difference between the two varieties is Rs.30, then the balance Rs. 28 should be attributed to quality difference. The percentage of price difference accounted for by quality difference will then be reported Rs. 28/30 x 100 = 93%.

As explained already, this method should be adopted only when the first two methods cannot be applied.

2nd Model (Special Case)

Suppose the price of a commodity X in the original shop (1st) during January is Rs 150/-. For the last three weeks this commodity is not available in the market. So it needs to be substituted. Now the price of the substitute variety in 2nd shop is Rs 200/- this price change from 150 to 200 is not due to real quality change. So this cannot be applied. In such cases collect the previous month's price of that commodity from the 2nd shop. Assume that it is Rs190/-. Here change in price between months =200/190=1.052. We are instructed to get the value of 1.052. i.e. change in price between months. We can replace the price by variety change by taking value of 1.052 ie 1.052x 150=157.8. Replace the price 150 to 157.8. This model is not advised to follow because for getting more reliable prices for the commodity under consideration we are advised to visit 2nd shop and reserved shops. This model can be used only with the consent from the Directorate.

As already stated, the market price should be verified for a few articles every week in order to keep a check on the correctness of the prices quoted by the selected shopkeepers. After the prices of a particular week are collected, they should be compared on the spot with those quoted during the previous week. A price variation of more than 10% between two consecutive weeks should be considered as large except in the case of vegetables in which case a price variation of 25% is considered large. Such large variations should be discussed with the shop keepers to find out the possible reasons and the suitable explanations should be given for such variation in the remarks column of the price return. This will save a lot of correspondence since during the course of computation of indices the quotations showing large fluctuations from week to week are referred back to the field for verification. Under a system of rationing, the ration price or fair price should also be indicated in the returns.

As soon as the prices have been collected, the Price Reporter should submit the returns through web portal to his immediate superior officer on the day of price collection day itself. On getting the price returns, the Deputy Director will carefully scrutinize the return and prepare a scrutiny note and get the clarifications rectified if any and forward the corrected price through web portal to the Director, Directorate of Economics & Statistics on or before 5th day of succeeding month,besides III A,III B and III A additional inspection reports are submitted to the Directorate.

Steps of Index Calculation

CPI(AL/IW) is calculated based on the principle of weighted arithmetic mean, according to the Laspyre's formula, which has a fixed base year weighing diagram operative throughout the entire life span of the series.

The formula used is

$$\text{Price index } = \frac{\sum WR}{\sum W}$$

where $R = \frac{P_1 * 100}{P_0}$ and $W = p_0 q_0$ and p_1, p_0, q_0 are respectively the current price, base price and base year quantity.

Once the collected data is collected, index is being calculated using the following steps:

- **Price Averaging**

Price data from two shops in each centre is aggregated to calculate the average price for each commodity.

- **Calculation of Price Relative**

The relative price for each commodity is computed using:

Relative Price = $\frac{\text{Current Price}}{\text{Base Price}}$ X 100.

When there are multiple varieties of an item, the price relative is calculated for each variety separately. Then, a simple average of these price relatives is taken as the price relative for the item.

- **Weighted Average Calculation of each commodity**

The weight is related to the total expenditure in the base period. It is the proportion on a given item of to the total expenditure in the base period. It reflects the relative importance of an item in the index The relative price of each commodity is multiplied by its assigned weight from the Family Budget Survey (FBS).

- **Computation of Group Indices**

The indices for the groups/all commodities are, in turn worked out as the weighted arithmetic mean of the indices of the commodity, groups falling under their respective heads.

The weighted sum of price relatives of the commodity falling under the group is calculated and divided by their respective group weights (100) to compute the group index

Group Index = $\frac{\sum WR}{\sum W}$

W- Weight of commodity

R- Average price relative of commodity

- **Computation of CPI**

$$\textbf{CPI} = \frac{\sum(\text{Group Index X Group Weight})}{\sum weight}$$

INSTRUCTIONS FOR III(a) & III(b) PRICE COLLECTION.

1. Two quotations should be given for every item. If not, the reasons should be given.
2. The quotations should relate to the prescribed variety/quality of the commodity from the selected shops. If the prescribed variety/quality of the commodity is not available either in the selected shops, reserve shops or in any other shop in the market, the

prices for a variety equivalent in quality should be given. In case it is not possible to collect the prices even for an equivalent variety, quotations for a substitute variety popular with the working classes but somewhat different in quality should be furnished. Preference should be given firstly to the selected shops, secondly to the reserve shops and lastly for any other shop in the marketIf the prescribed variety appears again in the market after disappearance for some period, the prices should be furnished for the prescribed variety only.

3. Reasons for the large variation of prices between the two quotations for the same week, between the quotations of the previous weeks and the current week should be invariably furnished in the returns.
4. Whenever rationing system is in force, the fair price of the article should be furnished in addition to the open market rates.
5. All quotations should include sales tax and other local taxes charged to the purchases.
6. Price return should be furnished through webportal on the same day of price collection to the Deputy Director.
7. All references received from the Director, Directorate of Economics and Statistics should be attended to promptly and necessary clarifications should be furnished with in a couple of day's time specified

Important points for Price Collection

- Timely despatch of the price returns
- Avoid reporting N.A
- Understand the difference between (-) and N.A
- Avoid indiscriminate use of PIC/DIC
- Stick to the definition of price used in index
- Item priced should be in a saleable condition and quantity
- Avoid vague reporting
- Substitutes to be properly reported
- The price of the substitute for the three preceding periods should also be reported
- In the case of discount/ sale on any on any item, the quantum of discount / sale and the period of discounts to be indicated.

- If the original variety re-appears, then the original variety should be reported and pricing of the substitute need to be discontinued.
- When both the new and old varieties of an item are available, the prices of both the varieties need to be reported.
- In case of increase in monitored prices, the date from which the increase becomes effective has to be given.

The prices of items having significant weight should be carefully examined.

Example:-8.1

Item	P1	P2	%Change
Milk	16.00	18.00	12%
Match Box	0.50	1	100%
Wheat	10.00	11.00	10%
TV	10000	12000	20%

*PIC – Price Increase Confirmed

* DIC – Decrease In price Confirmed

IMPORTANT POINTS FOR PRICE SUPERVISORS

- Close scrutiny of returns
- Periodical visits to the market
- Keep a general watch over the market trends
- Examine and clarify large ISV / IMV /IPV*
- Examine reporting of NA in large number of items
- Help PC in selecting substitutes and to avoid selection of different substitutes by different PC.
- Help the PC whenever there is non-co-operation from the shopkeepers
- Ensure reply to scrutiny points and other queries
- Assist the inspecting officers during their inspection
- Submission of monthly inspection reports
- Suggest improvements, if any.

* ISV- Inter Shop Variation* IMV – Inter Market Variation*IPV – Inter Period Variation* PC – Price Collector

Schedule-8.1

Government of Kerala

Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Consumer Price Index Numbers (Base2011-12=100)

Schedule III(a) - Weekly Statement of Retail Price

	Items	**Unit**	**Base Price**	**Price As On**				**Remarks**	**Diff.(8)-(5)**
				Previous week	Current week				
				Avg. Price	Shop1-Price	Shop2-Price	Average		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Cereals and Cereal Substitutes								
	Rice - Open Market								
	a. Red								
	1. Aavani	Kg							
	2. Nirapara	Kg							
	b. White (Raw)								
	1.Raw (Medium Loose)	Kg							
	c. White (Boiled)								
	1. Andra Vella / Surekha	Kg							
	2. Jaya	Kg							
	d. Rice Powder								
	1. Avees	Kg							
	2. Brahmins	Kg							
2	Wheat & Wheat Products								
	Open Market								
	1.Rava - Loose	Kg							
	2.Maida - Loose	Kg							
	3. Atta - Loose	Kg							
	4.Wheat Powder (Aashirvaad)								
3	Tapioca								

	1. Raw	Kg							
4	Pulses								
	1. Greengram	Kg							
	2. Blackgram (Bold Without Husk)	Kg							
	3. Redgram	Kg							
	4. Bengalgram (Brown)	Kg							
	5. Bengalgram (White)	Kg							
	6. Greenpeas	Kg							
	7. Tur Dhal	Kg							
5	Vegitables								
	a.Ladies Finger	Kg							
	b. Brinjal	Kg							
	c. Cucumber	Kg							
	d. Pumkin	Kg							
	e. Plantain								
	1. Padatti	Kg.							
	2. Monthan	Kg.							
	f. Drumstick	Kg.							
	g.Peas (Country-Valiipayar)	Kg.							
	h. Ash Gourd	Kg.							
	i. Beans	Kg.							
	j. Snake Gourd	Kg.							
	k.Green Chillies	Kg.							
	l. Kovaka	Kg.							
	m.Mango green	Kg.							
	n. Bitter guard	Kg.							
	o. Tomato	Kg.							
	p. Leafy Vegitables								

	1. Cheera	Kg.							
	2. Cabbage	Kg.							
	q. Tubers								
	1. Potato	Kg.							
	2. Chenai	Kg.							
	3. Colocasia	Kg.							
	4. Koorka	Kg.							
	5. Carrot	Kg.							
	6. Beet root	Kg.							
	7. Ginger	Kg.							
6	Fruits								
	a. Banana								
	1. Nadan	Kg.							
	2. Pandy	Kg.							
	b. Plantain								
	1. Palayamthodan	Kg							
	2. Robusta	Kg							
	3. Njali poovan	Kg							
	c. Other fruits								
	1. Orange	Kg							
	2. Mango	Kg							
	3.Brown Grapes	Kg							
	4.Brown Grapes(Seedless)	Kg							
	5. Apple	Kg							
	6. Lemon	Kg							
	7. Water Melon	Kg							
7	a. Meat - Beef								
	1. Beef-fresh	Kg							

	b. Meat - Mutton								
	1. Mutton with bones-fresh	Kg							
	c. Meat Chicken								
	1. Chicken-fresh (Dressed)	Kg							
	2. Chicken-frozen	Kg							
	d. Meat Others								
	1. Pig (Pork) Frozen	Kg							
8	a. Fish-Fresh								
	1. Chala-fresh	Kg							
	2. Ayala-fresh	Kg							
	b. Others								
	1. Parava	Kg							
	2. Prawn (Chemmeen)	Kg							
	3. Naimeen (Ayakoora)	Kg							
	4. Tuna (Choora)	Kg							
	5. Karimeen	Kg							
	6. Netholi	Kg							
	7. Avoli	Kg							
	c. Fish (Dry)								
	1. Chala	Kg.							
	2. Netholi	Kg.							
	3. Prawn (Chemmeen)	Kg.							
	4. Other (Sravu)	Kg.							
9	Eggs-medium size								
	1. Ducks'	10 Nos							
	2. Hen's (white legon)	10 Nos							
	3. Hen's (Nadan)	10 Nos							
10	Oils and Fats								

	a. Coconut Oil (Loose)	Kg							
	b. Other Oils								
	1. Sunflower Oil	Ltr							
	2. Palm oil	Kg							
	3. Vanaspathy (Dalda)	Kg							
	4. Gingelly Oil (Swarnam)	500 ml							
	5. Gingelly Oil (Loose)	Kg							
11	Milk & Milk Products								
	a. Milk								
	1. Milk (cow's)	Ltr.							
	2. Milk-milma	Ltr.							
	b. Milk Powder								
	1. Amulya	500 gm							
	2. Everyday	500 gm							
	3. Lactogen 2	500 gm							
	c. Milk Products								
	1. Curd-Milma	Ltr							
	2. Ghee-Milma	Ltr(1000 ml)							
	3. Butter-Milma	100gm							
12	Condiments & Spices								
	1. Turmeric								
	1. Turmeric	100gm							
	2. Turmeric Powder (Eastern)	100gm							
	2. Salt								
	1.Salt Powder(Iodised Sprinkle)	Kg							
	2. Kalluppu-Packet (White Best Crystal Salt)	Kg							

	3. Chillies								
	1 .Chillies (Dry)	Kg							
	2. Chillies Powder (Eastern)	500 gm							
	4. Tamarind (without seed)	Kg							
	5. Kodam puly	Kg							
	6. Onions								
	1. Small	Kg							
	2. Big	Kg							
	3. Garlic	100gm							
	7. Coriander	Kg							
	8. Pepper	100gm							
	9. Curry Powder								
	1. Eastern (Sambar)	100gm							
	2. Eastern (Rasam)	100gm							
	10. Other Spices								
	1. Mustard	100gm							
	2. Kayam (LG Solid)	100gm							
	3. Cumin seed	100gm							
13	Coconut (Without Husk)	1 No							
14	Sugar,Non Alcoholic Beverages etc.								
	a. Sugar - Open market	Kg							
	b.Jaggery-Palmgur	Kg							
	c. Canegur (Pandy)	Kg							
	d. Tea								
	1. Kanan Devan Strong	500 gm							
	2.AVT Premium	500 gm							
	3. Sabari	250 gm							

	e. Coffee Powder								
	1. Green Label	100gm							
15	Kerosene								
	1. Open Market	Ltr							

Schedule-8.2

Government of Kerala
Directorate of Economics and Statistics
Consumer Price Index Numbers
(Base2011-12=100)
Schedule III(b) - Weekly Statement of Retail Prices

District: **Date of Price Collection:**

Centre: **For the Week ending:**

Sl. No.	**Items**	**Unit**	**Base Price**	**Previous Price**	**Price As On**			Remarks	**Diff.(8)- (5)**
					Current Price		**Average**		
				Avg. Price	**Shop 1- Price**	**Shop 2- Price**			
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**	**(6)**	**(7)**	**(8)**	**(9)**	**(10)**
1	Cereals and Cereal Substitutes								
	Rice - Fair Price								
	1. Common (BPL)	Kg							
	2. Grade A (APL)	Kg							
	3. Special	Kg							
2	Wheat & Wheat Products								
	Fair Price								
	1. Wheat (BPL)	Kg							
	2. Wheat (APL)	Kg							
	3. Atta	Kg							
3	Sugar,Non Alcoholic Beverages etc.								

	1. Sugar - Fair Price	Kg								
4	Refreshments									
	a. Meals									
	1. Vegetarian(standard)	One No								
	2. With fish curry	One No								
	3. With meat	One No								
	b.1. Tea	One No								
	2. Coffee	One No								
	d. Juice Items									
	1. Pineapple	1 Glass								
	2. Orange	1 Glass								
	3. Mineral Water (Green	Ltr								
	Valley)									
	e. Bakery Items									
	1. Biscuits (Britania Brita)	Kg								
	2. Mixture	Kg								
	3. Bread (Modern Ordinary)	380 gm								
	4. SweetBread (Asian)	500 gm								
	5. Banana Chips	Kg								
	6. Tapioca Chips	Kg								
	7. Potato Chips	Kg								
	8. Cake (Butter Local)	500 gm								
	9. Cashew Nut (Split)	100 gm								
	10. Ground Nut (Raw)	100 gm								
	11. Pickles (Lemon Pickle	Kg								
	-Kissan)									
	12. Jam (Kissan)	200 gm								
	13. Rasna	500 gm								
	14. Maggi/Noodles	400 gm								
	f. Health Nourishments									
	1. Oats (Quaker)	500 gm								
	2. Horlicks	500 gm								
	3. Bournvitta	500 gm								
	4. Cerelac (Stage1)	375 gm								

5	Firewood								
	1. Rubber Split	Qtl							
	2. Rubber Unsplit	Qtl							
	3. Other Split	Qtl							
	4. Other Unsplit	Qtl							
6	Kerosene								
	1. Fairprice	Ltr							
7	Lighting Materials								
	1. Match box (40 Sticks)	1 No							
	2. Candle (Packet Medium -	1 Pkt							
	6 Nos.)								
8	Electricity	Up to 80							
		Units							
9	Cooking gas								
	1. Cylinder - IOC	14.2 Kg							
10	Suitcase								
	1. Suitcase (VIP)	Each							
	2. Hand Bag (Rexin -	Each							
	Medium)								
	3. Trunks (Medium)	Each							
11	Aluminium Cooking Ware (Local)	1 Kg							
12	Steel Cooking Ware (Meera)	1 Kg							
13	Plastic (Bucket-Southern)	18 Lit							
14	Utensils								
	1. Glass Wares - Branded	One							
	(Yera)	Dozen							
	2. Chatti (Pandy 2 Ltr -	1 No.							
	Medium size)								
	3. Cheena Chatti - Iron	1Kg.							
	4. Pottery (Mankalam - 10	1 No.							
	Lit)								

	5. Porcelain (Ceramic Plate)	1 No.							
15	Pressure Cooker (Prestige)	5 Ltr							
16	Stove								
	1. Kerosene stove (2L-Bajaj)	1 No.							
	2. Gas stove (Butterfly	1 No.							
	Ordinary)								
17	Dry Cell & Torch								
	1. Torch (Eveready 2 Cells)	1 No.							
	2. Cell (Eveready)	1 No.							
18	Ceiling Fan - Hawels	1 No.							
19	CFL - Philips 14 watts	1 No.							
20	1. TV (Colour) - LG 21"	1 No.							
	2. TV LCD - LG 22"	1 No.							
2									
	3. DVD - Samsung	1 No.							
21	Computer - Acer (Basic Model)	1 No.							
0									
	Laptop - Toshiba (Basic Model)	1 No.							
0									
22	Other Consumerable Goods								
	1. Fridge (165 ltr) Godrej	1 No.							
5									
	2. Washing Machine	1 No.							
	(Ordinary - LG-Semi)								
	3. Iron Box - Pressing Iron	1 No.							
	(Philips - Ordinary)								
	4. Mixi (Preethi 3 Jar(Basic	1 No.							
	Model))								

	5. Sewing Machine (Singer	1 No.							
	Ordinary)								
	6. Mobile - Nokia 2700	1 No.							
	7. Mobile - Nokia X2	1 No.							
23	Internet-Installation (BSNL)	Each							
24	CableTV - Installation (ACV)	Each							
25	Furniture								
	1. Table (Steel with 2 drawer	1 No.							
	4 X 2.5)								
	2. Chair (Armed Steel)	1 No.							
	3. Cot (6 X 4)	1 No.							
	4. Almirah (5 Feet - Steel,	1 No.							
	Local)								
26	Mattress & Pillows								
	1. Metha (Fibre - Foam bed)	1 No.							
	(6' X 3')								
	2. Metha (Cotton - Ordinary)	1 No.							
	(6' X 3')								
	3. Pillows Raw cotton	1 No.							
	4. Pillows Foam	1 No.							
27	Water &Telephone Charges								
	1. Water Charge	12							
		KLit/M ont							
		h							
	2. Telephone Charge	Min.							
		Charge							
28	Dhothi - Handloom(100 counts)	1 No.							
	Khadi (Double)	1 No.							
29	Dhothi - Milmade								

	a. Mill made (Cotton single	1 No.							
	white) 60x60								
	b. Mill made (double)	1 No.							
	c. Polyster Double	1 No							
30	Saree Khadi	1 No.							
31	Saree - Millmade								
	a. Mill made (Polyester)	1 No.							
	b. Mill made (Cotton)	1 No.							
	c. Saree Synthetic	1 No.							
32	Shirting/Pants								
	a. Shirting Khadi	1 Metre							
	b. Shirting HLColoured	1 Metre							
	c. Handloom - Check	1 Metre							
	d. Mill Made Poplin	1 Metre							
	e. Mill made - Polyster	1 Metre							
	f. Pants (Cloth)	1 Metre							
33	Blouse piece								
	a. Printed Cheetty	Per							
		metre							
	b. Two by Two (2 x 2)	Per							
		metre							
	c. Polyester	Per							
		metre							
34	a. Churidar Material - Cotton	1 set							
	(Local)								
	b. Churidar Material - Terry Cotton	1 set							
	(Local)								
35	Readymade Garments								
	a. Readymade Shirt - Local	1 No.							
	b. Readymade Pants - Local	1 No.							

	c. Readymade Ladies -	1 No.							
	Churidar (Local)								
36	School Uniform								
	a. Boy's - Shirting	1 No.							
	b. Girl's - Shirting	1 No.							
37	a. Towel - Handloom	1 No.							
	b. Bath Towel	1 No.							
38	Under Garments								
	a. Gents - Baniyan (Ideal)	1 No.							
	b. Gents - Brief(VIP)	1 No.							
	c. Ladies - UnderSkirt(Local)	1 No.							
39	Bedsheet and Pillow Cover								
	a. Handloom - Double	Each							
	b. Mill made - Double	Each							
40	Lungi and Others								
	a. Lungi - Handloom	1 No.							
	(Medium)								
	b. Lungi - Cotton	1 No.							
	c. Coating Cotton	Per							
		metre							
	d. Wollen Blanket	1 No.							
	e. WollenCap with neck	1 No.							
	f. Wollen Sweater	1 No.							
41	Tailoring Charges								
	a. Gents - Shirt	Each							
	b. Gents - Pants	Each							
	c. Ladys - Blouse	Each							
	d. Ladys - Churidar	Each							
	e. Uniform Boys - Full	1 Set							
	Uniform								

	f. Uniform Girls - Full	1 Set							
	Uniform								
42	Intoxicants								
	1. Tobacco/Pan								
	a. Betal leaves	100 nos							
	b. Arecanuts (Medium)	100 nos							
	c. Tobacco	1 Kg							
	d. Chunnambu (Lime)	150 gm							
	2. Cigarettes								
	a. Scissors (10 Nos)	Packet							
	b. Gold Flake (10 Nos)	Packet							
	3. Beedies								
	a. Kaja	10 Nos.							
	b. Dinesh	10 Nos.							
	4. Alchoholic beverages								
	a. Foreign liquor (Mcdowell	750 ml							
	Brandy)								
	b. Foreign liquor (Whisky -	750 ml							
	DLX VSOP)								
43	Newspapper and Magazines								
	a. Malayalam (daily)								
	1. Mathrubhoomi	Each							
	2. Malayala Manorama	Each							
	b. English Daily								
	1. Hindu	Each							
	2. Indian Express	Each							
	c. Tamil Daily								
	1. Dinamani	Each							
	2. Dinathanthi	Each							
	d. Weekly								
	1. Manorama	Each							
	2. Mathrubhoomi	Each							
	3. Keralasabdam	Each							
	4. Vanitha	Each							
	5. Balarama	Each							
	6. Magic Pot	Each							

44	Travelling								
	1. Railway Fare - Second	Per.Km							
	Class								
	2. a. State Transport Bus	Per.Km							
	b. State Transport Bus -	First							
	Town Bus	Fare							
		Stage							
	3. State Transport Boat	First							
		Fare							
		Stage							
	5. Taxi	Per.Km							
	6. Auto Rickshaw	Per.Km							
	7. Petrol (IOC)	Ltr							
	8. Diesel (IOC)	Ltr							
45	Postage and Telecomminication								
	a. Cable Charges (Asianet)	Min.Char							
	b. Internet Charge	Min.Char							
	c. Inland	1 No.							
	d. Registered	Min.							
	e. Speed Post	Min.							
46	Books And Others								
	a. Slate (plastic frame)	Each							
	b. Pencil (medium)	Each							
	c. Note book (200 pages (white)	Each							
	d. Fountain Pen								
	1. Fountain Pen - Camel	1 No.							
	2. Ball Point - Lexi	1 No.							
	3. Ball Point - Cello Gripper	1 No.							
47	School And College Fees								
	1. School Fee (Yearly / Govt/Aided)								
	a. Plus1	Each							

	b. Plus2	Each							
	2. College Fee (Aided, Govt. fee for Arts subjects)								
	a. First Year	Each							
	b. Second Year	Each							
	c. Third Year	Each							
	3. Post Graduation (Aided, Govt. fee for Arts subjects)								
	a. First Year	Each							
	b. Second Year	Each							
	4. Technical Education								
	a. Polytechnic (Aided)	Each							
48	Footware								
	1. Leather								
	a. Gents - Local	Per pair							
	b. Ladies - Local	Per pair							
	2. Others								
	a. Other Shoes Gents -	Per pair							
	Local								
	b. Gents Chappal - Local	Per pair							
	c. Ladies Chappal - Local	Per pair							
49	UmbrellaÂ - Johns 2 fold	1 No.							
50	Washing Soap								
	a. Bar soap (501)	150gm							
	b. Sunlight Bar	150gm							
51	Soap Powder								
	a. Wheel	500 gm							
	b. Surf	500 gm							
52	Liquid Blue (Ujala)	100gm							
53	Washing Charges/Dry Cleaning								
	a. Bed sheet	Each							
	b. Pillow cover	Each							
	c. Pressing Charge - Shirt	Each							
	d. Pressing Charge - Saree	Each							

	e. Dry Cleaning - Saree	Each							
54	a. Talcum Powder								
	1. Ponds	100 gm							
	2. Cutticura	100 gm							
	b. Comb (Plastic Ordinary)	1 No.							
	c. Sanitary Napkins - Stayfree	8 pads							
55	Toilet Soap/Face Cream								
	a. Hamam	150 gm							
	b. Lux (ordinary)	100 gm							
	c. Hair Oil - Parachute	200 ml							
	d. Shampoo - Clinic Plus	50ml							
56	Cinema show - First class ticket	1 No.							
57	Tooth paste and powder								
	a. Close up	80gm							
	b. Colgate	100gm							
	c. Brush - Colgate	1 No.							
	d. Brush - Pepsodent	1 No.							
58	Hair Cutting	Each							
59	Shaving charges	Each							
60	Other Articles								
	a. Razor blade (Topaz)	Single							
	b. Shaving Cream -	70 gm							
	Palmolive								
	c. Aftershave lotion - Old	50 ml							
	Spice								
61	Medicines And Lab Fees								
	a. Paracetamol	1 No							
	b. Crocin	1 No							
	c. Dasamoolarishtam	450 ml							
	d. Vicks Vaporub	25 gm							
	e. Amrithanjan	10 gm							

	f. Med. for BP- Aten 50)	10 Nos.							
	g. Med. for Sugar - Dianol (5mg)	10 Nos.							
	h. Med. for Cholestrol -	10 Nos.							
	Atorva 10								
	i. Cholestrol Lipid Profile	1 No							
	j. Blood Sugar Test	1 No							
62	House Rent	Monthly							

Schedule-8.3

കേരള സർക്കാർ
സാമ്പത്തിക സ്ഥിതിവിവരക്കണക്ക് വകുപ്പ്
ജില്ലാതലസ്ഥാനങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും III എ പട്ടികയുടെ അനുബന്ധമായി ചില്ലറ വിലശേഖരണത്തിനുള്ള അധിക ഇനങ്ങളുടെ പേരുവിവരം

For the Week Ending :

ക്രമനമ്പർ	സാധനങ്ങളുടെ പേര്	ഇനം/തരം	അളവ്	വില				റിമാർക്സ്
				കട (1)		കട (2)		
				മുന്നാഴ്ച	തന്നാഴ്ച	മുന്നാഴ്ച	തന്നാഴ്ച	
1	സൂചി ഗോതമ്പ്	നല്ല ഇനം	കി.ഗ്രാം					
2	കൂവരക്	നല്ല ഇനം	കി.ഗ്രാം					
3	ചോളം	നല്ല ഇനം	കി.ഗ്രാം					
4	എള്ള്	നാടൻ / ഇടത്തരം	കി.ഗ്രാം					
5	കടലപ്പരിപ്പ്	നാടൻ / ഇടത്തരം	കി.ഗ്രാം					
6	കടലമാവ്	നാടൻ / ഇടത്തരം	കി.ഗ്രാം					
7	വിറക് കരി	നാടൻ / ഉണക്ക	കി.ഗ്രാം					
8	സോഫ്റ്റ് കോക്ക്	കഷണങ്ങൾ	കി.ഗ്രാം					
9	എച്.എസ്.ഡി. ഓയിൽ	ഭാരത് പെട്രോളിയം/ ഇന്ത്യൻ ഓയിൽ	1 ലിറ്റർ					
10	ബെഡ്ഷീറ്റ്	കോട്ടൺ/ഇടത്തരം	ഒന്നിന്					
11	പരുത്തി നൂല്	2/20	കി.ഗ്രാം					
12	മഷി	കൃമൽ/ബ്രിൽ (കുപ്പി)	60 മി. ലിറ്റർ					
13	സ്ടാ ബോർഡ്	3'x2'	ഒന്നിന്					
14	ഹെയർ ഓയിൽ	വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ/ആവണക്കെണ്ണ (കുപ്പി)	ഒന്നിന്					

15	സൈക്കിൾ ടയർ	മെട്രോ/ഇന്റർനാഷണൽ	ഒന്നിന്					
16	സൈക്കിൾ ട്യൂബ്	മെട്രോ/ഇന്റർനാഷണൽ	ഒന്നിന്					
17	സ്കൂട്ടർ ടയർ	ഡൺലപ്പ്/സീയറ്റ്	ഒന്നിന്					
18	സ്കൂട്ടർ ട്യൂബ്	ഡൺലപ്പ്/സീയറ്റ്	ഒന്നിന്					
19	ബസ്/ട്രക്ക് ടയർ	പ്രീമിയർ 12/എം.ആർ.എഫ്	ഒന്നിന്					
20	ബസ്/ട്രക്ക് ട്യൂബ്	പ്രീമിയർ 12/എം.ആർ.എഫ്	ഒന്നിന്					
21	സ്വർണ്ണം	ഗ്രാം	ഒന്നിന്					
22	വെള്ളി	ഗ്രാം	ഒന്നിന്					

Signature with name of price supervisory Officer

Date of Despatch

Name and Signature of the Price Officer

Counter Signature of Deputy Director with Name

CHAPTER-9

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (RURAL/URBAN/COMBINED)

One of the main indices computed by the Department of Economics and Statistics is Consumer Price Indices. Consumer Price Index Numbers are constructed to study the effect of changes in the prices of a basket of goods and services on the purchasing power of a particular class of people during current period as compared with some base period i.e. households purchase for the purpose of consumption. Such changes affect the real purchasing power of consumers' income and their welfare. CPI(IW&AL) numbers are widely used as macroeconomic indicator of inflation, and also as a tool by government and central banks for targeting inflation and monitoring price stability. CPI is also used as deflators in the National Accounts. Therefore, CPI is considered as one of the most important economic indicators.

BASE AND WEIGHT REFERENCE YEAR

Expert Committee on Price and Price Indices on its 2nd meeting, proposed to prepare the weighting Diagram using the methodology provided by CSO. The Expert Committee on Price and Price Indices suggested to use the average household monthly consumer expenditure (urban/rural/combined) derived from pooled data of NSS 68th round Consumer Expenditure Survey (2010-11). Therefore, it was directed to switch over to NSS 68th round CES data whenever the pooled estimate is available. The pooled estimate of data is available on August 2016.

The complete methodology and selection procedure were verified by the committee. The Chairman found some discrepancies in the number of centers and center selection procedure suggested in the project and asked DES to attend the national workshop conducted by CSO. After attending the meeting we have done rework on the center selection methodology and the same has been submitted before the committee held on 16/06/2017.

Approved methodology for center selection and weighting diagram had been submitted before TAC on SPCL and they suggested slight variation in the center selection methodology. It is proposed to start Market survey and base price collection in 2018. The redesigned methodology has been submitted and so it became necessary to do rework on the weighing diagram and hence in the schedule. The finalised methodology is detailed here for approval.

Availability of data, particularly from Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES) is a crucial factor in determining base of CPI. Price Reference Year and Weight Reference Year should be identical so that prices are collected of those items which belong to the basket of consumers in true sense. It is not always possible to have both the reference years identical, but it is desirable to minimize the gaps between these two.

The suggested Price Reference Year for the CPI series is 2018, whereas Weight Reference Year was 2011-12. To overcome the wide gap between these two reference years, the committee suggested to do the same work as and when the pooled estimate of 75th round CES data which is also carried out on the same subject .And it is also decided to canvass the price of those items which are included newly in the schedule of 75 th round.

About NSS 68th Round

NSS 68th round of CES collected the data on consumer expenditure for three different reference periods – Uniform Reference Period (URP), Mixed Reference Period (MRP) and Modified Mixed Reference Period (MMRP).

The 68th Round NSS survey covered all segments of people in all districts in the state. Besides NSSO samples, additional 50% samples have also been surveyed. The sample design followed was a stratified multistage design. First stage units were Panchayath Wards in the rural areas and urban Frame Survey blocks in the urban areas. 840 samples (panchayaths+urban blocks) were surveyed by DES and 560 (panchayaths+urban blocks) samples were surveyed by NSSO. Households formed the second stage unit in both the urban and rural areas. 6537 households were surveyed in rural areas and 4616 households were surveyed in the urban areas. District wise survey details are given below.

Table-9.1

Sample Size

District	Sample Households			Sample Persons		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Kasargod	320	152	472	1542	646	2188
Kannur	320	640	960	1356	2722	4078
Wayanand	256	96	352	1090	401	1491
Kozhikode	472	640	1112	884	2934	4818
Malapuram	703	224	927	3610	1152	4762
Palakkad	640	223	863	2861	866	3727
Thrissur	640	479	1119	2573	1859	4432
Ernakulam	470	633	1103	1953	2492	4445
Idukki	320	96	416	1191	387	1578
Kottayam	480	158	638	1846	565	2411
Alappuzha	382	320	702	1438	1210	2648
Pathanamthitta	319	160	479	1213	587	1800
Kollam	576	256	832	2246	946	3192
Triruvananthapuram	639	539	1178	2424	1989	4413
ALL	6537	4616	11153	27227	18756	45983

Pooling of Central and state level data

The National Statistical Commission in its report has observed the importance of pooling of state and central samples to obtain dependable estimates within the state. To fulfill this purpose the NSC constituted a committee on pooling of central and state samples of NSS under the chairmanship of Prof.R Radhakrishnan. As per the directions given by NSC and based on the recommendations of the committee, DES Kerala generated estimates based on pooled data. Pooled estimates of Modified Mixed Reference Period (MMRP) data of NSS 68th Round Consumer Expenditure Survey (2011-12) is used to prepare item baskets and weighing diagrams. Before pooling the data the sample are undergone Wald-Wolfowitz run test to ensure that the data are coming from the identical distribution function. The method here adopted for pooling the data is pooling by inverse weight of variances of the estimates.

Since pooled data is available it is decided to compile weighting diagram for Consumer Price Index Numbers (Rural/Urban/Combined) for all the fourteen districts in Kerala.

CLASSIFICATION OF ITEMS AND CODING

Most countries have moved to the international standard classification COICOP (Classification of Individual Consumption according to Purpose). COICOP is a classification used to classify both individual consumption expenditure and actual individual consumption (individual consumption expenditure by households and NPISH + individual consumption expenditure by Government). It is one of the classifications designed to classify certain transaction of producers and three institutional sectors namely household, general government and non-profit institutions serving households. They are described as “functional” classifications because they identify the “functions” - in the sense of “purposes” or “objectives” - for which these groups of transactors engage in certain transactions. The classification explains purpose and product type both. At the top level, the Divisions and groups reflect purposes; at the third level, Classes, present the aggregations as product-types, the level there below has elements of both.

In order to ensure better comparability with CPIs of other countries, it is desirable to have the classification of items synchronized with COICOP. At the same time, it is also important to make it relevant to the Indian context by making it comparable to groups and sub-groups being followed in the CPI series compiled in the country. Therefore, it is advisable to follow COICOP, with following few deviations:

‘Egg’ is kept as a separate sub-group, so that COICOP (where ‘egg’ is clubbed with ‘milk and milk products’) and the sub-group of the existing series CPI on Base 2010 = 100 (where ‘egg’ is clubbed with ‘meat and fish’) are clearly available;

Following the present classification of keeping garlic and ginger under ‘Vegetables’ sub-group, ginger is put under vegetables, instead of spices (food products n.e.c) as suggested in COICOP.

'Restaurants and Hotels' is included in 'Food and Beverages' and 'Accommodation' in 'Recreation and Amusement'; and'Books and Stationery' is included in 'Education'.

In COICOP 'Restaurants and Hotels' is a separate Division having two classes: Catering Services; and Accommodation Services. In Indian context, generally, major portion of the price, charged for food served in restaurants or in hotels, is of food ingredients. Therefore, it is justified to keep 'Restaurants and Hotels' under 'Food and Beverages' and Accommodation are categorized as 'Recreation and Amusement'. Further, 'Books and Stationery' are placed under 'Recreation and Culture' in COICOP as major expenditure of an individual on books is done for light reading, whereas in India, such expenditure is incurred for education purpose, which justifies the deviation of placing 'Books and Stationery' under 'Education', instead of 'Recreation and Amusement'.

Items have been classified into following Groups and Sub-groups, as mentioned in the Report of the Group of TAC on SPCL and practiced by the CSO.

Table-9.2

Proposed groups and sub groups for the revised CPI(Rural/Urban)

Group	Sub Group	COICOP code	Description
1		01	Food and beverages
	1	01.1.1	Cereals and products
	2	01.1.2	Meat and fish
	3	01.1.3	Egg
	4	01.1.4	Milk and products
	5	01.1.5	Oils and fats
	6	01.1.6	Fruits
	7	01.1.7.1	Vegetables
	8	01.1.7.2	Pulses and products
	9	01.1.8	Sugar and confectionery
	10	01.1.9	Spices
	11	01.2	Non-alcoholic beverages
	12	11	Restaurants and hotels*
2		02	Pan, tobacco and intoxicants
3		03	Clothing and footwear
	1	03.1	Clothing
	2	03.2	Footwear
4	1	04.1 to 04.4	Housing
5		04.5	Fuel and light
6		12	Miscellaneous
	1	05	Household goods and services

	2	06	Health
	3	07 and 08	Transport and communication
	4	09	Recreation and amusement
	5	10	Education
	6	12.1 and 12.3	Personal care and effects

*Prepared meals, snacks, sweets etc.

After finalizing the weighting diagram using the data of NSS 68th Round of CES, the items should be scientifically codified. Sometimes, it happens that one single specification of an item is not popular; instead two or three varieties are equally popular. In this case, these different types of specifications should be taken as different priced items against the selected weighted items of the CES schedules. As for example, Rice is an item in CES schedule. It has got acceptable weight, so to be included in the CPI basket. Now, three varieties of Rice are equally popular for consumption and they have many popular varieties. Therefore, Rice1 Rice2 etc. up to Rice 7 may be taken as seven priced items against the weighted item Rice.

From left, 1st digit denotes Group

2nd digit denotes Category

3rd - 4th digits denote Sub-group

5th digit denotes Section

6th digit denotes Goods/Services (1 for Goods and 2 for Services),

7th-8th digits denote Weighted Item

9th denote Priced Item.

If 9th digit is '0', it means there is single priced item against the Weighted Item, else the digit 'i' indicates that it is ith Priced Item against the respective weighted item.

In case of PDS items, the different types of Priced Items, against a particular Weighted Item, are denoted by A, B, C etc. at the 9th place of code (from left). Broad classifications of items are as follows:

Table-9.3

Group	Sub Group	Description
I		Food and beverages
	1	Cereals and products
	2	Meat and fish
	3	Egg
	4	Milk and products
	5	Oils and fats
	6	Fruits
	7	Vegetables
	8	Pulses and products
	9	Sugar and confectionery
	10	Spices
	11	Non-alcoholic beverages
	12	Prepared meals, snacks, sweets etc.
II		Pan, tobacco and intoxicants
III		Clothing and footwear
	1	Clothing
	2	Footwear
IV	1	Housing
V		Fuel and light
VI		Miscellaneous
	1	Household goods and services
	2	Health
	3	Transport and communication
	4	Recreation and amusement
	5	Education
	6	Personal care and effects

ITEM BASKET AND WEIGHTING DIAGRAM

The Laspeyres formula to compile CPI, measures current prices weighted by base quantities divided by base prices weighted by base quantities; which can be written as

$$P_L = \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i^t q_i^0 / \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i^0 q_i^0$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} (p_i^t / p_i^0) S_i^0$$

Where $s_i^0 = \frac{p_i^0 q_i^0}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i^0 q_i^0}$ is the share of the actual expenditure on commodity *i* in period *0*.

The weight s_i^b is the share of the actual expenditure on commodity *i* in period *b, i.e. during weight reference year. As mentioned in the second chapter* the results of NSS 68th Round of CES survey should be used to compile weights. NSS 68th Round of CES collected the survey data on consumer expenditure for three different reference periods: Uniform Reference Period (URP); Mixed Reference Period (MRP); and Modified Mixed Reference Period (MMRP). Data were collected using two types schedules as the sample household were different for URP,MRPand MMRP . MRP and MMRP have been introduced since 66th round of CES. Estimates based on MMRP survey data are considered to be more robust because of shorter reference periods for most of the food items, to take care of memory lapse on expenditure incurred daily or at very high frequency on these items, and larger reference periods for items of infrequent consumption. It is, therefore, internationally practiced to compile weights of CPI using MMRP data. Planning Commission had also expressed its view to use MMRP data in future for estimating poverty lines at national and sub-national levels.

Criteria of selection of items

The following four-fold criteria may be adopted:

(1)Include all PDS items (2)Include all items accounting for 1% or more of total expenditure at sub-group level. (3)Include all items accounting for more than specified percentage of total expenditure of all consumption items as given below:

Table-9.4

Group	Group Description	Specified percentage out of total expenditure
Group 1, Group 2, Group 4, Group 6	**Food and Beverages, Pan, Tobacco and Intoxicants, Housing and Miscellaneous excluding 'Bedding'**	**> 0.04%**
Group 5	**Fuel and light**	**>0.03%**
Group 3	**Clothing and footwear, Section 'Bedding' under subgroup 'Household Goods and Services'**	**>0.02%**

(4)Include all items for which more than 75% households have reported consumption.

All consumption items (excluding legal service) satisfying any of the above four conditions may be retained. These are termed as weighted items. Expenditure on certain item was imputed considering its insignificant share and/or difficulties involved in pricing to the item(s) retained on the basis of mainly same or similar price movements.

Composite item

With a view to ensure adequate no. of items for pricing, it was decided to include certain important items for pricing even though the same are not being retained in the weighting diagram as such. For this purpose expenditure against those items may be clubbed together and put along with the weight of "other" item of the same subgroup provided their combined weight is more than 0.5 percent at sub group level. The average price relatives of these items would be used with combined weight of these items for compilation of index. A list of such composite items along with the items included in the same is given.

Table-9.5

Composite items

Sl.	Composite items	Items included
1	Other rice products (106)	Chira (103), khoi/lawa (104), muri (105)
2	Other wheat products (114)	Maida (110), Suji/rawa (111), Sewai/noodles(112), Bread (bakery) (113), Biscuits, chocolates , etc.(291)

3	Other tobacco products (317)	Snuff (313), Zarda/kimam/surti (316)
4	Other consumer services excluding conveyance (497)	Domestic servant/cook (480), Sweeper (482)
5	Other furniture & fixtures (557)	Bedstead (550), Almirah/dressing table (551), Chair/stool/bench/table (552)
6	Other cooking & household appliances (592)	Stove/gas burner (586)
7	Other crockery & utensils (573)	Stainless steel utensils (570), Other metal utensils (571),Casseroles/thermos/thermoware (572), Pressure cooker/pressure pan (587)

Imputation of weights

For items not retained in the weighting diagram, the expenditure recorded on such items in the CES, may be imputed to other items (being retained) of the same sub-group whose price movements are expected to follow the same or similar trend as those of the items being excluded. However, there are certain items, whose expenditure weight cannot be imputed to any single item of the same sub-group on the basis of above criterion. In such cases the only practical alternative, was to impute expenditure of such items to all the remaining items (being retained) in the concerned section / sub-group / group in proportion to the expenditure recorded on those items. In practice, imputation is done at three levels viz.

1. Item level
2. Section level and
3. Sub-group/Group level

Item level imputation

Item level imputation consisted of straight addition of weights of one or more items (being excluded) to an item being retained within the same section/subgroup having similar price trend. Detailed item level imputation plan covering important items of all the sub-groups/groups and their treatment for imputation is indicated below:

Table-9.6

Imputation at item level

Sl.no	Items to be imputed	Imputed to
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Chira (103), Khoi/lawa (104), Muri (105), other rice products (106)	Rice-other sources (102)
2	Maida (110), Suji/rawa (111), Sewai/noodles (112), Bread (bakery) (113), Other wheat products (114), Biscuits, Chocolates, etc. (291)	Wheat/atta-other sources (108)
3	Grinding charges (486)	Major of other rice products (106) & Wheat/atta-other sources (108)
4	Arhar (140) and Khesari (147)	To one another
5	Gram split (141) and Gram whole (142)	To one another
6	Ghee (164) and Butter (165)	To one another
7	Curd (163)	Other milk products (167)
8	Pan leaf (300)	Pan finished (301)
9	Toddy (321) and Country liquor (322)	To one another
10	Beer (323) and Foreign liquor (324)	To one another
11	Coke (330), Coal (337), Charcoal (340)	To one another
12	Firewood & chips (331) and Dung cake (333)	To one another
13	Lungi (367)	Dhoti (350)
14	Telephone charges (488 and 487) and Postage & telegram (490)	Major of 3
15	Petrol other than conveyance (343) and diesel other than conveyance (344)	To one another
16	Petrol (508) for vehicle and diesel for vehicle (510)	To one another
17	Lubricating oil (511)	Major of 508 and 510
18	Electric fan (580) and Air cooler (581)	To one another
19	Motor cycle /scooter (601) and Motor car/jeep (602)	To one another
20	Tyre/tube (603)	Major of 601 and 602
21	House rent/garage rent (520), Residential land rent (522)	House rent/garage rent (imputed) (539)

Section level imputation

Section level imputation consisted of proportionate distribution of expenditure of one or more un-priced items over several priced items, which forms a distinct section within the same subgroup. In these cases one or more un-priced items follow or are assumed to follow the combined price trend of several priced items within the same section. Details of sections formed under different sub groups are enclosed.

Table-9.7

Details of sections formed for section level imputation

Sub Group	Sections	Items Included
(1)	(2)	(3)
Cereals and products	Major Cereals and Products	rice- P.D.S., rice - other sources, chira, khoi, lawa, muri, other rice products, wheat/atta-P.D.S., wheat/atta-other sources, maida, suji, rawa, sewai, noodles, bread (bakery), other wheat products, other cereals, cereal substitutes: tapioca, etc., biscuits, chocolates, etc.
	Course Cereals and Products	jowar & its products, bajra & its products, maize & products, barley & its products, small millets & their products, ragi & its products
	Grinding Charges	Grinding Charges
Meat and fish	Meat	goat meat/mutton, beef/ buffalo meat, pork, chicken, others: birds, crab, oyster, tortoise, etc.
	Fish	fish, prawn
	Egg	egg
Milk and products	Liquid milk	milk : liquid
	Milk products	baby food, Milk: condensed/powder, curd, other milk products
Oils and fats	Oils	mustard oil, groundnut oil, coconut oil, refined oil (sunflower, soyabean, saffola etc.), edible oil : others
	Fats	ghee, butter, vanaspati/margarine
Fruits	Fresh fruits	banana, jackfruit, watermelon, pineapple, coconut, guava, singara, orange/mausami, papaya, mango, kharbooza, pears/naspati, berries, leechi, apple, grapes, other fresh fruits, green coconut

	Dry fruits	coconut : copra, groundnut, dates, cashew nut, walnut, other nuts, raisin/kishmish/monacca etc., other dry fruits
Vegetables	Root vegetables	potato, onion, radish, carrot, garlic, ginger
	Leafy vegetables	palak/other leafy vegetables
	Other Fresh vegetables	tomato, brinjal, green chillies, lady's finger, parwal/patal, kundru, cauliflower, cabbage, gourd, pumpkin, peas, beans & barbati, lemon, other vegetables
	Vegetable Products	chips, pickles
Pulses and products	Pulses	arhar, tur, gram (split), gram (whole), moong (green gram), masur (red lentils), urd (black gram), peas, khesari, other pulses
	Pulses products	gram products, besan, other pulse products
Sugar and confectionery	Sugar	sugar - p.d.s.,sugar - other sources, gur
	Confectionery	candy, misri, honey, jam, jelly (includes sauce)
	Ice-cream	ice-cream
Non-alcoholic beverages	Tea and Coffee Beverages	tea: leaf, coffee: powder
	Mineral Water and other beverages	mineral water, cold beverages: bottled/canned, fruit juice and shake, other beverages: cocoa, chocolate, etc.
Prepared meals etc. (Restaurants)	Prepared Tea and Coffee	tea: cups, coffee: cups
	Prepared Meals	cooked meals purchased, cooked meals received free in work place, cooked meals received as assistance
	Sweets and snacks	cooked snacks purchased, other served processed food, prepared sweets, cake, pastry, papad, bhujia, namkeen, mixture, chanachur, other packaged processed food
Pan, supari & intoxicants etc.	Pan and ingredients	pan leaf, pan finished, ingredients for pan
	Tobacco products	bidi, cigarettes, leaf tobacco, snuff, hookah tobacco, cheroot, zarda, kimam, surti, other tobacco products
	Intoxicants	ganja, toddy, country liquor, beer, foreign/refined liquor, other intoxicants
Clothing & footwear	Ready made garments	dhoti, sari, chaddar/shawl, lungi, kurta-pajama suits: males, shirts, t-shirts, shorts, trousers, bermudas,

		baniyan, socks, other hosiery and undergarments, etc., kurta-pajama suits: females, frocks, skirts, etc., blouse, dupatta, scarf, muffler, other casual wear (includes night dresses), school/college uniform: boys, school/college uniform: girls
	Knitted garments	coat, jacket, sweater, windcheater etc , knitting wool
	Other clothing	kurta/kameez, pajamas/salwar, cloth for shirt, pajamas, kurta, salwar, cloth for coat, trousers, suit, etc., infant clothing, gamchha, towel, handkerchief, clothing (first hand): others , clothing: second hand headwear, belts, ties
	Tailoring and laundry Services	washerman, laundry, ironing charges, tailoring charges
Housing	House rent	house rent/garage rent (actual), residential land rent, house rent/garage rent (imputed-urban only)
	Housing charges	res building & land (cost of repairs only), water charges, other consumer taxes & cesses (municipal rates, watchman charges, refuse collection charges etc)(s)
Fuel and light	Electricity	electricity
	Gas fuel	L.P.G., gobar gas
	Liquid fuel	kerosene - p.d.s., kerosene - other sources, petrol (excluding conveyance), diesel (excluding conveyance) , other fuel
	Solid fuel	coke, firewood and chips, dung cake, coal, charcoal
Household goods and services	Furniture & furnishings	bedstead, almirah, dressing table, chair, stool, bench, table, foam, rubber cushion, carpet, daree and other floor matttings, paintings, drawings, engravings, etc., other furniture & fixtures (couch, sofa, etc.), lantern, lamp, electric lampshade, bathroom & sanitary equipment
	Bedding	bed sheet, bed cover, rug, blanket, pillow, quilt, mattress, cloth for upholstery, curtain, tablecloth, etc., mosquito net, bedding: others
	Household appliances	electric fan, air conditioner, air cooler, inverter, sewing machine, washing machine, stove, gas burner, refrigerator, water purifier, electric iron , heater, toaster, oven & other electric heating appliances, other cooking/household appliances, other machines for household work, Other durables (specify), repair charge for non-durables

	Household utensils and crockery	earthenware, glassware, stainless steel utensils, other metal utensils, casseroles, thermos, thermoware, other crockery & utensils, pressure cooker/pressure pan
	Tools and equipment for house	torch, lock, electric bulb, tubelight, electric batteries, other non-durable electric goods, plugs, switches & other electrical fittings
	Other household items	matches (box), candle, bucket, water bottle/ feeding bottle & other plastic goods, coir, rope, etc., washing soap/soda/powder, other washing requisites, incense (agarbatti,), room freshener, flower (fresh): all purposes, mosquito repellent, insecticide, acid, etc., other petty articles
	Household services	domestic servant/cook, attendant, sweeper, miscellaneous expenses, priest, other consumer services excluding conveyance, other consumer rent (hiring charges for furniture etc)(s)
Health	Institutional health	medicine, X-ray, ECG, pathological test etc.(s), doctor's/surgeon's fee(s), other medical expenses, hospital/nursing home charge(s)
	Non-institutional health	medicine, other medical equipment, family planning devices, spectacles, contact lenses, hearing aids and orthopedic equipment, other medical expenses (CGHS contribution etc), doctor's/surgeon's fee(s), X-ray, ECG, pathological test etc.(s)
Transport and communication	Transport vehicles	bicycle, motor cycle, scooter, motor car, jeep, tyres & tubes, other transport equipment
	Fuel for transport	petrol for vehicle, diesel for vehicle, lubricants and other fuels for vehicles, other conveyance expenses
	Transport services	air fare, railway fare, bus/tram fare, taxi/auto-rickshaw fare, steamer/boat fare, rickshaw (hand drawn & cycle) fare, horse cart fare, porter charges, school bus/van, etc.,
	Communication devices	mobile handset, telephone instrument (landline)
	Communication services	telephone charges: landline, telephone charges:. Mobile, postage & telegram, internet expenses
Recreation and amusement	Recreation items	newspapers, periodicals, , sports goods, toys, etc., goods for recreation and hobbies, photography, pets animals (incl. birds, fish), radio, tape recorder, 2-in-1, television, VCR/VCD/DVD player, camera & photographic equipment, CD, DVD, audio/video cassette, etc., VCD/DVD hire (incl. instrument), musical instruments, other goods for recreation, PC/laptop/other peripherals incl software

	Recreational services	library charges, cinema, theatre, club fees, cable TV, other entertainment, hotel lodging charges, mela, fair, picnic
Education	Educational items	books, journals: first hand, books, journals, etc: second hand, stationery, photocopying charges, educational CD
	Educational services	tuition and other fees (school, college, etc.), private tutor/coaching centre, other educational expenses (incl. fees for enrollment in web-based training)
Personal care and effects	Personal care items other than ornaments	umbrella, raincoat, lighter (bidi, cigarette/gas stove), other minor durable-type goods, toilet soap, toothpaste, toothbrush, comb, etc., powder, snow, cream, lotion and perfume, hair oil, shampoo, hair cream, shaving blades, shaving stick, razor, shaving cream, aftershave lotion, sanitary napkins, other toilet articles, suitcase, trunk, box, handbag and other travel goods, clock, watch, any other personal goods
	Ornaments	gold ornaments, silver ornaments, jewels, pearls, other ornaments
	Personal care services	barber, beautician, etc.

Sub group/group level imputation

Sub-group/Group level imputation involved proportionate distribution of expenditure of one or more un-priced items over all the items included in the sub-group/group. It was ensured that expenditure reported in one sub-group is not transferred to another sub-group or group.

Thus, final expenditure allocated to an item to be priced, includes its own weight, weights of un-priced items imputed to it wholly and also proportionate share of weights of other un-priced items imputed to it partially. The resultant expenditure on each item, which is finally retained for pricing, is expressed as a percentage of the total expenditure accounted for by all the items included in the sub-group/group to yield the final weight of the items within the respective sub-group/group.

Weights of Sub-groups/Groups

The weight of each sub-group was obtained by expressing the total expenditure on the sub-group as a percentage of the total expenditure on all sub-groups of the same group. Similarly, weight of each group was obtained by expressing the total expenditure on the group as a percentage of the total expenditure on all groups.

District share in state CPI

District's share at each of sub-group/group/all groups level is worked out by considering district's total expenditure [average household expenditure at the respective level x total number of households (estimated) as available from NSS 68th round data] to Kerala total expenditure. Using above methodology, item level, and subgroup level and group level weights for each sector-wise may be prepared.

If prices of seasonal items are not available, the weight of that item is distributed proportionally to the Section /Sub Group.

SELECTION OF CENTERS

The rearranged 2011 census population data according to the reconstitution of LSGS based on 2015 is used. ie –

The Urban centres are selected based on the population of ULBs (Municipalities and Corporations) coming under Ministry of Urban Affairs.(As on 2015 there are 87 Municipalities and 6 corporations (ULBs)in the State).The Rural centres are selected based on the Population of Blocks(BPs) which is the sum total of population of constituent Grama Panchayats(GPs) coming under Ministry of Panchayati Raj(MoPRI) (As on 2015 there are 941 GPs in 152 Blocks).

The above two distinct groups constitute the total area as well as population of the state with out duplication or omission. The population figures are as per 2011 census.This method is followed taking in to consideration of the fact that, for all administrative and development purpose Municipalities and Corporations are treated as Urban and Grama Panchayats as Rural in the state . Municipalities and Corporation are considered as urban and all Grama Panchayats are treated as Rural disregarding the fact that the GPs may be having some portion treated as urban as per the census concept (It is also practically difficult to demarcate GPs as Partially Rural and Partially urban). That is there is no concept as Urban GP or Urban Block in the state.

Table-9.8

Number of Centers Selected In Rural And Urban

District	Number of towns (M and Cor)	Urban Population	No of Markets tobe selected	Number of Markets in puposively selected towns	Total No: of Markets selected inUrban	Rural Population	Number of GP selected
Pruposive selection	14	3800666	26				
Thiruvananthapuram	4	208405	3	4	7	2126166	**5**
Kollam	4	163606	2	2	4	2083654	**5**
Pathanamthitta	3	123648	2	1	3	1036479	**3**
Alappuzha	5	180039	2	1	3	1773650	**4**
Kottayam	5	168517	2	1	3	1667595	**4**
Idukki	1	42546	1	1	2	1013636	**2**
Ernakulam	13	551555	6	4	10	2129359	**5**
Thrissur	7	407823	5	2	7	2397595	**6**
Palakkadu	6	221771	2	1	3	2457208	**6**
Malappuram	11	681080	7	1	8	3354249	**10**
Kozhikode	7	376006	4	4	8	2101784	**6**
Wayanadu	2	93391	1	1	2	692449	**2**
Kannur	9	445419	4	2	6	1840300	**4**
Kasaragod	2	113094	2	1	3	1140109	**3**
Total	**93**	**7577566**	**69**	**26**	**69**	**25814233**	**65**

Rural

The Rural centres are selected based on the Population of Blocks(BPs) which is the total of population of constituent Grama Panchayats(GPs) coming under Ministry of Panchayati Raj(MoPRI).As on 2015 there are 941 GPs in 152 Blocks.Total rural population is 25814233. Districtwise population is shown in the table. Number of CD Blocks and Number of Grama Panchayath are also included in the table.

Table-9.9

Selected Centers In Rural

	Dist-Name	Block	Name-Center
1	Thiruvananthapuram	Nedumangad	Karakulam
2	Thiruvananthapuram	Pothencode	Kadinamkulam
3	Thiruvananthapuram	Vellanad	Poovachal
4	Thiruvananthapuram	Kilimanoor	Navaikulam
5	Thiruvananthapuram	Nemam	Pallichal
6	Kollam	Vettikkavala	Vettikavala
7	Kollam	Ittikara	Kalluvathukkal
8	Kollam	Oachira	Kulasekharapuram
9	Kollam	Chadayamangalam	Chithara
10	Kollam	Mukathala	Kannanalloor
11	Pathanamthitta	Pandalam	Aranmula
12	Pathanamthitta	Koyipuram	Koipuram
13	Pathanamthitta	Konni	Pramadom
14	Pathanamthitta	Parakkode	Pallickal
15	Alappuzha	Ambalapuzha	AmbalappuzhaNorth
16	Alappuzha	Aryad	Mararikkulam South
17	Alappuzha	Mavelikkara	Chettikulangara
18	Alappuzha	Karthikappally	Pathiyoor
19	Kottayam	Kaduthuruthy	Kaduthuruthy
20	Kottayam	Vazhur	Chirakkadavu
21	Kottayam	Pallam	Panachikkad
22	Kottayam	Kanjirappally	Erumeli
23	Idukki	Azhutha	Vandiperiyar
24	Idukki	Azhutha	Kumily
25	Idukki	Nedumkandam	Nedumkandam
26	Idukki	Adimali	Adimali
27	Ernakulam	Edappally	Elamkunnapuzha
28	Ernakulam	Mulanthuruthy	Udayamperoor
29	Ernakulam	Paravur	Kottuvally
30	Ernakulam	Muvattupuzha	Paipra
31	Ernakulam	Vazhakkulam	Vengola
32	Thrissur	Chavakkad	Punnayur
33	Thrissur	Vellangallur	Vellangallur

34	Thrissur	Ollukara	Puthur
35	Thrissur	Mala	Alur
36	Thrissur	Kodakara	Mattathur
37	Thrissur	Chowannur	Kadavallur
38	Palakkadu	Malampuzha	Pudussery
39	Palakkadu	Chittur	Elappully
40	Palakkadu	Pattambi	Ongallur
41	Palakkadu	Alathur	Kizhakkencheri
42	Palakkadu	Ottappalam	Ambalapara
43	Palakkadu	Mannarkad	Alanallur
44	Malappuram	Mankada	Kuruva
45	Malappuram	Tirurangadi	Mooniyur
46	Malappuram	Tanur	Tanalur
47	Malappuram	Nilampur	Vazhikkadavu
48	Malappuram	Kuttippuram	Kuttippuram
49	Malappuram	Vengara	Vengara
50	Malappuram	Wandur	Pandikkad
51	Malappuram	Kondotti	Pallikal
52	Malappuram	Areacode	Edavanna
53	Malappuram	Perinthalmanna	Angadippuram
54	Kozhikode	Thodannur	Maniyur
55	Kozhikode	Thuneri	Nadapuram
56	Kozhikode	Kozhikode	Olavanna
57	Kozhikode	Balusseri	Unnikulam
58	Kozhikode	Koduvalli	Puthuppadi
59	Kozhikode	Kunnamangalam	Kunnamangalam
60	Wayanadu	Sulthan Bathery	Nenmeni
61	Wayanadu	Panamaram	Panamaram
62	Wayanadu	Kalpetta	Meppady
63	Wayanadu	Kalpetta	Muttil
64	Kannur	Kannur	Azhikode
65	Kannur	Kuthuparamba	Kunnothuparamba
66	Kannur	Kalliasseri	Madayi
67	Kannur	Irikkur	Ulikkal
68	Kasaragod	Kanhangad	Ajanur
69	Kasaragod	Manjeswar	Mangalpady

70	Kasaragod	Kasaragod	Chengala
71	Kasaragod	Kanhangad	Pallikkara

In the case of rural markets, the C.D blocks are to be selected on the basis of population as follows;

Stratum	CD Block Population
I	Below 1.5 lakh
II	1.5lakh – 2 lakh
III	2lakh – 2.5 lakh
IV	Above 2.5 lakh

Each stratum is subdivided into substratum by clubbing the near by CD blocks.

Stratum	No of CD Blocks Per Stratum
I	4
II	3
III	2
IV	1

If the number of CD blocks is less than the required number to form a sub-stratum, then such CD Blocks are transferred to next higher order of stratum. For instance, there is only one CD Block in Stratum I, and four CD Blocks are required to form a sub-stratum. In this case, that CD Block of Stratum I would be transferred to Stratum II and included there in one of the sub-strata.

One GramaPanchayath is allocated to or selected from each sub-stratum. The GramaPanchayath having highest population within the sub-stratum has been selected for collection of prices for CPI (Rural).

Minimum of 4 markets are to be selected from each district. The mode of survey is such that, if 4 markets are chosen, rotation has to be done in a month such that one market is surveyed in a week.

Table-9.10

Districts	Strata	Number of CD Blocks in each stratum	Total population in each stratum	Selected number of GP
Thiruvananthapuram	Below 150000	1	143383	0
	150000-200000	5	855648	2
	200000-250000	4	863093	2
	Above 250000	1	264042	1
	Grand Total	11	2126166	5
Kollam	Below 150000	1	140126	0
	150000-200000	6	1044781	2
	200000-250000	4	898747	2
	Above 250000			1
	Grand Total	11	2083654	5
Pathanamthitta	Below 150000	6	665648	1
	150000-200000	1	164463	1
	200000-250000	1	206368	0
	Above 250000			1
	Grand Total	8	1036479	3
Alappuzha	Below 150000	6	728327	1
	150000-200000	6	1045323	2
	200000-250000			1
	Above 250000			0
	Grand Total	12	1773650	4
Kottayam	Below 150000	5	610076	1
	150000-200000	5	848137	2
	200000-250000	1	209382	0
	Above 250000			1
	Grand Total	11	1667595	4
Idukki	Below 150000	8	1013636	2
	150000-200000			
	200000-250000			
	Above 250000			
	Grand Total	8	1013636	2
Ernakulam	Below 150000	6	714861	1
	150000-200000	6	974276	2
	200000-250000	2	440222	2
	Above 250000			
	Grand Total	14	2129359	5
Trissur	Below 150000	8	948233	2
	150000-200000	5	794883	1
	200000-250000	3	654479	2

	Above 250000			1
	Grand Total	16	2397595	6
Palakkad	Below 150000	2	209341	0
	150000-200000	6	1095246	2
	200000-250000	4	889162	3
	Above 250000	1	263459	1
	Grand Total	13	2457208	6
Malappuram	Below 150000	1	129069	0
	150000-200000	4	741070	1
	200000-250000	5	1103084	3
	Above 250000	5	1381026	6
	Grand Total	15	3354249	10
Kozhikode	Below 150000	5	601521	1
	150000-200000	4	698331	1
	200000-250000	1	217179	1
	Above 250000	2	584753	3
	Grand Total	12	2101784	6
Wayanad	Below 150000	1	143440	0
	150000-200000	2	348526	1
	200000-250000	1	200483	0
	Above 250000			1
	Grand Total	4	692449	2
Kannur	Below 150000	5	666419	1
	150000-200000	4	720719	1
	200000-250000	2	453162	2
	Above 250000			
	Grand Total	11	1840300	4
Kasaragod	Below 150000	2	296546	0
	150000-200000	2	362884	1
	200000-250000	1	221951	1
	Above 250000	1	258728	1
	Grand Total	6	1140109	3
Total	Below 150000	57	7010626	10
	150000-200000	56	9694287	19
	200000-250000	29	6357312	19
	Above 250000	10	2752008	17
	Grand Total	152	25814233	650

Urban

In the case of urban markets also, minimum 4 markets in a centre is a necessity. The headquarters of the district must be a centre.The urban centres are selected based on the methodology of CSO, using rearranged 2011 population census.Detailed methodology is described below.

All towns having population more than one lakh and district headquarters irrespective of the population size may be purposively selected.

For selection of remaining towns, each district may be divided into two Strata.

Stratum	Class Interval (Population)
I	Less than 40,000
II	40,000 -100000

From each stratum, number of towns to be selected was decided using following formula.

Selection of towns in urban areas

Let the number of towns to be selected is X; and the total population of ith Stratum is Pi, then,

X = Pi/1,00,000

X is rounded to the nearest integer, with a condition that minimum one town to be selected from each stratum.

No. of markets may be allocated to the selected towns as follows:

Towns having Population	Markets per Town
Less than 2 lakh	1
2 lakh – 6 lakh	2
More than 6 lakh	4

Total number of markets may be divided into three segments: Affluent; Middle; and Poor using population criteria.

There are 93 urban centers (As on 2015 there are 87 Municipalities and 6 corporations (ULBs)in the State) in Kerala, distributed over 14 districts.

Table-9.11

Selected Centers In Urban

Name-Center	C- Corporations or M-	Total Population	No: of markets	
Thiruvananthapuram Total	C	966856	4	
Nedumangad	M	60161	1	
Neyyattinkara	M	70850	1	
Attingal	M	37346	1	
			7	
Kollam Corp. Total	C	387942	2	
Karunagappally	M	49604	1	
Kottarakkara	M	30055	1	
			4	
Pathanamthitta	M	37538	1	
Thiruvalla	M	52883	1	
Adoor	M	29171	1	
Pandalam	M	41594	1	
			4	
Alappuzha	M	174176	1	
Kayamkulam	M	68634	1	
Chengannur	M	23466	1	
Cherthala	M	45827	1	
			4	
Kottayam Total	M	138283	1	
Changanassery	M	47685	1	
Vaikom	M	23234	1	
Ettumanoor	M	45837	1	
			4	
Thodupuzha	M	52045	1	2
Kattappana	M	42546	1	2
			2	**4**
Kochi	C	602046	4	
Kalamassery	M	71038	1	
Maradu	M	44704	1	
Thrippunithura Total	M	92550	1	
Eloor	M	36722	1	
Angamaly	M	33465	1	
Muvattupuzha	M	30397	1	
			10	
Thrissur	C	315957	2	
Chalakudy	M	49525	1	
Irinjalakuda Total	M	62532	1	
Kodungallur Total	M	71244	1	

Wadakkanchery -Total	M	61341	1	
Chavakkad	M	39098	1	
			7	
Palakkad	M	130955	1	
Ottappalam	M	53792	1	
Mannarkad	M	28617	1	
Chittur-Thathamangalam	M	32298	1	
			4	
Malappuram	M	68127	1	
Kondotty-Total	M	59256	1	
Manjeri	M	97102	1	
Nilambur	M	46345	1	
Parappanagadi	M	70903	1	
Perinthalmanna	M	49723	1	
Tanur	M	69870	1	
Valanchery	M	40318	1	
			8	
Kozhikode -Total	C	608503	4	
Koduvally	M	48687	1	
Quilandy	M	71873	1	
Vadakara	M	75295	1	
Ramanattukara	M	35937	1	
			8	
Kalpetta	M	31580	1	2
Mananthavady	M	47974	1	1
Sulthan Bathery	M	45417	1	1
			3	**4**
Kannur -Total	C	232486	2	
IRITTY(Keezhur-Chavassery)	M	40369	1	
Payyannur	M	72111	1	
Thalassery	M	92558	1	
Sreekandapuram	M	33489	1	
			6	
Kasaragod	M	54172	1	2
Kanhangad	M	73342	1	1
Nileshwar	M	39752	1	1
Sub total			**3**	**4**
Total			***74***	***78***

All the district headquarters and Municipalities with population more than 1 lakh have been purposively selected. Thus, 14 centers [14 districts HQ out of which 9 centers are having population more than one lakh are selected.The details are given below.

Stratum	Total No. of Towns	Total Population	No. of towns to be selected
below 40000	30	915140	13
40000 to 100000	49	2861760	30
Total	79	3776900	43
State total	93	7577566	69

Accordingly, a total of 78 urban markets and 71 rural markets are selected. Item specifications are fixed on the basis of popularity of variety and quality of an item and the frequent buying behaviour. The markets are allocated proportionately to Affluent; Middle; and Poor segment of population, within each town. The urban markets are allocated to affluent; Middle; and Poor segment in the proportion of 1:2:1 ratio considering all centers in a district. However in some Districts sufficient number of markets is not available to maintain this proportion so it is decided to maintain the proportion in the state. The centers have been distributed among the four weeks to capture weekly variation in the district. In case of some districts lesser number of centers, additional center/markets have been selected.

Market survey

For each commodity there may be a large number of varieties. Each variety is sold from a large number of shops or outlets and the variety commands different prices in different outlets. Not only has the price variation depended on shop or market but also on the buying behaviour of the customer. Further, the purchases are made on different days of a month and at different times of a day. Obviously, it is impracticable to cover the entire transactions of various varieties of goods. Therefore; the sampling procedure is adopted at various stages, say by selecting a representative variety of a particular commodity to be priced. For each variety prices are collected under given circumstances of sale from a sample of shops or outlets selected in a representative manner. The prices will be collected on chosen dates and time to represent price fluctuation as experienced over a period.

However, practical obstacles, considerations of cost and operational difficulties usually restrict the scope of applying rigorous sampling techniques and under conditions existing in practice, judgement plays a predominant role in sample selection. Markets and shops are selected in a way that prices are representative of that region.

Selection of markets, identification of shops, fixing specification of items with unit & quantity, and collection of prices for the Base period put together is known as Market Survey. It is the most important activity of the index compilation. The quality of index, in terms of being representative of the consumer's price, depends only on this activity. Therefore, suitable sampling technique must be adopted to select markets and shops. Fixing of specifications must be based on popularity of variety and quality of an item and the frequent buying behaviour.

There are 71 rural centers and 78 urban markets are selected according to the methodology narrated in the previous chapter. The selected urban markets are to be distributed over Affluent, Middle, Poor markets in proportion of 1:2:1.Market survey should be conducted in the above said center.

Shop Selection

PGPCPI (Practical Guide to producing Consumer Price Indices) suggests two methods for outlet selection: Judgemental Sampling; and PPS Sampling with turn over as size measure. PPS Sampling is done using

Business Register

Telephone directories of business

Records of local administration

It would not be easy to implement the above suggested method, especially in India since data, on turn over or Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at such disaggregated level of space, are not available. In the absence of these, Judgmental sampling mixed with interview of few people and shopkeepers is used for shop selection.

The most popular shop is selected as original shop.

Next two most popular shops are kept as reserve 1 and reserve 2 shops.

Shop list is prepared item-wise, since a shop 'A' may be most popular for item 'X' but not for item 'Y'.

The prices of items in CPI(R/U/C) for a centre should be collected within the range of 8 km. Some items like Liqour, motor car cannot be collected within this range. In that case, price can be collected outside this range. But the shop so selected should not be the shop selected for another center. There is no need to collect separate prices for the same item from one shop for two Centres. The price for same specification items from the same shop collected by more than one price collectors should be avoided.

Structured Product description (SPD)

SPD consists of all those characteristics of product, which affect the price. For instance, variety, brand, size, quality, type of packaging, unit, quantity etc. SPD of each item should be fixed market-wise on the basis of popularity. If branded item is popular, then specification must include brand. Quality of item should also be included in the specification on the basis of popular buying. Determination of unit and quantity is also important.

Base Price Collection

Base price collection work will be started after completing listing of shops, and selection of shops, fixing of SPDs, their scrutiny etc. Base Year proposed is 2018. Market-wise days of price collection must be fixed so that every month the price is collected at the interval of 30 days. Prices must be collected from the original shops. Actual price paid by the customer is to be reported.G.M of 12 months prices is taken as Base Price.

Index calculation

In order to arrive at sub group index, the item indices would be aggregated (using respective weights), which would further be aggregated to arrive at sub group and general indices for the respective sector of the district. After compilation of CPI (Rural) and CPI (Urban) at different levels, these are aggregated to arrive at their respective CPI (Combined) using share of rural and urban areas expenditure in combined expenditure.

These Sub-group, Group and General indices are aggregated as weighted average, to compile state sub-group, group and General indices respectively using suitable share of the respective district. These shares of a particular sub-group of a district of a sector viz.

rural/urban may be computed as estimated total expenditure of that sub-group of that district of a sector divided by the estimated total expenditure of all districts of that particular sector.

Seasonality

Two approaches to address the issue of seasonality: fixed weight approach; and variable weight approach. In Fixed Weight Approach, the weights remain constant over all months of the year and the price is imputed when the product is out-of-season and not available. This is theoretically consistent with the concept of a fixed basket. However, it raises the issue of the choice of imputation method for the unobservable out-of-season prices. The most commonly used approach is to impute a price using the last available observed price (that is ‗reliable‘) and multiplying this last available price by the amount of price inflation for the most ‗similar‘ group of products that has taken place since the time of this last available price. The latter might be, for instance, a ‗similar product or group of products, which is in season. The missing prices can be estimated using the monthly rate of change in the prices of the set of products within the same COICOP class or using an appropriate sub-set. On the other hand, Variable Weight Approach introduces into the index changing seasonal consumption patterns, reflecting the reality of the retail market. It is usually applied within a COICOP category, the weight for the latter being held constant.

The underlying assumption is that total expenditure on the relevant COICOP category (often synonymous with an elementary aggregate) does not vary between different times of the year, the main tendency being for expenditure to switch between ―similar items only (consumers will tend to buy more apples if oranges are not available). With the variable weights approach there is a different basket for each month, the general principle being that an item‘s weight in a given month is a reflection of the expenditures associated with the items in that month. Linking the monthly baskets provides the means of calculating the monthly changes for baskets that differ from month to month.6.9 In the existing series of CPI on base 2010 = 100, in case of vegetables and fruits, whenever, in a particular month, prices of some of the items are either not reported at all or reported in less than 25 % quotations (where base year prices are available) of the total allotted quotations of that State/UT then weights of such items are imputed on pro-rata basis to the items first in the respective section (root vegetables, leafy vegetables, vegetables other than root and leafy vegetables, fresh fruits, and dry fruits), as applicable. This is similar to the variable weight approach. For clothing and other seasonal items, not reported rices are imputed in the current month. The imputed price for a particular item is derived by multiplying price of the same item in the previous month withaverage price relative for rest of quotations of the same item where both current and previous month prices are available. This imputation is done within the town in case of CPI (Urban) and within state in case of CPI (Rural). The formula is as follows:

$$(Imputed\ Price)t = (Price)t - 1 \times Avg.of\ (Price\ t/\ \ Price\ t - 1)$$

This process is closer to what is suggested under Fixed Weight Approach. Thus, the methods adopted for treatment of seasonal items are scientific, which may be followed in the revised series as well.

Temporarily (non-seasonal) missing products

Sometimes, prices of some items are not reported due to many reasons, namely, the shop was closed, or the items were not available in the shop etc. In such circumstances, it is advisable to use imputed price. PGPCPI suggests four options:

(a) Omit the product for which the price is missing, so that a like-for-like comparison is maintained using matched pairs.

(b) Carry forward the last observed price. Although this provides price continuity in the periods when observations cannot be made, it is likely that

(c) Impute the missing price by reference to the average price change for the prices those are available in the elementary aggregate (overall mean imputation).

(d) Impute the missing price by reference to the average price change for the price of a “comparable” item from a similar outlet (class mean imputation).

In the existing series of CPI, imputation of price is carried out using the prices of previous month, contrary to the base price. The price relatives of the same items (using the prices reported from other markets) are averaged within State, in case of rural and within town, in case of urban areas. The formula used is

$$(Imputed\ Price)t = (Price)t - 1 \times Avg.of\ (Price\ t/\ \ Price\ t - 1)$$

This is similar to what has been suggested internationally, with slight variation.This may be followed in the revised series.

Items permanently disappeared

It happens many times that the particular specification of item becomes unpopular among consumers, and disappears from market or the selected outlet has stopped selling that product. In case of former, the item is to be substituted, whereas in later case shop is to be substituted. There may be the case when both are substituted. When the situation arises where a product permanently disappears or is replaced by a new version with a different specification, three actions are required by the price statistician:

(a) Selecting a replacement product for pricing.

(b) Quality adjusting the price for differences in quality.

(c) Calculating a base price.

The method for adjusting the quality after substituting the commodities‘variety.

Explicit quality adjustment

Table-9.12

Variety	Price Index Period 1	Price in Period 1	Price in Period 2	Price Ratio 2/1	Price Index Period 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Brand 1	125.0	150	160	1.067	133.3
Brand 2	150.0	225	250	1.111	166.7
Brand 3	125.0	140	-		
Replacement		(165)	180	1.091	136.4
Elementary Aggregate Index (G.M)	132.83			1.0895	144.7

Similar approach is adopted in the existing series of CPI. Provision of Special Codes9 has been introduced in the data collection scheme. It may be emphasized that special code and establishment codes10 in current month indicate the change in specifications/shop with reference to the previous month only. These codes are:

(a) Special Code=1; if there is only a change in the shop, but not item specification.

(b) Special Code=2; if there is a specification change but the shop remains the same as in the previous month.

(c) Special code=3; if both shop as well as specifications change vis-à-vis last month.

(d) Special code=0; if no change in either shop or specification.

In case the special code for any item is other than zero, new base price is computed for the new item specification for quality/ outlet adjustments. The new item specification can either be an entirely new item previously not available or can be some item specification which was already available in the market but was not included in the frame. Base prices for items with the special codes other than „0" are computed as

$$New\ base\ price = \frac{Price\ of\ new\ specification\ of\ last\ month}{Price\ of\ old\ specification\ of\ last\ month} \times old\ base\ price$$

The new specification is a new entrant in the market as is the case mostly inrespect of electronic goods, etc. where the previous month price is not available.In such cases, the current price of new specification is assumed to be the previous month price for calculation of New Base Price. For specifications which are already available in the market and are being reported for the first time as a substitute, previous two months prices are made available from the field alongwith the current price. The same is then used for the calculation of New Base price. However, if it is not possible to ascertain the previous prices, current month price is taken as the previous price.

Having done the treatment of seasonal items, temporarily missing items,permanently missing items etc., the elementary index for each item is computedusing Jevon‘s method i.e. use of Geometric Mean of the ratio of current month‘s prices over base year‘s prices over different markets State-wise. The item indices are aggregated (using respective weights) to arrive at Sub-group indices, which would further be aggregated to arrive at Group and General indices for respective sector of the concerned State/UT. These Sub-group, Group and General indices are aggregated as weighted average, using share of the respective States in the total expenditure of that items to compile all India sub- group, group and General indices respectively. For compilation of all India item indices, weighted average of States‘ item indices are compiled using shares of therespective State. After compilation of CPI (Rural) and CPI (Urban) at different levels, these are aggregated to arrive at their respective CPI (Combined) using share of rural and urban areas expenditure in combined expenditure.

Schedule.9.1

Consumer Price Index (R/U/C) Schedules

GROUP	CATEGORY	SUBGROUP		SECTION	GOODS/SERVICES	WEIGHTED ITEM		PRICED ITEM	CODE		ITEM
1									FOOD AND BEVERAGE		
1	1								FOOD		
1	1	0	1						CEREALS AND PRODUCTS		
1	1	0	1	1					Major cereals and products		
1	1	0	1	1	1	0	2		102		Rice അരി
									I	1	Red (Boiled)
1	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	1		i	(Specify name) ....
1	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	2		ii	(Specify name) ....
										2	Red(Raw)
1	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	3			(Specify name) ....
									II	1	White (Boiled)
1	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	4		i	(Specify name) ....
1	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	5		ii	(Specify name) ....
										2	White (Raw)
1	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	6		i	(Specify name) ....
1	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	7		ii	(Specify name) ....
1	1	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	103		Chira (അവൽ)
1	1	0	1	1	1	0	4	0	104		Khoi/Lawa (മലർ)
1	1	0	1	1	1	0	5	0	105		Muri (പൊരി)
									106		Rice Products
1	1	0	1	1	1	0	6	1		i	Specify the item...
1	1	0	1	1	1	0	6	2		ii	Specify the item...
1	1	0	1	1	1	0	8	1	108	i	Wheat
1	1	0	1	1	1	0	8	2		ii	Aatta
1	1	0	1	1	1	0	9	0	110		Maida
1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	111		Suji/Rawa (Specify the item

GROUP	CATEGORY	SUBGROUP		SECTION	GOODS/SERVICES	WEIGHTED ITEM		PRICED ITEM	CODE		ITEM
1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	112		Vermicelly/ Noodles (Specify the item)
1	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	113		Bread (Bakery)
									291		Biscuits/chocolates
1	1	0	1	1	1	1	3	1		i	Specify Name
1	1	0	1	1	1	1	3	2		ii	Specify Name
									114		Other Wheat Products
1	1	0	1	1	1	1	4	1		i	(Specify the item) .
1	1	0	1	1	1	1	4	2		ii	(Specify the item)
									122		Other Cereals
1	1	0	1	1	1	1	5	1		i	(Specify the item) .
1	1	0	1	1	1	1	5	2		ii	(Specify the item) .
									139		Cereal Substitutes
1	1	0	1	1	1	1	6	1		i	(Specify the item) .
1	1	0	1	1	1	1	6	2		ii	(Specify the item) .
1	1	0	1	2						Course cereals and products	
									115		Jowar & Products
1	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	1		i	(Specify the item) …
1	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2		ii	(Specify the item)….
									116		Bajra & Products
1	1	0	1	2	1	0	2	1		i	(Specify the item)….
1	1	0	1	2	1	0	2	2		ii	(Specify the item) …
									117		Maize &products (Cholam)
1	1	0	1	2	1	0	3	1		i	(Specify the item)…
1	1	0	1	2	1	0	3	2		ii	(Specify the item)
									118		Barley & Products

GROUP	CATEGORY	SUBGROUP		SECTION	GOODS/SERVICES	WEIGHTED ITEM		PRICED ITEM	CODE		ITEM
1	1	0	1	2	1	0	4	1		i	(Specify the item)
1	1	0	1	2	1	0	4	2		ii	(Specify the item) .
									120		Small Millets & Products
1	1	0	1	2	1	0	5	1		i	(Specify the item) .
1	1	0	1	2	1	0	5	2		ii	(Specify the item) .
									121		Ragi & Products
1	1	0	1	2	1	0	6	1		i	(Specify the item) .
1	1	0	1	2	1	0	6	2		ii	(Specify the item) .
1	1	0	1	3						Grinding Charge	
									486		Grinding Charges
1	1	0	1	3	2	0	1	1		i	for dry wheat
1	1	0	1	3	2	0	1	2		ii	for dry rice
1	1	0	1	3	2	0	1	3		iii	for frying and grinding charges...;
1	1	0	1	3	2	0	1	4		iv	for wet Dosa/Idli/Appam
1	1	0	2							Meat and fish	
1	1	0	2	1						Meat	
1	1	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	192		Mutton
1	1	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	193		Beef/Buffalo meat
1	1	0	2	1	1	0	3	0	194		Pork
1	1	0	2	1	1	0	4	0	195		Chicken
1	1	0	2	1	1	0	5	0	196		Others -Birds, Crab etc
1	1	0	2	2						Fish,Prawn	
1	1	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	191	i	Fish(fresh), Mathi/Chala
1	1	0	2	2	1	0	1	2		ii	Fish(fresh/Frozen), Type of Fish-Ayala
1	1	0	2	2	1	0	1	3		iii	Fish(fresh/Frozen), Type of Fish-Tuna
1	1	0	2	2	1	0	1	4		iv	Prawn

GROUP	CATEGORY	SUBGROUP		SECTION	GOODS/SERVICES	WEIGHTED ITEM		PRICED ITEM	CODE		ITEM
1	1	0	2	2	1	0	1	5		v	Fish (Dry) Type of Fish….
1	1	0	2	2	1	0	1	6		vi	Fish (Dry) Type of Fish….
1	1	0	3						190		Eggs
1	1	0	3	1	1	0	1	1		i	Eggs -HEN
1	1	0	3	1	1	0	1	2		ii	Eggs -DUCK
1	1	0	4						MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS		
1	1	0	4	1						Liquid Milk	
1	1	0	4	1	1	0	1	1	160	i	Milk: liquid (litre) packed
1	1	0	4	1	1	0	1	2		ii	Milk: liquid (litre) loose
1	1	0	4	1	1	0	1	3		iii	Milk: liquid (litre) loose
1	1	0	4	2						Milk products	
1	1	0	4	2	1	0	1	0	161		Baby Food
1	1	0	4	2	1	0	2	0	162		Milk: Condensed/ Powder
1	1	0	4	2	1	0	3	0	163		Curd
									167		Other Milk Products
1	1	0	4	2	1	0	4	1		i	(Specify the name)
1	1	0	4	2	1	0	4	2		ii	(Specify the name)
1	1	0	5						OIL AND FATS		
1	1	0	5	1						Oils	
1	1	0	5	1	1	0	1	0	181		Mustard Oil
1	1	0	5	1	1	0	2	0	182		Groundnut Oil
1	1	0	5	1	1	0	3	0	183		Coconut Oil
1	1	0	5	1	1	0	4		184		Refined Oil Saffola,Sunflower,soyabean oil
1	1	0	5	1	1	0	4	1		i	(Specify the name)
1	1	0	5	1	1	0	4	2		ii	(Specify the name)
									185		Edible Oil

GROUP	CATEGORY	SUBGROUP		SECTION	GOODS/SERVICES	WEIGHTED ITEM		PRICED ITEM	CODE		ITEM
1	1	0	5	1	1	0	5	1		i	(Specify the name)
1	1	0	5	1	1	0	5	2		ii	Palm Oil
1	1	0	5	2						Fats	
1	1	0	5	2	1	0	1	0	164		Ghee
1	1	0	5	2	1	0	2	0	165		Butter
1	1	0	5	2	1	0	3	0	180		Vananspati/ Margarine (Specify name) …
1	1	0	6						FRUITS		
1	1	0	6	1						Fresh Fruits	
1	1	0	6	1	1	0	1	1	220	i	Plantain Specify name
1	1	0	6	1	1	0	1	2		ii	Banana നേന്ത്രപ്പഴം
1	1	0	6	1	1	0	2	0	221		Jack fruit ചക്കപ്പഴം
1	1	0	6	1	1	0	3	0	222		Watermelon തണ്ണിമത്തൻ
1	1	0	6	1	1	0	4	0	223		Pineapple കൈതച്ചക്ക
1	1	0	6	1	1	0	5	0	224		Coconut
1	1	0	6	1	1	0	6	0	225		Tender Coconut കരിക്ക്
1	1	0	6	1	1	0	7	0	226		Guava പേരയ്ക്ക
1	1	0	6	1	1	0	8	0	227		Singara നൊങ്ക്
1	1	0	6	1	1	0	9	0	228		Orange/Mausambi
1	1	0	6	1	1	1	0	0	230		Papaya പപ്പായ
1	1	0	6	1	1	1	1	0	231		Mango മാങ്ങ
1	1	0	6	1	1	1	2	0	232		Kharbooza
1	1	0	6	1	1	1	3	0	233		Pears (Nasmati)
1	1	0	6	1	1	1	4	0	234		Berries
1	1	0	6	1	1	1	5	0	235		Leechi
1	1	0	6	1	1	1	6	0	236		Apple
1	1	0	6	1	1	1	7	0	237		Grapes മുന്തിരിങ്ങ

GROUP	CATEGORY	SUBGROUP		SECTION	GOODS/SERVICES	WEIGHTED ITEM		PRICED ITEM	CODE		ITEM
									238	Other fresh fruits	
1	1	0	6	1	1	1	8	1		i	(Specify the name)…
1	1	0	6	1	1	1	8	2		ii	(Specify the name)…
1	1	0	6	2							Dry Fruits
1	1	0	6	2	1	0	1	0	240		Coconut (Copra)
1	1	0	6	2	1	0	2	0	241		Groundnut നിലക്കടല
1	1	0	6	2	1	0	3	0	242		Dates ഈന്തപ്പഴം
1	1	0	6	2	1	0	4	0	243		Cashewnut കശുവണ്ടിപ്പരിപ്പ്
1	1	0	6	2	1	0	5	0	244		Walnut
									245		Other nuts
1	1	0	6	2	1	0	6	1		i	(Specify the name)…
1	1	0	6	2	1	0	6	2		ii	(Specify the name)…
1	1	0	6	2	1	0	7	0	246		Raisin,Kishmish,Monacca Specify
1	1	0	6	2	1	0	8	0	247		Other Dry Fruits(Specify Name)
1	1	0	7						VEGETABLES		
1	1	0	7	1						Root vegetables	
1	1	0	7	1	1	0	1	0	200		Potato (ഉരുളക്കിഴങ്ങ്)
1	1	0	7	1	1	0	2	1	201	i	Onion (സവാള)
1	1	0	7	1	1	0	2	2		ii	Onion- Small (ചെറിയ ഉള്ളി)
1	1	0	7	1	1	0	3	0	204		Raddish (മുള്ളങ്കി)
1	1	0	7	1	1	0	4	0	205		Carrot
1	1	0	7	1	1	0	5	0	251		Garlic (വെളുത്തുള്ളി)

GROUP	CATEGORY	SUBGROUP		SECTION	GOODS/SERVICES	WEIGHTED ITEM		PRICED ITEM	CODE		ITEM
1	1	0	7	1	1	0	6	0	250		Ginger (ഇഞ്ചി)
1	1	0	7	2					206		Other leafy Vegetables
1	1	0	7	2	1	0	1	1		i	Cheera
1	1	0	7	2	1	0	1	2		ii	(Specify the name)Palak etc .
1	1	0	7	3							Other Vegetables
1	1	0	7	3	1	0	1	0	202		Tomato തക്കാളി
1	1	0	7	3	1	0	2	0	203		Brinjal (കത്തിരിയ്ക്ക)
1	1	0	7	3	1	0	3	0	211		Cauliflower
1	1	0	7	3	1	0	4	0	212		Cabbage
1	1	0	7	3	1	0	5	0	207		Chillies (Green) പച്ചമുളക്
1	1	0	7	3	1	0	6	0	208		Ladies finger (വെണ്ടയ്ക്ക)
1	1	0	7	3	1	0	7	0	210		Parwal/Patal /kundru (ഇളവൻ/കുമ്പളങ്ങ/....)
1	1	0	7	3	1	0	8	1	213		Gourd
1	1	0	7	3	1	0	8	2			Pumpkin(മത്തൻ)
1	1	0	7	3	1	0	9	1	214	i	Peas പയർ
1	1	0	7	3	1	0	9	2		ii	Peas പയർ
1	1	0	7	3	1	1	0	0	215		Frenchbeans/Barbati ബീൻസ്
1	1	0	7	3	1	1	1	0	216		Lemon (നാരങ്ങ)
1	1	0	7	3	1	1	2		217	Other Vegetables	
1	1	0	7	3	1	1	2	1			Beetroot
1	1	0	7	3	1	1	2	2			Arum (ചേന)
1	1	0	7	3	1	1	2	3			Bitter gourd (പാവയ്ക്ക)
1	1	0	7	3	1	1	2	4			Cucumber (വെള്ളരി)
1	1	0	7	3	1	1	2	5			Snakegourd (പടവലം)

GROUP	CATEGORY	SUBGROUP		SECTION	GOODS/SERVICES	WEIGHTED ITEM		PRICED ITEM	CODE		ITEM
1	1	0	7	3	1	1	2	6			Papaya (പച്ച പപ്പായ)
1	1	0	7	3	1	1	2	7			Capsicum
1	1	0	7	3	1	1	2	8		i	Plantain (Green)
1	1	0	7	3	1	1	2	9		ii	Banana
1	1	0	7	3	1	1	2	10			Jackfruit (പച്ചച്ചക്ക)
1	1	0	7	3	1	1	2	11			Drumstick
1	1	0	7	4							Vegetable products
									294		Pickles (അച്ചാർ)
1	1	0	7	4	1	0	1	1		i	(Specify)
1	1	0	7	4	1	0	1	2		ii	(Specify)
1	1	0	7	4	1	0	2	0	293		Banana Chips
1	1	0	8						PULSES AND PULSE PRODUCTS		
1	1	0	8	1							Pulses
1	1	0	8	1	1	0	1	0	140		Arhar/Tur dhal (തുവരപ്പരിപ്പ്)
1	1	0	8	1	1	0	2	0	141		Bengal Gram (Split) കടലപ്പരിപ്പ്
1	1	0	8	1	1	0	3	1	142	i	Bengal Gram (Black) കറുത്ത കടല
1	1	0	8	1	1	0	3	2		ii	Bengal Gram (White) വെളുത്ത കടല
1	1	0	8	1	1	0	4	0	143		Moong (Whole) ചെറുപയർ
1	1	0	8	1	1	0	5	0	144		Masurdal മസൂർദാൽ
									145		Urd Dhal (ഉഴുന്ന്)
1	1	0	8	1	1	0	6	1		i	with husk
1	1	0	8	1	1	0	6	2		ii	without husk

GROUP	CATEGORY	SUBGROUP		SECTION	GOODS/SERVICES	WEIGHTED ITEM		PRICED ITEM	CODE		ITEM
1	1	0	8	1	1	0	7	0	146		Green Peas(dry)
1	1	0	8	1	1	0	8	0	147		Khesari
									148		Other Pulses
1	1	0	8	1	1	0	9	1		i	(Specify the name)
1	1	0	8	1	1	0	9	2		ii	(Specify the name)
1	1	0	8	2							Pulse products
1	1	0	8	2	1	0	1	0	150		Gram Products
1	1	0	8	2	1	0	2	0	151		Besan
1	1	0	8	2	1	0	3	0	152		other pulse product
1	1	0	9						SUGAR AND CONFECTIONERY		
1	1	0	9	1						Sugar	
1	1	0	9	1	1	0	2	0	172		Sugar-Other Sources
1	1	0	9	1	1	0	3	1	173	i	Palmgur കരുപ്പെട്ടി
1	1	0	9	1	1	0	3	2		ii	Canegur ശർക്കര
1	1	0	9	2							Confectionery
1	1	0	9	2	1	0	1	0	174		Candy,Misri കൽക്കണ്ടം

GROUP	CATEGORY	SUBGROUP		SECTION	GOODS/SERVICES	WEIGHTED ITEM		PRICED ITEM	CODE		ITEM
1	1	0	9	2	1	0	2	0	175		Honey
1	1	0	9	2	1	0	3	1	295	i	Sauce (Specify)____________
1	1	0	9	2	1	0	3	2		ii	Jam/Jelly
1	1	0	9	3							Ice-Cream
1	1	0	9	3	1	0	1	0	166		Ice-Cream
1	1	1	0						CONDIMENTS AND SPICES		
1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	170		Salt
1	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	252		Jeerakam
1	1	1	0	1	1	0	3	0	253		Dhaniya കൊത്തമല്ലി
1	1	1	0	1	1	0	4	0	254		Turmeric (മഞ്ഞൾ) [whole/powdered]
1	1	1	0	1	1	0	5	0	255		Black pepper (കറുത്ത കുരുമുളക്)
1	1	1	0	1	1	0	6	0	256		Dry chillies (ഉണക്ക മുളക്)
1	1	1	0	1	1	0	7	1	257	i	Tamarind (പുളി)
1	1	1	0	1	1	0	7	2		ii	Kudampuli കുടംപുളി
1	1	1	0	1	1	0	8	0	258		Curry Powder Specify …;

GROUP	CATEGORY	SUBGROUP		SECTION	GOODS/SERVICES	WEIGHTED ITEM		PRICED ITEM	CODE		ITEM
1	1	1	0	1	1	0	9	0	260		Oil seeds
									261		Other Spices
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1		i	Mustard കടുക്
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	2		ii	കായം
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	3		iii	ഉലുവ
1	2								BEVERAGES		
1	2	1	1						NON-ALCHOHOLIC BEVERAGES		
1	2	1	1	1						Tea and coffee beverages	
1	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	271		Tea leaf
1	2	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	273		Coffee Powder
1	2	1	1	2						Mineral Water and other beverages	
1	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	274		Mineral Water
									275		Cold Beverages
1	2	1	1	2	1	0	2	1		i	Specify name…..
1	2	1	1	2	1	0	2	2		ii	Specify name…..
1	2	1	1	2	1	0	3	0	276		Fruit juice /shake
									277		Other beverages
1	2	1	1	2	1	0	4	1		i	Neera
1	2	1	1	2	1	0	4	2		ii	Specify name .
1	1	1	2						PREPARED MEALS, SNACKS, SWEETS ETC		

GROUP	CATEGORY	SUBGROUP		SECTION	GOODS/SERVICES	WEIGHTED ITEM		PRICED ITEM	CODE		ITEM
1	1	1	2	1						Prepared tea and coffee	
1	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	270		Tea Cup
1	1	1	2	1	1	0	2	0	272		Coffee Cups
1	1	1	2	2							Prepared meals
									280		Cooked meals purchased
1	1	1	2	2	1	0	1	1		i	Vegetarian(Ordinary meals)
1	1	1	2	2	1	0	1	2		ii	Non-Vegetarian(meal with fish curry)
1	1	1	2	3						Sweets and snacks	
									283		Cooked snacks purchased
1	1	1	2	3	1	0	1	1		i	Specify name .
1	1	1	2	3	1	0	1	2		ii	Specify name .
									284		Other served processed food
1	1	1	2	3	1	0	2	1		i	Specify name .
1	1	1	2	3	1	0	2	2		ii	Specify name .
									PREPARED FOOD ITEMS		
									290		Prepared Sweets
1	1	1	2	3	1	0	3	1		i	Cake; Specify item
1	1	1	2	3	1	0	3	2		ii	Specify item
1	1	1	2	3	1	0	3	3		iii	Specify item

GROUP	CATEGORY	SUBGROUP		SECTION	GOODS/SERVICES	WEIGHTED ITEM		PRICED ITEM	CODE		ITEM
1	1	1	2	3	1	0	4	0	292		Papad,Bhujia,Namkeen
									296		Other pakaged processed food
1	1	1	2	3	1	0	5	1		i	(Specify)____________
1	1	1	2	3	1	0	5	2		ii	(Specify)____________
2									PAN, TOBACCO & INTOXICANTS		
2	1	0	1	1						Intoxicants	
2	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	322		Country liquor(Ltr.)
									324		Foreign/refined liquor,Wine etc
2	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	1		i	Specify
2	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	2		ii	Specify
2	1	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	321		Toddy
2	1	0	1	1	1	0	4	0	323		Beer
2	1	0	1	1	1	0	5	1	325	i	Other intoxicants,
2	1	0	1	1	1	0	5	2		ii	Specify
2	1	0	1	1	1	0	6	0	320		Ganja
2	1	0	1	2						Pan and ingredients	
2	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	300		Pan:leaf (വെറ്റില)

GROUP	CATEGORY	SUBGROUP		SECTION	GOODS/SERVICES	WEIGHTED ITEM		PRICED ITEM	CODE		ITEM
2	1	0	1	2	1	0	2	0	301		Pan:finished
									302		Ingredients for pan
2	1	0	1	2	1	0	3	1		i	Supari
2	1	0	1	2	1	0	3	2		ii	Lime
2	1	0	1	3						Tobacco products	
2	1	0	1	3	1	0	1	0	310		Bidi
2	1	0	1	3	1	0	2	0	311		Cigarettes
2	1	0	1	3	1	0	3	0	312		Leaf Tobacco
2	1	0	1	3	1	0	4	0	313		Snuff
2	1	0	1	3	1	0	5	0	314		Hokkah Tobacco
2	1	0	1	3	1	0	6	0	315		Cheroot
2	1	0	1	3	1	0	7	0	316		Zarda/ kimam/ surti
									317		Other tobacco products
2	1	0	1	3	1	0	8	1		i	Specify
2	1	0	1	3	1	0	8	2		ii	Specify
3									CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR		
3	1	0	1						CLOTHING		

GROUP	CATEGORY	SUBGROUP		SECTION	GOODS/SERVICES	WEIGHTED ITEM		PRICED ITEM	CODE		ITEM
3	1	0	1	1						Readymade garments	
									350		Dhoti
3	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1		i	handloom
3	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	2		ii	khadi
3	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	3		iii	Cotton
3	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	4		iv	Synthetic
									351		Sari
3	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	1		i	handloom
3	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	2		ii	khadi
3	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	3		iii	Cotton
3	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	4		iv	Synthetic
3	1	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	355		Dupatta, Shawl Specify….
3	1	0	1	1	1	0	4	0	367		Lungi
3	1	0	1	1	1	0	5	0	358		Kurtha,Pajama suits-Males Specify…
3	1	0	1	1	1	0	6	0	363		Shirts,T-Shirts Specify…
3	1	0	1	1	1	0	7	0	364		Shorts,Trousers,Bermudas Specify…
3	1	0	1	1	1	0	8	0	370		Baniyan,socks,oth.hosiery,undergarments etc Specify…
3	1	0	1	1	1	0	9	0	360		Kurtha,Pajama suits-Females Specify…
3	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	365		Froks,Skirts etc. Specify…
3	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	366		Blouse,Dopatta,Scarf etc. Specify…
3	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	368		Other Casual wear Specify…
3	1	0	1	1	1	1	3	0	356		School/College uniform -Boys
3	1	0	1	1	1	1	4	0	357		School/College uniform -Girls

GROUP	CATEGORY	SUBGROUP		SECTION	GOODS/SERVICES	WEIGHTED ITEM		PRICED ITEM	CODE		ITEM
										1	Readymade Garments (Gents)
										i	Specify name.
										ii	Specify name.
										2	Readymade Garments (Ladies.)
										i	Specify name.
										ii	Specify name.
3	1	0	1	2						Knitted garments	
3	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	354		Coat,Jacket,Sweater,etc. Specify….
3	1	0	1	2	1	0	2	0	374		Knitting Wool CottonYarn
3	1	0	1	3						Other clothing	
3	1	0	1	3	1	0	1	0	361		Kurta,Kameez Specify…
3	1	0	1	3	1	0	2	0	362		pajamas,salwar Specify…
3	1	0	1	3	1	0	3	1	352	i	Cloth for Shirt-Synthetic (mtr)
3	1	0	1	3	1	0	3	2		ii	Cloth for Shirt-cotton
3	1	0	1	3	1	0	3	3		iii	Cloth for salwar
3	1	0	1	3	1	0	4	1	353	i	Cloth for coat
3	1	0	1	3	1	0	4	2		ii	Cloth for trousers
3	1	0	1	3	1	0	5	0	372		Infant clothing
3	1	0	1	3	1	0	6	0	375		Clothing(1st hand): Others
3	1	0	1	3	1	0	7	0	376		Clothing: second hand
3	1	0	1	3	1	0	8	1	371		Gumchha,Towel,handkerchief Specify…
3	1	0	1	3	1	0	8	2			Thorthu
3	1	0	1	3	1	0	9	1	373	i	Head wear/Belt,Ties Specify…

GROUP	CATEGORY	SUBGROUP		SECTION	GOODS/SERVICES	WEIGHTED ITEM		PRICED ITEM	CODE		ITEM
3	1	0	1	3	1	0	9	2		ii	Sweater/Scarf Specify…
3	1	0	1	4						Talioring and laundry services	
3	1	0	1	4	2	0	1		484		Washerman laundry ironing
3	1	0	1	4	2	0	1	1			laundary
3	1	0	1	4	2	0	1	2			
3	1	0	1	4	2	0	1	3			
3	1	0	1	4	2	0	1	4			ironing
3	1	0	1	4	2	0	1	5			
									485		Tailoring charge
3	1	0	1	4	2	0	2	1		i	Tailoring charge(Gents)
3	1	0	1	4	2	0	2	2		ii	Tailoring charge(Ladies)
3	1	0	2						FOOTWEAR		
3	1	0	2	1	1	0	1	1	390	i	Leather shoes(gents)
3	1	0	2	1	1	0	1	2		ii	Leather boots, shoes((Ladies))
3	1	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	391		Leather /Sandal Chappals
3	1	0	2	1	1	0	3	1	392	i	Other leather footwear(MEN)
3	1	0	2	1	1	0	3	2		ii	Other leather footwear(ladies) Specify
3	1	0	2	1	1	0	4	0	393		Rubber/PVC footwear(Chappal) Specify.
3	1	0	2	1	1	0	5	0	394		Other footwear Specify________
4	1	0	1	1						House rent	
4	1	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	520		House/Garage rent(actual)
4	1	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	522		Residential land rent
4	1	0	1	1	2	0	3	0	539		House/Garage rent(actual)Imputed

GROUP	CATEGORY	SUBGROUP		SECTION	GOODS/SERVICES	WEIGHTED ITEM		PRICED ITEM	CODE		ITEM
4	1	0	1	2						Housing charges	
4	1	0	1	2	2	0	1	0	632		Residential building & Land
4	1	0	1	2	2	0	2	1	540	i	Water Charges(Pvt)
4	1	0	1	2	2	0	2	2		ii	Water Charges(Govt)
									541		Other Consumer Taxes
4	1	0	1	2	2	0	3	1		i	1
4	1	0	1	2	2	0	3	2		ii	2
4	1	0	1	2	2	0	3	3		iii	3
4	1	0	1	2	2	0	3	4		iv	4
5									FUEL & LIGHT		
5	1	0	1	1						Electricity	
5	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	332		Electricity (Std Unit)
5	1	0	1	2						Gas fuel	
									338		L.P.G.(Domestic)
5	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	1		i	Govt.
5	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2		ii	Private
5	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	3		iii	Neethi
5	1	0	1	2	1	0	2	0	342		Gobar Gas
5	1	0	1	3						Liquid fuel	
5	1	0	1	3	1	0	2	0	335		Kerosene-Other Sources
5	1	0	1	3	1	0	5	0	345		Other Fuel Specify
5	1	0	1	4						Solid fuel	
5	1	0	1	4	1	0	1	0	330		Coke
5	1	0	1	4	1	0	2	0	331		Firewood and Chips
5	1	0	1	4	1	0	3	0	337		Coal
5	1	0	1	4	1	0	4	0	340		Charcoal
5	1	0	1	4	1	0	5	0	333		Dung Cake
6				`					MISCELLANEOUS		
6	1	0	1							HOUSEHOLD GOODS & SERVICES	

GROUP	CATEGORY	SUBGROUP		SECTION	GOODS/SERVICES	WEIGHTED ITEM		PRICED ITEM	CODE		ITEM
6	1	0	1	1						Furniture and furnishing	
6	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	550		Bedstead
6	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	551		Almirah/ dressing table
6	1	0	1	1	1	0	3	1	552	i	Chair
6	1	0	1	1	1	0	3	2		ii	Table
6	1	0	1	1	1	0	4	0	554		Foam /rubber cushion
6	1	0	1	1	1	0	5	0	556		Paintings ,Drawings etc
6	1	0	1	1	1	0	6	0	557		Other Furniture and Fixtrs
6	1	0	1	1	1	0	7	0	630		Bathroom & sanitary equipment
6	1	0	1	1	1	0	8	0	583		Lantern, lamp, lampshadeSpecify
6	1	0	1	1	1	0	9	0	555		Carpet
6	1	0	1	2						Bedding	
6	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	380		Bed sheet ,Bed Cover Specify…
6	1	0	1	2	1	0	2	0	381		Rug, Blanket Specify…
6	1	0	1	2	1	0	3	1	382	i	Pillow/Quilt Mattress Specify…
6	1	0	1	2	1	0	3	2		ii	mattress
6	1	0	1	2	1	0	4	0	383		Cloth for upholstery ,curtain,Table cloth etc(m) Specify…
6	1	0	1	2	1	0	5	0	384		Mosquito net(No.)
6	1	0	1	2	1	0	6	0	385		Bedding: Others
6	1	0	1	3						Household Appliances	
6	1	0	1	3	1	0	1	0	581		Air conditioner, cooler Specify
6	1	0	1	3	1	0	2	0	582		inverter
6	1	0	1	3	1	0	3	0	584		Sewing machine
6	1	0	1	3	1	0	4	0	585		Washing machine
6	1	0	1	3	1	0	5	0	586		Stove/Gas burner

GROUP	CATEGORY	SUBGROUP		SECTION	GOODS/SERVICES	WEIGHTED ITEM		PRICED ITEM	CODE		ITEM
6	1	0	1	3	1	0	6	0	588		Refrigerator
6	1	0	1	3	1	0	7	0	580		Electric fan(ceiling fan)
6	1	0	1	3	1	0	8	0	590		Water purifier
6	1	0	1	3	1	0	9	1	591	i	Electric iron
6	1	0	1	3	1	0	9	2		ii	Electric Heater
6	1	0	1	3	1	1	0	0	592		Other cooking/household appliances Specify….
6	1	0	1	3	1	1	1	0	621		Other machines for household work Specify
6	1	0	1	3	1	1	2	0	633		Other durables
6	1	0	1	3	2	1	3	0	494		Repair charge for non-durable
6	1	0	1	4							
6	1	0	1	4	1	0	1	0	570		Steel utensils Specify
6	1	0	1	4	1	0	2	0	587		Pressure cooker (Ordinary)
6	1	0	1	4	1	0	3	0	571		Other metal utensils Specify
6	1	0	1	4	1	0	4	0	572		Casseroles thermos etc Specify
6	1	0	1	4	1	0	5	0	573		Other crockery & utensils Specify
6	1	0	1	4	1	0	6	0	463		Earthenware
6	1	0	1	4	1	0	7	0	464		Glassware
6	1	0	1	5						Tools and Equipment for house	
6	1	0	1	5	1	0	1	1	460	i	Tube Light
6	1	0	1	5	1	0	1	2		ii	Tube light (With fitting)
6	1	0	1	5	1	0	1	3		iii	Bulb
6	1	0	1	5	1	0	2	1	631	i	Plugs
6	1	0	1	5	1	0	2	2		ii	switches
6	1	0	1	5	1	0	3	0	461		Electric batteries
6	1	0	1	5	1	0	4	1	441	i	Torch

GROUP	CATEGORY	SUBGROUP		SECTION	GOODS/SERVICES	WEIGHTED ITEM		PRICED ITEM	CODE		ITEM
6	1	0	1	5	1	0	4	2		ii	Battery
6	1	0	1	5	1	0	5	0	442		Lock
6	1	0	1	5	1	0	6		462		Other non-durable electric goods
6	1	0	1	5	1	0	6	1		i	Specify
6	1	0	1	5	1	0	6	2		ii	Specify
6	1	0	1	6						Other household items	
6	1	0	1	6	1	0	1	0	465		Bucket(plastic)
6	1	0	1	6	1	0	2	0	466		Coir
6	1	0	1	6	1	0	3	1	467	i	Washing soap
6	1	0	1	6	1	0	3	2		ii	Washing Powder
6	1	0	1	6	1	0	4	0	468		Other washing requisites Specify
6	1	0	1	6	1	0	5	0	470		Agarbati Specify.
6	1	0	1	6	1	0	6	0	471		Flower(fresh):all purpose
6	1	0	1	6	1	0	7	1	472	i	Mosquito repellent
6	1	0	1	6	1	0	7	2		ii	Insecticide
6	1	0	1	6	1	0	7	3		iii	Acid
6	1	0	1	6	1	0	8	0	336		Matches (Box)
6	1	0	1	6	1	0	9	0	341		Candle
6	1	0	1	6	1	1	0	0	473		Other petty articles
6	1	0	1	7						Household services	
6	1	0	1	7	2	0	1	0	480		Domestic servant Specify
6	1	0	1	7	2	0	2	0	481		Attendant
6	1	0	1	7	2	0	3	0	482		Sweeper
6	1	0	1	7	2	0	4	0	492		Priest
6	1	0	1	7	2	0	5	0	523		Other Consumer Rent
6	1	0	1	7	2	0	6	0	491		Miscellaneous expenses Specify
6	1	0	1	7	2	0	7	0	497		Other Consumer Services(Driver car)
6	1	0	2						MEDICAL		
6	1	0	2	1						Institutional health	

GROUP	CATEGORY	SUBGROUP		SECTION	GOODS/SERVICES	WEIGHTED ITEM		PRICED ITEM	CODE		ITEM
									410		Medicine
6	1	0	2	1	1	0	1	1		i	Pain Killer
6	1	0	2	1	1	0	1	2		ii	a. Cough Syrup(Adult)
6	1	0	2	1	1	0	1	3			b. Cough Syrup(Adult)
6	1	0	2	1	1	0	1	4		iii	Medicine for BP
6	1	0	2	1	1	0	1	5		iv	Medicine for Sugar
6	1	0	2	1	1	0	1	6		v	Medicine for Cholestrol
6	1	0	2	1	1	0	1	7		vi	Dasamoolarishtam
6	1	0	2	1	1	0	1	8		vii	Dhanvantharithailam
6	1	0	2	1	2	0	2	1	411	i	X-ray
6	1	0	2	1	2	0	2	2		ii	ECG
6	1	0	2	1	2	0	2	3		iii	Blood Sugar Test
6	1	0	2	1	2	0	3	1	412	i	Doctors/consultation fee Physician
6	1	0	2	1	2	0	3	2		ii	home nurse charges Specify
6	1	0	2	1	2	0	4	0	414		Other medical expenses Specify
6	1	0	2	1	2	0	5	0	413		Hospital &Nursing Home Charge(Specify)
6	1	0	2	2						Non-institutional health	
									420		Medicine
6	1	0	2	2	1	0	1	1		i	Pain Killer
6	1	0	2	2	1	0	1	2		ii	a. Cough Syrup(Adult)
6	1	0	2	2	1	0	1	3			b. Cough Syrup(Adult)
6	1	0	2	2	1	0	1	4		iii	Medicine for BP
6	1	0	2	2	1	0	1	5		iv	Medicine for Sugar
6	1	0	2	2	1	0	1	6		v	Medicine for Cholestrol
6	1	0	2	2	1	0	1	7		vi	Dasamoolarishtam
6	1	0	2	2	1	0	1	8		vii	Dhanvantharithailam

GROUP	CATEGORY	SUBGROUP		SECTION	GOODS/SERVICES	WEIGHTED ITEM		PRICED ITEM	CODE		ITEM
6	1	0	2	2	1	0	2	0	611		Other Medical equipments
6	1	0	2	2	1	0	3	0	423		Family planing appliances Specify
6	1	0	2	2	1	0	4	0	440		Spectacles
6	1	0	2	2	1	0	5	1	610	i	Contact lenses
6	1	0	2	2	1	0	5	2		ii	
6	1	0	2	2	1	0	5	3		iii	
6	1	0	2	2	2	0	6	0	424		Other medical expenses Specify
6	1	0	2	2	2	0	7	0	422		Doctor's fee / Surgeon's fee
6	1	0	2	2	2	0	8	1	421	i	X-ray
6	1	0	2	2	2	0	8	2		ii	ECG
6	1	0	2	2	2	0	8	3		iii	Blood Sugar Test
6	1	0	3						TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION		
6	1	0	3	1						Transport vehicles and parts	
6	1	0	3	1	1	0	1	0	602		Motor car ,Jeep
6	1	0	3	1	1	0	2	0	601		Motor cycle/ scooter
6	1	0	3	1	1	0	3	0	600		Bicycle
6	1	0	3	1	1	0	4	0	604		Other transport equipment
6	1	0	3	1	1	0	5	0	603		Tyres & Tubes
6	1	0	3	2						Fuel for Transport	
6	1	0	3	2	1	0	1	0	508		Petrol
6	1	0	3	2	1	0	2	0	510		Diesel
6	1	0	3	2	1	0	3	0	511		Lubricating oil
6	1	0	3	2	1	0	4	0	513		Other conveyance Specify___________
6	1	0	3	3						Transport Service	
									501		Railway fare
6	1	0	3	3	2	0	1	1		i	Rail Fare Outstation(including reservation charges) Adult
6	1	0	3	3	2	0	1	2		ii	Rail Fare Local Train

GROUP	CATEGORY	SUBGROUP		SECTION	GOODS/SERVICES	WEIGHTED ITEM		PRICED ITEM	CODE		ITEM
									502		Bus fare
6	1	0	3	3	2	0	2	1		i	Local bus(Private)
6	1	0	3	3	2	0	2	2		ii	Local bus(KSRTC)
6	1	0	3	3	2	0	2	3		iii	Fast passenger(KSRTC)
6	1	0	3	3	2	0	3	1	503	i	Taxi Fare
6	1	0	3	3	2	0	3	2		ii	Auto-rickshaw fare
6	1	0	3	3	2	0	4	0	505		Rickshaw (manual) fare
6	1	0	3	3	2	0	5	0	506		Horse cart fare
6	1	0	3	3	2	0	6	0	512		School bus/van (Rent)
6	1	0	3	3	2	0	7	0	500		Airway fare
6	1	0	3	3	2	0	8	0	504		Steamer boat fare
6	1	0	3	3	2	0	9	0	507		Porter charges
6	1	0	3	4						Communication Devices	
6	1	0	3	4	1	0	1	0	623		Mobile phone
6	1	0	3	4	1	0	2	0	624		Telephone (landline) instrument
6	1	0	3	5						Communication Services	
6	1	0	3	5	2	0	1	0	487		Telephone charges: landline-BSNL
									488		Telephone charges: mobile
6	1	0	3	5	2	0	2	1		i	Telephone charges same operator
6	1	0	3	5	2	0	2	2		ii	Mobile phone charges diffrent operator
6	1	0	3	5	2	0	3	0	496		Internet Expenses
6	1	0	3	5	2	0	4	0	490		Post &telegram
6	1	0	4						RECREATION & AMUSEMENT		
6	1	0	4	1						Recreation Items	
6	1	0	4	1	1	0	1	0	560		Radio, 2-in-1
6	1	0	4	1	1	0	2	0	561		Television

GROUP	CATEGORY	SUBGROUP		SECTION	GOODS/SERVICES	WEIGHTED ITEM		PRICED ITEM	CODE		ITEM
6	1	0	4	1	1	0	3	0	562		VCR/VCP/DVD player
6	1	0	4	1	1	0	4	0	435		Photography(Passport Size)
6	1	0	4	1	1	0	5	0	563		Camera & photo equipment
6	1	0	4	1	1	0	6	1	622	i	PC
6	1	0	4	1	1	0	6	2		ii	laptop
6	1	0	4	1	1	0	7	0	564		Audio/video disc/cassette
6	1	0	4	1	1	0	8	0	436		Video castt./V.C.P.(hire)
6	1	0	4	1	1	0	9	0	565		Musical instruments
6	1	0	4	1	1	1	0	0	566		Other goods for recreation
6	1	0	4	1	1	1	1	0	434		Goods for recreation
6	1	0	4	1	1	1	2	0	432		Sports goods toys etc.Specify
6	1	0	4	1	1	1	3	0	495		Pets,(Birds,Fish)
									402	Newspaper, Periodicals	
										A	Newspaper
6	1	0	4	1	1	1	4	1		i	Malayalam
6	1	0	4	1	1	1	4	2		ii	English
6	1	0	4	1	1	1	4	3		iii	Tamil
										B	Periodicals
6	1	0	4	1	1	1	4	4		i	Name of Periodical(Children) Specify….
6	1	0	4	1	1	1	4	5		ii	Name of Periodical(Adult)Specify….
6	1	0	4	2						Recreation Service	
6	1	0	4	2	2	0	1	0	430		Cinema theatre
6	1	0	4	2	2	0	2	0	437		Cable TV conection(rent)
6	1	0	4	2	2	0	3	0	431		Mela,Fair,Picnic

GROUP	CATEGORY	SUBGROUP		SECTION	GOODS/SERVICES	WEIGHTED ITEM		PRICED ITEM	CODE		ITEM
6	1	0	4	2	2	0	4	0	403		Library Charges
6	1	0	4	2	2	0	5	0	438		Other entertainment
6	1	0	4	2	2	0	6	0	433		Club Fees
6	1	0	4	2	2	0	7	0	521		Hotel,loadging charges Specify
6	1	0	5						EDUCATION		
6	1	0	5	1						Educational items	
6	1	0	5	1	1	0	1	0	407		Educational CD
									400		Books, Journals (First Hand)
6	1	0	5	1	1	0	2	1		i	Full Set of 9th Standard, State(Text Book)
6	1	0	5	1	1	0	2	2		ii	Full Set of 9th Standard,CBSE(Text Book)
6	1	0	5	1	1	0	2	3		iii	full set of plus one (Science)
6	1	0	5	1	1	0	2	4		iv	College Book , (Full Set of Degree)
6	1	0	5	1	1	0	3	0	401		Books, Journals (Second Hand)
									404		Stationery, Photocopying
6	1	0	5	1	1	0	4	1		i	Pen
6	1	0	5	1	1	0	4	2		ii	Pencil
6	1	0	5	1	1	0	4	3		iii	Note Book(ordinery)
6	1	0	5	1	1	0	4	4		iv	Photocopying
6	1	0	5	2						Educational Services	
									405		Tuition and other fees
6	1	0	5	2	2	0	1	1		i	Tuition Fees Plus1
6	1	0	5	2	2	0	1	2		ii	Tuition Fees Plus2
										iii	Unaided School
6	1	0	5	2	2	0	1	3		a.	Tuition Fees Plus1
6	1	0	5	2	2	0	1	4		b.	Tuition Fees Plus2

GROUP	CATEGORY	SUBGROUP		SECTION	GOODS/SERVICES	WEIGHTED ITEM		PRICED ITEM	CODE		ITEM
6	1	0	5	2	2	0	1	5		iv	Tuition Fees (Second Year Graduation)
6	1	0	5	2	2	0	1	6		v	Tuition Fees (Post Graduation) First year
6	1	0	5	2	2	0	1	7		vi	Polytechnic
6	1	0	5	2	2	0	1	8		vii	Polytechnic(unaided)
									406		Private tutor/Coaching
6	1	0	5	2	2	0	2	1		i	Private Tutor fee 10th
6	1	0	5	2	2	0	2	2		ii	Private Tutor fee Higher Secondary
6	1	0	5	2	2	0	2	3		iii	Coaching(Professional courses fee)
6	1	0	5	2	2	0	3	0	408		Other educational expense Specify
6	1	0	6						PERSONAL CARE EFFECTS		
6	1	0	6	1						Personal care Items other than ornaments	
6	1	0	6	1	1	0	1	0	450		Toilet soap
6	1	0	6	1	1	0	2	1	451	i	Toothbrush
6	1	0	6	1	1	0	2	2		ii	Toothpaste
6	1	0	6	1	1	0	3	1	452	i	Powder
6	1	0	6	1	1	0	3	2		ii	Body cream
6	1	0	6	1	1	0	3	3		iii	Body lotion
6	1	0	6	1	1	0	4	1	453	i	Hair oil
6	1	0	6	1	1	0	4	2		ii	Hair dye
6	1	0	6	1	1	0	4	3		iii	Shampoo
6	1	0	6	1	1	0	5	1	454	i	Shaving blades
6	1	0	6	1	1	0	5	2		ii	Razor
6	1	0	6	1	1	0	6	1	455	i	Shaving cream
6	1	0	6	1	1	0	6	2		ii	After Shave lotion
6	1	0	6	1	1	0	7	0	456		Sanitary napkins
6	1	0	6	1	1	0	8	0	457		Other toilet articles Specify.
6	1	0	6	1	1	0	9	1	620	i	Clock,

GROUP	CATEGORY	SUBGROUP		SECTION	GOODS/SERVICES	WEIGHTED ITEM		PRICED ITEM	CODE		ITEM
6	1	0	6	1	1	0	9	2		ii	Watch
6	1	0	6	1	1	1	0	0	553		Suitcase,Travel Bags(Specify)
6	1	0	6	1	1	1	1	1	443	i	Umbrella
6	1	0	6	1	1	1	1	2		ii	rain coat
6	1	0	6	1	1	1	2	0	444		Lighter-gas stove
6	1	0	6	1	1	1	3	0	445		Other minor durable goods
6	1	0	6	1	1	1	4	0	625		Any other personal goods Specify
6	1	0	6	2						Ornaments	
6	1	0	6	2	1	0	1	0	640		Gold (1 gm-24 ct)
6	1	0	6	2	1	0	2	0	641		Silver (1 gm)
6	1	0	6	2	1	0	3	0	642		Jewels,pearls
6	1	0	6	2	1	0	4	0	643		Other ornaments
6	1	0	6	3						Personal care services	
6	1	0	6	3	2	0	1	1	483	i	Barber
6	1	0	6	3	2	0	1	2		ii	beautician

House Rent Data Collection

For compilation of house rent index which is a component in the Housing group of CPI (Urban) rent data are also collected from a sample rented dwellings in each of the selected town. For each quotation, twelve rented dwellings units have been selected. These are selected in such a way that they represent various categories of dwellings with different number of living rooms. Dwellings are visited once in six months for canvassing house rent schedule.

In case of concessional or subsidized dwellings, the rent actually paid by the family for the dwelling along with any allowance foregone in lieu of the accommodation given to him/her is taken as rent payable per month. For example, a Government employee is residing in a government accommodation for which the Government charges a licence fee of say, Rs.250 per month and if the government employee also foregoes house rent allowance normally admissible to him/her, say of Rs.5,000 per month, then the total rent payable for the purpose of house rent enquiry is calculated as Rs.5,250 (5,000+250). In fact, rent for these categories of rented dwellings depends on status of tenants, higher the status more the computed rent.

House Rent Survey during the Market Survey

Market Survey

The House Rent Schedule is intended to measure the changes in the house rent paid by the different segments of the population (Affluent, middle, poor) from one time point to another. In the present CPI (U), House Rent data is collected from 13368 (1114*12) rented dwellings. In market survey, House Rent data is to be collected from rural sector also. 12 rented dwellings are to be selected from each rural village as well as residential area of each of the selected urban markets. In addition, for each original dwelling, at least two dwellings are to be identified as reserve dwellings. For 1214 villages in rural sector total number of original dwellings to be identified is 14568 (1214*12) and total number of reserve dwellings is 29136 [2*(1214*12)], out of which 14568 dwellings as Reserve 1 (R1) and 14568 dwellings as Reserve 2 (R2). Similarly, for urban sector, total number of rented dwellings to be surveyed is 13800 (1150*12) and 27600 dwellings are to be kept as reserve, out of which 13800 dwellings as Reserve 1 (R1) and 13800 dwellings as Reserve 2 (R2). In the cases of existing urban markets (where the dwellings are already selected), the dwellings are to be verified.

Some concepts and definitions required for collecting information in House Rent Schedule are given as follows.

Dwelling unit: It is the accommodation availed of by a household for its residential purpose. It may be an entire structure or a part thereof or consisting of more than on structure. There may be cases of more than one household occupying a single structure such as those living in independent flats or sharing a single housing unit, in which case, there will be as many dwelling units as the number of households sharing the structure. There may also be cases of one household occupying more than one structure (i.e., detached structures for sitting, sleeping, cooking, bathing etc.) for its housing accommodation. In this case, all the structures together constitute a single dwelling unit. In general, a dwelling unit consists of living room, kitchen, store, latrine, garage, open and closed veranda etc. A structure or a portion thereof used exclusively for non-residential purposes or let out to other households does not form part of the dwelling unit of the household under consideration. However, a portion of a structure used for both residential and non-residential purposes is treated as part of the dwelling unit except when the use of such portion for residential purpose is very normal. The dwelling unit covers all pucca, semi-pucca and katcha structures used by a household. Households living more or less regularly in tents, under bridges, in pipes, under staircase, in purely temporary flimsy improvisations built by the road side (which are liable to be removed at any moment) etc, are considered to have dwelling. Such households (no dwellings category) are out of the purview of the survey coverage.

Independent house: A dwelling unit is considered as an independent house if it has a separate structure and the structure is not shared with any other household. In other wise, if the dwelling unit and the entire structure of the house are physically the same, it should be considered as an independent house. In some parts, particularly in rural areas, two or more structures together may constitute a single housing unit. While the main residence may be in one of the structures, the other structures may be used for sleeping, sitting and store, bath etc. In all such cases, all the structures together will form a single housing unit and will be treated as an independent house.

Flat: A dwelling unit is considered as a flat if it is a part of a structure which is shared with at least one other household and the dwelling unit has housing facilities of water supply, bathroom and latrine, which are used exclusively by the households or shared with household residing in that structure. If the household reports that the facilities of water supply, bathroom and latrine are shared with households residing in other structures, in such cases also such dwelling units will be considered as flat. If the households residing in flat like structure without any one of the housing facilities of water supply, bathroom, latrine, these dwelling units will not be classified as flat.

Slums (chawl/basti): Any compact settlement with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly of temporary nature, crowded together, usually with inadequate sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions, <u>is considered a slum (chawl/basti) by the survey, provided at least 20 households live there</u>. If such a settlement is not notified as a slum, it will be called a non-notified slum. Note that while a non-notified slum must consist of at least 20 households, no such restriction is imposed in case of notified slums. Notified slums are areas notified as slums by the concerned State government, municipalities, corporations, local bodies or development authorities.

Room: A constructed area with wall or partitions on all side with at least one door way and a roof overhead. Wall / partition means a continuous solid structure (except for the doors, windows, ventilators, air-holes, etc.) extending from floor to ceiling. A constructed space with grill or net on one or more sides in place of wall or partition is not treated as a room. In case of conical shaped structures in which the roof itself is built to the floor level, the roof is also regarded as wall.

Living room: A room with floor area (carpet area) of at least 4 square metres (i.e. approximately 43 square feet). A height of at least 2 metres (i.e., approximately 6.6 feet) from the floor to the highest point in the ceiling and used for living purposes will be considered as a living room. Thus, rooms used as bedroom, sitting room, prayer room, dining room, servant's room- all are considered as living rooms provided they satisfy the size criterion. Kitchen, bathroom, latrine, store, garage etc. are not living rooms. A room used in common for living purpose and as kitchen or store is also considered as living room.

Veranda: It is a roofed space adjacent to living / other room along the outside of the house and is not walled from all sides. In other words, at least one side of such space is either open or walled only to some height or protected by grill, net, etc. A Veranda is considered as a 'covered veranda', if it is protected from all sides and an 'uncovered veranda', if is not protected at least from any one of the sides. A covered veranda may have a door also. Sometimes veranda is used as an access to be room(s). Corridor or passage within the dwelling unit is treated as portion of a room or a veranda depending on its layout. A common corridor or passage used mainly as an access to the dwelling unit will not be considered as veranda.

Courtyard: A courtyard is an open space (i.e., without any roof) attached to dwelling and surrounded on all sides by walls or other partitioning materials that ensure privacy.

Henceforth, in this document 'dwelling' will refer to 'rented dwelling' only.

Instructions to fill in the House Rent Listing Schedules (schedule-9.2)

This schedule is meant for listing of all the rented dwellings of the selected village on the residential area of the urban market. Some auxiliary information like category of dwelling and number of living room will be collected from all the rented dwellings using which the sampling frame of dwellings will be prepared.

Bock 0: Identification particulars of village or urban market

This block is meant for recording descriptive identification particulars of the sample village / urban market. Sector, FOD Regional Office, FOD Sub Regional Office, State/UT name, district name, village /town name and quotation number are to be copied properly from Schedule 0.1 or 0.2 in the appropriate place. For villages, code '1' will be entered against item 1 and code '2' if the sample is an urban market. A dash (-) may be recorded against not applicable items (e.g. item 7 i.e. quotation number is not applicable for rural sample).

Block 1: Particulars of dwellings

Listing of all the rented dwellings along with collection of a few particulars for identification, preparation of sampling frame and details of the section of sample dwellings are to be carried out in this block.

Column (1): Serial number of dwellings: The serial numbers of rented dwellings are already printed in column (1).

Column (2) Name of the tenant: For a rented dwelling, the name of the tenant shall be recorded here.

Column (3): Address of the dwellings: Care should be taken while recording the identification particulars of a dwelling as this would be the only guide for identifying the unit at the time of revisits in subsequent months. Therefore, the address of the dwelling should contain house number, number of flat, name of the street or premises and any other details deemed suitable for identification at a later stage.

Column (4) Category of dwelling: Category of each dwelling may be recorded as per the following code structure:

Provided by central govt: 1, provided by state govt: 2, provided by govt. undertakings: 3 provided by other employers: 4, private: 5

Column (5): Number of living room: The total number of living rooms available in the listed dwelling is to be recorded in this column.

Column (6) Group no: Group numbers will be given to each dwelling following the table mentioned below which will be the sampling serial numbers for selection of dwellings.

Entry in column 4	**Entry in column (5)**	**Entry in column (6) : Group no.**
1/2/3/4	1	1
1/2/3/4	2	2
1/2/3/4	3	3
1/2/3/4	>=4	4
5	1	5
5	2	6
5	3	7
5	>=4	8

Column (7) selected dwelling: This column will be filled in once the selection of dwellings is done in Block 2. The dwellings to be selected may be marked in this column adhering to the distribution of different types of dwellings . It may happen that the suggested distribution may not be possible to be main selected sample. In such case closest possible share of dwellings over different get to be maintained.

Block 2: Selection of dwellings

In this block total number of listing dwelling will be recorded against the 8 groups in column (2). Anexure IVA and IVB gives the state wise allocated number dwellings for each of the eight groups given separately for rural and urban sectors.

Attempts should be made to maintain this share of dwellings over the groups a village / market level. If sufficient number of dwellings is not available for any group the share may be maintained at State level. However, in case of shortfall in the number listed dwellings in a particular group, no compensation is to be done from other groups where dwellings are available in abundance.

The selected number of dwellings will be recorded in column (3) for each group reserve dwelling for one original dwelling from each group should also be taken consideration. Total number of dwellings listed and those selected may be recorded in last row of Block 2 against ‘Total’.

Investigation particulars: Names and signatures along with the dates of survey scrutiny and dispatch by the Field Investigators / Data Collector / JSO, Supervisor / SSSO Regional/ Sub-Regional Head are to be recorded at the bottom of the schedule.

Instructions to fill in the House Rent Schedule

Block 1 : Identification of dwellings and informant’s particulars

In this block identification particulars of the dwelling surveyed as well as particulars of the informant will be collected.

Items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5: These are self –explanatory. Item 5 is not applicable in the case of rural area.

Items 6, 7: Year and month: Information collected in the schedule should relate to the month to which the dwelling has been assigned.

Item 8: Serial no. of the original dwelling: A running serial number may be assigned to each of the original dwelling of the town /village.

Item 9, 10, 11: Name of the tenant, informant and informant’s relationship with the tenant: These particulars relate to the family occupying the selected dwelling unit as on date of survey. If there has been any change in the occupancy since the last visit, the fact may be specifically noted in remarks Block 7.

Item 12, 13: Segment of population and code: Segment of population to which the selected dwelling is attached and its code may be recorded here: Affluent-1, Middle-2, and Poor-3. It may be noted that segment code of the dwelling will undergo change with the change in the family occupying the dwelling unit as on the date of survey. **This item is not applicable for**

rural areas.

Item 14, 15: Name of RO/SROs and corresponding codes are to be recorded against these items.

Block 2: Identification particulars of the dwelling

In this block details for identification particulars of the selected dwelling are sought to be collected. Care should be taken in filling the identification particulars of the dwelling as these would be the only guide for the purpose of the revisits in the subsequent rounds. It is necessary to provide such details as would facilitate identification of the selected family dwelling without the aid or other references. It is likely that some identification particulars undergo occasional changes such as the name of the street, the number of the flat or number / name of the premises. If the investigator is satisfied that the dwelling has been located correctly, he should proceed with the filling of the schedule in spite of the fact that some identification particulars have changed but he should indicate the position clearly remarks in Block 7.

If the investigator feels that for a particular dwelling there are details, other those enumerated under this block which will facilitate proper identification of the dwelling at a future date, he may include these details in remarks in Block 7 as well.

Item1: Type of dwelling (code): Type of the selected dwelling may be provided per the given code structure.

Chawl / basti: 1, flat 2, independent house: 3, others: 4

Item 2: Category of dwelling (code): Category of the selected dwelling may provided as per the given code structure.

Provided by central gov: 1, provided by state govt: 2, provided by govt. undertakings 3: provided by other employers: 4 private: 5

Item 3: Address: Relevant particulars for identification of the dwelling unit may be given against this item. The dwelling unit may be an independent house, a flat or a single room in a building referred to in the form as the premises. The name of the premises (building) should be entered against item (c), the floor in which the dwelling unit is located should be indicated against (b) and the number (if any) of the flat / house/ bungalow against item (a). It may so happen that the particular dwelling unit has not flat/ house number as such. In such a case, a suitable method will have to be devised by the investigator distinguish it from the other flats / houses similarly situated. If the dwelling unit comprises more than one floor, all the floor numbers may be indicated against item (b) separated by comma (,). If the dwelling unit happens to encompass the entire building (premises), items (b) may be left blank. Sub-items (e) and (f) are self-explanatory.

Block 3: Characteristics of the dwelling

Particulars of accommodation available in the dwelling and amenities provided as on date of survey are to be recorded against the various items in this block. Normally these particulars are not expected to differ from visit to visit. The observations may, therefore invariable be checked against the entries made on the preceeding visits and the changes that might have taken place during the intervening period be indicated clearly in the remarks Block 7.

Item 1: Living rooms: Rooms used for sleeping, resting, study, receiving guests, dining etc, are living rooms. Kitchens, storerooms, bathrooms, latrines, corridors, veranda and courtyards are not to be included in living rooms. Common for living purpose and as kitchen, store is also considered living room.

Items 2 to 6: These are self-explanatory. In case amenities such as kitchen, bathroom and latrines are shared by other families, the appropriate entry would be 1/n where 'n' is the number of families sharing therein. For example, if 3 families share one latrine, entry against item 6 would be 1/3.

Item 7 Courtyard (code): A courtyard is an open space (i.e., without any roof) attached to dwelling and surrounded on all sides by walls or other partitioning materials that ensure privacy. If the courtyard is for exclusive use of the family occupying the identified dwelling unit, it may be treated as independent courtyard. If it is shared by any other family, it may be treated as not independent. Entry is to be made in codes.

Item 8: Veranda (code): Generally, a veranda denotes a projected appendage to the living space of the dwelling open at least on one but not more than three sides. If the veranda has a roof, it may be treated as a covered veranda. If not, it may be treated as an 'uncovered' veranda. Entry is to be made in codes.

Block 4: House rent and particulars of the tenancy.

In this block, information on house rent, terms of tenancy, mode of payment etc. are to be recoded. Changes in the terms of tenancy etc. observed, if any, as compared the position during last visit, may be specifically mentioned in remarks in Block 7.

Item 1: Total rent payable per month: Rent payable per month by the tenant to owner (or the average rent per month of the amount payable as rent per year/ per season etc., where such contracts are in vogue) is to be recorded here. The amount of rent may inclusive of society fee paid by the tenant regularly, if any. The same may be reported against appropriate items Block 4, items 4(a) and 4 (b). The amount of rent should be exclusive of any other charges like electricity, water charges etc. paid by the tenant if any. However, instances where rent paid is inclusive of other charges and exclusive rent figure cannot be segregated, total amount payable per month towards rent and other charges like water, electricity etc., may be reported.

The house rent figures should be collected in respect of the selected dwelling accommodation which the family is occupying for the time being as a tenant (or as a sub-tenant) including the portion leased out by the sample family to a sub-tenant, if any certain cases, the nature of the tenancy and mode of payment may differ from the common type of contracts. In all such cases, the rent to be quoted per month should be arrived at an average per month based on the amount payable per year per season etc.

In case, the dwelling is concessional or subsidized in so far as rent is concerned the rent actually paid by the family for the dwelling along with any allowance foregone in lieu of the accommodation given to him may be reported against rent payable per month. For example, a bank employee is residing in a subsidized accommodation taken on lease by the bank for which the bank charges towards rental Rs.1000 per month from him. If the bank employee also foregoes a house rent allowance normally admissible to bank employees of Rs.5000 per month, then the total rent payable for the purpose of house rent enquiry will circulated as Rs.6000 (5000+1000). Similarly central/ state govt. quarters occupies by the employees may be treated for calculation of rent.

Item 2: Rent of the same dwelling six month ago: Rent payable for the same dwelling six months ago whether originally selected or a substitute is to be reported here. In case of a substituted dwelling when it is first introduced into the sample, rent in respect of the dwelling shown against item 1, and as per terms of tenancy then in force six months ago, it is to be given here. If the accommodation and amenities associated with the dwelling six months ago were different from those enjoyed at the time of the current survey, an estimate of what would have been the rent payable six months ago for the present accommodation and amenities might be attempted taking into account the nature of changes in the accommodation and amenities and extent of change in rent, if any.

Item 3: Reason for change in rent as compared to rent six months ago: If in one of the visits ,it is noticed that there is a change in rent as compared to the rent payable for the same dwelling six months ago, the reason for the change may be ascertained and recorded here in codes. A change in rent may be due to change in the accommodation and / or the amenities provided and /or due to changes of general nature. There may be situations in which an increase in the rent is affected because of additional accommodation and / or amenities provided and or change of tenant. The increase that can reasonably be attributed to the change should, therefore, be objectively assessed by the investigator. In case of difficulty, the investigator may indicate in remarks, the nature and cost of amenities provided and his assessment of the rent ascribable to those amenities. This information will be appropriately taken care of at the processing stage. In some cases, the rent may remain the same as in the previous round but some of the amenities might have been withdrawn. This is also a case of rise in the pure rent. In such a case the nature of amenities withdrawn and the investigator's assessment of the rent ascribable to amenities withdrawn should be indicated in remarks Block 7.

Item 4: Whether rent in inclusive of maintenance charges to be paid to the housing society: In case the selected dwelling is under a group housing society, it may be ascertained from the tenant whether rent is inclusive of maintenance charges (like, security, sanitation, water purification, power back up etc.) to be paid to the housing society. If yes, code 1 should be indicated in 4 (a) and a corresponding entry made against item 4 (b) giving the average monthly maintenance charges. These monthly charges may sometimes have to be estimated, as they are inseparable from the amount paid as rent.

Item 5: Whether the dwelling is furnished or not: The selected dwelling may be either furnished (i.e., provided with furniture, curtain, fan, air conditioner, carpet etc.) or unfurnished. The status as on date of survey may be ascertained from the tenant and recorded here in code.

Item 6, 7: Whether rent is inclusive of electric charges / water charge and if yes, the average monthly charges: The rent shown against item 1 should be normally be exclusive of other charges like electricity and water charges. However, in some cases the rent reported may be inclusive of other charges. In such cases code 1 should be indicated in 5 (a) and/or 6 (a), as the case may be, and a corresponding entry made against item 5 (b) and/or 6(b)giving the average monthly electricity/ water charges. These monthly charges may sometimes have to be estimated, as they are inseparable from the amount paid as rent.

The estimates should be based on the average monthly consumption of electricity / water in the dwelling. If the tenant is not aware as to how much of the rent is ascribable to these charges, the owner or his agent may be contacted for obtaining approximate figures of such charges and the remarks "approximation" should be added if it is absolutely not possible to apportion the charges included in the rent even on an estimated or approximate basis, it may be recorded that "apportionment" is not possible. The question of water charge rises only where piped water is supplied and charged for.

Item 8: Whether municipal /corporation taxes are payable by the tenant, and if yes, the average monthly amount: If municipal/corporation taxes in respect of the dwelling are payable by the tenant in addition to the rent as recorded against item 1 according to the terms of contract, the answer to item 7 (a) will be in the affirmative (i.e. code 1) and average monthly amount payable maybe entered against item 8(b). If the answer to question 8(a) 'no' (code 2), no entry should be made against item 8(b). In some states, certain ancillary taxes such as educational tax are levied at specified rate of the total rental value of the housing property and are collected from the house –owner. If the owners in their turn pass on the same to the tenants along with the rent, such taxes will also form part of the municipal/corporation taxes paid by the tenant and should be included in the figures to be entered against item 8 (a).

Item 9: Whether any amount has been paid to the landlord as advance /deposit: It is customary in many towns to pay a certain amount to the landlord as advance/deposit/pagri at the time of taking a dwelling on rent. The amount may or may not be adjustable with rent payable in subsequent months. It may be ascertained from the tenant occupying the selected dwelling whether he has paid any amount to land lord as advance/deposit/pagri at the time of taking the dwelling on rent. If the answer is in the affirmative, code 1 may be recorded against item 9 (a). If it is otherwise, code 2 may be recorded.

In case of code 1 against item 9 (a) if the advance paid is adjustable against rent payable in subsequent months, code 1 may be recorded against item 9 (b), if it is not, code 2 may be recorded. In case of code 1 against item 9 (b) the amount being adjusted every month may be recorded against item 9 (c).

Item 10: Whether repairing cost is payable by the tenant and if yes, the cost incurred during the last six months: If it is laid down in the contract, or otherwise and understanding exists that the tenant himself will have to bear the cost of maintenance and repair of minor nature, the answer to item 10 (a) will be in the affirmative (i.e. code 1). Whitewashing, painting, minimum repair needed in the dwelling generally constitute the most important item of maintenance. If any expenditure was actually incurred on account of white washing and other repairs by the tenant during the six months ending with the month under reference, the total amount so spent should be recorded against item 10 (b) together with a brief indication of the nature of repairing done. Expenses under this head should not form part of the rent recorded against item1. It should be noted in this connection that expenses involved in effecting structural changes such as addition of a room or conversion of an uncovered veranda should not be regarded as repairs. Repairs charges should be taken to mean the expenditure which goes to maintain the dwelling in its original structural and quality conditions and may include the amount spent on account of whitewashing and repairs of wall, floor, roof and existing fixtures with a view to maintaining the quality of dwelling in its normal state, Renovations or addition resulting in an improvement in the quality of the walls, floor, roof or fixtures, increase in the living space, or additional facilities such as bathroom, lavatory, electricity, water supply etc. should not be treated as repairs. In cases where both repairs (according to the above definition) and renovations additions (not to be considered as repairs according to the above definition) and renovations additions (not to be considered as repairs according to the definition) have taken place, the investigator will exclude the cost of the latter and report the cost of the former only in the schedule. In many cases, this appointment may have to be done on an approximate basis in consultation with the tenants. If structural changes, improvements in accommodation or additional amenity have been brought about at the expense of the tenant, no additional rent would ordinarily to be payable for such improvement. The position of rent ascribable to these improvements (item 3) would thus be nil.

Item 11: Duration of residency: The duration for which the present family is in the dwelling whether originally selected or a substitute, up to the date of survey is to be entered here in months.

Block 5: Household Services

There are six services kept in this block. Earlier these services were part of price collection schedules, but now these have been shifted to House Rent Schedule, because of difficulty in collecting prices of these items during collection of data of other items. Duration of consumption of these services per day and nature of job are to be mentioned in the respective column. Further, monthly charge for receiving these services by the household is to be reported in the last column.

Block 6: Investigation particulars: Names and signatures along with the dates of survey, scrutiny and dispatch by the Filed Investigator / Data Collector /JSO, Supervisor/SSO and Regional/Sub-regional Head are to be recorded at the bottom of the schedule.

Block 7: Remarks: Space has been provided for making observations on a special feature of the enquiry in this block. If has been suggested in the above instructions in Blocks 2,3 and 4 that changes in occupancy particulars of the dwelling, rents and terms of tenancy should be specifically referred to in the remarks block. The investigator should indicate whether in view of his knowledge regarding the rents prevailing, in the locality, the rent reported by the dwelling family should be considered reasonable, too high to too low and whether the informant's statement regarding the terms of tenancy is acceptable. If local enquiries indicate a different story, the fact should be reported here. If apart from the rent paid, an illegal gratification is known to be involved, the position may be indicated.

Clarification on selection of rented dwellings for market survey of base revision of CPI

Following are the clarifications provided on the issues related to selection of rented dwellings for Market Survey of Base Revision of PCI

a. Number of dwellings (out of 12) in different category of houses have been worked out on the basis of State wise share of these categories of houses in rented dwelling stock estimated form NSS 69th round data.
b. In some of these categories, the numbers of houses are zero because of rounding off to the nearest integer (as the percentage share is very less)
c. Therefore, percentage share of State level (separately for rural and urban sectors. These shares need to be maintained in the rented dwelling sample at State Level).
d. We understand that it is not possible to maintain the stated share in each market. Therefore, dwellings of other groups may be selected in the sample if desired number of rented dwellings is not available in a particular group. However, attempts should be made for minimum deviation from the recommended share.

2. Based on the above points, the instructions to fill Block 2 of House Rent listing Schedule have been modified which is given below.

3. The revised instructions to Block 2 (page 29 of Consolidated Instruction_Market Survey_ Base_Revision CPI.doc) are as follows:

In this block total number of listed dwellings will be recorded against the 8 broad groups in column (2). The State wise allocated number of dwellings for each of the eight groups given separately for rural and urban sectors.

Attempts should be made to maintain this share of dwellings over the groups at each village market level. If sufficient number of dwellings is not available for any group then the share may be maintained at State level. In case of shortfall in the number of listed dwellings in a particular group, compensation is to be done from other groups where dwellings are available in abundance. Objective is to survey **twelve** dwellings from each village /areas surrounding the urban market. The procedure of compensation may be implemented by following the steps described below.

Step 1: Allocate the required number of dwellings to each group wherever possible and identify the group having shortfall.

Step 2: Find the Group where additional dwellings are available following the priority order given as follows and compensate.

Group no	**Priority Order**
1	2,3,4,5,6,7,8
2	1,3, 4,5,6,7,8
3	1,2,4,5,6,7,8
4	1,2,3,5, 6,7,8
5	6,7,8,1,2,3,4
6	5,7,8,1,2,3,4
7	5,6,8,1,2,3,4
8	5,6,7,1,2,3,4

To illustrate further, **compensation in case of shortfall in Rajasthan (rural)** is described below:

Step1: If shortfall arises in Grp 1 and 2, Details of step 2 are given below.

Step2: Try to compensate the shortfall of Grp 1 from Grp 2. If the shortfall still remains in Grp1, try to compensate from Grp3.

The resulting number of dwellings (h) for each Group will be entered in column (3) of Block.

An illustration for compensation in case of shortfall in Rajasthan (rural) as follows:

Group Grp	No. of dwellings to be selected (Annexure IV A, consolidated Instructions for Market Survey)	D	Step 1	Step2	d
1	2	**0**	0*(2)	C (Grp3)	0
2	1	**0**	0*(1)	C (Grp4)	0
3	0	**2**		2	2
4	0	**8**		1	1
5	4	**5**	4	1	5
6	4	**0**	0*(4)	C(Grp5, Grp7)	0
7	1	**10**	1	3	4
8	0	**14**			0
	12	**39**	5	7	12
Shortfall			7	0	x

*indicates the Group having shortfall (*the number of shortfall)

C-indicates compensation made (Group from which compensation is made)

D- Total number of dwellings listed.

d- Total number of dwellings selected after compensation of shortfall.

Listing of Dwellings – instructions

1 Sector (rural -1, urban-2)		**2.District**	
3 Taluk		**4.Panchayath/ Town name**	
5 Name of price collection center (Panchayath /Market)		**Name of price collection center or Market**	

Item		**Description**
(1)	**Sl No of dwelling**	Serial number

(2)	**Name of tenant**	Name of the tenant		
(3)	**Address of dwelling**	Add all details because this would be the only guide for identifying the unit		
(4)	**Category of Dwellings**	**Category**		**Code**
		Provided by		
		Central Govt.		1
		State Govt.		2
		Govt/ Imedertaking		3
		Other Employer		4
		Private		5
(5)	**No of living rooms**	No of living rooms		
(6)	**Group number**	**Entry in clmn 4**	**Entry in clmn 5**	**Group number**
		1/2/3/4	1	1
		1/2/3/4	2	2
		1/2/3/4	3	3
		1/2/3/4	>=4	4
		5	1	5
		5	2	6
		5	3	7
		5	>=4	8
(7)	**Selected dwellings**	Will be filled in once the selection of dwellings done in block 2		

Group number	**Number listed dwellings**	**Number of selected dwellings**	**Rented dwellings to be selected**	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
			Rural	Urban
	Total number of listed dwellings will be recorded			

	against 8broad groups in block 1 (clmn6 group number)			
1			3	3
2			3	4
3			5	4
4			5	4
5			3	4
6			5	5
7			6	6
8			6	6

Schedule-9.2

Listing of Dwellings

Block 0: Identification of village or urban market

1. sector (rural - 1, urban - 2):

2. District:

3. Taluk:

4. Panchayth/Town Name:

5. Name of Price collection center (Panchayath/Market):

Block 1: Particulars of dwellings

Sl. No. of dwelling	Name of the tenant	Address of dwelling	Category of dwelling	No. of living rooms	Group number	Selected dwellings
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						

8						
9						
10						

Column 4: Category of dwelling(code):--provided by central govt: 1, provided by state govt:2

provided by govt.undertakings: 3, provided by other employers: 4, private: 5

Schedule-9.3

Block 2: Selection of dwellings

Group number	Number of listed dwellings	Number of selected dwellings				
(1)	(2)	(3)				
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
Total						

Investigation particulars

Names	Date of Survey	Inspection	Scrutiny	Dispatch	Signature
FI/JSO:					
FO/SSO:					
Incharge:					

Schedule-9.4

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
GOVERNMENT OF KERALA
House Rent Inquiry (R/U) Schedule 1

Block[1]. Identification of dwelling and informant's particulars

<table>
<tr><td>1.District</td><td colspan="2"></td><td colspan="2">2. Taluk</td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
<tr><td>3 Sector (rural- 1, urban- 2)</td><td colspan="2"></td><td colspan="2">4.Name of price collection center</td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
<tr><td>5. Class of town</td><td></td><td>6. Month</td><td></td><td colspan="2">7. Year</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>8. Serial no. of dwelling</td><td></td><td>9. Name of tenant</td><td colspan="4"></td></tr>
<tr><td>10. Name of informant</td><td colspan="6"></td></tr>
<tr><td>11. Informant's relation with tenant (code)</td><td colspan="6"></td></tr>
<tr><td>12. Status of dwelling (code) (Original: 1, Substituted: 2, Causality: 3)</td><td colspan="6"></td></tr>
<tr><td>13. Segment of population (code) (Affluent:1, Middle: 2, Poor: 3)</td><td colspan="6"></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="7">Codes for item 11: Relation with head: self-1, spouse of head-2, son/daughter-3, spouse of son/daughter-4, grandchild-5, father/ mother/ father-in-law/ mother-in-law-6, brother/ sister/ brother-in-law/ sister-in-law/ other relatives-7, others-8</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="7"></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="7">Block[2] Identification particulars of the dwelling</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">1. Type of dwelling (code) (chawl/basti: 1, flat: 2, independent house:3, others: 4)</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

2. Category of dwelling (code) (provided by central govt: 1, provided by state govt: 2, provided by govt undertakings: 3, provided by other employers: 4, none of the above: 5)			
3. Address			
(a) Flat No/ Bungalow No/ House No/ Room No		(b) Floor no (0, 1, 2, etc.)	
(c) Premises Name			
(d) Street/ road/ lane			
(e) Mohalla/ area			
(f) Post office			
Block[3] Characteristics of dwellings			
1. No. of living rooms		2. Area of living room (sq. m.)	
3. No. of kitchen		4. No. of store room	
5. No. of bath room		6. No. of latrines	
7. Courtyard (code) (No courtyard-1, independent courtyard-2, not independent courtyard-3)		8. Verandah (code) (No verandah-1, covered-2, uncovered-3)	

Block[4] House rent and particulars of the tenancy		
1	Total rent payable current month (Rs.)	
2	Total rent for the same dwelling six months ago (Rs.)	
3	Reason for change in rent (serial no. 1) as compared to rent six months ago (code) (change in accomodation-1, change in amenities-2, general-3, not applicable-4)	
4	(a) In case the rented dwelling/ flat is under a group housing society, whether rent is inclusive of maintenance charges to be paid to the society (code) (yes-1, no-2)	
	(b) If yes in serial no. 4(a), average monthly society charges payable (Rs.)	
5	Whether dwelling is furnished or not (yes-1, no-2)	
6	(a) Whether rent is inclusive of electric charges (yes-1, no-2)	

	(b) If yes in 6(a), approximate average monthly charges (Rs.)	
7	(a) Whether rent is inclusive of water charges (yes-1, no-2)	
	(b) If yes in 7(a), approximate average monthly charges (Rs.)	
8	(a) Whether any municipal/ corporation tax is payable by the tenant (yes-1, no-2)	
	(b) If yes in serial no. 8(a), amount payable monthly (Rs.)	
9	(a) Whether any amount has been to the landlord as advance/deposit (yes-1, no-2)	
	(b) If yes in serial no. 9(a), whether advance paid is adjustable on monthly basis towards rent payable (yes-1, no-2)	
	(c) If yes in serial no. 9(b), amount being adjusted every month (Rs.)	
10	(a) Whther repairing cost is payable by the tenant (yes-1, no-2)	
	(b) If yes in serial no. 10(a), cost incurred during last six months (Rs.)	
11	Duration of residency in the dwelling up to the date of survey (months)	

Block[5] Information on Household services

No.	Name of service	Duration of job per day (in hours)	Nature of job	Monthly charges (in Rs.)
1	Domestic servant			
2	Domestic cook			
3	Attendant			
4	Sweeper			
5	Car driver			
6	Car cleaner			

Block[6] Investigation particulars

Name		Date of		
		Survey	Inspection	Scrutiny
Price collector				
Price supervisor				
District co ordinator				

Deputy director				
Signature		Signatue		
District co ordinator		Price collector		
Counter Signed				
Deputy director			Signatue	
			Price supervisor	
Block[7] Remarks, if any, by investigator/ supervisory officer				

Annexure IV A

Statewise allocation of rented dwelling for House Rent Survey in Rural Sector									
State Name	**Groups**								
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**Total**
Jammu & Kashmir	6	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	12
Himachal Pradesh	1	2	0	0	6	1	2	0	12
Punjab	1	0	0	0	7	2	1	1	12
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	11	1	0	0	12
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	9	3	0	0	12
Haryana	1	0	0	0	10	0	1	0	12
Delhi	0	0	0	0	3	9	0	0	12
Rajasthan	2	1	0	0	4	4	1	0	12
UttarPradesh	2	0	0	0	8	2	0	0	12
Bihar	3	3	0	0	4	2	0	0	12
Sikkim	2	1	0	0	6	2	1	0	12
Arunachal Pradesh	4	2	1	0	1	2	1	1	12
Nagaland	0	0	2	1	0	7	1	1	12
Manipur	0	3	0	0	1	1	1	6	12
Mizoram	0	0	0	5	0	4	1	2	12
Tripura	0	1	0	0	10	1	0	0	12
Meghalaya	2	1	0	0	3	3	3	0	12
Assam	2	4	2	2	1	1	0	0	12
West Bengal	1	1	1	0	7	1	1	0	12
Jharkhand	0	0	6	0	4	2	0	0	12
Odisha	1	1	0	1	5	3	1	0	12
Chattisgarh	7	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	12

Madyapradesh	1	3	0	0	4	4	0	0	12
Gujarath	0	0	0	0	5	7	0	0	12
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12
Maharashtra	0	1	0	0	9	2	0	0	12
AndraPradesh	0	0	0	0	7	4	1	0	12
Karnataka	0	1	0	0	8	3	0	0	12
Goa	0	0	0	0	11	1	0	0	12
Lakshadweep	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	6	12
Kerala	1	1	1	0	2	4	1	2	12
Tamil Nadu	0	1	0	0	7	3	0	1	12
Puduchery	0	0	1	0	0	11	0	0	12
A & N Islands	0	3	1	0	3	3	1	1	12
Telangana	0	0	0	0	7	4	1	0	12

Annexure IV B

Statewise allocation of rented dwelling for House Rent Survey in Urban Sector

State Name	Groups								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Jammu & Kashmir	1	0	0	0	8	3	0	0	12
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	0	0	5	5	0	0	12
Punjab	1	0	0	0	9	2	0	0	12
Chandigarh	0	1	1	0	7	2	1	0	12
Uttarakhand	1	1	0	0	5	4	1	0	12
Haryana	1	1	0	0	6	3	1	0	12
Delhi	1	1	0	0	7	3	0	0	12
Rajasthan	1	1	1	0	5	3	1	0	12
UttarPradesh	1	1	0	0	7	2	1	0	12
Bihar	0	0	0	0	9	2	1	0	12
Sikkim	1	1	0	0	5	4	1	0	12
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	2	0	4	3	1	0	12
Nagaland	0	0	1	1	3	2	4	1	12
Manipur	1	1	0	0	8	1	1	0	12
Mizoram	0	1	1	0	1	6	2	1	12

Tripura	0	1	0	0	9	2	0	0	12
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	3	5	2	2	12
Assam	1	1	1	0	6	2	1	0	12
West Bengal	1	1	1	0	7	2	0	0	12
Jharkhand	0	3	1	0	4	4	0	0	12
Odisha	0	1	1	0	5	4	1	0	12
Chattisgarh	0	4	1	0	3	3	1	0	12
Madyapradesh	0	1	0	0	7	3	1	0	12
Gujarath	0	0	0	0	9	2	1	0	12
Daman & Diu	1	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	12
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	10	1	0	0	12
Maharashtra	1	1	0	0	7	3	0	0	12
AndraPradesh	1	0	0	0	5	4	2	0	12
Karnataka	0	0	0	0	3	5	3	1	12
Goa	1	1	0	0	4	5	1	0	12
Lakshadweep	0	1	2	1	0	3	5	0	12
Kerala	0	1	0	0	3	2	3	3	12
Tamil Nadu	1	0	0	0	6	4	1	0	12
Puduchery	0	1	0	0	2	4	4	1	12
A & N Islands	0	3	2	1	2	2	2	0	12
Telangana	1	0	0	0	5	4	2	0	12

PDS Price Data Collection

Public Distribution System (PDS) prices, also known as Fair Price Shop prices, are also collected in respect of four items viz. Rice – PDS, Wheat/ wheat- atta – PDS, Sugar-PDS and Kerosene- PDS. These are collected in respect of three groups of beneficiaries viz. Above Poverty Line (APL), Below Poverty Line (BPL) households and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY). Weighted Average of the price relatives of each category of a particular PDS item is taken as Index of that item.

Villages have been selected as follows:

(i) Within each State/UT, top 50 villages (if villages in a district are more than 50, all villages if it is less than 50) are arranged in the descending order on the basis of 2001 population for each district.

(ii) 50 villages selected above have been divided into two sets i.e Set 1 and Set 2 (Set 1 consists of top 25 villages and Set 2 the remaining 25 villages).

(iii) With in a district two villages (one each from Set 1 and Set 2) have been selected randomly from different tehsils. In case of only one tehsil available in a district, both the villages have been selected from the same tehsil.

(iv) In case of some UTs where number of districts is less than three, minimum five villages were selected within UT. (v) Sample size in some States/UTs, wherever required, adjusted on the basis of rural population of the State/UT.

PDS items:

At present, the prices of PDS items pertaining to Above Poverty Line (APL) and Below Poverty Line (BPL) are to be collected .The price of PDS items pertaining to Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) is also to be collected along with the APL and BPL. Rice, wheat, atta, sugar, kerosene etc sold through ration shops will be included here.

Items other than PDS

Items 106: Rice products other than chira, khoi, lawa, muri,. which are obtained by splitting, frying, powdering, parching of the grain are covered by these items. Rice powder,rice ada etc can be included in this item. Pastries,cakes,sweets, etc., should not be considered as rice products. These items will be put under the appropriate item of the food group “beverages, refreshments and processed food”.

Items 107 and 108: wheat/atta: This will mean wheat in its whole grain form, broken wheat and also atta used for food preparation.

Items 114 : Other wheat products: It may include “gothambu Podi” or any other item prepared from wheat.

Items 115-121: This series of items has been provided for recording prices of jowar, bajra, maize, barley, small millets, ragi and other cereals. Each of these items will include their products also. Maize (item 117) will include cornflakes and popcorn. Like food preparations out of rice, food preparations of these cereals will be recorded against appropriate items of food group: "beverages, refreshments and processed food".

Items 122 Other cereals **:** The group 'cereals' includes rice, wheat, jowar,bajra, maize, barley, small millet, ragi and their products. Any other cereal, excluding these mentioned cereals, which is popularly consumed by the majority of the population is to be reported here.

Item 139 Cereal Substitutes (Tapioca, Etc.): Cereal substitute may include tapioca, jackfruit seed, idli flour, dosa batter.

Item 148 Other Pulses : Any pulse which is popularly consumed other than arhar, tur, gram: split/ whole,moong, masur, urd, peas and khesari may be reported here.

Item 150: Gram products: Product like "Pappadam" etc are covered under this item.besan made out of gram will not be considered here. Instead, it will be recorded against item 151 (besan).

Item 152: other pulse products: This includes soyabean meal and soya flour. Any pulse product which is popularly consumed other than besan and gram product may be reported here.

Item 160: milk: liquid: Milk sold in bottle or polypack will also be treated as 'milk: liquid'.

Item 161: baby food: This relates to such baby food the principal constituent of which is milk e.g. Lactogen, Milk Care, Amulspray, etc. Other foods meant for babies like Farex, Cerelac, etc. whose principal constituent is not milk will not be accounted here. Such items should be recorded against 'other processed food' (item 296).

Item 166: ice-cream: Ice-cream for which major component is milk will be included against this item. Ice with syrup but without milk sold in the villages as ice-cream will not be included in this item. Instead it will be accounted against item 277(other beverages).

Items 167: Other milk products: Any item other than milk: liquid, baby food, milk: condensed/powder, curd, ghee, butter, ice-cream,which is popularly consumed, may be included here. For example paneer, khoya/mawa, Fresh cream , etc.

Item 170: salt: This will include all edible salt, whether iodised or not. .

Item 172: sugar - other sources: Open Market Price

Items 185: edible oil: Any edible oil which is popularly consumed, other than vanaspati, margarine,mustard oil , groundnut oil, coconut oil, refined oil (sunflower, soyabean, saffola)may be included here.

For example sesame /olive oil etc.

Item 217: other vegetables: Any vegetable which is popularly consumed other than potato, onion, tomato,brinjal, radish, carrot, palak/other leafy vegetables, green chillies, lady's finger,parwal/patal, kundru, cauliflower, cabbage, gourd, pumpkin, peas, beans, barbatiand lemon may be reported here.

For example green mango, etc.

Item 238: other fresh fruits; Any fresh fruit which is popularly consumed other than banana, jackfruit,watermelon, pineapple, coconut, green coconut, guava, singara, orange, mausami,papaya, mango, kharbooza, pears/nashpati, berries, leechi, apple and grapes may be reported here. It will include sugarcane consumed like fruits.

Item 245: Other Nuts : Almonds may be included here.

Item 247: Other dry fruits Any dry fruit which is popularly consumed other than coconut: copra, groundnut, dates, cashew nut, walnut, almonds, raisin, kishmish and monacca may be reported.

Item 261: Other spices: This may include Items like “jeera”,”mustard”/”uluva” Etc which are not included in the spices group.

Item 274: mineral water: The term “mineral water” will be understood to mean all packaged drinking water.

Item 275: cold beverages: bottled/canned: This includes cold drinks like Thumps up, Pepsi, Coca-Cola, Frooti etc. The unit of quantity is litre.

Item 277: other beverages (chocolate,cocoa, etc.) Any beverage which is popularly consumed other than tea: cup/leaf, coffee:cups/powder, mineral water, cold beverages, fruit juice and shake may be reported here. For example cocoa, Horlicks/Bournvita/Milo, soda water etc. but not packaged drinking water ("mineral water"), which will be recorded against item 294.

Item 291: biscuits: This item will include not only biscuits but also confectionery such as chocolate, toffee and sugar substitutes such as saccharine and sugar-free sweeteners.

Item 290: cake, pastry, prepared sweets etc: This is a separate item and will not include biscuits.This item will include sweets made of sugar, cereals, milk, coconut, etc. It may include sweets made of milk and milk products, sweets made of besan. Prepared sweets may include sweets like halwa and Jilebi, coconut sweets and other sweet which is popularly consumed.

Item 280: **Cooked meals purchased**: For cooked meals purchased from market, ie, from hotel, restaurant .

Item 296: **other processed food**: Items like purchased snacks, food packets, soup powder etc which have not been covered under items 290-295 will be recorded against this item.

Item 302: **Ingredients for pan:** This includes supari (betel nuts), lime, katha and all other ingredients used for preparing pan. However products such as 'Pan parag' will be included in this item.

Item 312: **Leaf tobacco:** This will include all leaf tobacco

Item 317: **Other tobacco product:** Any intoxicant which is popularly consumed other than bidi, cigarettes, leaf tobacco, snuff, hookah tobacco, cheroot, zarda, kimam and surti which is popularly consumed may be included. For example, gutkha, khaini etc.

Item 325: **Other intoxicants:** Any intoxicant which is popularly consumed other than ganja, toddy, country liquor, beer, foreign/refined liquor and wine may be reported here.This may include drugs used for intoxication but exclude drugs used for medicinal purposes.

Item 332: **Electricity:** This will include meter rent, surcharge, electricity duty etc for first slab of electricity.

Item 345: **Other fuel**:- This will include any other item used as fuel for cooking, lighting or other household purposes but not fuel used for one's vehicle.

Clothing, bedding etc.

Item 350&351:- **Dhoti and Saree**:- The price of synthetic and cotton type will be recorded.

Item 375: Clothing (first hand):- **Other:** Any clothing item which is popularly consumed other than dhothi, saree, cloth for shirt, pyjama, kurta, salwar, cloth for coat, trousers, suit, coat, jacket, sweater, shawl, chaddar, school/college uniforms, kurta-pyjama for male/female, kurta, kameez, pajamas, salwar, shirts, T-shirts, shorts, trousers, Bermudas, frocks, skirts, blouse, dupatta, scarf, muffler, lungi, other casual wear, banyan, socks, other hosiery and undergarments, gamchaa, towel, handkerchief, infant clothing, headwear, belts, ties and knitting wool may be included here.

Item 385: **bedding: others**:- Any bedding item which is most popularly consumed other than bedsheet, bed cover, rug, blanket, pillow, quilt, mattress, cloth for upholstery, curtains, tablecloth and mosquito net doormats, mats used as single persons seats and other small mats etc may be reported here.

Item 382:- **Pillow, quilt**:- Pillows or cushions made of cotton, coir.

Footwear

Item 394:- Other footwear:- Any footwear which is popularly consumed other than leather boots, shoes, leather sandals, chappals, other leather footwear, rubber/PVC footwear may be included here.

Education

Items 400-408:- **education:** This is meant for recording expenses incurred in connection with education.It will include expenditure on goods purchased for the purpose of education, viz, books and journals, newspapers, paper, pencil etc. It also includes fees paid ato educational institutions (eg: schools, colleges, universities etc) on account of tuition and other fees like game fees, library fees, development fees etc and payment to private tutors.

Item 400:- Books, journals: first hand: It may be noted that all kinds of books, magazines, journals etc for education purpose. Full set of degree course should be specified.

]Item 407: **Educational CD:-**This will include expenditure on any CD purchased or hired for educational purpose.

Item 408:- Other educational expenses:-This item will include expenditure on computer training, internet (exclusive of telephone charges), fees for music, dancing, swimming schools etc, schools for typing, shorthand etc and training in physiotherapy, nursing, fine arts etc.

Medical Goods and Services

Medical - Institutional

Items 410:**Medicine**:-This includes expenditure on medicines of different types and on medical goods; payments made to doctor, nurse etc, on account of professional fees and those made to hospital, nursing home etc for medical treatment.

Item 411: **Cost of clinical tests**, X-ray etc wil be recorded here.

Item 413: Hospital and nursing home charges:- This may include the package fee for delivery of baby, treatment of a particular disease related with eye (cataract), heart, appendix etc.

Item 414: **Other medical expenses**:- Medical services rendered by a nurse, within the household is recorded against this item. It may include ambulance charges, MTP (Medical Termination of Pregnancy charges) etc.

Medical - Non-institutional

Item 420:Medicine: The non-institutional expenditure on medicine will be recorded against item 420 regardless of type or school of medicine. It may be noted that in rural areas , doctors often charge a consolidated amount for consultation plus medicines which they give to the patient. In such cases, the total amount will be recorded against item 420.

Item 421: **X-Ray, ECG, Blood test**

Item 422: Doctors/Surgeon fees

Item 423: Family Planning Appliances:- This will include condoms, IUD intra uterine devices), oral pills such as Mala-D, Mala-N etc, diaphragm, spermicide (jelly, cream, foam tablet), etc.

Item 432:- Sports goods, toys etc

Item 434:- Goods for recreation and hobbies: It may chess, ludo/ snake and ladder game, other board games. Any item for recreation which is popularly consumed other than radio, tape-recorder, 2-in-1, television, VCR/VCD/DVD player, camera and photographic equipment, CD,DVD, audio/video cassette, musical instruments may be included here.

Item 435:- Photography: Expenditure incurred on processing, developing etc of photographic film should be shown here

Item 436:- VCD/DVD hire: Rent of VCD/DVD player will be recorded here.

Item 437:- Cable TV: Expenditure incurred on subscription to dish antenna, cable TV facilities etc to be included here.

Item 438: Other entertainment: The entertainment item or service which is popularly consumed other than cinema, theatre, sports goods, toys, club fees, goods for recreation and hobbies, photography, VCD/DVD hire (incl instrument) , cable TV may be reported here.

Item 445:-Other minor durable type goods: Any minor durable-type good which is popularly consumed other than spectacles, torch, lock, umbrella, raincoat, lighter (bidi/cigarette/gas stove) may be included here.

Item 457:-Any toilet article which are popularly purchased other than toilet soap, toothpaste, toothbrush, comb, powder, snow, cream, lotion, perfume, hair oil, shampoo, hair cream, shaving blades, shaving stick, razor, shaving cream, aftershave lotion and sanitary napkins may be reported here. This will include cooler perfume, body perfume, room perfume etc.

Item 462:- Other nondurable electric goods: Any non-durable electric good which is most popularly consumed other than electric bulb, tubelight and electric batteries may be included here. For example door bells, extension chord etc.

Item 467:- Washing soap/soda: This will include washing soap in cake form, powdered form and also in liquid form(detergent powder is also to be reported) and washing soda.

Item 468:-Other washing requisites: This includes brushes, utensil cleaners, "Scoth Brite", steel wool, toilet cleaners, floor cleaning chemicals such as Phenol etc.

Item 473:- Other petty articles: Any petty article which is most popularly used other than electric batteries, nondurable electric goods,earthernware, glassware, bucket, water bottle/feeding bottle and other plastic goods, coir, rope, washing soap/powder/soda, other washing requisites, incense agarbathi), room freshner, fresh flower, mosquito repellent, insecticide, acid may be reported here. For example broom, wiper etc.

Item 480:- Domestic servant:

Item 481:- Attendant: This may include payment/wage/salary to a person engaged to look after an ailing member, child, aged person. However, medical services rendered by a nurse, even if performed within the household, will not be recorded here. However, medical services rendered by a nurse, even if performed within the household, will be recorded against item 124(other medical expenses)

Item 482:- Sweeper: In case a person's duties include those usually performed by domestic servants as well as those of an attendant, the payment made to him/her may be recorded here.

Item 483:- barber, beautician etc. Hair cutting (gents), hair cutting(ladies), beautician charges etc are recorded against this item.

Item 487:- Telephone charges landline: BSNL charges.

Item 491:- Miscellaneous expenses: Any popularly consumed services other than service provided by domestic servant/cook, attendant, sweeper, barber, beautician, washerman, laundry, ironing, tailor and grinding charges or charges for telephone for landline/mobile, postage and telegram may be included here.This item will include charges of application fees for employment etc, subscription to societies and similar organizations. The charges for tanker, porter etc , the expenditure incurred will also be recorded here. It will also include e-mail charges, fax charges etc.

Item 494:- Repair charges for non-durables : This will include service charges paid to artisans for repairing any item of miscellaneous goods not used for productive purposes but used as items of domestic consumption.

Item 497:- Other consumer services excluding conveyance; All other consumer services excluding conveyance will be reported here. Examples are: 1) the services of driver, coachman, cleaner, cobbler, blacksmith, unskilled labourers etc, 2) commission paid ato the broker for purchase or sale of second-hand car/scooter etc, 3) reconnection charge for electric/telephone line.

Item 523:- Other consumer rent: Hiring charges for consumer goods like furniture, electric fans, crockery, utensils and charges for decoration on ceremonial occasions are like to be recorded here.

Item 541:- Other consumer taxes: This item is for recording the expenditure on taxes and cesses paid by the household as a domestic consumer.

Item 550:- Bedstead: This is usually called “cot”.

Item 551:- Almirah, dressing table: wardrobes will be included against this item.

Item 554:- foam, rubber cushion: Only foam cushions are to be included and not cushions made of cotton, coir etc. The latter will come under “pillow, quilt, mattress” in item 382.

Item555:- Carpet, daree and other floor mattings: This will include carpet,daree and other floor mattings which are more or less fixed in position. Doormats, mats used as single-person seats, and other small mats willnot be included here. They will come under “ mats and matting” in item 385.

Item 557:- Other furniture and fixtures: The furniture which is popularly consumed other than bedstead, almirah, dressing table, chair, stool, bench, table, suitcase, trunk and box may be included here. For eg, couch, Waist-high (usually wooden), kitchen cupboards (free-standing) and complete sofa-sets may be included.

Item 560:- Radio, 2-in-1: This includes transistor radios. It also includes radio-cum tape recorders (two-in-ones). Pure tape recorders (without radio facility) are to be shown against item 566, other goods for recreation.

Item 566:- Other goods for recreation: This item will include dish antenna, video games etc. It will also include tape recorders without radio facility. Sports goods and toys are not to be included here but under item 432.

Item 571:- Other metal utensils: The utensil which is popularly consumed , made of other than stainless steel may be included here. For example utensil made of iron, aluminium, brass, white metal etc.

Item 573:- Other crockery and utensils:- The crockery item which is most popularly consumed other than casseroles, thermo ware, metal utensil may be included here. For eg, tea set, dinner set etc.

Item 583:-Lantern, lamp, electric shade : This will exclude electric lamp.

Item 590:- Water purifier: This item will include "Aquaguard" – type (filtration-cum-ultraviolet – radiation) purifiers as well as the older "filter candle" type (filtration only). It will also include resin based purifiers.

Item 591:- Other electric heating appliances: Any electric heating item which is most popularly used other than electric iron, heater, toaster and oven may be reported here. For example, Geysers, water heating rod etc.

Item 592:- Other cooking/household appliances: This will include ice-cream maker, mixer-grinder, juicer, microwave oven, vacuum cleaner etc.

Item 603:- Tyres and tubes:- This will include all those tyres and tubes which are purchased for replacement in vehicles.

Item 604:- Other transport equipment: This item includes all transport equipment not covered by items 600-602, including all hand- and-cycle-drawn vans. Livestock animals like horses and bullocks used for transportation, and conveyance such as horse cart, bullock cart etc.

Item 622:- PC/Laptop/other peripherals including software: The price of Personal computers (PC) or laptop which includes all the in-built software may be reported here. It excludes any extra payment made toward the purchase of additional software.

Collection of the Price:

Having decided the specifications, unit and observed quantity, the prices corresponding to the specifications/unit/observed quantity are required to be collected for all the months of Year 2018 (January onward) for all the 'items'. The actual transaction price of the item as on date of survey should be recorded i.e the actual price paid/payable by the consumer which includes all taxes charged by the shop keeper and excludes all rebates offered by shopkeeper to the consumer.

TABLE-9.13

Classification of Centers

District	Affluent	Middile	Poor
Thiruvananthapura	(M Corp)	**(M Corp) 2**	(M Corp)
	Attingal (M)	Neyyattinkara (M)	Nedumangad (M)
Kollam	Corp	Corp	Kottarakkara
		Karunagappally(M)	
Pathanamthitta	Thiruvalla (M)	Pathnmta(M)	Pandalam
		Adoor (M)	
Alappuzha	Alappuzha (M)	Kayamkulam (M)	Chengannur (M)
		Cherthala (M)	
Kottayam	Kottayam (M)	Changanassery (M)	Ettumanoor
		Vaikom (M)	
Idukki	Thodupuzha	Thodupuzha (M)	
		Kattappana	Kattappana
Ernakulam	Corp	**Corp 2**	Corp
	Kalamassery	Thrippunithura (M)	Maradu (M)
	Angamaly (M)	Muvattupuzha (M)	Eloor(M)
Thrissur	(M Corp.)	(M Corp.)	Kodungallur (M)
	Chalakudy (M)	Irinjalakuda (M)	Chavakkad (M)
		Wadakkanchery	
Palakkadu	Palakkad (M)	Ottappalam (M)	Chittur-Thathamangalam
		Mannarkad	
Malappuram	Manjeri (M)	Malappuram (M)	Tanur
	Perinthalmann	Kondotty	Valanchery
		Nilambur(M)	
		Parappanagadi	
Kozhikode	M corp -	**M corp - 2**	M corp -
	Vadakara (M)	Quilandy (M)	Koduvally
			Ramanattukara
Wayanadu	Kalpetta (M)	Kalpetta (M)	Mananthavady
		Sulthan Bathery	
Kannur	corp	corp	IRITTY(Keezhur-
		Payyannur (M)	
		Thalassery (M)	
		Sreekandapuram	
Kasaragod	Kasaragod (M)	Kasaragod (M)	Nileshwar(M)
		Kanhangad (M)	

Schedule-9.5

Government of Kerala

Department of Economics And Statistics

GROUP	CATEGORY	SUBGROUP	s	SECTION	GOODS/SERVICES	WEIGHTED ITEM	w	PRICED ITEM	ITEM	Unit	bprice
									Rice		
1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	BPL	1kg.	
1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	APL	1kg.	
1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	3	AAY	1kg.	
									Wheat		
1	1	0	1	1	1	0	7	1	BPL	1kg.	
1	1	0	1	1	1	0	7	2	APL	1kg.	
1	1	0	1	1	1	0	7	3	AAY	1kg.	
									Others Specify(Atta)		
1	1	0	1	1	1	0	7	5	BPL	1kg.	
1	1	0	1	1	1	0	7	6	APL	1kg.	
1	1	0	1	1	1	0	7	7	AAY	1kg.	
									Sugar		
1	1	0	9	1	1	0	1	1	BPL	1kg.	
1	1	0	9	1	1	0	1	2	APL	1kg.	
1	1	0	9	1	1	0	1	3	AAY	1kg.	
									Kerosene		
5	1	0	1	3	1	0	1	1	BPL	1ltr	
5	1	0	1	3	1	0	1	2	APL	1ltr	
5	1	0	1	3	1	0	1	3	AAY	1ltr	

MARKET SURVEY

To study the regular changes occuring in price data it has to be collected in regular intervals from time to time. A large element of sampling errors enter through various stages of price collection. There fore it should be related to same variety,quantity,area and boundary of sale etc to reduce the sampling errors in price data to get meaningful time series data of price.For each commodity there may be a large number of varieties. Each variety is sold from a large number of shops or outlets and the variety commands different prices in different outlets Not only the price variation depend on shop or market but also on the buying behaviour of the customer. Further, the purchases are made on different days of a month and at different times of a day. Obviously, it is impracticable to cover the entire transactions of various varieties of goods.Therefore,the sampling procedure is adopted at various stages, say by selecting a representative variety of a particular commodity to be priced.For each variety prices are collected under given circumstances of sale from a sample of shops or outlets selected in a representative manner.The prices will be collected on chosen dates and time to represent price fluctuation as experienced over a period. However, practical obstacles, considerations of cost and operational difficulties usually restrict the scope of applying rigorous sampling techniques and under conditions existing in practice, judgement plays a predominant role in sample selection.

As stated earlier that price changes form one shop to another, market to market, and place to place, we need to have prices from different markets. At the time, it is not possible to collect prices from all the shops of all the markets. Therefore, it is necessary to select some of the markets and then some of the shops from those selected markets in a way that prices collected are representative of that area/region.

Market survey includes identification of popular markets, selection of shops/outlets for different items and services in the selected markets, determination of the specifications of the items, determination of unit of measurement for items to be priced dat and time etc.It is the most important activity of the index compilation. After the market survey base price collection schedule will be finalised and hence base price collection.

Selection of Markets

Our objective is to collect retail prices of all items in the prescribed schedule from the selected centres. Markets are to be selected for all items prescribed in the schedule. For this, markets are to be identified from those selected centres which cater to the needs of all categories of population in that area. For this purpose, the most popular markets in the selected centres are to be identified. They shall be found out by local enquiries in such a way that they cover majority of goods and services in the schedule.

The markets should be selected in such a way that all the items given in the schedule for the prescribed centre is available and their details are to be collected in **ProformaII**.If markets are not available for certain items (for eg, rationshops,serviceproviders etc)the name of the locality where these shops are available is to be included in the **Proforma II**.The regions/markets selected in this manner should be the one which majority of the consumers approach for their consumption. Moreover, markets should be selected in such a way that the prices of all the commodities/maximum number of commodities are available in the same market. This will be helpful to ease the burden of the price collectors. It is also to be ensured that the markets selected in this manner conforms to the objective of this survey.

Listing and Selection of Shops

After the identification of the markets in the prescribed manner, shops are to be selected so as to enable price collection from these markets. The shops are to be selected for all the items included in each group and the details of the shops are to be entered in the Proforma III.

Points to be borne in mind while shops are selected:

- Retail shops are to be selected for this purpose.
- Most of the items in the group should be available.
- Should ensure the cooperation of the shop owners and those who provide the particulars of prices.
- To ensure that there are regular transactions and necessary stock in these shops.
- The accessibility to these shops.
- Such shop has maximum turnover, which means the prices charged are paid by most of the consumers of that area, thus we are capturing most representative consumer price;
- If the shop is sustained popular, it will be there in future also so that we would be able to get prices from the same shop, minimizing the problem of substitution of shops.
- The details noted for each outlet during enumeration might include: address; the range of items sold; and whether it is independent or a branch of a multiple. Shops of centrally collected chains of retail outlets, markets stalls and street vendors would normally be excluded from the enumeration as they will be subject to different sampling procedures or at the very least be part of a separate exercise.The shops with the prescribed qualities are to be listed and they are to be graded according to their popularity among the consumers.

The most popular shops is to be selected as the selected shops and the next two graded shops as reserved shops.

For certain items such as gas agencies, KSEB etc, four shops may not be available. In this case, the available shops are to be listed. Moreover, for fish items, separate shops cannot be listed. When prices are collected for these items, the same is to be collected from those retailers who trades/sells more quantity of fish compared to the remaining retailers and it is also to be ensured that this price agrees with the daily prevalent market price.

Fixation of specification(Structured Product Description(SPD)

The most crucial task in a market survey is the determination of specifications with sufficient details that facilitate unique identification of the items. It is important to mention here that specification means Structured Product Description (SPD) of an item, which includes physical and economic characteristics that influence the market price of the item.

Weighing diagram, prepared using the data of CES, provides the basket of 'Weighted Items'. The weighted items should be further broken down into 'Priced Items'. As for example, CES provides weight for an item 'Stationery, Photocopying'. Thus, 'Stationery, Photocopying' is a 'Weighted Item'. Now, to compile CPI we need representative price of Stationery, Photocopying.Therefore, it is necessary to break the item'Stationery, Photocopying'further down into many items namely,pen,pencil,notebook,photocopying. These items are called Priced Items of the Weighted Item 'Stationery, Photocopying'. One Weighted Item may have either one Priced Item or more than one Priced Items.

The price determining characteristic of an item may include followings:

a. Brand name: Kinley/Bisleri/Himalaya (mineral water), Philips/Bajaj (CFL), HP/Dell/ Lenovo (computer)Colgate/Cibacca/Pathanjali (Toooth Paste) etc.

b. Variety/type:

1. Rice: Chembaavu/ Cherumani/ Gandhakasala/ Kuruva /Kayamma etc.
2. Ice-cream: cone/choko bar /scoop etc.

c. Grade/Quality: Superfine/fine/coarse; superior/medium/inferior

d. Packing: Tin/bottle/jar/polypack/carton/pouch/jute bag etc.

e. Size: Large/medium/small; whole/broken; sliced/un-sliced etc.

While finalizing the specifications of an item, the popularity of the brand/type of the item among the specific segment of population (Affluent, Middle or Poor) is to be ascertained from market enquiry. It is generally observed that for a particular item there may be number of specifications available in the selected outlets. Emphasis should be given to the specification which is mostly consumed by the majority of the population. Drawing up of specifications and units for pricing is to be done very carefully so that in future it may be ascertained that the price is free from variation in quality of the item. In nutshell, the most popular brand of the item consumed by majority of the population in the specific segment with unique specifications must be recorded for regular price collection work. For eg the affluent people buy shirt with brand of high quality while poor one go for local brand. It is necessary to ensure that the specifications adequately identify the particular item priced. The following are some examples for determination of specifications in different subgroups.

Personal care and effects: A specification like 'Tooth Paste, medium quality, big size' would not sufficiently specify the item to be priced. There would be several brands conforming to the above specifications with different prices in the market. Hence, it is essential to elaborate the specification with a particular brand name, quality, unit etc. say 'Colgate Herbal toothpaste 100 grams' in order to uniquely identify the specific item to be priced.

Prepared Meals: In case of biscuits and namkeens, price varies with its type. Therefore, it is necessary to write the brand say, 'Glucose/Good day/ Parle/Monaco etc., at the time of finalization of specifications.

Clothing Items: In the case of clothing items, it would be desirable that the

specification must include the details of the fabrics covering the material used such as cotton, terry-cotton, woolen etc. The indications of the quality such as coarse, medium, fine, super-fine etc. and whether the material is bleached or unbleached, coloured or white etc. should be recorded. As the dimension may vary for different mills cloth, the width of the clothing items is a necessary specification, as it is a price determining characteristics. The design description, if available, e.g. striped with thick border, check pattern etc., may also be useful for unique determination of the specification. In case of terry cot cloth, the proportion of terrylene/cotton needs to be specified.Count of yarn/thread per cm may also be included in the specification.

Ready-made Garments: In case of ready-made garments or hosiery items, the material used (polyester, poplene, tericot or egyptian cotton etc.) and the size, usually in the numbers or centimeters, may be recorded. Besides these, it may also be useful to give a description of the dress along with specific type of cut (e.g.) whether it is full sleeve or half sleeve with buttons or type of collar etc. In view of the difficulty in fixing complete specifications for readymade garments it would be desirable that the branded items with some additional descriptions should be preferred due to fair amount of definiteness. Branded means well known company items such as Mafat Lal, Bombay dyeing, Vimal, Raymonds, Gwalior, Levis, Peter England, Van Heusen etc.

Consumer Durables: In case of consumer durables like Refrigerator, Washing Machine, Computer, etc., there would be heterogeneity in consumption. Therefore, the field staff must specify the product details of the most popular items keeping in view their price determining characteristics. For example, in case of refrigerator, the brand and capacity affect the prices. In case of a computer/laptop the type of processor, RAM, capacity of Hard Disk etc. are the price determining characteristics. Thus, there should be no ambiguity in the specifications of such items.

Services: For the items belonging to personal services like domestic servant, driver, cook, sweeper, selected market may be explored

If an item is not available in the market, it may be recorded in Remark column with appropriate reasons.

For the specification and price of items which are given on discount or extra quantity of the product as offer or along with another free item ,the original specification and actual price ie excluding discount may be quoted since the offer or discount is only for a limited period.

attendent etc. the placement agency/temple etc. may be visited. If there is no specific shops/outlets/agency for such services, the households consuming these services in the

Theoretically, it is assumed that for measuring the true price change, the prices should always be collected for the same specification throughout the life of the index series. However, the possibility of the initially chosen specification going out of the market either temporarily or permanently, cannot be ruled out. In such a situation, it becomes necessary to switch over to some alternate specification, which is preferably comparable in terms of quality and standard to those of the original one. The specification or the quality description of the original variety will facilitate choosing another variety of the same quality so that the price trends of the substitute will not be vitiated significantly by quality differentials. Also, the alternative specification should be equally representative.

Hence, while drawing up suitable specifications, the general availability of comparable alternative specifications (and their likely availability in the vent of the original specification disappearing from the market at a future date) must be kept in mind.

Determining the Unit of Measurement and Observed Quantity:

The appropriate unit of measurement in which the item is normally purchased by the target population may be recorded. Reporting of correct unit of measurement as per the local prevailing practices and the Observed quantity is very important for all the items as prices vary depending on the quantity of the item purchased. It may be in Kg./gram/meter /litre/number/pair /each etc. and should match with the purchasing habits of the target population. The observed quantity should be as per the purchasing habits of the people in the area. For example, in a market assigned for poor segment of the population, the people purchase 250 grams of pulse at a time, then observed quantity will be 250 and the unit of measurement will be gram. The field staff must ask price of pulse for 250 gm only. The price of 250 gm of pulse should not be derived from its price of one kg. But at the same time the affluent group of people buy one kilogram of pulses then.

CHAPTER 10

WAGE INDEX

INTRODUCTION

Wage rate is generally defined as the price payable for working energy spent by a worker either during specified period of time or for a specified measure of performance. Index number of wage rates depict movement of relative change in the wage rates over a period of time.

At all India level, Labour Bureau started estimation of wage index with base year 1963-65=100 from 1969 onwards. Base year is being revised as 2015-16 by labour Bureau.At present the Wage rate Indices are being compiled and disseminated for 37 industries (30 manufacturing industries, 4 mining industries and 3 plantation industries) with base 2015-16 =100. But Kerala started compilation of wage index much before this period. In Kerala, the wage index was computed for agricultural sector with base year 1952-53. Later base year has been changed to 2019-20. This index indicates the monthly average rates of daily wages paid to different categories of skilled and unskilled labours in Agricultural sector in rural area.

The 1952-53 series of wage index covered 10 districts. The index covers 1. Skilled labour- (a) Carpenter, (b) Mason, 2. Paddy field labour-(a) Bunding (Men), (b) Transplanting (Women), 3. Other agricultural labour-(a) Tilling (b) Head load (Women).

The data on daily wages of various categories of labourers are being collected from the selected centers in the state. The method of collection is by contacting three or four leading labours in the selected centers.

Revision of Wage Index

There is a paradigm shift in the agricultural operations after the mechanization and land reforms. The base year 1952-53 has become obsolete. Shift in the base year, coverage, base price etc. are necessitated for the computation of the wage index. The Expert Committee on Price and Price Indices has examined the methodology in detail and approved a revision as per the following guidelines.

Methodology:

1. **Base period:** Agricultural Year 2019-20

   The average wages from July 2019 to June 2020 is to be taken as the base wage

2. **Coverage:** All districts

3. **Weighting Diagram**: Weights have been assigned to the districts based on the percentage of Agricultural workers in the concerned district to the total agricultural workers in the state as per Population Census 2011.

Table-10.1
Weighting Diagram:

DISTRICT	Agricultural Labours	Percentage to total	New Weight (2019-20)	Previous Weight (1952-53)	Remarks
Kasaragod	27722	3.02%	3	-	Added in Revision
Kannur	59228	6.44%	7*	13	
Wayanad	69133	7.52%	8	-	Added in Revision
Kozhikode	37555	4.09%	4	8	
Malappuram	81841	8.90%	9	10	
Palakkad	195394	21.26%	21	15	
Thrissur	54538	5.93%	6	11	
Ernakulam	49419	5.38%	5	8	
Idukki	112391	12.23%	12	-	Added in Revision
Kottayam	44783	4.87%	5	8	
Pathanamthitta	35216	3.83%	4	-	Added in Revision
Alappuzha	39491	4.30%	4	10	
Kollam	56640	6.16%	6	7	
Thiruvananthapuram	55785	6.07%	6	10	
Kerala	919136	100%	100	100	

* Kannur has the highest decimal.

4. **Selection of Centres:** Two centers are selected from each District as follows.

The Grama Panchayath having highest number of agricultural workers as per the census 2011 is selected as First centre. For selecting the second centre the taluk in which the first center belongs has to be excluded. The Grama Panchayath having the next highest number of agricultural workers is selected as the second center.

Table-10.2

List of selected centres

DISTRICT	TALUK	PANCHAYAT
Kasargod	Kasargod	Bedadka
	Hosdurg	Kayyur-Cheemeni
Kannur	Thalipparambu	Sreekandapuram
	Thalasserry	Aralam
Wayanad	Mananthavady	Panamaram
	Sulthanbatherry	Poothadi
Kozhikkode	Koyilandy	Panangad
	Kozhikkode	Thiruvambadi
Malappuram	Eranad	Porur
	Perinthalmanna	Aliparamba
Palakkad	Chittoor	Kongad
	Palakkad	Nalleppilly
Trissur	Thalappilly	Chelakkara
	Mukundapuram	Mattathur
Eranakulam	Kunnathunadu	Vengoor
	Kothamangalam	Kottappady
Idukki	Udumbanchola	Vandanmedu
	Peerumedu	Kumily
Kottayam	Kottayam	Arpookara
	Vaikom	Kaduthuruthy
Alappuzha	Kuttanad	Kavalam
	Mavelikkara	Palamel
Pathanamthitta	Kozhencherry	Konni
	Adoor	Pallickal
Kollam	Pathanapuram	Thalavoor
	Kottarakkara	Chithara
Thiruvananthapuram	Nedumangad	Manikkal
	Neyyattinkara	Kunnathukal

5. Category of workers

1. Skilled labour
   a. Carpenter
   b. Mason
2. Paddy field labour
   a. Bunding (Men)
   b. Transplanting (Women)
3. Other agricultural labour
   a. Rubber Tapping (men)*
   b. Coconut Plucking (men)*

c. Arecanut plucking (men)*

d. Head load (Women)

* Coconut Plucking , Rubber Tapping , Arecanut plucking have been added in new revision

6. Wage rate Collection Procedure

The wage rates are to be collected from the concerned centre by TSO/SI on the last working day of the month. The data on daily wages of various categories of labourers have to be collected from the selected centers in the state. The method of collection is by contacting four or five selected labours in the selected centers for each item. The list of such informants is to be forwarded to the Directorate through the concerned Deputy Directors. The duly approved list of informants should be kept in the respective taluk offices. Informants as well as centers should not be changed too often. Whenever any change becomes absolutely necessary, the fact may be intimated to the Directorate and the approval should be obtained.

The data collected from the selected farmers has to be cross checked by conducting enquires among labourers. Whenever there is a wide difference in wages when compared to the previous month, local enquiry has to be made and the reason for the variation may be reported.

Standardization in wage rates is recommended for certain categories. Regarding Rubber Tapping the wages for tapping 400 trees and making rubber sheets out of it is to be collected. For coconut and, arecanut plucking, wage rate for each tree including other perks is also to be collected.

The wage rate of certain items viz Arecanut plucking, Head load (women) are not available from certain centers. In the absence of wage rate in the base period, the weights are reassigned to the remaining centers.

7. Methodology for computation

The wage relative of a center is calculated as the percentage of current wage to the base wage. The simple average of the relatives pertaining to the centres in a district gives the index for the district. The weighted average of the district wise relatives gives the wage index for the particular category of labour, the weights being proportional to the agricultural population in the concerned district.

Laspyre's formula is used for the computation of wage index

The Index of various categories of workers has to be computed for every month.

Let $\boldsymbol{W_i}$ is the Weight of **i^{th}** District and $X_{1ci}$and X_{2ci} are respective current wage rate of first and second centres of concerned worker in the i^{th}district and X_{10i} and $X_{20i}$are the respective base wage rate of first and second centres of concerned worker in the i^{th}district in the base period 2019-20. Base wage rate is the annual average wage rate of concerned worker from July 2019to June 2020.

$$Wage\ relative\ of\ first\ centre = \frac{X_{1ci}}{X_{10i}} \times 100$$

$$Wage\ relative\ of\ second\ centre = \frac{X_{2ci}}{X_{20i}} \times 100$$

$$Mean\ relative\ of\ the\ i^{th}\ district = M_i = \frac{\left[\frac{X_{1ci}}{X_{10}} + \frac{X_{2ci}}{X_{20i}}\right]}{2} * 100$$

$$\textbf{Wage index formula}\ \text{for the state} = \frac{\sum_{1}^{14} Wi * Mi}{\sum_{1}^{14} Wi}$$

This will be index of concerned worker of i^{th}district

Average of the relatives pertaining both centres in a district gives the index for the district .

Schedule-10.1

കേരള സംസ്ഥാനം

ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെൻറ് ഓഫ് എക്കണോമിക്സ് ആൻറ് സ്റ്റാറ്റിസ്റ്റിക്സ്

ദിവസേനയുള്ള കാർഷിക വേതന നിരക്ക്

ജില്ല: ഏതു മാസത്തേക്ക്:

താലൂക്ക്: സെൻററിൻറെ പേര്:

തീയതി:

തൊഴിലിൻറെ ഇനം				സാധാരണ തൊഴിൽ സമയം	പണമായിട്ടുള്ള വേതനം	വേതനം സാധനമായിട്ടുള്ളത്			മൊത്തം കൂലി	റിമാർക്സ്
						സാധനത്തിൻറെ പേര്	അളവും തരവും	പണത്തിനു തുല്യമായ		
വിദഗ്ദ്ധ തൊഴിലാളികൾ		1	മരപ്പണി							
		2	കൊല്ലപ്പണി							
		3	കൊത്തൻ (കെട്ടിടപ്പണി)							
നെൽപ്പാടങ്ങളിലെ ജോലികൾ	പുരുഷന്മാർ	1	നിലം ഉഴവ് മനുഷ്യനാൽ) (ചെയ്യപ്പെടുന്നത്							
		2	വരമ്പു പിടിക്കൽ							
		3	കീടനാശിനി തളിയ്ക്കുക							
		4	കൊയ്ത്ത്							
		5	മെതിക്കൽ							
		6	മറ്റു തൊഴിൽ							
	സ്ത്രീകൾ	1	കളഎടുപ്പ്							
		2	പറിച്ചു നടീൽ							
		3	കൊയ്ത്ത്							
		4	മറ്റു തൊഴിൽ							
	യന്ത്രവൽകൃതം	1	നിലം ഉഴവ്							
		2	പറിച്ചു നടീൽ							
		3	കൊയ്ത്ത്							
		4	മെതിക്കൽ							
		5	ഡ്രൈവർ							
മറ്റ് കൃഷിയിട	പുരു	1	പുരയിടം ഉഴുക							

		2	കിളയ്ക്കുക							
		3	റബ്ബർ കൃഷിയുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട ജോലികൾ							
			റബ്ബർ ടാപ്പിംഗ് 400 മരം							
		4	നാളികേരം ഇടുക							
		5	അടയ്ക്ക പറിക്കുക							
		6	മറ്റു തൊഴിൽ							
	സ്ത്രീകൾ	1	തലച്ചുമട്							
		2	മറ്റു തൊഴിൽ							

തലച്ചുമട് മറ്റു തൊഴിൽ എന്നുള്ളിടത്ത് ജോലിയുടെ സ്വഭാവം നോക്കാതെ ഒരു ദിവ സത്തെ* ശരാശരി വേതനം രേഖപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാണ്

സ്ഥലം : റിപ്പോർട്ടറുടെ ഒപ്പ്

തീയതി : ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി ഡയറക്ടറുടെ മേലൊപ്പ്

CHAPTER 11

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX

INTRODUCTION

Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is a measure of the average change in prices of a fixed set of goods at the first point of bulk sale in a commercial transaction in the domestic market over a given period of time. WPI is an important measure to monitor the dynamic movement of prices at the wholesale level.

The Department of Economics and Statistics (DES) currently compiles the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) only for agricultural commodities and does not compute the WPI for the manufactured sector. As a result, a comprehensive WPI covering both agricultural and industrial commodities is not available at present. However, efforts are underway to restart the work for the manufactured sector. Once index for both sectors are compiled, the Department will be able to compute and release a complete Wholesale Price Index that accurately reflects price movements across the state.

Wholesale Price index for agricultural commodities measures the average change in wholesale price level at the wholesale markets over a period of time in comparison with a particular period of time which is the base period. The Wholesale Prices for agricultural commodities produced and transacted within the State, provide the primary producers a regular and prompt supply of the daily wholesale rates of important agricultural commodities and their trend. This will help the producers in securing fair prices for their produces and to plan in advance their operations. Department of Economics and Statistics has been computing and publishing WPI for agricultural commodities produced and transacted inside the state since February 1955, initially using the agricultural year 1952-53 as the base. Later, the base year was updated to 2015-16. Earlier the index was calculated as the Arithmetic Mean of price relatives of 17 agricultural commodities classified into two main Groups namely; Food Crops and Non Food Crops

Table-11.1

Sl.No.	Subgroup	Crops	Commodity Weight	Subgroup Weight	Group	Group Weight
1	Food grains	Rice		636	Food crops	635
2	Sugar	Molasses		32		
3	Condiments & Spices	Pepper	192	163		
4		Ginger	30			
5		Turmeric	8			
6		Arecanut	673			
7		Cardamom	97			
8	Fruits & Vegetables	Banana	94	169		
9		Tapioca	449			
10		Cashew Nut	457			
11	Oil seeds	Coconut	964	698	Non - Food Crops	365
12		Ground Nut	10			
13		Sesamum (Gingelly)	11			
14		Lemon grass oil	15			
15	Plantation Crops	Tea	602	302		
16		Coffee	134			
17		Rubber	264			

WPI was computed by considering the value of production as a weight except for Rice and Sugar. At that time as production of rice and sugar was not sufficient to meet the requirements, the quantity consumed was taken as weight, based on sample survey.

Revision of WPI for Agricultural commodities

Revision of any Price Index necessitates when there occur changes in the consumption pattern, production of the commodities included in the basket or the base period has become obsolete. The state of Kerala, which had been highly acclaimed for its high 95 social and economic indicators. But Kerala witnessed a significant decline in agricultural production in the last few decades. The contribution of agriculture to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) declined significantly, and the production of food crops, namely rice, tapioca and pulses and coconut, declined in the last decades.

Though many attempts were initiated to revise the base of WPI (1952-53) in the past, those efforts were not materialized due to various reasons. As a part of ISSP (India Statistical Strengthening Project), Government of Kerala had decided to follow the recommendations of ISSP and constituted various Expert Committees as a part of KSSSP (Kerala State Strategic Statistical Plan). Accordingly an Expert Committees on prices and price indices was ordered by the Government of Kerala as per GO (Rt) No. 454/12/Plg. Dt. 30.11.2012.

While examining the 6th Terms of Reference the Expert Committee has decided, among other things, to recommend the revision of Wholesale Price Index Numbers of Important Agricultural commodities with base 1952-53 to 2015-16. Accordingly, under the direct supervision of the Expert Committee the Department of Economics and Statistics revised the methodology, base period and item basket of the existing series (1952-53).

Selection of new base year are: (i) a normal year, i.e.,a year in which there are no abnormalities in the level of production, trade and in the price level and price variations,(ii) a year for which reliable production, price and other required data are available, and (iii) a year as recent as possible comparable with other data series. After considering all factors 2015-16 is taken as the base year because farm price data and production data are available to calculate value of production. The year 2015-16 was assessed to be a normal year from the point of view of agriculture production and commodity prices.

New Series of WPI with base year 2015-16

Methodology of Index Calculation

It is calculated on the principle of weighted arithmetic mean, according to the Laspyre's formula, which has a fixed base year weighing diagram operative throughout the entire life span of the series.

The formula used is Price index $= \frac{\sum PV}{\sum V}$,

where $P = \frac{P_1 * 100}{P_0}$ and $V = p_0 q_0$ and

p_1, p_0, q_0 are respectively the current price, base price and base year quantity.

Wholesale prices collected under the Market Intelligence scheme, which include 4 to 5 weekly price averages per month, are used for the computation of the Wholesale Price Index. Once the wholesale price has been collected from MI section, index is being calculated using the following steps:.

- **Calculation of Relative Price for individual item of all centres**

  The relative price for each commodity/variety is computed using formula:

  Relative Price = $\frac{\text{Current Price}}{\text{Base Price}}$ X 100

- **Calculation of Average relative Price of each commodity**

  The average relative price is the simple arithmetic mean of the price relatives of all the varieties included under that commodity.

- **Computation of Group Indices**

  The indices for the sub-groups/groups/all commodities are, in turn worked out as the weighted arithmetic mean of the indices of the commodity / sub-groups /groups falling under their respective heads.

  The group indices calculation follows 2 levels

  1. **Subgroup Level:** The index for the sub-group is the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives of the commodity falling under the sub group. The weighted sum of price relatives of all commodities within a subgroup is calculated and divided by the sum of their weights (1000).

     Sub group Index = $\frac{\sum(PV)}{\sum V}$

     V- Weight of commodity

P- Average price relative of commodity

2. **Group Level (Food & Non Food):** The weighted sum of subgroup indices is calculated and divided by their respective group weights (1000) to compute the group index

$$\textbf{Group Index} = \frac{\sum \text{(Sub Group Index X Weight of Sub Group)}}{\sum \ weight}$$

- **Computation of WPI**

$$\textbf{WPI} = \frac{\sum\text{(Group Index X Group Weight)}}{\sum \ weight}$$

Where $\sum \ weight = 1000$

Basket of Commodities

In the revision of WPI the item basket is confined to the commodities for which production is estimated and wholesale prices collected by the DES. If the consumption of items considered for including in the basket exceeds the production, the data of consumption from the Household Consumer Expenditure Survey is used to derive weights of items included.

In the revised series data on production has been taken from 2015-16 EARAS report and Wholesale Prices obtained from Market Intelligence for the period 2015 July to 2016 June has been used. The data on NSS 68th round Consumer Expenditure Survey (2011-12) has also been used.

An item basket of 27 items were considered for working out the weighting diagram. The items viz tobacco and sesamum having negligible weights 0.00035% and 0.001% respectively have not been considered. Banana & Plantain have been considered as a single item (banana) for arriving the weight. In other states these two items are commonly known as banana. So, in the present revision, the value of production of Banana and Plantain together is estimated and weight assigned in proportion to its production in the state.

Thus the following 24 commodities are included in the basket:

Table-11.2

Base Year:2015-16						
Group	**Sub Group**	**SL.NO.of Items**	**Item**	**Commodity Weight**	**Sub Group Weight**	**Group Weight**
FOOD CROPS	Cereals	1	Rice	-	262.4	705.3
	Pulses	2	Tur Dhal	-	21.5	
	Fruits &Vegetables	3	Banana	261.7	461.6	
		4	Pineapple	15.6		
		5	Mango	128.6		
		6	Tapioca	292.8		
		7	Coconut	277.2		
		8	Potato	24.1		
	Condiments & Spices	9	Turmeric	24.7	254.5	
		10	Pepper	408		
		11	D.Ginger	51.6		
		12	Cardamom	184		
		13	Nutmeg	50.8		
		14	Arecanut	139.7		
		15	D.Chilli	141.3		
NON FOOD CROPS	Comm.Crops	16	Cashewnut	36.7	588.4	294.7
		17	Rubber	714.3		
		18	Canegur	249		
	Oil Seeds	19	Ground Nut	4.2	252.6	
		20	Copra	995.8		
	Beverages	21	Cocoa	44.8	145.3	
		22	Tea	552.1		
		23	Coffee	403.1		
	Other non-food items	24	Betal leaves		13.7	

The weighting Diagram.

The weights are assigned to each item based on the values of output/consumption estimated at base price. All the 24 items included in the basket are those items which have the quantity of production/consumption and base price. All commodities, irrespective of Value of output have been included (the items tobacco and sesamum with respective negligible weights 0.00035% and 0.001% have not been considered) After comparing the quantity of Production with Consumption, those quantities of production which falls below are replaced with quantity of consumption. Those 7 items whose weights are in proportion to consumption are Rice, TurDhal, Potato, Cured Turmeric, Dry Chilli, Canegur and Groundnut. The 3 items with highest value of output (weight - in % to the total value of output) among 24 items are Rice (18.48%), Rubber (12.37%), Tapioca (9.55%) and the least 3 are Betal leaves (0.4%), Cocoa (0.19%) and Groundnut (0.03%).

Re-distribution of weights for Seasonal Items

There are certain agriculture commodities, like Mango, Cashew nut which are harvested seasonally. When a particular seasonal item disappears from the market and its price is not reported, the index of such an item is not compiled and its weight is distributed over the remaining items in the concerned subgroup, on *pro-rata* basis.

Example: Seasonal crops without price quotation were Cashew nut and Mango. In this,Cashew nut was not reported from July to December. Hence the weight of Cashew nut during July to December is distributed among Rubber and Canegur.

Price of Cashew nut is not reported, then weight is distributed as follows:-

Table-11.3

Sub-Group Items	Items	Commodity Weight	
Commercial Crops	Cashew Nut	36.7	
	Rubber	714.3	714.3
	Canegur	249	249
	Total(sum)	**1000**	**963.3**
	Divide	36.7/963.3	
		0.038098204	
Rubber	714.3	714.3+714.3*0.038098204	**741.5135472**
Canegur	249	249+249*0.038098204	**258.4864528**
Total			**1000**

The ratios used

Due to the mismatching of units of estimated production and price reporting certain agricultural commodities, certain rates and ratios are used in case of Arecanut, Betel leaves, Chilly, Coconut, Copra, Ginger, Groundnut & Canegur.

Areca nut- Average weight of a nut is 25gms (Source: EARAS). So 1000 nos weigh 25 kgs.Hence multiplied all 1000s prices with 4 to convert to quintal rate.

Betal leaves - As per EARAS data, weight of a Betel leaf is taken as 2.58 gms.

Price of Betel leaf is reported for 100s and production in Quintals. Avg. weight of a leaf is 2.58gm (EARAS).So Prices(of 100s is app. equal to 258gms) are multiplied by 1000*100/258 to convert into Price/qtl

Chilly - As per the intimation received from ICAR-IIHR, Bangalore, average conversion rate from Ripe chilly to dry chilly is 25 -35%. Hence it is taken as 30%. Hence 16020 qtl of Ripe Chilies weigh only 4806 qtl of Dry Chilies.

Conversion of **Coconuts to copra** is 677.3 nuts for 1 qtl of Copra, as per Farm Guide.or 3 qtl of nuts. So 1 nut weigh 0.443KG .**Copra to Coconut Oil** 58% to 65%- Average taken as 61.5%.

As per the report of Commission for Agricultural Costs &Prices, M/O Agri:, GOI, the utilization pattern is Raw nut & Tender nut together 57% and Copra 43% out of total produce in India. **Banana**- 5.5 nos per kg, **Dry Ginger** weighs only 25% of Fresh Ginger, **Crystal Sugar** from Gur is 62.4% ,**Ground Nut Oil** to nuts in shell 28%, Value of Banana is taken as the sum of production of banana & plantain multiplied by the price of banana.

Linking Factor

The linking factor based on the indices for the months of **July 2016 to June 2017** has been worked out and appended.

Formula used for finding linking factor is as follows:-

$$\frac{\text{Average index of } 2016-2017 \text{ with base } 1952-53}{\textit{Average index of } 2016-2017 \textit{ with base } 2015-2016}$$

Table-11.4

Calculation of Linking Factor			
Month and Year WPI		**Wholesale Price Index with new base year 2015-2016**	**Wholesale Price Index with old base year 1952-53**
2016	July	111.74	7403.75
2016	August	118.96	7616.01
2016	September	120.32	7660.87
2016	October	116.11	7691.47
2016	November	118.11	7722.26
2016	December	120.03	7831.59
2017	January	119.72	8082.77

2017	February	121.18	8781.71
2017	March	118.97	8825.97
2017	April	118.5	8718.08
2017	May	113.04	8733.16
2017	June	112.01	8918.87
		117.3908333	8165.5425
		Average of WPI with new base year=117.3908333	Average of WPI with old base year=8165.5425
	Linking Factor= Average Index of 2016-2017 with Base 1952-53/Average Index of 2016-2017 with Base 2015-16		
		Linking Factor=	8165.5425/ 117.3908333
		Linking Factor=	69.56

The monthly report is prepared and sent to the Ministry of Food & Agriculture, Government of India, The Economic Times in Mumbai, and the Kerala Agriculture Development & Farmer's Welfare Department. In addition, a detailed yearly report is prepared and submitted to the Planning Board as per the specified proforma..

LIST OF PICTURES IN SCHEDULES

Tobacco പുകയില		Tea -Kannan Devan(Packet) തേയില പൊടി- കണ്ണൻ ദേവൻ (പാക്കറ്റ്)	
Arecanut അടയ്ക്ക		Coffee brook Bond Gr.L കോഫീ ബ്രുക് ബോണ്ട് Gr.L	
Mutton with Bones ആട്ടിറച്ചി എല്ലോടു കൂടിയത്		Mundu (Mull) മുണ്ട്	
Salt- Iodised Powder ഉപ്പു ആയോഡൈസ്ഡ്		Washing Soap-Sunlight അലക്ക് സോപ്പ് സൺലൈറ്റ്	
Salt Packet ഉപ്പ് പാക്കറ്റ്		Razor Blade - Silver Prince റേസർ ബ്ലേഡ് സിൽവർ പ്രിൻസ്	

Washing Soap-Chavi അലക്ക് സോപ്പ്		Razor Blade - Swish റേസർ ബ്ലേഡ് സ്വിഷ്	
Toilet Soap-Lux ടോയ്ലറ്റ് സോപ്പ് ലക്സ്		Tablets Crocin ക്രോസിൻ	
Tooth Paste - Colgate ടൂത്ത് പേസ്റ്റ് കോൾഗേറ്റ്		Electric Bulb-Philips ഇലക്ട്രിക്ക് ബൾബ് ഫിലിപ്സ്	
Razor Blade-Topaz റേസർ ബ്ലേഡ്-ടോപസ്		Firewood Split-Rubber വിറക് കീറി ഉണങ്ങിയത്-റബ്ബർ	
Firewood Split-Tamarind പുളി-വിറക് കീറി ഉണങ്ങിയത്		Bamboo- മുള	

Firewood Split-Local വിറക് കീറി ഉണങ്ങിയത്- ലോക്കൽ		Punna പുന്നാഗം	
Eucalyptus യൂക്കാലിപ്റ്റസ്		Kambili കമ്പിളി	
Pali പ്ലാശ്		Vellakil വെള്ളകിൽ	
Matti മട്ടി		Dried red chilli വറ്റൽ മുളക്	
Vekkalee വെക്കലി		Chilly powder മുളക് പൊടി	

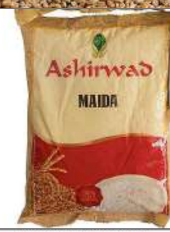
Uppathy/ Vatta വട്ട		Coriander കൊത്തമല്ലി	
Pala പാലാ		Coriander powder മല്ലിപ്പൊടി	
Thanni താന്നി		Accacia അക്കേഷ്യ	
Coriander powder മല്ലിപ്പൊടി		Turmeric Powder മഞ്ഞൾപ്പൊടി	

Garlic വെളുത്തുള്ളി		Asafoetida കായം	
Cumin ജീരകം		Onion ഉള്ളി	
Mustard കടുക്		Fennel seed പെരുംജീരകം	
Fenugreek വെന്തയം (ഉലുവ)		Cinnamon കറുവപ്പട്ട	
Turmeric മഞ്ഞൾ		Green gram dal ചെറുപയർ പരിപ്പ്	

Cardamom ഏലക്കായ്		Salt ഉപ്പ്	
Clove ഗ്രാമ്പു		Salt ഉപ്പ്	
Star anise തക്കോലം		Toor dhal തുവരപ്പരിപ്പ്	
Tamarind വാളൻ പുളി		Chana dhal വടപ്പരിപ്പ്	
moong dhal ചെറുപയർ (ചീനായ്)		കൂവമാവ്	

Bengal Gram കടല		Barley ബാർലി	
Rajma രാജ്മ		ചൗവരി സാബൂനരി (കോഴിക്കോട്)	
		Pickle powder അച്ചാർ പൊടി	
Tea powder തേയില പൊടി		Pepper powder കുരുമുളക് പൊടി	
ബിരിയാണി എസൻസ്		സാമ്പാർ പൊടി Sambar powder	
കാപ്പി പ്പൊടി Coffee powder		ചിക്കൻ മസാല Chicken masala	

കാപ്പി പ്പൊടി Coffee powder		Palm jaggery കരുപ്പുകട്ടി	
Sesame oil എള്ളെണ്ണ		Jaggery ശർക്കര	
Palm oil പാമോ യിൽ		Washing soda അലക്കുകാ രം	
Pappadam പപ്പടം		Rice അരി	
sugar പഞ്ചസാ ര		Rice അരി	
Biriyani rice ബിരിയാ ണി അരി		Rice അരി	

പൊടിയരി		Raw rice പച്ചരി	
		Wheat flour ഗോതമ്പ് പൊടി	
Aval അവൽ		Maida മൈദ	
Popped rice മലർ		Roasted rava റവ (വറുത്തത്)	
Atta ആട്ട		റവ (വറുക്കാത്തത്)	
Wheat ഗോതമ്പ്		Broken wheat സൂചി ഗോതമ്പ് (ബ്രോക്കൺ)	
അട (പായസത്തിന്)		ഗോതമ്പ് നുറുക്ക് (സാധാരണ തരം)	

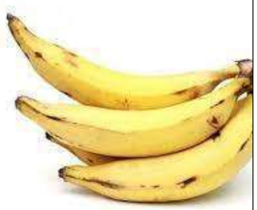
Ada അട (പായസ ത്തിന്) Semiya സേമിയ (പായസ ത്തിന്)		Oats ഓട്സ്	
		Pepper കുരുമുളക്	
Raisin ഉണക്കമു ന്തിരി		Pumkin മത്തങ്ങ	
Cahewnut കശുവ ണ്ടിപ്പരി പ്പ്		Cucumber വെള്ളരിക്ക	
Powdered milk പാൽ പ്പൊടി		Salad cucumber സലാഡ് വെള്ളരി	
Snake gourd പടവല ങ്ങ		Beans പയർ	
Bitter gourd പാവ യ്ക്ക, കയ്പ്പക്ക (തൃശ്ശൂർ)		Tomato തക്കാളി	

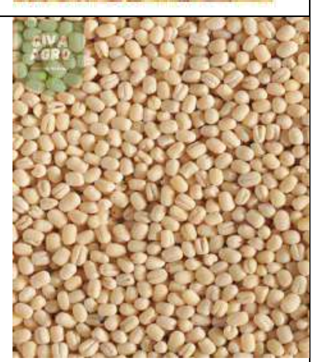
Brinjal കത്തിരിക്ക, ഉണ്ടാവഴുതനങ്ങ (തൃശ്ശൂർ)		Unripe mango പച്ച മാങ്ങ	
Ladies finger വെണ്ടയ്ക്ക		Green chilly പച്ച മുളക്	
Carrot ക്യാരറ്റ്		Drum stick മുരിങ്ങക്കായ്	
Beetroot ബീറ്റ്റൂട്ട്		Brinjal വഴുതനങ്ങ	
Ash gourd കുമ്പളങ്ങ		Cabbage ക്യാബേജ്	
Cluster beans അമരയ്ക്ക (കൊത്തമര)		Ginger ഇഞ്ചി	
Long beans പയർ		Broad beans അമരക്കായ്	

Red spinach ചീര		Pudina leaves പുതിനയില	
Drumstick leaves മുരിങ്ങയില		Onion സവാള	
Spring onion ഉള്ളിത്തണ്ട്		Curry leaves കറിവേപ്പി ല	
Ivy gourd കോവക്ക		Mushroom കൂൺ(ചി പ്പി)	
Ridge gourd പീച്ചിങ്ങ, നരമ്പൻ (കാസർഗോഡ്)		Mushroom കൂൺ(പാൽ)	
Plantain ഏത്തക്കായ് (പച്ച)		Banana (raw) വാഴക്കായ് (പച്ച)	

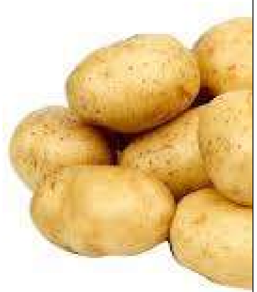
Coriander leaves മല്ലിയില		Potato ഉരുളക്കിഴങ്ങ്	
Lesser yam ചെറുകിഴങ്ങ്		Sweet potato മധുരക്കിഴങ്ങ്	
Karen potato നന കിഴങ്ങ്		Colocasia ചേമ്പ്	
Jackfruit ഇടിച്ചക്ക		Bread fruit ശീമച്ചക്ക/കടച്ചക്ക	
Tapioca കപ്പ, കൊള്ളി (പച്ച) (തൃശ്ശൂർ)		Yam ചേന	
Reddish banana കപ്പപ്പഴം(ചെങ്കദളി)		Greater yam കാച്ചിൽ	

Tapioca കപ്പ (വാട്ടിയുണ്ടാക്കിയത്)		Chinese potato കൂർക്ക (ചീവക്കിഴങ്ങ്)	
Tapioca കപ്പ (ഉണക്കിയത്)		Jackfruit ചക്ക (പഴുത്ത)	
Lemon ചെറുനാരങ്ങ		Citron/ wild lemon/ curry lemon കറിനാരങ്ങ /വടുകപ്പുളി	
		Bilimbi പുളിഞ്ചിക്ക / ഇരുമ്പൻ പുളി	
Orange ഓറഞ്ച്		Hog plum അമ്പഴങ്ങ	
Apple ആപ്പിൾ		Malabar tamarind കുടംപുളി	

Grapes black മുന്തിരി കറുത്തത്		Grapes green മുന്തിരി പച്ച	
Plantain banana ഏത്തപ്പഴം, നേന്ത്രപ്പഴം (തൃശ്ശൂർ)		Guava പേരക്ക	
Banana വാഴപ്പഴം		Pineapple പൈനാപ്പിൾ	
		Water melon തണ്ണിമത്തൻ	
		Sugarcane കരിമ്പ്	
Papaya (ripe) പപ്പയ്ക്ക (പഴുത്തത്) കറമൂസ (കോഴിക്കോട്)		Coconut നാളികേരം	

Matta മട്ട		Tender coconut കരിക്ക്/ഇള നീർ	
Jaya ജയ		Gram Dhal കടല പരിപ്പ്	
Palakkadan Matta പാലക്കാടൻ മട്ട		Tur Dhal തുവര പരിപ്പ്	
Bodhana ബോധന		Urud Dhal ഉഴുന്ന്	

Wheat (Lokvan) ഗോതമ്പ്		Moong Dhal ചെറു പയർ പരിപ്പ്	
Atta ആട്ട		Masoor Dhal ചുവന്ന പരിപ്പ്	
Mustard Oil (Fortune) കടുക് എണ്ണ (ഫോർട്ടുൺ)		Groundnut Oil (Dhara) നിലക്കടല എണ്ണ	
Soya Oil സോയ എണ്ണ		Vanaspathi വനസ്പതി	

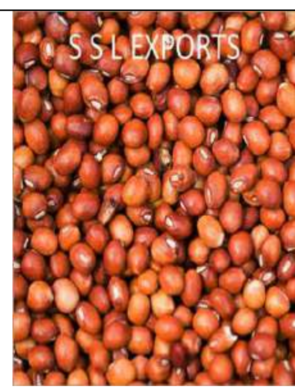
Sunflower Oil (Sunrich) സൂര്യകാന്തി എണ്ണ		Jaggery (Bengarappett) ശർക്കര ബംഗാരപ്പട്ട	
Palm Oil പാം ഓയിൽ		Milk പാൽ	
Potato ഉരുളക്കിഴങ്ങ്		Tea Loose തേയില പൊടി-ലൂസ്	
Onion സവാള		Salt ഉപ്പ്	

Tomato തക്കാളി		Rice Boiled Common Jaya ജയ	
Sugar പഞ്ചസാര		Wheat Ordinary ഗോതമ്പ്	
Gram Dal (Kadalaparipp) കടല പരിപ്പ്		Wheat-High yielding Common Varieties (Kalyan sona or equivalent local variety) ഗോതമ്പ്	

Tur Dal (Arhar) തുവര പരിപ്പ്		Wheat -Desi ഗോതമ്പ്	
Sugar S 30 പഞ്ചസാര		Jowar White മണിച്ചോളം	
Groundnut oil Premeo നിലക്കടല എണ്ണ -പ്രിമിയോ		Bajra F.A.Q ബജ്റ	
Dhara നിലക്കടല എണ്ണ		Maize F.A.Q ചോളം	

Mustard Oil RRO കടുക് എണ്ണ		Ragi F.A.Q റാഗി	
Dhara കടുക് എണ്ണ		Wheat Products Atta F.A.Q ആട്ട	
Dalda കടുക് എണ്ണ		Suji സുജി	
Vanaspathi Dalda വനസ്പതി ഡാൽഡ		Maida മൈദ	

Tea (Loose) Surianelli തേയില പൊടി ലൂസ്- സൂര്യനെല്ലി		Arhar Split - without husk തുവര പരിപ്പ്	
Tea(Packet) Kanan Devan തേയില പൊടി- കണ്ണൻ ദേവൻ (പാക്കറ്റ്)		Moong - washed ചെറു പയർ പരിപ്പ്	
Potato Mettuppalayam ഉരുളക്കിഴങ്ങു മേട്ടുപ്പാളയം		Masur-washed ചുവന്ന പരിപ്പ്	
Onion (Big) സവാള വലുത്		Urad-washed ഉഴുന്ന്	

Salt Packet Sprinkle ഉപ്പ് പാക്കറ്റ് സ്പ്രിങ്കിൾ		Gram Whole കടല	
Salt Loose S.K.S.C. ഉപ്പ് ലൂസ്		Gram Split കടല പരിപ്പ്	
Gur Bengarappatta ശർക്കര ബംഗാരപ്പട്ട		Basan Gram Dal powder കടല മാവു പൊടി	
Atta ആട്ട		Red Gram വൻപയർ	

Milk Milma പാൽ മിൽമ		Black Gram ഉഴുന്ന്	
Boiled Rice Fine Surega സുരേഖ അരി		Bengal Gram Bold കടല	
Raw Rice Fine I.R.8 പച്ചരി		Chilly Dry വറ്റൽ മുളക്	
Ground nut oil നിലക്കടല എണ്ണ		Coriander കൊത്തമല്ലി	

Gingelly Oil (Ordinary) Agmark നല്ലെണ്ണ		Sunflower Oil Gold Winner സൂര്യകാന്തി എണ്ണ	
Coconut Oil (Ordinary) വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ		Rice-Common/Coarse അരി	
Palm Oil Ruchi Gold പാം ഓയിൽ		Rice-Fine അരി	
Rice- Superfine അരി		Mustard Oil Loose കടുക് എണ്ണ-ലൂസ്	

Coconut Oil Loose വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ- ലൂസ്		Vanaspathi Dalda വനസ്പതി ഡാൽഡ	
Vanaspathi Loose വനസ്പതി ലൂസ്		Gingelly Oil Loose നല്ലെണ്ണ ലൂസ്	
Groundnut Oil Loose നിലക്കടല എണ്ണ ലൂസ്		Meat-Mutton മീറ്റ് മട്ടൺ	
Poultry Chicken(Local) പൗൾട്ടറി ചിക്കൻ		Fish Rohu മീൻ റോഹു	

Eggs Farm(Local) മുട്ട		Arrowroot കൂവരക് കുറുമ്പുല്ല്. (തൊടുപുഴ)	
Avacadoവെണ്ണപ്പഴം,അവക്കാഡോ, ബട്ടർ ഫ്രൂട്ട്. (തൊടുപുഴ,നെടുങ്കണ്ടം)		Cardamom raw പച്ച ഏലം (നെടുങ്കണ്ടം പീരുമേട്)	
Cardamom dry ഏലം, ഉണക്ക (കട്ടപ്പന)		Coffee beans കാപ്പികുരു-പരിപ്പ് (കട്ടപ്പന)	
Bean Wet കൊക്കോ (കട്ടപ്പന)		Sardine മത്തി (കോഴിക്കോട്) ചാള (തൃശ്ശൂർ),	

Anchovy നെത്തോലി, കൊഴുവ (തൃശ്ശൂർ)		White Sardine വെളൂരി (തൃശ്ശൂർ)	
നന്ദൾ, നന്ദൻ (എറണാകുളം)		Tilapia തിലോപ്പിയ , പിലോപ്പി (എറണാകു ളം)	
Threadfin bream കോര കിളിമീൻ (കോഴിക്കോട്) ചെങ്കൽവ (പത്തനംതിട്ട)		Mullet കണമ്പ് (പത്തനംതിട്ട)	
നെയ്മീൻ അയക്കൂറ (കോഴിക്കോട്)		നത്തോലി നത്തൽ (കോഴി ക്കോട്)	
കണ്ണൻ കൊഴിയാള കണ്ണൻ അയല (കോഴിക്കോട്)		ചൂര സൂത (കോഴി ക്കോട്)	

പരവ അടവ് (കോഴിക്കോട്)			

AYURVEDA RAW MATERIALS

Group I - വേരുകൾ

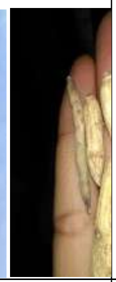
Withania somnifera അമുക്കുരം അശ്വഗന്ധ		Adathoda vasica ആടലോടകം വാശ	
Desmodium gangeticum ഓരില പ്രശ്നി പർണി		Solanum xanthocarpum കണ്ടകാരി ചുണ്ട കണ്ടകാരി	
Barleria prionitis കരിക്ങുറി ഞ്ഞി സഹചരം		Ocimum americanum കാട്ടുതുളസി ഗംഭീര/ക്ഷുദ്ര പർണ	

Piper retrofractum കാട്ടുമുളക് ചവ്യം		Teramnus labialis കാട്ടുഴുന്ന് മാഷപർണി	
Hugonia mystax കാർത്തൊട്ടി കംസമാര		Gmelina arborrea കുംബിൾ വേര് ഗംഭാരി	
Sida retusa കുറുന്തോട്ടി ബലാ		Aegle marmelos കൂവളം	
Fagonia cretica കൊടിത്തൂവ ദുരലാഭ		Vigna trilobata കാട്ടുപയർ മുദ്ഗപർണി	
Citrullus colocynthis കാട്ടുവെള്ള രി ഇന്ദ്രവാരു ണീ		Clerodendron serratum ചെറുതേക്ക് ഭാർങ്ഗി	

Valeriana Wallichii തകരം തകരം		Boerhaevia diffusa തഴുതാമ പുനർന്നവ	
Nardostachys jatamansi ജടാമാഞ്ചി ജടാമാംസി		Solanum melongen a Solanum Indicum ചെറുവഴുതി ന ബൃഹതി	
Ixora coccinia തെറ്റിവേര് പാരന്തി മൂലം		Astrocantha longifolia വയൽച്ചുള്ളി കോകിലാ ക്ഷം	
Cassia Mimosoides പടർച്ചുണ്ട		Clerodendrum phlomidis മുഞ്ഞ അഗ്നി മന്ദ	
Rubia cordifolia മഞ്ചട്ടി		Stereospermu m suaveolens പാതിരി വേര് പാടലാ	

Marsdenia tenacissima പെരുംകുരുംബ മൂർവ		Inula racemosa പുഷ്കരമൂലം	
Oroxylum indicum വയ്യാഴാന്ത വേര് ശ്യോനാകാം		Rubia cordifolia ചൊവള്ളിക്കോടി യോജനവല്ലി	
Operculina turpethum ത്രികോല്പ കൊന്ന ത്രിവൃത്		Vetivaria zezanoides രാമച്ചം ഉശീരം	
Ricinus communis വെളുത്താവണക്ക് ഏറണ്ടം		Salacia Reticulate പൊൻകുരണ്ടി ഏകനായകം	
Pseudarthia viscida മൂവില		Hibiscus rosa-sinensis ചെമ്പരത്തി	
Calotropis procera വെളുത്ത എരുക്ക് വേര്			

Group II- കിഴങ്ങുകൾ

Aconitum heterophyllum അതിവിടയം അതിവിഷ	 	Zingiber officinale ഇഞ്ചി ആർദ്രകം	
Alpinia galangal ചിറ്റരത്ത രാസ്ന		Feronia limonia വിളാവ്	
Acorus calamus വയമ്പ്		Tinospora cordifolia ചിറ്റമൃത് ഗുടൂചി	
Cynodon dactylon കറുക		Coleus zeylanicus ഇരുവേലി	

Adathoda vasica ആടലോടകത്തില വാശാപത്രം		Eclipta alba കയ്യോന്നി	
Actinopteris dichotoma നാന്മുഖപുല്ല് മയൂരശിഖ		Cinnamomum tamala/ Pogostemon patchouli പച്ചില താമലപത്രം	
Tamarindus indica പുളിഞ്ഞരമ്പു തന്ത്രിണി ദലസിരാ		Tamarindus indica പുളിയില ചിഞ്ചം പത്രം	
Moringa oliefera മുരിങ്ങയില ഷിഗു പത്രം		Erythrina variegate മുരിക്കില പാരിഭദ്ര പത്രം	

Azadirachta indica ആര്യവേ പ്പില നിംബ		Jasminum officinale പിച്ചക ത്തില ജാതി	
Wrightia tinctoria വിട് പാലയില ശ്വേത കുടജപത്രം		Tricosanthu s cucumerina കയ്പൻ പടവലം പടോലം	
Andrographis paniculata കിര്യാത് കാലമേഘം		Piper longum കാട്ടു തിപ്പലി തിപ്പലി മൂലം	
Aerva lanata ചെറൂള ഭദ്രികാ		Bacopa monneiri ബ്രഹ്മി	
Spermacoce articularis വെളുത്ത താർതാവൽ മദനഘണ്ടി		Ficus bengalensi s leaf bud പേരാൽ മൊട്ട്	

Woodfordia fruiticosa താതിരി പൂവ് ധാതകി		Elatteria cardamom um ഏലത്ത രി ഏല	
Abies webbiana താലീസ പത്രം		Celastrus paniculatus ചെറുപു ന്നയരി ജ്യോതി ഷ്മതി	
Apium Leptophyllum അയമോദ കം അജമോദ		Scindapsus officinalis ആനതിപ്പ ലി ഗജപിപ്പ ലി	
Pongamia pinnata ഉങ്ങിൻ കുരു കരഞ്ജ ബീജം		Trlgonella foenum graecum ഉലുവ മേദിക	
Brassica campestris കടുക് സർഷപം		Terminalia bellarica താന്നിക്കാ തോട് വിഭീതകി	

Termminalia chebula കടുക്ക ത്തോട് ഹരീതകി		Emblica officinalis നെല്ലിക്കാ ത്തോട് ആമലകി	
Embelia ribes വിഴാലരി വിടംഗം		Strychnos potatorum തേറ്റാമ്പ രാൽ കതകം	
Carum carvi കരിം ജീരകം കൃഷ്ണ ജീരകം		Prunus avium എലാവാ ലുകം	
Tribulus terrestris ഞെരിഞ്ഞി ൽ ഗോക്ഷുര		Vitis vinifera dried കറുത്ത മുന്തിരി ദ്രാക്ഷ	
Coriandrum sativum കൊത്തമല്ലി ധ്യാനകം		Cuminum cyminum ജീരകം	

Anethum sowa ശതകുപ്പ ശതപുഷ്പ		Holarrhena antidysentrica കുടകപ്പാ ലയരി ഇന്ദ്രയ വം	
Piper nigrum കുരുമുളക് മരിചം		Cocos nucifera കരിക്ക് നാളികേ രം	
Citrus limon ചെറുനാര ങ്ങ ജംബീരം		Ficus glomerata (Stem bark) അത്തിപ്പട്ട	
Ficus religiosa (Stem bark) അരയാൽപ്പ ട്ട		Holop telia integri folia (Stem bark) ആവിൽ പ്പട്ട	

Ficus microcarpa (Stem bark) ഇത്തിപ്പട്ട		Cinnamonum zeylanicum (Stem bark) ഇലവർങ്ങപ്പട്ട	
Pongamia pinnata (Stem bark) ഉങ്ങിൻപ്പട്ട		Symplocus racemosus (Stem bark) പാച്ചോറ്റിപ്പട്ട	
Azadirachta indica (Stem bark) ആര്യവേപ്പിൻപ്പട്ട		Cassia fistula (Stem bark) കൊന്നപ്പട്ട	
Holorrhena antidysentrica (Stem bark) കുടകപ്പാലത്തൊലി		Moringa oleifera (Stem bark) മുരിങ്ങാപ്പട്ട	

Group III- ധാതു വർഗ്ഗ, ലവണ വർഗ്ഗം, സുധാ വർഗ്ഗം, നിര്യാസങ്ങൾ

Ferula asafeotida പാൽക്കാ യം ഹിംഗു നിര്യാസം		Commiphora wightii ഗുഗ്ഗുലൂ	
Lacciferra lacca കോലര ക്ക് ലാക്ഷാ		Aloe vera (Dried juice) സന്നിനായ കം കന്യാസാരം	
Shorea robusta ചെഞ്ച ല്യം ശാലനി ര്യാസം		Boswellia serrate വെള്ളക്കു ന്തിരിക്കം ശല്ലകി	
Commiphor a myrrha പഞ്ചമം പഴുക്ക ബോള		Ferula asafetida കായം ഹിംഗു	

brown limonite സഹസ്ര വേദി സഹസ്ര വേധി		Sulphur നെല്ലിക്കാ ഗന്ധകം ഗന്ധകം	
Borax പൊൻകാരം ടംകണം		Cinnabar ചായില്യം ഹിങ്ഗുളം	
Iron powder ഇരുമ്പു പൊടി ലോഹചൂർണം		Red ochre കാവിമണ്ണ് ഗൈരികം	
Rock salt ഇന്തുപ്പ് സൈന്ധവം		Black salt കാരുപ്പ് സൗവർചില ലവണം	
Ammonium Chloride വിളയുപ്പ് നവസാരം		potassium nitrate വെടിയുപ്പ്	

അസുരന ഖം		Cuttle fish bone കടൽനുര സമുദ്രഫേനം	
Copper sulphate തുരിശ്ശ് സസ്യകം		Sodium Bicarbonate തുവർച്ചില ക്കാരം സ്വർജികക്ഷാ രം	
Ash of Hordeum vulgare ചവർകാ രം യവക്ഷാ രം		Black bitumen ശിലാജതു	
Cinnamom camphora natural camphor പച്ചകർ പ്പൂരം കർപ്പൂര		Mercury രസം	

Coptis teeta പീതരോ ഹിണി പീത		Monochoria vaginalis കരിംകൂവള കിഴങ്ങു ഇന്ദിവര	

Kaempferia galangal കച്ചോലം ശഠി		Picrorhiza kurroa കടുകുരോഹിണി കടുരോഹിണി	
Plumbago indica കൊടുവേലി ചിത്രക		Saussurea lappa വെള്ളെ കൊട്ടം കുഷ്ഠ	
Zingiber officinale (Dried) ചുക്ക് ശുണ്ഠി		Allium cepa ചുവന്നുള്ളി പലാണ്ടു	
Kaempferia rotunda ചെങ്ങഴുനീർ കിഴങ്ങു ഭൂമി ചെമ്പക		Hemidesmus indicus നറുനീണ്ടി കിഴങ്ങു ശാരിബാ	
Curculigo orchioides നിലപ്പന കിഴങ്ങു മുസലി		Cyclea peltata പാട കിഴങ്ങു പാഠ	

Ipomea paniculata പാൽമുതു കിന് കിഴങ്ങു വിദാരി		Cyperus rotundus മുത്തങ്ങ കിഴങ്ങു മുസ്ത	
Curcuma longa (Boiled and dried) വരട്ടു മഞ്ഞൾ ഹരിദ്രാ		Aconitum ferox വത്സനാഭി വത്സനാഭ	
Allium sativum വെളുത്തു ള്ളി ലശുന്		Asparagus racemosus ശതാവരി കിഴങ്ങു ശതാവരി	
Dried chopped tuber of Nelumbo nucifera താമരവള യം പദ്മ കന്ദം		Piper betle വെറ്റില ക്കൊടി താംബൂലപ ത്രം	

Aloe vera കറ്റാർ വാഴപ്പോള കുമാരി		Oldenlandia corymbosa പർപ്പടക പുല്ല് പർപ്പട	
Trichosanthes cucumerina പടവലാത്തില പടോലപത്രം		Azadirachta indica ആര്യവേപ്പില നിംബാപത്രം	
Ocimum sanctum കൃഷ്ണ തുളസിക്കതിർ സുരസ		Syzygium aromaticum ഗ്രാമ്പു ലവഗം	
Moringa olefera മുരുകിൻ കുരു ശിഗ്രുബീജം		Callicarpa macrophylla ഞാഴൽ പൂവ് പ്രിയംഗു	

Curcuma longa പച്ചമഞ്ഞൾ ഹരിദ്രാ		Mesua ferrea നാഗപ്പൂവ് നാഗ കേസര	
Jasminium officinale പിച്ചക മൊട്ടു ജാതീ മുകുളം		Ficus benghalensis പേരാൽ പട്ട ന്യഗ്രോധ ത്വക്	
Myristica fragrans ജാതിപത്രി		Ziziphus mauritiana ലന്തക്കുരു ബദര	
Lepidium sativum ആശാളി ആശാളിക		Alstonia scholaris Stem bark ഏഴിലംപാല തൊലി സപ്ത പർണ	
Syzygium cumini Stem bark ഞാവൽ പട്ട		Berberis aristata Stem bark മരമഞ്ഞൾ	

ജംബു		തൊലി ദാർവി	
Starch of Maranta arundinacea കൂവനൂറ് തവക്ഷീരി		Concentrated dry juice of Saccharum officianarum in powder form ശർക്കര ഗുഡ	
Aqualaria agallocha (Heart wood) അകിൽ അഗരു		ചെറുതേൻ മധു	
Acacia catechu (Heart wood) കരിങ്ങാലി കാതൽ ഖദിരസാര		Pinus roxburhii (Heart wood) ചരളം സരള	
Santallum album (Heart wood) ചന്ദനം		Cedrus deodara (Heart wood) ദേവതാരം ദേവദാരു	

ശ്വേത ചന്ദൻ			
Prunus cerasoides (Heart wood) പതിമുഖം പദ്മക		Sterculia foetida (Heart wood) പൂതവൃക്ഷം/ പീനാറി പൂതിദാരു	
Pterocarpus santalinus (Heart wood) രക്ത ചന്ദനം		Group IV Bee wax പൊൻമെഴുകു മധുച്ചിഷ്ടം	

ABBREVIATION

1.	AIR	All India Radio
2.	AL	Agricultural Labourer
3.	APC	Agricultural Production Commission
4.	APL	Above Poverty Line
5.	ASI	Annual Survey of Industries
6.	APEC	Agriculture Price Enquiry Committee
7.	BCI	Building Cost Index.
8.	BPL	Below Poverty Line
9.	CPI	Consumer Price Index
10.	COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption according to Purpose.
11.	CACP	Commission of Agriculture Costs and Prices.
12.	CCF	Chief Conservator of Forest
13.	CDB	Community Development Blocks.
14.	CES	Consumer Expenditure Survey.
15.	CSO	Central Statistical Office.
16.	DES	Directorate of Economics and Statistics.
17.	DA	Dearness Allowance.
18.	DIC	District Industries Center.
19.	DESCAS	Directorate of Economics and Statistics Core Application Software.
20.	DIPP	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion
21.	DDG	Deputy Director General.
22.	EARAS	Establishment of an Agency for Reporting Agricultural Statistics.
23.	EB	Economic Barometer.
24.	EC	Essential Commodities.
25.	FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
26.	FAOSTAT	Food and Agricultural Organization Corporate Statistical Database.
27.	FAQ	Fair Average Quality.
28.	FBS	Family Budget Survey.

29.	FOD	Field Operation Division.
30.	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
31.	Go I	Government of India.
32.	GM	Geometric Mean
33.	GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
34.	ICAR-IIHR	Indian Council of Agricultural Research – Indian Institute Horticultural Research
35.	ISV	Inter Shop Variation
36.	ISSP	India Statistical Strengthening Project.
37.	IMV	Inter Market Variation
38.	IPV	Inter Period Variation
39.	IIP	Index of Industrial Production
40.	ILO	International Labour Organization
41.	IW	Industrial Worker.
42.	KLSSSP	Kerala State Strategic Statistical Plan.
43.	LRA	Land Reforms Act.
44.	LB	Labour Bureau.
45.	LSGS	Local Self Government System
46.	MI	Market Intelligence
47.	MFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
48.	MoPRI	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
49.	MoSPI	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
50.	MMRP	Modified Mixed Reference Period.
51.	MRP	Mixed Reference Period
52.	MSP	Minimum Support Price.
53.	MWA	Minimum Wage Act.
54.	NPISH	Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households
55.	NSSP	National Strategic Statistical Plan
56.	NSSO	National Sample Survey Office
57.	NSS	National Sample Survey

58.	NSC	National Statistical Commission
59.	PIC	Price Increase Confirmed
60.	PDS	Public Distribution System
61.	PGPCPI	Practical Guide to Producing Consumer Price Indices
62.	PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
63.	PQ	Price Quotation
64.	RBI	Reserve Bank of India
65.	RSO	Regional Statistical Officer.
66.	RO	Regional Office
67.	SASA	State Academy on Statistical Administration.
68.	SDRT	Survey Design Research and Training.
69.	SD	Station Director.
70.	SSS	State Statistical system.
71.	SSSP	State Strategic Statistical Plan.
72.	SPD	Structured Product Description
73.	TAC on SPCL	Technical Advisory Committee on Statistics of Price and Cost of Living.
74.	TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
75.	TSO	Taluk Statistical Officer.
76.	ULBs	Urban Local Bodies
77.	UNME	Urban Non Manual Employees.
78.	UNSC	United Nations Statistical Commission.
79.	UN	United Nations.
80.	URP	Uniform Reference Period.
81.	UNSD	United Nations Statistical Division.
82.	WI	Wage Index.
83.	WPI	Wholesale Price Index.