

Table of Contents

Contents	Page No.
1. What is a Price Index?	4
2. What is Output Producer Price Index?	4
3. What is Input Producer Price Index?	4
4. What is Wholesale Price Index (WPI)?	4
5. What is Service Producer Price Index?	5
6. What are the advantages of PPI over WPI?	5
7. What is meant by Base Year of a Price Index?	5
8. What is the purpose of Base Year revision of WPI?	5
9. How were the Working Group and Sub-Groups constituted?	6
10. What is the composition and Terms of Reference of the Working Group?	6
11. What are the new features of WPI series with base year 2022-23?	8
12. What methodology has been adopted for the preparation of the weighing diagram of the WPI, and how does it differ from the methodology followed in WPI 2011-12 series?	9
13. What methodology has been adopted for the preparation of weighing diagram of PPIs?	10
14. What methodology has been used for selection of items in new WPI series?	10
15. Why was the item selection for Primary Articles and Fuel & Power sectors primarily on relevance and the recommendations of the respective Sub-Groups, whereas a different methodology was adopted for the manufacturing sector?	11
16. What are the changes in the item basket of 'Primary articles' in WPI 2022-23 series?	11
17. What are the changes in the item basket of 'Fuel and Power' in WPI 2022-23 series?	11
18. How have major countries transitioned from WPI to PPI, and what were the respective years of transition?	12
19. Is there any international practice of releasing WPI along with PPI for some years?	13
20. How can Linking Factor be used to project old series in future time and back cast new series in old periods?	14

21. What criteria are used to finalize the specification of an item included in the index basket?	14
22. What is the difference between Elementary Items of WPI and PPI?	15
23. Apart from 'Double Deflation' in National Accounts, what are the uses of Output PPI and Input PPI?	15
24. Can WPI and PPI be compiled using GSTN data? If not, mention the reasons.	15
25. Do advance countries conduct price collection surveys? If yes, name a few.	15
26. What is the difference between Basic Price and Purchasers' Price?	15
27. What inference can be drawn by a common man from Output PPI and Input PPI?	16
28. Why Input PPI is compiled for manufacturing sector only in other countries?	16
29. What is the difference between NIC and NPCMS?	16
30. What are Supply Table and Use Table of National Accounts?	16
31. What explains the divergence between WPI and CPI?	16
32. What are the main uses of WPI?	17
33. Why Service PPIs are released for only seven services?	18
Annexure-I: An illustration of selection of items, in NIC 3-digit code in the WPI basket	19
Annexure-II: Illustration of specification of few items	20

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on new series of Wholesale Price Index (Base Year: 2022-23), Output Producer Price Index (OPPI), Input Producer Price Index (IPPI), and Service Producer Price Indices (SPPIs)

1. What is a Price Index?

Ans. A Price Index is measurement of the average change in a set of prices over time.

2. What is Output Producer Price Index?

Ans. Output PPI measures average change in the prices received by the producer on production or sale of an output. This price is called *Basic Price*, which excludes *tax* but include *subsidy* (if any) and also does not include *trade & transport margin*.

3. What is Input Producer Price Index?

Ans. Input PPI measures average change in the prices paid by the producers to purchase input items. This price is called *Purchaser's Price*, which includes *trade & transport margin* and *non-deductible tax*.

4. What is Wholesale Price Index (WPI)?

Ans. WPI measures average change in the wholesale prices, that is the prices transacted in the wholesale market for bulk sale of goods. Wholesale price includes one-stage *tax* as well as *trade & transport margin*. But, in the last Base Revision of WPI (from 2004-05 to 2011-12), there was change in the concept of price. Basic price was adopted, in place of wholesale price, in order to bring it in closer to PPI. Thus, WPI is now similar to Output PPI, in price concept. WPI differs with PPI on following three grounds: (a) WPI follows traditional classification of goods, whereas PPI follows Supply and Use Tables framework of National Accounts; (b) in PPI, Export Oriented Units are also covered for collection of prices; and (c) WPI covers goods only whereas PPI covers services as well.

5. What is Service Producer Price Index?

Ans. Service PPI measures average change in the prices received by the producer on production of a service. This index is also compiled on the basis of Basic Price.

6. What are the advantages of PPI over WPI?

Ans. The advantages of PPI over WPI are as follows:

- a. Use of Output PPI and Input PPI gives an estimate of Value Addition PPI, that is, the inflation of value addition process (production process) can be measured with PPI, which is not the case in WPI.
- b. Availability of both the Output PPI and Input PPI explains how inflation experienced by producers on inputs are passed on to the output being produced.

7. What is meant by Base Year of a Price Index?

Ans. A **base year** is the benchmark reference year, used to compare price changes over time. Any increase or decrease in a price index shows how much prices have shifted relative to that base year. Base Year data is used to prepare item basket, fixing item specifications and compute its weighting diagram. Thus, the data of the Base Year is used to finalize the structure of the indices.

8. What is the purpose of Base Year revision of WPI?

Ans. Over time economies undergo structural changes. This is also true in the contemporary Indian context. It has, therefore, become increasingly difficult to obtain the price information of selected products for a fixed number of quotations over a longer period of time. Also, a number of products that were very important in terms of the market share during the base year of the ongoing series, lose their relative importance or are completely phased out and replaced by new substitutes in the market.

Under the fixed basket approach, the base year is changed at regular intervals. Simultaneously, index basket weights and source agencies are also updated to keep

the index series representative. So far, eight revisions have taken place introducing the new base year, viz. 1952-53, 1961-62, 1970-71, 1981-82, 1993-94, 2004-05, 2011-12, and 2022-23. The current revision is the eighth one since its regular introduction. The revision is based on the recommendations of the Working Group constituted under the Chairmanship of Prof. Ramesh Chand, Member, NITI Aayog on 30th December 2024, which submitted its report in April 2026.

9. How were the Working Group and Sub-Groups constituted?

Ans. MoSPI informed the recommendation of Advisory Committee on National Accounts Statistics (ACNAS) that 2022-23 may be taken as the next Base Year for compilation of next series of National Accounts. Since the WPI is primarily used as a deflator for computing Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant price, the base year selected for the National Accounts is normally taken as the base year of WPI. Accordingly, the Working Group (WG) was constituted under the chairmanship of Prof. Ramesh Chand, Member NITI Aayog on 30th December 2024. The WG, in its first meeting held on 31st January 2025, constituted five Sub-Groups (Sub-Group on Analytical and Dissemination Issues, Sub-Group on Agricultural Commodities, Sub-Group on Mining, Fuel and Power, Sub-Group on Manufacturing Items, and Sub-Group on Services Sector) to have sector specific detailed deliberations and examination of concepts and methodology for the revised series of WPI and compilation of PPIs.

10. What is the composition and Terms of reference of the Working Group?

Ans. The composition of the Working-Group is as follows: -

- i. Prof. Ramesh Chand, Member, NITI Aayog (Chairman)
- ii. Additional Director General, Field Operations Division, MoSPI
- iii. Deputy Director General, Economic Statistics Division, MoSPI
- iv. Deputy Director General, National Accounts Division, MoSPI
- v. Deputy Director General, Enterprise Survey Division, MoSPI
- vi. Economic Adviser, Department of Economic Affairs, M/o Finance

- vii. Adviser, Price & Marketing Division, Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
- viii. Senior Economic Adviser, Department of Consumer Affairs
- ix. Deputy Director General, Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas
- x. Chief Executive Officer, Goods & Services Tax Network
- xi. Representative from RBI
- xii. Dr. Soumya Kanti Ghosh, Chief Economist, SBI Group
- xiii. Dr. Surjit Bhalla, Economist
- xiv. Dr. Shamika Ravi, Member, Economic Advisory Council to PM
- xv. Dr. Dharmakirti Joshi, Chief Economist, Crisil
- xvi. Shri Nilesh Shah, MD, Kotak Mahindra Asset Management
- xvii. Shri Indranil Sengupta, Co-Head & Economist, Bank of America Merrill Lynch
- xviii. Deputy Director General, DPIIT (Member Secretary)

The WG also co-opted Ex-DG, NSO, MoSPI; Sr. Economic Adviser, Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare; Sr. Adviser, NITI Aayog; DG Labour Bureau; and DDG PSD, MoSPI.

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

- i. To suggest the commodity basket of WPI and PPI with base year 2022-23 in the light of structural changes in the economy.
- ii. To review the existing system of price collection and suggest changes for improvement.
- iii. To decide on the computational methodology to be adopted for WPI / PPI.
- iv. To examine the methodology for compilation of PPI approved by Technical Advisory Committee on Statistics of Prices & Cost of Living and suggest further improvement in compilation and presentation and recommend roadmap for switch over from WPI to PPI.
- v. To examine the method of computing the linking factor adopted so far and suggest appropriate changes in the method of computing the linking factor, if necessary.

- vi. To suggest any other improvements as may be necessary for enhancing the reliability of WPI/PPI.

11. What are the new features of WPI series with base year 2022-23?

Ans. Significant improvements have been made to price data, quotation coverage, and methodology in WPI 2022-23 series. There are now 957 items in the new WPI series, instead of the 697 items in WPI 2011-12 series. To ensure complete coverage and representativeness, the number of quotations has been increased across the key groups. Price quotations have increased from 8331 in WPI 2011-12 series to 15254.

In addition, there has been an increase in the coverage of items, relocation of groups across major groups, change in the methodology used for preparation of weighing diagram, change in the method used for calculation of the index, as well as the method used for treating missing values.

New sources of energy, such as Solar and Wind, have been added under 'Electricity' Group. In addition, Nuclear Electricity has been included in the basket. 'Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas' group has been shifted from major group 'Primary Articles' to 'Fuel and Power'. This reorganization would lead to better alignment, as this group already houses other major fuels such as coal, electricity, and petroleum products.

Gross Value of Output (GVO) has been used for preparing weights in new WPI series compared to Net Traded Value *i.e.* GVO + Imports - Exports, used in WPI 2011-12 series since the weights based on GVO reflect the economic significance of commodities in a better way from the producer's perspective, as they represent domestic production.

The elementary indices have been compiled using short-term formulation using chain-based method, in place of long-term formulation method practiced in WPI 2011-12 series.

'Targeted Mean Imputation' method has been used, in place of 'Carry-forward' method being used in WPI 2011-12 series of WPI.

12. What methodology has been adopted for the preparation of the weighting diagram of the WPI, and how does it differ from the methodology followed in WPI 2011-12 series?

Ans. The weights have been derived using the GVO instead of Net Traded Value (NTV) [$NTV = GVO + \text{Import} - \text{Export}$] used in the previous series due to the following reasons: -

- (i) The weights based on GVO reflect the economic significance of commodities in a better way from the producers' perspective, as they represent domestic production.
- (ii) It is suggested in the IMF manual that the value aggregate from the national accounts framework that aligns with the basic price received by the producer of goods and services is the value of production. Therefore, the best approach is to use value of production weights at basic prices for all levels of index aggregation.
- (iii) In the *Net Traded Value* approach, on one hand, goods imported in large quantity/volume may have higher weight even if their domestic production is low; on the other hand, goods produced in large quantity/volume may have low weight, even if a significant portion of their output is exported.
- (iv) There is no one-to-one mapping of items produced as per NPCMS classification and items traded as per HSN classification. Therefore, weights based on NTV involve some assumptions.

A comparative statement of weights at major groups for WPI (2011-12) vis-à-vis WPI (2022-23) is given below: -

Major Group	WPI (Base Year 2011-12)	WPI (Base Year 2022-23)
Primary Articles	22.62	22.76
Fuel & Power	13.15	14.11
Manufactured Products	64.23	63.13

The weight of Manufacturing sector has declined from 2011-12 series to 2022-23 series since this sector witnessed lower price rise (42.6%) compared to Primary Articles (76.8%) during the same period.

13. What methodology has been adopted for the preparation of weighting diagram of PPIs?

Ans. In case of Output PPI, the weights have been derived using the Total Supply (at basic price) column from the Supply table of SUT. In case of Input PPI, the weights have been derived using the inter-industry consumption matrix of the Use Table of SUT. Since Input PPI has been compiled only for the manufacturing sector, the weight of the manufacturing sector is 100%.

14. What methodology has been used for selection of items in new WPI series?

Ans. In major groups, 'Primary Articles' and 'Fuel & Power', items have been selected mainly based on relevance and the recommendations of the concerned Sub-Groups. New item-groups such as Solar, Nuclear, Wind power, Minor Minerals have been included in the new series. The new agricultural items included in the new series are Moth, Khesari, Mushroom, Capsicum, Watermelon, Muskmelon, Peach/Plum, Strawberry, Fennel and Methi.

In the Manufacturing sector, the standard procedure has been followed (as adopted in the earlier series), i.e., items falling in the category of top 80% contributor to the Gross Value of Output (GVO) in respective Industry at National Industrial Classification (NIC)-3-digit group [on the basis of Annual Survey of Industries' (ASI) 2022-23 data], have been selected in the basket. Many items, having the same National Product Classification for Manufacturing Sector (NPCMS) codes, occur in different NIC 3-digit groups. In such cases, NPCMS code with maximum value of output is retained in the respective NIC 3-digit class to make the item unique in the item list. The selected NPCMSs of similar nature/ type have been merged together to form an item, following the existing practice of WPI. An illustration of item selection is given in **Annexure I**.

An additional benchmark criterion, a minimum share of 0.01% in the overall GVO across the entire basket has been taken to include items proposed by stakeholders that do not meet the standard criterion of contributing to the top 80% of output value. However, the aforementioned criterion was relaxed in the case of those items which were considered for inclusion in the basket by the respective Sub-Groups.

15. Why was the item selection for Primary Articles and Fuel & Power sectors based primarily on relevance and the recommendations of the respective Sub-Groups, whereas a different methodology was adopted for the Manufacturing sector?

Ans. Manufacturing sector is very vast sector cutting across different Ministries. It consists of huge number of items. Therefore, a benchmark method was necessary to be adopted. Cut-off sampling of items is an internationally practiced method. On the other hand, in the case of Primary Articles and Fuel & Power, the Sub-Groups were headed by the senior officers of the concerned Ministries, which had domain knowledge to decide important items to be included in the basket.

16. What are the changes in the item basket of 'Primary articles' in WPI 2022-23 series?

Ans. Following are the changes in the item basket of Primary articles in WPI 2022-23 series: -

- (i) In addition to the existing items in the commodity basket of WPI 2011-12 series, 13 new items (Moth, Capsicum, Mushroom, Watermelon, Muskmelon, Peach/Plum, Fennel, Methi, Firewood, Isabgole, Strawberry, Lakh/Khesari, and Dung) have been included in WPI 2022-23 series.
- (ii) Minimum Support Price (MSP) has been dropped in WPI 2022-23 series.
- (iii) 'Sand' has been included under group 'Minerals' in the new WPI basket.

17. What are the changes in the item basket of 'Fuel and Power' in WPI 2022-23 series?

Ans. Following are the changes in the item basket of Fuel and Power in WPI 2022-23 series: -

- (i) In WPI 2011-12 series, only notified price of Coal was considered. In the new series, along with the notified price, auction prices have also been incorporated to better capture price variability and market-based valuation in the coal sector.
- (ii) 'Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas' group was under 'Primary articles' in WPI 2011-12. However, in WPI 2022-23 series, it has been shifted to 'Fuel and Power' category.
- (iii) Indian Gas Exchange (IGX) prices have been included in new WPI series.
- (iv) In WPI 2011-12 series, electricity was treated as a single item. In WPI 2022-23 series, electricity generated from New and Renewable Energy sources such as Solar, and Wind have also been included. Additionally, conventional energy has been classified in to three separate categories- Hydro, Nuclear, and Thermal. Further, thermal electricity has been bifurcated in to two distinct items- Coal-based and Gas-based electricity.
- (v) Sulphur and MTO have been included under Mineral Oils group in the new WPI basket.

18. How have major countries transitioned from WPI to PPI, and what were the respective years of transition?

International practices of migration from WPI to PPI are given below:

Country	Migration from WPI to PPI
USA	Migrated from WPI to PPI in 1978.
Canada	Canada did not make a single formal switch from WPI to PPI the way the United States did in 1978. Instead, Statistics Canada gradually adopted the broader term Producer Price Indexes (PPI) for its family of producer-price measures, such as Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI), Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) , and Services Producer Price Indexes

Australia	Australian Bureau of Statistics gradually developed and expanded its Producer Price Indexes (PPIs) framework during the late 1990s and 2000s.
UK	The modern Producer Price Index (PPI) series by the UK Office for National Statistics began in 1957 and became the standard producer inflation measure over time.
Brazil	Brazil's official modern Producer Price Index (IPP - Índice de Preços ao Produtor) became the country's official producer-price measure during the 2010s.
Russia	Around 1992-1993 Russia transitioned from Soviet-era wholesale/enterprise price measures to modern PPI methodology used in international statistics.
South Africa	South Africa effectively moved from its older wholesale-style producer price system to a modern Producer Price Index (PPI) framework with the major redevelopment introduced in 2013 by Statistics South Africa.
China	China gradually adopted the modern Producer Price Index (PPI) framework during the economic reforms of the 1980s and 1990s.

19. Is there any international practice of releasing WPI along with PPI for some years?

Ans. Yes. In several countries, statistical agencies have released WPI and PPI in parallel for a transition period when moving toward internationally standardized producer-price systems. Common reasons for releasing WPI along with PPI are allowing users to compare old and new series, maintaining continuity for contracts/indexation, and giving markets time to adapt to new methodology.

Information on the exact number of years for which countries released WPI, along with PPI is not available. For example, during 2012-2013 redevelopment, Statistics Department of South Africa published overlapping old and new PPI

structures for comparability before fully shifting to the revised framework. Post-Soviet economies (including Russia) several transition economies published old wholesale/enterprise price indicators alongside emerging PPIs during the 1990s transition to market-based statistics. During the 1990s reforms, older material/wholesale price indicators coexisted with newly developed industrial PPIs for some time in China.

20. How can Linking Factor be used to project old series in future time and back cast new series in old periods?

Ans. Linking Factor is the ratio of average (Arithmetic or Geometric Means) of 12 months' indices of old and new series of the common overlapping year. For example, let us assume that Geometric Means of 12 months' indices of old and new series of the common overlapping year 2024-25 years are 160 and 105 respectively. In this case, Linking Factor = $160/105 = 1.53$.

Projected old series in future period 't' would be = New Series Index of period 't' X 1.53.

Back-casted new series in old periods 't-n' = Old series index of period 't-n' / 1.53

Projected old series in future period would follow new series inflation whereas back casted new series would follow inflation of old series.

21. What criteria are used to finalize the specifications of an item included in the index basket?

Ans. Item specifications are fixed on the principle of representativeness, popular variety, consistent availability of data and having reasonable demand. Specifications, of an item, are fixed factory/manufacturing establishment-wise, based on their production pattern *i.e.* different price quotations have different specifications. An illustration, of specification of few items, is at **Annexure-II**.

22. What is the difference between Elementary Items of WPI and PPI?

Ans. Items of the Manufacturing sector have been selected NPCMS wise. Selected NPCMSs have either been named as item or in some cases, few similar NPCMSs have been clubbed together to form an item in WPI. These items are called Elementary items in WPI. In the case of PPI, selected NPCMS are Elementary items.

23. Apart from 'Double Deflation' in National Accounts, what are the uses of Output PPI and Input PPI?

Ans. Apart from 'Double Deflation' in National Accounts, information available in Output PPI and Input PPI of a particular industry provides insight into the interaction between prices of input and output. It shows how prices paid by producers on purchase on inputs are transmitted on to output produced by them. The availability of these indices can be useful in formulating various policies.

24. Can WPI and PPI be compiled using GSTN data? If not, then mention the reasons.

Ans. WPI and PPI cannot be compiled using GSTN data as data on basic prices is not reported in any of the GST returns. These Returns contain data on the value of products sold. Using value of products, computing prices may lead to bias in the indices because of absence of like vs. like comparability (composition effect).

25. Do advance countries conduct price collection survey? If yes, name a few.

Ans. Yes, advance economies such as USA, UK, Germany, France, Japan, Canda, Australia, etc. conduct price collection surveys.

26. What is the difference between Basic Price and Purchasers' Price?

Ans. Basic price is prices received by the producer on production or sale of an output. This price excludes *tax* but include *subsidy* (if any) and also does not include *trade & transport margin*. Purchaser's Price is the prices paid by the producers to purchase input items, which includes *trade & transport margin* and *non-deductible tax*.

27. What inference can be drawn by a common man from Output PPI and Input PPI?

Ans. A common man can draw inference from Output PPI and Input PPI that how price change in inputs of an industry is affecting the price change in output of that industry. Interaction of these two indices tells us whether inputs are important for determining the prices of output or the output price is heavily dependent on value addition factors (land, labour, capital and entrepreneurship), which may help in formulating appropriate policies.

28. Why Input PPI is compiled for manufacturing sector only, even in many advance countries?

Ans. Input to Output ratio for manufacturing sector is very high (roughly around 80%). This ratio is low (around 20 to 25% approximately) in other sectors. Accordingly, the analysis of the relationship between input and output prices is more relevant to the Manufacturing sector. Therefore, Input PPI is compiled for manufacturing sector only in many countries, *e.g.* Australia.

29. What is the difference between NIC and NPCMS?

Ans. NIC is the classification of economic activity, whereas, NPCMS is the classification of products being produced.

30. What are Supply Table and Use Table of National Accounts?

Ans. Supply and Use Tables (SUTs) are comprehensive, interlinked matrices detailing an economy's production and consumption structure. The **Supply Table** shows the origin of goods/services (domestic production vs. imports), while the **Use Table** tracks how these products are used (intermediate consumption vs. final demand). They are essential for calculating GDP and balancing supply/demand.

31. What explains the divergence between WPI and CPI?

Ans. The divergences between WPI and CPI are due to:

- (i) WPI reflects the change in average prices for bulk sale of commodities at the first stage of transaction while CPI reflects the average change in prices paid by the

consumer at retail level. Thus, the prices used for compilation of WPI are collected at ex-factory level for manufactured products, at ex-mine level for mineral products and mandi level for agricultural products. In contrast, retail prices applicable to consumers and collected from various markets are used to compile CPI.

- (ii) Major difference is the underlying data used for the derivation of weights of the items retained in the two index baskets. The weights of the WPI are based on Gross Value of Output whereas the weights of the CPI basket are based on the average household expenditure taken from the Consumer expenditure survey conducted in the base year.
- (iii) The reasons for the divergence between the two indices can also be partly attributed to the difference in the weight of food group in the two baskets. CPI Food group has a weight of 34.77 per cent as compared to the combined weight of 24.99 per cent (Food articles and Manufactured Food products) in WPI basket. Similarly weights of the major petroleum products such as petroleum and HSD also vary significantly.
- (iv) The CPI basket consists of services like housing, education, medical care, recreation etc. which are not part of WPI basket. A significant proportion of WPI item basket represents manufacturing inputs and intermediate goods like minerals, basic metals, machinery etc., whose prices are influenced by global factors. However, these goods are not directly consumed by the households and are not part of the CPI item basket. Thus, even significant price rise or decline in items included in WPI basket need not necessarily translate into CPI in the short run. The rise or fall in prices at wholesale level spills over to the retail level after a lag.
- (v) Similarly, the movement in prices of non-tradable items included in the CPI basket widens the gap between WPI and CPI. The relative price trends of tradable vis-a-vis non-tradable is an important explanatory factor for divergence in the two indices in the short term.

32. What are the main uses of WPI?

Ans. The main uses of WPI are as follows: -

- (i) WPI provides estimates of inflation at the bulk transactions level for the economy as a whole. This helps in timely intervention by the Government to check inflation, in particular inflation in essential commodities, before the price increase spills over to retail prices.
- (ii) WPI is used as deflator for many sectors of the economy for estimating GDP. It is also used to deflate nominal values of production in compilation of Index of Industrial Production (IIP).
- (iii) WPI is also used for indexation by users in business contracts.
- (iv) Global investors also track WPI as one of the key macro indicators for their investment decisions.

33. Why Service PPIs are released for only seven services?

Ans. The Service PPIs are currently being compiled only for seven services viz. Banking, Securities Transactions, Insurance, Management of Pension Funds, Railways, Air (Passenger), and Telecom. The price data for these services are available from administrative sources. While for remaining services, record of service providers offering the services, type of services being offered, charges (i.e. price) of the services are not available with concerned Ministry/Department/Organisation etc. Hence in first phase, Service PPIs of abovementioned seven services are compiled while remaining other services would be covered in next phase.

Annexure-I

An illustration of selection of items, in NIC 3-digit code in the WPI basket

Item Code	Item Description	Production Value (₹ crore)	% share	Cumulative % share	Item selection
A1	Product A	400	40	40	Selected
A2	Product B	250	25	65	Selected
A3	Product C	150	15	80	Selected
A4	Product D	100	10	90	Not in top 80%
A5	Product E	50	5	95	Not in top 80%
A6	Product F	50	5	100	Not in top 80%

Annexure-II**Illustration of specification of few items**

S.No.	ITEM	SPECIFICATION
1	Chicken Meat- Fresh/ Chilled/ Frozen	Dressed Chicken
		Venky's Whole Chicken
		Chicken - Whole Bird Br Juicy 1.1
		Chicken Cube
2	Lens, Ophthalmic - Intraocular/Contact	Single Vision Lens Xt-149Hw
		Intra Ocular Lenses
		Sb-Org 1.498 Lenticular Kt 67Mm - Plastic Ophthalmic Lenses
		Intra Ocular Lens Hydrophilic Foldable
3	Nonsteroidal Anti- Inflammatory Drug (NSAID)	1153188 - Paracetamol Sun Tab 650Mg 4X10B Es
		Paracetamol Api Bulk Drug
		Ibuprofen Capsules 200Mg
		Aceclofenac Serratiopeptidase Paracetamol - Zerodol Sp Tablets
		Meloxicam 7.5 Mg 1000T
4	Truck & Bus Tyres	Tyre Size 295/90R20_Jdeplus Plus_152/148_J_Tt
		10.00-20_Jet Xtra Xlm_16Pr_J_Tt Truck Tyre
5	Water Purifier	Kent Grand Plus Zww Mro
		Pureit M01 Classic Blue
		1000 LPH Ro Unit with Pre Treatment and UV
6	Bicycles of all Tyres	Hero Royal-22 Inch
		Power core Kross 24T M-Bk Al/Rim Ss 2.4
		Ab-76 Afro Sheen Cycle
		Bicycle Ashoka King Ph/T Size 22/24 Inch