

Sectoral Deployment of Bank Credit, June 2015

- On a year-on-year (y-o-y) basis, non-food bank credit increased by 7.7 per cent in June 2015 as compared with the increase of 13.0 per cent in June 2014.
- Credit to agriculture and allied activities increased by 10.6 per cent in June 2015 as compared with the increase of 18.8 per cent in June 2014.
- Credit to industry increased by 4.1 per cent in June 2015 as compared with the increase of 10.2 per cent in June 2014. Deceleration in credit growth to industry was observed in all major sub-sectors.
- Credit to the services sector increased by 6.0 per cent in June 2015 as compared with the increase of 13.6 per cent in June 2014.
- Credit to NBFCs increased by 1.6 per cent in June 2015 as compared with the increase of 16.7 per cent in June 2014.
- Personal loans increased by 16.5 per cent in June 2015 as compared with the increase of 15.2 per cent in June 2014

Table: 1

Deployment of Gross Bank Credit by Major Sectors

| Sector | Jun.27, 2014 | Jun.26, 2015 | Jun.27, 2014 / Jun.28, 2013 | Jun.26, 2015/ Jun.27, 2014 |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Outstanding as on (Rs. billion) | | Growth (Y-o-Y) | |
| Gross Bank Credit | 57548.1 | 61755.9 | 12.80 | 7.31 |
| Food Credit | 1157.9 | 1042.0 | 5.14 | -10.02 |
| Non-food Credit | 56390.2 | 60714.0 | 12.97 | 7.67 |
| Agriculture & Allied Activities | 7186.2 | 7946.5 | 18.75 | 10.58 |
| Industry (Micro & Small, Medium and Large) | 25265.8 | 26301.5 | 10.24 | 4.10 |
| Micro & Small | 3564.8 | 3740.1 | 21.77 | 4.92 |
| Medium | 1252.6 | 1204.0 | -5.18 | -3.88 |
| Large | 20448.4 | 21357.3 | 9.52 | 4.45 |
| Services | 13522.8 | 14331.3 | 13.58 | 5.98 |
| Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) | 3068.6 | 3117.9 | 16.68 | 1.61 |

| | | | | |
|-----------------|---------|---------|-------|-------|
| Personal Loans | 10415.4 | 12134.7 | 15.19 | 16.51 |
| Priority Sector | 18796.0 | 20584.6 | 16.71 | 9.52 |

Source: RBI

Central Government Fiscal Situation

Centre's fiscal deficit in the first three months of current fiscal stood at Rs 2.86 lakh crore or 51.6 per cent of Budget estimates for 2015-16. The fiscal situation during April-June 2015-16 showed some improvement over the corresponding period of last year as the deficit then was 56.1 per cent of the Budget estimates.

Total receipts (from revenue and non-debt capital) of the government during the three months were over Rs 1.44 lakh crore or 11.8 per cent of the estimates for the current year.

Tax revenue was over Rs 1.01 lakh crore or 11.1 per cent of the estimate and non-tax revenue was Rs. 39,519 crore or 17.8 percent of the estimate.

Total expenditure of the government during April-June was nearly Rs 4.31 lakh crore or 24.2 per cent of the entire year estimates. Of the total expenditure, plan spending was over Rs 1.14 lakh crore and non-plan was over Rs 3.16 lakh crore.

The revenue deficit during the three month was over Rs 2.31 lakh crore or 58.6 per cent

Table: 2

The State of Finances of Union Government at the end of June 2015

(Rs. crores)

| | Budget Estimates 2015-2016* | Actual @ upto June 2015 | % of Actual to Budget Estimates | | |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|--------|
| | | | Current | COPPY** | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | | | |
| 1 | Revenue Receipts | 1141575 | 141204 | 12.4 | (9.6) |

| | | | | | |
|----|--|---------|--------|-------|----------|
| | | | | | |
| 2 | Tax Revenue (Net) | 919842 | 101685 | 11.1 | 10.1 |
| 3 | Non-Tax Revenue | 221733 | 39519 | 17.8 | (7.2) |
| 4 | Non-Debt Capital Receipts | 80253 | 3094 | 3.9 | (1.8) |
| 5 | Recovery of Loans | 10753 | 1386 | 12.9 | (11.5) |
| 6 | Other Receipts | 69500 | 1708 | 2.5 | (0.2) |
| 7 | Total Receipts (1+4) | 1221828 | 144298 | 11.8 | (9.2) |
| 8 | Non-Plan Expenditure http://www.cga.nic.in/html/Non-Plan Exp. September.pdf | 1312200 | 316031 | 24.1 | (24.7) |
| 9 | On Revenue Account | 1206027 | 288473 | 23.9 | (24.6) |
| | (i) of which Interest Payments | 456145 | 95493 | 20.9 | (21.2) |
| 10 | On Capital Account | 106173 | 27558 | 26.0 | (25.9) |
| | (i) of which Loans disbursed | 1036 | 9904 | 956.0 | (1347.0) |
| 11 | Plan Expenditure http://www.cga.nic.in/html/Plan Exp. September.pdf | 465277 | 114962 | 24.7 | (19.4) |
| 12 | On Revenue Account | 330020 | 83911 | 25.4 | (19.7) |
| | On Capital Account | 135257 | 31051 | 23.0 | (18.6) |

| | | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|---------|--------|-------|---------|
| 13 | (i) of which Loans disbursed | | | 34.0 | |
| | | 23076 | 7839 | | (24.5) |
| 14 | Total Expenditure (8+11) | 1777477 | 430993 | 24.2 | (23.0) |
| 15 | Fiscal Deficit (14-7) | 555649 | 286695 | 51.6 | (56.1) |
| 16 | Revenue Deficit (9+12-1) | 394472 | 231180 | 58.6 | (65.9) |
| 17 | <u>Primary Deficit</u> {15-9(i)} | 99504 | 191202 | 192.2 | (198.9) |

**COPPY: Corresponding Period of the Previous Year

Source: <http://www.cga.nic.in/>

Table: 3

Financing the Deficit at the End of June 2015

(Rs. crores)

| | | Budget Estimates 2015-2016* | Actual @ upto June 2015 | % of Actual to Budget Estimates | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Current | COPPY** |
| 1 | External Financing | 11173.35 | 2130.25 | 19% | (10%) |
| 2 | Domestic Financing | 544700.95 | 284565.37 | 52% | (57%) |
| (a) | Market Borrowings | 486468.01 | 171347.80 | 35% | (34%) |
| (b) | Securities against Small Savings | 22407.52 | -458.08 | -2% | (-4%) |

| | | | | | |
|-------|---|-----------|-----------|------|--------|
| (c) | Deposit Scheme for Retiring Employees | 0.00 | 0 | 0% | (0%) |
| (d) | State Provident Funds | 10000.00 | 698.64 | 7% | (6%) |
| (e) | Special Deposits of Non-Govt. Provident Funds, Insurance Corporation etc. | 0.00 | 194.03 | | |
| (f) | National Small Saving Fund | 1.09 | 12414.94 | | |
| - i- | Savings Deposit and Certificates | 13025.17 | 2953.45 | 23% | (-20%) |
| - ii- | Public Provident Funds | 39000.01 | 3566.84 | 9% | (6%) |
| -iii- | Investment In Securities | -32744.99 | 6261.64 | -19% | (-79%) |
| - iv- | Income/Expenditure of NSSF | -19279.10 | -366.99 | 2% | (-1%) |
| (g) | Others | 25824.33 | -9710.71 | -38% | (136%) |
| (h) | Cash Balance {Decrease(+)/ Increase(-)} | | 7510.71 | | |
| (i) | Investment (-) / Disinvestment(+) of Surplus Cash | | 102568.00 | | |
| (j) | Ways & Means Advances | | | | |
| 3 | TOTAL FINANCING | 555874.30 | 286695.62 | 52% | (56%) |

****COPPY:** Corresponding Period of the Previous Year

Source: <http://www.cga.nic.in/>

Index of Eight Core Industries, June 2015

The Eight Core Industries comprise nearly 38 % of the weight of items included in the Index of Industrial Production (IIP). The combined Index of Eight Core Industries stands at 171.2 in

June, 2015, which was 3.0 % higher compared to the index of June, 2014. Its cumulative growth during April to June, 2015-16 was 2.4 %.

- Coal: Coal production increased by 6.3 % in June, 2015 over June, 2014. Its cumulative index during April to June, 2015-16 increased by 7.3 % over corresponding period of previous year.
- Crude Oil: Crude Oil production declined by 0.7 % in June, 2015 over June, 2014. Its cumulative index during April to June, 2015-16 declined by 0.9 % over the corresponding period of previous year.
- Natural Gas: The Natural Gas production declined by 5.9 % in June, 2015. Its cumulative index during April to June, 2015-16 declined by 4.2 % over the corresponding period of previous year.
- Refinery Products (93% of Crude Throughput): Petroleum Refinery production (weight: 5.94%) increased by 7.5 % in June, 2015. Its cumulative index during April to June, 2015-16 increased by 4.2 % over the corresponding period of previous year.
- Fertilizers: Fertilizer production increased by 5.8 % in June, 2015. Its cumulative index during April to June, 2015-16 increased by 2.4 % over the corresponding period of previous year.
- Steel (Alloy + Non-Alloy): Steel production (weight: 6.68%) increased by 4.9 % in June, 2015. Its cumulative index during April to June, 2015-16 increased by 2.8 % over the corresponding period of previous year.
- Cement: Cement production increased by 2.6 % in June, 2015. Its cumulative index during April to June, 2015-16 increased by 0.9 % over the corresponding period of previous year.
- Electricity: Electricity generation (weight: 10.32%) increased by 0.2 % in June, 2015. Its cumulative index during April to June, 2015-16 increased by 1.5 % over the corresponding period of previous year.

Table: 4

Performance of Eight Core Industries (Y-o-Y)

Base Year: 2004-05=100

| Sector | Weight | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | Apr-Jun 14-15 | Apr-Jun 15-16 | June 2014 | June 2015 |
|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Coal | 4.379 | 4.6 | 1.3 | 8.5 | 6.6 | 7.3 | 8.2 | 6.3 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|----------|
| Crude Oil | 5.216 | -0.6 | -0.2 | -0.9 | -0.1 | -0.9 | 0 | -0.7 |
| Natural Gas | 1.708 | -14.5 | -13.0 | -5.2 | -3.9 | -4.2 | -1.7 | -5.9 |
| Refinery Products [#] | 5.939 | 29.0 | 1.5 | 0.3 | -1.3 | 4.2 | -0.1 | 7.5 |
| Fertilizers | 1.254 | -3.4 | 1.5 | -0.1 | 8.6 | 2.4 | -1 | 5.8 |
| Steel | 6.684 | 4.1 | 11.5 | 1.9 | 7.2 | 2.8 | 12 | 4.9 |
| Cement | 2.406 | 7.7 | 3.1 | 5.6 | 9.6 | 0.9 | 13.4 | 2.6 |
| Electricity | 10.316 | 4.0 | 6.0 | 8.1 | 11.3 | 1.5 | 15.7 | 0.2 |
| Overall | 37.903 | 6.5 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 6.0 | 2.4 | 8.7 | 3 |

Source: Office of Economic Advisor, Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Third Bi-monthly Monetary Policy Statement, 2015-16

On the basis of an assessment of the current and evolving macroeconomic situation, RBI has decided to:

- keep the policy repo rate under the liquidity adjustment facility (LAF) unchanged at 7.25 per cent
- keep the cash reserve ratio (CRR) of scheduled banks unchanged at 4.0 per cent of net demand and time liability (NDTL)
- continue to provide liquidity under overnight repos at 0.25 per cent of bank-wise NDTL at the LAF repo rate and liquidity under 14-day term repos as well as longer term repos of up to 0.75 per cent of NDTL of the banking system through auctions
- continue with daily variable rate repos and reverse repos to smooth liquidity.

Consequently, the reverse repo rate under the LAF will remain unchanged at 6.25 per cent, and the marginal standing facility (MSF) rate and the Bank Rate at 8.25 per cent.

All-India Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural and Rural Labourers, July 2015

The All-India Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labourers and Rural Labourers (Base: 1986-87=100) for July, 2015 increased by 2 points and 3 points to stand at 822 (Eight hundred and twenty two) points and 827 (Eight hundred and twenty seven) points respectively.

The rise/fall in index varied from State to State. In case of Agricultural Labourers, it recorded an increase between 1 to 10 points in 16 States and a decrease between 1 to 11 points in 4 States. Haryana and Karnataka States with 910 points topped the index table whereas Himachal Pradesh with 676 points stood at the bottom.

In case of Rural Labourers, it recorded an increase between 2 to 12 points in 16 States and a decrease of 6 and 11 points in 2 States. The index however remained stationary in 2 States. Haryana with 909 points topped the index table whereas Himachal Pradesh with 715 points stood at the bottom.

The Consumer Price Index Numbers of Tripura & West Bengal in case of Agricultural Labourers registered the maximum increase of 10 points each and Tripura in case of Rural Labourers registered the maximum increase of 12 points mainly due to increase in the prices of rice, wheat, pulses, mustard oil, fish fresh, onion, chili green, vegetables & fruits and firewood. On the contrary, Index of Orissa registered the maximum decrease of 11 points each for Agricultural Labourers and Rural Labourers due to decrease in the prices of rice, chira, pulses, groundnut oil, vegetables & fruits and sugar.

Point to point rate of inflation based on the CPI-AL and CPI-RL decreased from 4.46% and 4.70% in June, 2015 to 2.88% and 3.25% in July, 2015. Inflation based on food index of CPI-AL and CPI-RL is 1.15% and 1.40% respectively during July, 2015.

Table: 5

All-India Consumer Price Index Number (General & Group-wise)

| | Agricultural Labourers | | Rural Labourers | |
|-------------------|------------------------|------------|-----------------|------------|
| | June, 2015 | July, 2015 | June, 2015 | July, 2015 |
| General Index | 820 | 822 | 824 | 827 |
| Food | 790 | 792 | 796 | 797 |
| Pan, Supari, etc. | 1210 | 1211 | 1222 | 1223 |

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Fuel & Light | 936 | 937 | 933 | 934 |
| Clothing, Bedding & Footwear | 818 | 821 | 828 | 832 |
| Miscellaneous | 794 | 800 | 792 | 798 |

Source: Ministry of Labour and Employment, Govt. of India

Mineral Production during June 2015

The index of mineral production of mining and quarrying sector for the month of June (new Series 2004-05=100) 2015 at 121.7, was 0.3% lower as compared to June 2014. The cumulative growth for the period April- June 2015-16 over the corresponding period of previous year stands at (+) 0.7%.

The total value of mineral production (excluding atomic & minor minerals) in the country during June 2015 was Rs. 18194 crore. The contribution of coal was the highest at Rs. 6662 crore (37%). Next in the order of importance were: petroleum (crude) Rs. 5636 crore, iron ore Rs. 1847 crore, natural gas (utilized) Rs. 2164 crore, lignite Rs. 516 crore and limestone Rs. 490 crore. These six minerals together contributed about 95% of the total value of mineral production in June 2015.

Production level of important minerals in June 2015 were: coal 465 lakh tonnes, lignite 39 lakh tonnes, natural gas (utilized) 2617 million cu. m., petroleum (crude) 31 lakh tonnes, bauxite 1524 thousand tonnes, chromite 220 thousand tonnes, copper conc. 10 thousand tonnes, gold 100 kg., iron ore 106 lakh tonnes, lead conc. 21 thousand tonnes, manganese ore 173 thousand tonnes, zinc conc. 130 thousand tonnes, apatite & phosphorite 171 thousand tonnes, limestone 249 lakh tonnes, magnesite 18 thousand tonnes and diamond 2678 carat.

The production of important minerals showing positive growth during June 2015 over June 2014 include 'apatite & phosphorite' (205.6%), 'chromite' (43.6%), 'lead conc.' (41.3%), 'zinc conc.' (27.5%), 'copper conc.' (13.7%), 'limestone' (3.4%) and 'coal' (2.2%). The production of other important minerals showing negative growth are: 'petroleum (crude)' [(-) 0.8%], 'iron ore' [(-) 5.9%], 'natural gas (utilized)' [(-) 7.4%], 'lignite' [(-) 8.7%], 'bauxite' [(-) 10.0%], 'manganese ore' [(-) 13.8%], 'magnesite' [(-) 24.7%], 'gold' [(-) 27.5%] and 'diamond' [(-) 31.9%].

Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) and Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs), July 2015

Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs):

- FTAs during the Month of July 2015 were 6.33 lakh as compared to FTAs of 5.69 lakh during the month of July 2014 and 5.06 lakh in July 2013. There has been a growth of 11.3% in July 2015 over July 2014.
- FTAs during the period January-July 2015 were 44.78 lakh as compared to FTAs of 42.75 lakh during the period January- July 2014. FTAs during January-July 2015 registered a growth of 4.8% over the period January-July 2014.
- The Percentage share of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India during July 2015 among the top 15 source countries was highest from USA (16.51%) followed by Bangladesh (16.44%), UK (12.29%), France (3.43%), Sri Lanka (3.36%), Malaysia (3.32%), Canada (2.75%), Germany (2.45%), China (2.33%), Japan (2.25%), Australia (2.21%), Nepal (2.16%), Singapore (1.71%), Oman (1.57%) and Saudi Arabia (1.55%) . These top 15 countries account for 74.33% of total FTAs during July 2015.
- The Percentage share of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India during July 2015 among the top 15 ports was highest at Delhi Airport (27.04%) followed by Mumbai Airport (17.48%), Chennai Airport (10.66%), Haridaspur Land check post (9.38%), Bengaluru Airport (7.32%), Cochin Airport (4.96%), Hyderabad Airport (4.64%), Kolkata Airport (3.88%), Gede Rail (1.78%), Trivandrum Airport (1.67%), Tiruchirapalli Airport (1.40%), Amritsar Airport (0.97%), Ghojadanga Land check post (0.93%) and AttariWagha Land check post (0.78%). These top 15 ports account for 94.74% of total FTAs during July 2015.

Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) from Tourism in India in rupee terms and in US\$ terms

- FEEs during the month of July 2015 were Rs.11,452 crore as compared to Rs. 10,336 crore in July 2014 and Rs. 8,620 crore in July 2013.

- FEEs from tourism in rupee terms in January-July 2015 were Rs 71,754 crore as compared to the FEEs of Rs 67,096 crore during January- July 2014 .
- FEEs in US\$ terms during the month of July 2015 were US\$ 1.800 billion as compared to FEEs of US\$ 1.721 billion during the month of July 2014 and US\$ 1.442 billion in July 2013.
- FEEs from tourism in US\$ terms during January-July 2015 were US\$ 11.409 billion with a growth of 3.2% as compared to the US\$ 11.055 billion with a growth of 1.9% during January-July 2014 over January-July 2013.

Indirect Tax Revenue Collections, July 2015

Indirect Tax Revenue (Provisional) collections have increased from Rs 40,802 crore in July, 2014 to Rs. 56,739 crore during July, 2015. Thus an increase of 39.1% has been registered during July-2015 over the corresponding period in the previous year. This is an achievement of 32.6 % of the target fixed for BE 2015-16 i.e. Rs. 646267 crore.

Central Excise collections have increased from Rs. 13,512 crore in July-2014 to Rs. 22,273 crore during July-2015 and thus registering an increase of 64.8 %. This is an achievement of 36.6% of the target fixed at BE 2015-16.

Service Tax collections have increased from Rs.11,871 crore in July 2014 to Rs. 15,470 crore during July 2015 and thus registering an increase of 30.3 %. This is an achievement of 29.0 % of the target fixed at BE 2015-16.

Customs collections have increased from Rs.15,419 crore during July 2014 to Rs. 18,996 crore during July 2015 and thereby, registering an increase of 23.2 %. This is an achievement of 31.7 % of the target fixed for BE 2015-16.

Table: 6

Indirect Tax Revenue Collections (Rs. in crore)

| Tax Head | | For July | Up to July | % of BE |
|-----------------|--|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
|-----------------|--|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|

| | | | | | | | | achievement |
|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | B.E. 2015-16 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | % Growth | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | % Growth | |
| Customs | 208336 | 15419 | 18996 | 23.2 | 54594 | 66076 | 21 | 31.7 |
| Central Excise* | 228157 | 13512 | 22273 | 64.8 | 47579 | 83454 | 75.4 | 36.6 |
| Service Tax | 209774 | 11871 | 15470 | 30.3 | 50723 | 60925 | 20.1 | 29 |
| Total | 646267 | 40802 | 56739 | 39.1 | 152896 | 210455 | 37.6 | 32.6 |

Source: Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India

*Exclusive of cess administered by other departments.

Index of Industrial Production, June 2015

The General Index for the month of June 2015 stands at 178.5, which is 3.8% higher as compared to the level in the month of June 2014. The cumulative growth for the period April-June 2015-16 over the corresponding period of the previous year stands at 3.2%.

The Indices of Industrial Production for the Mining, Manufacturing and Electricity sectors for the month of June 2015 stand at 121.7, 188.4 and 184.0 respectively, with the corresponding growth rates of (-) 0.3%, 4.6% and 1.3% as compared to June 2014 (Statement I). The cumulative growth in the three sectors during April-June 2015-16 over the corresponding period of 2014-15 has been 0.7%, 3.6% and 2.3% respectively.

Table: 7

Index of Industrial Production – Sectoral

(Base : 2004-05=100)

| Month | Mining | | Manufacturing | | Electricity | | General | |
|-------|----------|---------|---------------|---------|-------------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | (141.57) | | (755.27) | | (103.16) | | (1000.00) | |
| | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 |
| Apr | 122.6 | 122.8 | 181.4 | 189.1 | 178.1 | 177.2 | 172.7 | 178.5 |
| May | 125.3 | 128.2 | 183.5 | 187.2 | 183.9 | 195.0 | 175.3 | 179.7 |
| Jun* | 122.1 | 121.7 | 180.1 | 188.4 | 181.6 | 184.0 | 172.0 | 178.5 |
| Jul | 116.2 | | 182.2 | | 183.8 | | 173.0 | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Aug | 115.0 | | 173.4 | | 184.1 | | 166.2 | |
| Sep | 115.3 | | 181.9 | | 175.6 | | 171.8 | |
| Oct | 124.2 | | 170.0 | | 184.9 | | 165.1 | |
| Nov | 128.6 | | 179.9 | | 174.3 | | 172.1 | |
| Dec | 133.6 | | 196.8 | | 177.6 | | 185.9 | |
| Jan | 136.7 | | 200.7 | | 176.7 | | 189.2 | |
| Feb | 129.6 | | 192.7 | | 166.0 | | 181.0 | |
| Mar | 149.0 | | 210.3 | | 176.4 | | 198.1 | |
| Average | | | | | | | | |
| Apr-Jun | 123.3 | 124.2 | 181.7 | 188.2 | 181.2 | 185.4 | 173.3 | 178.9 |
| Growth over the corresponding period of previous year | | | | | | | | |
| Jun* | 4.8 | -0.3 | 2.9 | 4.6 | 15.7 | 1.3 | 4.3 | 3.8 |
| Apr-Jun | 2.9 | 0.7 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 11.3 | 2.3 | 4.5 | 3.2 |

Source: MOSPI, Govt. of India

* Indices for June 2015 are Quick Estimates.

NOTE: Indices for the months of Mar'15 and May'15 incorporate updated production data.

As per Use-based classification, the growth rates in June 2015 over June 2014 are 5.1% in Basic goods, (-) 3.6% in Capital goods and 0.8% in Intermediate goods (Statement III). The Consumer durables and Consumer non-durables have recorded growth of 16.0% and 1.3% respectively, with the overall growth in Consumer goods being 6.6%.

Table: 8

Index of Industrial Production - Use-Based

(Base: 2004-05=100)

| | Basic goods | | Capital goods | | Intermediate goods | | Consumer goods | | Consumer durables | | Consumer non-durables | |
|--|-------------|---------|---------------|---------|--------------------|---------|----------------|---------|-------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|
| | (456.82) | | (88.25) | | (156.86) | | (298.08) | | (84.60) | | (213.47) | |
| | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 |
| Apr | 163.0 | 167.5 | 235.0 | 251.0 | 149.7 | 153.5 | 181.5 | 187.0 | 255.4 | 258.6 | 152.2 | 158.6 |
| May | 167.1 | 177.5 | 228.0 | 233.0 | 155.5 | 157.5 | 182.7 | 178.8 | 262.7 | 252.4 | 151.0 | 149.7 |
| Jun* | 163.5 | 171.9 | 270.7 | 260.9 | 151.2 | 152.4 | 166.9 | 177.9 | 211.9 | 245.8 | 149.0 | 151.0 |
| Jul | 162.8 | | 263.2 | | 155.4 | | 171.3 | | 220.9 | | 151.7 | |
| Aug | 164.0 | | 220.6 | | 151.9 | | 161.1 | | 218.8 | | 138.3 | |
| Sep | 161.3 | | 260.9 | | 151.3 | | 172.4 | | 241.5 | | 145.0 | |
| Oct | 167.9 | | 239.2 | | 145.5 | | 149.0 | | 191.8 | | 132.0 | |
| Nov | 168.2 | | 252.1 | | 151.4 | | 165.1 | | 201.6 | | 150.6 | |
| Dec | 174.6 | | 269.7 | | 159.0 | | 192.4 | | 208.0 | | 186.2 | |
| Jan | 175.4 | | 270.5 | | 158.3 | | 202.3 | | 246.6 | | 184.8 | |
| Feb | 164.6 | | 254.9 | | 151.8 | | 199.6 | | 251.2 | | 179.2 | |
| Mar | 180.8 | | 331.5 | | 164.8 | | 202.7 | | 261.9 | | 179.3 | |
| Average | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Apr-Jun | 164.5 | 172.3 | 244.6 | 248.3 | 152.1 | 154.5 | 177.0 | 181.2 | 243.3 | 252.3 | 150.7 | 153.1 |
| Growth over the corresponding period of previous year | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jun* | 10.2 | 5.1 | 23.3 | -3.6 | 2.6 | 0.8 | -8.8 | 6.6 | -23.3 | 16.0 | 1.9 | 1.3 |
| Apr-Jun | 8.7 | 4.7 | 13.7 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 1.6 | -3.2 | 2.4 | -9.5 | 3.7 | 1.3 | 1.6 |

Source: MOSPI, Govt. of India

* Indices for June 2015 are Quick Estimates.

NOTE: Indices for the months of Mar'15 and May'15 incorporate updated production data.

Wholesale Price in India, July 2015

Wholesale Price Index for 'All Commodities' (Base: 2004-05=100) for the month of July, 2015 declined by 0.6 percent to 177.5 from 178.6 for the previous month.

The annual rate of inflation, based on monthly WPI, stood at -4.05% for the month of July, 2015 (over July, 2014) as compared to -2.40% for the previous month and 5.41% during the corresponding month of the previous year. Build up inflation rate in the financial year so far was 0.80% compared to a build up rate of 2.61% in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The index for 'Primary Articles' group declined by 0.5 percent to 247.2 from 248.4 for the previous month.

The index for 'Food Articles' group declined by 0.6 percent to 255.7 from 257.3 for the previous month due to lower price of fish-inland (5%), fruits & vegetables, jowar and poultry chicken (3% each), ragi (2%) and egg, fish-marine, pork and bajra (1% each). However, the price of urad (5%), masur and arhar (4% each), beef & buffalo meat and tea (3% each), gram and condiments & spices (2% each) and wheat, barley, coffee and moong (1% each) moved up.

The index for 'Non-Food Articles' group declined by 1.3 percent to 215.6 from 218.5 for the previous month due to lower price of raw silk (10%), copra (coconut) (8%), guar seed (7%), soyabean (6%), raw rubber and groundnut seed (3% each), sunflower and flowers (2% each) and castor seed and raw cotton (1% each). However, the price of niger seed (27 %), safflower (kardi seed) (10%), fodder (4%), rape & mustard seed and raw jute (2% each) and linseed and coir fibre (1 % each) moved up.

The index for 'Minerals' group rose by 3.0 percent to 255.9 (provisional) from 248.5 (provisional) for the previous month due to higher price of zinc concentrate (9%), crude petroleum (8%), magnesite (3%) and chromite (2%). However, the price of sillimanite and copper ore (5% each), manganese ore (3%) and iron ore (2%) declined.

The index for 'Fuel & Power' group declined by 2.0 percent to 187.1 from 191.0 for the previous month due to lower price of furnace oil (6%), aviation turbine fuel, high speed diesel and naphtha (4% each) and petrol (1%).

The index for 'Manufactured Products' group declined by 0.3 percent to 153.7 from 154.2 for the previous month.

Table: 9

Wholesale Price Index and Rates of Inflation (Base Year: 2004-05=100)

| Month of July, 2015 | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|----------------|-------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| | Weight | WPI July, 2015 | Latest month over month | | Build up from March | | Year on year | |
| | | | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 |
| Primary Articles | 20.1 | 247.2 | 2.52 | -0.48 | 7.18 | 3.43 | 6.78 | -3.66 |
| Food Articles | 14.3 | 255.7 | 3.44 | -0.62 | 10.27 | 2.57 | 8.47 | -1.16 |
| Non-Food Articles | 4.2 | 215.6 | 0.46 | -1.33 | -0.23 | 6.42 | 2.89 | -0.74 |
| Fuel & Power | 14.9 | 187.1 | 1.08 | -2.04 | 0.19 | -0.48 | 7.35 | -12.81 |
| Manufactured Products | 64.9 | 153.7 | 0.39 | -0.32 | 1.17 | -0.13 | 4.07 | -1.47 |
| All Commodities | 100.0 | 177.5 | 1.09 | -0.62 | 2.61 | 0.80 | 5.41 | -4.05 |

Source: Office of Economic Advisory, Govt. of India

India's Foreign Trade (Merchandise): July, 2015

Exports during July, 2015 were valued at US \$23137.26 million (Rs. 147233.94 crore) which was 10.30 per cent lower in Dollar terms (4.95 per cent lower in Rupee terms) than the level of US \$25792.68 million (Rs.154907.25 crore) during July, 2014. Cumulative value of exports for the period April-July 2015-16 was US \$ 89828.16 million (Rs 570549.18 crore) as against US \$105726.16 million (Rs 632793.07 crore) registering a negative growth of 15.04 per cent in Dollar terms and 9.84 per cent in Rupee terms over the same period last year.

Imports during July, 2015 were valued at US \$35949.72 million (Rs. 228766.07 crore) which was 10.28 per cent lower in Dollar terms and 4.94 per cent lower in Rupee terms over the level

of imports valued at US \$ 40068.01 million (Rs. 240642.83 crore) in July, 2014. Cumulative value of imports for the period April-July 2015-16 was US \$134866.28 million (Rs 856596.37 crore) as against US \$ 153274.90 million (Rs 917413.18 crore) registering a negative growth of 12.01 per cent in Dollar terms and 6.63 per cent in Rupee terms over the same period last year.

Oil imports during July, 2015 were valued at US \$9486.93 million which was 34.91 per cent lower than oil imports valued at US \$14574.45 million in the corresponding period last year. Oil imports during April-July, 2015-16 were valued at US \$ 34144.90 million which was 37.91 per cent lower than the oil imports of US \$ 54991.04 million in the corresponding period last year.

Non-oil imports during July, 2015 were estimated at US \$26462.79 million which was 3.80 per cent higher than non-oil imports of US \$25493.56 million in July, 2014. Non-oil imports during April-July, 2015-16 were valued at US \$ 100721.38 million which was 2.48 per cent higher than the level of such imports valued at US \$ 98283.86 million in April-July, 2014-15.

The trade deficit for April-July, 2015-16 was estimated at US \$45038.12 million which was lower than the deficit of US \$47548.74 million during April-July, 2014-15.

Table: 10

India's Foreign Trade (US \$ Million)

| | July | April-July |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Exports (including re-exports) | | |
| 2014-15 | 25792.68 | 105726.16 |
| 2015-16 | 23137.26 | 89828.16 |
| %Growth2015-16/ 2014-15 | -10.30 | -15.04 |
| Imports | | |
| 2014-15 | 40068.01 | 153274.90 |
| 2015-16 | 35949.72 | 134866.28 |
| %Growth2015-16/ 2014-15 | -10.28 | -12.01 |
| Trade Balance | | |
| 2014-15 | -14275.33 | -47548.74 |
| 2015-16 | -12812.46 | -45038.12 |

Source: Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of India

India's External Debt at End-March 2015

India's external debt stock stood at US\$ 475.8 billion at end-March 2015, increasing by US\$ 29.5 billion (6.6 per cent) over the level at end-March 2014. The rise in external debt was due to the rise in long-term debt particularly commercial borrowings and NRI deposits.

At end-March 2015, long-term external debt was US\$ 391.1 billion, showing an increase of 10.3 per cent over the level at end-March 2014. At this level, long-term external debt accounted for 82.2 per cent of total external debt at end-March 2015 vis-à-vis 79.5 per cent at end-March 2014.

Short-term external debt stood at US\$ 84.7 billion at end-March 2015, showing a decline of 7.6 per cent over US\$ 91.7 billion at the end-March 2014. This owed mainly to the decline in FII investment in Government Treasury bills. Thus, the share of short-term external debt in total external debt declined from 20.5 per cent at end-March 2014 to 17.8 per cent at end-March 2015.

Government (sovereign) external debt stood at US\$ 89.7 billion at end-March 2015 vis-a-vis US\$ 83.7 billion at end-March 2014. The share of Government external debt in total external debt was 18.9 per cent at end-March 2015 vis-à-vis 18.8 per cent at end-March 2014.

India's external debt has remained within manageable limits as indicated by the external debt-GDP ratio of 23.8 per cent during 2014-15. External debt of the country continues to be dominated by the long-term borrowings. India's external debt position in recent years is given below:

Table: 11

India's Key External Debt Indicators

| At end March | External Debt (US\$ billion) | External Debt to GDP | Debt Service Ratio | Foreign Exchange Reserves to Total Debt | Concessional Debt to Total Debt | (Percent) | |
|--------------|------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| | | | | | | Short-Term to Foreign Exchange Reserves | Short-Term Debt to Total Debt |
| 2012-13 | 409.5 | 22.3 | 5.9 | 71.3 | 11.1 | 33.1 | 23.6 |
| 2013-14 PR | 446.3 | 23.6 | 5.9 | 68.2 | 10.4 | 30.1 | 20.5 |
| 2014-15 QE | 475.8 | 23.8 | 7.5 | 71.8 | 8.8 | 24.8 | 17.8 |

Source: Ministry of Finance, Govt. Of India
PR: Partially Revised; QE: Quick Estimates.

Government list of 98 Cities selected under Smart Cities Mission

Ministry of Urban Development announced a list of 98 cities and towns selected for development as smart cities. These cities and towns were nominated by respective States and Union Territories at the end of first stage of 'City Challenge' competition in which all the urban local bodies in each State and UT were evaluated based on their financial and institutional capacities and past track record.

Details of profiles of all the selected cities and towns in terms of population and characters of each city/town. He informed that:

- 24 cities are capital cities;
- 24 are business and industrial centres;
- 18 are of cultural and tourism importance;
- 5 are port cities and three are educational and healthcare hubs.

In terms of population;

- 8 have population up to one lakh. These being: Panaji, Diu, Silvassa, Kavaratti, Dharmashala, New Town Kolkata, Pasighat in Arunachal Pradesh and Namchi (Sikkim)
- 35 have population between one and five lakhs;
- 21 cities are in the population range of five to ten lakhs;
- 25 have population of above 10 lakhs and below 25 lakhs;
- 5 in the range of 25 to 50 lakhs and
- Four viz., Chennai, Greater Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and Greater Mumbai have population above 50 lakh.

Table: 12**List of cities and towns selected under smart cities mission**

| Sl. No. | Name of State/UT | No. of cities shortlisted | Names of selected Cities | Population of Cities |
|---------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---|--|
| 1. | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 1 | 1. Port Blair | 1,40,572 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 3 | 1. Vishakhapatnam 2. Tirupati 3. Kakinada | 18,78,980 3,74,260 3,50,986 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1 | 1. Pasighat | 24,656 |
| 4. | Assam | 1 | 1. Guwahati | 9,62,334 |
| 5. | Bihar | 3 | 1. Muzaffarpur 2. Bhagalpur 3. Biharsharif | 3,93,724 4,10,210 2,96,889 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 1 | 1. Chandigarh | 10,55,450 |
| 7. | Chhatisgarh | 2 | 1. Raipur 2. Bilaspur | 10,47,389 3,65,579 |
| 8. | Daman & Diu | 1 | 1. Diu | 23,991 |
| 9. | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 1 | 1. Silvassa | 98,032 |
| 10. | Delhi | 1 | 1. New Delhi Municipal Council | 2,49,998 |
| 11. | Goa | 1 | 1. Panaji | 1,00,000 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 6 | 1. Gandhinagar 2. Ahmedabad 3. Surat 4. Vadodara 5. Rajkot 6. Dahod | 2,92,797 55,77,940 44,67,797 17,52,371 13,23,363 1,30,530 |
| 13. | Haryana | 2 | 1. Karnal 2. Faridabad | 3,02,140 14,14,050 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 1 | 1. Dharamshala | 22,580 |
| 15. | Jharkhand | 1 | 1. Ranchi | 10,73,427 |
| 16. | Karnataka | 6 | 1. Mangaluru 2. Belagavi 3. Shivamogga 4. Hubballi-Dharwad 5. Tumakuru 6. Davanegere | 4,84,785 4,88,292 3,22,428 9,43,857 3,05,821 4,35,128 |
| 17. | Kerala | 1 | 1. Kochi | 6,01,574 |
| 18. | Lakshadweep | 1 | 1. Kavaratti | 11,210 |
| 19. | Madhya Pradesh | 7 | 1. Bhopal 2. Indore 3. Jabalpur 4. Gwalior 5. Sagar 6. Satna 7. Ujjain | 19,22,130 21,95,274 12,16,445 11,59,032 2,73,296 2,80,222 5,15,215 |
| 20. | Maharashtra | 10 | 1. Navi Mumbai 2. Nashik 3. Thane 4. Greater Mumbai 5. Amravati | 11,19,000 14,86,000 18,41,000 1,24,00,000 7,45,000 |

| | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|----|---|--|
| | | | 6. Solapur 7. Nagpur 8. Kalyan-Dombivali 9. Aurangabad 10. Pune | 9,52,000 24,60,000 15,18,000 11,65,000 31,24,000 |
| 21. | Manipur | 1 | 1. Imphal | 2,68,243 |
| 22. | Meghalaya | 1 | 1. Shillong | 3,54,325 |
| 23. | Mizoram | 1 | 1. Aizawl | 2,91,000 |
| 24. | Nagaland | 1 | 1. Kohima | 1,07,000 |
| 25. | Odisha | 2 | 1. Bhubaneswar 2. Raurkela | 8,40,834 3,10,976 |
| 26. | Puducherry | 1 | 1. Oulgaret | 3,00,104 |
| 27. | Punjab | 3 | 1. Ludhiana 2. Jalandhar 3. Amritsar | 16,18,879 8,68,181 11,55,664 |
| 28. | Rajasthan | 4 | 1. Jaipur 2. Udaipur 3. Kota 4. Ajmer | 30,73,350 4,75,150 10,01,365 5,51,360 |
| 29. | Sikkim | 1 | 1. Namchi | 12,190 |
| 30. | Tamil Nadu | 12 | 1. Tiruchirapalli 2. Tirunelveli 3. Dindigul, 4. Thanjavur, 5. Tiruppur, 6. Salem, 7. Vellore, 8. Coimbatore, 9. Madurai, 10. Erode, 11. Thoothukudi 12. Chennai | 9,16,674 4,74,838 2,07,327 2,22,943 8,77,778 8,31,038 5,04,079 16,01,438 15,61,129 4,98,129 3,70,896 67,27,000 |
| 31. | Telangana | 2 | 1. Greater Hyderabad 2. Greater Warangal | 67,31,790 8,19,406 |
| 32. | Tripura | 1 | 1. Agartala | 4,00,004 |
| 33. | Uttar Pradesh** | 12 | 1. Moradabad 2. Aligarh 3. Saharanpur 4. Bareilly 5. Jhansi 6. Kanpur 7. Allahabad 8. Lucknow 9. Varanasi 10. Ghaziabad 11. Agra 12. Rampur | 8,87,871 8,74,408 7,05,478 9,03,668 5,05,693 27,65,348 11,12,544 28,17,105 11,98,491 16,48,643 15,85,704 3,25,313 |
| 34. | Uttarakhand | 1 | 1. Dehradun | 5,83,971 |
| 35. | West Bengal | 4 | 1. New Town Kolkata 2. Bidhannagar 3. Durgapur 4. Haldia | 36,541 6,33,704 5,71,000 2,72,000 |

Source: Ministry of Urban Development

*Jammu & Kashmir has asked for more time to decide on the potential Smart City.

**12 Cities have been shortlisted from Uttar Pradesh against 13 cities allocated to that State.