ASSOCHAM Economic Weekly
26th April, 2015

THE ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY OF INDIA

Contents

1. Macroeconomy

1.1 All-India Consumer Price for Agricultural and Rural Labourers, March 2015

The All-India Consumer Price Index Numbers (Base: 1986-87=100) for Agricultural Labourers remained stationary at 803 (Eight hundred and three) points and for Rural Labourers, with the increase of 1 point, stood at 807 (Eight hundred and seven) points during March, 2015.

The rise/fall in index varied from State to State. In case of Agricultural Labourers, it recorded an increase between 1 to 9 points in 13 States and a decrease between 1 to 6 points in 7 States. Haryana with 902 points topped the index table whereas Himachal Pradesh with the index level of 664 points stood at the bottom.

In case of Rural Labourers, it recorded an increase between 1 to 10 points in 13 States and a decrease between 1 to 6 points in 7 States. Haryana with 898 points topped the index table whereas Himachal Pradesh with the index level of 695 points stood at the bottom.

The Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labourers in respect of Tamil Nadu and West Bengal States registered the maximum decrease of 6 points each and for Rural Labourers, West Bengal State registered the maximum decrease of 6 points due to decrease in the prices of rice, wheat atta, onion and vegetables & fruits. Whereas the Index Numbers for Agricultural Labourers for Tripura State registered the maximum increase of 9 points and for Rural Labourers, Jammu & Kashmir State registered the maximum increase of 10 points mainly due to increase in the prices of maize, bread, pulses, meat goat, vegetables & fruits and knitted garment wool.

Point to point rate of inflation based on the CPI-AL and CPI-RL decreased from 6.08% and 6.19% in February, 2015 to 5.24% and 5.49% in March, 2015. Inflation based on food index of CPI-AL and CPI-RL is 4.05% and 4.31% respectively during March, 2015.

Table 1
All-India Consumer Price Index Number (General & Group-wise)

Group	Agricultural Labourers		Rural Labourers	
	Feb., 2015	Mar., 2015	Feb., 2015	Mar., 2015
General Index	803	803	806	807
Food	772	771	776	775
Pan, Supari, etc.	1181	1191	1193	1203
Fuel & Light	919	923	916	921
Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	807	809	816	817
Miscellaneous	783	785	781	783

Source: Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment

1.2 Investment in Mega Food Parks

The total estimated investment in these 40 Mega Food Park would be around Rs. 14794 crore including a Government grant of around Rs. 2000 crore and promoters' contribution of around Rs. 2794 crore as equity and loan. A cluster of 30-35 food processing units are expected to come up in each Mega Food Park with an estimated investment of about Rs. 250 crore. Implementation period of a Mega Food Park Project is 30 Months from the date of final approval for the Projects approved upto IV Phase of implementation of the scheme and 30 Months from the date of release of 1st Instalment for the Projects approved in V Phase, unless extended by the Inter-Ministerial Approval Committee (IMAC). The location of the 40 Mega Food Parks is given in Table 2**.**

Table 2
Details of 40 allocated Mega Food Park Projects

(Rs. In Crore)

S. No.	Name of SPV/Proposed SPV/Promoter Company	State	Location	Project Cost	Likely MoFPI Grant	Proposed investment by the promoters (Including Bank Loan)
1.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (APIIC)	Andhra Pradesh	Thotapalli Village, AgiripalliMandal, Krishna District	152.16	50	102.16
	Srini Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Andhra	Mogili Village, Bangarupalem, Chit-	121.10	50	71.1

2.		Pradesh	toor District			
3.	Godavari Mega Aqua Park Pvt. Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	Tundurru Village, BhimavaramMan-dal, West Godavari District	122.60	50	72.6
4.	North East Mega Food Park Ltd.	Assam	Nathkuchi village, Tihu, Nalbari District	75.98	50	25.98
5.	Mums Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Bihar	Nava Nagar, Dstt: Rohtas District	136.98	50	86.98
6.	Pristine Logistics &Infraprojects Pvt. Ltd.	Bihar	Mansi Village, Khagaria District	127.60	50	77.6
7.	JVL Mega food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Bihar	Village Jorabarpur, Rohtas District	114.21	50	64.21
8.	Indus Best Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Chhattisgarh	Village Sarora and Bemta, Tehsil Tildam, Raipur District	124.50	50	74.5
9.	Raipur Mega Food Park Ltd.	Chhattisgarh	Village Neonara, Tehsil Berla, Bemetara District	126.12	50	76.12
	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Ltd.	Gujarat	Mundra Village, Kutch District	168.60	50	118.6
	Gujarat Agro Infrastructure Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat	Villages Jhahkharda, Shah and Vasravi ,MangrolTaluka, Surat District	117.87	50	67.87
	Fanidhar Mega Food Park Ltd.	Gujarat	Village Munderda, near Mehsana, Mehsana District	117.80	50	67.8
	Haryana State Industrial & Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited	Haryana	Industrial Estate at BarhiSonepat District	164.33	50	114.33
	Cremica Food Park Pvt. Ltd. (earlier known as Poliyan Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.)	Himachal Pradesh	Village Singha, Tehsil Haroli, Una District	99.70	50	49.7

	RFK Greens Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Jammu And Kashmir	Industrial Growth Centre, Lassipora Village, Pulwama District	79.43	50	29.43
	Jharkhand Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Jharkhand	Getalsud Village, Ranchi District	114.74	50	64.74
	Integrated Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Karnataka	VasantaNarasapura Industrial Area, Tumkur District	144.33	50	94.33
	Kerala State Industrial Development Corpora-tion Limited (KSIDC)	Kerala	Pallippuram, Cherthala, Alappuzha District	125.00	50	75
	Kerala Industrial Infra-structure Development Corporation (KINFRA)	Kerala	Elappully in District Palakkad	121.92	50	71.92
	RuchiAcroni Industries Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	Binjana Village near Dewas District	150.37	50	100.37
	Indus Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	Panwa Village, Kasrawad Tehsil, Khargoan District	127.70	50	77.7
	Jain Agro Trading Com-pany Private Limited	Maharash-tra	Village Sindhivihri, Tehsil- Karan-ja(G), District- Wardha	88.73	50	38.73
	VinayTiwari Agro Es-tates & Farms Pvt. Ltd.	Maharash-tra	Village PimpriGawali, Tal.Parner, District Ahmednagar	119.09	50	69.09
	Paithan Mega Food Park Ltd.	Maharash-tra	Village Wahegaon and Dhangaon, Taluka: Paithan, Aurangabad District	124.56	50	74.56
	Satara Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Maharash-tra	Degaon Village, Satara District	139.33	50	89.33
	Zoram Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Mizoram	Khamrang Village, Aizwal District	71.91	50	21.91
	Odisha Industrial Infra-structure Development Corporation (IDCO)	Odisha	Deras Village, Khurda District	116.26	50	66.26
	MITS Mega Food Park Ltd.	Odisha	Bhujbul and SindhubadiMouza, Rayagada District	80.17	50	30.17
	Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Ltd.	Punjab	Lodhowal, Ludhiana District	136.00	50	86
	The Sukjhit Starch & Chemical Limited	Punjab	RehanaJattan Village, Phagwara Tehsil, Kapurthala District	128.28	50	78.28
	International Mega Food Park Ltd.	Punjab	DhabwalaKalan Village, Fazilka District	130.38	50	80.38
	Greentech Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan	Rupangarh Village, Ajmer District	113.57	50	63.57
	3F Industries Ltd.	Tamil Na-du	SIPCOT Industrial Complex, Bargur, Krishnagiri District	127.78	50	77.78
	Andhra Pradesh Industri-al Infrastructure Corpora-tion (Telangana Division)	Telangana	Buggapadu Village, SathupallyMan-dal, Khammam District	141.03	50	91.03
	RaagaMayuriAgrovet Pvt. Ltd.	Telangana	Putandoddi Village, ItikyalMandal, Mahbubnagar District	112.05	50	62.05
	Smart Agro Industries Corporation Pvt. Ltd.	Telangana	Village Lakkampally, NandipetMan-dal, Nizamabad District	116.44	50	66.44
	Sikaria Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Tripura	Champamu-ra&TulakonaMouzaAgartala, West Tripura District	87.45	50	37.45
	Patanjali Food & Herbal	Uttarak-	Padartha Village, Haridwar District	95.08	50	45.08

	Park Pvt. Ltd	hand				
	Himalayan Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Uttarak-hand	MauhaKheraganj Village, Kashipur, Udam Singh Nagar District	99.96	50	49.96
	Jangipur Bengal Mega Food Park Ltd.	West Ben-gal	Mouza: Katnai&Kulori, Raghunath-ganj 1 Block, Subdivision Jangipur, Murshidabad District	132.71	50	82.71

Source: Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Govt. of India

2. Corporate Sector

2.1 Re-Allotment of 67 Coal Mines

Out of 204 coal blocks cancelled by the Supreme Court, Government has so far allocated 67 coal mines through auction and allotment in the year 2015 in accordance with the provisions of Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and the Rules made there under.

The estimated amount of revenue likely to be generated from the Auction/Allotment of these 67 Coal Mines/Blocks is Rs. 3,35,370 Crore approximately. In addition, the benefit to consumers in terms of reduction of electricity tariffs is likely to be about Rs. 69310.97 Crores.

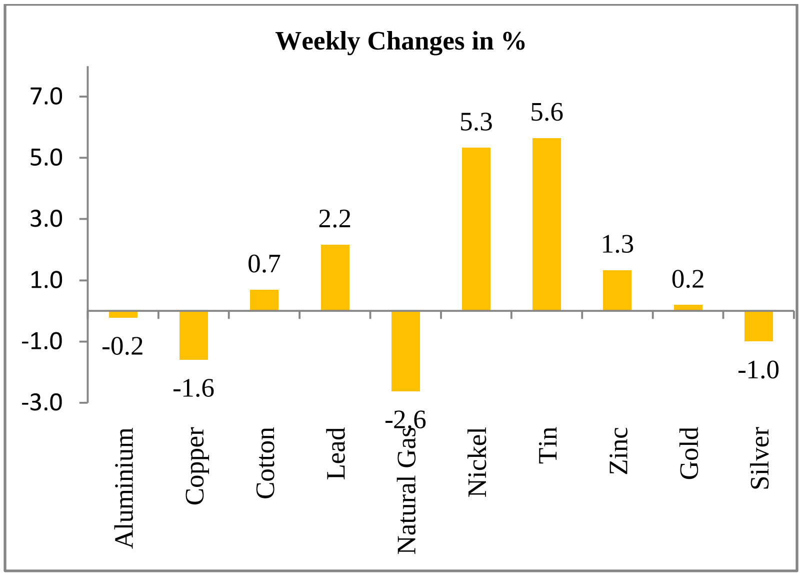
Table 3
State-wise Re-Allocation of Coal Mines

S.No.	**State**	**No. of Coal Mines/Blocks**
1.	Chhattisgarh	14
2.	Jharkhand	20
3.	Madhya Pradesh	5
4.	Maharashtra	9
5.	Odisha	7
6.	Telangana	1
7.	West Bengal	11*
	Total	**67**

Source: Ministry for Power, Coal & New and Renewable Energy

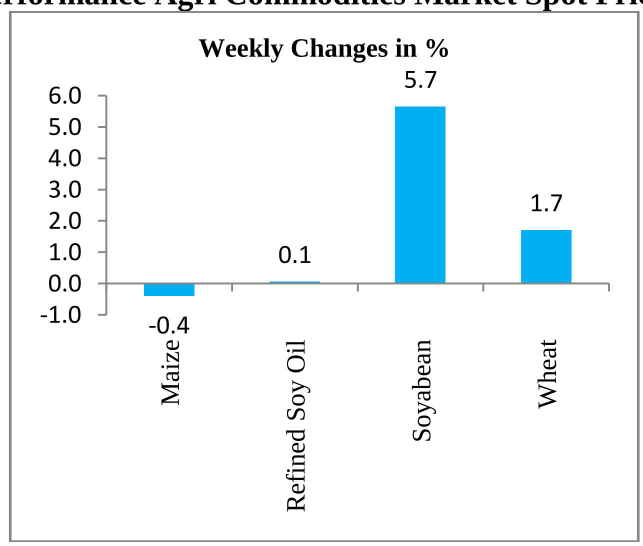
2.2 Basic Metals and Agriculture Commodities in Spot Market

Performance of Metals Market Spot Prices



Source: MCX, ASSOCHAM Economic Research Bureau
Note: For details please refer appendix

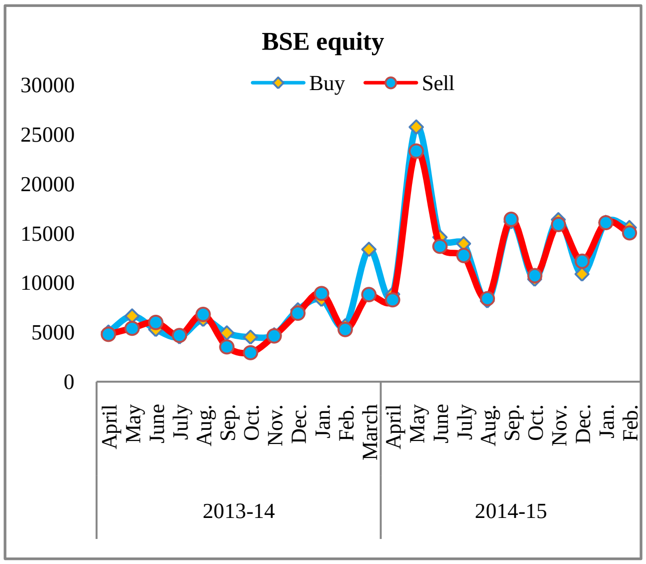
Performance Agri Commodities Market Spot Prices

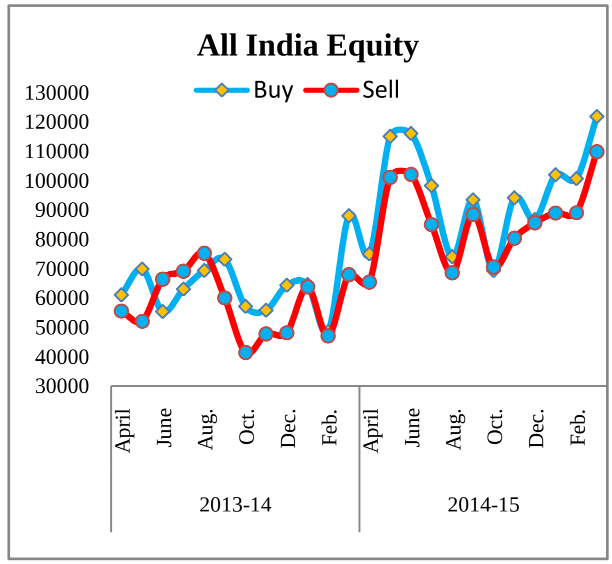


Source: MCX, ASSOCHAM Economic Research Bureau
Note: For details please refer appendix

3. Market Trends

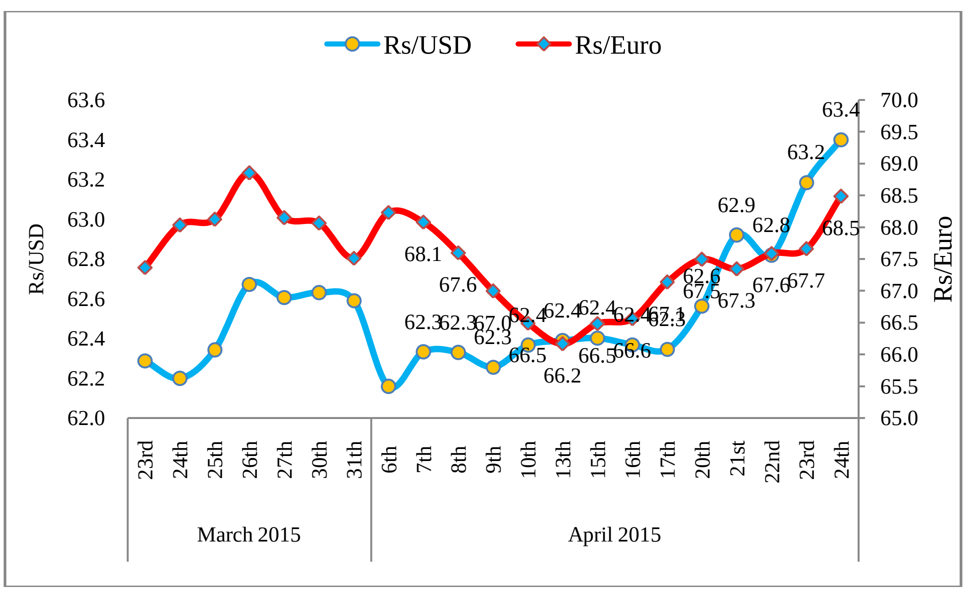
FII Equity Flows Equity (Rs. Crore)



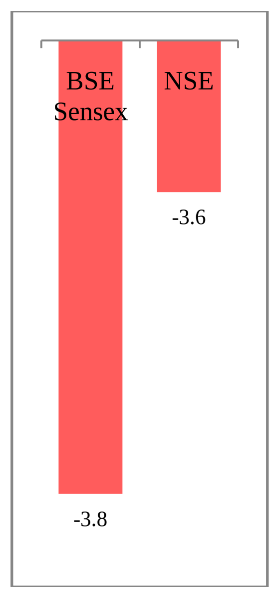


Source: BSE and ASSOCHAM Economic Research Bureau

Exchange Rate



Market Variation



Source: RBI, BSE, NSE and ASSOCHAM Economic Research Bureau

4. Global Developments

4.1 US Gross Domestic Product by Industry, fourth quarter and annual 2014

- Nondurable goods manufacturing real value added-a measure of an industry's contribution to GDP—increased 9.7 percent in the fourth quarter, after decreasing 6.6 percent.
- Professional, scientific, and technical services increased 6.5 percent, after increasing 5.2 percent in the third quarter. This was the 7th consecutive quarter of growth for the industry.
- Mining increased 16.0 percent in the fourth quarter, after increasing 25.6 percent.

Other highlights

- Real value added for manufacturing increased 4.5 percent, after increasing 0.5 percent. Durable goods increased 0.3 percent following an increase of 7.0 percent, while nondurable goods increased 9.7 percent.
- Finance and insurance decreased 7.7 percent, after increasing 21.2 percent.
- Real estate and rental and leasing increased 1.5 percent, after increasing 4.4 percent.

Gross output by industry

In addition to statistics on value added, BEA also includes measures of gross output by industry in its quarterly GDP by industry accounts. Real gross output—a measure of an industry's sales or receipts, which includes sales to final users in the economy (GDP) and sales to other industries (intermediate inputs)—increased in 18 of 22 industry groups, reflecting increases from the private goods-producing (0.3 percent) and private services-producing (4.4 percent) sectors.

- Nondurable goods manufacturing real gross output increased 2.8 percent, reflecting growth in manufacturers' shipments, while real value added increased 9.7 percent. Intermediate inputs declined 0.3 percent.
- Real gross output for information services increased 6.9 percent, reflecting growth in receipts, marking the largest increase since the fourth quarter of 2013. Real value added increased 3.0 percent.
- Real gross output for private and nonprofit health care and social assistance increased 7.7 percent, reflecting growth in receipts. Real value added increased 4.0 percent, the largest increase since the first quarter of 2013.

2014 GDP by industry

Real GDP increased 2.4 percent in 2014 (that is, from the 2013 annual level to the 2014 annual level). Both the private goods- and services-producing sectors contributed to the increase, while the government sector decreased. Growth was widespread, with 18 of 22 industry groups contributing to the increase. Professional, scientific, and technical services; nondurable goods manufacturing; and real estate and rental and leasing were the leading contributors to the increase in real GDP.

- Professional, scientific, and technical services real value added rose 4.2 percent in 2014, after increasing 0.7 percent in 2013. This was the largest increase since 2008 and the fifth consecutive increase for real value added.
- Nondurable goods manufacturing, which includes food and beverage products manufacturing and petroleum and coal products manufacturing, increased 4.2 percent in 2014. This was the largest increase since 2004.
- Construction decreased 0.7 percent in 2014, after increasing the previous two years. This was the seventh decrease in the past 9 years.

Table 4
Real Value Added by Industry Group: Percent Change From Preceding Period

	2013	2014	2013				2014			
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Gross domestic product	2.2	2.4	2.7	1.8	4.5	3.5	-2.1	4.6	5	2.2
Private industries	2.3	2.6	2.6	1.6	5.4	3.7	-2.9	5.1	6.3	2.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	12	-7.2	64.7	12.3	23.6	-2.2	-44.3	14.2	7.6	12.8
Mining	4.1	7.2	-8.3	9.2	6.7	9.1	-7.5	11.5	25.6	16
Utilities	1	-0.1	7.1	-3.6	0	0.9	-18.5	17.2	18.2	-0.5
Construction	1.9	-0.7	0.4	1.3	4.8	-2.2	-8.1	4.1	2.3	2.7
Manufacturing	1.4	3.3	7	-0.6	6	7.4	-1.3	6.8	0.5	4.5
Durable goods	1.7	2.5	2.8	0.4	5.3	3.6	-4.5	8	7	0.3
Nondurable goods	1.1	4.2	11.9	-1.7	6.9	12	2.4	5.4	-6.6	9.7
Wholesale trade	1.6	2.5	2.2	1.5	8.1	0.8	-4.2	6.5	7.3	4.5
Retail trade	2.4	3.1	9.7	-4	5	1.1	4.3	7.2	1.1	-0.6
Transportation and warehousing	0.7	1.4	5.7	-3.9	2.6	8.2	-2.7	0	6.7	-4.1
Information	4.4	3.4	17.7	2.8	8.8	12	-5.8	3	6.4	3
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing	2.6	1.6	0.3	3	3.8	2.1	-4.1	2.7	10.2	-1.9
Finance and insurance	4.6	1.7	-2.7	8.5	1.2	3	-9.8	6	21.2	-7.7
Real estate and rental and leasing	1.6	1.5	1.9	0	5.3	1.7	-0.9	0.9	4.4	1.5
Professional and business services	1.8	4.9	-8.4	5.1	9	4.1	1.4	7.6	5.3	4.9
Professional, scientific, and technical services	0.7	4.2	-9.5	3.9	7.9	3	0.8	6	5.2	6.5
Management of companies and enterprises	4.6	9.5	-15.2	10	16.7	6.6	7.2	14.5	8.8	1.5
Administrative and waste management services	2.6	3.7	-1	4.9	6.6	5.1	-1	7.1	3.2	3.4
Educational services, health care, and social assistance	1.9	2.4	3	0.3	1.8	1	3.1	2.8	3.8	3.4
Educational services	-1.4	0.4	-5.9	1.1	1.6	-0.4	0.2	-2.8	5.6	-0.6
Health care and social assistance	2.4	2.7	4.5	0.1	1.9	1.2	3.6	3.7	3.6	4
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	2	2.8	1.6	-0.3	1.7	5.8	0.4	2.9	5.1	3.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	3.5	4.4	-1.7	7.9	2.5	8.3	1.3	2.7	7.2	5.1
Accommodation and food services	1.4	2.2	2.8	-3	1.4	4.9	0.1	3	4.4	2.8
Other services, except government	0.7	1.8	-0.8	-0.5	1.6	3.5	-0.1	-0.2	7.3	1.6

Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis

4.2 UK Labour Market, April 2015

- There were 31.05 million people in work, 248,000 more than for September to November 2014 and 557,000 more than for a year earlier.
- The proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 in work (the employment rate) was 73.4%, the highest since comparable records began in 1971.
- There were 1.84 million unemployed people, 76,000 fewer than for September to November 2014 and 416,000 fewer than for a year earlier.
- The proportion of the economically active population who were unemployed (the unemployment rate) was 5.6%, lower than for September to November 2014 (5.8%) and for a year earlier (6.9%). The economically active population is those in work plus those seeking and available to work.
- There were 8.99 million people aged from 16 to 64 who were out of work and not seeking or available to work (known as economically inactive), 104,000 fewer than for September to November 2014 but 11,000 more than for a year earlier.
- The proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 who were economically inactive (the inactivity rate) was 22.1%, lower than for September to November 2014 (22.4%) but unchanged compared with a year earlier.
- Comparing the 3 months ending February 2015 with a year earlier, pay for employees in Great Britain increased by 1.7% including bonuses and by 1.8% excluding bonuses.

Table 5
Labour market statistics for the 3 months to February 2015, seasonally adjusted

	Number (thousands)	Change on Sep to Nov 2014	Change on Dec to Feb 2014	Headline Rate (%)	Change on Sep to Nov 2014	Change on Dec to Feb 2014
Employed	**31,049**	**248**	**557**			
Aged 16 to 64	29,872	204	482	**73.4**	**0.5**	**1**
Aged 65+	1,176	44	75			
Unemployed	**1,838**	**-76**	**-416**	**5.6**	**-0.3**	**-1.3**
Aged 16 to 64	1,819	-76	-404			
Aged 65+	19	0	-13			
Inactive	18,943	-88	195			
Aged 16 to 64	**8,990**	**-104**	**11**	**22.1**	**-0.3**	**0**
Aged 65+	9,953	16	184			

Source: Office for National Statistics

5. Data Appendix

Table 6
Latest Available Financial Information

Item	April. 10, 2015	April. 17, 2015	Percentage Change
Deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks with RBI (Rs. Billion)	3,521.07	3,598.63	2.20
Foreign Currency Assets of RBI (Rs. Billion)	19,940.17	20,105.44	0.83
Advances of RBI to the Central Government (Rs. Billion)			
Advances of RBI to the Scheduled Commercial Banks (Rs. Billion)	711.79	902.02	26.73
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US$ Billion)	340.4	343.2	0.82

Source: RBI, Govt. of India

Table 7
BSE Sensex and NSE Nifty Index

Index	April. 20, 2015	April. 24, 2015	Percentage Change
BSE SENSEX	28,525.7	27,437.9	-3.8
S & P CNX NIFTY	8,618.8	8,305.3	-3.6

Source: BSE India and NSE India

Table 8
Metals Market Spot Prices Index (Rs.)

		April 2015					Weekly Changes in %
		20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	
Aluminium	1 KGS	116.3	114.9	114.2	114.1	116.0	-0.2
Copper	1 KGS	381.3	376.9	374.8	369.2	375.3	-1.6
Cotton	1 BALES	16020.0	16030.0	16050.0	16060.0	16130.0	0.7
Lead	1 KGS	127.4	126.7	128.7	127.8	130.2	2.2
Natural Gas	1 mmBtu	164.2	158.7	162.0	163.7	159.9	-2.6
Nickel	1 KGS	773.8	803.3	792.9	792.5	815.0	5.3
Tin	1 KGS	939.0	967.3	975.5	979.5	992.0	5.6
Zinc	1 KGS	139.0	137.7	140.0	140.0	140.9	1.3
Gold	10 GRMS	26730.0	26687.0	26741.0	26610.0	26780.0	0.2
Silver	1 KGS	36465.0	36092.0	36123.0	35911.0	36104.0	-1.0

Source: MCX

ASSOCHAM INDIA

Table 9
Agri. Commodities Market Spot Prices (Rs.)

		April 2015					Weekly Changes in %
		20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	
Maize	100 KGS	1275.0	1275.0	1280.0	1270.0	1270.0	-0.4
Refined Soy Oil	10 KGS	629.7	630.0	626.5	629.3	630.0	0.1
Soyabean	100 KGS	3672.5	3726.5	3756.5	3866.5	3880.0	5.7
Wheat	100 KGS	1465.0	1462.5	1465.0	1480.0	1490.0	1.7

Source: MCX

ASSOCHAM Economic Research Bureau

ASSOCHAM Economic Research Bureau (AERB) is the research division of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India. The Research Bureau undertakes studies on various economic issues, policy matters, financial markets, international trade, social development, sector wise performance and monitoring global economy dynamics.

The main banners of the Bureau are:

ASSOCHAM Eco Pulse (AEP) studies are based on the data provided by various institutions like Reserve Bank of India, World Bank, IMF, WTO, CSO, Finance Ministry, Commerce Ministry, CMIE etc.

ASSOCHAM Business Barometer (ABB) are based on the surveys conducted by the Research Team to take note of the opinion of leading CEOs, MDs, CFOs, economists and experts in various fields.

ASSOCHAM Investment Meter (AIM) keeps the track of the investment announcements by the private sector in different sectors and across the various states and cities.

ASSOCHAM Placement Pattern (APP) is based on the sample data that is tracked on a daily basis for the vacancies posted by companies via job portals and advertisements in the national and regional dailies, journals and newspaper. Data is tracked for 60 cities and 30 sectors that are offering job opportunities in India.

ASSOCHAM Financial Pulse (AFP) as an analytical tool tracks quarterly financial performance of India Inc; forming strong inter-linkages with the real economy and presents sectoral insights and outlook based on financial indicators, demand signals and corporate dividend activity.

Email: research@assocham.com

THE KNOWLEDGE CHAMBER

Evolution of Value Creator ASSOCHAM initiated its endeavor of value creation for Indian industry in 1920. It has witnessed upswings as well as upheaval of Indian Economy and contributed significantly by playing a catalytic role in shaping up the Trade, Commerce and Industrial environment of the country.

ASSOCHAM derives its strength from the following Promoter Chambers: Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mumbai; Cochin Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Cochin; Indian Merchant's Chamber, Mumbai; The Madras Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Chennai; PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi.

VISION

Empower Indian enterprise by inculcating knowledge that will be the catalyst of growth in the barrier less technology driven global market and help them upscale, align and emerge as formidable player in respective business segment

MISSION

As representative organ of Corporate India, ASSOCHAM articulates the genuine, legitimate needs and interests of its members. Its mission is to impact the policy and legislative environment so as to foster balanced economic industrial and social development. We believe education, health, agriculture and environment to be the critical success factors.

GOALS

To ensure that the voice and concerns of ASSOCHAM are taken note of by policy makers and legislators. To be proactive on policy initiatives those are in consonance with our mission. To strengthen the network of relationships of national and international levels/forums. To develop learning organization, sensitive to the development needs and concerns of its members. To broad-base membership. Knowledge sets the pace for growth by exceeding the expectation, and blends the wisdom of the old with the needs of the present.