

CHAPTER II

DEVELOPMENTS AND HIGHLIGHTS

National Statistical Commission

2.1 The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has been pursuing the implementation of the recommendations of the National Statistical Commission with various agencies including the State Governments. During the year the Empowered Committee met twice and reviewed the progress of implementation. The number of recommendations so far implemented is 230 and 186 recommendations are under processing with regards to various technical and administrative aspect.

2.2 An important recommendation of the Commission was to establish a statutory and permanent Statistical Commission to lay down statistical priorities, standardize statistical concepts and definitions, effect statistical coordination, organize statistical audit, ensure public trust in official statistics etc. As recommended by the Commission, it is proposed to set up the permanent commission initially through a Government resolution so that it can start functioning immediately. The Commission thus set up could propose the legislation by taking into account the ground realities and emerging requirements within a year.

International Coordination and Training

2.3 Liaison was maintained with various International Statistical Organisations namely the United Nations Economic & Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) in different statistical matters which covered interchange of statistical intelligence, participation in international conferences, seminars and workshops for the development of statistical system capabilities. A Course/Workshop on Sample Design for Household and Establishment Survey was successfully organized jointly by UNSIAP and Central Statistical Organization, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation from 18th October to 12th November 2004 at ISI, Kolkata. The workshop was attended by 15 foreign participants. This Ministry has taken initiative to create a SAARC Framework for Co-operation in Statistics which has been accepted by most of the member countries. Holding of the first meeting of the Head of statistical system of SAARC countries is under active consideration of the Ministry in consultation with Ministry of External Affairs . Officers of the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation participated in various International Conferences / Seminars / Workshops and there were fruitful exchange of views and information regarding the statistical sector.

National Sample Survey

2.4 Besides the annual consumer expenditure and employment and un-employment survey, (excepting NSS 61st Round) the following surveys were conducted, or are being conducted:-

- The 58th Round of NSS (July – December, 2002) was earmarked for collection of data on disability, housing condition, village facilities and slum particulars. Out of two remaining reports, one report on Housing Condition has already been released and the other is

expected to be released shortly. A National Seminar was held on 17th December, 2004 which discussed of the survey results of NSS 58th Round survey.

- The 59th Round of NSS (January – December 2003) was devoted to collection of data on land and livestock holdings; debt and investment. The Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of farmers was conducted along with this round on behalf of Union Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation. Six reports are expected to be released by May 2005.
- The 60th Round of NSS (January-June 2004) was devoted to morbidity and health care, employment and unemployment and household consumer expenditure. Data processing work is under progress.
- The 61st Round of NSS is seventh quinquennial survey on consumer expenditure, employment and unemployment and it is being conducted during July 2004 – June 2005. The Planning Commission uses consumer expenditure data of this round for estimating incidence of poverty.
- The 62nd Round of NSS (July 2005 – June 2006) will be devoted to survey on “Un-organised Manufacturing”.

Growth of the Economy

2.5 The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant (1993-94) prices is estimated to register a growth of 6.9 per cent in 2004-05 as compared to 8.5 per cent in 2003-04. The estimate of per capita income in real terms is estimated to show a growth of 5.2 per cent during 2004-05, against 7.1 per cent in 2003-04. During the period 1993-94 to 2004-05, the average annual growth rates of GDP and per capita income at constant prices were 6.3 per cent and 4.5 per cent respectively.

2.6 The rates of Gross Domestic Saving (GDS) and Gross Domestic Capital Formation in 2003-04 were 28.1 per cent and 26.3 per cent respectively as compared to 26.1 per cent and 24.8 per cent in 2002-03. The share of Private Final Consumption Expenditure at current prices in 2003-04 was 64.0 per cent of GDP at market prices as against 64.3 per cent during the year 2002-03.

2.7 The pattern of GDS by broad sectors of household, private corporate and public sectors has undergone a change during the period. The household sector has a major share in the total gross domestic saving. The share in 2003-04 was 86.5 per cent as compared to 81.8 per cent in 1993-94. The relative share of private corporate sector has registered a decline from 15.4 per cent in 1993-94 to 14.7 per cent in 2003-04, whereas the share of

public sector has shown a decline from 2.8 per cent in 1993-94 to (-) 1.2 per cent in 2003-04.

2.8 As regards Capital Formation by industry of use, it is observed that at constant (1993-94) prices, the share of agriculture in total capital formation has remained at 8.4 per cent in 1993-94 and in 2003-04. The share of manufacturing has increased from 32.4 in 1993-94 to 37.5 per cent in 2003-04 and that of other industries declined from 59.2 per cent in 1993-94 to 54.1 per cent in 2003-04.

2.9 The GDP at factor cost at constant (1993-94) prices during the first two quarters of the financial year 2004-05, namely Q1 (April-June) and Q2 (July-September) registered a

growth rate of 7.4 per cent and 6.6 per cent, respectively over the corresponding quarters of previous year.

Index of Industrial Production (IIP)

2.10 The current series of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) with base 1993-94 prepared by the Department is an up-to-date indicator of industrial growth in the Indian economy. This series covers 538 items (clubbed in 283 item groups: Mining-1, Manufacturing – 281, Electricity – 1) comprising of 64 from Mining & Quarrying, 473 from Manufacturing and 1 from Electricity Sector having the weightage of 10.47 per cent, 79.36 per cent and 10.17 per cent respectively in the all-India IIP. The Index of Industrial Production is released every month in the form of Quick Estimates with a time-lag of less than 6 weeks as per the SDDS norms of IMF. The estimates are also simultaneously being released as per use-based classification viz., Basic goods, Capital Goods, Intermediate Goods, Consumer durables and non-durables. These estimates get revised subsequently on receipt of updated production data from the 15 different source agencies in various Ministries/Departments/Attached/Subordinate Offices. However, the major source of data is the Ministry of Industry, which supplies data for 209 item groups contributing 52.0 per cent weight in the overall IIP.

2.11 In order to capture the structural changes in the Industrial Sector, the Ministry has undertaken an exercise of revisions of base year of all-India IIP from 1993-94 to 1999-2000 under the overall guidance of Standing Committee on Industrial Statistics (SCIS).

2.12 The industrial production registered a growth of 9.1 per cent during 1994-95, followed by a steep rise in the rate of growth to 13.0 per cent during 1995-96. Thereafter, the industrial growth rate declined to 6.1 per cent in 1996-97. However, the growth marginally increased to 6.7 per cent in 1997-98 but again declined to 4.1 per cent in 1998-99. The growth in 1999-2000 improved significantly to 6.7 per cent due to improvement in the industrial performance of manufacturing sector but again declined to 5.0 per cent in 2000-01. In 2001-02 the growth rate further declined to 2.7 per cent but in the subsequent years i.e. 2002-03 & 2003-04 the growth improved significantly to 5.7 per cent and 7.0 per

cent respectively. The average annual growth rate in industrial production achieved during the last ten years is 7.3 per cent.

2.13 As regards sector-wise growth, the trend in the Manufacturing sector has been almost similar to that of the General index. The Mining sector has witnessed an irregular growth pattern which fluctuated between 9.8 per cent in 1994-95 and -1.9 per cent in 1996-97. In the electricity sector, the growth rate has declined from 8.5 per cent to 4.0 per cent during 1994-97 but subsequently during 1997-2000 the growth remained constant at around 6.5 per cent but again declined to 4.0 per cent in 2000-01, 3.1 per cent in 2001-02, 3.2 per cent in 2002-03 and then in the subsequent year i.e. 2003-04 the growth improved to 5.1 per cent. During the last ten years, electricity sector grew by an average annual growth of 5.9 per cent, as against 8.0 per cent average growth rate achieved by manufacturing sector.

2.14 During the first nine months (April-December) of 2004, the industrial performance has improved with overall growth of 8.4 per cent as compared to a growth of 6.6 per cent during the same period of last year. At sectoral level, the mining sector witnessed growth rate of 4.8 per cent during April-December 2004 as compared to a growth of 4.3 per cent during corresponding period of 2003; while performance of the manufacturing sector and electricity sector have significantly improved with a respective growth of 9.0 per cent and 6.4 per cent as compared to 7.2 per cent and 3.5 per cent during April-December 2003.



Shri Oscar Fernandes, Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Statistics and Programme Implementation addressing a conference of Chief Secretaries on Strengthening of State Statistical System held on 6th October, 2004. Shri B. K. Chaturvedi, the Cabinet Secretary along with Shri J. Hari Narayan, Secretary (S and PI) were also present.

2.15 The sector-wise annual trends in indices of industrial production during 1994-95 to 2003-2004 and monthly trends during April, 2004 to December, 2004 exhibited by the Manufacturing sector alongwith the General Index of Industrial Production are depicted in **Table-2.1** and **Charts-2.1** and **2.2** respectively. The sector-wise annual growth rates during 1994-95 to 2003-04 are depicted in **Chart-2.3**.

Compilation of State level Indices

2.16 In pursuance of the assurance given by the Prime Minister in Parliament in April 1993, the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), constituted in June 1995 to examine all the technical aspects relating to Compilation of Comparable State level IIPs, submitted its report in June, 1998. As a part of the implementation of the recommendations of the TAC, a set of revised guidelines on the subject were issued to the State DESs alongwith requisite data for identification of item basket and preparation of weighting diagram for compilation of comparable state level IIPs with base 1993-94.

2.17 As a result of follow up action taken by the Ministry, eight States viz., Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Haryana, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal have already started compiling monthly State level IIPs. Punjab has released annual IIPs for the year 1994-95 to 1997-98 and quarterly indices for the year 1998-99 to 2000-2001. Karnataka and Maharashtra have also released quarterly indices from June,2002 to March,2003 and June,2001 to September,2002 respectively. Pondicherry and Himachal Pradesh have also been releasing annual indices and have been advised to start compiling quarterly/monthly indices. Most of the other States/UTs have identified the item basket and prepared weighting diagram but have expressed difficulty in monthly collection of production data due to resource constraints.

2.18 The CSO has already undertaken the exercise for revision of base year of all-India IIP from 1993-94 to 1999-2000. In order to maintain synchronization with the new base year of all-India IIP, it is proposed to shift the base year of comparative State level indices also to 1999-2000. Necessary guidelines and requisite data for revision of base year of State Level IIPs from 1993-94 to 1990-2000 have already been sent to all states/UTs.

Conference of Central and States Statistical Organisations

2.19 A Conference of Central and States Statistical Organisations was organized during 4-6th October, 2004 at SCOPE Complex, New Delhi to discuss the issues relating to the strengthening of the statistical system of the country; and a meeting of the Chief Secretaries of various States and UTs was organized on 6th October, 2004 at SCOPE Complex, New Delhi to discuss the issues relating to the revamping the statistical system in States and UTs. Shri Oscar Fernandes, Minister of State(Independent Charge) for Statistics and Programme Implementation and Shri B.K. Chaturvedi, Cabinet Secretary addressed the meeting.

Release of National Industrial Classification, 2004

2.20 The updation of National Industrial Classification (NIC)-1998 work was completed under the guidance of Standing Committee on Industrial Statistics (SCIS) and NIC-2004 released. The NIC is used by various Ministries/Departments of Central/State Governments as well as other non-governmental organizations/agencies for conducting of census/surveys and dissemination of results on various socio-economic parameters in the country. Draft International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Rev.4 was received from United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD). Comments were called for from various Ministries, State agencies

and other organisations. The consolidated comments for the country as a whole has been sent to UNSD. India will participate in the meeting of Technical Sub-group on ISIC Rev4.

National Product Classification (Services Sector)

2.21 The National Product Classification (Services Sector), 2004 (NPC-2004) has been finalized under the over all guidance & supervision of Standing Committee on Industrial Statistics (SCIS). As per the recommendation of SCIS, the NPC-2004 is to be tested in the field before its implementation.

2.22 A questionnaire on Central Product Classification version 2.0 (CPC ver.2.0) was received from UNSD. Comments on the same were called for from concerned agencies. The country's reply was accordingly prepared and sent. Country was represented by Additional Secretary, MOS&PI in the Technical Sub-group meeting held during 18-21 October, 2004 at New York in connection with the revision of CPC.

2.23 The representatives of this Ministry have been participating in the meetings convened by Ministry of Labour for the development of National Classification of Occupations (NCO)-2004 on the basis of International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO)-88.

Inflation Rate as measured by different Price Indices

2.24 The CSO releases a measure of inflation in terms of Consumer Price Index for Urban Non-Manual Employees [CPI(UNME)]. According to this measure, the annual inflation rate (point-to-point) in December, 2004 stood at 3.6 per cent. The corresponding inflation rates measured by CPI for Industrial Workers [CPI(IW)] and CPI for Agricultural Labourers [CPI(AL)], CPI for Rural Labourers [CPI(RL)] in August, 2004 are 3.8 per cent, 3.0 per cent and 3.0 per cent, respectively. According to the weekly Wholesale Price Index (WPI), the annual inflation rate as on 22nd January 2005 stood at 5.4 per cent. **Table-2.2** and **Chart-2.4** present a comparison of the inflation rates and the trends in the inflation rates depicted by these price indices.

Twenty Point Programme (TPP)

2.25 The TPP, in its present form, was last restructured in 1986. The need for further restructuring of TPP is being felt due to the launching of several new schemes/programmes, some others are in the nature of replacement/modification of earlier schemes, and some of the existing programmes are to be deleted as they have lost their relevance. An exercise for restructuring of TPP is in progress in consultations with Central Nodal Ministries and State/UT Administration.

National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP)

2.26 The Government of India has adopted the National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP). The NCMP has the following six basic principles- (i) to preserve, protect and promote social harmony and enforce the law to deal with obscurantism and fundamentalism; (ii) to ensure economic growth of at least 7-8 per cent annually generating employment; (iii) to enhance the welfare of farmers and workers, particularly those in the unorganized sector; (iv) to empower women politically, educationally, economically and

legally; (v) to provide equality of opportunity, particularly in education and employment, for SCs, STs, OBCs and religious minorities, and (vi) to unleash the creative energies of our entrepreneurs, businessmen, scientists, engineers and other productive forces of society.

2.27 To monitor the implementation of the NCMP, a National Advisory Council (NAC) was set up with 11 members namely - (1) Smt. Aruna Roy, Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangatan, Rajsamand, Rajasthan, (2) Shri C.H. Hanumantha Rao, Chairman, Centre for Economic & Social Studies, Hyderabad, (3) Shri Jairam Ramesh, (4) Dr. Jayaprakash Narayan, National Coordinator, Lok Satta, Hyderabad, (5) Dr. Jean Dreze, Delhi School of Economics, (6) Dr. V. Krishnamurthy, UCAL Fuel Systems Ltd., Chennai, (7) Dr. Madhav Chavan, PRATHAM, Delhi, (8) Dr. A.K. Shiv Kumar, Advisor, UNICEF, New Delhi, (9) Dr. D. Swaminadhan, President, Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Research & Social Action, Hyderabad, (10) Shri Sam Pitroda, and (11) Dr. N.C. Saxena, 68, Friends Colony West, New Delhi – 110 065.

Infrastructure Performance

2.28 The overall performance in the Infrastructure sector during the period April - October, 2004 has shown better improvement.

- The Power Generation during the current year (up to October, 2004) at 339.77 BU recorded a growth of 7.3 per cent over the power generation during the same period of last year. The overall shortage in Power availability was 6.0 per cent lower than the requirement.

- The total Coal Production during April – October, 2004 at 198.59 MT recorded a growth of 7.2 per cent over the production for the corresponding period of last year.
- The production of Steel has recorded a growth of 4.1 per cent over the production during the last year.
- Railway revenue earning freight traffic recorded a growth of 7.7 per cent over April – October, 2003.
- The production of Cement also was higher by 6.0 per cent during the current year over the performance of last year. The overall capacity utilization at 79 per cent was also higher by 2 per cent.
- Fertilizer production recorded a growth of 9.3 per cent. The overall capacity utilization was 88 per cent as compared to 80 per cent during the same period of last year.
- 2856 km of National Highways and 30 Bridges were constructed/strengthened.
- The major Ports in the country handled 209.58 MT cargo during April – October, 2004 showing a growth of 10.5 per cent over the cargo handled during the same period last year.
- In the Telecommunication sector, during the year up to October, 2004, 86.40 lakh cell phone connections were provided which was 29.6 per cent higher than the connections provided during the same period last year.
- Also 34.33 lakh new lines were added in the switching capacity of telephone exchanges which recorded a growth of 10.5 per cent over the same period of 2003.
- In the Petroleum sector, crude oil production recorded a growth of 3.6 per cent over April – October, 2003. The Refinery production during the current year, up to October, 2004, at 73.94 MT recorded a growth of 7.2 per cent over the production of April-October, 2003. The overall refinery capacity utilization was 100.1 per cent.

Project Implementation

2.29 At the beginning of the year, as on 01.04.2004, there were 568 projects on the monitor of this Ministry. During April, 2004 – Sept., 2004, 115 new projects were added, 65 projects completed. Therefore, as on 30th September, 2004, there were 617 projects on the monitor costing Rs.2,67,067 crore.

- 65 projects costing Rs.27850.35 crore were completed till September, 2004.

- 167 projects were running 'on schedule' or 'ahead of schedule'.
- 246 projects are running behind schedule.
- The cost overrun with reference to the original cost declined from 62 per cent in 1991 to 20.7 per cent in September, 2004. The overall cost overrun is only 4.7 per cent with reference to latest approved cost (at current prices)
- NTPC commissioned one 500 MWe unit at Ramagundam STPP Stage-II projects eleven months ahead of schedule. It is also programmed to commission the 4x500 MWe Talcher STPP Stage-II project 13 months ahead of the approved schedule. It has already commissioned three 500 Mwe sets as on November,2004.
- All six hydro turbine generators of capacity 250 Mwe each of Nathpa Jhakri Hydro Electric Project has been commissioned on commercial basis.
- Gauge Conversion of Luni – Barmer – Munabao Section in North Western Railway Zone has been completed.
- Work on the Jammu-Udhampur New Broadgauge Line has been completed and opened for goods traffic in 2004-05. Passenger traffic is scheduled to start in the last quarter of the year.
- Refinery Expansion Project of Chennai – Petroleum Corporation Ltd. has been commissioned. Additional 3 MTPA Refining capacity has been added.
- The work on the Delhi Metro Rail project is progressing as per schedule. Line-1 connecting Shahdara with Rithala opened to traffic in March,2004. Under the surface, Line II between Vishwavidyalaya to ISBT has been opened to traffic.
- Out of 5846 kms of Golden Quadrilateral (GQ) project, 4203 km of Highway 4/6 laned till November, 2004.
- Out of 7300 km of North - South and East - West corridor, 675 km of Highway, 4/6 laned till November, 2004.
- Design of an Online Computerised Monitoring System (OCMS) completed to improve the quality of project and infrastructure monitoring.

Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme

2.30 Under the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS), the entitlement of funds per year per Lok Sabha Parliamentary constituency/Rajya Sabha MP, is Rs 2 crore. Upto 21.02.2005, Rs 941.5 crore have been released in the current financial year. Utilisation of funds at the District level since the inception of the scheme, as on 21.02.2005, is 88.06 per cent, while it was 82.2 per cent as on 31.03.2004.

- Interactive discussion on MPLADS with MPs of all States were held on 19th August 2004, 23rd August 2004, 27th August, 2004 and 9th December, 2004 in Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.
- The software for online monitoring of works under MPLADS has been prepared and launched on 30th November, 2004.
- The guidelines on MPLADS are being revised on the basis of suggestion made by the Members of Parliament in the inter-active discussion.
- Rehabilitation works in the Tsunami affected areas with the MPLADS funds of MPs. are being taken up.

Table-2.1

**Sector-wise Index of Industrial Production and Growth Rates
(Base: 1993-94)**

Period	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity	General
Annual Indices (April -March)				
1994-95	109.8	109.1	108.5	109.1
1995-96	120.5	124.5	117.3	123.3
1996-97	118.2	133.6	122.0	130.8
1997-98	126.4	142.5	130.0	139.5
1998-99	125.4	148.8	138.4	145.2
1999-00	126.7	159.4	148.5	154.9
2000-01	130.3	167.9	154.4	162.6
2001-02	131.9	172.7	159.2	167.0
2002-03	139.6	183.1	164.3	176.6
2003-04	146.9	196.6	172.6	189.0
Monthly Indices				
Apr'2004	147.8	196.1	181.3	189.5
May'2004	149.7	199.8	177.8	192.3
Jun'2004	142.3	198.9	172.5	190.3
Jul'2004	147.5	207.1	186.3	198.7
Aug'2004	142.0	207.5	179.2	197.8
Sep'2004	143.6	213.3	182.0	202.8
Oct'2004	152.1	212.1	179.8	202.5
Nov'2004	153.3	212.4	177.3	202.6
Dec'2004	162.4	229.2	187.4	218.0
Annual Growth (April-March)				
1994-95	9.8	9.1	8.5	9.1
1995-96	9.7	14.1	8.1	13.0
1996-97	-1.9	7.3	4.0	6.1
1997-98	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.7
1998-99	-0.8	4.4	6.5	4.1
1999-00	1.0	7.1	7.3	6.7
2000-01	2.8	5.3	4.0	5.0
2001-02	1.2	2.9	3.1	2.7
2002-03	5.8	6.0	3.2	5.7
2003-04	5.2	7.4	5.1	7.0
2004-05 (Apr-Dec)	4.8	9.0	6.4	8.4

Chart-2.1

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Base : 1993 – 94

(Annual Averages)

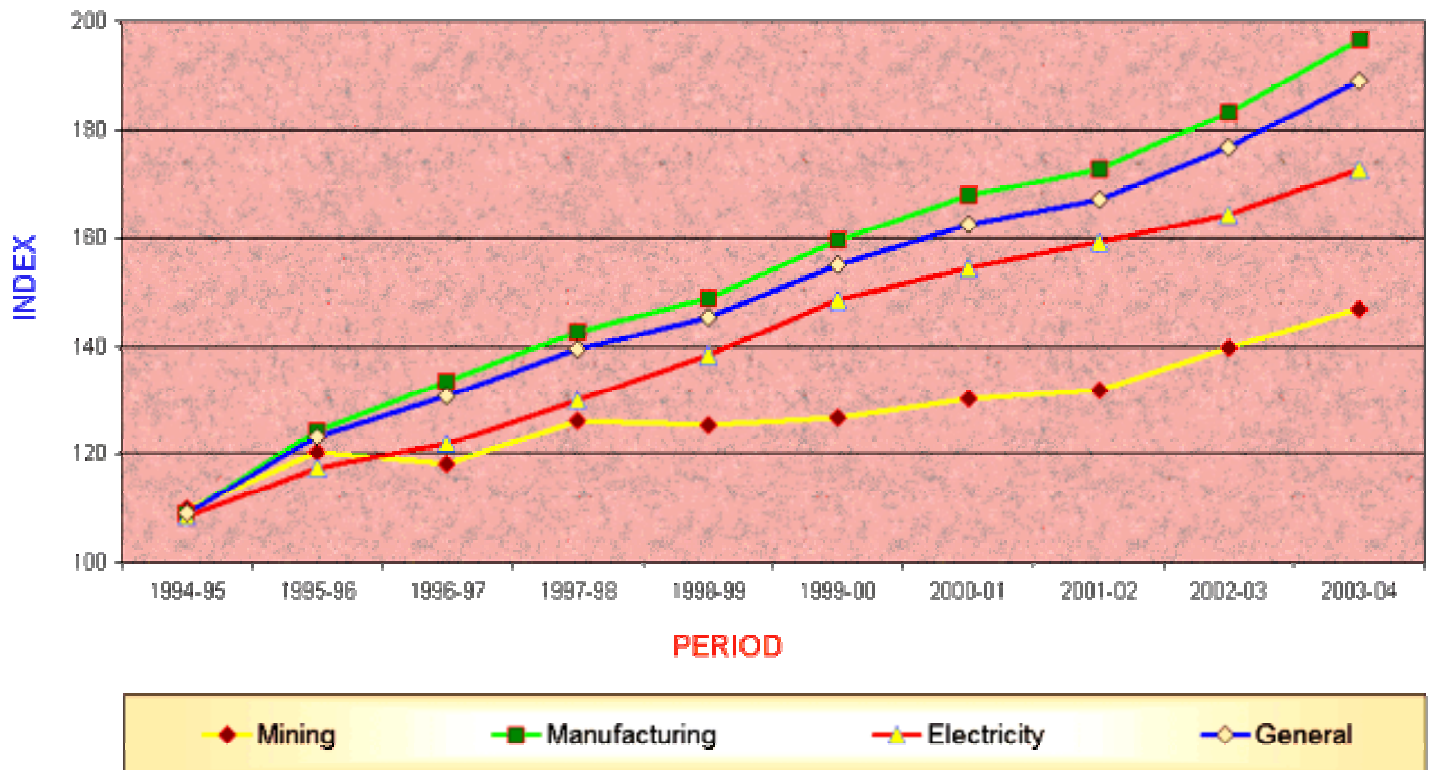


Chart-2.2

MONTHLY INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
Base : 1993 – 94
(April' 2004 to December' 2004)

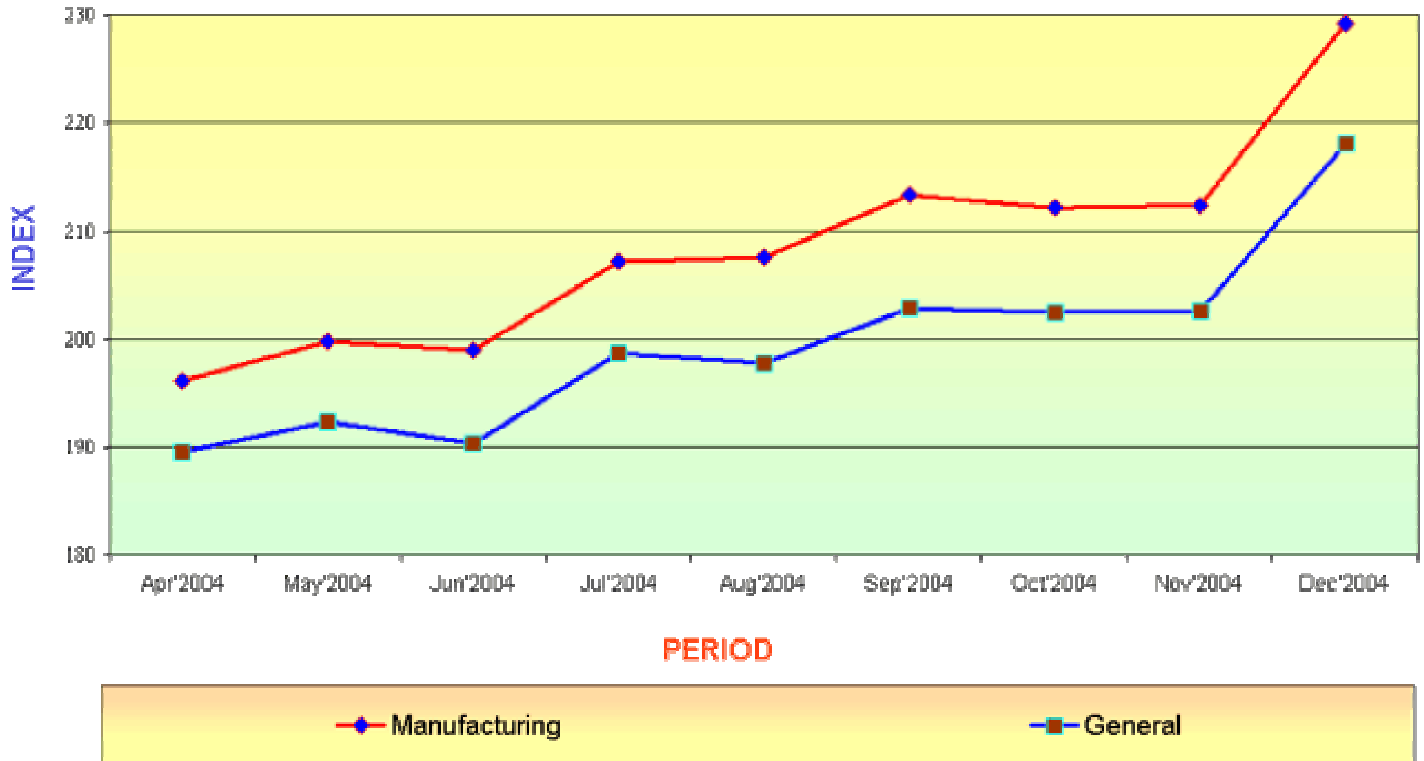


Chart-2.3

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH Base : 1993 – 94

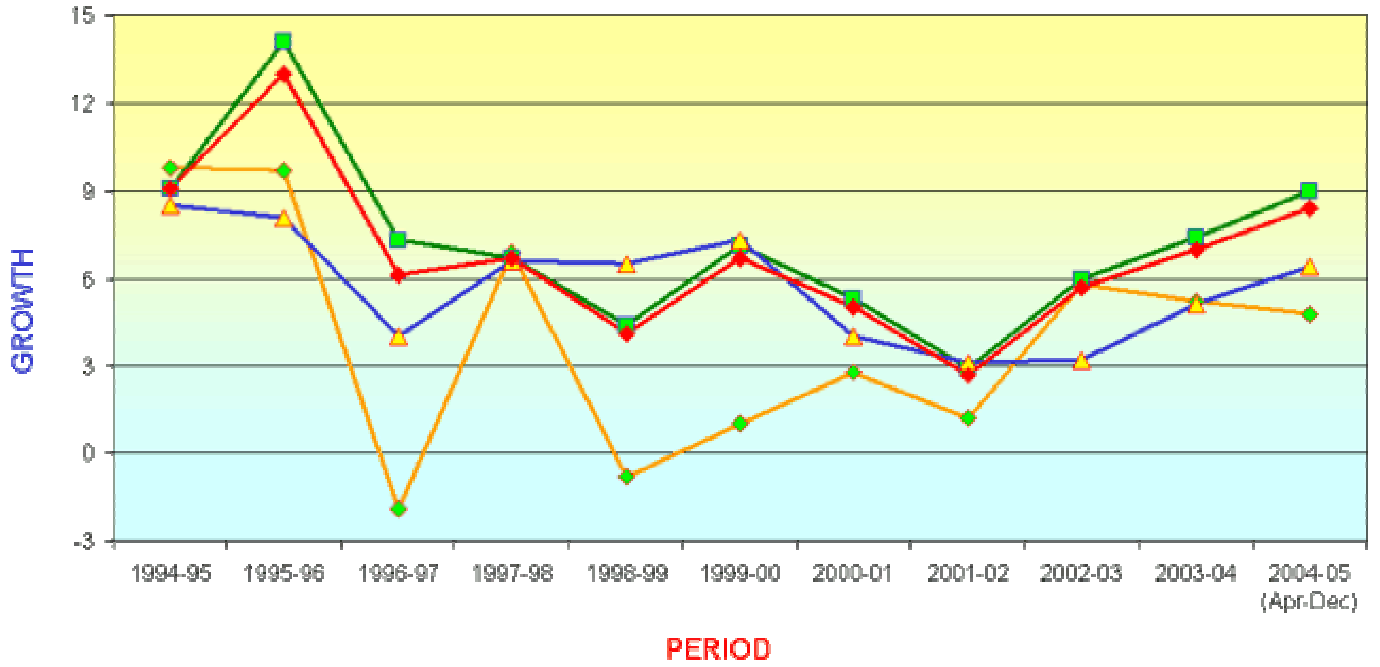


Table-2.2

Inflation rate as measured by different price indices (January, 2002 to December, 2004)

YEAR	MONTH	CPI(UNME)	CPI(IW)	CPI(AL)	CPI(RL)	WPI
2002	Jan	4.5	4.9	2.3	2.6	1.5
	Feb	4.3	5.2	3.0	3.3	1.4
	Mar	4.8	5.2	3.0	3.0	1.8
	Apr	4.5	4.7	2.7	3.0	1.5
	May	4.2	4.7	2.6	2.3	1.6
	Jun	4.1	4.2	2.6	2.6	2.4
	Jul	3.8	3.9	2.3	2.6	2.8
	Aug	3.6	3.9	2.2	2.2	3.3
	Sep	4.1	4.3	3.2	3.2	3.5
	Oct	3.8	4.1	2.9	2.9	3.1
	Nov	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.1	3.4
	Dec	2.8	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.3
2003	Jan	3.3	3.4	3.9	3.5	4.2
	Feb	4.1	3.9	4.5	4.2	5.3
	Mar	3.8	4.1	4.9	4.8	6.0
	Apr	4.3	5.1	5.5	5.1	6.7
	May	4.3	4.7	5.1	5.1	6.5
	Jun	3.7	4.4	5.1	4.7	5.3
	Jul	3.7	4.2	4.7	4.7	4.7
	Aug	3.2	3.1	3.8	3.7	3.9
	Sep	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.4	4.9
	Oct	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.4	5.1
	Nov	3.4	3.1	3.1	2.8	5.4
	Dec	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.1	5.7
2004	Jan	4.4	4.3	3.8	3.7	6.5
	Feb	3.9	4.1	3.1	3.4	6.1
	Mar	3.4	3.5	2.5	2.5	4.8
	Apr	2.9	2.2	1.5	1.8	4.5
	May	2.9	2.8	1.8	1.8	5.0
	June	3.4	3.0	1.8	1.8	6.7
	Jul	3.1	3.2	2.1	1.8	7.6
	Aug	4.0	4.6	3.0	3.0	8.5
	Sep	4.0	4.8	3.3	3.3	7.9

	Oct	4.0	4.6	3.6	3.6	7.3
	Nov	4.0	4.2	3.3	3.3	7.4
	Dec	3.6	3.8	3.0	3.0	6.7

Chart-2.4

